

CONTRIBUTIONS  
TO AN  
INSECT FAUNA  
OF THE  
AMAZON VALLEY.

COLEOPTERA—LONGICORNES.  
PART I.—LAMIAIRES.

BY  
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COLEOPTERA—LONGICORNES.

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PART I.—LAMIAIRES.

THE number of species of Longicorn Coleoptera which I collected at different stations on the banks of the Amazons amounts to about 705. The collection appeared to me to contain so large a number of curious and interesting forms new to science, that I was anxious to make them known to the entomological public as soon as possible, first determining the already known species, and fixing upon a classification of the genera and groups. I then hoped to be able to give a complete view of the Amazonian productions in this department, incorporating a few general remarks on their natural history, instead of following the usual and much easier practice of giving merely a bare and unfruitful list of diagnoses of the new species.

It has been a difficult task, however, in the absence of a modern monograph on the family, to characterize the genera, and especially to group them into subtribes or groups subordinate to the four tribes of Latreille, which for a long time constituted the only received classification, but are now manifestly insufficient to give a lucid view of the contents of this greatly aug-

mented family of insects. Within each of the tribes the diversity of forms is so great that it has become absolutely necessary to subdivide them, and ascertain at the same time the relations of the subdivisions to each other. I was therefore unwilling to publish descriptions of the new forms without first attempting to class the whole in natural groups, as well as to define better the already known genera. A mere succession of a multitude of genera treated in an isolated manner, without indications of the affinities which link them together (such, in fact, as has been given hitherto in works on the family), could lead to no useful scientific results.

No general treatise has appeared on this subject (until within the last few months) since the imperfect one of Audinet-Serville in 1832-4. In this work the genera are very insufficiently characterized, often from the examination of a single species. Shortly afterwards appeared the third edition of the Catalogue of Count Dejean, in which a great number of new genera were introduced without characters at all. On the uncertain foundation, however, of these two works, a vast number of new species and genera have been published, many of the former being referred, in a most loose and unsatisfactory manner, to the uncharacterized genera of Dejean. The want of a good monograph, such as exists on many other families of Coleoptera, has long been felt. Faunists, in treating of the family in their special works, and authors of the numerous works on the zoology of voyages, public and private, have been obliged to describe great numbers of new genera and species without reference to a reliable general classification; besides which, many Coleopterists to whom the family is attractive on account of the great beauty and variety of its forms, have continually published isolated descriptions of new species and genera, and this in every variety of natural-history periodical, and in almost every European language. In this way at length about 820 genera and 4500 species have been introduced into the science, a very large portion of them without proper indications of their place in the system.

The general treatise upon the Longicornes which I have alluded to above as having appeared very lately is by M. J. Thomson of Paris, and entitled 'Essai d'une Classification de la Famille des Cérambycides.' It is founded on a previous special work on the North American Longicornes published by Dr. Leconte in 1852, called 'An Attempt to classify the Longicorn Coleoptera of America north of Mexico.' The latter essay was a great step in advance, as it entirely remodelled the previous knowledge on the subject, and took into account many parts of the structure of these insects which were left unheeded by pre-

vious writers. Although a faunistic work, it comprehended here and there the results of the examination of genera found in other parts of the world. The treatise of M. Thomson consists of an application of Leconte's classification to the Longicornes in general. Both these essays, however, leave much to be desired, for reasons to be mentioned presently. The only other works which contain considerable modifications of the system of Latreille are Mulsant's '*Coléoptères de France*' (Longicornes), 1839, and Blanchard's '*Histoire des Insectes*,' 1845. The former, although containing an excellent analysis of the species and genera found in France, added little that could be applied to the family generally. The latter proposed a number of subtribes, but with insufficient and inapplicable characters, and without any review of the genera comprehended under them.

Leconte divided each of the tribes of Latreille into a number of subordinate groups, characterized after a searching examination of the whole external structure of the insects. It is doubtful, however, whether his groups can be all maintained: the classification is open to much objection, and, I think, will require considerable emendation before being applied generally. The important discovery of a very constant character for the tribe Lamiaires, viz. the existence of an oblique groove on the inner side of the fore tibiae, is due to Zimmerman, who first called attention to it. The existence of a smaller similar groove surmounted by a tubercle on the outer side of the middle tibiae, in most of the divisions of the same tribe, was not mentioned. The form of the anterior acetabula, or sockets of the fore haunches, is employed too rigorously: it is a constant character in some groups of Lamiaires, being a good guide, for instance, in distinguishing the Colobothæ from the true Saperditæ, with which they had been confounded by all previous authors; but it separates *Acanthoderes* and its allies too widely from *Oreodera*, *Dryoctenes*, and similar genera, with which they are in all other characters closely connected. In fact, some of these genera are extremely variable in this character. The form of the anterior acetabula depends upon how far the suture which runs from their external rim to the line which separates the pronotum from the pectus is opened or closed. This suture seems to be that which separates the episternum from the epimera, and, according to the shape or manner of action of the fore haunches, it is either quite closed, more or less gaping near the rim of the socket, partly closed but not gaping at its commencement, or widely opened along its whole length. The shape of the acetabula in the Prionidæ was noticed long before the date of Leconte's treatise, viz. by the Marquis Maximilian Spinola, in a paper published in 1842. In this tribe, where the breast is very



broad and the haunches cylindrical, the suture is long and widely gaping. When the suture is opened only a little at its commencement near the rim of the socket, the acetabula are termed by Leconte "angulated;" but it is often very difficult (for instance, in the genus *Acanthoderes*) to say when they should be considered angulated and when round.

This work, however, being almost confined to North American productions, could only be a stepping-stone to the desideratum of a sound general classification of the Longicorn family. M. Thomson, in his Essay, adopts the system of Leconte with some slight modifications, and applies it to the Cerambycides of the whole world, for doing which his very large private collection afforded great facilities. He institutes a great number of subtribes, groups, and divisions, arranged in order under the tribes of Latreille as modified by Leconte. This, therefore, is by far the most considerable work that has yet appeared on the subject, and might be expected to form the groundwork and guide which I have alluded to as being the great desideratum in this family. It is, however, disappointing in many respects, although containing much that is very valuable, and forming, upon the whole, a real advance in the science. The greatest objection that can be made to it is that, although there seems at first sight to be a just and well-digested classification, yet the diagnoses of his groups and genera, when examined into, are found not to apply, in most cases, to the majority of the insects they refer to. The characters very often are too general and random, and do not, in fact, serve to characterize at all. The more detailed characters of the numerous new genera, however, are given in a much more satisfactory manner. Part of this obscurity is owing to the innate difficulties that the study of the group presents, as will be mentioned presently. Very many of his groups are natural, and will doubtless stand their ground, but they will mostly still require to be defined. In his fifth group of Lamiaires, viz. the Oncideritæ, he gives as diagnosis, "Frons apud ♂ sapisissime armata. Tarsorum articulus ultimus longissimus." These two characters apply equally well to many of his thirteenth group, Hypsiomitæ—to several genera of the Apomecynitæ division of his Saperditæ (*Trestonia*, *Trachysomus*, &c.)—and partly to his fifteenth group, Hippopsitæ. Some features of his classification, however, are very good. Thus, by means of the system adopted, he has been able to ascertain that the curious South-east Asian group, Tmesisternitæ, are true Lamiaires, notwithstanding the porrect direction of the head—a superficial and erroneous guide, which has misled all previous authors. The Callidiitæ approximated to the Spondylidæ is also a good arrangement; and there are many others of the same nature. He has done great service,

also, in characterizing most of the remaining genera and species of Dejean which still, as unmeaning names, encumbered the science. Moreover, the work, as bringing together, in something like order, a vast amount of hitherto scattered material, will be of great service.

A few more general remarks on these important works will perhaps not be out of place here, although they do not all strictly apply to the Amazonian fauna. The position of the Lepturitæ as a group subordinate to the Cerambycidæ seems to me untenable. The true Lepturitæ, by the structure of their fore haunches, the shape of the head, the insertion of the antennæ, and other features, appear to me better placed as an independent tribe, according to the system of Latreille. The Distenitæ, for similar reasons, namely the shape of the head and the insertion of the antennæ, I think should also be considered an independent tribe, instead of being intercalated between Rhopalophoritæ and Cerambycitæ. The Pseudolepturitæ of Thomson, as he justly remarks, require much further examination: they are in some respects the most curious forms of the whole family, and will require probably the institution of one or more distinct tribes. It is a merit of M. Thomson's system to have improved very much the constitution of the tribe Prionidæ, which previously was a most heterogeneous assemblage; but it has escaped him as well as other authors that the genera *Cheloderus* and *Oxy-peltis*, singular Chilian forms, have a muzzle differently constructed from that of all other Longicornes. They also differ from all in the shortness of the third antennal joint. In the shape of the muzzle they resemble *Sagra* and allied genera in the family Phytophaga. They are especially ill-placed among the Prionidæ. Two Australian genera, viz. *Brachytiria* and *Pytheus*, are closely allied to them; and the four, I believe, must be made to constitute another independent tribe.

In the following review of the Amazonian Coleoptera belonging to this family, I have thought it better, on the whole, to adopt the system of M. Thomson, introducing some modifications, and endeavouring to find more suitable characters for the genera, commencing with the tribe Lamiæ. It must not be urged too severely that the groups are not precisely characterized. It is a matter of great difficulty, perhaps impossibility, to find constant characters for the subordinate divisions. It is one of those groups of insects in which Nature, in striving after strong individuality in the species, seems to have changed or adapted those parts of structure on which we rely for characters of genera and groups of genera. The family, too, is found throughout all parts of the world where woody vegetation exists,

and has endured probably, under the same laws of modification, throughout long geological epochs. The diversity of specific forms seems endless, running into infinite varieties of grotesque, ornamented, and extraordinary shapes; and nearly every species has structural peculiarities for its specific characters; so that in no family can genera be made so easily and so numerously as here. Analysis is too easy, and has already been pushed, perhaps, to too great an extent.

The Lamiaires, as far as they are represented in the Amazonian fauna, seem to present six different types of form: but in none are the characters quite constant; they can only be considered as very general, but seldom apply to the whole of the species or genera. I have taken into consideration most of the parts of structure employed by Messrs. Leconte and Thomson, and have brought into prominence others which were neglected or only considered subordinate by them, viz. the shape and relative length of the basal joint of the antennæ, the tubercle and groove of the middle tibiæ, and the claw-joint and claws of the tarsi. The parts of the mouth, which offer sure characters in most other families of Coleoptera, are here of scarcely any systematic value. The palpi only occasionally furnish generic characters. The ligula, otherwise a very important organ, varies greatly in species very closely allied in all other characters. Under each subtribe I have quoted such of M. Thomson's groups and divisions subordinate to it as are represented in the Amazon region.

**Subtribe 1. ACANTHODERITÆ.** Basal joint of the antennæ shorter than the third, forming an elongate-pyriform club, very slender at the base. Middle tibia with the tubercle and groove on its outer edge conspicuous. Anterior acetabula generally angulated externally, the suture more or less gaping, but sometimes (*Steirastoma*) entirely closed. Tarsi simple.

Acanthoderitæ, Acrocinitæ, Orcoderitæ, Dryoctenitæ, Polyraphitæ, and Anisoceritæ, *Thoms.*

**Subtribe 2. ACANTHOCINITÆ.** Basal joint of the antennæ much elongated, as long as or longer than the third. Middle tibia almost always with the tubercle and groove conspicuous. Anterior acetabula circular, the suture being closed or nearly so. Head narrow. Tarsi simple.

Acanthocinitæ, Trýpanidiitæ, Colobothitæ, *Thoms.*

**Subtribe 3. LAMIITÆ.** Basal joint of the antennæ moderate in size, forming an oblong club thickened from base to tip.

Middle tibia with the tubercle and groove always largely developed. Tarsi simple.

Monohammitæ, *Thoms.*

Subtribe 4. ONCIDERITÆ. Basal joint of the antennæ thickened from base to tip; moderate in size (except in Hippopsitæ). Middle tibia with the tubercle and groove conspicuous. Anterior acetabula angular externally. Tarsi with the claw-joint almost always greatly elongated; claws simple. Body elongated.

Oncideritæ, Apomecynitæ, pt. (*Eudemus*, *Trachysomus*, *Trestonia*), Hypsiomitæ, Onocephalitæ, Hippopsitæ, *Thoms.*

Subtribe 5. DESMIPHORITÆ. Basal joint of the antennæ very slender at the base, abruptly clavate. Middle tibia with the tubercle and groove frequently wanting. Anterior acetabula angulated externally. Tarsi simple. Antennæ filiform, rather short, pilose; muzzle generally very short, and occiput very large, prominent.

Compsosomitæ, Desmiphoritæ, Apomecynitæ, pt. (*Hebestola*), *Thoms.*

Subtribe 6. SAPERDITÆ. Basal joint of the antennæ slender, generally thickened gradually from the base. Middle tibiæ in most of the genera wanting entirely the tubercle and groove. Anterior acetabula widely gaping externally. Tarsi always short; claws very frequently toothed or bifid. Body elongated; thorax very generally cylindric, simple.

Saperditæ, Amphionychitæ, Tapeinitæ, *Thoms.*

It is possible that this classification might be improved by withdrawing the Hippopsitæ from the Oncideritæ, and the Tapeinitæ from the Saperditæ, and instituting with them two additional tribes. I think it would be difficult, however, to form an arrangement which would meet all requirements. Each of the subtribes (except the third) will contain several natural groups, the definition of which I think it better to leave until the whole of the Lamiariæ have been passed under review. The geographical distribution of the six subtribes is interesting, in so far that the first (*Acanthoderitæ*) is almost peculiar to the New World, a few species of one genus only having yet been recorded from the eastern hemisphere. On the other hand, the third (*Lamiitæ*), which exist in great number and variety of genera and species in the Old World, is represented in South America, at least in the Amazon region, by one genus only, viz. *Teniotës*.

## Fam. LONGICORNES, Latr.

## Tribe LAMIAIRES, Latr.

## Subtribe ACANTHODERITÆ, Thoms. (pt.).

Group *Acanthoderinae*.

## Genus ACROCINUS, Illiger.

(Thoms. Class. des Cérambyc. p. 28.)

This genus, as revised by Thomson, is distinguished from *Oreodera* and all the allied genera by the simple femora. To this may be added that in *Oreodera* the basal joint of the antennæ is almost always relatively shorter and more abruptly clubbed than in *Acrocinus*; and the ♂ fore tarsi are naked in the latter, whilst they are always fringed with hairs in the former genus. The anterior acetabular sutures are widely gaping. The face in all the species is short, being nearly twice as broad as long (measuring the length from the top of the antenniferous tubercles); the muzzle is widened from the eyes downwards, and the lower angles are prominent. The eyes above nearly meet on the vertex, being separated only by the central line; below they reach the central line of the forehead only in one species (*A. longimanus*), in the others being widely separated. The fore and middle tibial grooves, with their accompanying tubercles, are removed to very near the apex of the tibiæ in *A. longimanus*; in *A. trochlearis* and *A. accentifer* they are largely developed, especially in the ♂. The fore legs are covered with granulations and elongated in the ♂ of the two species just named, and the tibiæ have a row of tooth-shaped projections along their under-surface. In *A. longimanus* the same legs are tuberculated in both sexes, the denticulations of the tibiæ are very large (extremely so and recurved in the ♀), whilst the fore legs of the ♂ reach an excessive length, the femora having also a strong tooth-shaped projection on the upper surface near the base, which does not exist in the ♂ of the other species. The thoracic lateral spines are long, acute, and retrocurved in *A. longimanus*; in the other species they exist only as points at the apices of the lateral tubercles. There are several other points of difference between *O. longimanus* and its congeners; but I think they are not of a nature to warrant the institution of a separate genus; the species must be viewed rather as a highly developed and exaggerated form of the generic type.

An erroneous statement has been made and repeated by authors with regard to the thoracic tubercles of *A. longimanus*, to the effect that they are moveable. Such a structure would be curious in the highest degree, but it does not seem to have excited attention sufficient to lead to further examination. It

is, however, an error, the credit of pointing out which is due to M. Thomson in his recent work on the Cérambycides. A deep depression around the base of the tubercle seems to have given rise to the mistake; but in fact the depression, which is found also in great numbers of Lamiaires, is not continuous, as a slight examination will show.

### 1. *A. longimanus*, Linn. and authors.

The Amazonian examples of this insect are smaller than those found in other parts of South America. It is not a very common insect, and is not found, as its great size would lead one to suppose, on the larger trees of the forest; I have found it almost always on slender boughs, or on tree trunks of moderate dimensions. I have sometimes cut the insect out of the rather hard wood of such trees, near the centre of which it passes the larva and pupa states. The stridulation of the species is very loud, and can be heard at many yards' distance in the forest. It appears not to be confined to one kind of tree; I have found it on the Inga, a genus of Leguminosæ, and on the Jabutí-puhé, a wild fruit-tree of the order Anonaceæ, as well as other trees. On the Inga it is sometimes seen in company with *Oreodera glauca*,—the *Oreodera* being coloured in close imitation of the bark, and clinging very closely and flatly to it, thus eluding observation, whilst *A. longimanus* in its bright colours forms a very conspicuous object. It is very slow in motion, but has the habit of bending its long legs rigidly in self-defence on being disturbed. Thus, of two allied species, one has the means of defence and maintenance of existence in one way, and one in another.

### 2. *A. trochlearis*, Linn.

*Cerambyx trochlearis*, Linn. Syst. Nat. ii. 622.

*Prionus trochlearis*, Oliv. Col. iv. 7. 13. 49.

This elegant species seems to be peculiar to Guiana and the Amazon region. Its habits are similar to those of *A. longimanus*, in so far as it is found on the moderate-sized branches of trees blown down in the forest.

The allied *A. accentifer* I did not meet with; it is found in S.E. Brazil and in Venezuela, but not in the intermediate country of Amazonia.

## GENUS OREODERA.

Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. iv. 19.

The body in this, as in the preceding genus, is elongated and flattened; the species, however, are of much smaller size. The prothorax has on its disk three prominent tubercles, arranged in

a triangle; but the posterior one is sometimes wanting, and in some of the smaller species the whole are obsolete. The elytra are narrowed from the shoulders to the apex. The muzzle is very short, being prolonged very little beyond the lower margin of the eyes; but it is very broad, and the lower angles are prominent. The antennæ are much longer than the body in both sexes, fringed with hairs beneath; the third joint much the longest, the first being about two-thirds its length, and dilated (chiefly on its inner side), from near the base, into an elongate club. All the femora are strongly clavate; the fore tibiæ of the ♂, in those species which approach nearest the genus *Acrocinus*, are bent near the tip, the tubercle being very prominent, and the first joint of the tarsi much elongated. All the tarsi are remarkably narrow and elongated, especially the claw-joint, more so in some species than in others, a character which distinguishes *Oreodera* from *Acanthoderes* and the allied genera. The ♂ fore tarsi are elongated and fringed with hairs. The sterna are very broad, the anterior acetabula circular, but the sutures are slightly gaping along their whole length. The ligula (in *O. glauca*) is membranous, narrow, deeply and narrowly cleft, and its outer margins are regularly rounded. The lobes of the maxillæ are small and narrow; the mentum extremely short and broad.

The species of this genus are numerous in South America. Their habits are similar to those of *Acrocinus*, with the exception that they are generally found adhering very closely to the twigs or bark of the dead trees on which they are found; and their colours being assimilated to those of the wood or bark, they are with difficulty detected. The smaller species are exclusively confined to the slender branches, the length and slenderness of their tarsal joints and claws being specially adapted for clinging to them. The females deposit their eggs on the bark; and the larvæ, when hatched, penetrate into the wood.

§ Disk of thorax with three or two prominent tubercles: tips of the elytra truncated.

### 1. *Oreodera undulata*, n. sp.

*O. elongata*, depressa, tomento tenuissimo holosericeo griseo-olivaceo vestita: elytrorum apicibus oblique sinuato-truncatis, dimidio basali granulato-punctato, apicali lineis undulatis griseis et fascis ornato. Long. 7 lin. ♂.

Head sooty-brown, opaque: eyes nearly touching the central furrow on the vertex. Antennæ sooty-brown, the base of each joint from the third light grey. Thorax with large lateral tubercles and three discoidal ones—two transverse before, and

one longitudinal behind. Elytra tapering slightly from base to apex, the tips rather obliquely and briefly truncated, the external angles of the truncature slightly produced; the basal half studded with acute granulations accompanied by punctures, and in the centre of each, near the base, is a large, obtuse, transverse elevation, dark brown in colour: they are clothed with fine silky changeable olive-grey pile, and are variegated from the middle to the apex with fine grey and fuscous strongly undulating lines, with a grey patch on each side near the middle spotted with black. Under-surface of the body clothed with golden-grey pile. Legs greyish olive, with paler rings.

One individual, taken at Ega. This and the following species resemble much in colour and design *Acrocinus trochlearis* and *accentifer*.

## 2. *Oreodera fluctuosa*, n. sp.

*O. elongata*, depressa, tomento tenuissimo holosericeo cinereo vestita: elytris apicibus oblique truncatis et spinosis, plaga laterali pone basin, strigisque undulatis-numerosis fuscis. Long. 10 lin. ♀.

Head and thorax grey: eyes nearly touching the central furrow on the vertex. Antennæ grey, apex of each joint from the third dusky. Thorax with the two anterior discoidal tubercles very prominent, the posterior one nearly obsolete. Elytra slightly tapering, the tips rather obliquely truncated, the external angles produced, dentiform; in the middle, near the base, each has a large prominent dark-brown tubercle; the basal half is somewhat sparingly granulate-punctate: ashy grey in colour; across, near the base, is a broad yellowish-grey belt, and on the margins behind the shoulders a long oblique dark-brown patch; there are also two transverse, narrow, strongly undulated belts of the same dark-brown colour,—one behind the middle, the other near the apex. Legs grey, femora varied with dusky; two rings on the tibiæ and claw-joint of the tarsi black. Under-surface of the body densely clothed with a golden-grey pile.

One example, taken at Para. I believe it is also found at Cayenne.

## 3. *Oreodera glauca*, Linn.

*Cerambyx glaucus*, Linn. Syst. Nat. ii. 626. 28.

*Lamia glauca*, Fab. Ent. Syst. ii. 274. 27.

— *Spengleri*, Fab. Ent. Syst. ii. 291. 93.

This is a very common insect throughout the Amazon region as well as at Cayenne. It is found on the trunks of felled trees of one or more species of *Inga*, the bark of which it resembles in colour. The lateral tubercles of the thorax have indications of the same impressed line around them which is so strongly marked in the *Acrocini*. In the ♂ the fore legs are elongated; the tibiæ bent, rather hooked at the apex on the inner side.



The first joint of the tarsi is also much elongated in the same sex. The elytra are square at the tips, being truncated largely and transversely.

4. *Oreodera bituberculata*, n. sp.

*O. angustata*, depressa, tomento tenuissimo holosericeo cinereo-brunneo vestita: elytris maculis tribus lateralibus violaceo-brunneis, quarum secunda striga undulata transversa emittente, tertiaque parva notatis. Long. 7-8 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head dusky: eyes nearly touching the central furrow on the vertex. Antennæ piceous, thinly clothed with grey pile; apices of the joints dusky. Thorax even, with two prominent discal tubercles, shining black, the third, posterior, totally wanting; punctured on the disk as well as on the fore and hind margins; lateral tubercles large, obtuse. Elytra very long, tapering from base to apex, the tips obliquely truncated, the external angles of the truncature much produced and acute; punctured throughout; two short rows of tubercles along the humeral elevations, two others on the disk near the base, and one of smaller tubercles along the suture; in some specimens the sutural row and one of the discal ones are nearly obsolete, in all they consist of a small number of tubercles: the sinuations between the purple-brown lateral spots are edged with white scales; the apical spot is very small, the other two large and semi-oval. The under-surface of the body and legs ashy; the femora varied with dusky; two rings round the tibiæ black.

I took this species at Ega and on the banks of the Tapajos. It is also found at Cayenne. I have received specimens from Paris labelled *obscurata* and *opaca*; but I cannot find any species published under those names.

5. *Oreodera rufofasciata*, n. sp.

*O. curta*, depressa, tomento holosericeo argenteo-griseo vestita: elytris subtriangularibus, fascia basali rosacea postice late nigro marginata, prope apicem lineis vermicularibus argenteis et fuscis ornatis. Long. 6 lin. ♂.

Head dusky: eyes approximating on the vertex. Antennæ wholly clothed with silvery-grey pile. Thorax short and broad, dusky grey; lateral tubercles conical; anterior discal ones large, slightly elevated, transverse, clothed with pile; posterior one slightly elevated. Elytra wide at the shoulders, tapering to the tips, which are obliquely truncated, the external angles of the truncature slightly produced and directed outwards; closely granulate-punctate at the base; silvery-grey, the base with a rose-red fascia, behind which is a dusky-brown belt shading off posteriorly. Under-surface of body and legs clothed with grey pile.

At Ega, on felled Pamá (a wild fruit) trees in the forest.

6. *Oreodera lacteo-strigata*, n. sp.

*O. curta*, tomento holosericeo rufo-brunneo vestita: elytris apicem versus attenuatis, pone medium fascia pallidiore strigis lacteis undulatis marginata, prope apicem linea transversa undulata lactea ornatis. Long. 6 lin. ♂.

Head brown: eyes rather distant from the central line on the vertex. Antennæ pitchy-brown, base of joints paler greyish. Thorax punctured on the disk as well as along the fore and hind margins: the anterior pair of tubercles prominent, conical, dusky; the posterior one slightly elevated; the lateral ones conical. Elytra rather thickly punctured from the base to three-fourths the length, punctures large, the basal ones accompanied by granulations, each near the base furnished with a longitudinal ridge-shaped tubercle, slightly hooked behind; the basal half is deep red-brown, deepening on the sides to violet-black; the space between the pale-brown median belt and the subapical transverse undulated line is lighter brown, streaked longitudinally with dark brown; the subapical milky belt emits short branches, and is edged posteriorly with dark brown; extreme apex light brown: the apex is obliquely truncated; the external angles of the truncature acute, but not produced. Legs and under-surface of the body clothed with silky-brown grey pile.

This species was rare on the Upper Amazons. In facies it resembles species of the genus *Alcidion* (group *Acanthocinitæ*); it is readily distinguished, however, by the short clavate basal joint of the antennæ.

7. *Oreodera remota*, Pascoe.

*Ægomorphus remotus*, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. n. s. vol. v. pt. 1.

*O. elongata*, minus depressa, postice valde attenuata, tomento holosericeo violaceo-brunneo vestita: elytris marginibus maculis tribus lateralibus punctisque discalibus nonnullis quorum duobus majoribus pone medium atro-violaceis. Long. 8 lin. ♀.

Head brown: eyes distant on the vertex. Antennæ brown; basal half of each joint, from the fourth, greyish. Thorax with the disk as well as the fore and hind margins punctured; lateral tubercles prominent, acute; anterior dorsal ones acute, posterior more obtuse, shining black. Elytra rather elongated, tapering to the apex, which is very obliquely truncated, the external angles of the truncature produced and acute; the base is densely studded with shining black granulations accompanied by punctures; the small rounded violet spots on the disk, near the apex, cover each a shallow shining puncture; the lateral spots are merely expansions of the dark violet border, and are placed,

one at a third, another at two-thirds the length of the elytra, and the third, much smaller one, near the apex. Under-surface of the body and legs clothed with ashy-brown pile. The tarsi, especially the claw-joints, are remarkably elongated.

Taken at St. Paulo on the Upper Amazons, on the slender trunk of a dead standing tree. The pile covering this species is of a much coarser texture than that of most other species of the genus; it resembles in this respect *O. glauca*, but it does not lie so compactly as in that species. The species was referred by Mr. Pascoe to the genus *Egomorphus* of Dejean, which, however, had not at that time been characterized, and was a loose assemblage of species belonging to four or five different genera.

#### 8. *Oreodera sericata*, n. sp.

*O. valde depressa*, fulvo-brunnea, tomento tenuissimo holosericeo griseo subtus densiore vestita: elytris plaga magna laterali pone humeros albo-grisea, prope basin punctatis, dimidio apicali laevissimo. Long.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Head brown: eyes distant on the vertex: antennæ piceous. Thorax with the lateral tubercles obtuse, the three dorsal ones very slightly elevated and clothed with pile. Elytra obliquely truncated at the apex, sutural angles rounded off, the external ones obtuse; base with a number of large simple punctures, which do not reach beyond one-third the length except along the sides, the rest perfectly smooth and silky; the pile is extremely fine, thin, silky, and changeable. Legs clothed with grey pile. Under-surface densely clothed. The white patches on the elytra reach the suture and occupy nearly one-half the surface.

Taken at St. Paulo on the Upper Amazons.

#### 9. *Oreodera cretata*, n. sp.

*O. depressa*, apicem versus attenuata, tomento tenuissimo holosericeo fulvo vestita: elytris plaga oblonga laterali apud medium cretaceo-alba. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Head and antennæ fulvous: eyes rather distant on the vertex. Thorax with the lateral tubercles obtuse and the three dorsal ones only slightly indicated; punctured on the hind part of the disk as well as along the fore and hind margins. Elytra truncated obliquely at the apex, sutural angles very obtuse, external ones slightly produced and acute; punctured, partly in lines and sparingly over the basal half. The oblong lateral chalky spot is clear white. Body beneath and legs silky fulvous.

On the banks of the Cupari (R. Tapajos), on dried branches.

§ § Disk of thorax with no trace of tubercles. Elytra less distinctly, sometimes scarce perceptibly, truncated at the apex.

a. Elytra depressed.

10. *Oreodera simplex*, n. sp.

*O. elongata*, angustata, tomento holosericeo varia sordido olivaceo vestita: elytris fasciis tribus abbreviatis indistinctis pallidioribus. Long. 5 lin.

Head and antennæ dark brown, the base of each antennal joint (from the fourth) ringed with grey. Thorax with the lateral tubercles obtuse; disk uneven, punctured posteriorly and on the lateral tubercles as well as along the fore and hind margins. Elytra narrow and only slightly tapering, the apices slightly truncated, punctured moderately over the basal half and on the disk to the apex. The pile is of a dingy yellowish olivaceous colour, varied with a paler shade, which forms three obscure semi-belts on the elytra. Legs and under-surface ashy-brown.

Ega, on dried branches.

11. *Oreodera griseo-zonata*, n. sp.

*O. depressa*, apud humeros lata, apicem versus attenuata, tomento holosericeo griseo-brunneo vestita: elytris fascia latissima basali albo-grisea, apices versus lineis flexuosis griseis brunneisque ornatis. Long. 4½ lin.

Head and antennæ brown; base of each antennal joint (from the fourth) grey: eyes distant on the vertex. Thorax with the disk nearly even; a few punctures on each side, besides those on the fore and hind margins. The elytra have the shoulders more produced and pointed than in the allied species, they have a few punctures near the base, and the apices are singly rounded: the broad grey belt across the basal half has its fore margin arched posteriorly, so as to leave a space around the scutellum dark brown; it passes beneath entirely over the mesosternum: the grey and brownish waved lines on the apical half are obscure and silky. Body beneath and legs pitchy-brown, clothed with ashy-brown pile.

Ega and banks of the Tapajos, on dead twigs.

b. Elytra somewhat convex. (Subgenus *Anoreina*.)

12. *Oreodera (Anoreina) nana*, n. sp.

*O. curta*, convexiuscula, fuliginosa, tomento fusco et flavo-ferrugineo vestita: elytris lateribus rotundatis, apices versus attenuatis, utrinque apud medium macula magna laterali triangulari albo-grisea. Long. 3½ lin.

Head and thorax dark brown: eyes distant on the vertex.

Antennæ brown, the basal part of many of the middle joints pale testaceous. Thorax with the disk smooth, even; lateral tubercles very obtuse. Elytra punctured throughout, towards the base densely, towards the apex sparingly; they are sooty-brown varied with obscure rusty-yellow patches; each has on the side, about the middle, a large greyish-white triangular spot, not generally touching the suture. Under-surface of the body brown; legs pitchy-black, clothed with ashy pile. Tarsi moderately slender.

Santarem and Para; on dried twigs

### Genus ÆGOMORPHUS.

Thomson, Class. des Céramb. p. 336.

Char. emend. Body narrow, thick, and somewhat convex. Head as in *Oreodera*, the muzzle being very slightly prolonged beyond the lower margin of the eyes, its anterior angles obtuse: the eyes distant on the vertex. Antennæ rather shorter; the proportions of the joints the same; but they are not fringed beneath, as in *Oreodera*. Sides of thorax furnished with a large conical tubercle. Prosternum behind and mesosternum in front steeply inclined; clothed with long hairs in the ♂ (at least in *Æ. moniliferus*). Anterior acetabula angulated. Second and third ventral segments contracted in the middle in the ♀; the fifth very large, its apex truncate-emarginate and densely hairy. Tarsi broad, claw-joint long; fore tarsi neither dilated nor fringed in the ♂.

The name of this genus first appears in Dejean's Catalogue, but it was first characterized by M. Thomson in the present year; the characters given, however, although numerous, omit the chief peculiarities of the group. The thickness and convexity of the body, nakedness of fore tarsi in the male, and shape of the sterna are the chief points of distinction. M. Thomson places it in the group Trypanidiitæ,—an arrangement quite unintelligible on his system, as it does not agree at all with the characters of the section to which the Trypanidiitæ belong.

#### 1. *Ægomorphus obesus*, n. sp.

*Æ. elongatus*, convexus, crassus, nigro-brunneus, tomento griseo tessellato vestitus: thorace nigro bivittato: elytris apicem versus attenuatis, sinuato-truncatis, angulis externis productis. Long. 11 lin. ♀.

Head clothed with a fine grey pile, leaving three narrow longitudinal lines on the vertex brownish black. Antennæ shorter than the body, grey; tips of the joints (from the third) dusky. Thorax with the lateral tubercles conical acute, and with two large slightly-raised dorsal tubercles; the fore and hind margins and sides punc-

tured; clothed with grey pile; the dorsal tubercles and a stripe from each to the hind margin black, or thinly clothed with brownish-black pile. Elytra each with three or four slightly elevated longitudinal ridges, disappearing at about half the length; a row of granulations (accompanied by punctures) on each ridge, besides three or four other rows in the interstices; the sides near the base also densely granulate-punctate; the fine hoary-grey pile is in large patches near the base; elsewhere it forms regular rows of small, distinct, oblong spots. Under-surface of the body clothed with dense silky yellowish-grey pile, longest on the pro- and mesosterna. Legs clothed with grey pile, leaving spots on the femora, the tips of the tibiæ, and of the claw-joints of the tarsi black. Abdomen (in ♀) with the second to the fourth ventral segments contracted in the middle; apical segment very large, tumid near the apex, which latter is truncate-emarginate and densely hairy.

Taken at Para. It resembles very much *Æ. adspersus* (Dej.), Thoms. Class. p. 337. It may be a local form of that species.

## 2. *Ægomorphus moniliferus*, White.

*Ægomorphus moniliferus*, White, Cat. Long. Col. in Brit. Mus. ii. p. 374, pl. 9. fig. 7.

This, as will be seen from the excellent figure and description above quoted, is a narrower and more depressed insect than *Æ. obesus*. The ♂ has all the three sterna covered with a dense brush of hairs, more erect and of a brown colour on the metasternum. The apical ventral segment in the ♀ is large, with a longitudinal impressed line ending in a fovea before the apex; the latter is emarginate-truncate and densely hairy.

Found at Para and Santarem, on trunks of felled trees.

## Genus MYOXOMORPHA.

White, Cat. Long. Col. in Brit. Mus. ii. p. 355.

Body thick, convex, elongated. Head broad, muzzle short, somewhat narrowed from the eyes; sides rounded, obtuse: eyes distant on the vertex, very large, especially the lower lobes, which advance considerably on the forehead. Antennæ shorter than the body, simple, neither grooved nor fringed. Thorax with large and very acute lateral tubercles. Elytra convex, elongated, their surface without ridges, apices briefly truncated. Legs moderate, tarsi short, femora clavate; the fore tarsi in the males simple, neither dilated nor fringed. Prosternum narrow, simple, with the acetabular sutures angularly gaping; mesosternum broad, quadrate, horizontal. Abdomen with the terminal ventral segment sinuate-truncate in the males.

The generic name of *Myoxomorpha* was first applied in French collections to the *Acanthoderes funerarius* of Dejean's Catalogue\*. Neither the genus nor the species has yet been characterized; but Mr. White, in the Catalogue of the Longicorn Coleoptera of the British Museum, adopted the genus, adding to it the *Acanthoderes funestus* of Erichson. *A. funerarius*, however, is a true *Acanthoderes*, having dilated and fringed fore tarsi in the males: it differs from most of the species only in the rounded tips of the elytra, a character presented by many of its congeners; therefore the generic name can apply only to *A. funestus*. *Myoxomorpha*, as thus defined, is very closely allied to *Acanthoderes*, its chief distinction being the simple fore tarsi in the males. The ungrooved antennal joints, the voluminous eyes, narrow prosternum and horizontal mesosternum also separate it well from the majority of the species.

### I. *Myoxomorpha funesta*, Erichs.

*Acanthoderes funestus*, Erichson in Schomb. Reise, iii. 573.

In facies and colours this species has some resemblance to *A. funerarius*. It is black, clothed beneath and on the legs with a fine silvery hoary tomentum. The forehead, vertex, a broad central vitta on the thorax, the scutellum, and the apical half of the elytra are also clothed with a very fine silky whitish pile, —the apical half of the elytra having a large patch on each side, and a number of small rounded spots of a black colour.

Found throughout the Amazon region, sparingly, under the loose bark of felled trees, chiefly of *Inga* and other Leguminosæ, in newly-made plantations. It is very sluggish in its motions.

### Genus ACANTHODERES, Serv.

Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. iv. 29.

Char. emend. Body oblong, more or less depressed, narrowed posteriorly. Head rather broad, muzzle transverse-quadrate, much depressed, its anterior angles distinct, front plane; antenniferous tubercles not prominent, consequently there is no concavity between the antennæ: mouth projecting; mandibles long

\* *A. funerarius*, Dej. Cat. *A. oblongus*, crassus, niger, subtilissime punctulatus. Caput nigrum, vertice utrinque macula cana. Antennæ crassæ, nigrae, articulis tertio quartoque maxime elongatis supra sulcatis, reliquis abbreviatis. Thorax niger, tuberibus lateralibus conicis, dorso trituberculato, marginibus cano-maculatis. Elytra simplicia, apice conjunctim rotundata, ubique sparsim granulato-punctata, nigra, basi et pone medium confluerenter cano-maculata vel cana nigro-maculata. Long. 5-11 lin. ♂ ♀.

Hab. Mexico.

and flattened: eyes wide apart. Antennæ slightly hairy, never fringed beneath as in *Oreodera*; the basal joint always pyriform clavate, smooth, considerably shorter than the third. Thorax with a simple large conical tubercle on each side, generally ending in a spine. Femora strongly clavate; tarsi moderate, claw-joint short; fore tarsi in the ♂ broadly dilated and ciliated.

The above are the only characters that I find tolerably constant in the thirty-eight species which I have examined. The forms are very variable in most of the parts of structure from which generic characters are derivable, and exemplify well the difficulties which the Longicorn family offers to the classifier. No definition has yet been given founded on a large number of species. That of Leconte ("Attempt to classify, &c.," Journ. Ac. N. Sc. Philad. ii. n. s.) is probably the best; but, relating only to the two or three North American species, it is not applicable generally. The rounded outline of the anterior acetabula, which he gives as a character of the section to which *Acanthoderes* belongs, is very variable. In *A. varius*, the European species which may be considered typical of the genus, they are angulated; in other species the acetabular sutures are gaping along their whole length; in a few, however, they are closed. Although they differ in species otherwise closely allied, yet they are more constantly closed in those which approach *Steirastoma*. The head is generally plane in front, the muzzle prolonged considerably below the eyes, the lower lobe of the latter being very small; in some few species, however, the eyes are rather more voluminous below the antennæ, thus reducing the breadth of the forehead and the length of the muzzle. The palpi are always elongated, with the terminal joint obtusely pointed. The ligula has its sides dilated and rounded; the lobes, however, are widely divergent in some species (*A. thoracicus*), and nearly united to their tips in others (*A. bivitta*). The antennæ are very variable in length, thickness, and shape of the joints, being in some species no longer than the body, in others twice the length: the third joint is generally very long, and the fourth considerably longer than any of the following; sometimes the two are as long as the remaining taken together; both are generally filiform, with a longitudinal furrow above, but they are occasionally dilated and produced beneath at their apices, and in a few aberrant species furnished with tufts of hairs: the terminal joints are generally filiform, sometimes short, thickened, and ciliated in the ♂, and sometimes dilated and serriform in both sexes. The thorax has the lateral tubercles, in rare instances, very obtuse; the dorsal surface is uneven, sometimes tuberculated, occasionally furnished with three very prominent tubercles, but



generally tricostate. The elytra are generally trigonal, at times oblong, depressed or slightly convex, their surface sometimes even, but generally furnished with a ridge on each at the base, which often projects forwards, and in many species is prolonged posteriorly to the apex: the latter is generally briefly and obliquely truncated, but it is sometimes whole, and at other times largely truncated, with the external angles projecting into a tooth or spine. The pro- and mesosterna are moderately broad, but variable in this respect; the former never very narrow, the latter not contracted between the haunches nor extremely short, but always of a quadrangular shape. Both are plane on their surface in some species, but they are more generally tumid or tuberculated, ridged on the sides, and projecting: in a number of cases the mesosternum is projecting, whilst the prosternum is simple; in many species, however, both project and have their opposing faces steeply inclined. They vary greatly in species otherwise closely allied, although they are similarly constructed in all those species which approximate to *Steirastoma*. The tibiae are, in one section of the genus, strongly dilated and compressed. The terminal ventral segment is sinuate-truncate in the ♂, and entire in the ♀.

The flattened shape of the muzzle distinguishes this genus from the preceding. There is no character to separate it from *Dryoctenes*, Serv. The shape of the sterna distinguishes it from *Polyrhaphis*. From *Steirastoma* it differs at once in the simple, conical, lateral thoracic tubercles; and from *Alphus* by the pyriform basal joint of the antennæ. I have incorporated with it the genus *Pteridotelus*, White,—with some hesitation, however, as I think *Pteridotelus* might probably form a natural group if the generic definition were modified so as to include all those species which have the terminal joints of the antennæ shortened and thickened in any degree, or thickened and ciliated in the ♂. The species on which it is founded (*Pteridotelus laticornis*) cannot be generically separated from *A. pupillatus*, Chevrolat, which, again, is closely allied to *A. spectabilis*, n. sp., and *A. pilicornis*, Chevr.\*, all four most diversified in ornamentation of the antennæ, but agreeing in the thickening in some way or other of the terminal joints. These species have in common also rounded anterior acetabula, slender fore tibiae, and steeply inclined sterna. As a genus, however, it would not be sharply limited from *Acanthoderes*: other species have the terminal antennal joints somewhat shortened and ciliated, without

\* To these may probably be added *A. antennatus* of Guérin-Ménéville (Ins. Recueillis par Osculati, Verh. des Z. B. Verein in Wien, 1855, p. 599). *A. pupillatus* is from Venezuela, and *A. pilicornis* from Mexico; both are undescribed. *A. spectabilis* belongs to the Amazonian fauna.

agreeing with *Pteridotelus* in other characters (e. g. *A. maculicollis*); others have the joints in question ciliated in the ♂ and at the same time elongated (*A. lateralis*); and many species agree in the shape of the sterna, whilst resembling typical *Acanthoderes* in all other characters. I have thought it best on this account to treat *Pteridotelus* as a subgenus or section of *Acanthoderes*.

*Acanthoderes* and its allies (*Steirastoma*, *Myoxinus*, &c.) are not, perhaps, so closely allied to the preceding genera as *Polyrhaphis*; it would therefore in some respects be better to place the latter genus after *Egomorphus*, followed by the Anisocerinae, with which group it has also an evident connexion; whilst *Acanthoderes* leads through *Alphus* naturally to the Acanthocinitæ. This, however, would be presenting only one suite of affinities amongst several which these insects present: the Acanthocinitæ, for instance, have a certain similarity to *Oreodera* and *Egomorphus*. It seems almost hopeless to detect the true lines of affinity, and quite so to represent them in a scheme of arrangement when detected.

§ 1. Antennæ with the terminal joints filiform, slender.

a. Fore tibiæ widely dilated and compressed.

### 1. *Acanthoderes hebes*, n. sp.

*A. oblongus*, convexiusculus, postice rotundatus, supra tomento fusco, subtus pilis griseis sparsim vestitus: thorace tubercibus lateralibus obtusis, dorsalibus tribus magnis: elytris apicibus parum truncatis, fuscis, fascia abbreviata pone medium nigra velutina, prope apicem ochreo maculatis. Long. 5 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head and thorax sooty-brown, with deep scattered punctures. Antennæ about the length of the body, black; base of each joint (from the third) and centre of the third with a pale testaceous ring. Thorax with the lateral tubercles obtuse; three dorsal ones—two anterior very large and prominent, and one posterior smaller and acute. Elytra rounded at the sides, towards the apex very briefly truncated, with a short, tuberculated, longitudinal, slightly elevated ridge in the middle of each near the base; punctured throughout, the punctures accompanied by granulations towards the base: the ochreous spots near the apex are few and irregular. Under surface shining black, with a scanty grey pile. Legs shining black, middle of the tibiæ on the edge, tips of same, and basal joints of the tarsi above greyish; tarsi beneath yellow, claw-joint pallid. In the ♂ the fore tarsi are black beneath, and densely fringed with black hairs. The fore tibiæ are abruptly dilated from the middle in the ♂, more gradually so in the ♀.

On boughs of dead trees in the forest, Ega. Rare.

### 2. *Acanthoderes Egaensis*, White.

*Scleronotus Egaensis*, White, Cat. Long. Col. in Brit. Mus. ii. p. 364, pl. 9. f. 3.

The third to the sixth antennal joints are produced and acute at the apex beneath, the fourth to the eleventh are very slender. The extreme tips of the elytra are distinctly truncated. All the tibiæ are compressed, the anterior pair gradually dilated (wider in the ♂ than in the ♀) from the base to the apex.

This species has a peculiar facies, arising from its short figure, black colour, and the slenderness of its antennæ. Owing to this, probably, it was placed in a different genus by Mr. White. The genus to which he referred it (*Scleronotus*, Dejean, at that time a mere catalogue name) has since been characterized by M. Thomson (Class. p. 340), and, from the diagnosis, appears to be very closely allied to *Acanthoderes*. M. Thomson places it amongst the Anisoceritæ, regardless of the shape of the anterior acetabula, which he gives as rounded in *Scleronotus* and angulated in the definition of the group to which he refers it.

### 3. *Acanthoderes fuscicollis*, n. sp.

*A. oblongus*, fuscus, tomento luteo (capite thoraceque sparsim) vestitus: elytris breviter transverse truncatis, seriatim nigro punctatis, utrinque maculis duabus suturalibus duabusque lateralibus fuscis notatis. Long. 5 lin. ♂.

Head and thorax dusky, with specks of ochreous clay-coloured pile, very scanty on the disk of the latter. Antennæ about the length of the body, the apices of the third to fifth joints produced beneath; black, the base to the middle of the third joint speckled with ochreous atoms; the basal half of the fourth and the base of the remaining joints pale testaceous. The lateral tubercles of the thorax are large and slightly pointed; the disk has a longitudinal smooth line and a large obtuse elevation on each side. The elytra have a few coarse punctures at the base, a few small round black spots arranged in lines, and on each four larger blackish spots, namely two near the suture (one before, one after the middle) and two on the side beyond the middle; there are also two irregular transverse patches of a paler ochreous colour. Under surface of the body black, shining; sides of the metasternum and second to fifth ventral segments ochreous. Legs black, shining, speckled with ochrey pile; middle and hind tibiæ paler, their apices dusky. The fore tibiæ are gradually and widely dilated.

Ega; on branches of dead trees in the forest. The species has much resemblance to *A. fascialis*, White.

4. *Acanthoderes fascialis*, White.

*Acanthoderes fascialis*, White, Cat. Long. Col. in Brit. Mus. ii. p. 361.

The external angles of the truncature of the elytra are slightly produced. The fore tibiæ (in the ♀) are moderately and gradually dilated.

Ega. This and the preceding are nearly allied to *A. semigriseus*, a Rio-Janeiro species common in collections\*.

5. *Acanthoderes minimus*, n. sp.

*A. ovalis*, nigricans cinereo irroratus, elytris sinuato-truncatis angulis externis acutis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lin. ♀.

Head and thorax blackish, sprinkled with greyish pile. Thorax short, rather narrow, the lateral tubercles not prominent although pointed, punctured on the disk, and with two distinct dorsal tubercles. Elytra with the centro-basal ridge indistinct, granulate-punctate at the base, punctured along the sides to the apex. Body beneath and legs black, sprinkled with grey hairs; claw-joint of the tarsi testaceous. The fore tibiæ (in the ♀) are widely, but not abruptly, dilated from the middle.

Para.

6. *Acanthoderes maculicollis* (Dej.), n. sp.

*A. ovalis*, tomento variegato vestitus: antennis curtis, articulo tertio maxime elongato apice dilatato, quarto elongato, reliquis abbreviatis: thorace tubere laterali obtuso, fulvo-griseo, maculis magnis lateralibus duabus atro-brunneis velutinis: elytris trigonis apicibus sinuato-truncatis, fulvo-griseis, utrinque pone medium macula elongata transversa discoidali atro-brunnea, fasciisque duabus macularibus, altera ante medium altera subapicali, flavo-griseis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂ ♀.

Head fulvous mixed with grey, and with scattered brown points. Antennæ about as long as the body, first to third joints pitchy, the third black at the tip, the rest pitchy, with their bases testaceous; the terminal joints are ciliated beneath in the ♂.

\* This species is undescribed; therefore the following diagnosis will be useful:—

*Acanthoderes semigriseus* (Cat. Dej.).

*A. oblongo-ovatus*, dimidio anteriore tomento fuliginoso, dimidio posteriore cinereo vestitus. Antennæ fuliginosæ, articulis ad basin griseis. Thorax fuliginosus grosse punctatus linea dorsali lævi. Elytra sensim attenuata, apicibus breviter sinuato-truncatis, angulis obtusis, ad basin granulato-punctatis, quarta parte basali fuliginosa coloris margine posteriore retrorsum arcuata, reliquis cinereis utrinque fascia interrupta undulata pone medium maculaque laterali prope apicem fuscis. Subtus niger nitidus, postpectoris lateribus abdominisque apice luteis; pedibus luteis femoribus dimidio basali tibiæ tarsorumque apicibus fuscis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♀.

Hab. Rio Janeiro.

The disk of the thorax on each side is very convex, the middle is depressed, with a raised dorsal line; on each side is a large, rounded, velvety, dark-brown spot, which is impunctate, the rest of the surface being punctured. The elytra are grey-fulvous, the suture and some indistinct lines on the disk light grey, covered with small rounded brown spots, confluent in places; the disk behind the middle is crossed by an elongate dark-brown spot, besides which there are two transverse macular lines of a yellowish colour. Body beneath black, scantily clothed with grey; the second to fourth ventral segments have a spot of yellow hairs on each side. Legs pitchy, clothed with grey; the tarsi yellowish, the middle and hind tibiae ringed with yellowish at the middle and the apex. The fore tibiae in the ♂ are widely and abruptly dilated from near the base.

Para and Villa Nova. It is found also at Cayenne, and exists in many collections under the name I have adopted.

7. *Acanthoderes alboniger*, n. sp.

*A. oblongus*, niger; fronte, thoracis vitta mediana, elytrorum plaga magna elongata basali communi fasciaque magna maculari subapicali tomentosis ochraceo-albis; ipso apice ochraceo. Long. 7 lin. ♀.

Head black, front ochreous punctured. Antennae shorter than the body, black, the basal half of the third and the bases of the remaining joints light grey. Thorax with the lateral tubercles prominent, acute; the disk depressed, longitudinally punctured, a broad central stripe and a lateral one below the tubercle ochrey white. Elytra oblong, their sides rounded posteriorly, their apices sinuate-truncate, outer angles produced: the centro-basal ridge is strongly pronounced, and produced forward towards a corresponding sinuation in the hind margin of the thorax; it is smooth and shining, not reaching the middle of the elytra behind, and leaving a broad depression at the base: the elytra are punctured, partly in lines, most thickly so on the sides near the base; black, a broad, basal, common stripe, including the scutellum, notched in the middle externally, and a broad, macular, uneven belt before the apex, not touching the suture, ochrey white; the extreme tips are yellowish brown. The black parts are nearly naked, and have a few grey specks. Body beneath and legs black, thinly covered with grey hairs; tarsi grey. There is a row of ochreous points on each side of the abdomen. The fore tibiae are widely dilated. The prosternum is produced behind, and the mesosternal tubercles are very prominent.

Santarem. This species bears a superficial resemblance to certain Curculionidae of the genus *Heilipus*, inhabiting the same district.

b. Fore tibiae compressed, not dilated.

[To this section belongs the European *A. varius*.]

8. *Acanthoderes maculatissimus*, n. sp.

*A. curtus*, subdepressus, tomento ochraceo-fulvo vestitus: elytris lituris nonnullis griseis, punctis innumeris lineaque transversa undata pone medium brunneis. Long. 6 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head punctured, fulvous varied with brown. Antennae brown, spotted and ringed with grey. Thorax with the lateral tubercles produced and pointed at the apex, and with two obtuse dorsal elevations and a shining central line; the interstices punctured; in colour minutely variegated with fulvous and brown. Elytra subtrigonal, briefly sinuate-truncate at the apex, the external angles produced; punctured throughout, the centro-basal ridge apparent only at the extreme base, ochrey fulvous, silky, studded with small brown spots, which everywhere cover the punctures: there are a few light-grey marks, and behind the middle a transverse dark-brown zigzag line. Body beneath ashy brown. Legs variegated with ashy, dusky brown, and fulvous. The fringe of the male fore tarsi is black. The prosternum is simple, the mesosternum subvertical in front.

At Santarem; on hanging woody climbers in new plantations.

9. *Acanthoderes thoracicus*, White.

*Acanthoderes thoracicus*, White, Cat. Long. Col. in Brit. Mus. ii. p. 359.

To the description quoted above I will add that the third to the sixth antennal joints are acutely produced at their apices beneath, as in *A. Egaensis* and other species; the body is depressed; the elytra are subtrigonal, with the apices slightly truncated, and have always an oblique dark-brown streak on the disk; the centro-basal ridges are narrow, disappear about the middle of the elytra, and leave a depressed space between them. The prosternum is simply rounded behind, the mesosternum vertically inclined in front. Long. 6–7½ lin. ♂ ♀.

This is a common species, on branches of felled trees, in the forest throughout the Amazon region. It is also found, I believe, at Cayenne.

c. Fore tibiae neither dilated nor compressed.

10. *Acanthoderes albolinitus*, n. sp.

*A. elongatus*, subcylindricus, tenuiter tomentosus, fulvo-brunneus: elytris apice conjunctim rotundatis, pone medium plaga communi antice biramosa griseo-alba et vitta abbreviata nigra utrinque ornatis. Long. 8½ lin. ♀.

Head dingy fulvous, punctured. Antennae stout, as long as

the body, fulvous brown, each joint from the third ringed with dusky near the apex. Thorax with the lateral tubercles large, conical, and pointed; the two dorsal tubercles connected by ridges with the hind margin; the dorsal line strongly elevated, the interstices coarsely punctured. Elytra elongate, very slightly narrowed posteriorly; the apices scarcely perceptibly truncated, somewhat convex, the centro-basal ridges strongly raised at the base, subsiding before the middle; the whole surface punctured, each puncture having a greyish-white scale: the colour is light yellowish brown; behind the middle, over the suture, is an ill-defined greyish-white patch, prolonged on each side in front into an oblique streak: on the disk of each elytron, behind the middle, there is also a short inwardly curved black vitta connected by a zigzag line with the lateral margin. Body beneath and legs black, shining, clothed with thin ashy pile; apex of tibiae and tarsi fulvous. The prosternum is simply rounded; the mesosternum bituberculate in front.

One individual only of this aberrant species occurred: I found it at Ega, on a slender dead branch.

#### 11. *Acanthoderes longispinis*, n. sp.

*A. elongatus*, subconvexus, tenuiter tomentosus, brunneo-fulvus: elytris plagiis pallidioribus, maculis nonnullis punctisque numerosis nigro-brunneis ornatis, apice sinuato-truncatis, angulis externis in spinam longissimam productis. Long. 8 lin. ♀.

Head dingy fulvous, impunctate, front uneven, channeled; lower lobe of the eyes very large for this genus, reducing therefore the breadth of the forehead. Antennae slender, as long as the body, piceous brown, each joint ringed with testaceous at the base. Thorax fulvous, varied with dark brown; lateral tubercles large, very acute, dorsal ones very large, elongated, and obtuse; the disk with a few coarse punctures. Elytra curvilinearly attenuated posteriorly, the centro-basal ridges slightly raised towards the base only, the surface faintly punctured, the punctures numerous only near the sides towards the base; on the disk they are accompanied by granulations; the colour is fulvous brown; there is an oblique ochreous spot on each, near the base, and a waved transverse patch of the same colour near the apex, both edged behind with dark brown; the punctures are covered by small dusky spots; there is a strongly waved transverse spot behind the middle, and three or four smaller ones on the margins, also dark brown; the suture is tessellated with black and grey. Body beneath black, clothed with shining silvery pile. Femora piceous, clothed with grey pile; tibiae dusky, with two pale rings, their apices and the first tarsal joint covered with silvery pile; second and third joints black, tip of the latter and

claw-joint reddish testaceous; the third joint fulvous beneath. The prosternum is simply rounded; the mesosternum vertical in front, and bituberculated.

Taken in the forest on the banks of the Cupari, Tapajos region. One example.

12. *Acanthoderes pigmentatus*, n. sp.

*A. elongatus*, subparallelus, depressus, tenuiter tomentosus, violaceo-brunneus, flavo nigroque variegatus: antennis crassis corpore multo longioribus, articulis 3-4 fortius sulcatis: elytris apicè truncatis, angulis externis productis. Long. 8 lin. ♂.

Head plane in front, punctured, dusky brown, vertex paler and ornamented with two round black spots. Antennæ thick, brown, each joint from the third with two pale rings. Thorax with the lateral tubercles prominent, their apices produced and acute; the dorsal tubercles strongly raised, but obtuse, interstices punctured; violet-brown, with fulvous patches. Elytra gradually but very slightly narrowed posteriorly, the centro-basal ridges very feebly raised, granulated; their whole surface sparingly but coarsely punctured; the colour is violaceous brown, varied on each elytron with three discoidal angular dark-brown patches, viz. one near the base, one behind the middle, and the third near the apex; there is, besides, a transverse bowed yellowish streak behind the basal patch; the apical spot is also broadly margined with yellow; each elytron has a short white streak on the disk; the punctures are each covered with a dusky spot; the suture is tessellated with black and grey. Beneath and femora black, slightly shining, but clothed with yellowish-grey pile; tibiæ brown, with three pale rings; tarsi fulvous, second joint dusky. The pro- and mesosterna are both simply rounded, their surfaces closely punctured. The fore tarsi of the ♂ are slightly dilated; the first joint of the middle and hind tarsi are remarkably elongated for this genus.

One individual, taken at Tabatinga, on the Peruvian frontier. In the slenderness of the tarsi this species differs greatly from the rest of its congeners. This, however, is evidently merely a specific character, as the species is extremely nearly allied to *A. cylindricus* (*Aegomorphus* id., Dj. Cat.)\* of Rio Janeiro, which possesses tarsi constructed as in the rest of the genus.

\* *Acanthoderes cylindricus*, n. sp.—Elongatus, parallelus, depressus. Caput fuscum; frontè plana, punctata, opaca; vertice punctis duobus ocellaribus nigris iridibus flavis. Antennæ corpore longiores, picæ, griseo-maculatæ. Thorax punctatus, fuliginosus, sericeus fulvo-variegatus, tuberculis lateralibus magnis, spiniferis, dorsalibus conicis acutis. Elytra perparum attenuata, apicè sinuato-truncata, angulis internis acutis, externis productis, passim granulato-punctata



13. *Acanthoderes phasianus*, n. sp.

*A. modice elongatus, depressus, tenuiter tomentosus, fulvo, flavo-griseo, cano nigroque multifariam variegatus: thoracis tuberculis dorsalibus fortissime elevatis: elytris apice late sinuato-truncatis, angulis externis in spinas longas productis. Long. 6 lin. ♂.*

Head piceous, varied with paler shades, two rounded fulvous spots on the vertex, front uneven. Antennæ much longer than the body; basal joint black, with grey pile, remaining joints piceous, third and fourth with two greyish rings, the rest pale at their bases. Thorax with the lateral tubercles large, acute, the dorsal ones very large, conical, the interstices punctured; dusky brown, with fulvous streaks and spots. Elytra very slightly narrowed posteriorly, very sparingly granulate-punctate near the base; the centro-basal ridges produced forwards at the base, thence gradually subsiding towards the middle: the colour towards the base is brownish-black, varied on each elytron with four rounded fulvous spots edged with grey; the apical third is fulvous, edged in front with greyish, but near the apex with brownish black; there is a comma-shaped whitish mark on the disk of each before the middle, a large dark-brown Y-shaped mark behind the middle; the rest is a combination of dusky brown, light grey, and fulvous minutely commingled. Body beneath shining black, clothed with grey pile. Femora dusky, each with a large fulvous spot: tibiæ and tarsi spotted with fulvous and dusky, the third and fourth tarsal joints being clear fulvous. The fore tarsi of the ♂ are strongly dilated and fringed. The prosternum is simple and rounded, the mesosternum subvertical and bituberculated.

One example taken at S. Paulo, on the Upper Amazon.

14. *Acanthoderes meleagris*, n. sp.

*A. modice elongatus, depressus, postice attenuatus, tenuiter tomentosus, griseo, fulvo nigroque late variegatus, capitis thoracisque lateribus griseis: elytris trigonis, breviter truncatis, angulis externis in spinas longas productis. Long.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂ ♀.*

Head sparingly punctured, varied with black and fulvous, sides clear pale grey. Antennæ rather short, black, the base of each joint from the second grey. Thorax with the lateral tubercles prominent and acute, the dorsal ones large, but only slightly elevated, interstices with a few large punctures; black varied with fulvous, the sides clear pale grey. Elytra briefly truncate at the

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densius prope basin, utrinque obsolete bicarinata; fulvo-brunnea, apices versus griseo-varia, utrinque pone medium macula angulata nigra notata. Subtus niger, pilis cinereis vestitus. Pedes fuscii, griseo-maculati. Sterna ut in *A. pigmentato*. Long. 8 lin. ♀.

apex, the outer angle armed with a long spine; centro-basal ridges prominent at the extreme base, each prolonged posteriorly as a smooth flexuous carina to the apical spine; sparingly punctured near the base and on the sides; pale grey, numerous small spots and three larger transverse patches brownish black, varied also with fulvous spots, chiefly near the scutellum, at one-third and at two-thirds the length. Body beneath, and legs black, spotted with light grey; the third and fourth tarsal joints fulvous. The opposing faces of the pro- and mesosterna are steeply inclined and bituberculated.

Taken at Ega and S. Paulo, on dead branches of trees.

15. *Acanthoderes Swederi*, White.

*Acanthoderes Swederi*, White, Cat. Long. Col. in Brit. Mus. ii. p. 360, pl. 9. fig. 6.

This is a common species near Pará, on dead trees; it is also found on the Upper Amazons and at Cayenne. In most collections it stands as *A. Daviesii* of Swederus and Olivier; but the descriptions of these authors, according to Mr. White, apply to a distinct Columbian species. The excellent description and figure quoted above are sufficient to make the insect perfectly well known. I will only add that the opposing faces of the pro- and mesosterna are steeply inclined and bituberculated, and that the fore tarsi of the ♂ are widely dilated and densely fringed.

16. *Acanthoderes chrysopus*, n. sp.

*A. parum* elongatus, valde depressus, postice paulo attenuatus, tenuiter tomentosus, rosaceo-fulvus maculis pallidioribus variegatus: elytris subtrigonis, apice late truncatis, angulis externis modice productis: tarsis aureo-fulvis. Long. 6 lin. ♂.

Head silky fulvous. Antennæ twice the length of the body, ferruginous, silky, base of each joint (from the third) greyish. Thorax with the lateral and dorsal tubercles equal in size and shape, large, conical, produced at their apices, rusty brown, punctured only on the fore and hind margins. Elytra with the centro-basal ridges much produced at the base, prolonged behind as smooth flexuous carinæ, to the apex; sparingly granulate-punctate on the ridges and on the sides near the base; the colour is fulvo-ferruginous, with a rosy tinge; near the base of each are two fulvous-yellow spots, and near the apex a large spot of the same colour, all encircled with dark brown; there are, besides, a few hoary-white specks scattered over the surface. Beneath, the body is black clothed with hoary pile, the apical half of the abdomen being yellow spotted with white pile. Femora black at the base, rusty-yellow on their apical halves; the tibiæ and tarsi are silky orange-yellow, the former ringed with

dusky, the latter shining. The fore tarsi of the ♂ are broadly dilated and densely fringed. The opposing faces of the sterna are vertical and bituberculate.

At Ega, on severed and hanging woody lianas in new clearings. I consider it a local variety of the following, from which it differs in the more vivid coloration.

### 17. *Acanthoderes lotor*, White.

*Acanthoderes lotor*, White, Cat. Long. Col. in Brit. Mus. ii. p. 362.

The shape, sculpture, form of sterna, &c., are precisely the same as in *A. chrysopus*. I met with it only at Carepi, near Pará.

### 18. *Acanthoderes lateralis*, n. sp.

*A. modice elongatus*, subdepressus, postice attenuatus, tomentosus, cinereo-brunneus, thoracis lateribus, maculisque duobus elytrorum, altera magna triangulari pone medium, altera parva prope apicem sæpe obsoleta, fuscis : elytris apice truncatis, angulis externis spina longa armatis. Long. 6–8 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head sooty-black, front and vertex ashy-brown. Antennæ about as long as the body, dusky, the third joint ringed with grey, 4–11 joints at the base testaceous grey. Thorax with the lateral tubercles prominent and acute, the dorsal ones prolonged into ridges, the dorsal line also forming a narrow ridge generally denuded; interstices punctured, ashy-brown, the sides sooty-black. Elytra narrowed to the apex, which is briefly truncate, the external angles being produced into long spines; the centro-basal ridges are feebly raised at the base, but prolonged behind each as a flexuous carina, which subsides at two-thirds the length; the basal half is rather thickly granulate-punctate; in colour they are ashy-brown, with a large triangular spot on the side behind the middle, and a small irregular one near the tip, silky dark brown. Beneath and legs black, clothed with ashy pile; tibiæ with two pale rings. The fore tarsi of the ♂ are widely dilated and densely fringed. The prosternum is simply rounded, the mesosternum steeply inclined in front and bituberculate. The terminal joints of the male antennæ are moderately slender and ciliated beneath.

This is a common species throughout the Amazon region, on felled trees in the forest; it is also common, apparently, in French Guiana. I have seen it in collections under the name of *A. lateralis*, Dej., which appellation I have adopted. *A. Jaspideus*, Germar (Sp. Nov. p. 475), and *A. consentaneus*, Dej., according to specimens sent to me by M. Deyrolle of Paris, are closely allied to *A. lateralis*; but their pro- and mesosterna are strongly convex. Our species is also near *A. satellinus*, Erichs.

(Consp. Insect. Peru., p. 143); but the latter is described as having the apex of the elytra armed with a very short spine.

### 19. *Acanthoderes bivitta*, White.

*Steirastoma bivitta*, White, Cat. Long. Col. in Brit. Mus. ii. p. 354.

This species was placed by Mr. White, whose description otherwise is a very good one, in the genus *Steirastoma*. It differs from that group in having simple instead of complex lateral thoracic tubercles. It stands in certain French collections as *A. tardigradus* of Dejean's Catalogue. It is a common insect, in the Upper Amazons, on the trunks of felled trees of a certain species, to whose bark its colours are assimilated. It is found also in French Guiana. It is inactive in its habits, but appears to be extremely prolific. The opposing faces of the pro- and mesosterna are steeply inclined and bituberculated.

- § 2. Antennæ with the terminal joints thickened and ciliated in the males, or triangularly dilated in both sexes; the third or third and fourth joints often furnished with tufts of hairs. (*Pteridotelus*, White, in part.)

[Although so diversified in structure and ornamentation of antennæ, this group is homogeneous in the form of the body, sterna, and in other respects.]

### 20. *Acanthoderes spectabilis*, n. sp.

*A. elongatus*, subdepressus, posticè attenuatus, niger, velutinus, maculis magnis albis ornatus: antennarum articulo tertio scopa magna nigra instructo. Long. 8 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head black, with a triangular white spot in the middle of the forehead, two between the antennæ of the same colour, and two rounded on the vertex. Antennæ black, base of the fourth and following joints grey, the third joint encircled by a thick brush of black silky hairs, which extends nearer to the base on one side than on the other. Thorax with the lateral and dorsal tubercles large, conical, and acute; velvety-black, with two large rounded spots on each side, two elongate ones on the fore part, which are divergent behind, and another in the middle of the hind margin, white. Elytra elongate-trigonal, depressed together down the suture, the apex obliquely sinuate-truncate, outer angles acute; the centro-basal ridges much raised at the base, projecting over the hind edge of the thorax, prolonged behind to the apex, and granulated at their commencement; the surface impunctate, except on the suture near the base; the colour is velvety-black, each elytron having two spots along the suture behind the scutellum, a broken sutural stripe from the middle

to the apex, a spot near the shoulders, a large rounded one near the lateral margin before the middle, a small one near the apex, and one in the middle of the disk, all of a white colour. Body beneath black, sides of the sterna and abdomen having large white spots. Femora and tibiae black clothed with grey pile; tarsi fulvous. The opposing faces of the prosternum and mesosternum are subvertical and sharply bituberculated. The four apical joints of the antennæ in the ♂ are shortened and ciliated.

This extremely beautiful species occurred only at Caiçara, a village near Ega, on the Upper Amazons, on the trunks of felled trees in the forest.

### Genus DRYOCTENES, Serv.

Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. iv. 24.

As already remarked, there is no character to distinguish this genus from *Acanthoderes*, with which it will eventually have to be incorporated. The species have a much broader and more depressed form of body, and the antennæ are much longer, than is the rule in the genus alluded to. The proportions of the antennal joints, form of muzzle, legs, male tarsi, and thorax are the same as in *Acanthoderes*. In the style of coloration and markings the species resemble most *A. biritta* and its nearest allies.

### *Dryoctenes scrupulosus*, Germar.

*Lamia scrupulosa*, Germ. Insect. spec. nov. 470, 619.

There appear to be two somewhat distinct forms or geographical races of this species. The example before me, taken on the banks of the Tapajos, differs considerably in colours and in the shape of the elytra at the apex from the form found at Rio Janeiro. The description of Germar with reference to the elytra ("glauco-tomentosa, apice truncata, intus dentata") applies to the Amazonian example better than to those I have seen from the south of Brazil. I do not know whether the latter may not be the form described by Serville as *D. caliginosus*, his description not being sufficiently exact to decide. *D. caliginosus*, however, is generally considered to be synonymous with *D. scrupulosus* of Germar.

### Genus OZOTROCTES, nov. gen.

Head somewhat narrow, antenniferous tubercles raised and oblique. Palpi obliquely truncated at their apices, the labial more strongly so than the maxillary. Thorax obtusely unituberculate on the sides, furnished with two very distinct tubercles on the disk. Prosternum simply rounded; mesosternum

much narrowed behind, steeply inclined in front. Elytra very slightly truncated at the apex. Legs and tarsi constructed as in *Acanthoderes*: the male sex, however, is as yet unknown. The antennæ are simple, the basal joint pyriform-clavate, shorter than the third; the second and third joints slightly furrowed above.

The truncation of the palpi and the attenuation posteriorly of the mesosternum amply distinguish this genus. The shape of the palpi is an anomaly amongst the Lamiaires, the pointed terminal joints being one of the very few characters which distinguish the tribe from the Cerambycides. The facies of the insect composing this genus, however, is entirely that of a Lamiaire, the shape of the thorax and elytra being almost precisely that of certain abnormal species of *Acanthoderes*, e. g. *A. hebes*.

*Ozotroctes punctatissimus*, n. sp.

*O. oblongo-ovatus*, subdepressus, obscure brunneo-ferrugineus: corpore supra punctis rotundis innumerosis impresso. Long:  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♀.

Head brown, punctured. Antennæ about as long as the body, rufo-piceous, all the joints ringed with a paler shade. Thorax with the dorsal tubercles very distinct, conical, the rest of the surface almost even, punctured. Elytra very slightly truncated at the extreme apex, the centro-basal ridges short, the whole surface covered with punctures of a uniform size, partly arranged in rows. Beneath ashy-brown, shining. Legs dull ferruginous, spotted with a paler shade.

One individual, beaten from dried twigs in woods near Santarem.

Genus *ÆTHOMERUS*.

Thomson, Class. des Céramb. p. 338.

Syn. *Macronemus*, Dej. Cat.; White, Cat.

Char. emend. Body subcylindrical. Muzzle moderately broad, quadrate; front plane; antenniferous tubercles short, prominent, widely separated at their bases. Antennæ naked, excessively elongated, in some species being five or six times the length of the body, capilliform; the joints slightly increasing in length to the apex, the eleventh joint generally the longest; the basal joint short, very slender at the base, abruptly enlarged into an ovate club. Palpi normal. Prothorax unituberculated on the sides. Elytra rounded at the tip. Femora clavate; tarsal joints short. Prosternum greatly constricted between the large anterior coxæ.

The sexes are not distinguishable, as in *Longicornes* generally, by the relative length of the terminal antennal joint in most of the species; there is a sexual character, however, in the

apical ventral segment, the ♀ having in that part a deeply impressed fovea. The genus was established on certain curious species which agreed in having greatly elongated and hair-like antennæ, and strongly bowed fore tibiæ. I have extended the definition so as to embrace the *Alphus Lacordairei* of Dejean's catalogue—an insect which differs from all other *Alphi*, including *A. tuberosus* of Germar, to which it has otherwise some resemblance, in the curiously abrupt dilatation of the first antennal joint—a feature characteristic of the genus *Æthomerus*. *Æ. Lacordairei* differs from the other species in having straight fore tibiæ, and in having rather less elongated antennæ, whose articulations are much shorter in the ♀ than in the ♂.

The species are nocturnal in their habits. They are of rare occurrence, and are found in the daytime crouched on leaves,—*Æ. Lacordairei*, however, being seen only closely adhering to decayed boughs. In those species which have strongly bowed fore tibiæ, the anterior femora are greatly enlarged and furnished on the inner side with a sharp ridge, which fits a corresponding groove along the tibiæ. In the crouching position, the fore legs are closely folded, the almost invisible antennæ laid backwards, and the whole insect assumes a rigid aspect, well calculated to deceive its enemies. *Æ. Lacordairei*, on the other hand, possesses passive means of defence of quite a different character: its colours and markings give it a deceptive resemblance to a dead pupa covered with a fungous growth, such as is often seen adhering to trees in damp climates. The deception is perfect, the insect having on each side of its body a large spot coloured and reticulated like a wing seen through the integument of a pupa. Thus we see here another instance of the widely different means Nature employs, within the same genus, to maintain the existence of her specific forms. Every species exists by virtue of some endowment which enables it to triumph over the infinite diversity of adverse circumstances that surround it at all stages of its life. This concerns us here, inasmuch as the general principle has an important bearing upon the systematic arrangement of species, a knowledge of the fact that structures are adapted to the ends just mentioned being necessary to avoid errors in estimating their affinities. Longicornes are greatly subject to these adaptations, those parts of structure being modified, from species to species, on which we depend for the establishment of genera, thus rendering, in this family, real generic definitions almost impossible.

♂ 1. *Æthomerus antennator*, Fabricius.

*Lamia antennator*, Fab. Syst. Eleuth. ii. p. 288. 36.

*Æ. elongatus*, tenuiter tomentosus, niger vel brunneus, variegatus :

elytris inæqualibus, lineis tenuibus argenteo-albis inscriptis, basi elevatis, apud medium subnudis nitidulis. Mas segmento ultimo ventrali simplici: fœmina eodem fovea magna impresso. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂ ♀.

Head dark brown. Antennæ pitchy brown, the apices of the joints paler. Thorax with two dorsal tubercles in a transverse line with the lateral ones, all four of equal size; the surface punctured; dark brown or blackish, varied with lighter brown. Elytra with short but strongly elevated and crested centro-basal ridges, the space between the two being also elevated and clothed with a silky fulvous-brown pile; the sides in the middle have each a very large depression: the surface of the elytra is punctate-granulate in rows, one of which runs straight along the disk on each side, continuous with the centro-basal ridge; others are diverted out of their course by the lateral excavations, within which the surface is extremely irregular; the disk near the suture is irregularly punctured; towards the apex are some elevated lines; the disk is naked and shining: the colour is generally nearly black, in some specimens silky brown of various shades; there are also numerous very slender silvery-white lines, two of which, more conspicuous, oblique on the disk, form an inverted V. Body beneath and legs dark brown, covered with a slight pile, and varied with paler shades. Anterior femora dilated; tibiæ curved and grooved on the inner side. Antennæ capilliform. In the male the apical ventral segment is simple; in the female it has a large deep transverse fovea near the apex.

This species I met with at Pará, at Obydos in Brazilian Guiana, and at Santarem; it is found also at Cayenne. I have received it from M. Depuiset, of Paris, as *M. ruficornis*, var. I think there can be no doubt it is the *Lamia antennator* of Fabricius; his description (somewhat better than the Fabrician descriptions usually are) seems to suit our insect sufficiently well. I have thought it better to give a more detailed description, for the sake of fixing the Fabrician name with more precision. The white lines are faint or wanting in some examples.

## 2. *Æthomerus rufescens*, n. sp.

*Æ. elongatus*, tomentosus, brunneo-ferrugineus: elytris inæqualibus, basi elevatis, omnino brunneo-tomentosis: antennis pedibusque ferrugineis. Mas segmento ultimo ventrali apice fortiter bisinuato; fœmina latet. Long. 4 lin. ♂.

Head rufous brown. Thorax tuberculated as in *Æ. antennator*, clothed with rusty-brown pile, faintly punctured. Elytra with short but strongly elevated and crested centro-basal ridges, the space between them being slightly elevated; the sides in the middle have each a very large depression; the surface of the



elytra along the discal portion is impunctate, being clothed with pile, and there is no line of granulations in continuation of the centro-basal ridge: the strongly flexuous line along the disk is present, the lateral ones are broken and confused within the excavation, as in *Æ. antennator*; the whole surface is rusty tomentose and opaque; there are indications of white lines in the same position as in the preceding species. Body beneath, legs, and antennæ ferruginous red. The apical ventral segment in the male is strongly bisinuated at the tip. Anterior femora dilated; tibiæ curved and grooved within. Antennæ capilliform.

Taken at Santarem. The distinctness of this species from the foregoing depends more upon the structure of the ventral apical segment than on the general colour and clothing, which seem to be variable in these species.

### 3. *Æthomerus Lacordairei*, n. sp.

*Æ. subcylindricus*, cano-tomentosus, fronte, vertice et thoracis vitta dorsali violaceo-brunneis: elytris utrinque apud humeros macula magna lineata alam mentiente intractis, in medio prope basin fuscis, apices versus canis tuberosis. Long.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂ ♀.

Head rather broader, and front more plane, than in the preceding species; epistome and cheeks hoary white, rest of the head dark brown; antennæ yellowish, partially clothed with fine hoary-white pile. Thorax somewhat rugose transversely; lateral tubercles acute, dorsal ones only slightly raised, hoary white, a broad stripe of a violet-brown colour down the centre. Elytra with the centro-basal ridges short, obtuse, punctate-granulate, chiefly in rows, but more confused in the middle towards the base; on each side near the shoulders is a large yellowish spot traversed by the rows of granulations, which are of a darker colour and varied by discoloured punctures in the interstices, the whole producing an imitation of a wing; the basal space between the two spots is blackish; the apical half of the elytra is hoary-white, tomentose, varied with dusky, and having white tubercles in rows continuous with the granulate punctures of the basal part. Body beneath and legs yellowish testaceous, clothed unevenly with hoary-white tomentum. Fore femora and tibiæ simple. The antennæ in the male are about three times, in the female about twice, the length of the body.

Taken at various places on the Lower and Upper Amazons, closely clinging to dead boughs. As I have before stated, this species is the *Alphus Lacordairei* of Dejean's Catalogue, according to French collections.

### Genus MYOXINUS (Dej. Cat.?), nov. gen.

Head narrow across the vertex, the antenniferous tubercles

being very prominent and directed upwards. Antennæ simple, the basal joint pyriform-clavate, though somewhat slender, shorter than the third. Palpi with their terminal joints slender and pointed, as in *Lamiæ* generally. Thorax with the sides furnished with a short simple spine, without conical tubercle; the disk having three small acute tubercles. Elytra with short, strongly raised and abrupt, crested centro-basal ridges; their tips rounded. Mesosternum narrowed behind, but broader than long, its front oblique and bituberculated. Prosternum simply rounded.

The narrowness of the head across the vertex, and the consequent approximation of the antenniferous tubercles, which at the same time are very prominent, amply distinguish this genus from *Acanthoderes*, as well as from the following, *Alphus*. It has, in common with *Alphus*, the comparative slenderness of the basal joint of the antennæ; but this is more pyriform and shorter in comparison with the third in *Myoxinus* than in *Alphus*. The form of the thorax and the crested ridges of the elytra contribute to give the species a peculiar facies. The name was first given, in Dejean's Catalogue, to an undescribed species; the genus has never been characterized; the species to which the generic name was applied I have seen in collections, and it appears different from the one I took; both belong, however, decidedly to the same genus. M. Thomson (Classif. des Cérambycides, p. 337) unites the genus to *Alphus*. It is more nearly allied to *Alphus* than to any other genus; but I think the characters given above will show that it should be separated from it.

*Myoxinus pictus*, Erichson.

*Acanthoderes pictus*, Erichs. Conspect. Ins. Peruan. p. 144.

I took this species at Ega and St. Paulo. It is sluggish in its motions, and is found on dead branches of trees, to the bark of which the insect is assimilated in colours. I have nothing to add to the excellent description given by Erichson in the place quoted.

Genus *ALPHUS*, Thomson.

Thomson, Classif. des Cérambyc. p. 10.

M. Thomson notices the shape of the basal joint of the antennæ, but, I think, not with sufficient detail to show the difference in that respect between this genus and its allies. In *Alphus* this joint is very gradually thickened, and is nearly equal in size to the third; therefore it is not pyriform in shape, as is the rule in the *Acanthoderitæ*. The genus differs from *Myoxinus* in the greater breadth of the head across the crown; the head, however, is much narrower than it is in *Acanthoderes* and the allied genera;

the muzzle also is much more obtuse. The genus, in fact, forms a connecting link between the Acanthoderitæ and the Acanthocinitæ, the chief character of the latter group being the great length of the basal joint of the antennæ, which exceeds that of the third. The other characters of *Alphus* which require mention are the sockets of the fore haunches, which in most of the species are angulated exteriorly; the fore tarsi, which are not dilated in the male; and the mesosternum, which is much narrowed behind, as in *Myoxinus*. As the genus is very imperfectly known at present, I add a list of all the described species, including those introduced in the present memoir.

1. *A. leuconotus*, Thoms. Classif. p. 10, = *sellatus*, Dej. Cat. sec. Chevrolat. South Brazil.
2. *A. pubicornis*, Serville. South Brazil.  
*Oreodera pubicornis*, Serv. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. iv. p. 21.  
*Ægomorphus pubicornis*, White, Cat. Long. Col. Brit. Mus.
3. *A. centrolineatus*, n. sp. Amazons and Venezuela.
4. *A. senilis*, n. sp. Amazons.
5. *A. scutellaris*, n. sp. Amazons.
6. *A. canescens* (Dej. Cat. ?), n. sp.\* South Brazil.
7. *A. tuberosus*, Germar.  
*Lamia tuberosa*, Germ. Ins. Sp. nov. p. 477.
8. *A. subsellatus*, White.  
*Alphus subsellatus*, White, Cat. Long. Col. Brit. Mus. p. 375.

The *Ædilis griseofasciata* of Serville, included by White in this genus, does not belong to it. Its proper position, as shown by the length of the basal joint of the antennæ and other characters, is amongst the Acanthocinitæ.

#### 1. *Alphus centrolineatus*, n. sp.

*A. oblongus*, modice convexus, fusco-ferrugineus, tomentosus, pilis cervinis passim vestitus: thorace fusco bilineato: elytris punctatis, punctis setiferis, apice oblique truncatis, apud medium lineæ abbreviata, suturali, communi, fusca ornatis. Long. 5 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head moderately broad, tomentose. Antennæ in both sexes

\* *Alphus canescens*, n. sp.—Oblongus, antice leviter attenuatus, tomento cinereo-olivascens vestitus. Caput parvum, fronte inter antennis concava. Antennæ corpore duplo longiores, infra dense ciliatæ, canescentes, articulorum apicibus nigris. Thorax grosse punctatus, supra breviter tricarinatus. Elytra grosse irregulariter punctata, olivascens, apud medium canescentia, apicibus breviter truncatis, carinis centro-basalibus parum elevatis postice prolongatis. Subtus niger, pilis cinereis vestitus. Pedes cinereo-pubescentes. Long. 7 lin. Rio Janeiro.

half as long again as the body, dull ferruginous, spotted with hoary tomentum, pubescent, more densely so beneath than above; the terminal joints more slender and less hairy than the preceding. Thorax with large lateral tubercles, and two impunctate obtuse dorsal ones, the interstices coarsely punctured: on each side of the upper surface is a longitudinal dark brown line. Elytra punctured throughout; the punctures closer and granulated towards the base, each furnished with a short blackish bristle: the centro-basal ridges are scarcely indicated: the surface is dull ferruginous, tomentose, with a few streaks of hoary colour; in the middle of the suture is a short, abruptly limited, dark-brown line. Body beneath black, thinly clothed with hoary pile. Legs ferruginous, clothed with similar pile and also with long pale hairs.

The elytra in the male taper towards the apex, which is obliquely truncated, the outer angle being slightly produced; in the female, the elytra are of equal breadth, and are obtusely rounded towards the tips, which are simply truncated obliquely.

This species, which is nearly allied to *A. pubicornis*, Serv., of Rio Janeiro, I found at Obydos, in Brazilian Guiana, on decayed branches. I have a specimen, ♀, also from Venezuela.

## 2. *Alphus senilis*, n. sp.

*A. oblongus*, tomento cano-olivascente vestitus: thorace punctato, tuberculis lateralibus productis, dorsalibus tribus acutis: elytris granulato-punctatis, fasciculis pilorum ornatis, apice singulatim rotundatis, regione scutellari fusca. Long. 8 lin.

Head punctate, tomentose, slightly depressed between the antennæ. Antennæ half as long again as the body, ashy; the tips of the joints blackish. Thorax with very acute prolonged lateral tubercles, and three acute and prominent dorsal ones arranged in a triangle; the surface closely punctured. Elytra oblong, moderately convex, rounded at the tips; the centro-basal ridges prominent, crested with tubercles, the scutellar space between them very thickly impressed with large, regular, oblong punctures; this space is of a dusky or brown colour; the rest of the surface is olive-ashy, coarsely granulate-punctate; each elytron has three indistinct incomplete longitudinal ribs, and along each of these is an interrupted row of small fascicles of hair. Body beneath and legs clothed with hoary tomentum.

On dead branches, Obydos and Pará.

## 3. *Alphus scutellaris*, n. sp.

*A. oblongus*, tomentosus, cinereus, thorace brunneo, spatio triangulari apud scutellum violaceo-brunneo: thorace punctato, tuberculis lateralibus productis acutis, dorsalibus tribus obtusis: elytris gra-

nulato-punctatis, fasciculis parvis pilorum ornatis, apice singulatum rotundatis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Head punctured, tomentose. Antennæ half as long again as the body, ashy; tips of the joints blackish. Thorax with very acute-pointed lateral tubercles, two obtuse dorsal ones, and a third behind, smaller, also obtuse; the surface coarsely punctured, pubescent and brown in colour. Elytra with moderately raised crested centro-basal ridges, the scutellar space between them densely and regularly punctured, violet-brown in colour; the rest of the surface is ashy-white, sparingly punctured; each elytron has two or three incomplete raised lines, along each of which is a row of very small linear pencils of dark-coloured hair. Body beneath and legs black, clothed with ashy pile.

This species I found at Caripí, near Pará. It is closely allied to the preceding, and is probably a variety of it; but its much smaller size, different coloration and punctuation, give it so distinct a character that, in the absence of connecting links, I am obliged to treat it as a separate species.

The present genus terminates the succession of generic forms which lead from the *Acanthoderes* type to that of *Acanthocinus* and *Leiopus*. I shall now return to a series of forms which appear to have branched off from *Acanthoderes*, especially from those species resembling *Pteridotelus* in general structure.

### Genus STEIRASTOMA, Serv.

Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. iv. 24.

This is a well-defined genus, not very closely allied to any of the preceding. Its nearest relationship seems to be with those species of *Acanthoderes* which have slender fore tibiae, rounded anterior acetabula, and closed acetabular sutures, tricarinate thorax, and prominent centro-basal ridges continuing as smooth carinae to the apex of the elytra. It differs, however, from *Acanthoderes* in the complex tuberculation of the sides of the thorax. Instead of a simple lateral conical tubercle or spine, as is usual in the Longicorn family, the thorax presents, on each side, an irregular prominence furnished with three tubercles. In some species this prominence is very strongly developed, and then two of the tubercles are carried to the apex, giving it a bifid appearance, the third remaining at the base beneath. All the species have, besides this tricuspid prominence, an acute tubercle on each side near the fore margin of the thorax; and some present, in addition to this, a similar pointed wart on the side, some distance above it. The muzzle, although similar in shape to that of *A. bivitta*, is considerably longer and more

broadened anteriorly than in any species of *Acanthoderes*, and the fore angles are more strongly pronounced. The mandibles are long, very slightly bowed, and much flattened. The centro-basal ridges of the elytra are curved outwards and prolonged behind as more or less flexuous smooth keels to the apex. In the males of some species the basal joint of the antennæ forms an irregular many-angled club, and is longer in proportion to the third than is the rule in the section to which the genus belongs.

1. *Steirastoma depressum*, Fabr.

*Cerambyx depressus*, Fabr. Ent. Syst. i. ii. 260. 32.

*St. breve*, depressum, postice valde attenuatum, nigrum, tenuiter griseo tomentosum: thoracis lateribus quinetuberculatis, dorso depresso tricarinato: elytris, subtrigonis, carinis centro-basalibus valde curvatis ramulum suturam versus emittentibus, apice spinosis: pedibus nigris, cinereo obscure variegatis: corpore subtus nigro, nitido, lateribus ochraceo tomentosis. Long. 7-11 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head black, scantily clothed with grey tomentum, sparingly punctured with three raised longitudinal lines, the lateral ones flexuous, the central one straight and running from the vertex to the edge of the epistome. Antennæ half as long again as the body in the ♂, a little longer than the body in the ♀, black, the bases of the joints ashy; the first joint in the ♂ of an irregular clavate shape, rugose, tuberculated at the apex. Thorax punctured near the fore and hind margins; the sides have each five tubercles, two anteriorly and three on the moderately produced lateral prominence; the dorsal carinæ are smooth, and shining black, the lateral ones being flexuous, interrupted, and tuberculate. The elytra are clothed with thin ashy tomentum, streaked and spotted with black; the centro-basal ridges are granulated and strongly curved, the posterior end of the curve emitting a short branch towards the suture; afterwards each is continued as a flexuous and smooth keel to the apex: the apex itself is produced into a strong tooth or spine, which varies in length in different individuals. The fore legs of the ♂ are much elongated.

This is a common Guiana species, and is generally distributed throughout the Amazon region, being found everywhere in new clearings, sometimes under the loose bark of trees. Like all the other species of the genus, it is sluggish in its motions, and feigns death when touched, bending its legs in a rigid position, and falling to the ground. As the Fabrician description is insufficient, and his name has been referred to a nearly allied but distinct South Brazilian species, I have thought it necessary to give a lengthened diagnosis. According to the British Museum

collection, the *C. depressus* of Fabricius is the same as the *C. brevis* of Sulzer, an earlier author, and applies to the larger species of South Brazil above mentioned. I think, however, the description of Fabricius quoted above cannot apply to any other than the one I have described. It is probable, also, that Sulzer and the other old authors had the Guiana species in view in their *C. brevis*; for the productions of Brazil were not known in Europe at the time they wrote. I do not adopt Sulzer's name, however, because it is likely that the *C. depressus* of Linnæus, since Mr. White applies it to the Guiana insect, is the same species as the Fabrician; and therefore the name *depressus*, again having the priority, would stand. I have no means of deciding this point. Linnæus gives Coromandel as the locality of his *C. depressus*; and Fabricius does not quote his name in the synonymy. I have received a pair of *Steirastoma depressum* from M. Deyrolle of Paris, as coming from Venezuela, under the name of "*St. difformis*" of Dejean. It is considerably modified from the Guiano-Amazonian type, being more closely tomentose, and ochreous rather than grey in colour.

## 2. *Steirastoma melanogenys*, White.

*Steirastoma melanogenys*, White, Cat. Long. Col. in Brit. Mus. ii. p. 355.

The male in this species has a strong tooth or spine on the inner edge of the fore tibiæ near the middle. This was overlooked by Mr. White; otherwise his description, as cited above, leaves nothing to desire. This insect is the "*St. aculeata*" of Dejean's catalogue, according to specimens I have received from Paris. Cayenne examples do not differ at all from those found in the Amazon region. I met with the species only in the central parts of the Lower Amazons, at Obydos and Santarem.

## 3. *Steirastoma canosum*, n. sp.

*St. modice elongatum*, postice attenuatum, depressum, tomento cervino-fusco vestitum: capitis thoracisque lateribus et plagis magnis duabus elytrorum fuscis: elytris apice valde spinosis. Long. 10 lin. ♀.

Head and labrum densely clothed with ashy-brown pile, the former punctured in front and marked with three fine longitudinal raised lines on the epistome, the central one extending to the vertex; the sides black. Antennæ brown; the third joint beneath with three very fine spines placed widely apart. Thorax quadrituberculate on each side, the lateral prominence very large, trituberculate, and the tubercle near the fore angle prominent; the dorsal surface depressed, punctured, tricarinate; the central keel very faint, the lateral ones prominent, flexuous; densely

clothed with light-brown pile, the sides with a stripe of a coffee-brown colour between the lateral keel and the tubercles. Elytra depressed, elongate, subtrigonal; the centro-basal ridges prolonged behind to the apex, gently curved outwards and granulated from the base to two-thirds the length, then flexuous and smooth to their termination: the surface faintly and sparingly granulate-punctate, with a few large granulations, besides, on the shoulders; light or tawny-brown in colour, with a silky gloss; the sides have each two large irregular patches of a coffee-brown colour, one covering the shoulder and extending in a short streak to the disk, the other placed obliquely a little behind the middle; the apex of each elytron is produced into a spine. Body beneath thickly clothed with ashy-brown pile; the middle of the abdomen shining black. Legs thinly covered with ashy-brown pubescence.

One example, taken at Oyayá, banks of the Curuá, below Santarem.

The species is nearly allied to *St. melanogenys*, but differs in the shape and position of the spines beneath the third antennal joint, in its clothing and markings, and in the apex of the elytra not being squarely truncated with a spine at the external angles, but produced on each elytron into a stout spine.

#### 4. *Stenrastoma aethiops*, n. sp.

*St. modice elongatum*, depressum, supra tomento atro-griseo vestitum; capitis thoracisque lateribus et plagis magnis duabus elytrorum nigris; elytris apice valde spinosis. Long. 8-10 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head and labrum clothed with very dark-grey pile, the former with three longitudinal raised lines on the front, the central one extending to the nuchus, the lateral ones short and very prominent; sides black. Antennæ black; bases of the joints greyish, the third with a few very fine spines or bristles beneath, placed wide apart; the basal joint in the ♂ pyriform-clavate, smooth. Thorax quadrituberculate on each side, the lateral prominence very large, trituberculate, the tubercle near the fore angle prominent; the dorsal surface depressed, punctured, tricarinate; the central keel very faint, the lateral ones strongly pronounced; thickly clothed with very dark-grey pile, the sides each with a black stripe between the lateral keel and the tubercles. Elytra depressed, elongate, subtrigonal; the centro-basal ridges prolonged behind to the apex, strongly curved outwards, and granulated to two-thirds the length, then flexuous and smooth to their termination; the surface faintly and sparingly granulate-punctate, with a few large granulations, besides, on the shoulders; very dark grey, the sides having each two large, irregular, black patches—one, which is sometimes broken into smaller spots,



covering the shoulder and extending in a slender streak to the disk, the other placed obliquely a little behind the middle; the tips of the elytra are briefly sinuate-truncate, the external angles produced into stout spines. Body beneath and legs clothed with very dark-grey pile; the middle of the abdomen naked, shining black. The fore tibiæ of the ♂ are untoothed.

This species occurred only at Ega and St. Paulo, on the Upper Amazons. It differs very little, except in colour, from *St. canosum*, and may be considered a geographical variety or race of that species. I have not seen either form in collections from other parts of South America.

### GENUS *PLATYSTERNUS* (Dej.), Blanch.

Blanchard, Histoire des Insectes, ii. 156.

The few words given by Blanchard as generic characters, in the place above quoted, have little or no meaning; the genus, however, is well known to entomologists from the figure given by Olivier of the only described species. It is a singular form of Lamiaire, partaking of the characters of *Steirastoma* and the Anisocerinae—two widely different groups. The shape of the thorax, the closed acetabular sutures, and the direction of the centro-basal ridges of the elytra show a near affinity with the *Steirastomata*; whilst the form and smoothness of the muzzle, the broadly rounded apices of the elytra, and the depression of the fore edge of the metasternum are so many points of resemblance to the Anisocerinae. The lateral prominences of the thorax are not simple, but bicuspid, the anterior cusp, however, being very much smaller than the posterior one. The antennæ are slender, one-fourth shorter than the body, and the eleventh joint, as in most of the Anisocerinae, is much shorter than the tenth.

#### *Platysternus hebraeus*, Fabricius.

*Cerambyx hebraeus*, Fabr. Mant. Ins. i. 131.

—, Oliv. Ent. iv. p. 62, t. 15. f. 106.

I met with this rare and magnificent insect only at Caripí, near Pará. It was there found in some numbers, gnawing the bark of living Guariúba trees—a lofty tree of the order Leguminosæ, whose bark is thick, smooth, and friable, and much frequented by bark-feeding insects, especially Curculionides of the group Cryptorhynchini. Cicindelidæ of the rare genus *Iresia* are sometimes seen on the same tree, coursing over the trunk and preying upon the vegetable feeders; in fact, I never met with *Iresia* except on Guariúba trees. The large *Cratosomi* sometimes abound, and gnaw large holes in the bark. These insects do not seem to breed in the wood of the standing trees,

but merely to resort to them for the purpose of gnawing the bark.

I have seen a second and undescribed species of *Platysternus* in the collection of Count Mniszech, at Paris.

### Genus POLYRHAPHIS, Serv.

Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. iv. 26.

From the seemingly capricious way in which the various parts of structure that, in other Coleoptera, furnish signs of affinity are modified from genus to genus in the Longicorn family, it is difficult to decide on the true position and relationship of the present group. In the general shape of the body, as well as in the form of the muzzle, thorax, and apex of the elytra, it seems to approach the genus *Acrocinus*. The antennæ, however, are quite glabrous beneath, instead of being ciliated partially or wholly as in *Acrocinus*; and the fore tarsi of the ♂ are dilated and ciliated, instead of being simple. In the proportions of the apical joints of the antennæ there is a great similarity between *Polyrhaphis* and the Anisocerinae, the terminal joint in both sexes being extremely short compared with the penultimate. This seems to be a significant character. The form of the muzzle, too, is not greatly different from that of the Anisocerinae; but the general form, the shape of the elytra and of the sterna, reveal no affinity with that group. The genus seems to have no close relationship with any other group of Lamiaires: it shows some resemblance to *Acrocinus* and the Anisocerinae; but many intermediate links are wanting to prove a genealogical relationship. The prosternum is extremely narrow in this genus, and the mesosternum is contracted in the middle between the haunches. The anterior acetabula gape widely on the sides, the sutures being opened along their whole length. The genus is a very natural or well-defined one, comprising a cluster of species which agree with each other in facies as well as in structural characters. They are all of large size, have greatly elongated, filiform, rather stout antennæ, long and acute lateral thoracic spines, sometimes directed forwards, and ample oblong elytra, whose apices are broadly truncated and spined.

#### 1. *Polyrhaphis spinosa*, Drury.

*Lamia spinosa*, Drury, Illustr. ii. p. 60, pl. 31. f. 3 (1773).

*Cerambyx horridus*, Oliv. Ent. iv. 66, pl. 4. f. 29 (1789-1808).

*Lamia horrida*, Fabr. Ent. Syst. i. ii. 273. 25 (1792).

The figures given by Drury and Olivier agree well in shape and form of the spines with the insect I have before me, taken at Villa Nova, on the Lower Amazons. My example, however, appears to be of a lighter colour. The general hue of the to-

mentum is hoary or ashy, the elytra, with the exception of the basal and apical parts, being of a violet-brown colour. The shape of the elytra in this species is elongate-quadrate, being only slightly narrowed posteriorly, with the base and apex rectangular, and the sides nearly straight. The spines on the elytra are as follows:—a row of small ones placed close to the suture, but deficient near the base and the apex; three large ones on the centro-basal ridges, two on the shoulders, and five or six very long ones on the disk. It occurs in Guiana as well as the Amazon region, and appears to be a rare insect. I met with only one example, which was found closely adhering to a dead branch, and scarcely distinguishable from it on account of the colours resembling those of the lichens with which the wood was covered.

## 2. *Polyrhaphis hystericina*.

*P. brevis*, subconvexa, spinosa, tomentosa, cervino-fusca, postice cinereo variegata: thoracis spinis antrorsum valde curvatis: elytris truncatis, angulis internis acutis, externis valde productis. Long. 12 lin. ♂.

Head scantily punctured, dull black, clothed with tawny-brown pile. Antennæ dark brown. Thorax punctured near the fore and hind margins, clothed with tawny-brown pile clouded with dusky; dorsal tubercles very large, obtuse; lateral spines strong, elongated, and more strongly curved forwards than in *P. spinosa*. Elytra rather short, subquadrate, slightly but gradually narrowed from the base, the sides nearly straight to three-fourths the length, and then gradually rounded to the apex, which is broadly truncated; the sutural angle very slightly produced, and the external one armed with a stout spine: the surface is studded with stout but not long or acute spines; there are five or six in a row on the strongly-raised centro-basal ridge, three or four along the suture near the middle, several smaller ones on the shoulders, and a short series of three or four between the shoulders and the centro-basal ridge, and, lastly, five on the disk, namely, two in the middle and three on the posterior part; the interspaces are studded with large, deep, and shining punctures, the apical portion of the elytra behind the spines alone being entirely smooth. Under surface of the body and legs black, thinly clothed with brownish pile; tarsi and a ring at the tips of the femora bright fulvous.

There is a specimen of this species in the British Museum, ticketed "*P. hystericina*, White," which name I have adopted; it is larger and paler in colour than my example, but agrees with it in all other respects. It appears to be a rare species. My specimen was taken near Pará.

### 3. *Polyrhaphis angustata*, Buquet.

*Polyrhaphis angustatus*, Buquet, Ann. de la Soc. Ent. de France, 1853, p. 445.

This species has been described at length by M. Buquet in the place quoted. It is an elongated parallel-sided species, 1.4 lines long; the elytra are free from spines or tubercles, being simply granulate and punctate partly in rows, but smooth towards the apex. The spines of the thorax are long and straight. The general colour is dull-reddish brown, varied with small specks and clouds of a dark-brown hue. The fore tarsi in the ♂ are feebly dilated and fringed, and the antennæ in the same sex are nearly twice the length of the body.

I met with the species on the banks of the Tapajos and at Ega. The examples found do not differ from the Cayenne specimen which I saw in M. Buquet's collection. The insect is found on the trunks of fallen trees in the virgin forest. Like many other large species of *Longicornes*, it comes abroad at night, and flies over broad rivers. I once found an individual along with many other dead or half-dead insects on a sand-bank in the middle of the Tapajos, which had been cast ashore after falling into the water during a squall in the night.

### 4. *Polyrhaphis gracilis*, n. sp.

*P. elongata, angustata, subconvexa, tomentosa, violaceo-fusca*: thoracis lateribus elytrisque postice flavo variegatis: elytrorum apicibus rotundato-truncatis, angulis externis spinosis. Long. 8 lin. ♀.

Head clothed with reddish pile, sides black; front coarsely punctured; muzzle short. Antennæ the length of the body, dull brown. Thorax punctured, reddish in colour, the sides behind varied with yellowish; the two dorsal tubercles small; the lateral spines long, slender, and slightly bent forwards. Scutellum yellowish. Elytra narrow, much elongated, and somewhat convex, gradually increasing in breadth from one-third to two-thirds their length, then slightly narrowed to the apex, which is obliquely and obtusely truncated, the external angle of the truncation produced into a spine; the basal half of the surface is thickly granulate-punctate, the apical portion entirely smooth; the colour is a dull-reddish or violet brown, the smooth posterior portion being varied with ashy yellow. The body beneath and legs are black, thinly clothed with ashy pile.

I only obtained one example of this small and elegantly shaped species, which was taken at Ega, on a dead branch.

### 5. *Polyrhaphis papulosa*, Olivier.

*Cerambyx papulosus*, Oliv. Ent. iv. 72, pl. 20. f. 156.

This fine species is found at Cayenne and, according to Erich-

son (Consp. Ins. Peruana) in the forest region of Eastern Peru. My only example, a ♀, 15 lines in length, was taken on a slender dead branch in the forest at Ega—a locality midway between the two regions.

#### 6. *Polyrhaphis Jansoni*, Pascoe.

*Polyrhaphis Jansoni*, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. v. n. s. pt. 1.

Mr. Pascoe, in the description referred to above, likens this species to the common *P. spinipennis* of Laporte, a native of South-east Brazil. It does not seem very closely allied, however, to that species. The elytra are less depressed, more thickly and deeply punctured on the base and disk, and less parallel-sided, being broad at the base and more tapering to the apex. In general outline it more nearly resembles *P. papulosa*. The colour above is fulvescent or tawny brown, the apical third of the elytra variegated with fine longitudinal streaks of a darker-brown hue. The bright-fulvous tarsi and the fulvous apical ring of the femora, contrasted with the deep-black legs, are features it possesses in common with *P. hystricina* and the following form, *P. Paraensis*. The surface of the elytra, except the apical portion, is studded with short obtuse spines, or, rather, conical tubercles; these vary in number in different examples, as they do in most species of *Polyrhaphis*; but, as is usual in the genus, they are constant in position. There is a row along the prominent centro-basal ridge, a series of three or four along the suture near the middle, and two oblique rows along the middle of the disk, the inner one of which extends in a flexuous direction to the base of the elytra. Besides these spines, the elytra on the sides and shoulders are thickly studded with tubercles arranged in rows, each accompanied, as the spines also are, by a large and deep puncture. The disk of the elytra towards the suture is much depressed, and, with the interspaces of the base, is thickly punctured; the apical third of the surface is smooth and impunctate. The apex of the elytra is truncated, the sutural angle has a very small projecting point, the external one being produced into a spine. The length varies from 9 to 15 lines.

This species is rather common at Ega, on the trunks of fallen trees in the forest. It is also found on the banks of the Cuparí, an affluent of the Tapajos.

#### 7. *Polyrhaphis Paraensis*, n. sp.

*P. oblonga*, tomentosa: capite fuliginoso: thorace fulvescente: elytris fuliginosis, basi et pone medium cervino variegatis: elytrorum tuberculis ut in *P. Jansoni* dispositis. Long. 10 lin. ♀.

Head and antennæ sooty black, the former punctured in front.

Thorax fulvous, the disk clouded with dusky; the lateral spines straight, the dorsal tubercles acute. Elytra broad at the base, then gradually narrowed to three-fourths their length, whence they are more abruptly narrowed and rounded to the apex, which is truncated; the sutural angles simply pointed, the external ones produced into spines; the tubercles and punctures on the surface are arranged precisely as in *P. Jansoni*, but the colour is different; the base is of a tawny-brown hue, the central parts and the apical third sooty brown, the interval between these darker patches being of a paler tawny colour. Legs black, a ring at the apex of the femora and the tarsi bright fulvous.

This species, which is no doubt a local modification of *P. Jansoni*, is found at Pará.

### Group *Anisocerinæ*.

#### Genus TRIGONOPEPLUS, Thoms.

Thomson, Class. des Céramb. p. 339.

This genus is an aberrant form in the group *Anisocerinæ*, differing from most of the other genera in having the terminal joint of the antennæ, compared with the penultimate, of normal length, and the elytra obtusely truncated at the tip, instead of rounded. It resembles the genus *Chalastinus* so much in general form that I have thought it better to place it in this group. The third and three following joints of the antennæ are slender and slightly thickened at the tips; this indicates an affinity with the *Anisocerinæ*, where the thickening of the tips of the antennal joints is a very general character. The typical species of *Trigonopeplus* (*T. signatipennis*, Thoms., a native of South-east Brazil) has a deep semioval notch in the middle of the epistome—a singular peculiarity of structure, of which it is difficult to guess the purpose, especially as the labrum beneath it remains entire. The species of this genus which I found in the Amazon region has the epistome of the usual shape, the muzzle, in fact, being of exactly the same form as in the next genus, *Chalastinus*. It differs also from the type of the genus in the shape of the head, the antenniferous tubercles not being at all salient, whilst they are strongly raised in *T. signatipennis*. It agrees, however, so closely with the typical species in all other characters that I think it cannot be separated from it generically. It will be convenient, nevertheless, to treat it as a group or subgenus, which may be named *Anepsius*.

#### *Trigonopeplus* (*Anepsius*) *bispecularis*, White.

*Trigonopeplus bispecularis*, White, Cat. Long. Col. in Brit. Mus. ii. p. 403, pl. 10. f. 1.

Found occasionally on foliage in the forest at Ega.

Genus *CHALASTINUS*, nov. gen.

Head narrow; antenniferous tubercles prominent. Antennæ slender, elongated, 11-jointed in both sexes, the terminal joint shorter than the preceding, filiform; the third and five following joints thickened at the tips and curved, especially in the ♂. Thorax much narrowed anteriorly, scarcely perceptibly tuberculated on the sides. Elytra subtrigonal, depressed, rounded together at the tips. Mesosternum bituberculated, hind margin sinking behind into a fovea in common with the fore edge of the metasternum. The fore tarsi of the ♂ not dilated, but fringed with fine hairs.

This genus has a great resemblance in general figure to *Thryallis* (Thomson, Class. p. 31); but the antennæ in *Thryallis* have only ten joints, and the sterna are broad and plane, the prosternum especially being remarkably broad. The Anisocerinae vary to such a degree in these and other parts of structure, that almost every species might be made into a separate genus, if we attached the same importance to those characters in this as in other groups of Coleoptera.

*Ch. Egaensis*, White.

*Anisocerus Egaensis*, White, Cat. Long. Col. in Brit. Mus. ii. p. 408.

The typical form of this species seems to be confined to the neighbourhood of Ega, on the Upper Amazons. It has on each elytron behind the middle a short, oblique, ochreous belt, commencing on the sides near the middle, and not reaching the suture, near which, in a line with the belt, is a round ochreous spot. This is common at Ega on decaying branches of trees in the forest. The following slight local modification was found only at Fonte Boa, 120 miles in a straight line north-west of Ega.

Local var. *Ch. postilenatus*. Like the type, except that the oblique ochreous belt of the elytra is continuous from the sides to the suture, and is also prolonged as a stripe along the sides to the shoulders.

This variety wholly replaces the Ega form at Fonte Boa. At Cayenne a nearly allied undescribed form\* occurs, which, although apparently very different from *Ch. Egaensis*, I believe to be a local modification of it. A species which varies in a small degree from locality to locality a short distance apart becomes modified in a greater degree in a more remote district and under more greatly changed local conditions; at least, the distribution

\* This is extremely rare in collections; and I regret being unable, from having no specimen at command, to give a description of it.

of closely allied species and varieties, when carefully studied, seems to point to this conclusion.

### Genus PHACELLOCERA.

Castelnau, Anim. Artic. ii. p. 468.

Char. emend. : Antennæ long and slender, eleventh joint about as long as the tenth, and filiform in both sexes; first joint slender at the base, and enlarged about the middle into a thick pyriform club; third joint thickened at the tip; fourth also sometimes dilated at its apex, and furnished with a small brush of hairs. Body elongate, parallel-sided, depressed. Thorax narrow, the lateral tubercles small, acute. The mesosternum plane or bituberculated, its hind margin depressed in conjunction with the fore edge of the metasternum, as is the rule in the Anisocerinae. The fore tarsi in the ♂ are not dilated, and scarcely fringed.

I think the following species may be comprised in this genus:—

1. *P. phumicornis*, Klug, Entom. Bras., specimen alterum, pl. 42. f. 5. South-east Brazil.
2. *P. Buquetii*, Guér. Icon. R. A. p. 240. Cayenne.
3. *P. Batesii*, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1858, n. s. iv. Upper Amazons.
4. *P. limosa*, n. sp.\* Venezuela.

#### *Phacellocera Batesii*, Pascoe.

*Phacellocera Batesii*, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1858, n. s. iv.

This species much resembles *P. Buquetii* of Cayenne, but it is considerably smaller. Its colour is light-greenish grey dusted with black; the sides of the head and thorax have a broad dusky stripe, and a narrow dusky zigzag belt runs across the elytra behind the middle, but does not reach the suture. The antennæ are three times the length of the body in the ♂, and not much shorter in the ♀; the joints are slender, almost capiliform, the basal one forms a very large and thick club, the third is thickened at the tip, the fourth simple like the rest; the apical joints are the longest: the colour is black, except a broad grey ring round the third joint.

This very curious insect is found at Ega, on the trunks and

\* *P. limosa*. Corpus parum elongatum, depressum, fuliginosum, pilis minutis squamiformibus cinereo-fuscis vestitum. Antennæ (♀) corpore vix longiores, articulo quarto simplici. Caput et thorax punctata, hujus tuberculis lateralibus brevibus acutis, dorso trituberculato. Elytra passim granulato-punctata, singulis prope basin tuberculo magno cristato, et postice fasciculis duobus pilorum munitis. Antennæ fuscae, articulo tertio apice valde dilatato. Long. 6 lin. ♀. Hab. Venezuela.



larger branches of fallen trees in the virgin forest. In crawling over the bark, it holds its antennæ straight forwards, and has a most striking resemblance to a greenish-coloured species of *Ptychoderes* belonging to the family Curculionides, which swarms at times on the same trees. I have a specimen from Yurimaguas, on the Huallaga, near the Andes, which differs (as all the other examples do which I have seen from the same place) from the Ega-type only in being of a dull-grey colour without any greenish or olivaceous tinge.

### Genus *ANISOCERUS*, Serv.

Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. iv. p. 79.

This genus was founded by Serville on the *Lamia scopifera* of Germar, apparently the only species known at that time. Since then, a number of species have been added which do not belong to the genus, or at least would render its definition almost impossible were they to be included. I think it better to restrict it to those species which present the following characters.—

Body oblong, compact, subdepressed. Head broad; antenniferous tubercles slightly raised. Antennæ 11-jointed in the ♂, the terminal joint about half the length of the penultimate; 10-jointed in the ♀; the third joint in both sexes furnished at the tip with a compact rounded brush of short silky hairs. The mesosternum is very short, deeply depressed in the middle and on the hind edge in conjunction with the fore margin of the metasternum. The ligula is narrow at the base, then abruptly dilated, the lobes widely divergent. The palpi are gradually and obtusely pointed.

#### *Anisocerus Onca*, White.

*Anisocerus Onca*, White, Cat. Long. Col. Brit. Mus. ii. p. 465, pl. 10. f. 4.

Local var. *a. A. Fonteboensis*. Head and thorax as in *A. Onca*. Elytra at the base reddish brown and granulated, each with two rounded spots, and the humeral callus black; the rest of the surface has four rows of quadrate black spots divided only by narrow lines of a reddish-brown colour, and before the apex is a transverse black streak; the spaces between these black spots are quadrate in shape, and of a pale ochreous hue. Abdomen beneath varied with black. This variety diverges from the type only in the increased size and squared shape of the black spots, and the pallid hue of the equally squared interspaces. It is intermediate both in character and in geographical position between the type and local var. *b*, and is found near Fonte Boa, on the Upper Amazons.

Local var. *b. A. Olivencius*. Much larger than the type, being 7-7½ lines in length. The occiput is black, with two pale

ochreous lunate spots behind the eyes. Elytra at the base dingy ochreous and granulated, each with two rounded spots, and the humeral callus black; the rest of the surface is dark violet-brown, with four rows of angular spots, and the tip pale ochreous; the black spots in the same positions as in the type appear faintly through the violet-brown ground-colour. The rest as in the type. In this variety the pale spots of the elytra, already indicated in var. *a*, are strongly marked, and the ground-colour has become obscure. This change in the dress, added to the markings of the head and the size and robustness of the whole body, give the variety an aspect totally different from the typical form. Taken sparingly at St. Paulo de Olivença: all the individuals found were conformable to the description here given.

This pretty insect seems very susceptible of local modification. The typical form is confined in its range to a very limited area around the town of Ega, on the Upper Amazons. It is there found in plenty on the trunks and branches of fallen trees in the virgin forest. At Fonte Boa, 120 miles above Ega, it occurs under a slightly modified local form (*A. Fonteboensis*), which would be scarcely worthy of remark were it not intermediate between the Ega type and the strangely transformed local variety or race, *A. Olivencius*, found at St. Paulo, 180 miles further west, or 300 miles in a straight line over a uniform country undivided by physical barriers from the home of its type. As before remarked, when a species varies in this way from district to district not far apart, it often happens that several closely allied but more distinct forms or species present themselves in districts further removed; these may be fairly suspected of being also modifications, considering the proof already obtained of the variability of the species. Several of these nearly allied forms occur in the present case. Thus I have no doubt, on perusing the excellent description, that the *A. stellatus* of Guérin-Ménéville (Cat. Ins. Coléop. recueillis par Osculati, p. 27), found in Ecuador, probably on the banks of the Napo, is a further modification of the *A. Onca*, in the direction of our var. *Olivencius*. There is also an undescribed species found at Cayenne (*A. multiguttatus*, Laferté, MS.)\*, which diverges from *A. Onca* in another direction; and this may with great probability be referred to the same type. It is the custom of naturalists, when they subordinate varieties to a species, to fix upon one of the forms as the original, to which the rest are referred: this original is generally the one first described or best known. In accordance with this usage, I have said that such and such forms are varieties of *A. Onca*; but, strictly speaking, no form can be said to be a variety

\* I regret being unable, not having a specimen at command, to give a description of this species.

of *another existing* form unless it can be proved or shown to be highly probable that the one *descended* from the other, this other itself remaining meanwhile unchanged. It is necessary, therefore, to guard against the error of supposing that the arbitrarily chosen forms we see placed as species, with varieties subordinated to them are the true parents of those varieties; for whilst the varieties were being formed the parents themselves may have been undergoing modification, and therefore the so-called species and their varieties may be all equally varieties of some common possibly extinct form. In the present case, all that I mean to convey is, that, reasoning upon the fact of much local modification in *A. Onca*, we are constrained to infer that other closely allied forms have been derived from a pre-existing one nearly resembling them; and this might have been either *A. Onca* or the common parent of *A. Onca* and its subordinates\*.

#### Genus GYMNO CERUS, Serv.

Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1835, p. 84.

In this genus both sexes have eleven joints to the antennæ. According to Serville, the ♂ has the terminal joint very long. Amongst the species which I propose to include in the genus, some have this joint as long as the tenth, others much shorter; and it is always relatively shorter in the ♀ than in the ♂. All the joints are naked; but the third in some species, and the fourth in others, are more or less thickened at the tip. The body is convex and rather broad, and the elytra somewhat more gradually rounded to the apex than in *Anisocerus*.

This genus was omitted in Mr. White's 'Catalogue of the

\* Some entomologists, however, believe that a local variety is an original creation equally with a species. Dr. Schaum, an author of high reputation, says, in discussing a case of local variation similar to the present one (Berliner entom. Zeitschr. 1861, p. 398), that many pairs of species were originally created, and that, as there would be original differences amongst the individuals according to locality, so we have, at present, local varieties. This view will recommend itself to some minds by its extreme simplicity; for the excessive complexity of the relationships between existing varieties and species, on the other view above stated, repels by its difficulty of unravelment. In no case does the remark of Bacon so well apply, to the effect that the subtlety of nature far exceeds the subtlety of man's intellect. But Dr. Schaum's view ignores the fact that many local varieties shade off into mere individual variations or differences, such as we see occurring amongst the offspring of the same parents, making it extremely probable that local varieties or races have been derived by ordinary generation, with modification, from pre-existing forms. The hypothesis of the persistence, under the same conditions, of a local variety from the time of its creation is also quite at variance with the great mass of evidence, supplied by geology, of great migration and dislocation of species during the glacial and other epochs.

Longicorn Coleoptera of the British Museum; and some of the species were included by him under *Anisocerus*, from which they are distinguishable by the naked antennæ.

### 1. *Gymnocerus capucinus*, White.

*Anisocerus capucinus*, White, Ann. Nat. Hist. xviii. t. 1. f. 7; Cat. Long. Col. Brit. Mus. ii. p. 406.

This remarkably beautiful species, which in its colours and markings resembles some kinds of *Doryphora* of the Chrysomelidæ group, I found only at Caripí, near Pará. It occurred sparingly, in January, on dead branches of trees in the forest. The third antennal joint is considerably thickened at the apex.

### 2. *Gymnocerus dulcissimus*, White.

*Anisocerus dulcissimus*, White, Cat. Long. Col. Brit. Mus. ii. p. 406.

I met with this species only on one occasion, in the forests on the banks of the Cuparí, a branch of the Tapajos, in 4° S. lat. and 55 W. long. It is still more beautiful in colours than *G. capucinus*; but I believe, with Mr. White, that it may be only a modification of that species. The third antennal joint is less thickened at its apex than in *G. capucinus*.

Three individuals only occurred, on a decaying branch in the depths of the forest.

### 3. *Gymnocerus cratosomoides*, n. sp.

*G. ovalis*, convexus, tomentosus, ochraceo-fulvus: thorace lævi: elytris seriatim punctato-granulatis, singulis prope basin tuberculo magno glabro instructis et apud medium breviter quadricarinatis, fascia lata undulata pone medium et marginibus posticis fuscis. Long 9½ lin. ♀.

Head dull-greenish yellow, tomentose, smooth. Antennæ slender, shining black, about the length of the body, the third joint scarcely thickened at the apex. Thorax about half the breadth of the elytra; lateral tubercles rather small, acute, the surface quite impunctate; the disk tawny brown; the sides yellowish. Elytra very broad at the base, the breadth at that point being three-fourths the length; they are very gradually narrowed to two-thirds the length, thence more rapidly narrowed to the apex; each has in the middle, near the base, a very large naked obtuse tubercle; behind this, on the disk, are four short raised longitudinal lines, the one nearest the suture only being strongly elevated; the basal two-thirds of the surface is scantily covered with granulated punctures, mostly arranged in lines, each of which is accompanied by a dark-brown speck; the colour is ochreous brown or tawny; the posterior part of the suture and the discal ridges are finely streaked with grey; behind the

middle is a broad irregular dark-brown belt, preceded by a yellow line; the dark-brown colour runs from the belt along the margins and suture to the apex. The body beneath and legs are clothed with greenish-yellow pile, which is denser on the sides of the breast and on the tarsi. The fore tibiae are dilated and compressed.

One example, taken on the trunk of a tree at Tunantins, on the Upper Amazons. This and the following have a most deceptive resemblance to species of *Cureulionidae* of the genus *Cratosomus*, which occur in numbers on the trunks of certain trees. The general colour is exactly the same, and the resemblance is made more perfect by the large, glossy, basal tubercles of the elytra, which are merely modifications of the ordinary centro-basal ridges existing in this section of the *Lamiaries*. The shortness and slenderness of the antennae, rendering the organs almost invisible at a short distance, also assist in perfecting the disguise, which completely deceived me when I saw the insect *in situ*. *G. scabripennis* (Serville), a native of Cayenne, belongs to this same group, all the forms of which appear to be excessively rare.

#### 4. *Gymnocerus crassus*, n. sp.

*G. ovalis*, convexus, tomentosus; thorace elytrisq. fulvis, his fascia latissima et macula subapicali canis. Long.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♀.

This species very much resembles the preceding, and might be treated as a variety of it, although it seems more convenient to deal with it as a separate form. The punctures of the elytra, with their granulations, are much more strongly developed; otherwise the only differences observable are those of colour. The head is greenish yellow, with the crown and occiput grey. The thorax does not differ from that of *G. cratosomoides*. The base of the elytra is occupied by a narrow belt of a fulvous colour, and a much broader belt of the same hue crosses the elytra behind the middle; the rest of the surface is hoary grey, with the exception of the margins and suture near the apex, which are blackish.

I found one individual only of this form at Ega, on the trunk of a tree.

#### 5. *Gymnocerus monachinus*, White.

*Anisocerus monachinus*, White, Cat. Long. Col. in Brit. Mus. ii. p. 406, pl. 10. f. 3.

This magnificent species varies in size from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to 11 lines. The fourth antennal joint is gradually and slightly dilated at the apex, the third is simple. The ground-colour of the upper surface in the ♂ is chalky white, in the ♀ rose-red, the latter being very bright during life. I found the species only within a radius

of twenty miles of Ega, on the Upper Amazons. At Nauta, 540 miles to the west of Ega, the species recurs in a modified state; the modification is one of colour only, but is remarkable for its distinctness and its occurring in both sexes. The following is a short description of it:—

Local var. *A. Nautensis*; 8 lines, ♂ ♀.

The white fascia of the elytra is very much broader; the second black belt extends posteriorly along the suture, and the tooth-shaped black streak near the apex is replaced by a distinct isolated round spot.

I received one pair of this variety from Nauta, on the banks of the Upper Amazons, in Peru.

### Genus *ONYCHOCERUS*, Serv.

Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. iv. 83.

In this genus the antennæ have eleven joints in both sexes, but the terminal joint is much thinner than the others, and claw-shaped. In the males several of the apical joints are fringed beneath with long hairs; the second joint in both sexes is remarkably elongated. The sterna are in some species simple, and in others tuberculated, showing that this character has no generic value; for this genus is one of the most natural of the whole tribe. The tarsi of all the legs are strongly dilated; the fore tarsi of the males are more widely broadened than the others, but they are not fringed with long hairs. The ligula is elongated, not dilated on the sides, but simply rounded; the two lobes approximate, but are not united on their inner edges.

#### 1. *Onychocerus scorio*, Fabricius.

*Lamia scorio*, Fabr. Mant. Ins. i. 131. 8.

—, Fabr. Ent. Syst. i. ii. 273. 26.

This well-known and common species is always found on the trunk of a particular kind of wild fruit tree called by the natives of the Amazon region Tapiribá; and the strange sculpture, shape, and colours of the body and limbs of the insect give it a most wonderfully exact resemblance to the bark. It is not possible to distinguish the insect, although a very large one (sometimes an inch long and a third of an inch broad), unless the tree is carefully examined. The tree is planted in fences very commonly in and near towns, on account of its rapid growth, and the insect accompanies it everywhere with the pertinacity of a parasite. It sometimes swarms on felled logs of Tapiribá.

#### 2. *Onychocerus concentricus*, n. sp.

*O. ovalis*, postice paulo dilatatus, cinereo-fuscus: elytris multituber-

culatis, violaceo tinctis, lineis pallidioribus curvatis quasi concentricis ornatis. Long. 7 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head and antennæ dull black. Thorax ashy brown, the sides below the lateral tubercles black; the disk punctured and trituberculate. Elytra widest behind; the sides near the base thickly granulate-punctate; the upper surface furnished with about four rather distinct rows of large and small acute dusky tubercles; ashy brown, the disk tinged with purplish, with several rather indistinct curved belts alternately of a darker or paler hue; the first is dark, and near the base on the outer side of the centro-basal ridge; the second, pale, is exterior to the first, and strongly curved outwards; the third, more distinct, of a dark colour and strongly curved, touches the suture, and forms a semicircular belt common to both elytra. The body beneath and legs are black, and clothed with ashy-brown pile. The three terminal joints of the antennæ in the ♂ have a few hairs beneath. The pro- and mesosterna are simple, the latter sloping from the hind to the fore margin.

I found this species on one occasion only, in great plenty, on a felled tree at Caripí, near Pará. The colour and sculpture of the insect gave it a deceptive resemblance to the bark on which it adhered.

### Genus XYLOTRIBUS, Serv.

Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. iv. 80.

The antennæ are short and mis-shapen; the third and fourth joints are dilated on one side at the tip, the fourth much more broadly so than the third. The eleventh joint is long and slender in the ♂, short and subuliform in the ♀. The head is narrow on the vertex, broadening below to the end of the muzzle, which is elongated. The terminal joint of the palpi is obtusely truncated at the tip. The ligula is short, slightly dilated in the middle, and the lobes joined together along their whole length, the two being conjointly and obtusely rounded at the apex. The prosternum is simple, the mesosternum short and bituberculate. The body is oblong and somewhat depressed. The thorax is short, transverse, and the lateral tubercles are small. The fore tarsi of the males are simple, and have only a slightly denser fringe of hairs than those of the females.

This genus is very closely allied to *Acanthotritus*, White (Cat. Long. Col. Brit. Mus.), and I think the latter might be with great advantage united to it. It appears to have been overlooked by Mr. White.

### *Xylotribus simulans*, n. sp.

*X. castaneo-rufus*, thorace flavo trilineato: elytris pone basin minute

granulatis et flavo sparsim irroratis, fascia lata sericeo-brunnea pone medium et prope apicem maculis oblongis carneis ornatis. Long.  $5\frac{1}{4}$  lin. ♂ ♀.

Head dull red; front with four longitudinal yellow lines, the two outermost running obliquely down the muzzle from beneath the eyes. Antennæ about the length of the body, shining dull red. Thorax with two short transverse raised lines on the disk, dull reddish, with three fine, interrupted, dorsal, yellow lines. Elytra with the basal half minutely, densely, and evenly granulated; the colour of the surface is reddish brown, the basal half sprinkled with small yellow specks of different sizes and shapes; close behind the middle is a rather broad, silky, brown fascia, not touching the suture, its fore margin dentate and speckled with yellow; behind the fascia are a few oblong flesh-coloured spots, which are placed longitudinally at first, and then towards the apex transversely.

The body beneath and legs are dull reddish; the fore coxæ and a few spots on the sides of the breast are yellow, and there is a large, round, bright orange-yellow spot on each side of the post-pectus; the abdomen has on each side two rows of round whitish spots.

I have adopted for this species the name under which it stands in White's Catalogue; but it has not before been described. It seems to be peculiar, like nearly the whole of the *Anisocerinae* I have here enumerated, to the Amazon region. I found it on the Lower Amazons only, at Obydos, Santarem, and Pará. It occurs on woody sipós or lianas, especially those which have been severed with knives or axes, on the borders of new clearings. It is closely allied to the *X. heterocerus* of Serville, to which in fact it should stand in the relation of a geographical form or race.

### Genus HOPLISTOCERUS, Blanch.

Blanchard, Voyage de D'Orbigny, Ins. p. 210 (not characterized).

The antennæ in this remarkable genus are short and thick as in *Xylotribus*, and the eleventh joint in the ♀ is slender and claw-shaped. The basal joint is thickened from the base; the second, third and fourth are each produced at their tips into a very sharp and rather long spine. The body is oblong and depressed; the thorax cylindrical and unarmed. The species are adorned with brilliantly metallic colours. The terminal joints of the palpi are gradually and sharply pointed.

#### *Hoplistocerus gloriosus*, n. sp.

*H. castaneo-rufus*, glaberrimus, antennis pedibusque violaceo-cupreis: clytris alutaceis, confertim punctulatis, rubro-cupreis, vitta angusta



suturali apicem haud attingente, altera lata marginali viridi-cyaneis.  
Long. 5 lin. ♀?

Head and front tumid, very finely rugose-punctate; occiput and thorax marked with fine transverse striæ. The cheeks have a spot of brilliant green; the rest of the head and thorax is of a dark-chestnut hue. The elytra are oblong, broadly rounded behind, even on their surface, and uniformly punctured; their colour is red or orange-copper, with the exception of a narrow sutural stripe not extending to the apex, and a broader marginal one, which are of a greenish-blue lustre. The antennæ and legs are of a brilliant violet copper hue; the underside of the body is chestnut-red, and, with the legs and the other portions of the body, glabrous.

I took one individual only of this extraordinary and beautiful Longicorn, flying over a mass of dried twigs in an open place in the forest at Ega. It has a near resemblance to the *Hoplistocerus refulgens* of Blanchard (Voy. de D'Orbigny, Ins. p. 210, pl. 22. f. 9); but that species is described as having the body, with head and thorax, of a green colour. D'Orbigny's species was taken in the province of Santa Cruz de la Sierra (Bolivia), which region is connected with the Ega district by an uninterrupted stretch of low wooded country over 14° of latitude. I have seen several undescribed and distinct species of this genus in the collections of Count Mniszech at Paris and Messrs. Bowring and Pascoe in London.

### Genus CYCLOPEPLUS, Thomson.

Thomson, Classif. des Cérambyc. p. 32.

In this genus, which is still more extraordinary in form than the preceding, the second and third antennal joints have an elongated and very slender spine at their tips; but the fourth, instead of being armed with a spine, is dilated on one side of the apex into a large, thick, rounded knob, clothed with a velvety pile. The antennæ differ also from those of the preceding two genera in being greatly elongated and slender, in the ♂ being twice the length of the body. The basal joint is very thin at its origin, and is dilated beyond the middle into a pyriform club; in length it departs from the almost universal rule in the subtribe Acanthoderitæ by being as long as the third. The fore tarsi in the ♂ are strongly dilated and fringed.

### *Cyclopeplus Batesii*, Thomson.

*Cyclopeplus Batesii*, Thoms. Class. de Céramb. p. 32.

Ega, Upper Amazons, on dead branches on the margins of small tobacco plantations in the forest. The form of the insect is quite

an exception to the prevailing character of the Longicorn family, the elytra being excessively dilated—in fact, as near as possible hemispherical in shape, instead of elongated as is the almost universal rule. When I first met with it, I was deceived by its great resemblance to a common insect of the family Eumorphidæ (*Corynomalus discoideus*) which swarms at times on the same decaying branches of trees on which the Longicorn is found. It is true the size is much larger than that of the *Corynomalus*, but this is not noticed when they are *in situ*. The very curious black knob on the fourth antennal joint assists greatly to complete the disguise; for this mimics the terminal club of the antennæ of the *Corynomalus*; and as the remaining joints in the Longicorn are very slender and imperceptible when the insect is on the tree, the organs in motion resemble precisely those of the *Corynomalus*. It is further remarkable that the Longicorn mimics especially a pale variety of *Corynomalus discoideus*, which is the prevailing form of the species at Ega.

A second species of this genus is known from Cayenne,—the *Cyclopeplus cyaneus* (Thoms. l. c.). I do not know whether this has its analogue in the same country, in a species of *Corynomalus*. Both species are excessively rare. The Anisocerinae furnish many instances of adaptive mimetic resemblances; and to this peculiarity of the group is no doubt attributable the strange divergences or aberrations of form which it contains. In addition to the clearer cases which I have noticed, there are others not quite so evident. For instance, I think our *Hoplistocerus* is the mimetic analogue of a species of *Stenochia*, a Heteromerous genus, and the *Acanthotritus dorsalis* of South-east Brazil appears to resemble much a species of *Heilipus*, belonging to the family Curculionidæ. The *Onychoceri*, instead of mimicking other insects, have deceptive resemblances to the bark of trees on which they live. A tendency to mimetic resemblances seems to run in certain groups; and these groups are remarkable for the aberrations from their types in minor points of structure or in facies, and for the rarity and diversity of the specific forms which they contain.

#### Subtribe ACANTHOCINITÆ.

#### Group *Lagocheirinae*.

#### Genus LAGOCHEIRUS (Dej. Cat.), Thomson.

Thomson, Classif. des Cérambyc. p. 9.

Body of large size, broad, oblong, slightly convex. Antennæ stout, half as long again as the body, and of nearly equal length in both sexes; the sixth joint in the males having a tubercle

beneath its apex, surmounted by a pencil of stiff hairs; the basal joint is as long as the third, gradually thickened from the base, and in both sexes toothed beneath at the apex. Thorax obtusely tuberculated on its disk, and with large conical lateral tubercles. Elytra very broad at the shoulders, gradually and slightly tapering to the apex, which latter is briefly truncated. Thighs abruptly clavate; basal joint of the tarsi not much longer than the second.

The females have not elongated ovipositors and sheaths; the terminal abdominal segments, however, are much longer in the females than in the males. In one of the two species which I have examined (*L. araneiformis*) both the ventral and dorsal segments have their apical edges excised, whilst in the other (*L. fasciculatus*) they are entire. The males have their anterior tarsi ciliated.

1. *Lagocheirus araneiformis*, Linnæus.

*Cerambyx araneiformis*, Linn. Syst. Nat. ii. p. 625; Drury, Illustr. ii. t. 35. f. 4.

*Acanthoderes araneiformis*, Serv. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. iv. p. 30.

*L. oblongus*, postice modice attenuatus: thoracis tuberculis laterilibus acutis: elytris nigro fasciculatis, olivaceo-griseis, macula magna laterali triangulari fusco-nigra lineisque transversis pallidis ornatis: tarsis articulis duobus basalibus griseis, duobus apicalibus nigris nitidis. Long. 7-11 lin. ♂ ♀.

This is a well-known and widely distributed insect. I found it occasionally at most stations on the banks of the Amazons, from Pará to Peru: it is also a native of Guiana, the West Indian Islands, and the Island of Tahiti, where, according to M. Vesco\*, it is common, the larva inhabiting the trunks of *Spondias dulcis*. It is not stated whether the Tahitian examples differ from those of America; those of the West Indian Islands form a tolerably distinct local variety. The species, however, has probably been introduced by the agency of man into the distant Polynesian island.

2. *Lagocheirus fasciculatus*, White.

*Trypanidius fasciculatus*, White, Cat. Long. Col. Brit. Mus. ii. p. 377, pl. 9. f. 9.

*L. oblongus*, postice valde attenuatus: thoracis tuberculis lateralibus obtusis: elytris nigro fasciculatis, olivaceo-griseis, maculis duabus lateralibus triangularibus (altera magna, altera parva) fasciaque lata pallida ornatis: tarsis ochraceis, articulo ultimo apice nigro. Long. 8-9½ lin. ♂ ♀.

Not uncommon at Ega, Upper Amazons, on dead branches in the forest, in company with *Acrocinus trochlearis* and other wood-

\* Léon Fairmaire, Coléoptères de la Polynésie, p. 88.

eating Coleoptera. The tubercle at the tip of the sixth antennal joint of the males is much larger in this species than in *L. araneiformis*. The figure given in White's Catalogue represents a female.

### Genus LEPTOSTYLUS.

Leconte, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. n. s. ii. p. 168.

Syn. *Amniscus*, Dej. Cat. (part.).

The chief characters given by Leconte as distinguishing this from the allied genera are the shortness of the basal joint of the posterior tarsi and the tuberculose surface of the thorax, whose sides are simply prominent instead of being armed with a tooth or spine. The genus consists of a number of small-sized species more nearly allied to *Lagöcheirus* than to *Leiopus* and *Acanthocinus*, being of compact, oval, convex form, and having short legs with thighs abruptly clavate. The basal joint of the posterior (as well as the other) tarsi is scarcely longer than the second; the thorax is very much narrower than the elytra, and its surface is studded with obtuse tubercles, the lateral tubercles in some of the species being scarcely visible, and in none spiniform; the elytra are also tuberculated or uneven, and are not spined at the apex. Most of the species which I have examined have the basal joint of the antennæ much flattened beneath; and in all, the apex of the same joint is produced beneath into a short tooth. The elytra are generally fasciculated, but have not very distinct centrobasal ridges.

*Leptostylus* appears to be closely related to *Erphæa* of Erichson (Consp. Ins. Peruana, p. 144), differing chiefly in the absence of acute lateral thoracic tubercles.

#### 1. *Leptostylus pleurostictus*, n. sp.

*L. oblongo-ovatus*, subconvexus, tomento cinereo-brunneo vestitus: thoracis dorso quinetuberculato: elytris multifasciculatis, lateribus macula magna nigro-fusca ornatis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Head clothed with tawny-brown pile. Antennæ not much longer than the body, brown; basal joint (except the tip) and base of the remaining joints grey. Thorax with five distinct dorsal tubercles; the lateral tubercles short, conical, obtuse, and accompanied, near the front angle on each side, by a smaller one: greyish or hoary, a lateral spot behind the tubercle dark brown. Elytra ovate, not narrowed before three-fourths of their length; apex very briefly, obtusely, and obliquely truncate: surface coarsely punctured (except near the tip), and furnished with numerous small tubercles arranged in three irregular rows, and surmounted each by a pencil of short bristles pointing towards the apex: the colour is ashy or greyish brown, a large dark brown patch occu-

pying each side from the base to the middle, and an indistinct oblique whitish belt traversing the middle of each elytron. Underneath and legs brownish, varied with grey. The sterna are all plane.

Occurred sparingly at Ega on slender dead branches.

### 2. *Leptostylus cretatellus*, n. sp.

*L. oblongus*, subconvexus, tomento canescente vestitus: clytris linea laterali nigra, macula apicali fusca: thoracis dorso indistincte tuberculato. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Head clothed with grey pile. Antennæ grey, spotted with brown. Thorax uneven above; tubercles indistinct, the lateral ones conical, obtuse, placed behind the middle; the colour is hoary white, the fore part of the disk having two small dark brown spots. Elytra oblong, sharply and obliquely truncated at the apex; surface punctured, and furnished with three faint raised lines, on which rise a few small elevations, surmounted each by a minute pencil of black hairs; the colour is hoary white, except at the apex, which has a large brown spot remounting in an angle on the suture; the sides near the base have also a thick blackish line. Legs and underside greyish, varied with brown.

One example taken at Obydos.

### 3. *Leptostylus ovalis*, n. sp.

*L. curtus*, ovatus, convexus, nigrinus: thoracis dorso trituberculato, tuberculis lateralibus obtusis. Long. 3 lin.

Head olive-grey, with minute black spots. Antennæ with the three basal joints dark grey, speckled with black; the remainder grey, with the tips blackish. Thorax with an elevation on the front part of the disk, surmounted by three obtuse tubercles; the lateral tubercles very obtuse: punctured, scantily clothed with dark grey pile irrorated with black. Elytra short, ovate, very briefly truncated at the tip, coarsely punctured, and furnished with rows of small tubercles, each surmounted by a short pencil of black hairs; the colour is sooty black, with scanty dark grey pile, but towards the apex the grey pile forms a patch speckled with black. Beneath iron-grey, slightly shining. Legs grey, speckled with black.

Found at Obydos and Pará, on slender dead twigs.

### 4. *Leptostylus obscurellus*, n. sp.

*L. elongato-ovatus*, fuliginosus: thorace brevi, dorso inæquali, tuberculis lateralibus prominentibus. Long. 3 lin.

Head clothed with sooty pile; antennæ of the same hue, with the bases of the joints (after the third) pallid. Thorax small

compared with the elytra; disk very uneven, the depressed parts coarsely punctured, the lateral tubercles prominent; colour sooty. Elytra elongate-ovate, the broadest part being about two-thirds their length, the tip not perceptibly truncate; their surface is thickly punctured, and is furnished with a few small tubercles or ridges crested with hairs, as in the allied species; the colour is sooty, with a few spots of white pile on the disk, sometimes forming a patch near the apex. Beneath grey; legs sooty, varied with grey; base of the thighs pallid.

Taken on slender dry twigs, in the suburbs of Santarem.

### Group *Leiopodinae*.

#### Genus *AMNISCUS* (Dej. Cat.).

Besides the species taken to form the genus *Leptostylus*, the vague group standing in collections under the yet uncharacterized name of *Amniscus*, Dejean, comprises others which might conveniently bear this title, as they differ in many respects from the types of *Leptostylus*. These have an elongated and sub-depressed form, with the basal joint of the posterior tarsi equal to the two following united. They form a connecting link between *Leptostylus* and *Alcidion*, differing from the latter in having the elytra oblong without prominent shoulders, instead of the triangular form, broad and elevated at the base, which so well distinguishes *Alcidion*. The thorax is tubercular on the disk, as in *Leptostylus*, and its sides are simply prominent in the middle, without acute or spiniform lateral tubercles. The elytra are briefly truncated or rounded at the apex. The thighs are abruptly clavate. In the only species which I have been able to examine closely, the apical segment of the abdomen is conical and somewhat produced in both sexes; but in the male both dorsal and ventral segments are truncated or slightly emarginated at the tip, whilst in the female the dorsal segment is obtusely pointed.

*Alcidion polyrhaphoides* of White (Cat. Long. Col. Brit. Mus. p. 394, pl. 10. f. 6) may be cited as the type of the genus *Amniscus* as here defined. In this and the species I have to describe the basal joint of the antennæ is abruptly clavate near the tip; but it is doubtful whether this will prove to be a generic character, as some species of *Alcidion* also have the same feature, whilst their nearest allied species have the joint of the same shape as the generality of the *Acanthocinitæ*. The joint, although abruptly clavate, is of the same relative length as in the rest of the allied genera, and it presents also, near the tip on the underside, the small dentiform process which is characteristic of the subtribe.

*Amniscus pictipes*, n. sp.

*A. oblongus*, testaceo-rufus, nigro canoque variegatus: thoracis dorso trituberculato, tuberculis anticis fortiter elevatis: elytris prope basin bifasciculatis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂ ♀.

Head yellowish, spotted with black. Antennæ reddish, joints tipped with black; basal joint swollen beneath near the apex, the latter toothed. Thorax with three tubercles in a triangle on the disk, the two anterior very prominent; lateral tubercles obtuse; the colour is brown testaceous, with two black dorsal stripes. Elytra oblong, gradually narrowed from the middle to the tip, which latter is not truncated; the surface is thickly punctured, especially towards the base, and in the place of the centro-basal ridge there is a large pencil of black hairs; the rest of the surface even; the colour is testaceous brown, with the base and a few scattered marks blackish, an indistinct whitish line obliquely crossing the disk. Body beneath testaceous, clothed with pile of the same colour. Legs and tarsi reddish, spotted with grey and black.

One example, taken at S. Paulo, Upper Amazons. The species also inhabits South-eastern Brazil, specimens from Rio Janeiro (taken by Mr. Squires) not differing from the Amazonian example except in being rather duller in colour.

Genus *ALCIDION* (Dej. Cat.), Thomson.

Thomson, Classif. des Cérambyc. p. 12.

Char. emend. Thorax free from tubercles on the disk, or at most but slightly uneven, its sides unarmed. Elytra broad and convex at the base, thence narrowing in a nearly straight line to the apex, with the surface sloping equally in that direction; the apex truncated and toothed or spined, and the centrobasal ridges more or less prominent. Apical segments of the abdomen and ovipositor not produced in the female. Thighs abruptly clavate; basal joint of the tarsi generally longer than the two following united.

As above defined, the genus *Alcidion* will comprise a considerable number of species distinguished from *Amniscus* by the peculiar shape of the elytra, and from other allied genera by the thorax wanting the lateral spines. It is divisible into two groups, —one of which is distinguished by the species having a raised line along the whole length of the elytra on each side, from the centro-basal ridge to the external apical angle; and the other by the absence of these lines, the centrobasal ridges at the same time being very prominent. The Amazonian species belong wholly to the second group\*.

\* *A. latum* (Thomson, l. c.), of Mexico, seems to belong to the first group;

1. *Alcidion oculatum*, n. sp.

*A. oblongum*, postice modice attenuatum, tomento cervino subsericeo vestitum: thorace maculis duabus nigro-fuscis, albo marginatis: elytris lateribus acute carinatis, dorso lævibus, utrinque fascia discali interrupta nigro-fusco ornatis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lin.

Head and thorax tawny brown; disk of the latter with two short blackish lines, narrowly margined with whitish. Antennæ dusky, base of each joint from the fourth pallid; basal joint gradually clavate, the outline waved beneath. Elytra prominent at the shoulders, gradually narrowed to three-fourths of their length, then more quickly so to the apex, which is briefly and very obliquely truncate, without spines: the sides are acutely carinated; the dorsal carina is effaced, but the centro-basal ridge is very prominent, and crested with hairs; the surface is punctured (except near the apex); the colour is tawny or violaceous brown, with a slight silky gloss, having on the disk behind the middle a short blackish-brown fascia, bordered on the basal side with pale ashy; a small linear mark of the same colour is seen also near the suture towards the apex, and the suture, disk, and lateral margins have rows of small dark spots. Beneath tawny ashy. Legs testaceous; thighs varied with ashy; tibiæ black at the base and apex; tarsi with the middle joints black.

Eggs; on slender dead branches in the forest.

2. *Alcidion triangulare*, n. sp.

*A. breve*, postice valde attenuatum, fulvo-griseum: thorace fusco bimaculato: elytris medio irregulariter cinereo fasciatis, apicem

also *Leiopus emeritus* (Erichson, Conspectus Ins. in Peruana, p. 147) of Eastern Peru. The two following should also be added:—

*A. bispinum* (Dej. Cat.). Modice elongatum, apud humeros latum, postice declivum et attenuatum, fusco-testaceum griseo olivaceoque variegatum. Caput nigrum. Antennæ fusco-testaceæ, articulo basali subiter clavato, clava infra barbata. Thorax griseo-olivaceus. Elytra apice sinuato-truncata, angulo interno acuto, externo longe mucronato, supra utrinque bicarinata, carinis lævibus, interstitiis punctatis, carina centro-basali nigro penicillata; grisea olivaceo varia, fascia pone basin nigricante. Subtus testaceum, sternis nigricantibus. Pedes testacei; griseo maculati. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin. Hab. Rio Janeiro.

*A. lineatum*, n. sp. Elongatum, apud humeros minus latum, olivaceo-fulvum, olivaceo-fusco varium. Caput olivaceum, vertice fusco bipunctato. Antennæ fusco-testaceæ, articulo basali sensim clavato, infra planato et barbato. Thorax medio fusco bivittatus. Elytra valde elongata, punctata, apice sinuato-truncata, angulo interno acuto, externo obtuse dentato; carina dorsali tenui et acutissima, centrobasali parum prominente, lateribus discoque etiam carinatis, carinis obtusis et abbreviatis. Subtus nigricans; pedibus fuscis. Long.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lin. Hab. Venezuela.



versus cinereo strigosis, apice breviter oblique sinuato-truncatis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Head dusky; antennæ testaceous brown, apices of the joints from the third black, basal joint waved beneath. Thorax tawny brown; disk with two round blackish spots, sometimes wanting. Elytra gradually narrowed from shoulders to apex, which latter is very obliquely sinuate-truncate; the sides acutely carinated from the shoulder, the carina effaced before the apex; surface even and punctured, the centro-basal ridge extremely prominent and destitute of hairs: the colour is tawny brownish, with a very indistinct, waved, ash-coloured fascia across the middle, the apical part being silky brownish, streaked with ashy. Beneath and legs testaceous brown; base and apex of tibiæ and middle joints of tarsi blackish.

Var. *Paraense*, rather more robust; the surface and sides of elytra more thickly punctured, and the apex simply truncated, without sinuation.

This was rather a common insect at Ega, on dead twigs. The variety was found at Pará.

### 3. *Alcidion latipenne*, n. sp.

*A. crassum*, postice modice attenuatum, apice transverse sinuato-truncatum: elytris humeris valde productis lateribusque carinatis. Long. 4-6 lin. ♀ ♂.

Head dusky; antennæ testaceous brown; base of all the joints from the third pallid. Thorax much broader than long, surface uneven, tawny brown, silky, with a V-shaped dusky mark behind, joining two dusky spots on the sides of the scutellum. Elytra very broad and convex at the base, gradually narrowed to the apex, which is broadly and transversely sinuate-truncate, with the external angles somewhat produced; the shoulders are very prominent, and from the acute edge of each commences the lateral carina, which extends nearly to the apex; the surface is even and moderately punctured, the colour being reddish or tawny brown, slightly streaked here and there with ashy, especially in the middle, and having rows of small dusky specks, a large violet-brown spot lying on the deflexed margin beneath the shoulders. Beneath and legs testaceous brown.

Ega, and on the banks of the Cuparí, a branch of the Tapajos.

### 4. *Alcidion interrogationis*, n. sp.

*A. valde elongatum*, postice parum attenuatum, carneo-griseum sericeum: elytris apice longe mucronatis, litura nigra signum interrogationis simulante ornatis. Long.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Head brown; antennæ dusky, base of joints from the third pallid, the first joint strongly waved. Thorax tawny, sides

black, and disk with a black mark shaped like a horse-shoe. Elytra elongated, quickly narrowed behind the shoulders, then widening slightly, afterwards towards the apex again narrowed, the apex itself being rather broad and sinuate-truncate, the internal angle dentiform, the external one produced into a lengthened spine; the shoulders are acute, and from their edge commences the lateral carina, which is very prominent, but is so placed as to leave the deflexed portion of the elytra beneath it visible from above; the surface is rather thickly punctured in the middle towards the base, sparingly so in other parts; the centro-basal ridges are short, but extremely elevated, hooked posteriorly, and surmounted by a crest of black hairs; the colour is grey, with a rosy tint in some lights, and towards the apex there is on the disk of each a black curved line and spot resembling the note of interrogation. Legs (especially the posterior thighs) elongated; like the under surface of the body, they are of a dusky hue.

This elegantly shaped and curiously marked insect occurred only at Ega, on dead branches in the forest.

5. *Alcidion olivaceum*, n. sp.

*A. oblongum*, postice modice attenuatum, tomento olivaceo signaturis obscurioribus variegato vestitum: elytris apice breviter oblique truncatis, femoribus crassissimis. Long.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Head dusky; antennæ dusky reddish, base of joints from the third pallid. Thorax olivaceous grey, with a short black streak in the middle of the hind margin. Elytra rather broad at the shoulders, and narrowed curvilinearly thence to the apex, which is briefly and obliquely truncate; the lateral carina is less pronounced than in the last species, but the centro-basal ridges are very prominent; they are hooked behind, although not crested with hairs; the surface is rather uneven, having two faint and obtuse dorsal carinæ, which, however, are effaced shortly behind the middle; the colour is olivaceous grey, varied with small dusky spots which accompany the carinæ, and two oblique discal streaks placed behind the middle. Beneath and legs dusky, varied with grey; base of thighs and tip of tarsi testaceous; the thighs are short and very thickly clubbed.

Ega, Upper Amazons.

6. *Alcidion minimum*, n. sp.

*A. parvum*, depressum, postice modice attenuatum, fusco-cinereum, fuliginoso-maculatum: elytris apice oblique sinuato-truncatis, angulis obtusis, carina centrobasali modice elevata. Long. 2 lin.

Head sooty brown; antennæ with the basal joint strongly flexuous beneath, sooty brown. Thorax smooth, sides rounded,

hinder part punctured. Elytra subtrigonal, depressed, with lateral carinae; centro-basal ridges moderately elevated, and not abrupt posteriorly; apex obliquely sinuate-truncate, angles not produced; the surface (except towards the apex) has a number of large punctures, and is of an ashy-brown colour, with a number of oblong dusky spots on the apical portion. Body beneath and legs dusky; base of thighs and of the first tarsal joint and a ring on the tibiae pale testaceous.

Taken dying in the evening, banks of the river, S. Paulo, Upper Amazons.

The species, from its small size and general appearance, would consort well with those I have placed in the genus *Ozines*; but the absence of lateral thoracic spines compels us to treat it as a member of the *Alcidion* group\*.

### Genus LOPHOPÆUM, nov. gen.

Head, antennae, and general shape of the body as in *Alcidion*. The thorax differs from that and the allied genera in being armed near the centre of each side with an acute tubercle or

\* The following species also belong to the second section of *Alcidion* :—

*A. bicristatum*. Elongatum, postice sensim attenuatum, olivaceo-griseum, fusco varium. Caput olivaceum. Antennae infra parce setosae, articulo basali angulo inferiore apicali producto, olivaceo-brunnea, articulis basi pallidis. Thorax dorso obtuse tuberculatus, antice et postice punctatus, olivaceo-griseus, subsericeus. Elytra elongata, depressa, postice sensim attenuata, apice oblique sinuato-truncata, angulis externis productis; lateribus et disco obtuse carinatis; carinis centrobasalibus parum prominentibus, singulis cristis duabus pilorum nigrorum ornatis; elytris utrinque penicillis minutis atris in duplici serie (altera suturali, altera obliqua discoidali) notatis: olivaceo-grisea, tertia parte posteriore saturatiore griseo lineata, marginibus nigro punctatis. Corpus subtus griseum, pedibus olivaceo-griseis nigro punctatis, femoribus basi testaceis. Abdomen feminae segmento ultimo dorsali apice attenuato producto, maris rotundato medio emarginato. Long. 5 lin. ♂ ♀. *Hab.* Rio Janeiro. (Coll. Squires.)

*A. trivittatum*. Elongatum, depressum, postice sensim attenuatum, brunneo-sericeum, vittis et maculis fusco-atris ornatum. Caput fuscum. Antennae rufescentes, articulis basi pallidis, articulo basali aequaliter clavato. Thorax rotundatus, dorso aequalis, olivaceo-brunneus, sericeus, vittis latis tribus atro-fuscis velutinis (una centrali, alteris lateralibus) marginem anticum haud attingentibus ornatus. Elytra elongata, depressa, apice sinuato-truncata, angulis internis acutis, externis valde productis, humeris parum prominentibus, lateribus utrinque acute flexuoso-carinatis; disco aequalia; carina centrobasali valde prominente, brevi, nuda; rufescenti-brunnea, certo visu carnea nitentia, passim punctata et fusco maculata; lateribus prope basin fuliginosis; disco pone medium plaga atro-fusca antice utrinque linea obliqua grisea marginata ornato. Corpus subtus nigricanti-sericeum. Pedes nigricantes, tibiis et tarsorum articulo primo cano annulatis. Long. 5 lin. *Hab.* Venezuela.

spine. The surface of the thorax is generally smooth on the disk, but is in some species slightly uneven. The elytra are subtrigonal in shape and depressed as in *Alcidion*; the shoulders are moderately prominent, and in most species a lateral carina extends thence towards the apex, but, as in *Alcidion*, this becomes very obtuse or almost obliterated in some of the species. The apex of the elytra is more or less truncated and spined, and the centro-basal ridges are always prominent, although unconnected posteriorly with a dorsal carina, the disk of the elytra being always even. The ovipositor is not exerted in the females, nor is the apical segment of the abdomen produced. The thighs are thickly and abruptly clavate, and the tarsi very moderate in length.

1. *Lophopæum carinatum*, n. sp.

*L. curtulum*, minus depressum, postice rotundato-attenuatum, fusco-ferrugineum, nigro-fusco maculatum: elytris lateribus haud carinatis, carina centrobasali parum elevata nigro setosa, disco plagiis tomentosis ochraceis variegato. Long.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

Head rusty brown. Antennæ rust-coloured, base of each joint (from the third) paler; the basal joint somewhat evenly clavate, the upper side being convex, and the lower scarcely flexuous, but tubercled at the apex. Thorax rusty brown, varied with dingy ochreous; the lateral spine quite central and acute. Elytra less depressed than in allied species, and attenuated curvilinearly to the apex, which is briefly and obliquely truncated, and without acute angles to the truncation: there is no lateral carina, and the centro-basal ridge is only moderately raised, but is crested with black hairs; the surface is thickly punctured, except near the apex, and is without raised lines or inequalities, the colour being rusty brown, sprinkled over with darker spots, and varied behind the middle with two or three linear patches of decumbent hairs of an ochreous hue. The legs are rusty brown, with paler rings; the posterior tarsi, with their basal joints, are almost as short relatively as in the genus *Lepto-stylus*.

One example; Ega, Upper Amazons.

2. *Lophopæum fuliginosum*, n. sp.

*L. oblongum*, depressum, postice angustatum, fuliginosum, cano nigroque parce variegatum: elytris apice breviter truncatis, lateribus obtuse carinatis, carina centrobasali valde elevata et nuda. Long.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

Head dingy brown. Antennæ (in ♂) greatly elongated and, towards the apex, fine as a hair, sooty brown, the extreme base of each joint (from the third) pallid; basal joint strongly flexuous beneath. Thorax dingy brown, punctured on the disk, which

also is marked with four indistinct black spots. Elytra depressed, sides nearly straight, apex briefly truncated, angles of the truncation obtuse; humeral angles moderately prominent, the lateral carina extending thence towards the apex, obtuse, but the centro-basal ridges are strongly elevated, acute, and naked; the surface is somewhat evenly punctured throughout, and of a sooty hue, like the rest of the body, but the apical half has a few whitish specks, and on the disk behind the middle on each side is a short oblique black line. Body beneath and legs olive-brown, base of thighs pallid; tibiæ and basal joint of tarsi also each with a pale ring. The basal joint of the posterior tarsi is longer than the two following taken together.

Neighbourhood of Santarem, Lower Amazons.

### 3. *Lophopæum circumflexum*, n. sp.

*L. curtulum*, depressum, postice valde attenuatum, ferrugineo-fuscum: elytris singulis pone medium linea abbreviata cinerea maculaque laterali notatis, apice breviter transverse truncatis, carina centro-basali magna acutissima. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Head dull brown. Antennæ greatly elongated, fine as a hair, most of the joints furnished with a short bristle at the apex beneath; rust-coloured. Thorax with the lateral tubercles spiniform, disk punctured, rusty brown, the middle with two broad dusky stripes, flanked by spots of the same colour. Elytra trigonal, shoulders prominent; lateral carina obtuse, apex briefly truncated, with the angles rounded; surface thickly punctured towards the base; centrobasal ridges strongly raised and acute, naked, or nearly so; ashy or rusty brown, spotted with darker brown, the disk behind the middle having on each side a short, oblique pale ashy line, accompanied on the side nearer the base with a smaller line of the same hue, lying at right angles to it, the pale lines margined with dark brown. Body beneath and legs rusty brown.

Ega; on dried twigs.

### 4. *Lophopæum bituberculatum*, White.

*Leiopus bituberculatus*, White, Cat. Long. Col. Brit. Mus. ii. p. 382.

"*L. punctulatus*, cinereo-fuscus: antennis subferrugineis: oculis supra approximatis: elytris supra subplanis, arcu postmediano cinereo, singulis ad basin medio tuberculo parvo uncinato, ad mediam et posticam partes cinereo variegatis; femoribus basi pallidis; tibiis pallido uniannulatis; tarsorum articulo primo pallido. Long.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lines. Ega." (White, *l. c.*)

This species very closely resembles *L. circumflexum* in shape and colours; but the centro-basal ridges are reduced to a tubercle. The lateral thoracic spines are placed near the middle of

the thorax—the position they occupy in the genus *Lophopæum*; but the sides behind them are deeply sinuated, which gives the thorax a similar shape to that possessed by the typical *Leiopi*.

5. *Lophopæum acutispine*, n. sp.

*L. latiusculum*, depressum, brunneum, postice cano marmoratum: thoracis disco obtuse tuberculato: elytris apice sinuato truncatis, angulo interno acuto, externo longe mucronato. Long.  $5\frac{1}{4}$  lin.

Head and antennæ dingy brown, basal joint of the latter flexuous beneath. Thorax wide; disk obtusely tuberculated, sides with the lateral tubercle very prominent and acute; colour dingy olivaceous brown, silky. Elytra rather broad; shoulders prominent, lateral carina proceeding thence, strongly marked and acute, apex rather broadly and transversely sinuate-truncate, the internal angle acute, the external produced into a long tooth or spine; the centro-basal ridge not much raised, but surmounted by a very high crest of hairs; the surface is coarsely punctured only near the base; the colour is the same as that of the thorax, but the posterior half is marbled with light grey. Body beneath silky brownish; legs the same, varied with grey. The basal joint of the tarsi is a little longer than the two following taken together.

Pará; on dead branches in the forest.

6. *Lophopæum cultrifer*, White.

*Ægomorphus cultrifer*, White, Cat. Long. Col. Brit. Mus. ii. p. 374.

“*E. griseus*, fusco variegatus: thorace supra subtuberculato, dorso medio maculis duabus subtriangularibus fuscis, lateribus tuberculo apice acuminato et elevato: scutello fusco-griseo subcineto: elytris singulis basi subtuberculatis, medio tuberculo supra acuto et apice postice producto: elytris singulis apice fasciis duabus fuscis: abdominis segmentis, subtus lateribus fusco maculatis: pedibus griseis; femoribus intus fusco punctulatis; tibiis apice late fusco. Long. 6 lin.” (White, *l. c.*)

The elongated form and grey colour of this species give it some resemblance to *Ægomorphus*, in which genus Mr. White placed it; but its depressed body would seem to suggest rather a relationship with the *Oreodera*. The great length and flexuous shape of the basal joint of the antennæ show, however, that its true place is amongst the *Acanthocinitæ*; and its strongly raised centro-basal ridges and acute lateral thoracic tubercles point out an affinity with the species I have grouped under the genus *Lophopæum*. Its form is elongate-oblong and depressed; the elytra have not very prominent shoulders, and do not taper to the apex; they therefore have not the trigonal shape which is usual in *Lophopæum* and *Alcidion*: as the species of these genera, however,

vary in general shape, this is of less importance. The elytra are sinuate-truncate at the apex, and have both angles of the truncation slightly produced; there is no lateral carina, and the dorsal surface, with the exception of the strongly raised and naked centro-basal ridge, is free from raised lines. The thighs are strongly clavate, and the basal joint of the tarsi elongated.

Taken at Pará, and also at Ega on the Upper Amazons; the species has therefore a wide range.

### Genus OZINEUS, nov. gen.

Body small, slender, depressed, and posteriorly attenuated. Antennæ as in *Alcidion* and the allied genera. Thorax with the lateral spines short, placed much behind the middle—in some species close to the hind angles, and in others coincident with them, but remaining always distinct. Elytra narrowed to the tips, which are truncated and toothed or spined; the centro-basal ridges prominent, but generally much smaller than in *Lophopæum* and *Alcidion*. Legs moderate in length; thighs abruptly clavate; tarsi slender, with the basal joint elongated.

This genus seems to form a connecting link between *Lophopæum* and the well-known group *Anisopodus*. Some of the species are almost as much flattened as the *Anisopodi*, but their hind legs are never elongated as in *Anisopodus*; the possession of prominent centro-basal ridges on the elytra is also a good distinctive character.

The species are all small and fragile; they are found, like most of those of the allied genera, on the bark of broken and decaying branches of trees in the forest, undergoing their transformations beneath the bark.

#### 1. *Ozineus elongatus*, n. sp.

*O. angustatus*, *elongatus*, *postice parum attenuatus*, *carneo-cinereus*, *ferrugineo-fusco maculatus*: *thoracis spinis lateralibus pone medium positis*. Long.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lin.

Head dusky: eyes large, nearly touching above; labrum yellow. Antennæ much elongated, capilliform, rusty brown, base of joints pallid. Thorax rather elongated, the lateral spines placed behind the middle, but leaving a considerable space between them and the hind angles; surface punctured, pinkish ashy, with dark-brown spots. Elytra narrow and elongate, tapering posteriorly to the apex, which is briefly truncate, the angles not produced; sides and disk without raised lines, the centro-basal ridges rising in the form of small tubercles crested with hairs; the surface (except the apical part) is punctured, and is of a pinkish-ashy hue, with numerous darker-coloured spots, some of which are collected into a transverse belt a little

beyond the middle. Body beneath and legs pale testaceous ; thighs with a large dusky spot ; base and apex of tibiæ and tips of tarsi also dusky.

Ega. The position of the lateral thoracic spines is almost the same as in *Lophopæum bituberculatum* ; the species would therefore seem to belong to the last genus rather than to the present one ; but in the general shape of the body it agrees better with the species placed in the group *Ozineus*, the distance of the thoracic spines from the hind angles being probably due to the general elongation of the thorax and the rest of the body.

## 2. *Ozineus mysticus*, n. sp.

*O. subelongatus*, depressus, cinereo-fuscus, lineis angulatis canis ornatus : thoracis spinis lateralibus ab angulis posticis paulo distantibus : elytris postice modice attenuatis, apice peroblique sinuato-truncatis, angulis externis productis, carina centrobasali paulo elevata, elongata, pilis nigris cristata. Long. 3 lin.

Head ashy brown ; eyes distant above. Antennæ greatly elongated and hair-like, rusty brown ; tips of joints (from the third) blackish. Thorax with the lateral spines placed at a short distance from the hind angles ; surface rusty brown, with several curved ashy lines. Elytra depressed, curvilinearly narrowed to the apex ; sides with an obtuse carina ; tips very obliquely sinuate-truncate, with the outer angles produced ; the centro-basal ridge is elongated, very slightly raised, but fringed with black hairs ; the surface is moderately punctured in some parts, and is of an ashy-brown hue, with whitish ashy markings, which are in the form of lines near the base, but united in a very oblique angulated belt near the middle, two curved letters remaining close to the suture near the apex. Body beneath and legs pallid ; thighs and tibiæ dusky near their apices.

Ega, Upper Amazons.

## 3. *Ozineus doctus*, n. sp.

*O. oblongus*, modice depressus, postice rotundato-angustatus, fuliginosus, lineis curvatis albo-cinereis notatus : elytris apice oblique sinuato-truncatis et dentatis, carina centrobasali modice elevata, nigro penicillata. Long. 3 lin.

Head sooty black. Antennæ the same, with the bases of the joints (from the third) pallid. Thorax with the lateral spines placed near the hind angles, sooty brown, with a few whitish specks. Elytra oblong, curvilinearly narrowed to the apex, which is very obliquely truncated, both angles pointed ; sides with an obtuse lateral carina ; centro-basal ridges slightly raised, fringed with black hairs ; the surface thickly punctured nearly to the apex, sooty brown, with a number of ashy-white letter-



like marks, some of which are united near the middle of the disk of each elytron so as to form the letter V. Body beneath rust-coloured: legs dusky, base of thighs pale testaceous, the tibiæ in the middle and the basal and claw-joints of the tarsi ringed with pale testaceous.

On dried twigs in the forest at Obydos, on the Guiana side of the Lower Amazons; also at Pará. A closely allied species, having, however, different markings on the elytra, is found at Cayenne, and exists in several collections\*.

#### 4. *Ozineus cinerascens*, n. sp.

*O. subellipticus*, olivaceo-cinereus fusco variegatus: thoracis spinis lateralibus prope angulos posteriores sitis: elytris oblique sinuato-truncatis; carinis centrobasalibus parvis, convexis, penicillatis: antennis pallide annulatis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Head and thorax olivaceous ashy. Antennæ brown, the third, fourth, sixth, and eighth joints with their basal halves pale testaceous. Thorax partially punctured, its small acute lateral tubercles placed very near the posterior angles, a minute notch only appearing between them and the hind margins. Elytra subelliptical and depressed, the tips obliquely sinuate-truncate; the centro-basal ridge slightly elevated and crowned with blackish hairs; the basal half of the surface is punctured, and the colour is the same as that of the head and thorax, but varied with small olive-brown specks placed partly in rows, and an undulated fascia of the same behind the middle interrupted at the suture. Body beneath and legs yellowish testaceous, thinly clothed with ashy pile; apex of femora and tibiæ and middle part of the tarsi blackish.

Taken on dead slender branches at Santarem and on the banks of the Tapajos. At Villa Nova, on the banks of the Lower Amazons, I obtained one example, which differs considerably in colour from the Tapajos form. This may be called

Local var. *O. pallipes*. Same size and shape as the type. General colour tawny ashy. Antennæ with the basal joint reddish, the remaining joints dusky, with the basal portions of the

- \* *O. strigosus*.—Oblongus, modice depressus, postice rotundato-angustatus. Caput fuliginosum. Antennæ obscure rufescentes, articulis apice nigricantibus. Thorax spinis lateralibus prope angulos posticos sitis, dorso fuliginoso-cinereo notato. Elytra apice peroblique sinuato-truncata, angulis acutis, lateribus obtuse carinatis; carina centrobasali modice elevata, pilis nigris cristata, punctata, fuliginosa, singulis lineis quinque fusco-cinereis basin haud attingentibus et plus minusve confluentibus ornatis. Corpus subtus obscure rufescente. Pedes fuliginosi, femoribus basi rufescentibus, tibiis tarsisque rufescenti annulatis. Long. 3 lin. Hab. Cayenna.

third, fourth, sixth, eighth, and following joints clear pale testaceous. The disk of the thorax has several olive-brown spots. The elytra are of a reddish-tawny hue, with tawny-ashy pile; they are spotted as in the typical *O. cinerascens*, but instead of a waved fascia behind the middle, they have simply a short oblique stripe on the disk of each. Body beneath and legs pale testaceous; knees, tips of tibiae, and middle of the tarsi dusky.

*O. cinerascens* resembles much in markings a small allied species from Rio Janeiro, which is as yet unnamed in collections\*.

### Genus ANISOPODUS, White.

White, Cat. Long. Col. Brit. Mus. ii. p. 349.

Syn. *Anisopus*, Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. iv. p. 30 (name preoccupied).

*Leptoscelis*, Erichson, Consp. Ins. Peruana, p. 145 (name preoccupied).

Char. emend. Body elongated and extremely flattened. Prothorax even on its upper surface, its lateral spines placed near the hind angles. Elytra oblong-oval, flattened, *without centrobasal ridges*; their apices sinuate-truncate and mucronate, their sides each furnished with a sharp lateral carina extending from the humeral angle to the tip. Thighs abruptly clubbed; the hind legs elongated, in the males of some species excessively so. Ovipositor of the female ~~not~~ apparent.

- \* *O. ignobilis*, n. sp.—Parvus, subellipticus, olivaceo-cinereus fusco variegatus. Caput fuscum. Antennae rufo-piceae, articulis (duobus basalibus exceptis) apice nigris. Thorax olivaceus, spinis lateralibus longioribus acutissimis, prope angulos posteriores sitis. Elytra subdepressa, apice peroblique sinuato-truncata, angulis externis longe mucronatis, carinis centrobasalibus longe nigro penicillatis; dorso punctata, cinereo-olivacea, maculis minutis fasciaque lata pone medium fuscis. Corpus subtile nigrum. Pedes nigricantes; femoribus, tibiis tarsisque dimidiis basalibus testaceis. Long. 2 lin. Hab. Rio Janeiro. Coll. Bakewell, Bates.

A very pretty species of this genus, captured near Rio Janeiro, by Squires, in some number, is

- O. rotundicollis*.—Oblongus, latiusculus, depressus, cinereus, griseus vel fulvus, cano fuscoque variegatus. Antennae rufescentes, articulis (duobus basalibus exceptis) apice nigris. Thorax brevis, latus, lateribus ante medium dilatato-rotundatis, utrinque spina minuta distincta ab angulo postico distante; dorso punctato, nigro bimaculato, lateribus (infra spinam) plaga fusca cum vitta basali elytrorum conjuncta notatis. Elytra subtrigona, depressa, apice peroblique sinuato-truncata, angulis externis longe mucronatis, carinis centrobasalibus brevibus, carinis lateralibus acutis; dorso punctato, griseo vel fulvo, medio late cano fasciato, fascia fusco maculata, postice sinuata et fusco marginata. Corpus subtile testaceum. Pedes rufescentes, tibiis apice tarsisque nigro maculatis; tibiis anticis medio intus tuberculo conico instructis. Long. 3½ lin. Hab. Rio Janeiro. Coll. Bakewell, Bates, &c.

The last genus (*Ozineus*) seems to form the connecting link between the groups allied to *Alcidion* and the present genus, some of the species of *Ozineus* (e. g. *O. mysticus* and *O. rotundicollis*) having very much the general appearance of *Anisopodi*. The absence of the centro-basal ridges of the elytra, and the elongation of the hind legs, however, amply distinguish *Anisopodus* from the four preceding genera.

### 1. *Anisopodus phalangodes*, Erichs.

*Leptoscelis phalangodes*, Erichson, Consp. Ins. Col. Peruana, p. 145.

*A.* "oblongus, planus, badius, dense cinereo pubescens, infra lateribus nigro vittatis: elytris seriatim fusco punctatis, apice mucronatis: pedibus posticis fortiter elongatis, femoribus abrupte clavatis. Long.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lin." (Erichs. *l. c.*) Eastern Peru.

This species is distinguished from its congeners, to some of which (*A. arachnoides*, *A. cognatus*) it is very closely allied, by the sides of the breast and the abdomen being marked each with a streak of a sooty-brown hue (extending to the deflexed margin of the elytra), which, from the silky nature of the pile that clothes the under surface of the body, is fainter in some lights than in others, and in small examples is scarcely perceptible. The site of the centro-basal ridges of the elytra is marked by a small rounded tubercle coloured black. The male is much larger than the female, reaching  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lines in length, the female being seldom longer than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lines. The hind legs in the male are sometimes 10 lines long. Besides the black spot on the elytra over the centro-basal tubercle, there is, in the males, a larger and irregular spot on the disk of each towards the apex, and in most specimens a small lateral streak on the edge of the lateral carina a little behind the middle; this latter, however, never extends towards the disk of the elytra, as does the similarly placed spot in *A. arachnoides*, *A. cognatus*, and *A. sparsus*. *A. phalangodes* also differs from its relatives in the shape and direction of the lateral thoracic spine, this being large, robust, and prominent, directed obliquely towards the edge of the humeral angle of the elytra, and not standing at right angles to the side of the thorax, as in *A. arachnoides*, or having its point directed in continuation of the thoracic outline, as in *A. cognatus*. Both angles of the truncation of the elytra are mucronate.

The species occurred, sometimes abundantly, on the boughs of fallen trees, in moist hollows of the forest at Ega, Upper Amazons. I could not ascertain the special use of the elongated hind legs of the male. Like all the species of this and the allied genera, the insects pass their lives on the bark, their larvæ feeding and undergoing their transformations between the bark and the wood, and the perfect insects rambling on the outside of the

fallen boughs, on which, after copulation, the females deposit their eggs.

In the collection of Mr. Bakewell there is a specimen of this species from Cayenne, differing from Upper-Amazon examples only in the dark-brown points of the elytra being a little more distinct and encircled with grey.

## 2. *Anisopodus arachnoides*, Serv.

*Anisopus arachnoides*, Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. iv. p. 31.

- A. oblongus*, griseus, sericeus, fusco punctatus: thoracis spinis lateralibus distinctis porrectis: elytris apice modice spinosis; tuberculis centrobasalibus hirsutis; lateribus atro-fuscis, maculis tribus adjacentibus, una pone medium, irregulari, majore: pedibus posticis vix elongatis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ –6 lin.

Head brown. Antennæ pitchy red, tips of joints (from the third) dusky. Thorax greyish, with two black spots on the fore part of the disk; sparsely punctate; the lateral spines standing out at right angles from the sides. Elytra transversely sinuate-truncate at the apex, the inner angle of the truncation pointed, the outer moderately prolonged as a spine; the surface is grey, with scattered black points and a black pencil of hairs over the centro-basal tubercles: the deflexed sides are dark brown and silky, and, above, this colour extends in three irregular spots—one near the base, one after the middle reaching to the disk of the elytron, and one smaller near the apex. The underside of the body is silky ashy. The legs are dusky, ringed with grey. The hind legs of the male are only slightly elongated.

The above description applies to a species which I have seen in collections at Paris under the name of *A. arachnoides* of Serville, and to which the description of Serville applies, as far as it goes. I found it on the same trees with *A. phalangodes* at Ega, and also met with it at Pará.

## 3. *Anisopodus cognatus*, n. sp.

- A. subellipticus*, carneo-griseus, sericeus, nigro punctatus: thoracis spinis lateralibus unciiformibus: elytris absque tuberculis centrobasalibus, apice breviter mucronatis, pone medium macula laterali nigra obliqua notatis: pedibus posticis maris elongatis, fortiter clavatis. Long. 4 lin.

Head brownish. Antennæ pitchy red, tips of the joints dusky. Thorax greyish, fore part of the disk with two black spots, punctured; the lateral spines pointing to the hind angles, their anterior sides (nearest the head) being continuous with the lateral outline of the thorax, and therefore giving them a hooked shape. Elytra sinuate-truncate at the apex, both angles of the truncation pointed, but neither prolonged into a spine; the surface is

grey with a pinkish shade, irregularly spotted with blackish, and having each, behind the middle, an oblique spot or fascia extending from the side to the middle; the deflexed margins are of a light silky-brown hue, like the under surface of the body. Legs dusky, base of thighs and tarsi pale testaceous. The hind legs of the male considerably elongated; the thighs in both sexes abruptly clavate.

Ega and S. Paulo, Upper Amazons, in the same situations as, and sometimes in company with *A. phalangodes*.

#### 4. *Anisopodus sparsus*, n. sp.

*A. subellipticus*, carneo-griseus, sericeus, nigro punctatus: thoracis spinis lateralibus brevissimis, antice a lateribus vix distinctis: elytris apice oblique sinuato-truncatis, angulis vix productis, absque tuberculis centrobasalibus, pone medium atro-fusco fasciatis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Head greyish silky. Antennæ reddish, tips of joints dusky. Thorax pinkish grey, punctured, bimaclate; lateral spines on their anterior sides scarcely distinct from the sides of the thorax, their minute points only being directed outwards; they have, therefore, not the hook-like shape of those of *A. cognatus*. Elytra with the angles of their truncation scarcely produced; their surface is grey, with a pinkish tinge, finely spotted with blackish, and with a largish black spot marking the site of the centro-basal tubercles (which are quite absent), besides an angled fascia of the same hue crossing behind the middle. The deflexed sides and under surface of the body are light brown and silky. The legs are reddish, with the tips of the thighs, tibiae, and tarsi dusky. The hind legs of the males are greatly elongated, but their thighs are not very abruptly clubbed.

Santarem and Obydos; generally on severed and hanging sipós, or woody climbers, near the borders of clearings. It appears to be not uncommon in Cayenne, examples from which country have been sent to me from Paris as *A. sparsus* of Dejean's catalogue.

#### 5. *Anisopodus pusillus*, n. sp.

*A. oblongus*, griseus, fusco maculatus: thoracis spinis lateralibus antice a lateribus vix distinctis, retrorsum spectantibus: elytris apice breviter sinuato-truncatis; angulis internis acutis, externis productis; carinis lateralibus obtusis: femoribus modice clavatis. Long. 3 lin.

Head brown. Antennæ reddish, tips of joints dusky. Thorax thinly clothed with grey pile, sides with rufous-brown patches, and disk with two large rounded blackish spots; lateral spines large and acute, scarcely distinct anteriorly from the sides of

the thorax, and pointing obliquely towards the humeral angles of the elytra. Elytra oblong, the lateral keels not sharp, and hence the surface apparently less flattened than in the preceding species; apex moderately mucronated; surface greyish, with a moderate number of rather large round brownish spots more or less confluent, one on the site of the centro-basal tubercles (which are quite absent), and another, lateral, near the middle of the elytra, being larger than the others. Body beneath and legs reddish. The legs are rather slender, and the thighs not abruptly, although distinctly clubbed.

This small and delicate species was found only at Pará.

#### 6. *Anisopodus elongatus*, n. sp.

*A. elongatus*, ellipticus, fulvo-griseus, cano fuscoque punctatus: thoracis spinis lateralibus acutissimis, retrorsum curvatis, basi tumidis: elytris apice utrinque bimucronatis: pedibus posticis femoribus modice clavatis. Long.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♀.

Head clothed with shining tawny pile. Antennæ reddish, tips of joints dusky. Thorax with the sides rather dilated and tumid at the base (on the fore side) of the lateral spines, which appear curved posteriorly, and have very acute points; disk punctured, tawny brown, with a short polished dorsal line and two discal black spots edged with light grey. Elytra narrow and greatly elongated, both angles of the truncation produced into spines; lateral carinæ rather obtuse, surface punctured, except near the apex, and of a tawny-brown hue, with three rows of alternate whitish and brownish spots, besides a sutural row of brown and grey specks. Body beneath and legs pale brown; hind thighs moderately clubbed in the female.

Found only at Ega, Upper Amazons.

#### 7. *Anisopodus macropus*, n. sp.

*A. elongatus*, planus, griseus, fusco punctatus: elytris dimidio apicali nigro, cano notato, apicibus utrinque bispinosus: pedibus posticis maris maxime elongatis, tenuibus, femoribus abrupte clavatis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{4}$  lin.

Head dusky. Antennæ rust-coloured. Thorax rather long, narrow in front, sinuated on each side, and then abruptly dilated, the dilatation terminating at the apex of the spine, which is obtuse, and points towards the hind angle; the surface is punctured, and has an impressed dorsal line, the colour being obscure greyish, with four indistinct oblong sooty spots not reaching the hind margin. Elytra elongate, narrow, flattened, although having the lateral keels obtuse; the apex transversely sinuate-truncate, with both angles spiniform; their surface is covered with equidistant punctures, and is, on the basal half, of

a dull pinkish-grey hue, spotted with dark brown, whilst the apical half is dull black, with a few greyish marks. Body beneath clothed with silvery ashy pile. Legs slender; all thighs abruptly clubbed, the fore and middle pair having on their under side near the base a small tooth; they are of a dusky hue, with the base of the femora pallid. The hind legs in the male (the only sex known) are extremely long and slender.

Of this elegant species I found only a single example at S. Paulo, Upper Amazons.

#### 8. *Anisopodus gracillimus*, n. sp.

*A. oblongus, gracilis, olivaceus, nigro punctatus*: thoracis spinis lateralibus retrorsum curvatis, basi tumidis: elytris apice utrinque bidentatis, pone medium nigro undulato-fasciatis: pedibus posticis (♂) fortiter elongatis, femoribus abrupte incrassatis. Long.  $2\frac{3}{4}$ –4 lin.

Head olive-green. Antennæ blackish, base of joints reddish. Thorax with the sides dilated and tumid before the spines, which latter consequently appear curved, and are placed close to the hind angles; the pile of the surface has an olive-green hue, leaving three blackish streaks in the middle—two touching the front margin, and one, lying between the anterior two, the hind margin. Elytra with both angles of the truncation produced, but not to a notable length, the external one longest; lateral keels obtuse; surface olive-green, spotted with blackish, an undulated fascia of the same colour crossing the middle, and two small patches lying on the sides, namely, one near the base, and one near the apex. Body beneath of an olive-ashy tinge. Legs dusky, base of thighs pale. Hind legs of the male greatly elongated; the thighs much more thickly clubbed in the male than in the female.

Taken once abundantly on dried twigs in the forest at Ega.

#### 9. *Anisopodus ligneus*, n. sp.

*A. oblongo-ovatus, fulvus, strigosus*: thoracis spinis lateralibus conicis, prope angulum posticum sitis: elytris postice valde attenuatis, apice peroblique truncatis, angulis externis mucronatis; femoribus abrupte clavatis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 lin.

Head tawny brown, vertex spotted with dark brown. Antennæ reddish, tips of joints dusky. Thorax rather short, coarsely punctured, the lateral spines conical, and placed very close to the hind angles; colour tawny brown. Elytra rather oval in shape, rapidly attenuated from three-fourths their length to the tip; the tip is consequently pointed, and the truncation so short that each elytron may be said to end in a spine notched on the inner side, instead of being obliquely sinuate-truncate;

the lateral keel is sharply marked, the surface is marked with several (seven or eight) slightly raised lines extending from the base to near the apex, but most of them bent near the base, and with as many corresponding depressed lines between them, the latter of which are thickly punctured, whilst the raised lines are impunctate; the colour is of a tawny-brownish hue, the base being dusky, and the apical third of a deeper tawny hue—the whole giving to the insect a striking resemblance to a chip of wood. Body beneath and legs reddish. Thighs abruptly clubbed; hind legs of the male greatly elongated.

Taken in the forests of the Tapajos and at Ega. Rare.

10. *Anisopodus lignicola*, n. sp.

*A. oblongo-ovatus*, cinereo-ochraceus, humeris fulvescentibus: thoracis spinis lateralibus magnis, acutis, obliquis: elytris postice valde attenuatis, apice peroblique sinuato-truncatis, subplanis, punctatis. Long. 3 lin.

Head reddish. Antennæ reddish, tips of joints dusky. Thorax ochraceous or yellowish ashy, with two obscure dusky lines on the disk; the lateral spines large, thick, directed obliquely rearwards, the thorax behind the spines being much narrowed. Elytra narrowed to the tips, which are obliquely sinuate-truncate, the inner angles pointed, the outer spiniform; the lateral keels are obtuse, but distinct; the surface is plane, but not notably depressed, minutely punctured, ashy-ochraceous in hue, with obscure spots and oblique fasciæ (on the sides) of a darker colour, a triangular spot on each shoulder, extending over the scutellum, being of a ruddier ochreous tinge. Body beneath and legs of a tawny colour; thighs moderately clavate.

Pará and the banks of the Tapajos.

11. *Anisopodus humeralis*, n. sp.

*A. oblongo-ovatus*, niger: thoracis lateribus humerisque fulvescentibus; spinis lateralibus magnis, acutis, obliquis. Long. 3 lin.

Head dusky, with the sides bright tawny. Antennæ pitchy red, tips of joints dusky. Thorax with the sides shining tawny, the middle portion dusky, with two more distinct black dorsal stripes; the spines as in *A. lignicola*—namely, large, acute, obliquely directed rearwards, and followed by a narrowing of the thorax to the base. Elytra oval, narrowed to the tips, which are obliquely sinuate-truncate, the inner angles pointed, and the outer spiniform; the lateral keels are indistinct; the surface is closely punctured, the colour sooty black, varied with a few ashy marks, the shoulders having each a triangular tawny spot, which does not cover the scutellum. Body beneath and legs dusky; hind femora (in the ♀) but slightly clavate.



One example, S. Paulo, Upper Amazons. It is possible, notwithstanding the great difference in colour, that it may be but a local variety of *A. lignicola*.

Two other species of *Anisopodus*, in addition to the eleven here enumerated, have been described, namely, *A. curvilineatus* (White, Brit. Mus. Cat. ii. p. 350, pl. 9. f. 1) of South Brazil, and *L. prolixus* (Erichson, Consp. Ins. Peruana, p. 145) of Eastern Peru. The latter is the largest species at present known, and seems to be closely allied to *A. arachnoides*. I add a description, at the foot, of a fourteenth species\*.

#### Genus LEPTURGES, nov. gen.

Body depressed, oblong, elliptical or elongate, free from irregularities or tubercles on its surface, and clothed with fine, prettily variegated tomentum. Antennæ long and hair-like, sparsely clothed with short, stiff hairs; the basal joint greatly elongated, gradually thickened from the base, the club thus formed being waved or not in its outline beneath; the remaining joints (except the second) very slender. Thorax trapezoidal, depressed, the lateral spines placed close to the hind angles, or at a short distance from them. Elytra free from centro-basal ridges or tubercles, more or less truncated at the tip, except in rare instances, where they are entire. Abdomen with the terminal segment slightly elongated in the females, the dorsal plate obtusely pointed at the tip, the ventral truncated or scarce perceptibly emarginated; in the males the same terminal segment has both its ventral and dorsal plates entire at the tips. Legs moderate in length, the thighs moderately clavate, and the basal joints of the tarsi elongated.

This group, which comprises a large number of small *Leiopodine* Longicorns of Tropical America, is so closely allied to the European genus *Leiopus* that I have great hesitation in separating it. All the species, however, differ from the European *Leiopus nebulosus* (the type of the genus) in the shape of the thorax, and in the antennæ having very slender and elongated joints more or less clothed with stiff hairs. The thorax has, in nearly all the species, a trapezoidal outline, the lateral spines being placed very near to, or coincident with, the hind angles, the surface depressed, and the sides widening from the head

\* *A. canus*.—Oblongus, planus, tomento denso canescente vestitus. Antennæ rufescentes, articulis apice nigris. Thorax punctatus, antice nigro bivittatus, spinis lateralibus tenuibus porrectis. Elytra lateribus parallelis, prope apicem subito attenuata, dorso inæqualia, medio fortiter depressa, carinis lateralibus acutissimis, apicibus longe mucronatis; canescentia, maculis minutis nigris sparsa, quarum duabus distinctioribus prope apicem. Pedes nigricantes, femoribus tibiisque dimidiis basalibus rufis. Femora postica (maris?) elongata, subito clavata. Long. 2½ lin. Hab. Brasilia meridionalis. Coll. Bakewell.

towards the base. In one section, however, the spines are more or less distant from the hind angles, and they then have the acute tips and recurved shape of the thoracic spines of *Leiopus*; so that this character is not wholly to be relied on. The flatness of the thorax and the great slenderness of the antennæ are perhaps distinctive characters of more value. The species are prettily variegated in the hues of the fine pubescence with which they are clothed; and the group, whether treated as a section of *Leiopus* or as an independent genus, appears to me a very natural one\*.

§ 1. Thoracic spines very near to, or coincident with, the hind angles; small, not curved posteriorly.

1. *Lepturges elegantulus*, n. sp.

*L. subellipticus*, depressus, carneo-fulvus, fusco variegatus: elytris oblique et obtuse truncatis: femoribus posticis vix clavatis, tarsis maxime elongatis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lin. ♂.

Head pinkish tawny. Antennæ the same, with the extreme tips of all the joints dusky; they are filiform, or rather stout, and nearly three times the length of the body (♂). Thorax with the lateral spines nearly coincident with the hind angles, porrect

\* The genus *Leiopus* is represented by three European species, one only of which (*L. nebulosus*) I have been able to examine. Leconte enumerates several North-American species, and, according to the characters he gives of the genus, these seem to agree generically with the European forms; but one (*L. angulatus* of Georgia) would appear rather to belong to our new genus *Lepturges*. The chief features enumerated by Leconte as distinguishing *Leiopus* from the many allied genera are—(1) the shortness and conical shape of the ovipositor of the females (to which may be added the uncleft tip of the apical ventral segment which forms part of it), (2) the rounded apex of the dorsal plate of the apical abdominal segment in the males, (3) the naked antennæ, and (4) the elongation of the basal joint of the posterior tarsi. I propose to limit the genus to those species which have, in addition to the above characters, the thorax of quadrate outline and of more or less convex shape, with the lateral spines placed at a distance from the hind angles, long, acute, and curved posteriorly. I did not meet with a single species answering to this definition in the Amazon region: the following, however, found in South-east Brazil, seems to be a true *Leiopus*, with the exception of the antennæ being long and slender, and furnished with stiff hairs:—

*L. amœnulus*. Oblongus, convexiusculus, tomento carneo-griseo late variegatus. Caput nigrum, vertice rufo. Antennæ elongatæ, tenues, setiferæ, rufo-piceæ, articulis (duobus basalibus exceptis) apice nigris. Thorax subquadratus, convexus, spinis lateralibus pone medium sitis, acutis, recurvis; tomento carneo-griseo vestitus, maculis duabus dorsalibus claviformibus nigris. Elytra apice breviter et obtuse truncata, modice convexa, punctata, nigricantia, utrinque plaga irregulari ab humero usque ad apicem extensa grisea, nigro quadrimaculata, apud humeros roseo tineta ornata. Corpus subtile rufo-piceum. Pedes picei, femoribus omnibus valde clavatis. Long. 2 lin. ♂. *Hab.* Rio Janeiro Brasiliæ. Coll. Bakewell, Bates.

or standing out at right angles to the body; surface pinkish grey, with a large irregular brownish blotch in the middle, and a stripe of the same colour on each side beneath, above the sockets of the haunches. Elytra depressed, tapering from base to apex, the latter obtusely and obliquely truncated; base near the scutellum slightly convex; surface punctured, pinkish fulvous or grey, silky, with a few brown spots and patches, namely, one on the convex part near the scutellum; a second, kidney-shaped, on the margin near the humeral angle; a third, behind the middle, extending as a large angulated blotch towards the suture; and a fourth, small and oblique, near the apex. Body beneath and legs pinkish fulvous or grey; front and middle thighs with dusky patches. Hind thighs gradually thickened. Tarsi greatly elongated, the hind pair nearly as long as the tibiae, the basal joint especially being of excessive length.

This handsome little species was only once met with, namely, flying in the evening twilight on the banks of the river at S. Paulo, Upper Amazons. It differs from all other species of the genus in the length of its tarsi and the slenderness of its hind thighs, in which characters it approaches the genus *Paræcus*; but the depressed form and general facies make it consort better with *Lepturges* than with *Paræcus*.

### 2. *Lepturges linearis*, n. sp.

*L. linearis*, fuliginosus: elytris griseo bilineatis. Long. 4 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head sooty, with a shining olivaceous pile. Thorax with the lateral spines placed near the hind angles, and forming each a large acute tubercle separated by an impressed line from the body of the thorax; surface with an impressed dorsal line, sooty, varied with silky greyish-olivaceous pile. Elytra greatly elongated, almost linear, sinuate-truncate at the tips, the external angle of the truncature produced and acute; surface coarsely but somewhat evenly punctured, sooty brown, each elytron with two olive-grey vittæ united before reaching the apex. Scutellum grey. Body beneath and legs clothed with iron-grey pile. Legs rather short; all the thighs clavate; tarsi slender and elongate.

Eggs; not uncommon on dry twigs in the forest.

### 3. *Lepturges flaviceps*, n. sp.

*L. elongatus*, sublinearis, niger: capite, vittis duabus thoracis, antennarum flavis. Long. 4 lin. ♀.

Head shining testaceous yellow, with two black vittæ extending from the front of the eyes to the occiput. Antennæ twice the length of the body, the basal joint very greatly elongated; black, with the basal half of the fourth joint pale yellow. Thorax with the lateral spines placed near to the hind angle; surface

behind with a transverse depression, testaceous yellow, silky, with a broad black vitta in the middle, and another still broader on each side above the sockets of the haunches. Elytra elongated, depressed, with the sides nearly parallel, obliquely truncated at the apex, with the external angle of the truncature produced and acute; surface thickly punctured, sooty black, with an indistinct pale streak in the middle of the base on each side. Body beneath black, with the exception of the pro- and mesosterna, which are yellow. Legs black, coxæ and base of thighs yellow; thighs slenderly clavate; tarsi slender, the basal joint elongated.

One example, taken at Pará.

4. *Lepturges complanatus*, n. sp.

*L. oblongus, depressus, carneo-griseus, fusco maculatus: thoracis spinis lateralibus angulos posticos constituentibus: elytris apice singulatim rotundatis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lin. ♂.*

Head black. Antennæ reddish, with the extreme tips of all the joints dusky. Thorax blackish, clothed with ashy changeable pile, the lateral spines coincident with the posterior angles. Elytra oblong, broadly rounded at the tips, plane above and thickly punctured, with a slight indication of two longitudinal raised lines on each, pinkish grey in colour, with five dark brown spots or patches,—namely, one, minute, under the humeral angle; one, linear-oblique, in the middle of the base; a third, subtriangular, on the side near the base; a fourth extending as a broad irregular fascia nearly to the suture; and a fifth, wedge-shaped, near the apex. Body beneath and legs dusky. Front and middle thighs thickly clavate; hind thighs more slender. Tarsi moderately elongated.

One example, taken at S. Paulo, Upper Amazons, flying in the evening.

5. *Lepturges amabilis*, n. sp.

*L. oblongus, depressus, griseus: thoracis spinis lateralibus prope angulos posticos sitis: elytris griseo nigroque læte variegatis, apice breviter oblique truncatis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lin. ♂ ♀.*

Head sooty black. Antennæ greatly elongated, pitchy black. Thorax grey; the disk occupied by two large square black spots, which leave only a central line and the margins of the ground-colour; the lateral spines are prominent and porrect, a small space only intervening between them and the hind margin. Elytra oblong, very slightly narrowing towards the apex, which latter is obliquely and briefly truncated; the surface is slightly depressed and closely punctured; the colour is clear grey, with (on each) four black spots,—namely, one, oval-oblique, in the middle of the base; a second, elongate-bilobed, on the side near

the base; a third extending as a broad fascia behind the middle to the suture; and a fourth, small and transverse, near the apex: the lateral spots are sometimes united on the extreme margin. Body beneath and legs clothed with grey pile; club of hind femora slender.

Ega; on dry twigs in the forest.

6. *Lepturges inscriptus*, n. sp.

*L. oblongus*, subdepressus, griseus, fusco laete variegatus: thoracis spinis lateralibus prope angulos posticos sitis: elytris oblongo-ovatis, apice sinuato-truncatis, griseis, plagis maculisque fuscis notatis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♀.

Head reddish brown. Antennæ reddish, extreme tips of the joints (from the third) black. Thorax regularly widened posteriorly; the spines situated near the hind angles, very acute and directed obliquely outwards; the surface finely punctured, greyish, with the sides and two dorsal vittæ brownish. Elytra oblong-ovate, briefly sinuate-truncate, with the angles obtuse; the surface finely punctured, slightly convex, grey, with various patches of a reddish-brown hue,—the patches consisting of a spot in the middle of the base, an elongate hooked spot on the side at the base, a lateral twin spot behind the middle, a V-like spot in the middle near the suture, and an oblique zigzag fascia between these latter and the apex. Body beneath and legs reddish brown. Legs rather slender; all the thighs slenderly clavate.

S. Paulo, Upper Amazons.

7. *Lepturges candicans*, n. sp.

*L. oblongus*, subdepressus, canescens: elytris pone medium fasciis duabus fuscis ad suturam convergentibus ornatis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lin. ♀.

Head clothed with hoary pile. Antennæ reddish, clothed with hoary pile. Thorax not much widened posteriorly, the spines placed near the posterior angles, the disk with a few scattered punctures, and clothed uniformly with hoary pile. Elytra oblong, the sides rounded and rather enlarged behind the middle, the tip sinuate-truncate, both angles slightly produced and acute; the surface punctured, hoary, with two irregular brown fasciæ behind the middle converging on the suture; the anterior fascia is broken towards the sides, and a narrow line connects the two in the middle; besides these fasciæ, there is a V-shaped brown mark in the middle of the base on each elytron and a streak on each side from the base to the middle. Body beneath and legs reddish, clothed with hoary pile. Thighs slenderly clavate.

Ega.

8. *Lepturges venustus*, n. sp.

*L. subelongatus*, griseus: thorace supra nigro trivittato: elytris maculis vittisque nigris. Long.  $2\frac{3}{4}$ – $3\frac{1}{4}$  lin. ♂ ♀.

Head greyish. Antennæ black. Thorax grey or light brown, the upper surface having three broad and regular black stripes, and the sides each having a similar stripe above the insertion of the coxæ; the lateral spines placed close to the hind angles, short, obtuse. Elytra oblong, rounded, and somewhat widened behind the middle in the ♀, shorter and more tapering in the ♂, broadly sinuate-truncate at the apex, outer angle of the truncature produced into a tooth in the ♀, both angles produced and acute in the ♂; upper surface with punctures scarcely apparent through the tomentum, grey or light brown, with a black vitta over the suture, dilated about the middle and narrowed towards the apex, a similar vitta, of more equal breadth, on each side, beginning at the shoulder, detached from the margin of the elytron at one-third its length, and ending in a curve before the apex, and two elongate black spots in the middle of each elytron—one near the base and one behind the middle. Body beneath and legs blackish, with grey pile.

Ega and Pará, on dried twigs and branches. The lateral vitta of the elytra is sometimes interrupted near its termination, leaving a detached spot on the disk near the apex.

9. *Lepturges dilectus*, n. sp.

*L. oblongus*, depressus: thoracis spinis lateralibus magnis, acutis, subporrectis: elytris profunde sinuato-truncatis, fuscis, plaga communi irregulari ante medium maculisque posticis griseis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lin. ♂.

Head brown. Thorax brown, with grey pile, punctured on the disk and hind margin; lateral spines placed near to the hind angles, large, prominent, and acute, standing out somewhat from the sides of the thorax. Elytra deeply sinuate-truncate, both angles of the truncature produced and acute, the outer ones most so; surface closely punctured, brown, with a large common grey patch about the middle, which emits short lines towards the base and apex; at the base, on each side the scutellum, there is a small round grey spot, and behind the large grey patch there are, on each elytron, two short grey lines, followed by a transverse grey streak connected with the suture near the apex. Body beneath and legs reddish, with grey pile.

Ega, on dead branches. There is a Cayenne species\* resem-

\* *L. Barii*, n. sp. Oblongus, depressus. Caput et antennæ rufescentes. Thorax rufescens, griseo-sericeus, disco et margine posteriore punctatis; spinis lateralibus prope angulos posticos sitis, parvis, subporrectis, acutis. Elytra apice sinuato-truncata, angulis truncaturæ pro-

bling the present one greatly in markings, but differing in the smaller size of the thoracic spines and in other minor features.

10. *Lepturges perelegans*, n. sp.

*L. parvus*, oblongo-ovatus, griseus: thorace lituris duabus nigris: elytris sinuato-truncatis, griseo fuscoque lituratis. Long.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lin. ♀.

Head blackish. Antennæ pitchy red. Thorax grey, with two black vittæ on the disk, and an oblique spot of the same colour on each side; lateral spines short, not distinct anteriorly from the outline of the thorax. Elytra sinuate-truncate, angles of the truncature not produced, surface punctured, grey, with several flexuous black bands and spots,—namely, one basal, S-shaped, extending from the shoulder to the suture; a second, in the form of a large spot, on the side; a third extending as a broad zigzag belt across the elytra behind the middle; and a fourth, comma-shaped, near the apex. Body beneath and legs dusky.

One example; S. Paulo, Upper Amazons.

11. *Lepturges lineatocollis*, n. sp.

*L. parvus*, oblongus, minus depressus, griseus: thorace supra nigro quinelineato: elytris nigro lineatis et plagiatis, apice sinuato-truncatis. Long. 2 lin. ♂.

Head greyish, vertex with two dusky stripes. Antennæ pitchy red. Thorax with the lateral spines short and conical, placed at a short distance from the hind angles; grey, with five black vittæ, the middle one much the broadest; the sides of the thorax are also blackish. Elytra oblong-ovate, narrowed near the apex (♂), sinuate-truncate, angles of the truncature slightly produced; surface slightly convex, punctured, greyish, with irregular black patches near the base; middle, sides, and apex partially connected with each other by indistinct lines of the same colour. Body beneath and legs dusky.

Santarem; on dried twigs.

12. *Lepturges fragillimus*, n. sp.

*L. parvus*, oblongus, minus depressus, griseus: thorace supra fusco bivittato: elytris maculis circa septem fuscis ornatis, apice leviter sinuato-truncatis. Long.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  lin. ♀.

Head dusky or reddish. Antennæ very long and thin, reddish; apical halves of the joints (including the basal one) blackish. Thorax grey; disk with two black vittæ; sides deep black, with

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ductis et acutis; dorso punctata, rufescentia vel brunnea, ante medium fascia antice posticeque dentata latera haud attingente, pone discum punctum minutum et prope apicem ad suturam macula unciformi griseo-albis. Corpus subtus rufescens, griseo tomentosum. Pedes pallidiores. Long.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lin. ♀. *Hab.* Cayenne. Dom. Bar legit.

silky grey pile; lateral spines placed close to the hind angles, acute. Elytra oblong, rounded on the sides; apex sinuate-truncate, angles of truncature not produced; surface grey, with (on each) about seven angular blackish spots,—namely, one under the shoulder; a second, oblique, near the scutellum; a third, of large size, on the side near the middle; a fourth, elongated, near the apex; and, finally, three, more or less contiguous, on the disk behind the middle: some of the spots are partially confluent in some examples. Body beneath and legs reddish, clothed with grey pile.

Santarem, on dry twigs.

### 13. *Lepturges pulchellus*, n. sp.

*L. parvus*, elongatus, carneo-griseus: thorace supra fusco trivittato: elytris maculis magnis fuscis, apice late sinuato-truncatis. Long. 2 lin. ♀.

Head clothed with changeable grey pile. Antennæ dusky. Thorax pinkish or tawny grey, with a broad black vitta in the middle and one on each side, the latter varying in hue according to the light; lateral spines placed close to the hind angles, very small and obtuse. Elytra oblong, rather narrow, broadly sinuate-truncate, the external angles of the truncature produced; surface punctured, pinkish or tawny grey, with a large dusky spot close to the scutellum, a second, larger and rounded behind the middle, near the suture, and a third, smaller, near the apex; the sides also, except near the apex, occupied by an elongate stripe or spot of a dusky colour. Body beneath and legs tawny grey.

Santarem; on dry twigs in the woods.

### 14. *Lepturges delicatus*, n. sp.

*L. parvus*, oblongus, depressus, griseus: thorace vittis duabus rufescentibus: elytris punctis numerosis rufescentibus, utrinque macula magna posteriore nigra. Long. 2 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head reddish, clothed with grey pile. Antennæ reddish testaceous, each joint from the third tipped with black. Thorax reddish testaceous, clothed with grey pile, and with two abbreviated vittæ on the disk of a darker reddish-brown colour; lateral spines distinct, acute, placed very near the hind angles. Elytra oblong-oval, depressed; apex obliquely sinuate-truncate, both angles of the truncature produced; surface punctured, grey, sprinkled with brownish-red spots, and having on each elytron behind the middle a large black spot extending from the side to the disk: in some specimens there is also a dusky spot on the side towards the base. Body beneath and legs reddish testaceous; tips of tibiæ and tarsi black.

Upper and Lower Amazons, at S. Paulo and Santarem.



15. *Lepturges musculus*, n. sp.

*L. parvus*, oblongo-ovatus, minus depressus, postice apicem versus rotundato-attenuatus, fuliginosus: elytris obscure griseis, punctis fuliginosis sparsis: corpore subtus rufo. Long.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  lin. ♂.

Head blackish; labrum hirsute. Antennæ dull black. Thorax sooty black, with obscure greyish pile, which leaves two abbreviated oblique vittæ on the disk, of the sooty ground-colour; lateral spines placed near the hind angles, short, porrect, or standing out from the sides of the thorax. Elytra oval, apex briefly and obliquely sinuate-truncate; surface dull grey, sprinkled with small soot-coloured spots, some of which unite to form patches; in some specimens there is also a whitish speck on the side of each elytron near the middle. Body beneath, coxæ, and base of the thighs reddish; legs dusky. Tarsi shorter than usual in this genus; the basal joint of the hind foot, however, is as long as the two following taken together.

S. Paulo, Upper Amazons; flying, in the evening, on the banks of the river.

16. *Lepturges deliciolus*, n. sp.

*L. parvus*, oblongus, carneo-griseus, fusco læte variegatus: antennis pedibusque testaceis, nigro maculatis. Long.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  lin. ♂.

Head dusky or reddish. Antennæ reddish testaceous, tips of the joints (from the third) blackish. Thorax reddish (black on the sides), clothed with pinkish or tawny-grey pile, and varied with four arcuated streaks or vittæ of a reddish-brown hue; lateral spines placed a short distance from the hind angles, and bent posteriorly, as in *Leiopus*. Elytra oblong, narrowed behind towards the apex, briefly sinuate-truncate, angles of the truncature slightly prominent; surface punctured, pinkish or tawny grey, varied with numerous reddish-brown spots,—namely, one, angular, over the shoulder; a second, transverse, near the suture behind the scutellum; three, oblong-linear, in an oblique row across the elytron before the middle; a sixth, N-shaped, on the disk behind the middle; and a seventh, minute, near the apex. Body beneath and legs reddish testaceous; tips of femora, tibiæ, and tarsi dusky.

This very pretty little species occurred only at Santarem, on dry twigs on the borders of woods.

17. *Lepturges angustatus*, n. sp.

*L. parvus*, angustatus, postice attenuatus, nigricans: elytris maculis linearibus obscure griseis. Long.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  lin. ♂.

Head and antennæ black. Thorax black, with obscure grey pile and a faint grey dorsal line; lateral spines acute, placed almost coincident with the hind angles. Elytra elongated, nar-

rowed towards the apex, briefly sinuate-truncate, outer angle of the truncature much produced; surface punctured, black, clothed with olivaceous-sooty pile, and varied with a few short grey streaks arranged in lines from base to apex. Body beneath and legs pitchy black, clothed with dull greyish pile.

Ega.

18. *Lepturges inops*, n. sp.

*L. parvus*, angustatus, depressus, obscure rufescens: elytris griseo lituratis, apice truncatis: femoribus posticis vix clavatis. Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂.

Head reddish, with scanty grey pile. Antennæ dull reddish. Thorax reddish, with a dusky tinge, and scanty silky grey pile; sides reddish; lateral spines large, pointing backwards, and situated close to the hind angles. Elytra narrow, slightly widening towards two-thirds their length, truncated at the apex, with the outer angles of the truncature slightly produced; surface punctured, dull reddish, dusky on the sides near the base, variegated with dull greyish marks, there being a line on each side of the scutellum, an irregular, elongate, flexuous spot extending from the base to the middle near the suture, a small spot on the disk near the termination of the before-mentioned streak, and three oblong spots in a transverse row behind the middle of the disk; besides these marks, the suture near the apex and the apex itself of the elytra are bordered with dull grey. Body beneath and legs dull testaceous red. Legs feeble; hind thighs scarcely clavate.

S. Paulo, Upper Amazons\*.

19. *Lepturges griseostriatus*, n. sp.

*L. oblongus*, postice attenuatus, fuscus: elytris rufescenti-fuscis, utrinque lineis griseis octo, quarum tribus interioribus postice interruptis, notatis: pedibus validis, femoribus fortiter clavatis; tarsis posticis maxime elongatis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lin. ♂.

Head and antennæ dull reddish. Thorax above blackish, thinly clothed with hoary pile; the disk with a few punctures; lateral spines large and thick, placed very near to the hind

\* A species inhabiting South-east Brazil closely resembles *L. inops* in general appearance and markings; the following is a description of it:—

*L. miser*. Parvus, oblongus, subangustatus, depressus, obscure fuscus, griseo variegatus. Caput nigricans, tomento fulvo vestitum. Antennæ tenues, parce setosæ, rufescentes, articulo basali piceo, reliquis apice obscuris. Thorax nigricans, griseo parce tomentosus, spinis laterali-bus parvis, acutis, paulo ante basin sitis. Elytra apice integra, dorso punctata, obscure fusca; fascia valde dentata ante medium liturisque subapicalibus griseis. Corpus subtus pedesque nigro-picea; femori-bus omnibus clavatis. Long. 2 lin. ♂. *Hab.* Rio Janeiro. Coll. Bakewell.

angles. Elytra rather elongate, narrowed from base to apex, sinuate-truncate, both angles of the truncature slightly produced; surface feebly convex, punctured, light brown, each with eight longitudinal lines (besides a short one near the scutellum) of an ashy-grey colour; the second, third, and fourth from the suture interrupted a little beyond the middle of the elytron, and leaving a considerable space free from lines; towards the apex these three lines are represented by a thick streak. Body beneath and legs dull reddish, clothed with ashy pile. The legs are rather long and stout, the thighs thickly clubbed, the hind tarsi greatly elongated, especially the basal joint, which is much longer than the remaining three taken together.

Forests of the Cuparí, River Tapajos.

20. *Lepturges alboscriptus*, n. sp.

*L. oblongo-ovatus*, niger: elytris utrinque linea arcuata lineolisque duabus albis ornatis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♀.

Head black, with a few silvery-grey hairs. Antennæ black, furnished with numerous bristles. Thorax black, with patches of silvery-grey pile; surface sparingly punctured; lateral spines prominent and acute, placed very near the hind angles. Elytra oblong-ovate, slightly convex, very briefly and obtusely truncated; surface punctured; each elytron with a distinct white line extending from the shoulder to the suture behind the middle, and then sharply bent, terminating on the lateral margin; besides this line, there are two short white streaks placed transversely,—namely, one on the side, at one-third the length of the elytron, and the other very near the apex. Body beneath and legs dusky. Legs moderately stout; hind tarsi moderately elongated.

One example, taken at Caripí, near Pará.

21. *Lepturges dulcissimus*, n. sp.

*L. oblongus*, depressus, testaceo-flavus: capite nigro, lineola flava: elytris fulvo-griseis, apice flavis; marginibus, sutura fasciaque subapicali nigris. Long.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lin. ♀.

Head deep shining black; labrum and a short and broad line on the crown yellow. Antennæ black. Thorax testaceous yellow; disk clothed with rich golden pile; lateral spines reduced to mere tubercles, and placed near to the hind angles. Elytra oblong, slightly narrowed near the tip, depressed, broadly truncated, outer angle of the truncature slightly produced; surface punctured, clear tawny grey, with the suture, lateral margins, and a fascia near the tip deep black; the apical space behind the fascia yellow. Body beneath reddish testaceous, except the tip

of the terminal abdominal segment, which is shining black. Legs shining black; basal halves of the femora reddish testaceous. Thighs all somewhat abruptly clavate; basal joint of the hind tarsi moderately elongated.

I met with only one example of this charming species. S. Paulo, Upper Amazons.

§ 2. Thoracic spines placed at a distance from the hind angles: large, acute, curved posteriorly.

## 22. *Lepturges dorcadioides*, White.

*Leiopus dorcadioides*, White, Cat. Long. Col. Brit. Mus. ii. p. 382.

"*L. punctulatus*, brunneus, cano sublineatus: capite inter antennis linea impressa transversa et linea longitudinali ab ore ad verticem currente; oculis supra distantibus: thorace cinereo, fusco punctulato, vittis duabus medianis antice approximatis; scutello cinereo: elytris singulis apice oblique abruptis; margine, sutura et lineolis abbreviatis cinereis." (White, l. c.) Long.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lin.

The lateral spines of the thorax are placed at some distance from the hind angles, and are long, acute, and directed obliquely outwards with a slight curve. The elytra are obliquely truncated in a waved line, and the external angle of the truncature forms a small tooth directed outwards; their colour would be better described as hoary or ashy, with (on each side) a broad, irregular, arcuated, blackish vitta, extending from near the scutellum to three-fourths the length of the elytra, and followed by a small, angular subapical spot of the same colour. The legs and antennæ are of the same shape as those of the many allied species.

Ega and Pará. In my own Collection and that of the British Museum.

## 23. *Lepturges obscurellus*, n. sp.

*L. parvus*, elongatulus, fuliginosus: elytris griseis utrinque medio macula magna triangulari nigricante, apice sinuato-truncatis, angulis obtusis. Long.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  lin. ♂.

Head blackish. Antennæ reddish. Thorax dusky, with obscure grey pile; the lateral spines placed a short distance from the hind angles, acute, and directed posteriorly. Elytra oblong, apex briefly sinuate-truncate, angles of the truncature not produced; surface punctured, dull grey, with (on each side in the middle) a large triangular blackish spot, whose apex touches on the suture the apex of the corresponding spot on the other elytron. Body beneath and legs dull pitchy red, shining.

Ega.

24. *Lepturges minutissimus*, n. sp.

*L. minutus*, oblongus, rufescens, tomento rufescenti-grisco variegatus: elytris apice integris. Long.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  lin. ♂.

Head rust-coloured. Antennæ twice the length of the body, reddish testaceous, naked. Thorax rusty red, clothed with dull grey pile, leaving the sides and two dorsal vittæ of the rusty ground-colour; lateral spines placed a little behind the middle, large, acute, slightly curved posteriorly. Elytra elongate-ovate, convex, entire at the apex; surface coarsely punctured, rusty red, clothed partially with dull grey pile, leaving the region of the scutellum, two short basal vittæ, and an irregular dentated fascia behind the middle, of the ruddy ground-colour. Body beneath and legs testaceous red. Thighs all clavate; basal joint of the posterior tarsi moderately elongated.

Santarem; on dry twigs\*.

## Genus PARÆCUS, nov. gen.

Body elliptical, narrowed equally anteriorly and posteriorly, and slightly convex. Antennæ stout, filiform rather than setaceous, greatly elongated, two and a half times the length of the body in both sexes. Thorax of trapezoidal outline; lateral spines thick and conical, placed close to the hind angles. Elytra without prominences on the surface, apex of each sinuate-truncate and bispinose. Legs rather long and stout; front and middle thighs thickly clavate; hind thighs gradually thickened from base to apex; hind tarsi greatly elongated, the basal joint longer

\* The following species also belong to section 2 of this genus:—

*L. spinifer*. Elongatus, modice depressus, cinereus, brunneo lineolatus et maculatus. Caput brunneum, oculis postice cinereo marginatis. Antennæ testaceæ, tomento cinereo parce vestitæ. Thorax cinereus, dorso maculis duabus brunneis cinereo marginatis; spinis lateralibus magnis, acutis, retrorsum oblique spectantibus, basi cinereis. Elytra angustata, apice peroblique et obtuse breviter truncata; dorso punctata, cinerea, vittis abbreviatis basalibus quatuor pallide brunneis, maculis et fascia irregulari pone medium obscurioribus. Corpus subtus et pedes testacea, tomento cinereo parce vestita; femoribus omnibus clavatis, tarsis posticis elongatis. Long.  $2-2\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂. *Hab.* Rio Janeiro. Coll. Bakewell, Bates.

*L. humilis*. Oblongus, postice paulo ampliatus, deinde apicem versus attenuatus, fuliginosus, cinereo-lineatus et fasciatus. Caput piceum, vertice linea cinerea. Antennæ rufo-piceæ. Thorax fuliginosus, dorso cinereo trilineatus; spinis lateralibus grossis, minus acutis. Elytra thorace latiora, pone medium paulo ampliata, apice vix truncata; dorso convexiuscula, punctata, fasciis duabus e maculis oblongis obscure cinereis, una ante, altera pone medium. Scutellum cinereum. Corpus subtus et pedes rufo-picea; femoribus omnibus clavatis; articulo primo tarsorum posticorum modice elongato. Long.  $2-2\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂ & ♀. *Hab.* Rio Janeiro. Coll. Bakewell, Bates.

than the three remaining taken together. Ovipositor of the female elongated ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  line long), tubular; dorsal plate of the terminal abdominal segment pointed, ventral plate notched; ventral plate of the same segment in the males notched or sinuated, dorsal plate entire or sinuated.

The general appearance of the two species which I place in this genus resembles that of the *Anisopodi* and of the larger species of *Lepturges*; but the thickness of the antennæ and the length of the ovipositor of the females forbid their being associated with either genus.

### 1. *Paræcus ellipticus*, n. sp.

*P. ellipticus*, tomento carneo-cinereo vestitus: elytris plaga magna communi irregulari subtriangulari maculisque posticis nonnullis adjacentibus. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ –5 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head clothed with ashy-fulvous pile; forehead dusky. Antennæ reddish ashy; tips of most of the joints slightly thickened. Thorax clothed with pinkish-ashy pile, sparingly punctured on the disk and hind margin; lateral spines conical, oblique, placed very near to the hind angles, and separated from the body of the thorax by a deep fovea. Elytra sinuate-truncate at the tip, both angles of the truncature produced into a short spine; surface faintly punctured, thickly clad with pinkish-ashy changeable tomentum, and having a large, common, dark brown blotch of irregular triangular shape, the apex of which touches the scutellum, and the base (behind the middle of the elytra) broken into two or more elongate spots followed by an oblique spot (on each elytron) of the same hue lying nearer to the apex. Body beneath reddish; sides of breast dusky. Legs dull reddish, sparsely clothed with ashy pile. Apical ventral segment in the males deeply notched, dorsal entire.

Fonte Boa, Upper Amazons, on fallen trunks of gigantic trees of the order Leguminosæ. The pupæ were found in numbers, lying in oval chambers formed by the larvæ between the bark and the wood.

### 2. *Paræcus rigidus*, n. sp.

*P. oblongo-ellipticus*, parum convexus, tomento cinereo vestitus: thorace fusco notato: elytris lateribus fuscis, cinereo maculatis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂.

Head clothed with ashy-fulvous pile, forehead dusky. Antennæ reddish, clothed with ashy pile. Thorax rather strongly punctured on the disk; lateral spines conical, oblique, placed very near the hind angles; ashy, varied with small, oblong fuscous spots, two of which form an interrupted vitta on each side of the dorsal line. Elytra strongly sinuate-truncate at the tip, both angles of the truncature produced into spines, the external

one very long; surface punctured, ashy, the sides occupied by a dark-brown streak or elongate patch; of very irregular outline and broken throughout with short spots and lines of the ashy ground-colour of the elytra. Body beneath clothed with ashy pile. Legs reddish; hind tibiae with rather long apical spurs.

Ega.

Genus *BARYSSINUS*, nov. gen.

Body oblong, convex. Antennae stout, furnished sparingly with setae beneath. Thorax somewhat short and broad, widening from the front to the tips of the lateral spines, which are very thick, and placed near to the hind angles. Elytra furnished with centro-basal tubercles, surmounted each by a pencil of hairs; the rest of their surface naked; apices scarcely perceptibly truncated. Apical abdominal segments in the male short and obtuse, in the female slightly prolonged, so as to form a short sheath for the ovipositor, the dorsal plate being flattened and obtuse, the ventral bluntly truncated. Mesosternum depressed, not tuberculated. Legs stout; thighs clavate; basal joint of the tarsi short, not surpassing in length the second and third taken together.

This genus, which comprises a few small species resembling *Trypanidius* in facies, has some affinity with *Leptostylus*. We are therefore, after pursuing the line of affinities which leads through a series of depressed forms of Leiopodinae from *Alcidion* to *Paræcus*, brought back again to the starting-point,—the present genus commencing a suite of genera of more convex form of body. The presence of hairy-crested centro-basal ridges or tubercles distinguishes *Baryssinus* from all the genera which follow, whilst the existence of a prominent ovipositor in the females, and the shape of the thorax, with the position of its lateral spines, separate it from *Leptostylus* and the allied groups.

1. *Baryssinus penicillatus*, n. sp.

*B. oblongus*, cinereo-brunneus, fusco obscure variegatus: thoracis dorso antice tumido: elytris utrinque tricostatis, apice rotundatis. Long. 4 lin. ♂.

Head ash-coloured. Antennae stout, one and a half times the length of the body (♂), stout, setose beneath, ashy testaceous, tips of the joints (from the third) dusky. Thorax with the anterior part of its disk rising into a large obtusely conical elevation; lateral spines stout and curving posteriorly; surface ashy brown, with indistinct darker brown markings. Elytra oblong-quadrate, being but slightly narrowed to the tips, which are broadly rounded; the disk of each has three faintly marked ribs which do not reach either the base or the apex; centro-basal

tubercles each with a thin pencil of black hairs; surface, to the tips, covered with largish punctures, ashy brown, with blackish-brown markings, which form two fasciæ beyond the middle, the anterior one oblique, the posterior one forming a curve on each elytron. Body beneath ashy. Legs pale reddish, clothed with tomentum, which forms rings alternately of an ashy and brown hue.

Beaten from dead branches; woods near Santarem.

## 2. *Baryssinus bilineatus*, n. sp.

*B. oblongus*, rufescenti-brunneus, cano fuscoque variegatus: thorace nigro bivittato: elytris apice breviter obtuse truncatis, pone medium vittis duabus abbreviatis nigris. Long.  $4\frac{1}{4}$  lin. ♀.

Head ash-coloured. Antennæ twice the length of the body (♀), setose beneath, ashy reddish, with the tips of the joints (including the first) blackish. Thorax regularly and moderately convex; hind margin with a single row of punctures; surface smooth, and ornamented with two blackish stripes, a line of the same colour also encircling (above) the bases of the lateral tubercles. Elytra oblong, very slightly narrowed to the tips, which appear rounded, but are seen, on close examination, to be obtusely truncate; surface free from raised lines, with the exception of the centro-basal ridges, which are slightly elevated, but crested with black hairs; the basal part only of the elytra is punctured; the colour is reddish brown, with a light grey tinge near the middle and apex, and a number of small blackish spots, besides a short vitta, on the disk of each behind the middle, which has at each end a whitish spot. Body beneath pale reddish, clothed with ashy-brown tomentum; legs reddish, ringed with ashy and black.

Taken at Ega, on dead branches.

## Genus CHÆTANES, nov. gen.

Body oblong, convex, setose. Antennæ one and a half times the length of the body, stout, furnished with a few setæ beneath. Thorax rather narrow, widening slightly from the front; lateral spines distinct, acute, standing out from the sides, and placed at a distance from the hind angles. Elytra with centro-basal tubercles, surmounted each by a crest of hairs; the rest of the surface hispid, with tufts of short bristles and longer setæ; truncated at the tip. Legs stout; thighs abruptly clavate; basal joint of tarsi equal in length to the second and third taken together. Apical abdominal segment in the males with both dorsal and ventral plates deeply notched, the angles of the ventral plate produced into spines: ovipositor elongated in the ♀;



dorsal plate acute lanceolate, ventral truncated. Mesosternum in the ♂ plane, in the ♀ tumid, as in *Trypanidius*.

The only species which I have at present seen belonging to this genus has the bulk and general form of the *Trypanidii*; but it differs from them by the presence of crested centro-basal tubercles on the elytra, and by the absence of tubercles on the mesosternum in the male sex.

*Chaetanes setiger*, n. sp.

*C. oblongo-ovatus*, fuscus, fulvo cinereoque varius: antennis pedibusque squamis cinereis sparsis: elytris apice utrinque macula triangulari nigra velutina liturisque cinereis. Long. 5-6½ lin. ♂ ♀.

Head dull black, sprinkled with tawny-coloured hair-scales. Antennæ scarcely one and a half times the length of the body, even in the males, dull black, sprinkled with minute ash-coloured hair-scales; the bases of the joints (from the fourth) ashy; sparingly setose beneath, the second joint having a little tuft of stiff hairs. Thorax moderately convex, widened from the front to the bases of the lateral spines, which are small and acute, and placed at a short distance from the hind angles; the surface dull black, variegated with tawny; sides (below the spines) ashy-tawny, sprinkled with black. Elytra oblong oval, briefly and rather obliquely truncated at the apex, moderately convex; surface densely clothed with short, erect, black bristles, some of which arise from a little tuft of shorter bristles; moderately punctured; centro-basal tubercles surmounted each by a few long pencil of hairs: the colour is blackish brown, with a few tawny specks; behind the middle is a short transverse ash-coloured line crossing the suture (in some examples almost obliterated), and close to the apex on each side is a triangular velvety-black spot, notched on its inner side and margined with ashy, the sutural space between the spots being sometimes wholly ash-coloured. Body beneath and legs tawny ashy, sprinkled with black; middle of abdomen black, with edges of segments tawny. The legs are stout; the thighs clavate, the basal joint of the tarsi fully equal in length to the two following taken together.

♂ The apical ventral segment in the male is semicircularly notched, the dorsal segment briefly and obtusely notched.

♀ The apical dorsal segment in the female is much elongated, lanceolate and acute, but not keeled above; the ventral segment semitubular and truncated at the tip.

Ega and S. Paulo, Upper Amazons, on dead branches in the forest. I have a specimen also from the interior of French Guiana, collected by M. Bar.

Genus *ATRYPANUS*, nov. gen.

Body oblong-oval or elliptical, convex. Head with the front elongated; eyes oblong. Antennæ not much longer than the body, and nearly naked. Thorax as in *Trypanidius*—namely, slightly uneven on the surface, widening from the front to the tips of the lateral spines—which are short, conical, and acute, not curved posteriorly, and placed not much after the middle of the thorax. Elytra with centro-basal ridges not conspicuous; obtuse at the tip, naked. Feet very stout; thighs strongly clavate; basal joint of the tarsi short, scarcely longer than the second. Mesosternum simple. Dorsal and ventral plates of the apical abdominal segment obtuse in the male: ovipositor in the female very short, scarcely apparent beyond the tips of the elytra, the dorsal plate broadly rounded at the tip, the ventral truncated.

The present genus is founded on *Lamia conspersa* of Germar, a species which differs from all the allied genera, except *Trypanidius*, in the shortness of the basal joint of the tarsi. The obtuseness of the apical abdominal segment in both sexes, the shortness of the ovipositor in the female, and the elongation of the eyes and forehead, also distinguish it from most of the groups to which it is in other respects most nearly related. It differs from *Trypanidius* (besides the elongation of the eyes) in the mesosternum being plane instead of tumid, and also in the style of coloration, although agreeing in general form as well as in the shape of the tarsi. The genus *Trypanidius* is unknown in the Amazons region.

*Atrypanius conspersus*, Germar.

*Lamia conspersa*, Germar, Ins. Spec. nov. p. 474.

*A. ellipticus*, griseus, carneo nigroque conspersus: capite carneo-fulvo, fronte grisea: elytris plaga irregulari pone medium alteraque apicali griseis nigro maculatis, apice breviter oblique truncatis. Long. 4-6 lin. ♂ ♀.

The species has a wide range, being found near Rio Janeiro, on the Upper Amazons, and in Mexico. I see no difference in specimens which I have compared from all these widely distant countries.

Genus *PROBATUS* (Dej. Cat.), Thomson.

Thomson, Classif. des Cérambyc. p. 16.

Body elliptical. Antennæ scarcely one and a half times the length of the body, furnished with short stiff hairs, some of which are arranged in whorls around the tips of the joints. Thorax slightly convex, its outline curvilinearly widening from the front to the tips of the lateral spines, which are placed near the hind angles: ovipositor not produced in the females; ter-

minial dorsal plate truncate and bidentate in both sexes; corresponding ventral plate obtuse, and, in the females, slightly notched. Elytra setose, even, briefly truncated and generally spined at the apex. Legs moderate; thighs clavate; tarsi short; basal joint of the hind foot about as long as the two following taken together.

This is one of the best defined and most homogeneous genera in the host of variable forms constituting the group *Leiododinae*. The character drawn from the apical abdominal segment is seen to be constant here, bringing together species agreeing in facies and many other points, but greatly diversified in colours and markings.

### 1. *Probatius Chryseis*, n. sp.

*P. ellipticus*: capite thoraceque auratis: elytris viridibus sericeis, nigro setosis, apice mucronatis; abdomine testaceo-rufo. Long. 5-6 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head and thorax shagreened, of a rich golden colour shading into green with the play of light, naked. Antennae black, setose; thoracic spines large, acute, pointing obliquely rearwards, and placed very near to the hind angles. Elytra of a breadth nearly equal to three-fourths their length, thence narrowing to the apex, which, in each elytron, is prolonged into an acute spine; surface clothed with minute silky-green scales, and having a well-marked sutural stria with regular rows of black bristles, each proceeding from a puncture. Sides of breast rich golden green; sternum clothed with hoary tomentum; abdomen reddish testaceous, clothed (especially towards the base) with hoary pile. Legs black; thighs beneath hoary.

♂ Apical abdominal segment much longer than the medial segments; ventral plate obtuse at the tip; dorsal plate square, with the angles each produced into a stout tooth.

♀ Apical abdominal segment of the same relative length as in the ♂, but the ventral plate more convex; dorsal plate narrowed towards the tip, and terminating in two stout teeth.

One pair, taken *in copula* on a dead branch, at Obydos, on the Guiana side of the Lower Amazons. The insect has a deceptive resemblance to species of the Cerambycideoous genus *Chrysopraxis*, found in the same localities.

### 2. *Probatius humeralis*, Perty.

*Acanthocinus humeralis*, Perty, Delectus Anim. Art. Itin. Spix & Martius, p. 91, pl. 18. fig. 8.

*P. oblongus*, fusco-niger, sericeus: thoracis vitta centrali, scutello, macula elytrorum utrinque humerum circumdante lineaque abbreviata marginali aurantiacis. Long. 4½ lin. ♂ ♀.

The apical abdominal segment is of nearly the same shape

in both sexes as in *P. Chryseis*; but the ventral plate in the ♀ is briefly notched at the apex.

This species has a wide range. I have specimens before me from Rio Janeiro, the Upper Amazons, and Cayenne. It is also found in Mexico, but exists there under the form of a well-marked local variety or race, the *P. mexicanus* of Thomson (Classif. des Céramb. p. 17). This differs from the South-American form by the orange-coloured marginal streak extending to the tip of the elytra, instead of halting halfway, and by the thoracic vitta extending over the crown of the head.

### 3. *Probatius partitus*, White.

*P. ellipticus*: capite, thorace (brunneo indistincte bivittato) articuloque basali antennarum testaceo-ochraceis: elytris postice valde attenuatis, nigris, nitidis, basi obscure testaceis, maculis minutis griseis in fasciis undulatis tribus dispositis, nigro setosis, striato-punctatis, postice unicarinatis. Long. 4-4 $\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

The apical abdominal segment is of a similar form in both sexes to that of *P. Chryseis*. The antennæ, excepting the pale basal joint, are black, with the bases of the joints whitish. The thoracic spines are thick, conical, and obtuse. The apical spines of the elytra are very long and acute, the smooth posterior carinæ of the wing-cases continuing to their tips.

Found at Pará, on dead boughs in the forest. It has also been found by M. Bar in the interior of French Guiana, specimens collected by that gentleman having been sent to me from Paris under the MS. name of *P. ruficollis*.

### 4. *Probatius apicalis*, n. sp.

*P. oblongo-ovatus*, fusco-niger, sordide ochraceo canoque variegatus; thorace ochraceo nebuloso, medio fusco bivittato: elytris postice modice attenuatis, apice transverse sinuato-truncatis, angulis externis longe spinosis, dorso punctis setiferis in striis dispositis, dimidio basali maculaque apicali ochraceis nigro conspersis, fascia lata pone medium fusco-nigra lineolis canis variegata: antennis fusco-nigris, infra dense setosis, articulo quarto annulo lato pallido. Long. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  lin. ♂ ♀.

Head dingy ochraceous; vertex with two divergent blackish vittæ. Antennæ black; basal joint dingy rufous, second and base of third joints hoary, basal half of fourth whitish; they are furnished with long setæ, the first joint being fringed beneath with them. Thorax dingy ochraceous, partly lighter and partly darker in hue, the centre having two nearly parallel, distinct, dark-brown vittæ; the lateral spines are large, conical, simply acute, and not prolonged at their points. Elytra gradually and moderately narrowed to their tips, which latter are transversely

sinuate-truncate, the sutural angle of the truncature being advanced but obtuse, the external angle prolonged into a stout spine; the posterior carina, which in *P. partitus* is very long, is here reduced to a faint elevation close to the tip of each elytron, and the sutural stria is not strongly impressed; the surface has many rows of setiferous punctures; the basal half is dingy ochraceous, much speckled with black; the apical part has an ochraceous patch neatly limited on its anterior edge, and varied with dusky points, the extreme apex near the suture having a smaller opaque ochreous spot; the rest of the elytra is dull blackish, which colour forms a broad fascia, varied only by minute grey linear specks, arranged in lines. Body beneath and legs dingy ashy; tarsi pale testaceous; apical segment of abdomen black; ventral plate obtuse, dorsal plate truncate and bidentate in both sexes.

This was rather a common insect at Ega, on branches of dead trees in the forest.

5. *Probatius ramulorum*, n. sp.

*P. ellipticus*, fusco-niger, fulvo-ochraceo variegatus: thorace dorso nigro, lineis duabus ochraceis antice convergentibus: elytris fusco-nigris, maculis ochraceis conspersis et fasciatis, apice oblique truncatis, angulis externis vix dentatis: antennis nigris, infra parce setosis, articulo quarto basi pallido. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Head tawny ochraceous, vertex with two oblique flexuous dusky lines. Antennæ black, two basal joints dingy ochraceous, fourth with the basal third of its length pale testaceous; they are setose, but the basal joint beneath is free from setæ. Thorax on the sides tawny ochraceous, the middle blackish, with two oblique S-shaped streaks converging in front on the fore part of the disk; the dorsal line is also dotted with ochraceous. Elytra strongly narrowed towards the tip, which is not spined, but obliquely truncated, with the sutural angle rounded off and the external one simply acute; the surface is furnished with rows of setiferous punctures; there is no posterior carina, and the colour is shining brown-black, with a sprinkling of tawny specks, some of which collect to form two indistinct narrow fasciæ, one near the middle, the other near the apex. Body beneath dusky, with dingy ashy pile; margins of ventral segments whitish. Legs blackish; claw-joints of the tarsi testaceous. The apical dorsal plate has shortish and rather blunt teeth.

Valley of the Irurá, Santarem; on dead boughs.

Genus *OXATHRES*, nov. gen.

Body elliptical, moderately convex, setose. Antennæ furnished with numerous setæ. Thorax as in *Probatius*, its outline

widening from the front to the tips of the lateral spines, which are small, conical, and placed behind the middle. Abdomen in the male with the apical dorsal plate notched or entire; ventral plate truncated and terminating in two stout teeth, like the dorsal plate of *Probatius*. In the female the apical abdominal segment is prolonged as a conical or short tubular sheath to the ovipositor, the dorsal plate tapering into a very sharp point, and in some species acutely carinated on its upper surface; the ventral plate is simply truncated in the female. Legs moderately short and stout; thighs abruptly clavate; tarsi short, even in the hind legs, much shorter than the tibiae, but the first joint slender and longer than the two following taken together.

This genus, although closely allied to *Probatius*, is distinguished at once by the bidentation of the apex of the abdomen existing on the ventral instead of the dorsal plate; but this is seen in the males only, the females differing from the same sex in *Probatius* still more widely—namely, by having an exerted ovipositor and a prolonged pointed dorsal plate, instead of a bidentated one.

1. *Oxathres navicula*, n. sp.

*O. ellipticus*, rufescenti-fuscus vel obscure fuscus: thorace dorso convexo, laevi, spinis lateralibus brevibus conicis mox pone medium sitis: elytris granulato-punctatis, lineis interruptis cinereis apice peroblique truncatis, angulis interioribus obtusis, externis subacutis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lin. ♂ ♀.

Head dusky. Antennæ reddish, with a few short stiff hairs both above and beneath the joints, especially at their apices. Thorax convex, smooth, reddish brown, sometimes with a faint ashy vitta on each side, the lateral spines forming simply conical protuberances on the sides, a little behind the middle. Elytra strongly narrowed posteriorly in the ♂, more ovate in the ♀, obliquely and obtusely truncated at the tips; surface with numerous punctures, each surmounted by a raised point, dull reddish or dark brown, with scanty ashy pubescence arranged partly in interrupted lines. Body beneath and legs dull reddish brown or blackish, shining, scantily clothed with ashy pile; legs hirsute; basal joint of the hind tarsi as long as the three remaining joints taken together.

♂ The apical abdominal segment in the ♂ is greatly elongated, at least the ventral plate, with the angles of the apex acute; the dorsal plate is much shorter and deeply notched.

♀ The ovipositor projects beyond the tips of the elytra; apical dorsal plate with raised margins and a sharp keel running into a prolonged point.

Pará and Santarem, on slender dead branches.

2. *Oxathres Erotylodes*, n. sp.

*O. ellipticus*, flavo-testaceus: clytris cinereis, utrinque nigro decem-maculatis. Long.  $4\frac{3}{4}$  lin. ♂.

Head testaceous yellow, with golden-yellow pile. Antennæ black, with three white rings, sparingly clothed with long setæ. Thorax small, yellow-testaceous; lateral spines forming simply conical protuberances on the sides, a little behind the middle. Elytra of equal breadth to about three-fourths of their length, thence rapidly narrowing to their tips, which latter are briefly and rather obliquely truncated, the sutural angle of the truncature rounded off, the external one produced into a short blunt tooth directed outwards; surface densely clothed with dusky setæ and punctured, with an obtuse smooth posterior carina on each side running into the apical tooth. The colour is ashy, with, on each elytron, ten rounded black spots—namely, three on the margin near the shoulders, four in a line parallel to and near the suture, and three on the disk. Body beneath and legs yellow-testaceous; basal joint of tarsi equal in length to the two following taken together. Apical dorsal plate of the abdomen (♂) rounded and closely applied to the ventral plate, which is truncated and strongly bidentate.

I found only one example of this singularly coloured species. It was met with at Ega, on an old stump in the forest, and was mistaken at first for an *Erotylien*, especially a species of *Priotelus*, which is almost identical in colours with this Longicorn, and which was often seen in similar places when the fallen trees were covered by fungi.

3. *Oxathres muscosus*, n. sp.

*O. oblongus*, cinereo-olivaceus, nigro conspersus: antennis, pedibus elytrisque longe setosis, his apice sinuato-truncatis, angulis externis breviter mucronatis. Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{3}{4}$  lin. ♀.

Head olivaceous, vertex with two dusky spots. Antennæ with all the joints except the basal one furnished with a few longish and straight bristles, placed both above and beneath; they are blackish in colour, with the bases of the joints (from the fourth) pallid. Thorax rather narrow; lateral spines thick, conical, and placed near the hind angles; surface olivaceous, with dusky marks and four rather darker spots on the disk. Elytra oblong, apex sinuate-truncate; sutural angle obtuse, external one produced into a short tooth; surface clothed with long black bristles, punctured towards the base, partly in lines, ashy olivaceous, with numerous black spots, some of which are united near the middle and form an imperfect flexuous belt. Body beneath ashy. Legs hirsute, dingy ashy; tarsi reddish testaceous.

♀ Apical abdominal segment with the dorsal plate lanceolate, the point prolonged and acute; ventral plate simply truncated. Ega; on dead branches in the forest.

Genus *TRICHONIUS*, nov. gen.

Body oblong, setose. Antennæ about twice the length of the body in both sexes, furnished with numerous longish setæ. Thorax broad, widening in a curved line from the front to the tips of the lateral spines, which form thick conical protuberances situated near to the hind angles. Elytra setose, not much narrowed behind, with their tips obtusely truncated or rounded. Legs stout, bristly; thighs clavate; tarsi much shorter than the tibiæ, but the basal joint slender and elongated. Apical abdominal segment in ♂ not elongated, with tips of both dorsal and ventral plates broadly rounded; in ♀ slightly prolonged as a sheath to the very short ovipositor, which scarcely passes the tips of the elytra; its dorsal plate flattened and rounded at the tip, its ventral plate truncated.

In the shape of the thorax and setose clothing of the body and limbs this genus resembles *Probatius* and *Oxathres*. It differs from both in the obtuse apices of the ventral and dorsal plates of the terminal abdominal segment in both sexes. There is a somewhat close relationship between *Trichonius* and *Baryssinus*, but this latter genus is amply distinguished by its crested centro-basal tubercles.

1. *Trichonius quadrivittatus*, n. sp.

*T. oblongus*, subdepressus: thorace lato, cinereo, fusco quadrivittato: elytris apice obtuse breviter truncatis, cinereis, fusco multiguttatis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lin. ♀.

Head brownish ashy, vertex with two fuscous dots. Antennæ more than twice the length of the body, bristly both above and beneath; reddish, bases of the joints from the fourth pallid. Thorax short and broad; lateral spines conical, scarcely pointed, and placed very near to the hind angles; surface smooth, brownish ashy, darker in the middle, and with four distinct dark-brown stripes, besides one less distinct on each side below the lateral spines. Elytra rather depressed, slightly narrowed behind, obliquely and very obtusely truncated at the tips, clothed with long bristles, which arise from punctures placed in rows independent of smaller punctures lying rather thickly towards the base; brownish ashy in colour, with a large number of small dark-brown spots which cover the setiferous punctures. Body beneath and legs dingy ashy, the latter bristly.

Villa Nôva; on dead branches.



2. *Trichonius fasciatus*, n. sp.

*T. oblongus*, subdepressus : thorace cinereo, fusco bivittato : elytris apice truncatis, angulis exterioribus prominentibus, cinereis, pone medium fusco fasciatis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lin. ♀.

Head brownish ashy. Antennæ more than twice the length of the body, blackish, with the basal joint dull reddish, bristly both above and beneath ; bases of the joints, from the fourth, pallid. Thorax broad ; lateral spines thick, pointed, and slightly curving behind ; surface smooth, brownish ashy, darker in the middle, and with two distinct dark-brown vittæ, besides two dusky spots on each side above the lateral spines. Elytra rather depressed, very slightly narrowed behind, transversely truncated at the apex, with the exterior angles slightly produced ; surface clothed with long bristles, which arise from punctures placed in rows independent of smaller punctures lying rather thickly towards the base ; brownish ashy in colour, with a rather well-defined dark-brown fascia lying behind the middle, besides two small lateral marks of dark-brown colour, one near the base, the other near the apex. Body beneath and legs reddish testaceous, clothed with ashy down ; the legs bristly and ringed with dusky.

Santarem.

3. *Trichonius picticollis*, n. sp.

*T. oblongus*, convexus : thorace spinis lateralibus crassis, leviter curvatis, dorso brunneo vittis posticis duabus nigris intus albo notatis : elytris breviter setosis, brunneis, postice nigro alboque guttatis, apice rotundatis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lin. ♂.

Head dingy brown. Antennæ scarcely twice the length of the body, setose, the bristles much longer and more numerous beneath than above ; reddish, tips of all the joints blackish ; bases of the joints, from the fourth, pallid. Thorax broad, lateral spines very thick, large, and pointed, slightly curving and placed at a short distance from the posterior angles ; surface anteriorly clear brown, posteriorly dusky, with two indistinct black vittæ not reaching the front margin, and dotted on their inner sides with whitish ; there are also other white specks on the base and sides. Elytra rather more convex than in the allied species, scarce perceptibly truncated at the tips ; surface clothed with shortish bristles, which are decumbent, instead of suberect as in the preceding species, and which arise from punctures placed in rows independent of the smaller irregular basal punctures ; the colour is purplish brown, with a few indistinct black streaks and dots, and, behind the middle, a number of white specks. Body beneath and legs reddish, clothed with ashy pile ; legs hirsute, but not bristly.

S. Paulo, Upper Amazons.

Genus *SPORETUS*, nov. gen.

Body elongate-oblong, free from inequalities on the surface. Antennæ twice the length of the body, setose both above and beneath. Thorax subquadrate, rounded on the sides, and not widened from the front, the lateral spines forming small obtuse tubercles situated some distance from the hind angles. Elytra oblong, clothed with stiff hairs, simply and briefly truncated at the tip. Thighs clavate; hind tarsi with the basal joint elongated. Apical abdominal segment with both dorsal and ventral plates notched in the male, forming a sheath to the more or less exerted ovipositor in the female, the dorsal plate of which is pointed, the ventral truncate.

The few species combined to form this group differ from all the other genera of setose Leiopodinæ in the oblong narrow form of their bodies and the subquadrate shape of the thorax, with the shortness of its lateral spines. In colour they are either blackish with ashy spots, or grey sprinkled with blackish.

§ 1. Ovipositor of the ♀ short, scarcely apparent beyond the tips of the elytra (*Chætissus*).

1. *Sporetus (Chætissus) porcinus*, n. sp.

*S. elongatus*, hirsutus, griseus, fusco conspersus: capite thoraceque elytris angustioribus. Long.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  lin. ♀.

Head dull greyish. Antennæ brownish, with the bases of the joints from the fourth pallid; setose both above and beneath. Thorax grey, with a few indistinct darker markings. Elytra rather wider than the head and thorax, and widened towards two-thirds their length, truncated at the apex, with both angles distinct; surface clothed with long black bristles, grey, with dusky specks lying over the setiferous punctures and arranged in lines. Body beneath and legs dull testaceous, clothed with grey pile; thighs not abruptly clubbed; tarsi very moderately elongated. Ovipositor short; apical dorsal plate of the abdomen broad at the apex, and produced into a point in the middle.

S. Paulo, Upper Amazons.

This species, in the length of the ovipositor of the female, forms a connecting link between *Sporetus* and *Trichonius*; the terminal dorsal plate, although short and broad, is pointed at the apex, and not rounded off as in *Trichonius*.

§ 2. Ovipositor of the ♀ long, projecting to the length of a line beyond the tips of the elytra; dorsal plate tapering to a sharp point.

2. *Sporetus seminalis*, n. sp.

*S. fusco-niger*, cinereo conspersus: thorace medio cinereo quadri-

guttato, lateribus utrinque bivittatis: elytris apice albis, oblique truncatis. Long. 3-4 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head dark brown, with a central line from vertex to epistome, another on each side from the upper inner margin of the eye, and the cheeks-yellowish ashy. Antennæ black, basal joint red, bases of third, fourth, sixth, eighth, tenth, and eleventh joints white; setose both above and beneath. Thorax above dark brown, the disk having four ashy dots, namely, one each on the front and hind margins, and two, smaller and more rounded, placed transversely in the middle; the sides each with two oblique ashy lines, which sometimes meet at the hind angle. Elytra with the tips truncate, both angles distinct; surface densely clothed with short stiff hairs, finely punctured, dark brown, with a large number of ashy specks, of different sizes and shapes, the extreme apex having a distinct white spot on each side. Body beneath ashy; sides of breast striped with dark brown. Legs elongated; thighs abruptly clavate, black or pitchy red, ringed with grey; basal joint of hind tarsi longer than the three remaining taken together.

Pará and Ega; not uncommon: found also at Cayenne. At Ega a strongly marked variety occurred, which merits separate name and mention:—

Var. *agglomeratus*. The ashy spots of the elytra are partly collected into large cinereous patches, one on each side, placed transversely in the middle of the elytron, the space anterior and posterior to this large spot being nearly free from markings.

Long. 3-4 lin. ♂ ♀.

Ega; less common than the type\*.

#### Genus SERIPHUS, nov. gen.

Body oblong-ovate, convex, setose. Forehead and muzzle short, as in the *Leiopodinæ* generally. Antennæ elongated,

\* The following Rio-Janeiro species belongs also to section 2 of the genus *Sporetus*. It has a strong resemblance to *Probatius ludicrus*, and is confounded with it in some collections:—

*S. probatioides*. Oblongus sive ellipticus, purpureo-fuscus, sericeus, cinereo maculatus. Caput fuscum, sericeum. Antennæ longissimæ, breviter setosæ, purpureo-fuscae, articulis (tribus basalibus, 7<sup>mo</sup> et 9<sup>o</sup> exceptis) basi griseis. Thorax convexus; spinis lateralibus minutis mox pone medium sitis; dorso fusco-angulis et margine posticis obscure cinereo maculatis. Elytra apice subsinuato-truncata, angulis obtusis, dorso nigro-setosa, punctata, purpureo-fusca, sericea, guttis sex basalibus, maculis duabus lateralibus (una magna ante medium, altera parva pone medium) et signaturis apicalibus cinereis. Corpus subtus griseum. Pedes subelongati, obscure castanei, griseo annulati, haud setosi; femoribus valde clavatis. Maris segmento apicali abdominis emarginato. Long. 4½ lin. ♂. *Hab.* Rio Janeiro, a Dom. Squires lecto.

hair-like, setose both above and beneath. Thorax convex; lateral spines tuberculiform, and placed behind the middle. Elytra free from tubercles and ridges, obtusely truncated. Legs moderate; thighs clavate; basal joint of hind tarsi about equal to the two following taken together.

♂ Apical ventral segment obtusely rounded; dorsal sharply truncated, with the angles distinct.

♀ unknown.

The species which constitutes this genus would probably be better placed in a section or subgenus of *Sporetus*. It differs greatly from the *Sporeti* in colour, being of a rich changeable silky-green hue.

*Seriphus viridis*, n. sp.

*S. supra viridi-sericeus*, purpureo nitens, nigro setosus: thorace postice macula, elytris plagiis tribus cinereo-tomentosis. Long.  $3\frac{2}{3}$  lin. ♂.

Head minutely punctured, black; vertex silky green. Antennæ black; base of the third joint and a broad ring on the fourth grey. Thorax shagreened silky green, the middle of the hind margin with a patch of ashy tomentum. Elytra briefly truncated at the tip; surface thickly punctured towards the base, and having besides many rows of setiferous punctures, running from base to apex; silky green, changing with the play of light into dullish purple; a rounded spot of ashy tomentum on the disk of each before the middle, and a similar common spot over the suture near the apex. Legs shining black. Body beneath black, clothed with scant ashy pile.

One example only of this peculiarly-coloured species occurred, namely at Ega, on the Upper Amazons.

Genus *ÆDOPEZA*, Serville.

*Leiopus* (§ *Ædopeza*), Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. iv. p. 88.

This group was distinguished by Serville from *Leiopus* on account of the singular dilatation of the basal joint of the anterior tarsi, and the length of the basal joint of the hind tarsi, which "equals the three following taken together." The enlargement of the anterior tarsi, which is peculiar to the males, seems to be only a specific character, as several other species, agreeing with Serville's *Ædopeza* in shape of thorax and tarsi, style of coloration, and other minor features, do not present this peculiarity. The group seems to be distinguished from *Trypanidius*, to which it is otherwise closely related, by the great narrowness of the prosternum, the depressed mesosternum, and the length of the hind tarsi. The thorax is convex, and widens from the front to the tips of the lateral spines, which are conical

and placed a little behind the middle. The elytra are somewhat uneven, with faint carinæ and centro-basal ridges; they are sparsely setose in some species, naked in others. The terminal ventral and dorsal plates in the ♂ are more or less emarginated; and the ovipositor of the ♀ with its sheath is elongated, the ventral plate being truncated, and the dorsal pointed.

1. *Edopeza pogonocheroides*, Serv.

*Leiopus* (*Edopeza*) *Pogonocheroides*, Serv. l. c. p. 88.

This species is sufficiently well known through the description of Serville. It is of a brown colour, tawny in some parts, and marked behind the middle of the elytra with a black angulated streak or spot, followed by an ashy club-shaped streak near the suture, which reaches to the apex; the faint dorsal carinæ are speckled with grey and black, and the antennæ and feet are spotted with brown and grey. The males are known by the enlarged basal joint of the fore tarsi. It varies much in the markings of the elytra, the subapical black spot and the apical ashy streak being both subject to become either enlarged in size or diminished so as to be scarcely visible.

The species has a wide range, and the varieties do not appear to be restricted to localities, specimens before me from Panama not differing from others taken on the banks of the Tapajos and the Upper Amazons. It is a common insect on felled trees in new clearings throughout the Amazons region.

2. *Edopeza leucostigma*, n. sp.

♂. oblongo-elongata, fulvo-brunnea, nigro alboque variegata: elytris oblique sinuato-truncatis, ante medium macula suturali alba. Long. 7 lin. ♀.

Head tawny, vertex with two black spots close to the inner margin of the eyes. Antennæ reddish brown, second to fifth joints each with two whitish rings, the remaining joints (except the second) each with one pale ring. Thorax uneven, tawny varied with dusky, and marked with four short and crooked black vittæ. Elytra elongate-oblong, very long compared with the thorax, apex of each briefly sinuate-truncate; surface punctured, some of the punctures in rows, and these latter each covered by a black spot, and emitting a short bristle; the colour is tawny brown; beyond the middle is an undulated blackish fascia, and before the middle, on the suture, is a round white spot; besides which there are a few white specks on the sites of the faint dorsal carinæ, and an irregular thin white fascia near the apex. Body beneath clothed with fine silky iron-grey pile, the sides of the abdomen spotted with tawny ashy. Legs reddish; thighs prettily variegated with grey; tibiæ and tarsi ringed with grey. Ovipositor of the female short.

One example only, taken on a fallen bough in the forest at Ega. It seems to be closely allied to the South-Brazilian *Trypanidius litigiosus* of collections, which is also an *Cedopeza* \*.

Genus COSMOTOMA (Dej.), Blanchard.

Blanchard, Hist. des Insectes, ii. p. 155 (1845) (description very imperfect).

Syn. *Beltista*, Thoms. Classif. des Cérambycides, p. 16 (1860).

The present group differs from the neighbouring genera by a multitude of characters; but the length and shape of the basal joint of the antennæ, besides many other minor features, leave no doubt that its true position is in the Leiodine group. The chief peculiarities reside in the ornamentation of the antennæ—a feature that reappears here and there throughout the family

\* *Cedopeza litigiosa*. Oblongo-elongata, brunnea, nigro canoque variegata. Caput obscure fulvum, vertice nigro bimaculato. Antennæ brunneæ, articulis basi cinereis, primo cinereo annulato. Thorax supra inæqualis, brunneus, disco nigro quadrimaculatus, lateribus maculis nigris griseo cinctis. Elytra oblonga, postice attenuata, apice oblique truncata; dorso passim irregulariter punctata haud setosa, brunnea, maculis nigris sparsa quarum duabus majoribus pone medium sitis, et strigis canis varia præcipue apud medium et ante apicem. Corpus subtus tomento tenui griseo vestitum, abdominis lateribus fulvo-griseo maculatis. Pedes brunnei, griseo annulati. Maris segmento ventrali apicali semicirculariter emarginato, dorsali profunde inciso; tarsi antice simplices. Long. 7 lin. ♂. Hab. Rio Janeiro. Coll. Bakewell, Bates, &c.

The two following belong also to this genus:—

*Cedopeza guttigera*. Oblonga, convexa, setosa, brunnea, nigro canoque maculata. Caput cinereo-brunneum, vertice nigro quadrimaculato. Antennæ obscure ferrugineæ, articulis (duobus basalibus exceptis) basi griseis. Thorax supra subinæqualis, spinis lateralibus magnis acutis; dorso brunneo maculis obscurioribus; lateribus utrinque ante spinam macula nigro velutina cinereo marginata notatis. Elytra oblonga, obtuse truncata; dorso leniter carinata, punctata, setosa, setis e fasciculis setarum breviorum orientibus; brunnea, maculis liturisque nigris varia et guttulis canis (una majore utrinque prope apicem) ornata; lateribus medio griseis nigro punctatis. Corpus subtus griseum, sericeum. Pedes nigrescentes, griseo annulati; articulo primo tarsorum posticorum elongato. Maris segmento ultimo abdominali emarginato. Long. 5 lin. ♂. Hab. Mexico. Coll. Pascoe.

*Cedopeza apicalis*. Oblonga, parum convexa, setosa, brunnea, sericea, atro-purpureo variegata. Caput fuliginosum. Antennæ robustæ, obscure ferrugineæ. Thorax brunneus, supra vitta latissima dorsali atro-purpurea sericea cinereo guttata; spinis lateralibus conicis. Elytra oblonga, transverse late sinuato-truncata, breviter fulvo setosa, passim punctata, brunnea plaga magna scutellari maculis lateralibus basalibus fasciisque pone medium atro-purpureis, apice utrinque macula triangulari laterali nigro velutina. Corpus subtus griseo sericeum. Pedes obscure ferruginei; articulo primo tarsorum posticorum elongato. Maris segmento ultimo abdominali sinuato-truncato. Long. 5 lin. ♂. Hab. Guatemala. Coll. Pascoe.

of Longicorns, in groups which have otherwise no resemblance—the fourth joint in *Cosmotoma* having a thick brush of hairs attached to its upper surface, and the second and third having thin pencils of hairs at their tips, besides being clothed with a few long hairs, like the remaining joints. The thorax has a thick conical protuberance behind the middle, in the place of the lateral spines, and its surface has two large obtuse tubercles. The elytra are clothed with long hairs instead of setæ, and the centro-basal ridges, which are very thick and large, are also crested with hairs, the rest of the surface being free from inequalities. The terminal abdominal segment is of normal size and obtuse in both sexes, the female not having an exerted ovipositor. The sterna, head, and muzzle are of the same shape and structure as in the majority of the Leiopodinae; but the eyes are rather smaller and more pointed beneath than in many of the foregoing genera; they resemble, however, very closely the same organs in the restricted genus *Leiopus*.

1. *Cosmotoma rubella*, n. sp.

*C. rufescens*: thoracis lateribus obscurioribus: elytris tomento argenteo strigosis, postice nigro fasciatis. Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin. (6 exempl.)

Head dull red. Antennæ red, the hairy clothing black. Thorax dull red, the sides behind tinged with dusky, and the under surface black. Elytra dull red, streaked with silvery tomentum; behind the middle is a broad black fascia, followed by a narrow silvery belt, the apex itself being dusky. Body beneath dusky, with patches of grey pile. Legs reddish testaceous.

A common insect on broken branches in the forest at Pará and on the banks of the Tapajos. I have received Cayenne specimens from Paris as *Cosmotoma venustulum* of Dejean's Catalogue; but, according to Chevrolat (Journal of Entomology, vol. i. p. 188), the *C. venustulum* of Dejean's Catalogue is the species described by M. Thomson as *Beltista adjuncta*, which, from the description given, cannot be the same as our *C. rubella*.

2. *Cosmotoma nigricollis*, n. sp.

*C. rufescens*: thorace nigro velutino: elytris tomento argenteo strigosis, postice nigro fasciatis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{4}$ –4 lin. (5 exempl.)

Head dull black. Antennæ red, the hairy clothing black. Thorax deep velvety black. Elytra dull red, streaked with silvery tomentum; behind the middle is a broad black fascia, followed by a narrow silvery belt, the apex itself being dusky. Body beneath dusky, with patches of grey pile. Legs reddish testaceous.

This form represents *C. rubella* on the Upper Amazons, being

as common an insect at Ega as its sister form is at Pará. It is possible that it may be the species described by Thomson as *Beltista adjuncta*; but the following phrase in this author's diagnosis, "prothorax et elytra extremitate nigra, illo versus apicem maculis 2 albis nebulosis," is quite unsuited to our *C. nigricollis*, there being no white spots near the apex of the thorax. The locality of *Beltista adjuncta* is given as San Domingo; but M. Chevrolat (l. c. p. 188) states that this is an error, the species being from Cayenne, and identical with *Cosmotoma venustulum* of Dejean's Catalogue.

#### Genus STENOLIS, nov. gen.

Body elongate, slightly convex, free from setæ. Forehead short. Antennæ elongate, slender, furnished with short setæ. Thorax somewhat narrow; lateral spines existing as minute tubercles at a distance from the hind angles. Elytra smooth, truncated. Thighs clavate; basal joint of the hind tarsi about equal to the two following taken together. Apical abdominal segment in the males (the only sex known) somewhat elongated, rounded, and entire at the tip; the ventral plate with a longish pencil of hairs on each side.

The single species constituting this genus cannot be included in any of the allied genera, on account of its peculiarities in the form of body and shape of the terminal apical segment of the abdomen. In form it agrees pretty well with certain species of *Nyssodrys* (*N. guttula* and allies), but differs from them in the apical segment of its abdomen being entire. With *Lepturges* it has in common the entire apical segment; but the very different shape of the body and thorax forbids its being included in that group. The pencils of hairs at the tip of the abdomen may be only a specific character.

#### *Stenolis undulata*, n. sp.

*S. elongata*, gracilis, cano-grisea: elytris fascia undulata pone medium et maculis utrinque duabus lateralibus brunneis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂.

Forehead dark brown, inner margins of the eyes grey; vertex grey, with two blackish lines. Antennæ furnished beneath with short setæ, reddish, tips of joints dusky. Thorax gray. Elytra elongate-ovate, apex obliquely subsinuate-truncate, the angles slightly produced: surface even, finely punctured (except towards the apex), hoary grey, with a clear dark-brown zigzag fascia behind the middle, a curved line of the same colour near the scutellum, and two lateral spots—one, large, before the middle, and another, smaller, near the apex. Body beneath and legs clothed with hoary-grey pile.

One example, taken at Ega.



## Genus NYSSODRYS, nov. gen.

Body free from setæ, oblong-ovate or elongate. Forehead and muzzle short; eyes ample, their lower lobe subquadrate. Antennæ greatly elongated, sparingly furnished with setæ. Thorax even on the surface; lateral spines short, conical, placed near to or distant from the hind angles. Elytra free from tubercles, centro-basal ridges, and lateral carinæ, rarely having faint dorsal carinæ, truncated at the apex. Legs moderate; thighs clavate; tarsi with the basal joint scarcely longer than the two following taken together.

♂ Apical dorsal plate of the abdomen entire or sinuated at the tip, ventral notched.

♀ Ovipositor elongated beyond apex of elytra; apical dorsal plate pointed or obtuse, ventral truncated or (rarely) faintly notched at the tip.

1. *Nyssodrys sedata*, n. sp.

*N. oblongo-ovata*, convexiuscula: thoracis spinis lateralibus conicis, acutis, prope angulos posticos sitis: elytris sordide fulvis, punctis plagisque brunneis, ante medium plaga communi transversa obscure cæruleo-grisea, pone medium fascia obliqua cana: femoribus crassis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂. (3 exempl.)

Head ashy brown. Antennæ dull reddish, with brown pile; tips of joints, from the third, black. Thorax widening from the front to the tips of the lateral spines, which are conical and placed near the hind angles, thence narrowed in an oblique line to the base; surface dark brown, with tawny marks, four small tawny spots being arranged in a quadrangle in the middle. Elytra subovate, convex, apex briefly and obliquely truncated; surface punctured, tawny brown, with a number of small spots and several larger patches dark brown; across the suture before the middle is a transverse bluish-grey patch, and behind the middle on each elytron is a broadish, oblique, hoary-white fascia, beginning on the lateral margin, but not reaching the suture. Body beneath and legs ashy brown; thighs thickly clubbed.

♂ Terminal dorsal plate of the abdomen obtuse; ventral deeply notched.

This was a rather common insect at Ega, on dead boughs in the forest.

2. *Nyssodrys lentiginosa*, n. sp.

*N. oblongo-ovata*, convexiuscula: thoracis spinis lateralibus conicis, prope angulos posticos sitis: elytris brunneis, disco cæruleo-griseis brunneo maculatis, utrinque plagis irregularibus fulvis plerisque subsuturalibus, una majore laterali: femoribus modice clavatis. Long.  $3\frac{3}{4}$ –4 lin. ♀. (3 exempl.)

Head tawny or ashy brown. Antennæ reddish; tips of joints, from the third, black. Thorax widened from the front to the

tips of the lateral spines, which are conical and placed obliquely near the hind angles, thence narrowed in an oblique line to the base; surface dark brown, with scant ashy pile, and marked with four curved tawny spots arranged in a quadrangle on the disk, and embracing in their curves so many dark-brown spots. Elytra subovate, convex; apex briefly and obliquely truncated, outer angle of the truncature slightly produced; surface punctured towards the base, dark brown; disk and suture bluish grey, speckled with brown; parallel to the suture is a row of small tawny patches, and in the middle of the lateral margin a triangular patch of the same hue. Body beneath and legs clothed with fine ashy pile; thighs not very thickly clubbed.

♀ Ovipositor short, projecting very little beyond tips of elytra; dorsal plate plane, and rounded at the tip, ventral truncated.

Found both on the Upper and Lower Amazons, on dead branches\*.

### 3. *Nyssodrys cinerascens*, n. sp.

*N. oblongo-ovata*, parum convexa, obscure brunnea, cinereo maculata et conspersa: thoracis spinis lateralibus conicis, prope angulos posticos sitis: elytris breviter oblique truncatis, angulis exterioribus productis. Long. 4-4½ lin. ♂ ♀. (6 exempl.)

Head black, with fine ashy pile. Antennæ reddish, tips of joints, from the third, black. Thorax widened from the front to the tips of the lateral spines, which are conical and placed near the hind angles, thence narrowed in a very oblique line to the base; disk dark brown, with several ashy marks, four of which form in the middle two subinterrupted vittæ. Elytra subovate, slightly convex; apex briefly and obliquely truncated, outer angle of the truncature distinctly produced; surface punctured towards the base, dark brown, with patches of ashy-grey on the disk, speckled with dark brown, and with a number of small patches of ashy grey lying parallel to the suture. Body beneath and legs black, clothed with fine ashy pile.

♂ Terminal dorsal plate obtusely sinuated at the tip, ventral rather deeply and semicircularly notched.

♀ Ovipositor projecting one-third of a line beyond the tips of the elytra; dorsal plate tapering to the tip, but rounded, ventral truncated.

Common at Pará.

### 4. *Nyssodrys corticalis*, n. sp.

*N. elliptica*, convexa, sordide fulva, brunneo vittata: thoracis spinis

\* There is an example of this species in Mr. Bakewell's collection, ticketed "South America" (probably from Cayenne), which has the tawny marks very clear; but the four spots on the thorax are nearly straight, and almost form two tawny vittæ.

lateralibus conicis prope angulos posticos sitis: elytris oblique truncatis, angulis (præcipue suturalibus) obtusis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♀.

Head tawny, vertex with three dusky vittæ. Antennæ dull reddish, clothed with tawny-brown pile; tips of joints, from the third, dusky. Thorax widened from the front to the tips of the lateral spines, which are obtusely conical and placed near the hind angles, thence narrowed very obliquely to the base; surface dingy tawny; disk with three dark brown vittæ, the middle one intersected by the pale dorsal line. Elytra convex, narrowed curvilinearly from half the length to the apex, the latter very obliquely truncated; sutural angles of the truncature rounded off, external ones obtuse; surface punctured, except near the apex, tawny, streaked very irregularly with ashy and dark brown, the streaks short, longitudinal, and of unequal thickness, four, thicker than the rest, lying parallel to the suture. Body beneath and legs dingy light brown.

♀ Ovipositor short, scarcely projecting beyond the tips of the elytra; dorsal plate tapering and rounded at the tip.

Forests of the Tapajos. In markings this species much resembles *Leiopus contemptus* (Chevrolat, MS.) from Mexico, which is a *Nyssodrys* allied to *N. corticalis*\*.

#### 5. *Nyssodrys spreta*, n. sp.

*N. oblongo-ovata*, parum convexa, sordide fulvo-brunnea, cinereo

\* *Nyssodrys contempta*. Oblonga, convexiuscula, postice attenuata (♂). Caput cinereo-fulvum, vertex fusco trimaculato. Antennæ rufescentes, tomento cinereo vestitæ, articulis (duobus basalibus exceptis) apice nigris. Thorax usque ad apices spinarum lateralium dilatatus; spinis brevibus, conicis, prope angulos posticos sitis; dorso cinereo, fusco trivittato. Elytra apices versus paulo attenuata, subtransverse sinuato-truncata, passim punctata, utrinque leviter bicostata; sordide fulva griseo canoque varia, utrinque plagis elongatis tribus fuscis notata. Corpus subtus griseo vestitum. Pedes grisei, tibiis apice tarsisque supra nigricantibus. ♂ Segmento dorsali apicali obtuso, ventrali late emarginato. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂. *Hab.* Mexico. *Coll.* Bates.

The following common South-Brazilian species also belongs to this part of the genus *Nyssodrys*:—

*Nyssodrys lignaria*. Oblongo-ovata, convexiuscula. Caput cinereum. Antennæ rufescentes, cinereo vestitæ, articulis (2 basalibus exceptis) apice nigris. Thorax breviusculus usque ad apices spinarum lateralium dilatatus, spinis magnis conicis acutis, ab angulis posticis paulo distantibus; dorso fusco-cinereo, medio maculis quatuor vel vittis duabus fulvis. Elytra postice paulo attenuata (♂) vel oblongo-ovata (♀), subtransverse breviter truncata, utrinque leviter bicostata, passim punctata; sordide grisea vel brunnea fulvo fuscoque maculata, utrinque plaga majore cana laterali. Corpus subtus cinereo vestitum. Pedes nigricantes. ♂ Segmento dorsali apicali truncato, ventrali late emarginato. ♀ Stylo brevissimo, segmento dorsali attenuato, apice rotundato, ventrali truncato. Long. 4– $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂ ♀. *Hab.* Rio Janeiro (D. Squires). *Coll.* Bakewell., Bates., &c.

maculata: thoracis spinis lateralibus conicis, subuncinatis, prope angulos posticos sitis: elytris oblique truncatis. Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂.

Head dingy brown. Antennæ dull reddish, furnished with very short setæ above and beneath. Thorax moderately widened from the front to the tips of the lateral spines, which are acutely conical, placed obliquely; and separated from the base by a sinuated space; surface dull ashy or tawny brown, with paler marks forming two indistinct interrupted central vittæ. Elytra not broader than the thorax, oblong-ovate, apex rather obliquely truncated, angles distinct; surface slightly convex, punctured (except near the apex) partly in rows, dingy tawny or ashy brown, with paler greyish or ashy specks, four of which (larger than the rest) form an interrupted flexuous fascia beyond the middle. Body beneath and legs blackish, clothed with dingy-brown pile. ♂ Terminal ventral segment faintly emarginated at the apex.

One example, Santarem. The species is distinguished from its nearest relatives by its narrower-oblong form and the sinuation of the space between the spines and the base of the thorax.

6. *Nyssodrys binoculata*, n. sp.

*N. parva*, subovata, antice et postice attenuata; thoracis spinis lateralibus brevissimis: elytris convexis, valde transverse truncatis, cinereis, fulvo fuscoque punctatis, apud medium utrinque macula magnâ nigro velutinâ fulvo cineta. Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂.

Head dingy tawny. Antennæ red, apices of the joints (from the third) blackish. Thorax convex, widened from the front to the tips of the lateral spines, which are extremely short, thence narrowed obliquely to the base; surface brown, with curved fulvous spots. Elytra convex, narrowed to the apex, broadly and transversely truncated; surface punctured towards the base, grey, with numerous blackish specks; near the middle on each side is a large round velvety-black spot, neatly margined with fulvous, and touching the lateral margin; apex dusky brown, with a central fulvous spot. Body beneath clothed with ashy-yellow pile. Legs reddish.

♂ Terminal abdominal segment narrowed to the tip; both dorsal and ventral plates slightly notched.

Santarem, on dead twigs. There is a closely allied species found near Rio de Janeiro\*.

\* *Nyssodrys dioptica*. Subelongata, postice sensim attenuata (♀), convexa. Caput flavo-cinereum. Antennæ rufescentes, articulis (duobus basalibus exceptis) apice obscurioribus. Thorax usque ad spinas laterales leniter ampliatus, deinde paulo attenuatus, spinis longis acutis, ante basin sitis; dorso fusco, medio maculis quatuor fulvis. Elytra elongata, postice sensim attenuata, apice oblique truncata, angulo

7. *Nyssodrys grisella*, n. sp.

*N. oblonga*, parum convexa : thorace griseo, brunneo trivittato, spinis lateralibus brevissimis acutis prope angulos posticos sitis : elytris brunneis, griseo maculatis, apice peroblique sinuato-truncatis. Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂.

Head tawny grey, vertex with two dark brown spots. Antennæ pitchy red. Thorax slightly widened from the front to the tips of the lateral spines, the spines very small and conical and placed near the hind angles; surface tawny grey; disk with three dark brown vittæ. Elytra rather narrow, apex very obliquely sinuate-truncate, surface sparingly punctured, dark brown, with numerous tawny-grey spots and streaks, two, near the base on each side, more elongate than the rest. Body beneath and legs dark brown, clothed with grey pile; abdomen testaceous red.

♂ Apical ventral segment slightly emarginated.

Eggs, on slender branches in the forest.

8. *Nyssodrys fulminans*, n. sp.

*N. oblonga*, parum convexa; thorace griseo, nigro bivittato, spinis lateralibus brevissimis, paulo ante basin sitis : elytris nigricantibus fasciis quatuor griseis fortiter undulatis, apice sinuato-truncatis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lin. ♂ ♀.

Head dusky, with a grey line running from the top of the forehead to the occiput. Antennæ reddish, tips of joints dusky. Thorax scarcely widened from the front to the tips of the spines, which are extremely small and situated a short distance from the hind angles, the space between them and the base being very feebly narrowed; surface grey, with two broad and clear blackish dorsal vittæ. Scutellum grey. Elytra oblong, sinuate truncate, the outer angles of the truncature produced, feebly convex; surface scantily punctured, brownish black, with four thin grey zigzag fasciæ, the space between the first and second and between the third and fourth being darker grey; besides these lines, there is a grey ring on the margin touching the second fascia, and a dentated grey line continuing from the fourth fascia along the suture to the apex. Body beneath and legs dusky, clothed with silvery-grey pile.

♂ Terminal segment with both dorsal and ventral plates distinctly notched.

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externo producto, convexa, passim crebre punctata, sordide grisea, fusco fulvoque conspersa, utrinque apud medium macula reniformi nigro velutina fulvo cincta marginem lateralem hand attingente. Corpus subtus obscure griseum. Pedes nigricantes. ♀ Stylo longiusculo, segmento dorsali attenuato, apice obtuso. Long. 3 lin. ♀.  
*Hab.* Rio Janeiro (D. Squires). Coll. Bakewell.

♀ Ovipositor projecting half a line beyond the elytra; dorsal plate ending in a blunt point.

I took many examples of this elegantly marked species in the forest at Ega.

9. *Nyssodrys bispecularis*, White.

*Leiopus bispecularis*, White, Cat. Long. Col. Brit. Mus. vol. ii. p. 384.

"*L. fusco-cinereus*; thorace medio vitta lata nigro-fusca: elytris singulis macula magna subovata obliqua suturam non attingente pallidoque cineta, apice truncatis: antennis ferrugineis. Ega" (White, l. c.) Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂ ♀.

This pretty species is of oblong shape, slightly convex and depressed a little before the middle of the elytra. The thorax is but little widened from the front, and the lateral spines are scarcely perceptible at the point where the thorax is broadest—namely, a short distance from the hind angles. The apical ventral segment in the ♂ is broadly notched, and the ovipositor of the ♀ projects but little beyond the tips of the elytra.

Common at Ega, on broken boughs and trunks of fallen trees.

10. *Nyssodrys guttula*, n. sp.

*N. oblonga subdepressa, brunnea, cinereo guttata: thoracis spinis lateralibus brevibus conicis, ab angulis posticis distantibus: elytris subtransverse truncatis: antennis albo quadriannulatis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂.*

Head tawny, vertex black, with a central tawny line. Antennæ black, base of second, third, fourth, and fifth joints with a whitish ring. Thorax scarcely widened from the front to the tips of the spines, which are obtusely conical and situated at a distance from the hind angles; ashy tawny; surface dark brown, with three ashy spots in the middle, and two longer ones near each of the front angles. Elytra oblong, rather depressed, subtransversely and simply truncated, surface dark brown, sprinkled throughout with little spots and patches of a tawny-ashy hue. Body beneath and legs clothed with ashy-tawny pile.

♂ Apical dorsal and ventral plates very slightly emarginated.

Forests of the Tapajos.

11. *Nyssodrys incisa*, n. sp.

*N. oblonga, subdepressa, olivaceo-brunnea, cinereo guttata: thoracis spinis lateralibus brevibus, conicis, ab angulis posticis distantibus: elytris sinuato-truncatis: antennis albo annulatis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♀.*

Head blackish, vertex with a central ashy line. Antennæ black, base of second, third, fourth, and fifth joints with a whitish ring. Thorax scarcely widened from the front to the tips of the spines, which are obtusely conical and situated at a distance from the hind angles; dingy ashy, sides each with two short

blackish stripes; disk dark olivaceous brown, with three small ashy spots. Elytra oblong, rather depressed, apex sinuate-truncate, with the angles prominent; surface punctured towards the base, dark olivaceous brown, silky, with a number of dingy ashy specks and cross streaks, some of which unite to form a fascia just before the apex, leaving a clear space before and after it of the ground-colour of the elytra. Body beneath and legs clothed with silky-grey pile; base of thighs testaceous.

♀ Ovipositor slender, projecting about half a line beyond the apices of the elytra; dorsal plate tapering, obtusely pointed.

Taken at Ega.

12. *Nyssodrys anceps*, n. sp.

*N. oblonga*, subdepressa, olivaceo-brunnea: thoracis spinis lateralibus brevibus, conicis, ab angulis posticis paulo distantibus: elytris sinuato-truncatis, obscure cinereo-brunneis, dimidiis basalibus caeruleo-griseis brunneo punctatis, apice fulvo-cinereo plagiatis: antennis albo annulatis. Long.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  lin. ♀.

Head dusky, vertex with a pale line. Antennæ rusty red, tips of joints dusky, bases of second to fifth joints pallid. Thorax scarcely widened from the front to the tips of the spines, which are conical and situated at a distance from the hind angles; sides ashy, streaked with dark brown; disk dark brown, with a dingy ashy dorsal line, and a speck of the same colour on each side of it. Elytra oblong, rather depressed, apex sinuate-truncate, with the angles prominent; surface punctured towards the base, dark olivaceous brown, basal half bluish grey, with brown specks and ashy-tawny patches, apex with a larger ashy-tawny patch, indented with dark brown. Body beneath clothed with dingy-ashy pile. Legs ferruginous, apex of tibiæ dusky.

♀ Ovipositor projecting a little beyond the tips of the elytra. Santarem, on dead trees.

13. *Nyssodrys stillata*, n. sp.

*N. oblonga*, parum convexa, olivaceo-nigra, sericea: thorace supra vittis tribus, elytris guttis numerosis distinctis, cinereis: fæminæ stylo elongato, fistuloso. Long. 4 lin. ♀.

Head olivaceous black, a yellowish-ashy line from the forehead to the occiput. Antennæ slender, nearly three times the length of the body (♀), blackish, base of second to fifth joints pallid. Thorax scarcely widened from the front; spines very short and obtusely conical, space between them and the hind angles indented; surface olive black, with three dorsal and (on each side) one lateral vitta yellowish ashy. Elytra oblong-oval, very slightly convex, apex obliquely sinuate-truncate; surface (except at the apex) punctured, olive-black, sprinkled with smallish yellow-ashy spots, two near the apex transverse and

larger than the rest; apices themselves margined with ashy. Body beneath clothed with yellowish-ashy pile; legs ringed with ashy and black.

♀ Ovipositor greatly elongated and tubular, projecting one and a half line beyond the tips of the elytra; dorsal plate narrowed to the tip and pointed, ventral truncated.

Ega, on trunks of felled trees.

14. *Nyssodrys vitticollis*, n. sp.

*N. oblonga*, robusta, subconvexa, atro-fusca, sericea: thorace vittis quinque cinereis: elytris cinereo multiguttatis, apice transverse sinuato-truncatis: antennis albo annulatis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂.

Head black; margins of the eyes and a central vitta, from the middle of the forehead to the middle of the vertex, ashy. Antennæ stout, scarcely twice the length of the body (♂), black, base of third joint pallid, bases of fourth, fifth, and six joints with a whitish ring. Thorax slightly widened from the front to the tips of the lateral spines, which are prominent and conical, the space between them and the hind angles being indented; surface blackish brown, with three clear ashy vittæ on the disk and one on each side. Elytra oblong-oval, apex transversely sub-sinuate-truncate, angles prominent; surface punctured, except towards the apex, deep silky brownish black, sprinkled with a large number of ashy spots. Body beneath clothed with yellowish-grey pile. Legs stout, ringed with grey and black.

♂ Apical ventral segment rather deeply and broadly notched.

S. Paulo, Upper Amazons.

15. *Nyssodrys caudata*, n. sp.

*N. oblongo-elongata*, subdepressa, brunnea: elytris utrinque fasciis tribus fortiter angulatis atro-brunneis (prima interrupta) suturam haud attingentibus cinereo cinctis, apice oblique sinuato-truncatis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{4}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$ . ♂ ♀.

Head ashy brown. Antennæ rusty red, tips of joints darker. Thorax slightly widened from the front to the tips of the spines, which are short and conical, the space between them and the hind angles being indented or slightly sinuated; surface light brown, sometimes with greyish marks. Elytra elongate, slightly narrowed towards the tips, scarcely convex, apex obliquely sinuate-truncate (less obliquely and angles more prominent in the ♀ than in the ♂); surface with the basal half punctured, light brown, each elytron with three zigzag or irregular transverse spots or fasciæ of a dark-brown hue encircled with ashy; the first of these, near the base, consists, on each elytron, of two (sometimes three or even four) separated spots; the second is a zigzag belt, broad on the margin, but narrow on the disk,



and terminating before reaching the suture; the third is an oblique spot near the apex. The second and third fasciæ vary much in form—both, in some examples, being reduced to spots which do not touch the lateral margin. In well-developed individuals, the space between the second and third fasciæ is of an ashy hue. Body beneath and legs clothed with ashy pile; the legs sometimes reddish.

♂ Apical ventral segment triangularly notched at the apex.

♀ Ovipositor elongated, projecting  $1\frac{1}{2}$  line beyond the tips of the elytra; dorsal plate pointed, ventral truncated.

This is an extremely common species in the Amazonian forests, on fallen trees. The varieties do not seem to be confined to particular localities, as I found extreme forms (as to the development of the markings of the elytra) living together at Ega. It is found also at Cayenne, and exists in French collections under the name of *Leiopus caudatus*, Lacordaire, MS.

#### 16. *Nyssodrys signifera*, n. sp.

*N. oblonga-elongata*, parum convexa, brunnea: elytris fasciis duabus plagam magnam cineream includentibus maculaque parva subapicali nigro-brunneis, apice subtransverse truncatis: ♀ segmento ventrali ultimo breviter emarginato. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂ ♀. (6 exempl.)

Head ashy brown. Antennæ rusty red, tips of joints dusky. Thorax very slightly widened to the tips of the spines, the latter short, but prominent, and placed nearer the middle than the hind angles, the space between them and the base being moderately narrowed; surface silky brown. Elytra oblong, apex scarcely obliquely truncated in the ♀, more obliquely in the ♂; surface thickly punctured, except over the apical third (which is very smooth), light brown, with two dark-brown fasciæ on each elytron, the basal one oblique, the second angulated at the middle, neither touching the suture, the space between them being of a light ashy colour; near the apex is a small rounded dark-brown spot; the disk on the apical portion is tinged with ashy; the sides are silky brown. Body beneath and legs clothed with tawny-ashy pile.

♂ Apical ventral segment broadly emarginated.

♀ Ovipositor projecting  $1\frac{1}{2}$  line beyond the tips of the elytra; dorsal plate obtusely pointed, ventral briefly emarginated at the apex.

This elegant species is found throughout the Amazons region, from Pará to Ega. I have seen it, in Parisian collections, under the name *Leiopus hieroglyphicus* (Buquet), Dej. Cat.; but as the following species also exists in the same collections under this name, and no diagnosis has been published to guide us in de-

ciding to which of the two it should be applied, I am obliged to pass it over without further notice.

17. *Nyssodrya propinqua*, n. sp.

*N. oblonga*, subdepressa, brunnea: elytris fasciis duabus obscurioribus plagam magnam cineream includentibus maculaque parva subapicali, apice oblique sinuato-truncatis, angulis prominentibus: ♀ segmento ventrali ultimo integro, truncato. Long. 3-4 lin. ♂ ♀. (7 exempl.)

Head ashy brown. Antennæ rusty red, tips of joints dusky. Thorax widened from the front to the tips of the spines, which are short and conical, and placed nearer the middle than the hind angles of the thorax, the space between them and the base being moderately narrowed; surface silky brown. Elytra oblong, apex obliquely and rather strongly sinuate-truncate in both sexes, angles prominent; surface thickly punctured over the basal half, dingy brown, with two dentated fasciæ of a darker shade on each elytron,—the basal one anteriorly blending with the ground-colour of the wing-case, the second more distinct and very broad on the lateral margin, neither touching the suture, the space between them being of a light ashy colour; near the apex is a small rounded dark-brown spot, encircled with ashy, which in many examples extends laterally towards the margin. Body beneath and legs clothed with tawny-ashy pile.

♂ Apical ventral segment broadly emarginated.

♀ Ovipositor rather short, extending only  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a line beyond the tips of the elytra; dorsal plate acute, ventral truncated and entire at the tip.

The present species is almost identical in markings with the preceding, but it differs by its much smaller size, dingier colours, more sinuated truncature of the elytra, and by the apical ventral segment of the female being entire instead of notched at the apex. It is a generally distributed species in the Amazons region, but occurs much more commonly than *N. signifera*. Specimens from Cayenne, under the name of *Leiopus hieroglyphicus*, have been sent to me from Paris.

18. *Nyssodrya simulata*, n. sp.

*N. oblonga*, subdepressa, brunnea: elytris utrinque plaga canescente fusco maculata ante medium, macula dentata laterali alteraque parva subapicali fuscis, apice subtransverse sinuato-truncatis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂ ♀.

Head ashy brown. Antennæ rusty red, tips of joints dusky. Thorax widened from the front to the tips of the spines, which are short and conical and placed nearer the middle than the hind angles; surface light brown. Elytra oblong, apex in both

sexes scarcely obliquely sinuate-truncate; surface faintly punctured towards the base, light brown, each elytron before the middle with a large hoary-white patch sprinkled with clear dark-brown spots, not corresponding with the punctures; behind this white patch there is the usual angulated silky-brown lateral spot, besides a subapical smaller spot on the disk. Body beneath and legs clothed with lightish-brown pile.

♂ Apical dorsal plate feebly, ventral deeply notched.

♀ Ovipositor projecting very little beyond the tips of the elytra; dorsal plate obtusely pointed, ventral truncated.

Ega, Upper Amazons. It has also been found in the interior of French Guiana by M. Bar. The species is readily distinguishable from the two preceding by the white patch of the elytra being sprinkled with distinct dark-brown spots.

#### 19. *Nyssodrys efflicta*, n. sp.

*N. oblonga*, parum convexa, brunnea: elytris utrinque plaga angulata pone basin guttulisque numerosis griseis, apice oblique sinuato-truncatis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂ ♀.

Head ashy-brown. Antennæ rusty red, tips of joints dusky. Thorax widened slightly from the front to the tips of the lateral spines, which are small and acutely conical and placed about as near the middle as the hind angles; surface light brown, with paler specks. Scutellum dark brown, with a central line ashy. Elytra oblong, apex in both sexes obliquely sinuate-truncate; surface thickly punctured near the base, light brown, each with an angulated greyish patch on the side before the middle, and sprinkled with short greyish streaks or spots. Body beneath and legs clothed with lightish-brown pile.

♂ Apical dorsal plate broadly emarginated, ventral deeply notched.

♀ Ovipositor projecting a line and a half beyond the tips of the elytra; dorsal plate pointed, ventral slightly notched.

A common insect on branches of fallen trees in the forest, both on the Upper and Lower Amazons, and at Pará.

#### 20. *Nyssodrys deleta*, n. sp.

*N. oblonga*, parum convexa, brunnea, sericea; scutello, plaga laterali elytrorum sæpe obsoleta maculaque subapicali cinereis: elytris apice peroblique sinuato-truncatis, angulis externis fortiter productis. Long. 3-5 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head ashy brown. Antennæ rusty red, tips of joints darker. Thorax slightly widened from the front to the tips of the lateral spines, which are small and acute and placed near to the hind angles, the space between them and the base scarcely narrowed; surface light brown. Scutellum ashy. Elytra elongate-oblong,

very obliquely sinuate-truncate, external angles of the truncature strongly produced, almost mucronate; surface punctured near the base, light brown, each with a large faint ashy patch on the side before the middle, margined and spotted with dark brown, and an ashy crescent near the apex enclosing a brown dot; the patch obsolete in many examples, and the apical half of the elytron having sometimes three or four ashy specks. Body beneath and legs clothed with dingy brown pile.

♂ Apical dorsal plate broadly emarginated, ventral sharply notched.

♀ Ovipositor projecting the length of a line beyond the tips of the elytra; dorsal plate pointed, ventral truncated.

This is an equally common species with *N. caudata*, being found at all stations throughout the Amazons region, on dead branches. I have seen it in some collections under the name of *Leiopis deletus*.

## 21. *Nyssodrys rodens*, n. sp.

*N. oblonga*, subdepressa, postice sensim attenuata (♂ ♀), nigro-brunnea: thorace vittis quatuor vel sex, elytris lineolis confluentibus suturaque cinereo-brunneis; his apice oblique sinuato-truncatis, angulis exterioribus valde productis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂ ♀.

Head light brown, occiput blackish. Antennæ rusty red, tips of joints dusky. Thorax widened curvilinearly to the tips of the spines, which are short and acute, and placed nearer the middle than the hind angles; surface blackish brown, with four (sometimes six) light-brown vittæ (the alternate ones sometimes grey), besides a thin dorsal line, which is often absent. Scutellum light brown. Elytra gradually narrowed from base to apex, the latter obliquely sinuate-truncate, outer angles of the truncature strongly produced, almost spiniform; surface blackish brown, varied with several light-brown (partially grey) streaks of unequal length and very irregular in position, but always with an angulated one near the apex; suture greyish. Body beneath and legs clothed with light-brown pile.

♂ Apical dorsal and ventral segments both notched.

♀ Ovipositor short, projecting to the length of scarcely half a line beyond the tips of the elytra; dorsal plate narrow and pointed.

Found throughout the Amazons region, on slender branches and twigs; beaten once out of a mango-tree.

## 22. *Nyssodrys lineolata*, n. sp.

*N. oblonga*, robusta, subdepressa, nigro-brunnea: thorace vittis septem plus minusve indistinctis, elytris fasciis duabus lineolarum maculisque subapicalibus cinereo-brunneis; his apice sinuato-

truncatis, angulis exterioribus modice productis. Long.  $4\frac{3}{4}$ – $5\frac{1}{4}$  lin. ♂ ♀.

Head ashy brown. Antennæ rusty red, spotless. Thorax widened from the front to the tips of the spines, which are conical and placed a short distance from the hind angles; surface dark brown, with seven more or less incomplete light-brown or ashy vittæ. Scutellum ashy. Elytra tapering from base to apex (♂), or more oblong-ovate (♀), apex obliquely sinuate-truncate, outer angles produced; surface shining dark brown, with two broad fasciæ (interrupted at the suture) composed of a number of short ashy longitudinal lines; a few specks near the base and apex and a short line along the outer point of the apex also of an ashy colour. Body beneath and legs clothed with ashy-brown pile.

♂ Apical dorsal plate scarcely emarginated, ventral notched.

♀ Ovipositor very short and broad; dorsal plate broad and obtuse at the tip.

Eggs; rare.

### 23. *Nyssodrys promeces*, n. sp.

*N. angustata*, parum convexa, nigro-brunnea: thorace elytrisque vittis tribus fulvis, his oblique truncatis, angulis suturalibus obtusis. Long.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  lin. ♂.

Head ashy brown. Antennæ four times the length of the body, scantily furnished with short setæ, black. Thorax scarcely widened to the tips of the spines, which are conical and placed nearer the middle than the hind angles; surface blackish brown, with three tawny vittæ. Elytra elongate, narrow, obliquely and obtusely truncated at the apex; surface punctured, except near the apex, blackish brown; each elytron with three tawny vittæ terminating before reaching the apex, the sutural and central ones having a shorter faint grey streak between them; the apical part has two angular fulvous spots. Body beneath and legs clothed with silky grey pile; sides of sternum and abdomen with a fulvous line.

♂ Apical dorsal plate truncated, ventral broadly notched.

This curious species approximates in length of antennæ, shape, and colours to the Hippopsine group of Lamiaires; but all its essential features show that it is a true Acanthocinite of the Leiopodine section, the basal joint of the antennæ having a waved outline beneath, the thorax and head having the shape usual in the Leiopodinae, and the sternums the same outline. Its habits are those of a *Hippopsis*, clinging, like the species of this and the neighbouring genera, to slender dead twigs; consequently the claw-joints of the tarsi (especially of the middle legs) are longer than is usual in the Acanthocinitæ, and have some analogy to those of the subtribe *Oncideritæ* to which the

Hippopsinæ belong ; but the claws are not thickened and sub-parallel, and the claw-joints of the fore tarsi not elongated—characters which further distinguish the present species from the Hippopsinæ. I do not think the slight elongation of the middle and posterior claw-joints warrants the establishment of a new genus for this species.

24. *Nyssodrys ptericopta*, n. sp.

*N. elongata*, postice sensim attenuata, fuliginosa, griseo obscure lineata : elytris pone medium cinereo biguttatis, apice oblique valde truncatis. Long.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  lin. ♂.

Head tawny yellow, forehead with two brown spots. Antennæ rusty red, basal joint darker. Thorax widened from the front to the tips of the short conical spines, thence narrowed in a sinuated line to the base ; surface sooty brown, with seven very indistinct greyish lines. Elytra narrowed from base to apex, the latter obliquely and broadly truncated, angles obtuse ; surface punctured towards the base, sooty brown, with several very indistinct greyish lines, and on the disk of each elytron a rounded ashy spot a little after the middle. Body beneath and legs clothed with greyish pile.

♂ Dorsal and ventral apical plates equally notched.

Banks of the Tapajos.

25. *Nyssodrys ramea*, n. sp.

*N. oblonga*, convexiuscula, grisea, fusco plagiata : thoracis spinis lateralibus tuberculiformibus, mox pone medium sitis : elytris apice truncatis, angulis distinctis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂.

Head dingy brown, vertex grey. Antennæ dusky ; bases of fourth to seventh joints pale. Thorax widened from the front to the tips of the lateral spines, which are short and conical and placed soon after the middle ; surface greyish, with confluent blackish patches. Elytra scarcely obliquely truncated at the apex, angles distinct ; basal portion covered with large punctures ; surface greyish, with blackish-brown spots and patches, some of them confluent and forming near the middle a zigzag fascia interrupted at the suture. Body beneath and legs clothed with grey pile.

♂ Apical dorsal segment faintly, ventral broadly emarginated.

Eggs, rare. It has been since found also in the interior of French Guiana by M. Bar.

26. *Nyssodrys excelsa*, n. sp.

*N. oblonga*, subconvexa, brunnea, sericea : thoracis spinis lateralibus ab angulis posticis distantibus : elytris griseis, macula magna com-

muni basali alteraque laterali utrinque pone medium brunneis, apice oblique truncatis, angulis distinctis. Long.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♀.

Head ashy brown. Antennæ clothed with ashy-brown pile, apices of the joints darker. Thorax widened from the front to the tips of the lateral spines, which are conical and distinct and placed nearer the middle than the hind angles. Elytra obliquely truncated at the apex, angles distinct; surface, except near the apex, covered with large punctures, greyish; a large patch in the middle of the base and an oblique lateral spot or belt on each side behind the middle light brown; the apical part has also a faint brownish cloud. Body beneath and legs clothed with greyish pile.

♀ Ovipositor projecting to the length of a line beyond the tips of the elytra; dorsal plate narrow, pointed, ventral truncated.

Ega, rare.

### 27. *Nyssodrys alboplagiata*, White.

*Leiopus alboplagiatus*, White, Cat. Long. Coll. Brit. Mus. ii. p. 381.

“*L. pallide fulvo-ochraceus, sericeus: elytris plaga magna laterali alba, elytris punctatis: metathoracis lateribus albis.* Ega.” Long.  $6\frac{1}{4}$  lin. ♂ ♀.

This fine species is similar in shape to the two preceding, the lateral spines of the thorax being conical, short, and nearer the middle than the hind angles. The elytra are rather obliquely truncated, with both angles slightly prominent.

♂ Both dorsal and ventral plates of the terminal segment notched.

♂ Ovipositor projecting to the length of nearly two lines from the tips of the elytra.

Ega, closely adhering to slender branches of dead trees.

### Genus HYLETTUS, nov. gen.

Body elongate-oblong, more or less depressed, free from setæ. Head, as in all the allied genera, much narrower than the thorax, with the antennæ approximated at the base; muzzle short and obtuse; lower lobe of the eyes subquadrate. Antennæ greatly elongated, sparingly furnished beneath with short bristles. Thorax uneven on the surface; lateral tubercles prominent and placed near the middle of the sides. Elytra without smooth lateral keels proceeding from the shoulders. Sterna simple. Terminal abdominal segment in the males with both dorsal and ventral plates notched or emarginated. Ovipositor of the female elongated, tubular; dorsal plate pointed, ventral truncated. Legs moderate; thighs clavate, thickly so in the males; basal joint of the posterior tarsi as long as, or longer than, the two

following taken together. Fore and middle tarsi in the male dilated and fringed with hairs.

The chief character which distinguishes this group from *Nyssodrys* is the dilatation and ciliation of the anterior and (in less degree) of the intermediate tarsi in the males. Some of the larger species of *Nyssodrys* have the male anterior tarsi much broader than those of the hind legs, but in none of them are they furnished with the marginal fringe of hairs. The *Hyletti* are somewhat larger insects than the *Nyssodryes*, and the shape of their thorax is somewhat different, the lateral spines being in the form of large or distinct tubercles, and placed near the middle of the sides. The genus approaches *Acanthocinus* and *Graphisurus* (groups characteristic of North America and Europe) nearer than any we have yet passed in review.

*Hylettus cænobita*, Erichs.

*Leiopus cænobita*, Erichson, Conspectus Ins. Col. Peruana, p. 145.

"*L. fuscus*, dense cinereo-tomentosus, supra flavo irroratus, scutello nigro cincto: elytris puncto infra scutellum maculaque transversa atro-tomentosis, flavo cinctis, apice emarginatis, spina brevi terminatis. Long.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ –8 lin." ♂ ♀.

The examples which served Erichson for his description were obtained by Von Tschudi in Eastern Peru, in the same forest region where, further east, at Ega, I met with it in abundance. The elytra are sinuate-truncate at the apex, and it is only in the male that the outer angle of the truncature is produced into a spine; in the female both angles are acute. The thoracic tubercles are rather small, but stand out distinct from the sides of the thorax.

The *Ædilis griseofasciatus* of Serville (Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. iv. p. 33), a common South-Brazilian insect, belongs to the present genus, and there are doubtless many other tropical American species yet to be added to it\*.

Genus PALAME, nov. gen.

Body oblong, narrow; elytra clothed with short setæ. Head

- \* *Hylettus decorticans*, n. sp. Oblongus, subdepressus, griseo-fulvus, brunneo variegatus. Caput griseum. Antennæ rufescentes, articulis apice obscurioribus. Thorax inæqualis, griseo-fulvus, tuberculis lateralibus magnis conicis, mox pone medium sitis. Elytra oblonga, postice sensim attenuata (♂), apice oblique truncata, supra passim punctata, punctis basalibus granulis elevatis adjunctis, fulvo-grisea, utrinque maculis lateralibus tribus fuscis, prima elongata, obliqua, pone basin suturam fere attingente, secunda latiore pone medium, tertiaque interrupta prope apicem. Corpus subtus griseum. Pedes rufescentes, tibiis apice tarsisque nigricantibus. Long. 6 lin. ♂. Hab. Venezuela. Coll. Bakewell., Bates.



not much narrower than thorax or elytra. Antennæ moderate in length, setose both above and beneath. Thorax with lateral spines extremely small and placed near the hind angles. Elytra free from ridges and lateral keels. Terminal abdominal segment with the ventral plate in the males sharply notched; ovipositor in the female not prolonged, the apical segment being only a little longer than that of the male, with the ventral plate convex and truncated, and the angles of the truncature produced. Legs stout; fore and middle tarsi dilated and fringed with hairs in the male; coxæ and under surface of body also densely hairy in the same sex.

In many points (for example, the setose elytra and antennæ, shape of thorax, and style of coloration) the curious insect forming this genus shows a near degree of relationship with the *Sporeti*, especially with *S. seminalis*. It exhibits, however, an almost equally close approximation to the *Colobothea*, showing that, notwithstanding the great amount of apparent difference between the elongate *Colobothea* and short flattened *Leiopti*, from which the *Sporeti* differ little, the two extremes are in reality closely bound together by connecting links, and, notwithstanding the almost endless multiplication of specific forms, have not diverged widely from a common plan of structure. The genus *Palame* is readily distinguishable from all allied genera by the hairy coxæ and sterna of the male, and the absence of ovipositor in the female.

*Palame crassimanus*, n. sp.

*P. oblonga*, subcylindrica, nigro-olivacea, sericea: thorace vittis quinque cinereis: elytris late subsinuato-truncatis, plagis cinereis nigro maculatis. Long.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  lin. ♂ ♀.

Head black; forehead with three ashy lines, and outer orbits of the eyes ashy. Antennæ black, bases of joints paler, those of the fourth to the sixth joints ashy. Thorax convex, above silky black, with five ashy vittæ, the two lateral ones on each side, in some examples, being interrupted, and in others confluent. Elytra slightly narrowed from base to apex; apex broadly subsinuate-truncate, angles of the truncature obtuse, surface silky olive black, and with large ashy patches speckled with black; sides speckled with ashy tomentum: besides the setiferous punctures over the whole elytra, the basal part has a number of simple punctures. Body beneath ashy. Legs black, with ashy pile; tarsi and under surface of body naked in the female; in the male the fore and middle tarsi are dilated and fringed with hairs, and have fulvous brush-like palms, the coxæ and middle of the breast and abdomen being thickly clothed with brownish hairs.

Generally distributed throughout the Amazons region, on both sides of the river. It is found on slender branches of fallen trees in the forest. The terminal segment of the abdomen of the female is scarcely visible beyond the tips of the elytra.

Genus *TORONÆUS*, nov. gen.

Body oblong, somewhat convex. Head and thorax of nearly equal breadth, and much narrower than the elytra. Antennæ greatly elongated; joints long and slender, sparingly furnished with setæ both above and beneath. Thorax with a slight protuberance on the sides a little behind the middle, in place of the lateral spines. Elytra without setæ, and free from ridges and lateral carinæ. Terminal segment of the abdomen in the males with both dorsal and ventral plates more or less notched at the tip. Ovipositor of the females greatly elongated, and generally exerted beyond its sheath; tubular; dorsal plate of the terminal abdominal segment (constituting the sheath) slender and pointed, ventral deeply cleft at the apex. Legs moderately slender; thighs clavate; tarsi undilated and simple in both sexes; basal joint of posterior tarsi as long as, or longer than, the three succeeding taken together.

This genus is distinguished from all the preceding by the cleft or deeply notched apex of the terminal ventral segment in the females; in this it agrees with *Graphisurus* of Kirby\*, which, again, is connected by intermediate species with *Acanthocinus*, a group containing the well-known *A. ædilis*, or carpenter-beetle, an inhabitant of the wooded parts of our own island. Thus all the numerous genera of *Acanthocinitæ* are closely linked together; for species of *Nyssodrys* (e. g. *N. signifera*) exhibit to a slight extent the character of a cleft apex of the terminal ventral segment, and this genus leads on without any sharp line of demarcation to *Leiopus*,—showing that the European genera *Leiopus* and *Acanthocinus*, which appear to us so far asunder, are connected together by insensible gradations of form. The typical species of *Toronæus* (namely those which have no thoracic spines) are easily distinguishable from *Graphisurus*; but if the bounds of the genus be extended a little, so as to embrace a few

\* This genus comprehends the following North-American species:—

1. *G. fasciatus*, De Geer, Mém. v. p. 114, t. 14. f. 7.  
—, Kirby, Fauna Boreali-Americana, Ins. p. 169.  
? = *Lamia mixta*, Fabr. E. S. Suppl. 144. 26.
2. *G. obsoletus*, Oliv. Col. iv. p. 130, t. 13. f. 90.  
= *Astynomus levicollis*, Dj. Cat.
3. *G. pusillus*, Kirby, Fauna Bor.-Americana, p. 169.

*Acanthocinus atomarius* (F.), of Europe, is also probably a *Graphisurus*.

closely allied species which have small thoracic spines\*, the only difference between the two genera will be one of general form, the *Graphisuri* being much flattened, with comparatively short antennal joints, whilst the *Toronæi* have convex shapes and very slender antennæ.

1. *Toronæus figuratus*, n. sp.

*T. oblongus*, convexiusculus, nigro-castaneus, capite thoraceque vitta centrali ochracea: elytris litura humerali, macula magna communi ante medium antice et postice per suturam excurrente, fasciæque lata inflecta prope apicem cinereo-ochraceis. Long. 4-5 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head dark brown, sides of forehead and cheeks each with a yellowish streak, vertex with a broad central yellowish stripe. Antennæ slender, twice the length of the body in both sexes, reddish, tips of joints dusky, and bases of third to sixth joints whitish. Thorax not much broader than the head, and with a slight protuberance on each side about the middle, but no trace of spine or tubercle; above dark chestnut-colour, silky, sides and a central vitta continuous with that of the head yellowish. Scutellum ochreous. Elytra in both sexes very slightly narrowed to three-fourths of their length, then abruptly narrowed in a curved line to the apex, which is subsinuate-truncate; surface punctured, except near the apex, dark brownish chestnut ornamented with marks of a yellowish-ashy hue; there is a small spot on each side of the scutellum, an angulated streak under each shoulder, and a large common spot a little before the middle extending along the suture both towards the base and apex, and connected with an angulated streak which touches the side on each elytron; this patch has a small blackish speck in its middle over the suture: besides these marks, the apex has on each side a flexuous streak enclosing a tooth-shaped spot of the ground-colour of the elytron. Body beneath hoary white. Legs reddish, with ashy pile; apex of thighs, tibiæ, and tarsi black.

♂ Terminal abdominal segment feebly emarginated at the apex.

♀ Ovipositor greatly elongated and exerted beyond its sheath, apical dorsal plate of its sheath pointed, ventral deeply cleft.

I met with this elegantly marked insect only at Obydos, on the Guiana side of the Lower Amazons, where it was abundant, in March 1859. It has been found also in the interior of Cayenne by M. Bar, and exists in French collections under the names of *Eutrypanus figuratus* and *E. elegans*, the former of which I have adopted.

\* Such as *Eutrypanus tessellatus*, White, Cat. p. 372 (= *E. variegatus*, Dej. Cat.), and others, not found in the Amazons region.

2. *Toronæus suavis*, n. sp.

*T. oblongus*, convexiusculus, nigro-castaneus, capite thoraceque vitta centrali ochracea: elytris litura humerali, fascia obliqua pone medium, linea arcuata laterali prope apicem, suturaque postice cinereo-ochraceis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂ ♀.

Head dark brown, sides of forehead and cheeks each with a yellowish streak, vertex with a broad central yellowish stripe. Antennæ slender, reddish, tips of joints dusky, bases of third to sixth joints pale. Thorax not much broader than the head, and with a slight protuberance on each side about the middle, but no trace of spine or tubercle; above dark chestnut, silky, sides whitish, the middle traversed by a yellowish stripe continuous with that of the head. Scutellum ochreous. Elytra in both sexes gradually narrowed from base to apex, the latter sinuate-truncate; surface punctured, except towards the apex, dark brownish chestnut ornamented with yellowish-ashy marks; there is a small spot on each side of the scutellum, a patch beneath and a curved line above the shoulder, an oblique stripe beginning about the middle of each side, and extending to the suture, connected with a lighter streak on the disk, and, lastly, a distinct arcuated yellowish line on each side near the apex; the suture near the base and apex is also bordered with yellowish ashy. Body beneath hoary white, breast and base of abdomen on each side with dark oblique stripes: abdomen sometimes reddish. Legs reddish; apical halves of tibiæ and tarsi black; basal joints of tarsi ashy.

♂ Terminal abdominal segment with dorsal and ventral plates rather deeply notched.

♀ Ovipositor greatly elongated and exerted beyond its sheath, apical dorsal plate pointed, ventral deeply and narrowly cleft.

This pretty species, which differs from *T. figuratus* by the more tapering shape of its elytra, and by the markings on the surface of the wing-cases, was met with at various places on the southern side of the Lower Amazons, and on the banks of the Tapajos, but never in abundance.

3. *Toronæus perforator*, n. sp.

*T. oblongus*, convexiusculus, fuscus, nigro fulvo canoque variegatus: elytris apice cinereo marginatis et fasciatis; fœminæ stylo elongatissimo. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂ ♀.

Head velvety black, cheeks ashy, vertex with a short yellow line. Antennæ slender, more than twice the length of the body in both sexes, reddish testaceous, all the joints except the first and second with a pale ring at their bases. Thorax very little broader than the head, the sides in the middle with a slight

protuberance, surface dark brown, with blackish spots on the disk and fulvous spots on the sides, a curved ashy streak below the lateral protuberance. Scutellum black. Elytra oblong, not narrowed until near the apex, at which point they are suddenly narrowed to the tip, which is obliquely truncated; surface thickly punctured, except near the apex, dark purplish brown, sides with greyish marks, and disk spotted with black, sometimes varied also with obscure greyish and fulvous streaks and spots, a more distinct but short oblique pale line existing, in all examples, on each elytron a little before the middle near the suture; the apical margin, both sutural and external, has a neat ashy border, which, being joined to a præapical fascia of the same hue, encloses a transverse blackish spot. Body beneath clothed with silky grey pile. Legs more or less reddish, with ashy and black rings.

♂ Terminal abdominal segment with dorsal plate semicircularly notched at the tip, ventral with a shallower notch.

♀ Ovipositor greatly elongated, the sheath extending more than two lines beyond the tips of the elytra; dorsal plate finely pointed, ventral cleft at the tip.

A widely distributed insect in the Amazons region, being found on the banks of the Tapajos and near Ega on the Upper Amazons. The species has also been met with by M. Bar in the interior of French Guiana. Cayenne examples agree precisely with those found at Ega; but those brought from the Tapajos are much lighter in colour, and have many tawny spots on the upper surface of the thorax and elytra, which are wanting in those of other localities.

#### 4. *Toronaus terebrans*, n. sp.

*T. oblongus*, convexiusculus, fuscus: thorace antice maculis quatuor fulvis in serie transversa dispositis: elytris nigro griseoque nebulosis, medio macula communi cinerea, ante apicem linea transversa fulva. Long. 4 lin. ♂.

Head velvety black, cheeks ashy, vertex with a short ashy line. Antennæ reddish testaceous, bases of joints (except the basal two) pallid, apices dusky. Thorax very little broader than the head, the sides in the middle with a distinct conical protuberance; surface blackish, sides streaked with ashy, fore part with a transverse row of four distinct tawny spots, an obscure oblique line of the same hue extending from the base towards the disk on each side. Elytra oblong, not narrowed until near the apex, at which point they are suddenly narrowed to the tip, the latter obliquely truncated; surface thickly punctured, except near the apex, purplish brown, varied throughout with pale bluish grey and patches of a black colour, apical part clear brown (including

the margins), but crossed by a thin yellowish line from lateral margin to suture. Body beneath silky ashy. Legs reddish, ringed with grey and black.

♂ Terminal abdominal segment with dorsal plate semicircularly notched at the tip, ventral with a shallower notch.

Found only at S. Paulo, Upper Amazons.

5. *Toroneus virens*, n. sp.

*T. oblongus*, convexiusculus, fusco sericeus, viridi micans: elytris plaga magna ante medium cinerea, apicibus canis utrinque macula transversa fusca. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂ ♀.

Head sooty black, cheeks yellowish ashy. Antennæ reddish, bases of third to sixth joints pallid. Thorax very little broader than the head, the sides in the middle with a conical protuberance, surface dark brown, becoming green in certain lights; disk speckled with tawny ashy, sides ashy, with a brown streak. Elytra oblong, obliquely truncated, surface punctured, except at the apex; dark brown, with a large patch before the middle, and the apical region ashy, the apical spot enclosing a transverse curved blackish streak: the whole surface has a silky green lustre in certain lights. Body beneath ashy. Legs blackish, ringed with ashy.

♂ Terminal abdominal segment with both dorsal and ventral plates deeply notched.

♀ Ovipositor projecting one line and a half beyond the tips of the elytra; ventral plate deeply notched.

A common insect on branches of fallen trees in the forest, both on the Upper and Lower Amazons.

Genus CALLIPERO, nov. gen.

Body elongate, narrow; head and thorax of nearly equal width, and narrower than the elytra. Muzzle short, lower lobe of the eyes short, and narrower below than above. Thorax with a slight protuberance behind the middle, but free from lateral spines or tubercles. Elytra without lateral keels, clothed with short setæ. Sterna simple. Antennæ moderately elongated; third to seventh joints thickened (the seventh thicker than the rest), and densely clothed on their under surface with short setæ, besides the usual longer bristles which exist on all the joints (except the first) both above and beneath. Ovipositor of the female not exerted; terminal abdominal segment elongated and conical, with the dorsal plate pointed, and ventral truncated. Legs moderately elongated; thighs clavate; basal joint of posterior tarsi as long as the three following taken together.

This genus differs from all the genera of *Acanthocinitæ* known

to me by the shape and clothing of the third to the seventh joints of the antennæ. In shape of body and style of coloration the species composing it might easily be mistaken for Cerambycoid insects of the genus *Rhopalophora*.

*Callipero bella*, n. sp.

*C. elongata*, capite thoraceque chalybeis, azureo vittatis: elytris purpureis, sutura azurea, maculis duabus basalibus aurantiacis: corpore subtus azureo. Long. 5 lin. ♀.

Head steel-blue, forehead dusky, cheeks grey, a pale blue vitta extending from the middle of the front to the occiput. Antennæ black. Thorax steel-blue, a narrow central vitta, and on each side a broad lateral one, pale blue. Elytra elongated, broader than the thorax, tapering to the apex, and broadly truncated; surface in the middle with three faint, smoothed, raised lines, thickly punctured towards the base, and covered with finer punctures, each emitting a longish, erect, black bristle; dark blue, changing to purple, suture and apical margin bordered with light cobalt-blue; base of each elytron with a large orange-coloured spot. Body beneath pale blue. Legs black, with grey pile.

I met with one example only of this most charming species, at S. Paulo on the Upper Amazons, where it was found sunning itself on a leaf on the banks of one of the brooks which run through the virgin forest.

GENUS COBELURA, Erichson.

Erichson, *Conspectus Ins. Colcop. Peruana*, p. 149.

The founder of this genus likened it to *Colobotheca*, mentioning as the only characters which distinguish it the depressed body and tumid mesosternum. *Cobelura*, however, differs from all the genera of the group *Colobothecinae* in wanting the acute prominent shoulders and sharp lateral carinae of the elytra which are characteristic of the group. The genus is more nearly allied to *Nyssodrys* and *Hylettus*, differing from both chiefly in the elongate-elliptical shape of the body (which assimilates the species to the *Colobothecæ*), unarmed sides of the thorax, tumid mesosternum, and small size of the lower lobe of the eyes. The only species described by Erichson is the *C. lorigera*, inhabiting the forest region of Eastern Peru, which differs greatly from the following in colours and markings.

*Cobelura proliza*, n. sp.

*C. elongata*, subdepressa, postice paulo attenuata, olivaceo-grisea: thorace vitta lata mediana fusca, nigro marginata: elytris maculis

irregularibus discoidalibus alteraque laterali majore triangulari ante apicem fuscis, leviter tricotatis. Long.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂.

Head clothed with tawny pile. Antennæ reddish, bases of the joints pallid or ashy, apices dusky. Thorax much broader than the head, and much narrower than the elytra, convex and rounded on the sides, the broadest part being the middle; surface olivaceous or tawny ashy, the middle occupied by a broad dusky vitta bordered by black lines; there is also a dusky vitta on each side below the lateral dilatation. Elytra elongated and rather depressed; shoulders prominent, but obtuse; apex obliquely sinuate-truncate, with both angles of the truncature produced (the external one most so), sides destitute of carinæ; surface of each with three smooth costæ, the innermost only strongly pronounced, covered with minute punctures, each bearing a short bristle; dull greenish ashy, with small dark-brown specks and a larger triangular dark-brown spot on the sides near the apex. Body beneath obscure tawny; middle of breast and abdomen, and terminal segment of the latter, blackish. Legs greenish tawny; tibiæ and tarsi ringed with black. Mesosternum with a very large rounded tubercle.

♂ Terminal abdominal segment with both ventral and dorsal plates deeply notched.

I met with a few examples only of this species in the dry woods near Santarem, at the mouth of the Tapajos.

#### Genus XYLERGATES, nov. gen.

Body oblong, robust. Antennæ stout, moderately elongated, sparingly furnished with short bristles beneath. Thorax tubercular on the disk; lateral tubercles large and placed near the middle of the sides. Elytra much broader than the thorax, their deflexed sides broad and vertical, but not separated from the dorsal surface by smooth keels; surface costate and roughened by small tubercles surmounted by short bristles; apices truncated. Sterna narrow. Terminal abdominal segment in the males with dorsal and ventral plates notched. Ovipositor of the females moderately elongated, conico-tubular; dorsal plate obtuse, ventral truncated. Legs stout; thighs thickly clavate; fore and middle tarsi dilated in the males; first joint of the hind tarsi about equal to the two following taken together.

The robust forms and tubercular thoraces of the species composing this genus give them a strong general resemblance to the *Acanthoderes*; they are distinguished, however, by the elongate gradually thickened basal joint of the antennæ, the closure of the anterior acetabular sutures, the ovipositor of the females, and other characters. The genus is very closely related to



*Eutrypanus*, no constant mark of difference existing other than the absence of smooth lateral keels proceeding from the shoulders of the elytra. From *Acanthocinus* it is distinguished by the high vertical sides of the wing-cases, the tuberculose surface of the body, and the dilated anterior and middle tarsi of the males.

*Xylergates lacteus*, n. sp.

*X. oblongus*, supra planiusculus, postice sensim attenuatus, brunneo sericeus : elytris strigis curvatis lacteis plagas griseas includentibus, apice sinuato-truncatis, angulis exterioribus productis. Long.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ –7 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head tawny brown. Antennæ ringed with grey and black. Thorax with large obtusely conical lateral tubercles near the middle of the sides, and with two obtuse tubercles on the fore part of the disk, besides three other smaller ones on the posterior part; surface purplish brown, silky, sides below the tubercles ashy. Elytra broad and straight at the base, thence gradually narrowed to the apex, which is somewhat broadly sinuate-truncate, the external angles of the truncature produced; deflexed sides (towards the base) thickly granulate-punctate; surface with numerous small punctures towards the base, and with four or five interrupted rows of acute blackish tubercles surmounted by short bristles, the middle ones lying along the faint dorsal carinæ; the colour is silky purplish brown, with (on each elytron) a curved milk-white streak from the shoulders to near the apex bending towards the suture, and two obliquely transverse similar streaks near the apex, all enclosing patches of a light-grey colour and shorter milk-white streaks, the anterior curved lateral lines being connected across the suture by a thin straight line of the same hue. Body beneath tawny ashy. Legs grey, with dusky rings.

♂ Middle of breast and coxæ thickly clothed with brown pubescence. Terminal abdominal segment with ventral and dorsal plates deeply notched, the angles of the ventral notch acute, of the dorsal obtuse. Fore and middle tarsi dilated and fringed with hairs.

♀ Breast, coxæ, and tarsi simple and naked. Ovipositor projecting the length of a line beyond the tips of the elytra; dorsal plate broad and obtuse at the tip.

This elegant and rare species occurred only at Ega and S. Paulo, Upper Amazons. It has since been found also in the interior of French Guiana by M. Bar\*.

\* The following common South-Brazilian insect belongs to the genus *Xylergates*:—

*Xylergates asper*, n. sp. Oblongus, supra convexiusculus, postice rotundatim attenuatus, cinereo-fulvus, sericeo-brunneo plagiatus. Caput

Group *Colobotheinae*.Genus *EUTRYPANUS* (Dej. Cat.), Thomson.

Thomson, Classif. des Cérambyc. p. 13.

Char. emend. Body oblong or subelongate, above somewhat plane. Thorax with stout lateral spines or tubercles placed near the middle of the sides, above tubercled or convex. Elytra much broader than the thorax, their deflexed sides broad and vertical, and separated from the dorsal surface by a sharp keel proceeding from the shoulder; surface furnished with setæ, apices truncated. Prosternum narrow; mesosternum broad, nearly square. Terminal abdominal segment in the males more or less notched at the tip. Ovipositor of the females short, projecting but slightly beyond the tips of the elytra, and subconical in form. Legs stout; thighs strongly clavate; fore and middle tarsi of the males slightly dilated; basal joint of posterior tarsi longer than the two following taken together.

The species selected by M. Thomson as the type of this genus is the *E. nitidus* of White (Cat. Long. Col. Brit. Mus. p. 371, pl. 9. fig. 4), which he has redescribed in the 'Classification des Cérambycides' under the name of *E. Venezuelensis*. A considerable number of species will be found to associate with *E. nitidus*, the principal generic feature of which (omitted in M. Thomson's definition) is the sharp lateral keels proceeding from the shoulders of the elytra. This distinguishes the *Eutrypani* well from *Xylergates*, to which some of the species (e. g. *E. ellipticus* of Germar) are otherwise closely related. There is not, however, any positive character whereby to distinguish *Eutrypanus* from *Colobothea*; for some species, by their elongated shapes, might almost be mistaken for *Colobothea*, and the aberrant forms of the latter genus have lateral thoracic tubercles and fore tarsi in the males not differing from those of the intermediate legs, as in the *Eutrypani*. The best distinguishing character is probably this:—in *Eutrypanus* the lateral outlines of the head and thorax are not continuous, and therefore the

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sordide fulvo-cinereum. Antennæ robustæ, breviusculæ, cinereæ, articulis apice fuliginosis. Thorax supra inæqualis, trituberculatus, fulvo-cinereus, disco plaga obscura brunnea, tuberculis lateralibus magnis acutis. Elytra oblonga, postice (♂ ♀) rotundato-attenuata, breviter oblique truncata, supra punctata, utrinque quadricostata, costis ante apicem abbreviatis, tubercula nigra hispida gerentibus; fulvo-cinerea, plaga indistincta scutellari alterisque duabus apud medium lateralibus angulatis sericeo-brunneis. Corpus subtus fulvo-cinereum. Pedes cinerei, fusco annulati. Maris pectore nudo, segmento ultimo abdominali fortiter inciso, tarsis anticis intermediisque dilatatis, nec ciliatis. Fœminæ stylo modice elongato, segmento ultimo dorsali subacuto. *Hab.* in Brasilia meridionali.

fore part of the body has not that conical form which gives so peculiar a facies to the *Colobothææ*. A less trenchant point of difference is presented by the elytra, which in the great majority of the *Colobothææ* are nearly straight to the apex, but in *Eutrypanus* are curvilinearly attenuated before the apex.

1. *Eutrypanus nobilis*, n. sp.

*E. oblongus*, robustus, brunneus: thoracis lateribus late ochraceo vittatis: elytris maculis trilobis duabus communibus ochraceis, una apud medium suturali, altera majore subapicali: spinis thoracicis acutis, retrorsum spectantibus. Long. 7 lin. ♂.

Head dusky, with scant tawny pile. Antennæ twice the length of the body (♂), brown, tips of all the joints blackish, bases pallid. Thorax widened from the front to the tips of the thoracic spines, which are large, acute, and oblique, and placed behind the middle of the sides; surface convex, slightly uneven, dark brown, with a broad ochreous vitta on each side margined with black. Elytra broad at the base, gradually narrowed to near the apex, thence more abruptly narrowed; apex transversely sinuate-truncate, both angles equally and moderately produced; lateral carina extending beyond the middle of the elytra, acute, but not smooth; whole surface thickly punctured, punctures setiferous, colour dark brown mixed with tawny; over the suture near the middle is a trilobed ochreous spot, and near the apex over the suture is a much broader but similar spot, the two connected by an ochreous sutural line. Body beneath tawny ashy. Legs moderately long; thighs abruptly and strongly clavate, dusky, with ashy pile; two basal joints of the tarsi grey.

♂ Terminal abdominal segment with dorsal and ventral plates very slightly emarginated. Fore and middle tarsi broader than those of the hind legs.

Obydos, on the Guiana side of the Lower Amazons; rare.

2. *Eutrypanus assula*, n. sp.

*E. oblongus*, brunneus: thorace nigro vittato, elytris nigro cinereo-que strigosis: spinis thoracicis brevibus, conicis, pone medium sitis: elytris breviter oblique truncatis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♀.

Head brown, vertex with two black spots. Antennæ dull reddish, bases of joints greyish. Thorax with small and conical lateral tubercles placed a little behind the middle, disk uneven, brown, the middle part with two black vittæ, the sides above the tubercles each with two short black lines, below the tubercle a broad black streak. Elytra moderately broad and convex, curvilinearly narrowed from near the base to the apex, the latter briefly and obliquely truncated; lateral carinæ moderately acute and smooth, and reaching beyond the middle of the elytra;

surface and sides scantily punctured towards the base, brown, with many black and ill-defined longitudinal streaks; besides a broad indistinct ashy streak beginning at the shoulder, bending towards the suture, and then continuing, parallel to the suture, to the apex; the mode of coloration gives to the insect a striking resemblance to a small chip of bark. Body beneath dusky, with scant ashy pile. Legs reddish, ringed with ashy.

♀ Ovipositor projecting very slightly beyond the tips of the elytra; dorsal plate obtusely rounded at the tip, ventral truncated.

Banks of the Cuparí, a branch of the river Tapajos.

### 3. *Eutrypanus incertus*, n. sp.

*E. elongatus*, subangustatus, fulvo-griseus, nigro vittatus et maculatus: spinis thoracicis parvis, conicis, pone medium sitis: elytris postice attenuatis, apice breviter truncatis, nec dentatis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ –6 lin. ♂.

Head blackish, orbits of eyes fulvous. Antennæ black or dull red, third to sixth joints, ringed at the base with grey. Thorax not much broader than the head; lateral tubercles small, placed a little behind the middle; disk slightly uneven, ashy tawny, with six black vittæ, the two outermost of which are below the lateral tubercles. Elytra elongate, gradually narrowed to near the apex, thence more abruptly narrowed, apex briefly and obtusely truncated; lateral carinæ sharp and smooth, surface faintly punctured towards the base, and covered besides with minute setiferous punctures, clothed with tawny pile, much spotted and patched with black, the apical region on each elytron being occupied by a large clear black spot margined with ashy. Body beneath ashy tawny. Legs blackish, with scant tawny clothing; tibiæ ringed with ashy; tarsi with the two basal joints grey.

♂ Coxæ and breast densely hairy, as also (in well-developed examples) the middle of the abdomen. Terminal abdominal segment with ventral plate sharply notched, dorsal moderately so. Fore and middle tarsi dilated and fringed with hairs.

Also found on the banks of the Cuparí. M. Bar has since met with it in the interior of French Guiana. The species, although having an elongated form of body like the *Colobothea*, does not offer the peculiar facies of that genus, owing to the different shape of the apex of the elytra.

### GENUS CARTERICA, Pascoe.

Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. iv. (1858) p. 250.

With this genus commence the more elongated and narrow forms which distinguish the typical *Colobotheinæ*. The elytra

are nearly parallelogrammic, especially in the male sex; in the females slightly dilated a little before the apex. The head is somewhat narrow, and the bases of the antennæ rise from distinct antenniferous tubercles. The antennæ are greatly elongated, and, from the third joint, very slender—the basal joint being longer than the third, and thickened from the base to near the apex. The prothorax is rather short, much narrower at the base than the elytra, and its widest part is at some distance from the base, where it forms, on each side, an obtuse prominence. The humeral angles of the elytra are prominent, and a distinct, but not polished, ridge proceeds from them towards the apex; the surface of the elytra is ribbed, and the apex is truncate, with the outer angle alone prominent and dentiform. The sternums are narrow and plane. The abdomen is slender and tapering, and the terminal segment elongated, especially in the female. In *C. cinctipennis* the ventral plate of the female is subtubular and truncated at the apex, the dorsal obtusely rounded: in the male the dorsal plate is notched at the apex; in *C. cincticornis* the apical segment is shorter and obtuse at the apex. The legs are slender, the basal joint of the tarsi much elongated: the fore tarsi are simple in both sexes.

### 1. *Carterica cinctipennis*, Pascoe.

*Carterica cinctipennis*, Pasc. Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond. iv. 1858, p. 250.

*C. colobothoides*, Thomson, Classif. des Cérambycides, p. 19 (1860), sec. Chevrolat, Journ. Ent. i. 188.

*C. ochraceo-fulva*, vertice vittis duabus, thorace vitta lata mediana alteraque angustiorie lateral usque ad oculos extensa, pectoris lateribus, femoribus tarsisque apice, tibiis et antennis nigris, his articulis intermediis basi piceis: elytris nigris, utrinque tricostatis macula humerali margineque fulvis, pone medium fascia testacea ad suturam interrupta. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ –6 lin. ♂ ♀.

Mr. Pascoe described this as a new species, believing it, after careful examination, to be distinct from the *S. mucronata* of Olivier, a species closely resembling it; but Prof. Gerstaecker, in the Berlin 'Bericht' for 1858 (p. 117), believes the two to be the same, "the description of Olivier being much more indicative than his figure." It is a generally distributed insect throughout the Amazons region. I did not find it on timber, but on the leaves of trees in the forest.

### 2. *Carterica cincticornis*, n. sp.

*C. minor*, modice elongata, depressa, setosa, nigra; capite (occipite excepto), vitta lata laterali thoracis, macula parva humerali femorumque basi fulvo-testaceis; antennarum articulo quarto late testaceo annulato, primo infra ciliato; elytris pone medium paulo

ampliatis, apices versus leviter attenuatis, supra grosse punctatis, bicostatis. Long. 2-3 lin. ♂.

Head short, forehead convex, tawny testaceous; antenniferous tubercles and two broad stripes behind them, united on the occiput, black. Antennæ twice the length of the body, black, the fourth joint, with the exception of the apex, pale testaceous; clothed with short setæ, the basal joint furnished beneath with a fringe of long hairs. Thorax scarcely convex, lateral prominences placed at a short distance from the base; black, with a silky fulvous vitta on each side. Elytra depressed, shoulders obtuse, lateral carina proceeding thence prominent, but not visible from above, slightly dilated from the middle to near the apex, then more suddenly attenuated, apex sinuate-truncate with the sutural angle rounded and external angle produced into a stout tooth; surface clothed with erect brown setæ, coarsely punctured, except near the apex, and traversed by two faintly elevated costæ, both of which disappear before reaching the apex. Prosternum reduced to a very narrow thread; mesosternum also extremely narrow. Abdomen blackish, clothed with grey pile. Legs moderately slender, basal joint of the posterior tarsi a little longer than the remaining joints taken together; black; coxæ and basal halves of the thighs tawny testaceous.

Eggs, rare. I met with two examples only of this pretty little species: its habits are probably very similar to those of *C. cinctipennis*, it being found only on the leaves of trees in the shades of the forest. The depressed body, somewhat dilated elytra, and fringed basal joint of the antennæ are so many points of approximation to the genus *Sparna* of Thomson (*Systema Cerambycidae*, Liège, 1864, p. 30), the species of which resemble the dilated forms of the family Lycidæ.

### Genus COLOBOTHEA, Serville.

Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1835, p. 69.

The typical forms of this genus are well known to all who occupy themselves with the study of exotic Coleoptera. They are known by their elongate, narrow, and compressed form of body—the vertical, deflexed sides of the elytra being separated from the dorsal surface by an elevated line, which proceeds from the ridge formed by the shoulders, and disappears before reaching the apex. The elongated basal joint of the antennæ has the same outline as in the great body of the *Acanthocinittæ* previously described. The anterior coxæ are somewhat globular, and the acetabular suture is quite closed; both pro- and meso-sterna are plane, the former being very narrow and the latter subquadrate, narrowed behind. The apical segment of the abdomen is not

prolonged into an ovipositor in the female; it varies so much in form in the two sexes, especially as to the outline of the apices of the ventral and dorsal plates, that it affords no constant characters for the formation of groups within the genus. The males are larger and more robust than the females, the anterior legs also being longer and stouter, and having dilated and fringed tarsi. In these typical forms the body is somewhat depressed above, with a very gradual and slight slope posteriorly; with this the elytra are narrowed nearly in a uniform degree from base to apex, and the thorax is widest at its hind angles, with a gradual attenuation from its base to its apex.

These characters, however, do not hold together so as to form a well-defined genus. Some species, which in all other respects are true *Colobothea*, recede from the typical forms in the shape of the thorax. Thus *C. Schmidtii* has a thorax approximating to that of some members of the *Leipodine* group, having a lateral tubercle towards the hind angles; and *C. lineola* presents a thorax of nearly the same form as *Edopeza*, *Trypanidius*, and the allied genera. The dilatation of the male tarsi also fades away from species to species, and some of these aberrant forms have the elytra less depressed and more narrowed near their apices than in the more typical *Colobothea*. Notwithstanding this diversity, I have failed in my attempts to divide the genus. One of the aberrant forms constitutes the genus *Priscilla* of Thomson (*Systema Ceramb.* p. 30). It is much less elongate and more convex than the true *Colobothea*; and the shoulders of the elytra form a larger and more elevated ridge; I have not ventured, however, to separate it from the rest whilst many other species equally entitled to form distinct genera remain in the genus.

§ I. Fore tarsi not more dilated in the male than in the female. Thorax narrowed at the base, and tumid or tuberculated behind the middle on each side.

#### 1. *Colobothea lignicolor*.

*C. modice elongata, brunnea cinereo nigroque variegata, corticis fragmentum simulans; elytris apices versus subito attenuatis, apicibus minus late sinuato-truncatis utrinque bispinosis, dorso costatis. Long. 6 lin. ♀.*

Head clothed with tawny-brown pile. Antennæ twice the length of the body (♀), brown, bases of the joints pale ashy, basal joint ringed with ashy. Thorax widened from the front to the lateral tubercles, which are short and acute, then strongly attenuated and incurved to the base; surface convex, varied with light and dark brown, and with two black vittæ each interrupted in the middle; side, below the tubercle, black, shiny. Elytra short

for this genus, broad at the base, gradually attenuated to near the apex, thence suddenly attenuated, making the truncated apex narrow; sutural spine short, external one elongated; shoulders advanced and rounded, lateral carina strongly pronounced and polished, deflexed sides coarsely punctured and with a smooth carina; surface longitudinally convex, setose, and punctured; two short, rugose, slightly elevated carinae near the base, and one longer and smoother along the disk; the colour is brown varied with ashy, near the scutellum is a dull blackish patch, and behind the middle is an oblique black streak; the anterior part of the disk is ashy, and there is a triangular ashy spot near the apex. Body beneath black, with grey pile; a row of ashy spots on each side the abdomen. Legs shining pitchy red, spotted with grey.

♀ Terminal ventral segment broadly and triangularly excised, angles prolonged into acute spines. Dorsal segment broadly truncated.

On a bough of a dead tree, forest, Ega. There is a closely allied and similarly coloured species found at Cayenne\*.

## 2. *Colobothea velutina*, n. sp.

♂ *elongata*, parallela, convexa, antice et postice declivis, thorace velutino-nigro vitta laterali fulva; elytris griseis fulvo nigroque maculatis, regione scutellari, maculis lateralibus duabus undulatis plagaque quadrata apicali purpureo-nigris carneo-fulvo cinctis. Long. 6-7 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head brown, a fine central line on the vertex and a broad stripe down each cheek tawny ashy. Antennae one-third longer than the body, black (dark red towards the base), the fourth joint with a grey, the sixth with a white ring. Thorax with a distinct tubercle standing out from each side at a short distance from the base, scarcely narrowed behind the tubercle, hind angles slightly prominent; surface velvety purplish black, with a tawny-

\* *Colobothea ligneola*. Parum elongata, angustata, brunnea, cinereo nigroque varia, corticis fragmento simillima. Caput piceo-fuscum. Antennae piceae, articulis basi cinereis. Thorax cinereo-fuscus, vittis duabus nigris, lateribus nigris politis; convexus, prope basin sinuato-attenuatus, tuberculis lateralibus obtusis. Elytra brevia angustata, apices versus citius attenuata, apicibus sinuato-truncatis angulis suturalibus distinctis exterioribus productis; supra grosse punctata, prope basin et disco breviter costata, brunneo cinereoque varia, vitta brevi suturali maculaque discoidali (lineola cinerea divisa) saturatioribus. Corpus subtile nigrum politum, cinereo varium, abdomine lateraler cinereo maculato: pedibus piceo-rufis, griseo maculatis. Foeminae segmento ultimo ventrali attenuato, apice sinuato-truncato bispinoso; dorsali apice rotundato, medio unidentato. Long. 3½ lin. ♀. Hab. in Cayenna, a Dom. Bar lecto.



ashy stripe on each side having a blackish line in its middle, sides below this with a shining black stripe. Elytra moderately elongate, and scarcely tapering from their base to near their apex, whence they are distinctly narrowed to the apex, the latter broadly truncated, the sutural angle of the truncature scarcely distinct, outer angle produced into a longish and acute tooth; the surface is convex, setose, and moderately punctured, partly in rows; the colour is grey sprinkled with blackish spots, and ornamented with large purplish-black patches—namely, one semi-circular, over the scutellum, a second angular, on the side near the base, a third of zigzag outline, beyond the middle, and a fourth quadrate, close to the apex; all these spots are margined with pinkish tawny, but the apex is narrowly edged with grey. Body beneath tawny; abdomen grey in the middle and spotted with black on the sides, the apical segment shining black with two basal greyish spots. Legs black, with grey and tawny-grey rings; fore tarsi simple in both sexes, but the legs of the male are visibly stouter than those of the female.

♂ ♀. Terminal ventral segment sinuate-truncate, angles produced into short and not very acute spines; dorsal segment obtuse. The whole segment is much longer in the female than in the male.

Common on felled trees in the forest throughout the Amazons region. Also taken at Cayenne. An allied but quite distinct species is found in Venezuela\*.

### 3. *Colobothrea decemmaculata*, n. sp.

*C. elongata*, angustata, postice flexuoso-attenuata, carneo-cinerea maculis oblongis lateralibus nigro-velutinis lacte ornata: thorace utrinque paulo ante basin tumido, deinde paulo constricto; pedibus rufis, griseo annulatis. Long. 5–6½ lin. ♂ ♀.

Head reddish, cheeks and vertex each with a pinkish-ashy

\* *Colobothrea maculicollis* (Chevrol. MS. sec. Dom. Deyrolle). Elongata, parallela, modice convexa. Caput sordide cinereum. Antennae vix corpore longiores (♀?), fuscae, articulis 4<sup>to</sup> 6<sup>to</sup> 8<sup>vo</sup> et 9<sup>o</sup> cinereo annulatis. Thorax paulo ante basin tuberculo majore conico armatus, sordide cinereus (lateralibus inclusis), medio dorsi macula oblonga velutino-purpurea ornato. Scutellum velutino-purpureum, medio macula parva cinerea. Elytra imprimis paulo, apices versus citius attenuata, flexuoso-truncata, angulis suturalibus nullis, exterioribus spinosis; supra punctata; grisea, fusco maculata, utrinque maculis majoribus velutino-purpureis tribus ornata, prima parva laterali ante medium, secunda magna triloba pone medium, tertia obliqua valde angulata ante apicem, totis carneo-fulvo partim marginatis. Corpus subtus fulvo tomentosum, abdomine nigro lateralibus fulvo maculatis. Pedes nigri, fulvo annulati. Fœminæ (?) segmento ultimo ventrali truncato angulis vix productis, dorsali obtuso. Long. 5½ lin. *Hab.* Venezuela. *Coll.* Bates.

stripe. Antennæ one-fourth longer than the body, dark red, becoming blacker towards the apices and greyish at the bases of the joints. Thorax widened from the front to a short distance from the base, where it is tumid on each side and after that constricted; surface pinkish ashy (the tomentum very compact), each side occupied by a broad velvety-black vitta, below this is a pinkish-ashy stripe succeeded by another black one. Scutellum pinkish tawny. Elytra elongated and tapering from base to apex, but appearing to have a flexuous outline, from the great prominence, after the middle, of a raised line which runs along the deflexed sides very near to the extreme margin; apex obliquely sinuate-truncate, sutural angles prominent, external angles produced into a long spine; the lateral carina proceeding from the prominent shoulders runs in a strongly flexuous course to near the apex; surface punctured, pinkish grey, and ornamented, on each elytron, with four rich velvety-black spots, namely, one triangular in the middle of the base, a second long and oblique, stretching from under the shoulder to the disk of the elytron, a third, angulated, behind the middle, and a fifth, oblique, near the apex, all margined with pinkish tomentum. Body beneath blackish, clothed with grey pile; breast red. Legs red, ringed with grey; fore tarsi simple in both sexes.

♂ Terminal ventral segment with a broad triangular excision, angles acute; dorsal segment obtuse, narrowly notched in the middle.

♀ Terminal ventral segment with a deep semioval excision, angles acute but not produced; dorsal segment with a broad notch in the middle.

This extremely beautiful species was rare. I met with it only at Obydos and on the banks of the Tapajos. It is found in Cayenne, and I have adopted the MS. name under which it exists in some collections in Paris.

#### 4. *Colobothea flavomaculata*, n. sp.

*C. parva*, angustata, postice attenuata, purpureo-nigra; capite lineis tribus, thorace lineolis transversis lateralibus alteraque dorsali, elytris maculis sex apiceque sulphureis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head black, front with three sulphur-yellow lines, the middle one extending to the occiput; cheeks with a yellow line behind the eyes. Antennæ twice the length of the body in both sexes, pitchy black, bases of the fourth and sixth joints with pale grey rings. Thorax rather small, tumid on the sides in the middle, constricted near the base; purplish black, the sides each with three transverse sulphur-coloured lines, one along the front margin extending to the upper surface, and two shorter, near the hind margin; there is also a short line above, in the middle

of the fore margin, and a round spot in the middle, near the hind margin. Scutellum purplish. Elytra prominent at the shoulders, then gradually attenuated to near the apex, afterwards more quickly narrowed, apex truncated in a straight line, sutural angle simple, external angle produced into a short and acute tooth; surface clothed with strong erect bristles, each proceeding from a puncture, dark purplish, with a silky gloss; a small oblong spot on each side near the scutellum, and two larger, rounded, on the disk (one before, the other after, the middle) and a transverse spot at the apex sulphur-yellow. Body beneath blackish, clothed with grey pile and with an oblique stripe on each side of the breast, and a row of linear spots on each side of the abdomen, densely ashy tomentose. Legs pitchy red, ringed with ashy; fore tarsi simple in both sexes.

♂ Terminal abdominal segment moderately short, depressed, slightly narrowed towards the apex; both dorsal and ventral plates truncated and slightly emarginated.

♀ Terminal abdominal segment greatly elongated, tubular; ventral plate simply truncated, dorsal lanceolate, longer than the ventral.

This very beautiful little species occurred sparingly at Ega, on slender branches of trees in the forest\*.

### 5. *Colobothea luctuosa*, Pascoe.

*Colobothea luctuosa*, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. v., n. s. i. 42.

“*C. nigra*; capite vittis tribus, prothorace quinque, elytris singulis duabus, una humerali altera medio-suturali, ochraceis, his fascia apicali, macula tertia terminali, antennarum articulis quarto sextoque basi, albis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin. Pará.” Pascoe, *loc. cit.* ♂ ♀.

This elegant species is readily distinguishable from all others that I have seen, by its peculiar colouring. The thorax is tumid on the sides behind the middle, and constricted between that point and the base. The elytra are gradually attenuated from

\* To this section of the genus belongs the following:—

*Colobothea biguttata*, n. sp. Parum elongata, convexa, postice a medio elytrorum declivis, grisea. Caput obscure griseum. Antennae piceae, articulis basi griseis. Thorax lateribus longe ante basin tuberculatis, deinde angustatus, griseus, dorso fulvo quadrimaculatus. Elytra basi lata, humeris paulo obliquis, imprimis sensim, apices versus citius angustata, apicibus truncatis, angulis suturalibus obtusis exterioribus breviter spinosis; supra punctata, haud setosa, grisea, maculis rotundatis fulvis et altera pone medium majore et discoidali nigra ornata. Pedes rufescentes, tibiis tarsisque nigricantibus, his articulo primo griseo. Maris (?) segmento ultimo abdominali simplici obtuso. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂ (?). Hab. in Brasilia, a Dom. Jekel sub nomine *C. biguttata* Dej. missa.

base to apex, and the latter is rather obliquely truncated, with the external angle alone produced into a spine. The scutellum is black, with a yellow spot at its tip. The apex of the elytra is ashy white, and there is also a white dot on the disk not far from the apex. Besides the yellow line on each extending from the base to the middle and the sutural streak, there is also a yellow dot near the suture, a short distance behind the scutellum. The white ring at the base of the sixth antennal joint is obsolete in the female. The body beneath is clothed with grey pile, and has an ochreous-ashy streak of denser pile on each side. The terminal antennal joints are much longer in the male than in the female, and there is but little sexual difference in the form of the terminal abdominal segment.

I met with the species at Ega on the Upper Amazons, and not at Pará, as erroneously recorded by Mr. Pascoc.

6. *Colobothea dioptica*, n. sp.

*C. brevis*, lata, convexa, brunnea, supra nullomodo setosa, thorace prope basin utrinque tuberculo acuto, deinde subiter angustato; elytris pone medium macula rotundata atro-velutina flavo cincta. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂ ♀.

Head black, vertex grey. Antennæ pitchy, bases of the middle joints slightly grey. Thorax widened from the front to near the hind margins, and each side forming at that point an acute prominence, after which it is suddenly narrowed to the base; surface brown, varied with indistinct lighter brown marks. Scutellum dark brown, with a central tawny-ashy spot. Elytra short, broad, and convex, shoulders forming a short and very prominent ridge, the lateral carina proceeding thence being scarcely elevated, and disappearing before the middle of the elytron; apex truncated in a slightly flexuous line, sutural angles rounded off, external angles produced into a short and broad tooth: surface free from setæ, brown, speckled with light tawny brown, and each elytron having, behind the middle, a large round velvety-black spot encircled with yellow. Body beneath black, clothed with grey pile; sides of abdomen spotted with grey; terminal segment shining black. Legs black or reddish, ringed with grey. Fore tarsi simple in both sexes.

♂. Terminal ventral segment deeply notched; dorsal broad and obtuse.

♀. Terminal ventral segment simply truncated; dorsal tapering and obtuse.

On slender dead twigs in the forest; Pará and banks of the Tapajos. Rare.

This species seems to resemble much in colours and shape

*Priscilla hypsiomoides*, Thoms. (Systema Ceramb. p. 31); but the character he gives, "brunneo-setosa," does not at all suit, as our insect is one of the few *Colobothea*-forms which are destitute of setæ on the surface of the body.

§ II. Fore tarsi dilated and ciliated in the male.

a. Thorax tumid on each side behind the middle, or furnished with a tubercle: narrowed at the base.

7. *Colobothea pictilis*, n. sp.

C. elongata, postice modice angustata, grisea; thorace pone medium acute tuberculato, vitta latiore dorsali altera laterali lineolisque duabus utrinque intermediis nigris; elytris apice utrinque bidentatis, fulvo maculatis, fasciis duabus interruptis nigris. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂ ♀.

Head dusky grey, vertex with two ashy lines, diverging on the occiput. Antennæ black, bases of the joints grey. Thorax widest a little behind the middle, where a conical projection is formed on each side, behind constricted: surface grey, with a central vitta (unequal in width) and a lateral stripe, below the tubercles, black; there are also on each side of the upper surface two fine black lines, sometimes partially united. Scutellum black, with a central ashy spot. Elytra moderately elongated and attenuated, apex sinuate-truncate, sutural angles produced into a short tooth, external ones into an elongate spine; surface grey, sprinkled with tawny patchy spots; each elytron has besides two short angulated lateral fasciæ of a black colour, and more or less distinct indications of a third near the apex. Body beneath clothed with ashy tomentum; abdomen of the female spotted with black. Legs black, ringed with grey: fore tarsi moderately dilated and fringed in both sexes.

♂. Apical ventral segment greatly distorted, its surface forming an angular elevation with an elevated ridge on each side: the concavity thus formed shining black; the dorsal segment is notched in the middle. The middle segments of the abdomen are greatly contracted in the middle.

♀. Apical ventral segment with its terminal angles produced into long spines; dorsal segment broadly notched.

Pará, on branches of dead trees; rare.

8. *Colobothea pulchella*, n. sp.

C. parva, postice sensim attenuata, carneo-grisea; thorace pone medium prominulo angulato, deinde constricto, vitta dorsali (medio constricta) altera laterali lineolisque duabus utrinque intermediis nigris; elytris utrinque apice bidentatis, carneo maculatis, humeris,

fasciis duabus interruptis lituraque subapicali nigris. Long. 4 lin. ♂.

Head pinkish grey, occiput with two stripes and a posterior spot black. Antennæ pitchy black; bases of joints grey, those of sixth, eighth, and tenth joints whiter. Thorax widened behind the middle, and forming there an acute prominence, constricted behind. Surface pinkish grey, with a dorsal vitta (constricted behind the middle), a lateral stripe, and two fine lines on each side black. Scutellum black, with a minute grey spot at the base. Elytra gradually narrowed from base to apex, sinuate-truncate, with the sutural angles produced into a short, the external into a long tooth: surface sparingly clothed with fine setæ, punctured, grey, sprinkled with pinkish patchy spots, a short stripe under each shoulder (continuous with the lateral thoracic stripe), a very short streak proceeding from each angle of the scutellum, a spot on the disk near the base, a short fascia behind the middle, and a curved letter near the apex black. Body beneath grey. Legs grey, ringed with black: fore tarsi in the ♂ moderately dilated and fringed.

♂. Terminal ventral segment strongly elevated towards the tip, the elevation surmounted by a curved ridge, leaving a smooth concave space within; second segment strongly contracted in the middle.

Banks of the Tapajos; one example. This and the preceding species are closely related to a Venezuelan species of much larger size\*.

### 9. *Colobothea obtusa*, n. sp.

C. modice elongata, postice attenuata, fusco-nigra, cinereo maculata; thorace brevi, pone medium parum tumidulo, deinde leviter con-

\* *Colobothea lineola* (Chevrol. MS. sec. Dom. Deyrolle).—Elongata, postice sensim attenuata, grisea, fulvo nigroque variegata. Caput nigricans. Antennæ nigricantes articulis basi griseis. Thorax usque ad medium dilatatus, lateribus pone medium valde acute tuberculatis, deinde basin versus sinuato-attenuatus; supra griseus fulvo variegatus, medio vitta postice dilatata, altera laterali lineolisque duabus intermediis nigris. Scutellum postice angustatum, nigrum, macula grisea. Elytra gradatim attenuata, truncata, angulis suturalibus simplicibus, exterioribus valde productis, humeris prominulis parum obliquis; supra breviter setosa, punctata, grisea, punctis nigris maculisque carneo-griseis variegata, utrinque maculis angulatis tribus quarum una pone medium major. Corpus subtus cinereum: abdominis medio et lateribus nigro maculatis; segmento apicali nigro, basi cinereo maculato. Pedes cinerei, nigro annulati: tarsi anticis maris valde dilatatis et ciliatis. Maris segmentum ultimum ventrale simplex, late irregulariter truncatum, angulis haud productis; dorsale obtusum: feminae segmentum ultimum ventrale angulis dentatis; dorsale magis attenuatum, apice breviter emarginatum. Long. 6½–8. ♂ ♀. Hab. Venezuela.

stricto; elytris apice sinuato-truncatis angulis haud productis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂ ♀.

Head brown, vertex with one, forehead with two ashy stripes. Antennæ clothed with stiff setæ, pitchy black, base of the fifth joint with a white ring; in the male the base of the fourth joint is also ashy. Thorax short and rather rounded on the sides, slightly tumid not far from the base, and then gradually narrowed to the base: surface black, centre with two short lines in front and a longer line behind (pointing between the two short ones) ashy; the sides have each two ashy lines, besides the ashy stripe lying over the fore coxæ. Elytra moderately prominent at the shoulders, apex somewhat narrow and truncated in a slightly incurved line, with the angles not at all prominent; surface punctured and clothed with fine setæ, black, varied with a large number of ashy spots of an oblong or short linear form; apex white. Body beneath greyish. Legs pitchy, clothed with grey pile; femora with a grey central ring; tarsi grey, two terminal joints black: fore tarsi of the male strongly dilated and ciliated.

♂. Terminal ventral segment broadly truncated, angles produced into long spines; dorsal notched.

♀. Terminal ventral segment narrowed towards the tip, angles produced into spines; dorsal also narrowed, notched at the apex.

Eggs, on branches of dead trees. There is a handsome species in collections from Mexico, which much resembles *C. obtusa* in the form of the thorax\*.

### 10. *Colobothea humerosa*, n. sp.

*C. elongata*, variegata, thorace tuberculis acutis lateralibus retrorsum spectantibus mox ante basin sitis; elytris humeris antice dilatatis, griseis, carneo maculatis, utrinque fasciis macularibus tribus nigris; pedibus carneo nigro griseoque variis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ –6 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head blackish, forehead with three indistinct yellowish lines, vertex with two similar lines diverging on the occiput, cheeks striped with ashy ochreous. Antennæ pitchy, bases of the fourth

\* *Colobothea leucophæa* (Chevrol. MS. sec. Dom. Deyrolle). Latiuscula, depressa, nigra, cinereo variegata. Caput nigrum, fronte cinereo obscure lineata, vertice vittis duabus cinereis postice divergentibus. Antennæ piceæ, articulis basi cinereis. Thorax brevis, lateribus rotundatis, ante basin tumidis, deinde constrictis; dorso nigro, medio vitta lata (lineola nigra includente) lateribusque maculis tribus cinereis. Scutellum triangulari, nigrum, cinereo marginatum. Elytra latiuscula, depressa, postice modice attenuata, truncata, angulis exterioribus spinosis; nigra, maculis cinereis confluentibus conspersa, relictis fasciis interruptis angulatis duabus nigris, una ante, altera pone medium. Corpus subtile dense cinereo tomentosum. Pedes cinerei, tibiis piceis cinereo annulatis, tarsis cinereis apice nigris. Fœminæ segmentum ultimum abdominale attenuatum; lamina ventrali longe bispinosa. Long.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♀. Hab. in Mexico.

and sixth joints grey, middle of the terminal joints grey. Thorax at first sight appearing to be gradually narrowed from base to apex; but the base itself is narrowed, and each side has an acute projection, pointed backwards, and nearly touching the humeral callus; surface with thirteen stripes alternately black and tawny, the central (black) stripe with a grey line down its middle. Scutellum black, streaked with grey. Elytra with the shoulders not advanced laterally but vertically and forward, so that the humeral ridge fits into the narrow space between the lateral tubercle and the base of the thorax; the surface is setose, punctured, and grey, with numerous pinkish marks which are chiefly collected round the black fasciæ; the latter are three in number—one, short, before the middle, the second, oblique and angular, behind the middle, and the third, quadrate, at the apex; the extreme apex is bordered with grey or pinkish, and is truncated, with the sutural angle simple, the external produced into a long spine. Body beneath greyish, sides with a stripe of fulvous tomentum, abdomen with the sides spotted in the middle. Legs grey, femora with a pinkish spot on their upper surface; tibiæ ringed with grey and black; tarsi black, with the two basal joints grey; fore tarsi of the male moderately dilated and fringed.

♂. Terminal ventral segment broadly emarginated, angles acute; dorsal narrowed to the tip, broadly notched.

♀. Terminal ventral segment broadly emarginated, with a pencil of stiff hairs proceeding from each angle; dorsal truncated.

Branches of dead trees, forest, Pará. In the colours of the elytra this species resembles *C. velutina*.

To this section of the genus belong also *C. pæcila*, Germar (Ins. Nov. p. 488), *C. subcincta*, Castelnau (Anim. Artic. ii. p. 491), *C. strigosa*, Mannerheim \*, and *C. vidua* † (Chevrol. MS.);

\* *C. strigosa* (Mannh. sec. Dom. Deyrolle). Elongata, postice paulo attenuata. Caput et antennæ rufescentia, hæ articulis basi pallidioribus. Thorax ante basin tuberculo conico instructus, deinde parum angustatus, dorso brunneo vittis quinque lateribusque nigris. Scutellum nigrum, macula grisea. Elytra brunnea, cinereo fulvoque varia, macula obliqua angulata ante medium, fascia valde undulata pone medium liturisque angulatis prope apicem nigris; apicibus sinuato-truncatis, angulis suturalibus paulo, exterioribus valde productis. Corpus subtus ochraceum, abdomine nigro maculato. Pedes rufescentes, cinereo annulati. Long. 7 lin. ♀. Hab. in Brazil.

† *C. vidua*. Minor, nigra, cinereo maculata. Caput nigrum, vertice lineolis duabus divergentibus cinereis. Antennæ nigrae, articulis basi griseis. Thorax angustior, lateribus pone medium tuberculo parvo armatis; niger, dorso vittis duabus maculam includentibus lineolaque laterali cinereis. Elytra nigra, cinereo sparsim maculata, apice truncata, angulis exterioribus productis. Corpus subtus cinereum. Pedes nigri, cinereo annulati. Long. 4½ lin. ♀. Hab. in Mexico.



the last mentioned from Mexico, the other two from Rio Janeiro. *C. Schmidtii* \* of French collections (Brazil) from the very slight, if any, narrowing of the thorax near the base, seems to stand on the confines of subsections *a* and *b*.

*b*. Thorax widest at the basal angles, gradually narrowed thence to the apex.

### 11. *Colobotha pimplæ*, n. sp.

*C. minus* elongata et attenuata, cinereo- vel griseo-fulva; capite fusco, vertice lineis duabus divergentibus cinereo-fulvis; thorace vittis septem fuscis, quarum una mediana latiore; elytris griseis, fusco irroratis, cinereo-fulvo maculatis, fasciis tribus (apud suturam interruptis) fuscis, apice sinuato-truncatis, angulis interioribus prominulis, exterioribus spiniformibus. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head dingy brown, forehead streaked with tawny, vertex with two fine tawny lines diverging on the occiput. Antennæ black or reddish, fourth, sixth, eighth, and tenth joints with a whitish ring. Thorax depressed at the base, ashy or tawny, with a broad central vitta, and, on each side, three narrower vittæ, purplish brown. Elytra moderately elongated; apex sinuate-truncate, with exterior angles produced into spines, and sutural angles dentiform; surface grey, minutely speckled with dusky and sprinkled with larger tawny (most often rounded) spots: each side has three transverse-quadrate purplish-brown spots or fasciæ, which do not reach the suture, the apex edged with tawny. Body beneath clothed with tawny-ashy pile; abdomen spotted on the sides with black. Legs reddish, spotted with ashy.

Terminal abdominal segment rather more tapering in the female than in the male; dorsal plate notched in both sexes; ventral plate terminating in spines in the male, angles simply acute in the female. Fore tarsi in the male moderately dilated, fringed with long hairs.

Branches of felled trees: Pará, Obydos, and banks of the Tapajos. Also found at Cayenne. I have seen it, in French collections, under the name of *C. sexlineata* (Reiche, MS.)—a name which I have not adopted, as the thorax has seven lines, and not six.

\* *C. Schmidtii*. Elongata, postice attenuata. Caput obscurum, vertice cinereo macula trigona nigra. Antennæ nigrae, articulis basi griseis. Thorax ante basin tuberculo parvo, deinde vix angustatus; dorso griseus, vittis quinque nigris, mediana latiore lineolam griseam includente. Elytra grisea, nigro punctata, maculis confluentibus ochraceo-cinereis conspersa, maculis majoribus vel fasciis tribus nigris, una (interdum obsoleta) ante medium, altera majore angulata pone medium, tertiaque prope apicem; apicibus sinuato-truncatis, angulis suturalibus prominulis, exterioribus productis. Pedes picei, cinereo annulati. Fœminæ segmentum ultimum dorsale attenuatum bifidum; maris emarginatum. Long.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂ ♀. *Hab.* in Rio Janeiro, a Rev. Hamlet Clark lecta.

12. *Colobothea destituta*, n. sp.

*C. minus elongata*, obscure grisea; capite nigro, vertice lineis duabus divergentibus griseis; thorace vittis septem nigris, quarum una mediana latiore; elytris obscure griseis, nigro confertim irroratis, cinereo-griseo maculatis, fasciis interruptis tribus vel duabus (plus minusve obsoletis) nigris, apice sinuato-truncatis, angulis interioribus prominulis, exterioribus spiniformibus. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ –6 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head blackish, forehead streaked with ashy-grey, vertex with two fine ashy lines diverging on the occiput. Antennæ black, fourth, sixth, eighth, and tenth joints with a whitish ring. Thorax dull grey, with seven black vittæ, central one twice as thick as any of the rest. Elytra moderately elongated and tapering, apex sinuate-truncate, sutural angles dentiform, external spiniform; surface obscure grey, thickly irrorated with blackish, and having a few larger ashy, mostly rounded spots; each with two (and sometimes an indication of a third) transverse quadrate black spots, not distinctly limited. Body beneath ashy; abdomen spotted on the sides with black. Legs black, spotted with grey.

♂. Terminal ventral plate sinuate-truncate, angles acute; dorsal plate narrower, sinuate-truncate.

♀. Terminal abdominal segment elongated and tapering; both plates sinuate-truncate, not spinose.

On branches of dead trees, Pará.

13. *Colobothea seminalis*, n. sp.

*C. minus elongata*, fusco-nigra; capitis vertice lineis duabus divergentibus; thorace vittis sex, elytris maculis parvis partim confluentibus, cinereo-fulvis, his apice cano marginatis sinuato-truncatis, angulis exterioribus spinosis. Long.  $3\frac{3}{4}$ –5 lin. ♀.

Head blackish, forehead streaked with ashy-tawny, vertex with two ashy-tawny lines diverging on the occiput. Antennæ black or reddish, fourth, sixth, eighth, and tenth joints with a whitish ring at their bases. Thorax black, with three ashy-tawny longitudinal lines on each side; the sternum and the sides above the coxæ also tawny-ashy; on the surface near the base are two distinct punctures, besides the row along the hind margin. Elytra moderately elongated and tapering, deep brownish black, covered with little oblong tawny-ashy spots, which are collected together irregularly in some places, leaving small spaces of the ground-colour; the apex has a hoary spot. Body beneath tawny-ashy; abdomen spotted (as in the allied species) with black. Legs blackish, spotted with grey.

♀. Terminal ventral plate simply sinuate-truncate, angles not produced; dorsal plate narrower, emarginate at apex.

Branches of dead trees, Pará.

14. *Colobotheca paulina*, n. sp.

*C. robustior*, modice elongata, fusco-nigra; capitis vertice lineis duabus divergentibus; thorace vittis sex, elytris maculis parvis oblongis discretis, cinereo-fulvis, apice cano marginatis, sinuato-truncatis, angulis exterioribus spinosis. Long. 4-6 lin. ♀.

Head dusky, streaked with ashy-tawny, vertex with two ashy-tawny lines diverging on the occiput. Thorax black, with three tawny-ashy lines on each side; the sides above the coxæ and the sternum of the same colour; surface wanting the two punctures near the base which are distinctive of *C. seminalis*. Elytra brownish black, sprinkled with a number of small oblong tawny-ashy spots, which are so arranged as to leave black undefined spaces in the situations where lateral spots or fasciæ are usually situated in the allied species; apex edged with hoary white. Body beneath ashy-tawny; abdomen spotted with black on the sides. Legs black, spotted with grey.

♀. Terminal ventral plate broadly emarginated at the apex, and with a tooth in the middle of the emargination; angles produced into spines. Dorsal plate tapering, obtuse.

Upper Amazons, at S. Paulo, on branches of dead trees. The species has also been found in the interior of French Guiana by M. Bar. A closely allied form is found in Venezuela; but it differs greatly in the shape of the terminal abdominal segment in the female\*.

15. *Colobotheca varica*, n. sp.

*C. modice elongata et attenuata*, fusca; thorace dorso vittis duabus cinereo-fulvis, postice divaricatis, lateribus cinereo-fulvis vitta nigra; elytris maculis parvis cinereo-fulvis, partim discretis, partim subconfluentibus. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head dusky, forehead streaked with tawny-ashy; two diverging lines of the same colour on the vertex. Antennæ black, reddish towards the base; fourth, sixth, eighth, and tenth joints with whitish rings. Thorax black on the surface, with two thickish tawny vittæ diverging behind; sides and under surface ashy, each with a black stripe. Elytra moderately tapering, apex truncate, exterior angles spinose; surface dark brownish, sprinkled with

\* *Colobotheca mosaica* (Deyrolle, MS.). Modice elongata, nigra, griseo maculata. Caput nigrum, orbita oculorum griseo marginata. Antennæ fuscae, griseo tomentosæ, articulis basi pallidioribus. Thorax griseus, vittis octo nigris, dorso punctis duobus prope basin. Elytra modice attenuata, apice truncata, angulis exterioribus spiniformibus, nigra, maculis quadratis griseis in seriebus sex vel septem ordinatis, pone medium et prope apicem interruptis. Corpus subtus cinereo-fulvo tomentosum, nigro maculatum. Pedes picei, cinereo tomentosi. Fœminæ segmento terminali abdominis attenuato, apice fisso. Long. 6 lin. Hab. in Venezuela. Coll. Bates.

small tawny spots, sometimes arranged in rows over the basal half, but agglomerated more or less beyond the middle, leaving clear spaces; in other examples more irregular, apex edged with whitish. Body beneath somewhat uniformly clothed with tawny-ashy tomentum (except, as usual, the terminal segment). Legs reddish, spotted with ashy.

♂ ♀. Terminal abdominal segment tapering; dorsal plate rounded at tip; ventral broadly truncate, with angles produced into short and broad spines, and middle of the truncation slightly advanced or festooned. The fore tarsi in the ♂ are simple.

Branches of dead trees, Ega; abundant.

#### 16. *Colobothea propinqua*, n. sp.

*C. modice elongata et attenuata, fusca; thorace cinereo-fulvo, vittis septem fusco-nigris, una mediana et tribus utrinque lateralibus quarum duabus postice conjunctis tertiaeque inferiorem tenuissimam; elytris maculis parvis cinereo-fulvis in seriebus interruptis ordinatis. Long. 5 lin. ♀.*

Head blackish, streaked with greyish; vertex with two divergent grey lines; antennae black, reddish towards the base, fourth, sixth, eighth, and tenth joints ringed with white. Thorax ashy, with seven black vittae—namely, one in the middle, broader, two on each side converging and blending before reaching the base, and one below them very slender. Elytra truncate at apex, with exterior angles spiniform; surface dark brown, covered with distinct ashy-tawny spots, arranged partly in rows, but interrupted by oblique clear spaces near the base, at the middle, and near the apex; apex with an ashy spot on each elytron, much enlarged towards the suture. Body beneath clothed with tawny-ashy tomentum; abdomen spotted with black. Legs reddish, spotted with black and ashy.

♀. Terminal ventral segment strongly tapering; ventral plate truncate, angles produced into lengthy spines; dorsal plate rounded at apex.

S. Paulo, Upper Amazons. It is very closely allied to *C. varica*, but differs in the thoracic markings from all the numerous specimens which I have examined of that species.

#### 17. *Colobothea navia*, n. sp.

*C. elongata, nigra; thorace vittis quatuor tenuibus, elytris maculis parvis, rotundatis, dispersis, cinereis; corpore subtus vitta laterali fulvo-cinerea tomentosa infra nigro marginata. Long. 4½–6 lin. ♂ ♀.*

Head black, streaked with tawny, vertex with two divergent lines of the same colour. Thorax black, with four tawny-ashy lines, the two dorsal ones not at all divergent. Elytra some-

what more elongated than in the preceding species; apex truncate, outer angles spinose; surface black, shining, and sprinkled with rounded tawny-ashy scattered spots, which sometimes leave a clear space behind the middle and near the apex; apex margined with whitish. Body beneath greyish; each side with a broad stripe of dense tawny tomentum extending from the front margin of the prothorax to the tip of the abdomen, interrupted on each segment of the latter by a black spot. Legs ashy, spotted with black.

♂. Terminal ventral segment elongated, flattened, tapering, very much longer than the dorsal, and deeply notched at the apex. Anterior tarsi not dilated, but fringed with long fine hairs.

♀. Terminal ventral segment tapering, apex sinuate-truncate, angles spinose; dorsal segment obtuse at apex, slightly notched in the middle.

On branches of dead trees, Ega. An abundant species.

#### 18. *Colobotha juncea*, n. sp.

*C. gracilior*, *angustata*, *fusca*; thorace cinereo-fulvo, vittis septem fuscis; elytris pone humeros sensim, apices versus citius attenuatis, maculis parvis cinereo-fulvis plerumque confluentibus. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♀.

Head blackish, streaked with ashy-tawny, vertex with two diverging tawny lines. Thorax ashy-tawny, with seven blackish vittae. Elytra slender, tapering gradually from the shoulders to near the apical spines, thence more quickly narrowed; apex truncate, outer angles spinose; surface sprinkled with ashy-tawny specks, agglomerated here and there into irregular larger spots, and leaving a clear space near the apex; apex broadly edged with white. Body beneath reddish, clothed with ashy-tomentum, which is denser on the sides of the breast, and more scanty along the middle of the abdomen. Legs reddish, spotted with grey and black.

♀. Terminal abdominal segment tapering and narrow; ventral plate sinuate-truncate, angles not prominent; dorsal plate with a shallow angular emargination.

Pará.

#### 19. *Colobotha securifera*, n. sp.

*C. modice elongata*, *postice attenuata*, *fusca*; thorace vittis sex cinereo-fulvis; elytris maculis parvis cinereo-fulvis conspersis, singulis spatio magno discoidali fusco maculam majorem cinereo-fulvam includente; maris segmento terminali ventrali angulis in lobos securiformes productis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂ ♀. (7 exempl.)

Head reddish brown, streaked with tawny, and with two divergent tawny lines on the crown. Antennæ reddish, bases

of alternate joints from the sixth ash. Thorax chestnut-brown or dark brown, with six vittæ and the under surface ashy-tawny. Elytra rather short, tapering gradually and rather strongly from base to apex; apex sinuate-truncate, external angles spinose; surface dark castaneous brown or blackish brown, the basal and apical parts dusted with irregular-sized tawny-ashy specks, leaving a broad clear middle space, in the centre of which (on each elytron) is a large irregular tawny-ashy spot; apex with a triangular broadish ashy spot. Body beneath clothed with tawny-ashy pile. Legs reddish; tarsi and tibiæ spotted with ashy and black.

♂. Terminal ventral segment short and broad, each apical angle produced into a long, deflexed, horny, hatchet-shaped lobe; dorsal segment narrowed and emarginated at the apex: fore tarsi moderately dilated, not fringed; first joint not broader than the second.

♀. Terminal ventral segment tridentated, middle tooth shorter and broader than the outer ones; dorsal segment narrow and obtuse.

Pará and Lower Amazons.

## 20. *Colobotha sejuncta*, n. sp.

*C. modice* elongata, postice attenuata, fusca; thorace vittis sex cinereo-fulvis; elytris maculis parvis cinereo-fulvis conspersis, singulis spatio magno discoidali fusco maculam majorem cinereo-fulvam includente: maris segmento terminali ventrali obtuso, inermi, angulis penicillatis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂ ♀. (3 exempl.)

Head reddish brown, streaked with tawny, and with two divergent tawny lines on the crown. Antennæ reddish, bases of alternate joints from the fourth or sixth ash. Thorax chestnut-brown or darker, with six vittæ and the under surface ashy-tawny. Elytra rather short and slender, gradually and rather strongly tapering from base to apex; apex sinuate-truncate, both sutural and external angles spinose, the sutural shorter; surface dark castaneous brown, the basal and apical parts sprinkled with irregular-sized tawny-ashy specks, leaving a broad clear space on the disk of each, in the centre of which is a larger irregular tawny-ashy spot; apex with an ashy margin of regular width. Body beneath clothed with tawny-ashy pile. Legs reddish; tibiæ and tarsi spotted with ashy and black.

♂. Terminal abdominal segment rather elongate, thickened before the apex; the ventral plate with obtuse angles, from each of which proceeds a line of thick bristles; dorsal plate simple at the apex, and closely applied to the sloping front margin of the ventral. Fore tarsi with the first joint greatly dilated.

♀. Terminal abdominal segment strongly tapering and notched at the apex.

Ega, Upper Amazons.

The very great and striking difference in the accessory genital organs between these two closely allied species (*Colobothea securifera* and *C. sejuncta*) merits a few words of especial mention. When I was separating my specimens of *Colobothea* into species, I placed together all the individuals belonging to these two as one and the same, and could not find anything in their form or markings to warrant their being treated as anything more than mere local varieties, even after I had given them a second examination. A species has so often proved to exist under distinct local forms on the Upper and Lower Amazons, that I concluded this was simply another example of the rule. When I came, however, to separate the sexes previous to describing the species, I discovered the remarkable difference of structure described above, and then noticed the two or three other small points of difference in the general shape and tips of the elytra which I have noted in the descriptions. A pair of elongated horny processes, which I suppose to be the sheath of the penis, project from between the terminal abdominal segments in two out of the three males I possess; in the third they appear to be withdrawn into the abdomen. It is a remarkable circumstance, that in many families of Insects which have accessory sexual parts easy of examination, it is found that these differ very considerably in structure in closely allied species. It has been remarked that they offer some of the best characters to distinguish species, and they have been made use of to separate species which scarcely offered any other distinguishable characters. Mr. Baly has also discovered that the horny penis concealed in the male abdomen of Phytophagous Coleoptera differs in form in closely allied species; and he has shown me a long series of specimens mounted for examination under the microscope, belonging chiefly to the genera *Chrysomela* and *Eumolpus*, which offer a most instructive study, since by their means some forms before considered as varieties turn out to be distinct species. This class of facts seems to me of great significance, as throwing light on the segregation of varieties and their passage into true species. For if we admit that the only sound difference between allied varieties and allied species is that the former intermarry, and the latter do not, then the abrupt and great diversities of structure in those organs most directly involved in the matter must be considered as affording an explanation why many varieties do not intercross with the parent stock, and therefore remain as independent forms or species. The difference in the accessory male organs of our two allied species or local forms of

*Colobothea* is so great that no one who examines them can believe both to be adapted to the corresponding organs of the females of each form. At the same time I have no doubt that, were it not for the great difference between these organs in our two forms, no entomologist would doubt their being mere local varieties of one and the same stock. Scores of other local varieties occur in the same countries, presenting all the successive steps of segregation, from the most partial variation to the full-formed local race.

Thus we have only to admit that species disseminate themselves over wide areas, and adjust themselves to the diversities of local conditions, or, in other words, segregate local varieties, to open the way towards an explanation of the way in which the world has become peopled by its myriads of species. The inevitable law of Natural Selection which governs the general process of the adjustment of the local races to new conditions will explain the changes of conditions of life in time; and the laws of variation, diversified in details as are the species themselves, will explain the rest.

## 21. *Colobothea bisignata*, n. sp.

*C. modice elongata*, fusca; thorace vittis novem cinereis; elytris maculis parvis subconfluentibus cinereis, relicto spatio medio fusco maculam magnam albam includente. Long. 5 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head rusty brown, streaked with ashy, vertex with two ashy lines divergent towards the occiput. Antennæ rusty brown, tips of joints blackish, bases of alternate joints whitish. Thorax with nine ashy longitudinal lines, the central one the slenderest, the second (from the central one) not reaching the hind margin, and the two lateral ones on each side very oblique. Elytra moderately short and tapering, apex sinuate-truncate, external angle produced into a long tooth; dark purplish brown, sprinkled near the base and apex with ashy dots, which unite here and there in irregular strigæ; the central space clear, and having in the middle of each elytron a large round white spot; there is also a small white spot on the suture near the scutellum. Body beneath clothed with dingy-ashy pile; abdomen spotted with black. Legs purplish brown, ringed with ashy.

♂ ♀. Terminal abdominal segment similar in form in the two sexes, longer and tapering in the female; the ventral plate in both truncated, with angles simply acute; the dorsal plate distinctly notched in the middle of its apex in the female, obtuse in the male. Tarsi simple in the male.

A common insect on dead branches, &c., at Ega.



22. *Colobotheca laterivittata*, n. sp.

*C. elongata*, angustior; thorace sordide fulvo-cinereo, vitta lata mediana alteraque tenui laterali fuscis; elytris postice attenuatis, humeris valde obliquis, fuscis, maculis fulvo- vel sordide cinereis plagiatis conspersis. Long. 4-5 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head bläckish, streaked with tawny, vertex with a single tawny line extending to the occiput. Antennæ long and slender, dusky brownish at the tips and ashy at the bases of the joints. Thorax with a small acute prominence on each side near the base; clothed with dingy tawny or ashy tomentum, leaving a broad stripe in the middle and a slender line on each side of the disk dark brown. Elytra rather slender and tapering; shoulders very oblique, apex somewhat narrow and sinuate-truncate, with sutural angle slightly prominent, external dentiform; surface brown, covered with dingy ashy or tawny spots, which unite together in patches, leaving irregular brown spaces. Body beneath dingy tawny; abdomen not spotted with black on the sides. Legs rusty brown, varied with black, and ringed with ashy.

♂. Anterior tarsi dilated and fringed. Terminal abdominal segment short, truncated; ventral plate emarginated at the apex.

♀. Terminal abdominal segment greatly elongated and sub-tubular; dorsal plate slender, obtuse; ventral truncated, angles not produced.

Var. *Obydensis*. A female example in my collection from Obydos, on the Guiana side of the Lower Amazons, differs from the typical form in having a distinct quadrate silky-brown spot on each elytron close to the apex, and also a distinct broad dusky stripe along the episterna of the prothorax.

Taken at Carepí, near Pará; found also, but sparingly, at Santarem and at Ega.

23. *Colobotheca stylijera*, n. sp.

*C. elongata*, thorace fulvo-cinereo, vitta lata mediana alteraque tenui laterali velutino-nigris, lateribus infra cinereo-fusco late vittatis; elytris postice attenuatis, cinereo-fulvo dense confluentur maculatis, relictis utrinque macula rotundata pone medium alteraque quadrata apicali nigro-fuscis. Long. 6 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head blackish, streaked with tawny; vertex with a single tawny line. Antennæ blackish, bases of fourth to sixth joints white. Thorax with the posterior angles extending laterally towards the shoulders of the elytra, above tawny fulvous, with a broad velvety-black central vitta, and a narrow lateral line of the same colour. The episterna have a broad ashy-brown stripe. Elytra

tapering, shoulders less oblique, densely clothed with confluent ashy-tawny spots, leaving a rounded discoidal spot on each behind the middle, and a quadrate one close to the apex, dark brown; apex sinuate-truncate, sutural angle slightly prominent, external dentiform. Body beneath ashy, varied with tawny patches; abdomen spotted with dusky. Legs tawny-ashy, spotted with black.

♂. Anterior tarsi dilated and fringed. Terminal abdominal segment not reaching the tip of the elytra, narrowed towards the apex; dorsal plate obtuse, ventral truncate-emarginate.

♀. Terminal abdominal segment tubular, prolonged considerably beyond the apex of the elytra; dorsal plate lanceolate, ventral truncated, angles not produced.

Ega.

24. *Colobothea grallatrix*, n. sp.

*C. elongata*, postice valde regulariter attenuata, nigra; thorace vittis sex cinereo-fulvis, lineolaque mediana cinerea; elytris cinereo fulvoque dense confluentes irroratis, maculis tribus utrinque discoidalibus plagaque magna apicali nigris; maris pedibus longissimis validis. Long. ♂  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , ♀  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Head blackish, streaked with tawny, vertex with two tawny-ashy slightly divergent lines. Antennæ robust, black, bases of alternate joints ringed with whitish. Thorax black, and having on each side three tawny-ashy vittæ, and a thin grey line down the middle of the black central streak. Elytra with shoulders moderately prominent laterally and vertically, thence regularly tapering to the apex, which is truncated, with the sutural angle moderately produced, and the apical angle spiniform; the surface is thickly covered with confluent spots, partly grey and partly fulvous, which leave, on the disk of each, three spots (one before the middle, and two, placed obliquely, after the middle) and a large square black apical spot of a fine black colour; apex margined with ashy. Body beneath grey; sides, from the front of the prothorax to the penultimate ventral segment, occupied by a broad ochreous-tawny stripe; sides of abdomen spotted with black. Legs ashy, spotted with black.

♂. Legs greatly elongated, and stouter than in the female; anterior tarsi broadly dilated and hirsute. Terminal abdominal segment short; apex both of the dorsal and ventral plates emarginated.

♀. Terminal abdominal segment narrow and moderately elongated, obtuse, angles not produced.

Ega and S. Paulo; rare.

25. *Colobothea olivencia*, n. sp.

*C. elongata*, postice regulariter attenuata, nigra; thorace vittis qua-

tuor cinereo-fulvis; elytris confluentur fulvo-cinereo maculatis, plaga quadrata apicali nigra. Long.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $6\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂ ♀.

Head blackish, streaked with tawny, vertex with two divergent tawny-ashy lines. Antennæ black, fourth, sixth, and tenth joints white at the base. Thorax black; disk with two tawny-ashy vittæ continuous with the lines on the crown of the head, and, like them, divergent posteriorly; besides these, there is a narrower vitta on each side at the extreme edge of the pronotum, and scarcely visible from above. Elytra with a prominent black tubercle at the apex of the prominent shoulders, gradually tapering, apex truncate, sutural angles scarcely prominent, external spiniform; surface sprinkled with tawny (and a few grey) spots, which are confluent, but do not leave very distinct black spaces; close to the apex, on each, is a large square black patch, the apex itself being edged with whitish. Body beneath ashy-tawny; breast, and abdomen on the sides, streaked or spotted with black. Legs varied with ashy and black.

♂. Larger and more robust than the female, both in body and limbs; anterior tarsi dilated and fringed. Terminal abdominal segment short, apex of both the dorsal and ventral plates emarginated.

♀. Terminal abdominal segment elongated, and projecting beyond the apex of the elytra, but not tubular, and somewhat flattened, with the apex both of the dorsal and ventral plates truncated and notched in the middle.

S. Paulo, Upper Amazons; rare.

## 26. *Colobothea pura*, n. sp.

*C. elongata*, postice attenuata, nigra; thorace vittis quatuor elytrisque maculis confluentibus cinereo-fulvis, his spatio apicali nigro; antennis robustissimis (♂), nigris, articulo sexto annulo lato albo, 8<sup>vo</sup> et 10<sup>mo</sup> basi cinereis. Long.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $6\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂.

Head black, with ashy lines, vertex with two divergent tawny-ashy lines. Antennæ (♂) extremely stout, gradually tapering to the apex, deep black; the joints from the base to the sixth spotless; the sixth has a white ring occupying two-thirds of the length of the joint; the base of the eighth joint is grey (on one side only), and the tenth joint has an ashy ring. Thorax deep black, the central part with two ashy-tawny vittæ not continuous with the lines of the crown, and parallel; the sides near the episternum have also each a tawny-ashy line. Elytra tapering in straight lines to the apex, the latter truncated, with sutural angle not produced, external dentiform; surface thinly and irregularly sprinkled with punctures, each of which has a very short strong bristle, and being surmounted by a granule; olivaceous-black, sprinkled with ashy or tawny-ashy specks, everywhere con-

fluent and forming a marbled pattern, but leaving a black space near the apex; apex itself edged with ashy. Body beneath grey, varied with tawny, and having, in fresh examples, a tawny-ochreous lateral vitta from the front edge of the prothorax to the last segment of the abdomen; abdomen thinly clothed with grey pile, sides spotted with black. Legs black, thinly clothed with grey pile; knees and tips of tibiae and tarsi black.

♂. Legs elongated and robust; anterior tarsi dilated and fringed. Terminal ventral segment semicircularly sinuated at the apex, with the angles acute and produced; dorsal plate broad, obtuse, faintly emarginated.

Obydos, Lower Amazons.

### 27. *Colobothea carneola*, n. sp.

*C. elongata*, postice modice attenuata, nigra; thorace vittis quatuor, elytrisque maculis numerosis discretis, carneo-fulvis, his spatium apicali nigro; antennis (♂) normalibus, articulis 4<sup>to</sup>, 6<sup>to</sup>, 8<sup>vo</sup>, 10<sup>mo</sup> albo annulatis. Long. 5½ lin. ♂.

Very closely allied to *C. pura*, but differs in the degree of robustness and coloration of the antennæ, and in the spots on the elytra being nearly all quite separate and inclining in colour towards pinkish red. The elytra are sprinkled with punctures, as in *C. pura*, but they are not so conspicuous, nor surmounted by elevated points; the bristles are more numerous towards the apex, although the punctures from which they arise are not conspicuous. Body beneath and legs as in *C. pura*.

♂. Terminal ventral segment semicircularly sinuated at the apex, with the angles acute; dorsal obtusely truncated. Anterior tarsi dilated and fringed.

Obydos.

### 28. *Colobothea forcipata*, n. sp.

*C. gracilis*, postice valde attenuata, nigra, vertice thoraceque vitta lata communi cinerea; elytris cinereo nebulosis, relictis plagis lateralibus et vitta lata apicali nigris; antennis nigris, articulo 6<sup>to</sup> albo annulato; maris segmento ventrali terminali forcipato. Long. 4-5½ lin. ♂.

Head black, forehead spotless, vertex with a broadish ashy line, which continues along the middle of the thorax, enlarging posteriorly, the rest of the surface of the thorax deep black. Antennæ black, sixth joint alone marked with a white ring. Elytra gradually attenuated from base to apex, the latter sinuate-truncate, sutural angle prominent, external spiniform; surface punctured, setose, and marked with an ashy cloud extending from the scutellum to near the apex, and emitting several irre-

gular branches; the apical part is crossed by a broad black vitta, the apex itself being edged, as usual, with white. Body beneath ashy; sides of thorax and abdomen with a broad yellowish vitta. Legs ashy, spotted with black.

♂. Terminal ventral segment with each side produced into a long, compressed, incurved, horny lobe, the apex of which is obliquely truncated; dorsal plate obtusely rounded at apex.

Ega, rare.

29. *Colobothea navigera*, n. sp.

*C. modice elongata*, postice regulariter attenuata, nigricans, sericea, vertice thoraceque supra lineis duabus, elytris maculis paucis discretis, cinereis; his truncatis, angulis externis spinosis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $7\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂ ♀.

Head black, forehead with three ashy lines, cheeks with a spot of the same colour, and vertex marked with two ashy lines diverging on the occiput. Antennæ greatly elongated and robust, black, sixth joint ringed with white, tenth joint with an exterior white line (♂), in the ♀ the eighth and eleventh joints also streaked with white. Thorax blackish, clothed with an olivaceous silky pile, the upper surface with two tawny-ashy, slender, nearly parallel lines; sides each with a single similar line, besides a broader streak above the coxæ. Elytra broad at the base, with prominent and not markedly oblique shoulders, regularly attenuated thence to the apex, which is truncated and has the external angles produced into spines; the surface has a few fine punctures surmounted by acute granulations towards the base, and beset with short black bristles; the colour is blackish, clothed with silky olivaceous pile, and ornamented with a small number of scattered and distinct, rounded, tawny-ashy spots, the extreme apex having an ashy-white border decreasing in width from the suture to the external angle. Body beneath black, thinly clothed with ashy tomentum; the sides of the breast have a tawny-ashy streak in continuation of the one on the prothorax, and the sides of the abdomen are spotted with the same colour. The legs are blackish, ringed with grey.

♂. Terminal ventral segment narrowed to the apex, truncated, with the angles produced into stout spines; dorsal segment obtuse. Legs stout; anterior tarsi moderately dilated and fringed. In the smaller males the legs are not perceptibly thicker than in the females.

♀. Terminal abdominal segment projecting considerably beyond the apex of the elytra, broad; dorsal segment notched, ventral truncated, angles not produced.

A common insect at Ega and S. Paulo, Upper Amazons.

30. *Colobotheca lucaria*, n. sp.

*C. modice elongata*, nigra, vertice lineis duabus divergentibus, thorace lineis tenuibus quatuor, elytris maculis paucis hic illic congregatis, griseis; his apice cano marginatis, oblique truncatis, angulis externis spinosis. Long. 5 lin. ♂.

Head black, forehead with three obscure grey lines, vertex with two divergent lines of similar colour, and the posterior part of the orbits also grey. Antennæ black, base of fourth, eighth, and tenth joints grey on one side, sixth joint with a whitish ring. Thorax black, with a silky olivaceous gloss, upper surface with two slender parallel grey lines, each side also with a similar line visible in part when the insect is regarded from above; there is also a grey line above the coxæ. Elytra prominent, and scarcely oblique at the shoulders, thence gradually attenuated to the apex, which is on each side obliquely truncated, i. e. the sutural portion is more advanced than the lateral angles, which are produced into spines; the surface is finely punctate-granulate, and of the same colour as the thorax; the grey spots are nearly all of equal size and distinct; but they are collected partly into groups, and here and there confluent; the grey apical margin is of equal width from the sutural to the external angle. Body beneath thinly clothed with grey pile; sides of breast not striped with thicker tomentum. Legs black, ringed with grey.

♂. Terminal ventral segment truncated, angles produced into short spines; dorsal segment rounded. Anterior tarsi moderately dilated and fringed.

S. Paulo, Upper Amazons. Very closely related to *C. navigera*, differing only in the oblique truncate and somewhat different arrangement of spots of the elytra.

31. *Colobotheca crassa*, n. sp.

*C. major*, robusta, nigra, tomento olivaceo-griseo vestita, vertice thoraceque dorso lineis duabus divergentibus, elytris maculis numerosis, minimis, discretis, fulvo-griseis, apice cano marginatis. Long. 8-10 lin. ♂ ♀.

Differs from *C. navigera* in being of much larger size, in the spots of the elytra being very much smaller and more numerous, and in the dorsal lines of the thorax being posteriorly divergent. In shape and in colour the two species offer no tangible point of difference. As in *C. navigera*, there are only two thoracic lines visible from above, although there is a lateral line on each side and a broader streak above the coxæ (yellowish in colour and extending to the abdomen); the form of the terminal abdominal segment in both sexes offers also no difference in the two

species. *C. crassa* is still more closely allied to a Cayenne species, *C. lineatocollis*\* (Dej. Cat.), which is similar to it in size and other respects, and differs chiefly in the multitudinous grey specks of the elytra being confluent and forming irregular marbled lines. *C. Osculatii* of Guérin (Cat. des Ins. Col. recueillis par Gaetano Osculati, no. 261) appears to be another allied form similar in size and colours to *C. crassa* and *C. lineatocollis*; but the description given of the thoracic markings ("quatre fines lignes longitudinales blanches") leaves us in doubt whether there are not four lines on the upper surface, which would remove the species from the neighbourhood of the two mentioned; for, if the lateral lines are to be included, the description ought to mention six instead of four. The distinctive character of *C. crassa* is the minute and equal size, great number, and equidistant position of the grey specks of the elytra.

Common in the neighbourhood of Pará. *C. Osculatii* is probably a native of the banks of the Napo, where M. Osculati formed his collection.

### 32. *Colobotha ordinata*, n. sp.

*C. elongata*, postice attenuata, olivaceo-nigra, vertice postice bilineato; thorace supra lineis quatuor crassiusculis vittaque lata supracoxali fulvo-cinereis; elytris maculis numerosis subquadratis fulvo-cinereis in seriebus subordinatis; thorace ante basin utrinque breviter tuberculato. Long.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂.

Head black, forehead with three slender lines, vertex with two divergent lines, and cheeks with a broad streak, tawny ashy; there is also a tawny-ashy streak behind each eye. Antennæ stout, black, sixth joint with a narrow white ring, the bases of the fourth, eighth, tenth, and eleventh joints with an ashy streak on one side (♂). Thorax slightly constricted at the base, and with a small tubercle on each side; surface black, with four rather thick tawny-ashy lines; there is also a broad tawny-ashy

\* *Colobotha lineatocollis* (Dej. Cat. sec. Dom. Chevrolat). *Elongata*, antice et postice attenuata, nigra, obscure olivaceo-grisea, sericea, griseo lineata et maculata. Caput nigrum, griseo lineatum, vertice lineis griseis duabus postice divergentibus, genis griseo plagiatis. Antennæ validæ, nigrae, articulo sexto albo annulato. Thorax lineis tenuibus duabus dorsalibus subparallelis, alteris duabus lateralibus, vittaque utrinque supracoxali, griseis. Elytra postica modice attenuata, humeris parum obliquis, apicibus truncatis, angulis externis dentiformibus, supra sparse punctata maculis minutis griseis confluentibus, reliquo spatio subapicali immaculato, ipso apice albo marginato. Corpus subtus nigrum, griseo sparse tomentosum, abdomine maculato. Pedes nigri, griseo annulati. Maris segmento dorsali terminali truncato, angulis prominulis; ventrali profunde emarginato, angulis spinosis. Fœminæ segmento ultimo dorsali apice lato; ventrali profunde emarginato, angulis productis. *Hab.* in Cayenna.

vitta above the coxa on each side. Elytra with prominent and rather acute shoulders, thence gradually attenuated to the apex, which latter is truncated, the external angles produced each into a longish spine; surface olivaceous black, marked with a large number of well-separated and squarish tawny-ashy spots, mostly arranged in rows, and leaving a distinct belt beyond the middle and another near the apex unspotted; apex itself edged with whitish. Body beneath ochraceous ashy. Legs greyish, varied with black.

♂. Terminal ventral segment broadly truncated, angles produced; dorsal segment obtuse, entire.

Eggs; rare.

### 33. *Colobothea subtessellata*, n. sp.

*C. elongata*, postice attenuata, olivaceo-nigra, vertice postice bilineato, thorace lineis duabus dorsalisbus crassiusculis alteraque laterali et vitta supracoxali cinereo-ochraceis; elytris maculis numerosis cinereo-ochraceis in seriebus subordinatis, spatio lato apicali immaculato; thorace absque tuberculis. Long.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♀.

Head black; forehead with three slender lines, vertex with two divergent lines, and cheeks with a broad streak tawny ashy. Antennæ stout, black, sixth joint with a broad white ring, tenth joint with an ashy streak on one side (♀). Thorax not constricted at the base, broadest at its basal angles, and free from tubercles; surface black, with two moderately thick tawny lines, sides each with a similar line, not visible from above, and a broad tawny vitta above the coxa. Elytra moderately broad at the shoulders, and narrowed thence to the apex, the latter truncated, with the outer angles spinose; surface olivaceous black, marked with a large number of tawny spots, which are in some examples arranged in rows, and in others more or less confused; there is a broad immaculate space at the apex, and the apex itself is broadly margined with white. Body beneath black, thinly clothed with ashy pile, and having a broad, distinct, ochreous lateral vitta. Legs blackish, ringed with grey.

♀. Terminal abdominal segment elongated and tapering; dorsal plate broadly notched; ventral truncated, angles acute.

Banks of River Tapajos; rare.

### 34. *Colobothea octolineata*, n. sp.

*C. valde elongata*, postice attenuata, olivaceo-nigra, vertice linea unica, genis utrinque lineis duabus cinereis; thorace lineis tenuibus cinereis octo, quarum quatuor dorsalibus; elytris humeris prominentibus, maculis cinereis discretis irregulariter dispersis. Long.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ –11 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head black, forehead with two greyish lines, vertex with a single narrow line, and cheeks on each side with two oblique



greyish lines. Antennæ black, sixth joint thickened, with a ring of dense white hairs in both sexes. Thorax marked with eight slender, greyish or tawny lines, of which four are on the upper surface and two on each side, including the supracoxal streak, which in this species is slender, like the other lines. Elytra greatly elongated; shoulders very prominent, thence gradually narrowing to the apex, the latter truncated, with outer angles spinose; surface olivaceous black, marked with a moderate number of larger and smaller spots, widely separated from each other, but very irregularly dispersed; apex edged with whitish. Body beneath black, marked with ashy or tawny streaks and spots. Legs black, ringed with tawny and grey.

♂. Terminal abdominal segment narrowed from the base; apex of both dorsal and ventral plates emarginate-truncate. Anterior tarsi very broadly dilated and fringed.

♀. Terminal abdominal segment elongate and tapering; apex of both dorsal and ventral plates emarginate-truncate.

Pará, also Ega, Upper Amazons; common.

### 35. *Colobotha contaminata*, Serville.

*Colobotha contaminata*, Serv. Encycl. Méth. x. p. 337.

*C. valde elongata*, angustata, postice vix attenuata, olivaceo-nigra, vertice linea unica cinereo-fulva, thorace lineis quatuor, quarum externa utrinque usque ad oculum extensa et vitta supracoxali supra genas continuata; elytris maculis cinereo-fulvis passim confluentibus, vel cinereo-fulvis nigro irregulariter maculatis, fascia lata subapicali nigra; antennis utroque sexu nigris, articulo sexto annulo incrassato albo. Segmento ultimo abdominali maris attenuato, apice emarginato; feminae angustato, lamina dorsali obtusa, ventrali angulis productis; maris tarsis anticis valde dilatatis. Long.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ –10 lin. ♂ ♀.

Generally distributed and common throughout the Amazons region; also found at Cayenne.

### 36. *Colobotha geminata*, n. sp.

*C. elongata*, postice vix attenuata, olivaceo-nigra, vertice linea unica, thorace lineis duabus antice et postice conjunctis; elytris maculis numerosis in lineis curvatis confluentibus fulvo-griseis. Long.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ – $8\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂ ♀.

Head black, forehead with three tawny-grey lines, and vertex with a single line; cheeks with a tawny-ashy stripe. Antennæ black, sixth joint with a broad white ring. Thorax black, sides each with two tawny-ashy stripes joined together near the front and posterior margins, and continuous with the cheek-stripe. Elytra elongated, of very nearly the same width from base to apex in both sexes; external angle of the truncature spinose;

surface blackish olivaceous, sprinkled with a large number of tawny-ashy spots, which are mostly confluent, and tend to form a pattern consisting of three irregular pale rings, on each elytron, enclosing a blackish space; apex edged with tawny whitish. Body beneath ashy, but tawny towards the sides; abdomen spotted with black. Legs ashy, ringed with black.

♂. Terminal abdominal segment short; ventral plate emarginate-truncate, angles produced; dorsal plate obtuse and notched in the middle. Anterior tarsi not dilated.

♀. Terminal abdominal segment tapering; dorsal plate notched in the middle; ventral truncate, angles not produced.

Guiana side of the Lower Amazons and banks of the Tapajos; also found at Cayenne.

### 37. *Colobothea concreta*, n. sp.

*C. valde elongata*, angustata, olivaceo-nigra, vertice linea unica, thorace vittis quatuor (quarum duabus externis usque ad oculos extensis) fulvo-cinereis; elytris basi thorace vix latioribus, apice truncatis, angulis externis spinosis, maculis cinereo-fulvis confluentibus dense vestitis, apice macula magna nigra. Long. 6-9 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head black, forehead streaked with tawny ashy, vertex with a single line; occiput on each side with a short line continuous with the external thoracic stripe, cheeks with a transverse stripe continuous with the supracoxal vitta. Antennæ black, sixth joint with a broad white ring. Thorax black, surface with four rather thick tawny-ashy lines, sides having only the supracoxal vitta. Elytra elongated, scarcely tapering; shoulders very oblique, and not at all prominent; apex truncate, external angles spinose; surface very thickly clothed with tawny or tawny-ashy spots, mostly confluent, but leaving a broad unspotted space at the apex, the latter margined with tawny white. Body beneath ashy, sides streaked with tawny; abdomen spotted with black. Legs black, ringed with tawny and grey.

♂. Terminal abdominal segment narrowed from the base; dorsal plate deeply notched; ventral plate semicircularly emarginated, with angles much produced. Anterior tarsi widely dilated and fringed.

♀. Terminal abdominal segment elongate and much narrowed; dorsal plate very obtuse, ventral truncated, angles slightly prominent.

Pará, and banks of the Tapajos.

### 38. *Colobothea bilineata*, n. sp.

*C. valde elongata*, postice vix attenuata, nigra, vertice linea unica, thorace lineis duabus usque ad oculos extensis, griseis; elytris

griseis, nigro dense maculatis, apice macula magna nigra. Long. 7-10½ lin. ♂.

Head black, forehead streaked with ashy, vertex with a single line, occiput on each side with a short line continuous with the thoracic stripe; cheeks crossed by an ashy streak continuous with the supracoxal vitta. Antennæ black, sixth joint with a broad white ring. Thorax black, surface with only two ashy stripes, each continuous to the hind margin of the eye. Elytra elongate and scarcely tapering, very little broader at the base than the thorax, but shoulders prominent and conical; apex sinuate-truncate, the sutural angles being prominent and acute, the outer angles spinose; surface grey, thickly spotted with black; some of the spots confluent, and a large spot at the apex spotless; apex itself edged with white. Body beneath thinly clothed with grey; abdomen spotted with black. Legs black, ringed with grey.

♂. Terminal abdominal segment with the ventral plate semi-circularly emarginated, angles acute; dorsal plate triangularly emarginated. Anterior tarsi dilated and fringed.

Ega and S. Paulo, Upper Amazons; rare.

### 39. *Colobothea lunulata*, Lucas.

*Colobothea lunulata*, Lucas, Voyage de Castelnau, Entomologie, p. 190, pl. 13. f. 5 (1857).

— Fryi, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. vol. i. 41 (1861).

*C. elongato-elliptica*, nigra; vertice, thorace et elytris albo bivittatis, vittis longe ante apicem elytrorum convergentibus et annulo albo utrinque connexis. Long. 7½-9½ lin. ♂ ♀.

This very distinct and handsome species was one of the commonest of its genus at Ega, on the trunks of fallen trees in the forest. The shoulders are extremely oblique and scarcely prominent, so that the insect has the form of an elongated ellipse truncated at the elytral end. The terminal abdominal segment in the male has both the dorsal and ventral plates truncated; in the female it is elongated, and the angles of the ventral plate are produced. The anterior male tarsi are widely dilated and fringed\*.

\* The following species of *Colobothea* have not yet been described:—

*Colobothea hebraica* (Chrevrolat, MS.). Modice elongata, postice attenuata, fusco-nigra, griseo maculata. Caput nigrum, fronte griseo trilineata, occipite maculis duabus, genis vitta lata, griseis. Antennæ nigrae, articulis basi griseis. Thorax basi paulo angustatus, dorso linea abbreviata, disco utrinque maculis parvis, lateribus vitta latiuscula cinereo-griseis. Elytra apud humeros lata, deinde usque ad apices attenuata, truncaturæ angulis externis spinosis, supra fusco-nigra maculis cinereo-griseis (partim subagglomeratis) adspersa, apice haud pallide marginato. Corpus subtus griseum, lateribus cinereis,

## Subtribe LAMIITÆ.

## Genus TANIOTES, Serv.

Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. iv.

This well-known and handsome genus is the only one belonging to the typical Lamiæ found in the Amazonian forests, the allied genus *Ptychodes*, common in other parts of Tropical America, being absent from the low-lying Equatorial region. The other Tropical American representants of this subtribe, so rich in forms in the Old World (namely, *Plectodera*, *Hammoderus*, and *Deliathis*), seem to be confined to the northern portion of the zone—Central America, Mexico, and thence extending into the Southern States of North America.

1. *Taniotes decoratus*, Castelnau.

*Taniotes decoratus*, Casteln., Animaux articulés, ii. p. 479.

*T.* nigro-velutinus, capite fascia utrinque infra oculos, vitta laterali alteraque coronali per thoracem et scutellum continuata, maculisque rotundis elytrorum utrinque circa 13 læte flavis; corpore subtus vitta flava laterali: maris pedibus anticis vix elongatis, tarsis haud pilosis. Long. 13 lin. ♂ ♀.

I met with this fine species only in the neighbourhood of

nigro maculatis. Pedes nigri, cinereo annulati. Fœminæ segmentum ultimum abdominale attenuatum; lamina dorsali apice rotundata, ventrali truncata, angulis productis. Long. 5-7 lin. ♀. *Hab.* in Mexico.

*Colobothæa fasciata*. Modice elongata, postice valde attenuata, tomento brunneo fulvo-maculato vestita; elytris fascia lata nigro-velutina. Caput nigrum, fulvo-brunneo vestitum, vertice linea unica fulva. Antennæ breviores, nigrae, breviter setosæ, articulis basi griseis. Thorax fusco-niger, dorso vittis duabus fulvo-brunneis. Elytra apud humeros lata, deinde valde attenuata, apice sinuato-truncata, angulis externis longe spinosis, supra brunnea obscure fulvo maculata, pone medium fascia nigro-velutina apud dorsum dilatata, apices versus nigro liturata. Corpus subtus rufescens, medio nigricans. Pedes nigri. Maris segmentum ultimum ventrale subtumidum, apice obtuse truncatum; tarsi anticæ haud dilatati. Fœminæ segmentum ultimum paulo elongatum, valde attenuatum, lamina ventrali sinuato-truncata, haud spinosa. Long. 4-6. ♂ ♀. *Hab.* in Rio Janeiro.

*Colobothæa lateralis*. Elongata, postice valde attenuata; corpore supra cinereo-ochraceo, rufo variegato, lateribus nigris. Caput nigrum, fronte fulvescente, vertice et maculis quatuor occipitalibus cinereis fulvo maculatis. Antennæ griseæ, articulis apice nigris. Thorax antice angustatus, dorso cinereo-ochraceus, rufo maculatus, lateribus nigris. Elytra apud humeros lata, deinde attenuata, apice truncata, angulis externis spinosis, supra cinereo-ochracea, rufo maculata, lateribus irregulariter nigris, nigredine ramos tres dentatos in discum emittente, his rufo marginatis. Corpus subtus cinereum, medio nigrum, segmentis primo et ultimo abdominalibus nigris. Fœminæ segmentum ultimum attenuatum, lamina ventrali truncata, dorsali medio emarginata. Long. 7½ lin. ♀. *Hab.* in Brasilia.

Pará, on felled trees in broad roads through the forest. The terminal ventral segment in both sexes is broadly truncated, with a distinct spine at each angle. M. Guérin-Ménéville (Icon. Règne Animal, p. 243) believes this species to be the same as the *T. subocellatus* of Olivier (Ent. no. 67. pp. 69, 89, pl. 2. f. 12 *a*, *b*), and that the latter is founded on a worn or immature individual.

## 2. *Taniotes D'Orbigny*, Guérin.

*Taniotes D'Orbigny*, Guérin-Ménéville, Icon. Règne Animal, p. 444.

*T. nigro-velutinus*, capite fascia utrinque infra oculos, vitta laterali, alteraque coronali per thoracem et scutellum continuata, vittaque elytrorum utrinque medio interrupta et maculiformi late flavis; corpore subtus vitta flava laterali: maris pedibus anticis vix elongatis, tarsis haud pilosis. Long. 8–13 lin. ♂ ♀.

This species, originally discovered in the wooded plains of Bolivia by M. D'Orbigny, was common on the Upper Amazons at Ega. The yellow (partially macular) stripe of the elytra varies a little in the degree in which it is broken up into spots; but it never forms a double row of distinct round spots from base to apex, as shown in *T. decoratus*, and can scarcely be considered a local form of the same stock.

## 3. *Taniotes Amazonum*, Thomson.

*Taniotes Amazonum*, Thoms. Archives Entomologiques, i. p. 172.

*T. niger*, capite linea curvata frontali, vitta utrinque laterali, altera coronali per thoracem scutellum et elytros continuata (hic dentata) pallide flavis; thorace utrinque linea tenuissima grisea; elytris maculis parvis numerosis, quarum duabus vel tribus discoidalibus majoribus, flavis; corpore subtus vitta flava laterali: maris pedibus anticis valde elongatis, tibiis curvatis, tarsis haud pilosis. Long. 9–16 lin. ♂ ♀.

A common insect in the forest at Ega, on the Upper Amazons. It is probably a local form of *T. scalaris*, Fabr., but differs much from the description given by that author. The terminal ventral plate is formed as in *T. decoratus*.

## 4. *Taniotes farinosus*, Linnæus.

*Cerambyx farinosus*, Linn. Syst. Nat. ii. 626. 24; Oliv. Ent. lxvii. p. 50, f. 46 *a*.

— *pulverulentus*, Oliv. Ent. lxvii. p. 50, f. 46 *b*.

*T. niger*, griseo vestitus; capite thoraceque lineis tenuibus tribus, elytris maculis numerosis parvis, flavo-griseis, his apice acutis; corpore subtus flavo maculato: maris pedibus anticis valde elongatis, tibiis curvatis, tarsis hirsutis. Long. 13 lin. ♂.

This species was a rare one in the Amazons region, and found only in the dry forests of the Tapajos. The spines of the terminal ventral segment are more elongated than in the other species.

## Subtribe ONCIDERITÆ.

Group *Onciderina*.Genus *HYPSELOMUS*, Perty.

Perty, Delectus Anim. Articuli. Brasil. p. 95 (1830-34).

Syn. *Hypsioma*, Serv. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 38 (1835).

This genus is distinguished from its allies by its short sub-trigonal form of body, with projecting and often acute shoulders of the elytra. The claw-joint of the tarsi is not so much elongated as in *Oncideres*, or even *Clytemnestra*. It is very closely allied to the latter genus, but is distinguishable at once by the abrupt clavate form of the basal joint of the antennæ and the curved shape of the third. The males of most species have a short, slender, curved joint at the tip of the eleventh joint of the antennæ, which is sometimes visible (but much smaller) in the female.

1. *Hypselomus basalis*, Thomson.

*Hypsioma basalis*, Thomson, Classif. des Cérambyc. p. 117.

*II.* modice elongatus, brunneus; capite, thorace et elytrorum parte antica rufescenti-ochraceis; summa fronte acute bituberculata; antennis nigris, basi rufescenti-ochraceis, articulis cæteris basi rufescentibus; elytris basi utrinque vix elevatis, nigro tuberculatis humeris, apice nigris; abdomine lateribus rufo vittatis; pedibus nigricantibus, tibiis compressis, posticis (♂) apice dilatatis. Long. 6-9 lin. ♂ ♀.

A common insect throughout the Amazons region, being found, like the rest of the species, on dead branches, closely adhering to them, and gnawing the bark and wood all round, until the bough is sometimes severed. The face and parts of the mouth are much elongated and directed a little backwards between the anterior haunches, so that when the legs are extended, grasping a branch, the jaws are in a good position to gnaw effectually. The supplementary joint of the antennæ is very conspicuous in the males of this species.

2. *Hypselomus picticornis*, n. sp.

*II.* suboblongus, brunneus, elytris fascia obliqua indistincta pallidiore; antennis brunneis, articulo 2<sup>do</sup> toto et cæteris basi rufescentibus; elytris basi haud tuberculatis, humeris oblique conicis modice productis. Long. 7 lin. ♀.

Head brown, forehead near base of antennæ with two very small conical tubercles. Antennæ about the length of the body, setose beneath; basal joint strongly and abruptly clavate, third much bent, dark brown; second joint, basal half of third, and bases of each remaining joint pallid-reddish. Thorax scarcely

uneven on the surface, uniform dingy brown. Elytra oblong trigonal; shoulders moderately prominent, and thence gradually narrowed to the apex, which is broadly rounded; surface convex; centrobasal ridges not at all prominent, and quite destitute of tubercles, the basal half of the elytra being simply punctured. Body beneath rufescent tawny, centre of abdomen black; legs brown, claw-joints of tarsi with their basal halves pale reddish.

Ega; rare.

### 3. *Hypselomus Amazonicus*, Thomson.

*Hypsioma Amazonica*, Thomson, Classif. des Céramb. p. 119.

*H.* convexus, brunneus; elytris humeris conicis, subuncinatis, pone medium fascia irregulari pallidiore, deinde ad apices pallide marmoratis; antennis articulis basi rufescentibus: maris tibiis posticis apice valde dilatato-compressis. Long. 9 lin. ♂ ♀.

Closely allied to *H. picticornis*, but larger and darker, with the elytra behind the middle much more variegated with pale ashy brown, and the conical protuberances of the shoulders strongly curved anteriorly. The antennæ are coloured as in *H. picticornis*, the second and basal half of the third, with bases of the remaining joints being pale reddish. The underside of the body is tawny brown, with the centre of the abdomen black. The elytra are smoothly and strongly convex from base to apex, without any trace of centrobasal ridge or tubercles.

Ega, Upper Amazons.

### 4. *Hypselomus dimidiatus*, n. sp.

*H.* modice convexus, fuscus, fulvo irroratus; elytris apud medium ochraceo fasciatis, deinde usque ad apices pallide ochraceo-brunneis fusco striatis et maculatis; thorace supra quinquetuberculato, lateribus acute tuberculatis. Long. 6-7 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head dingy brown. Antennæ dull brown, base of each joint, from the third, pallid-reddish. Thorax uneven, disk on each side with two prominent tubercles, and dorsal line elevated behind into a ridge, sides each with an acute tubercle; dingy brown. Elytra with very prominent shoulders, the anterior side of the subconical projection oblique; centrobasal ridges slightly elevated, but not tuberculated; dark brown, sprinkled with fulvous; behind the middle a pale oblique belt or broad triangular spot darker in the middle, thence to the apex light brown with darker lines and spots. Body beneath tawny brown, middle of abdomen black. Legs black, apex of thighs fulvous, claw-joint red, apex black. Posterior tibiæ in the male dilated at the apex; supplementary antennal joint in the same sex very short or wanting.

Ega. Rather variable in the colour of the posterior part of

the elytra, the pale belt being sometimes extended into a large triangular patch, and sometimes blended with the pale-brown shade of the apical half of the wing-cases. The species seems to be very closely allied to *H. subfasciata*, Thomson (Classif. des Céramb. p. 118).

5. *Hypselomus rodens*, n. sp.

*H. oblongus*, nigro-fuscus, carneo-fulvo strigatus; thorace supra haud tuberculato; elytris humeris apice truncatis, postice uncinatis, pone medium fascia obliqua pallida. Long. 6 lin. ♀.

Head dingy black, crown sprinkled with reddish tawny. Antennæ black, sprinkled with tawny; base of each joint, from the fourth, pale. Thorax convex above, and free from tubercles, sides with an inconspicuous tubercle. Elytra oblong, shoulders prominent, but the apex of the cone largely truncated, with the posterior edge of the truncature projecting; surface coarsely punctured, blackish, streaked with reddish tawny, behind the middle tawny streaked with black, the tawny part separated from the anterior darker portion by a pale-ochreous fascia. Body beneath tawny, middle of abdomen black. Legs tawny, sprinkled with black, base of claw-joint reddish.

Pará:

6. *Hypselomus paganus*, Pascoe.

*H. sordide fuscus*, nigro obscure irroratus; thorace dorso tuberoso, lateribus tuberculo acuto; elytris humeris subconicis, antice curvato angulatis, cristis centrobasalibus prominulis, obtusis. Long. 7-8 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head dingy brown. Antennæ blackish brown, bases of the joints (from the fourth) pallid. Thorax with prominent dorsal ridge and, on each side, two well-marked tubercles, sides each with a small acute tubercle; colour dingy tawny brown, speckled with dusky. Elytra with projecting shoulders, the projection somewhat conical, but anterior slope curved or angulated, the apex formed by a thick black tubercle; centro-basal ridges pronounced, but not crested with tubercles; surface dingy tawny brown, speckled or irregularly marked with dusky. Body beneath dingy brown; abdomen black in the middle. Legs blackish, speckled with tawny; base of claw-joint reddish: posterior tibiæ in the male dilated at apex. Supplementary antennal joint of male wanting.

Ega and S. Paulo, Upper Amazons.

7. *Hypselomus seniculus*, n. sp.

*H. parvus*, fuscus griseo vestitus, summa fronte acute bituberculata; elytris grosse punctatis, humeris modice productis, obtuse trun-



catis, truncaturæ angulo postico acuto; maris articulo 12<sup>mo</sup> antennarum longiusculo, curvato. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂.

Head clothed with thick tawny-grey pubescence, vertex spotted with brown; inner side of each antenniferous tubercle (♂) produced into an acute tooth. Antennæ towards the base grey, spotted with dark brown; apices of third to eleventh joints dusky, bases of joints from the fourth testaceous. Thorax convex, unarmed, grey, coarsely punctured (especially on the sides) and spotted with dark brown. Elytra moderately broad at the shoulders, the latter not conically produced, but obtusely truncated, with the posterior end of the truncature acute; surface thinly clothed with grey pile, and coarsely punctured, simply convex. Body beneath and legs clothed with tawny-grey pile, spotted with blackish, base of claw-joint testaceous; apical half of posterior tibiæ strongly dilated (♂).

Ega.

8. *Hypselomus crassipes*, n. sp.

*H. robustus*, brunneus; thorace lateribus pallidis; elytris utrinque macula oblonga transversa cretacea; pedibus crassis, nigris, tibiis posticis maris trigonis. Long.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂.

Head coarsely wrinkled, black; antenniferous tubercles produced on the inner side into a stout spine (♂). Antennæ scarcely so long as the body, bases of joints, from the fourth, pale testaceous; twelfth joint (♂) short and twisted. Thorax convex in the middle, without distinct tubercles, a short obtuse tubercle on each side; above dark brown, sides dingy tawny white, traversed by an indistinct dusky stripe. Elytra broad and but slightly convex; shoulders conically produced, base on each side obtusely elevated and very coarsely granulate-punctate, sides under the humeral projections also coarsely punctured, rest of the surface faintly punctured; dark brown, base dingy tawny white; each elytron beyond the middle ornamented with a distinct oblong, transverse, chalky spot. Body beneath dingy tawny; abdomen black in the middle. Legs very stout, black; tibiæ compressed; hind tibiæ (♂) dilated from the base, and obliquely truncated at the apex; claw-joint red.

Tapajos. Apparently allied to *H. fasciatus* of Thomson; but no mention is made by this author of any peculiar formation in the legs.

9. *Hypselomus simplex*, n. sp.

*H. subelongatus*, brunneo-fulvus, unicolor; elytris modice attenuatis, humeris conicis; antennis gracilibus, articulis basi griseis. Long.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ –9 lin. ♂ ♀.

Rather more elongate than the allied species; but the elytra rather convex, and the third antennal joint strongly bent. Head

dusky. Antennæ slender, a little longer than the body in the female, much longer in the male; basal joint strongly clavate; dark brown, bases of the joints, from the fourth, grey. Thorax bituberculate on each side the central ridge, dingy tawny brown. Elytra elongated, gradually and slightly tapering from base to apex; shoulders conical, base on each obtusely raised, finely punctured, colour uniform brownish tawny. Body beneath tawny brown; abdomen black down the middle. Legs simple, posterior tibiæ scarcely dilated in the male; black, thinly clothed with tawny pile; claw-joints black.

Ega.

10. *Hypselomus lignicolor*, n. sp.

*H. subcylindricus*, brunneus; thorace et pectore vittis lateralibus obliquis, elytris sutura vittisque lateralibus abbreviatis curvatis, nigris pallide marginatis; elytris compressis, sparsim punctatis, humeris paulo productis haud tuberculatis. Long.  $5\frac{1}{4}$  lin. ♀.

Head tawny, spotted with dark brown. Antennæ as long as the body (♀), moderately stout, brown, unicolorous. Thorax unarmed and free from tubercles, surface smooth, brown; sides each with two oblique, blackish vittæ, the upper one margined with dull ochreous; there is also a short dusky central line near the middle of the hind margin. Scutellum blackish in the middle. Elytra nearly cylindrical, sides compressed, shoulders produced each into a slightly elevated ridge not surmounted by a tubercle; surface sparingly and finely punctured, brown, suture and several curved streaks on each side blackish, the lateral streaks margined on the upper sides with pallid brown. Body beneath brown; breast with oblique stripes, dull ochreous and blackish; basal half of abdomen dusky. Legs simple, tawny brown.

Ega. This species is much more elongate and narrow than the typical forms of the genus; it consorts, however, much better with the *Hypselomi* than with *Hesycha* or *Oncideres* (which comprehend elongated forms), having antennæ approximated on the forehead instead of widely separated at their bases. It seems to be nearly allied to *Hypselomus egens*, Erichson (Consp. Col. Peru. p. 148).

11. *Hypselomus obscurellus*, n. sp.

*H. subelongatus*, nigricans, griseo variegatus; antennis articulo basali apice subgloboso; thorace postice constricto; elytris elongato-trigonis, humeris conico-elevatis, obtusis. Long.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂.

Head dusky, eyes ample; forehead narrow, coarsely punctured; antenniferous tubercles unarmed. Antennæ black, base of joints grey, basal joint very abruptly clavate near the apex, subglobose, third joint very slightly curved. Thorax cylindrical, constricted behind the middle, surface very uneven, coarsely wrinkled trans-

versely, dark brown. Elytra moderately elongated, wide at the base, and narrowed thence towards the apex; shoulders conically produced, but apex of cone obtuse and not tuberculated; surface very roughly punctured near the base, more finely so towards the middle, colour dark brown or blackish, thinly variegated with greyish pile. Body beneath tawny brown; abdomen in the middle glossy blackish, and sides spotted with black. Legs blackish, varied with tawny; hind tibiae dilated near the apex ( $\delta$ ).

Obydos, Lower Amazons. Similar in size and general figure to *H. Syrinx*\* (*Hesycha syrinx*, Dj. Cat. and French collections), but differing in the shape of the basal joint of antennæ and in the constricted thorax.

### Genus JAMESIA, Jekel.

Jekel, Journal of Entomology, i. p. 259.

This genus is distinguished from *Hypselomus* by the basal joint of the antennæ being very gradually thickened from the base to the apex, not abruptly clavate, and by the third joint being quite straight instead of crooked. The claw-joints of the tarsi are quite as long as the three remaining joints taken together. The species have the same heavy figure and dull colours; but the elytra are much more elongated, and less trigonal. The genus is distinguished also by the large volume and subquadrate form of the eyes.

There seems to be scarcely sufficient difference to warrant the separation of *Jamesia* from *Clytemnestra* (Thoms.)†, the larger volume of the eyes being the only apparent definite character.

- \* *Hypselomus Syrinx*. Subelongatus, brunneus vel nigricans, elytris utrinque vitta obscura obliqua pallidiore. Caput angustum, fronte impunctata; tuberis antenniferis intus dente armatis. Antennæ corpore paulo longiores, articulis basi pallidioribus, articulo basali paulo incrassato. Thorax basi latus, antice angustatus, linea dorsali elevata. Elytra elongata, postice paulo attenuata, subtiliter punctata, brunnea, linea curvata mediana obscure fulva; humeris prominulis, in carinam lævem curvatam desinentibus. Corpus subfuscum. Pedes fusci, unicolores; tibiis compressis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$  lin.  $\delta$  ♀. Hab. Rio Janeiro.

† Since the early part of the genus *Hypselomus* in this memoir was in print, I have found that Perty and Serville happen to have described the types of two distinct genera under the respective names of *Hypsioma* and *Hypselomus*. The latter genus is equivalent to *Clytemnestra* of Thomson, which therefore becomes a synonym. M. Thomson, in his later work, 'Systema Cerambycidae,' has adopted this change of nomenclature. The following rectification of synonymy is therefore necessary:—

Gen. 1. *Hypselomus*, Perty, Delect. An. Art. Bras.

= *Clytemnestra*, Thomson, Class. des Cérambycides.

= *Jamesia*, Jekel, Thomson, Systema Cerambycid. (section).

Gen. 2. *Hypsioma*, Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. iv.

= *Hypselomus*, Thoms. (Class. des Céramb.) Bates (*ut supra*)  
and authors, *nec* Perty.

1. *Jamesia globifera*, Fab.*Lamia globifera*, Fabricius, Syst. Eleuth. ii. 284. 15.*Hypselomus variolosus*, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. n. s. v. pt. 1 (1859).

*J. subelongata*, sordide griseo-brunnea; thorace transverse ruguloso et acute tuberculato; elytris prope basin tuberculis globosis nigris politis et postice maculis nigris leviter impressis variegatis; capite lateribus parallelis, oculis magnis, subquadratis; antennis brunneis, maris corpore multo longioribus; pedibus simplicibus. Long. 10 lin.

Not uncommon on dead trees throughout the Amazons region; also found at Cayenne.

2. *Jamesia pupillata*, Pascoe.*Hypselomus pupillatus*, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. n. s. v. pt. 1.*Jamesia bipunctata*, Jekel, Journ. of Entom. i. 260.

*J. subelongata*, parum convexa, olivaceo-brunnea, nigro punctata; elytris medio utrinque ocellatis; maris capite infra dilatato, cornibus frontalibus magnis acutis porrectis; antennis quam corpus duplo longioribus. Long. 11 lin. ♂ ♀.

Differs from *J. globifera* chiefly by the more depressed form of the elytra, and the absence of basal elevation with globular tubercles. It may readily be recognized also by the eye-like spot on the disk of each elytron, consisting of a rounded, black, slightly impressed spot, surmounted by a white speck. The antennæ are much more elongated, and the projecting angles of the antenniferous tubercles in well-developed males are very large and acute, and are directed horizontally. The base of the elytron has a few minute granulations with punctures, and the rest of the surface is sprinkled with rounded, dark-brown, slightly impressed spots, as in *J. globifera*.

Eggs; not uncommon.

## Genus HESYCHA (Dj. Cat.), Thomson.

Thomson, Archiv. Entom. i. 187 (1857).

Fairmaire, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (1859), p. 523.

This genus was first characterized, in few words, by M. Thomson in 1857; but the description subsequently published by M. Fairmaire defined more accurately its points of distinction. It agrees with *Hypselomus* in having the first joint of the antennæ abruptly clavate, and the third joint curved; the curvature, however, is much less pronounced than in *Hypselomus*, and is sometimes very slight. Its other distinguishing characters are (1) the elongate, parallelogrammical, and depressed form of body, (2) the more elongated claw-joint of the tarsi, and (3) the wide separation of the antennæ at their origin.

1. *Hesycha Nyphonoides*, Pascoe.*Hesycha Nyphonoides*, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. n. s. v. pt. 1.

- II. *parallelogrammica*, depressa, obscure fusca cinereo-fulva variegata; elytris medio fascia undulata, obscura, cinereo-fulva. Long.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ –8 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head dull brown; forehead broad, sparingly punctured; antenniferous tubercles in the male produced on their inner side into a stout pointed tooth. Antennæ in the male nearly twice the length of the body, with the apical joint greatly elongated; in the female about the length of the body, apical joint shorter than the preceding; colour dull brown or blackish. Thorax uneven above, sides with a short pointed tubercle; dull brown, speckled with black. Elytra slightly narrowed from base to apex, shoulders slightly prominent and surmounted by an obtuse shining tubercle; surface even, thickly but finely punctured, dull brown, covered with dingy tawny confluent spots, and crossed beyond the middle by a zigzag fascia of a little paler hue. Body beneath and legs blackish or dull brown.

Common on branches of dead trees at Ega. There are two closely allied species in collections from the interior of French Guiana\*.

- \* *Hesycha jaspidea*, n. sp. *H. Nyphonoidei* simillima, robustior, maris elytris postice magis angustatis et fronte valde cornuta. Obscure fusca; thoracis lateribus utrinque tuberis duobus obtusis armatis. Elytra humeris prominentibus, basi rugoso-punctata et inæqualia fusco-nigra, maculis sordide fulvis sparsis quarum tribus majoribus medianis in fasciam abbreviatam conjunctis. Corpus subtus fulvo tomentosum. Antennæ valde elongatæ, articulis basi griseis. Long. 8 lin. ♂. *Hab.* In Cayenna interiore (Dom. Bar).

*Hesycha liturata*, n. sp. Minor, brunnea, elytris litura tenui obliqua albicante. Caput fuscum, fronte punctata, tuberculis antenniferis utroque sexu intus acutis. Antennæ brunneæ, maris corpore paulo longiores. Thorax quadratus, lateribus tuberculo distincto subacuto, supra brunneus vittis tribus nigris, lateribus cinerascens. Elytra postice paulo angustata, apice oblique breviter truncata, humeris vix productis, obtusis; dorso punctata, brunneo et fulvo variegata, infra humeros (cum prothoracis et pectoris lateribus) nigricantia, apud medium litura tenui valde obliqua albicante. Corpus subtus et pedes brunneo tomentosa. Long. 5–6 lin. ♂ ♀. *Hab.* In Cayenna (Dom. Bar).

The following species belongs also to this genus, from its linear sub-depressed form and the somewhat wide separation of the antennæ at their bases:—

*Hesycha xyliua*, n. sp. Elongata, sordide brunnea; elytris rugoso-punctatis, fusco et griseo strigatis, humeris subuncinatis. Caput fuscum, fronte grosse sparsim punctata, tuberculis antenniferis intus dente valido curvato armatis (♂). Antennæ valde elongatæ, brunneæ, apice pallidæ, articulis (à tertio) basi testaceis, articulo 12<sup>mo</sup> acuto, curvato. Thorax supra inæqualis, inermis, brunneus. Elytra valde elongata,

2. *Hesycha maculosa*, n. sp.

*H. elongata*, convexiuscula, fusca, maculis numerosissimis partim confluentibus fulvis; vertice nigro trilineato; thorace nigro maculato. Long.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂ ♀.

Head dusky, front channeled down the middle, punctured; eyes rather elongated, margined on the inner side narrowly with tawny; vertex tawny, marked in the middle with three parallel black lines; antenniferous tubercles produced into a short acute tooth on the inner side, longer in the male than in the female. Antennæ longer by one half than the body in the male, and the terminal joint very slender and much longer than the preceding; in the female a little longer than the body, with the terminal joint shorter than the preceding; basal joint abruptly clavate, third joint scarcely perceptibly curved; colour blackish. Thorax quadrate, surface uneven, with several impressed curved lines and raised interspaces, sides behind the middle with an acute tubercle; colour tawny, marked with two short black lines in front in the middle and a spot behind them, and four spots on each side of the disk. Scutellum black. Elytra elongate and rather convex, slightly tapering; shoulders prominent, and surmounted by a glossy black tubercle; surface quite even and moderately punctured, dark brown, covered uniformly with a multitude of tawny specks, mostly confluent. Body beneath tawny. Legs blackish.

Ega.

3. *Hesycha cretacea*, n. sp.

*H. oblongo-elongata*, subdepressa; elytris maculis numerosis fulvis maculaque magna laterali cretaceo-alba. Long. 8 lin. ♀.

Head grey, margins of eyes with tawny lines, front punctured; eyes elongated; antenniferous tubercles acute on their inner side, vertex with three short black streaks. Antennæ a little longer than the body, dark brown; basal joint clavate, third joint very slightly curved. Thorax quadrate, sides each with two large obtuse tubercles, surface with transverse furrows, tawny mixed with grey, and spotted with black. Scutellum black, margined with grey. Elytra oblong, a little dilated beyond the middle, slightly convex, shoulders moderately prominent; with irregular clusters of punctures arranged in lines, black, covered with pinkish-tawny spots, partly confluent, and

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parum convexa; humeris productis, antice curvatis, postice tuberculo nigro armatis, quasi uncinatis; supra grosse punctata, punctis partim confluentibus, sordide brunnea, strigis pallidis et fuscis variegata. Corpus subtus brunneum. Pedes fuscii. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂. *Hab.* Rio Janeiro, à D. Squires capta.

having in the middle on each side a large chalky-white spot. Body beneath dull chalky white; breasts with pinkish streaks, and abdomen spotted with black. Legs black, thinly clothed with grey pile.

Eggs; rare. This handsome species, like the preceding (*H. maculosa*), approaches *Oncideres* in many of its characters, especially the elongate eyes, subconvex form of body, and scarcely curved third antennal joint; but it lacks the massive head, cylindrical form of body, and short transverse thorax of *Oncideres*, and therefore must be classed with *Hesycha*.

### GENUS TRACHYSOMUS, Serville.

Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. iv. (1835).

(Char. emend.) Buquet, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1852, p. 345.

This remarkable group is distinguished from the allied genera chiefly by the elytra being disfigured by tubercular excrescences, and by the antennæ being composed of short joints reaching only three-fourths the length of the body. The head is moderately narrow, the eyes oblong (not narrow and elongated as in *Oncideres*), the basal joint of the antennæ very abruptly clavate, the third joint very slightly curved, the thorax subcylindrical, and the claw-joint of the tarsi shorter than the remaining joints taken together. The species are found closely clinging to thin woody stems of plants, and strongly resemble portions of the stems distorted by glandular prominences or galls.

#### *Trachysomus Santarensis*, n. sp.

*T. Trachysomo fragifero* (Kirbii) valde similis, differt colore ochraceo-vel rufo-fulvo; thorace supra ochraceo; elytris juxta scutellum utrinque spinis quatuor acutis, fasciculis singulis pilorum subapicalibus nigris linea curvata nigra communi connexis. Long.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

This is so closely similar in form of body and tubercular excrescences to the South-Brazilian *T. fragifer*, that it can scarcely be considered more than a local form of the same stock. It is a little broader and more robust, the thorax is less uneven on the disk, and is there of a bright yellowish-tawny colour. The two tubercles on each elytron, near the scutellum, are longer and more acute. The elytra are of a nearly uniform reddish or orange-brown hue; the subapical fascicle of hairs is a little further removed from the apex and margin of the elytra; it is connected with the corresponding fascicle posteriorly by a curved black line, and a large portion of the disk behind each basal excrescence is quite smooth.

Dry woods near Santarem.

Genus *ONCIDERES*, Serville.

Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (1835) iv.

The chief characters of this, the typical genus of the group, are furnished by the elongate-oblong or cylindrical form of body; the broad head and convex occiput, with consequent wide separation of the antennæ at their bases; the elongated eyes; the clavate shape of the basal antennal joint, and straight form of the third joint; the short transverse thorax; and, lastly, the great length of the claw-joint of the tarsi, which exceeds that of the three remaining joints taken together.

The species are all found on the branches of trees, which they amputate from the living tree by gnawing deeply into the bark and wood, making a ring-like incision, until the bough breaks off by its own weight. I have often seen boughs thus severed from green and living Cajú trees, and hence discovered that the best means of finding the insects was by examining the amputated portions lying on the ground in woods or the thinner parts of the forest. The object of the severance is apparently to create a supply of dead wood in which to deposit their eggs and rear the larvæ.

1. *Oncideres Callidryas*, n. sp.

*O. minus convexus*; thorace griseo-tomentoso; elytris basi minute granulatis, medio confertim punctatis, nigris, guttis numerosissimis carneo-griseis. Long.  $10\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂ ♀.

Head much narrower than the middle part of the thorax, clothed with pinkish-tawny pile; forehead plane, punctured; antenniferous tubercles (♂) on each side armed with longish acute teeth directed forwards; eyes oblong. Antennæ about the same length as the body in the female, twice the length in the male, black. Thorax with transverse depressions, sides each armed with a strong conical tubercle, clothed with hoary-grey pile. Scutellum and basal margin of elytra hoary grey. Elytra less cylindrical and convex than in the more typical species; shoulders prominent and surmounted by a retrocurved tubercle, base and shoulders thickly and finely granulated, middle part simply but thickly punctured, punctures becoming finer posteriorly, and disappearing before the apex; colour black, sprinkled throughout with small grey or pinkish-grey spots, some very minute, others larger; near the middle of each side the spots are whiter, and tend to aggregation. Body beneath hoary white. Legs black, thinly clothed with grey pile.

Pará, banks of the Tapajos, and Ega; one pair taken in copulâ on a branch of a felled tree at Pará. The elytra are much more thickly spotted in the Ega examples than in those from Pará and the Lower Amazons.



2. *Oncideres Satyrus*, n. sp.

*O. cylindricus*, fulvo-brunneus; elytris guttis albis paucis sparsis, basi tuberculis nigris; antennis validis; thorace basi valde constricto. Long. 10-12 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head in the ♂ much narrower than the thorax, in the ♀ as wide as the widest part of the thorax, with broad plane front, colour tawny brown, a black stripe below each eye. Antennæ about the length of the body in the female, a little longer in the male, with the apical joint twice the length of the preceding; they are robust in both sexes, but the four basal joints are thicker in the ♂ than in the ♀; colour black. Thorax with transverse depressions; a conical tubercle on each side, and much constricted behind the tubercle; brownish tawny, with a fine, black, central, transverse line. Elytra cylindrical, brownish tawny, sprinkled with a small number of minute white spots; base and shoulders with a few polished rounded tubercles; rest of surface impunctate, smooth. Body beneath and legs thickly clothed with tawny pile; sides of breast chalky white.

Pará. Closely allied to *O. vomicosus*, Germar (Ins. Nov. 482), but differing greatly in the maculation of the elytra, the spots being small, few in number, and all distinct from each other.

3. *Oncideres fulvus*, n. sp.

*O. oblongo-subcylindricus*; thorace postice haud constricto, guttis nigris quinque discoidalibus in linea transversa dispositis, tuberculo parvo laterali; elytris modice elongatis, valde convexis, lævibus, guttis parvis albis sparsis, prope basin tuberculis utrinque circa duodecim nigris. Long. 11 lin. ♀.

Closely resembles *O. Satyrus*; but the body is proportionately shorter and broader in the female than in the corresponding sex of that species; the thorax is shorter, and shows no constriction near the base; the elytra are uniformly convex and impunctate, and there are very few tubercles near the base, only two conspicuous ones on each side of the scutellum, and a small number under each shoulder. The colour is entirely ochreous tawny, with the exception of five small spots placed in a transverse row across the thorax, the black elytral tubercles and a small number of widely separated, but tolerably uniformly distributed, white specks over the elytra. The antennæ are somewhat darker, and and there is a very distinct oblong chalky spot on each side of the breast.

Tapajos.

4. *Oncideres Diana*, Olivier.

*Lamia Diana*, Oliv. Ent. 67. p. 107. f. 168.

*O. subcylindricus*, griseus; elytris quarta parte basali dense ac mi-

nute tuberculata, parte apicali lineis tenuissimis furcatis nigris, medio guttis sparsis nigris; thorace linea transversa nigra: fœminæ capite lato fulvescente; maris capite angusto, fusco, inermi. Long. 8-11 lin. ♂ ♀.

This species is distinguished by the basal portion of the elytra being thickly covered with small glossy-black tubercles, of which one at the hinder part of the humeral prominence is much larger than the rest. The tuberculated area ceases abruptly behind, and the disk of the elytra has only a very few scattered and slightly elevated black specks, which towards the apex subside into simple spots, not raised at all from the smooth surface. The general colour is pale ashy grey (white beneath); the apical part of the elytra has a few fine black lines in the form of a double or treble fork joined at the base. The male differs greatly in width of head from the female, but the antennæ scarcely differ in proportionate length or stoutness; they are, however, more nearly approximated at their bases by one-half in the male than in the female, which gives to a male insect an appearance quite foreign to the genus. The male specimen before me has a finely reticulated black patch across each elytron at the tips of the forked lines, of which there is only a trace in one of the female examples.

Pará, and at Santarem on the Tapajos.

##### 5. *Oncideres crassicornis*, n. sp.

*O. subcylindricus*, postice utroque sexu attenuatus, fulvo-brunneus; elytris basi tuberculis diversis sparsis instructis, postice punctis impressis rufescenti-brunneis in lineis furcatis ordinatis; maris antennis basi valde incrassatis, capite bicornuto. Long. 9-10 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head not much wider in the female than in the male, brownish tawny, with the usual black stripe below each eye; antenniferous tubercles in the male dentiform on each side. Antennæ dark brown, simple in the female, one-half longer than the body in the male, with the basal and third joints much thickened, especially the latter. Thorax impressed transversely, and furnished on each side with a tubercle; colour brownish tawny. Elytra narrowed to the tip in both sexes, tawny brown, inclining towards ashy near the middle; the basal part raised in the middle, and studded with a moderate number of scattered tubercles, differing greatly in size, and all glossy black; from the middle to the apex there is a number of shallow punctures covered each with a reddish-brown spot and arranged in forked lines. Body beneath and legs clothed with tawny-brown tomentum.

Ega, and banks of the Tapajos.

6. *Oncideres dignus*, n. sp.

*O. cylindricus*, fuscus; thorace tuberculis quinque in linea transversa ordinatis; elytris prope basin tuberculis magnis globosis utrinque sex nigris, postice guttis numerosis albis. Long. 10 lin. ♂.

Head (♂) moderately narrow; forehead very narrow, being encroached upon by the voluminous eyes, which are oblong and reach very nearly to the extremity of the muzzle; antenniferous tubercles unarmed; colour dark brown. Antennae nearly twice the length of the body, black, basal joint gradually thickened from base to apex, rest of the antennae tapering to the tip. Thorax longer and narrower than in the typical species of *Oncideres*; lateral tubercles small, obtuse, and black; in a line with them is a row of five similar glossy-black tubercles lying across the middle of the thorax; colour dark brown. Elytra cylindrical, clear dark brown, impunctate; middle of base with six very prominent glossy-black tubercles, arranged in two rows; besides these, there are ten or twelve smaller tubercles on each side, three of which are on the shoulder: the rest of the elytra smooth, and ornamented with a number of small clear white spots, distributed regularly and widely apart over the surface. Body beneath and legs dark brown.

This handsome species was very rare, at Ega, Upper Amazons.

7. *Oncideres pulchellus*, n. sp.

*O. minor*, cylindricus, griseo-brunneus; elytris cinereo maculatis, dimidio basali tuberculis rotundatis, dimidio apicali maculis impressis, nigro-nitidis. Long.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♀.

Head and thorax of same breadth; head ashy brown, with a streak down each side of the front tawny; buccal organs and circuit of the mouth red. Antennae a little longer than the body, dark brown. Thorax ashy brown, with three shining-black tubercles in a triangle on the disk, and two smaller ones on each side, the outermost of which is in the position of the ordinary lateral tubercle. Elytra cylindrical, obtuse behind, ashy brown, varied with a small number of equal-sized and equidistant pale ashy spots, and with a number of scattered shining round spots, those over the basal half covering large rounded tubercles of small elevation, and those towards the apex shallow impressions; the tubercles are not crowded near the base or shoulders, but are widely dispersed. Body beneath and legs light brown; sides of breast with an ashy patch.

Ega; rare.

8. *Oncideres Cephalotes*, n. sp.

*O. magnus*, robustus, convexus, postice attenuatus, cinereo-brunneus; elytris prope basin dense, pone basin sparsim tuberculatis, tuber-

culis ovatis, obliquis et postice elevatis; thoracis tuberculis lateralibus elongatis, fronte magna, latissima, nuda, punctulata. Long. 15 lin., lat. capitis  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♀.

Head brown; front naked, coriaceous, punctured, black; eyes moderate, reaching little more than halfway down the forehead; vertex very convex. Antennæ rather shorter than the body (♀), tapering to the apex, basal joint curved; colour brown. Thorax twice as broad as long, a little narrowed behind the lateral tubercles, which are long and spiniform; surface dull ashy brown, with a central transverse black line. Elytra massive, narrowed to the apex, convex, especially in the middle of the basal part on each side; shoulders prominent and oblique, with a conspicuous tubercle at their hinder angles; colour ashy brown, paler near the middle, and covered with small, oblong, raised, scale-like tubercles, which are very crowded and strongly elevated at their posterior ends near the base, much scattered and very slightly elevated near the middle, and arranged in rows, simply as spots, near the apex. Body beneath ashy white; legs ashy brown.

Ega\*.

#### Genus EUDESMUS, Serville.

Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. iv. (1836) p. 82.

This well-marked genus resembles *Oncideres* in its cylindrical form of body. Its distinguishing character is derived from the bulbous ovate shape of the third antennal joint in the male.

\* The following new species have lately been received from entomological travellers in South America:—

*Oncideres limpidus*. Cylindricus, fusco-nitidus; elytris fulvo-ochraceo irroratis. Caput (♂) modice angustatum, fronte punctata, ochracea, vitta infraoculari nigra; tuberculis antenniferis intus prominulis, acutis. Antennæ corpore longiores, nigrae nitidae; articulo basali distincte clavato, articulis tertio et quarto infra dense ciliatis. Thorax postice angustatus, tuberculis lateralibus modice productis, nigris; supra ochraceo-brunneus, linea nigra transversa, ante medium fascia rufo-fulva. Elytra cylindrica, fusco-nitida maculis numerosissimis discretis tomentosis ochraceo-fulvis; juxta basin tuberculis globosis paucis; deinde leviter granulata, humeris confertim tuberculatis. Corpus subtus fulvo-tomentosum. Pedes nigricantes, femoribus fulvo tomentosis. Long. 10 lin. ♂. *Hab.* in Bahia Brasiliæ, a Dom. Reed lecto.

*Oncideres Bouchardii*. Cylindricus, cano-griseus; elytris nigro punctatis et maculis majoribus rotundatis fulvis sparsis. Caput latum, griseum, maris paulo angustius, tuberculis antenniferis intus vix prominulis. Antennæ griseæ; articulo basali gradatim incrassato, nigro, maris valde rugoso. Thorax griseus, linea transversa nigra. Elytra convexa, vage punctata, cano-grisea, maculis rotundatis carneo-fulvis conspersa, punctis nigris; prope basin tuberculis numerosis globosis. Corpus subtus pedesque cano tomentosa. Long. 10-11 lin. ♂ ♀. *Hab.* in Sta. Martha Novæ Granatæ, a Dom. Bouchard copiose missus.

The females of some of the species resemble *Oncideres* very closely; and almost the only feature by which their generic position may be recognized is the peculiar dark patch, streaked with paler colours, which exists on the apical part of the elytra of all the species. The head is broad, very little broader in the females than in the males; but the forehead is not so plane or so much elongated as in *Oncideres*. The basal joint of the antennæ forms a smooth ovate club; the thorax is relatively a little longer than in *Oncideres*; the elytra are free from ridges and tubercles, and are obtusely rounded at the apex; the claw-joint of the tarsi is moderately elongated, and is about equal in length to the remaining three.

1. *Eudesmus rubefactus*, n. sp.

*E. cylindricus*, convexus, rufescens; thorace nigro-lineato; elytris dimidio basali grisescente, apice utrinque macula magna ovata saturatiore strigis nigris et griseis ornata. Long.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ –9 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head reddish tawny, vertex streaked with black; front plane, coarsely punctured, dingy grey; eyes oblong, one-half the length of the front; antenniferous tubercles in the male acute on their inner sides. Antennæ about the length of the body, reddish tawny; apices of joints, from the fourth, blackish. Thorax cylindrical, of same width as the head, very uneven, especially on the sides, where the inequalities rise to broad, obtuse tubercles; colour pinkish red, centre with two black lines continuous with those on the vertex, sides each with two or three much-broken and oblique lines. Scutellum and basal margin of elytra reddish, spotted with black. Elytra cylindrical, convex, abruptly declivous near the apex; surface uneven, with faintly raised lines, thickly punctured, especially towards the base, basal half occupied by a large, triangular, common, dingy-grey patch; on this follows a belt of pale greyish red, which broadens greatly on the lateral margins; the apical portion of each elytron is occupied by a dark, neatly limited, oval patch, streaked longitudinally with black, tawny red, and grey. Body beneath and legs reddish brown; breast ashy in the middle.

Eggs, clinging to dead boughs of trees; rare.

2. *Eudesmus caudalis*, n. sp.

*E. cylindricus*, depressiusculus, cinereo-brunneus; thorace postice fusco notato; elytris dimidio basali griseo-fusco, apice utrinque macula magna ovata nigricante fulvo strigata, medio cinereo fasciata. Long.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ –6 lin. ♂ ♀.

Very closely allied to *E. rubefactus*, and scarcely differing in the disposition of the colours and markings of the elytra. The latter, however, are much more depressed; and the insect is of a

dull ashy-brown hue, and much narrower and smaller. The forehead is uneven, punctured, and of a dull slaty hue; the third antennal joint in the male is much less swollen than in *E. rubefactus*, and therefore more elongate, and fusiform rather than ovate in shape. The thorax is uneven and obtusely tuberculated on the sides, but is destitute of longitudinal lines, except two very short ones near the base. The elytra are of the same grey leaden hue over their basal halves, and have a pale belt beyond the middle; but the latter does not expand on the margin. The dark apical streaked spot has an ashy transverse streak across the middle.

Also found at Ega.

### 3. *Eudesmus posticalis*, Guérin.

*Eudesmus posticalis*, Guérin-Ménéville, Icon. Règne Animal, p. 248.

*E. cylindricus*, subdepressus, brunneus; thorace dorso valde inæquali immaculato, tuberculis lateralibus parvis; elytris medio fascia obliqua grisea, deinde brunneis griseo et griseo-brunneo strigatis, ante apicem signatura nigra griseo marginata; antennis brunneis, articulis (duobus basalibus exceptis) basi testaceis; maris articulo tertio valde inflato, ovato. Long.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂.

“D’un gris-brunâtre couvert d’un duvet très-court et très-fin d’une couleur cendrée, surtout en dessous, sur les côtés du corselet et au milieu des élytres, où ce cendré blanchâtre forme une bande crochue en arrière, terminée en pointe près de la suture et précédant une tache arrondie d’un brun plus foncé, en arrière de laquelle on voit une petite tache allongée blanche et deux ou trois petites lignes noirâtres. Antennes d’un gris brun, avec la base du troisième article et des suivants d’un jaune roussâtre pâle, une petite pointe avancée à la saillie du front sur laquelle s’insèrent les antennes. Pattes courtes et fortes, d’un gris brun dessus, cendrées en dessous. Long. 14, lat. 5 mill.—Brésil intérieur.” (Guérin-Ménéville, *l. c.*)

My example was found at Ega.

### 4. *Eudesmus sexvittatus*, n. sp.

*E. elongatus*, depressus, fulvo-brunneus; thorace supra vittis sex nigris; elytris ultra medium dilatatis, plaga laterali infra humeros, linea basali strigisque ante apicem fuscis, vitta curvata laterali cinerea; fronte abbreviata, oculis magnis subconvexis. Long.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♀.

Head slightly convex on the forehead, with short muzzle; eyes very large, broad, and somewhat convex, reaching very nearly to the edge of the epistome; vertex bright tawny, and marked with a semicircular figure of a blackish-brown hue. Antennæ rather longer than the body (♀) and stout, ochreous

brown, base of joints (from the fourth) pallid. Thorax convex, but depressed near the hind margin; lateral tubercle small, conical; colour above bright tawny, with six blackish-brown vittæ; sides ashy, with a broader and paler dusky stripe. Scutellum pale tawny ochreous. Elytra dilated a little behind the middle, depressed, and thickly punctured (except towards the apex), rusty tawny, with a few short ashy streaks and a number of dark-brown strigæ a little behind the middle, the innermost of which runs near the suture to the apex: the basal half of the suture is broadly margined with dusky, and there is a short blackish stripe on each side near the scutellum, and a broad patch of similar hue beneath each shoulder, on the upper edge of which is an ashy streak, which continues in a curved line to the lateral margin, and then to the apex. Body beneath ashy; sides of breast and abdomen dark brown. Legs reddish; femora and tibiæ each with a blackish ring round the middle.

I met with the female only of this remarkable species, which differs so much from the other *Eudesmi* in the shortness of the muzzle. If the male, when discovered, should be found not to possess the swollen third antennal joint, the species will have to be removed from this genus. It was found at Ega.

#### Genus XYLOMIMUS, nov. gen.

Body cylindrical, narrow. Head vertical, or slightly inclined backwards; muzzle moderately elongated; sides rounded; forehead very slightly convex; eyes small, lower lobe nearly circular. Antennæ moderately distant at their bases, with inner side of antenniferous tubercles prominent and angular; basal joint dilated almost from the base, and forming a thick, oblong club, with the lower edge slightly waved; third joint one-third longer than the first, and also thickened nearly from the base, continuing of the same thickness to the apex, furnished on the underside with a fringe of long bristles; fourth joint slender, slightly thickened in the middle, and about one-half the length of the third; fifth to seventh joints each about one-half the length of the fourth, slender (rest wanting). Thorax cylindrical, longer than broad, and deeply wrinkled transversely; lateral tubercles inconspicuous. Elytra linear, obtusely rounded at the apex, surface free from excrescences; pro- and meso-sterna plane. Legs very short, thighs clavate, tibiæ broad; claw-joint of the tarsi as long as the remaining joints taken together.

The species on which this genus is founded presents, from its shape and style of coloration, a striking resemblance to a fragment of a slender decayed branch.

*Nylominus baculus*, n. sp.

*N. angustatus*, cylindricus, thorace transversim crebre ruguloso; clytris stria impressa suturali, apice singulatim obtuse rotundatis; corpore supra brunneo, lateribus obscure ochraceo; elytris pone medium fascia lata flexuosa brunnea ochraceo lineata; antennis brunneis, articulo quarto flavo. Long.  $5\frac{1}{4}$  lin. ♂?

Head dingy ochraceous, front uneven, punctured; vertex and occiput ample, brown, streaked with rusty ochreous; antenniferous tubercles slightly prominent on their inner sides, and leaving a small semicircular notch between them. Antennæ with the first and third joints dark-brown varied with ochreous, bristly, fringe of the third also dark brown, fourth joint yellow, fifth, sixth, and seventh rusty brown. Thorax cylindrical, surface covered with numerous, irregular, transverse wrinkles; lateral tubercles small, conical, dark brown in the middle, with three indistinct rusty-brown vittæ; sides each with an ochreous vitta, below which is a broader brown vitta. Elytra linear, shoulders not prominent, apex of each obtusely rounded; surface slightly uneven, plane towards the base and more convex beyond the middle, punctured (except near the apex) and marked with an impressed stria near the suture; colour rusty ochreous, with a broad common brown vitta over the suture from the base to beyond the middle, and a broad irregular brown fascia (lineated with rusty brown) at the termination of the vitta, the space near the apex having an irregular ochreous spot followed by a similarly shaped brown spot. Body beneath light brown; sides of prothorax and breast with an ochreous-white vitta; abdomen streaked with ochreous white. Legs clothed with pale tawny-brown pile.

Found on a slender dead branch of a tree in the forests of the Tapajos.

Genus *Ecthea*, Pascoe.

Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. n. s. iv. p. 244 (1858).

Syn. *Talasius*, Buquet, Thoms. Arcana Naturæ, p. 99 (1859).

This remarkable genus is distinguished from the allied groups by many well-marked features, which have been well described by the authors above quoted. I myself met with female examples only, and have not been able to examine the opposite sex, which bears one of the chief marks of the genus—namely, four horn-like projections from the forehead. The body is large and cylindrical; the head very broad, and remarkable (besides the horned forehead of the male) for the great convexity of the crown, which rises very much higher than the base of the antennæ, and descends perpendicularly from its front edge towards the tubercles which support those organs. The elytra are broad and



square at the apex, and each one is deeply sinuated in the middle, so as to form two projections or lobes. The antennæ are rather slender, in the female as long as the body, with the basal joint tumid on one side at the apex, and the third joint slightly curved.

My specimens differ in colour from the one figured by M. Buquet; but I believe them to be referable to the *E. quadricornis* of Olivier. The *Trachysomus faunus* of Erichson (Consp. Peru. p. 148) seems to be quite a distinct species of this genus.

*Ecthæa quadricornis*, Olivier.

*Cerambyx quadricornis*, Oliv. Ent. iv. p. 97, pl. 20. f. 158.

*Talassius quadricornis*, Buquet, Thoms. Arc. Nat. p. 100, pl. 5. f. 6.

The female example now in my collection, and which I found at Ega, is  $9\frac{1}{4}$  lines in length, the head being  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lines in width. The upper part of the forehead is yellow, brown near the crown, where it is marked with three black spots; the lower part is of a blackish olive-colour, the line of demarcation between the two colours being a transverse carina, from which in the male rise the two lower frontal horns. The thorax is very uneven on each side, one of the elevations near the anterior part of the disk on each side forming an acute tubercle; the colour above is rusty ochreous, the hind part having two blackish lines, which are severally continuous with the rounded velvety black spots on the elytra, on each side of the scutellum. The elytra are of a light green hue, except on the apical fourth, where there is a large ashy-ochreous spot, streaked with dark brown, very similar to the streaked apical spots in the genus *Eudesmus*. The underside of the prothorax and breast is greenish ashy. The legs are green, varied with greenish ashy. These green and rusty-ochreous hues, combined with the rugged surface of the insect, give it very much the appearance of a mossy fragment of wood, when it is seen clinging close to a dead bough, as is the habit of the creature.

Genus TRESTONIA, Buquet.

Buquet, in Thomson's 'Arcana Naturæ,' p. 45.

Like many other generic groups of Longicorns, the present one is recognizable rather by a similar general form and coloration than by definite structural characters. The species are cylindrical or linear and depressed in shape, and exhibit a dark-brown or black curved mark towards the apex of the elytra, preceded by a pale-ashy or greenish patch, and succeeded by fulvous strigæ nearer the apex. The possession of this characteristic mark points to a near relationship with *Eudesmus* and *Ecthæa*; but some species answer very well to the definition of

the genus *Hesycha*, as far as structure is concerned. All the species, however, are more linear in form than the *Hesycha*, and the antennæ in nearly all are more nearly approximated at their bases. The head is variable in width, and the forehead is somewhat convex in the middle; the latter is in most species clothed with pale-coloured tomentum. The antenniferous tubercles, in the broader-headed species, have prominent and sometimes cornuted inner angles. The antennæ themselves are slender and setaceous, in the males often twice the length of the body; their basal joint is clavate, and the third joint, with few exceptions, a little curved. The thorax is cylindrical and uneven, never short and broad. The elytra are linear, obtusely rounded at the apex, free from centro-basal elevations and tubercles; the shoulders are prominent and acute, and curved anteriorly. The legs are moderately short, the thighs clavate, the claw-joint robust, as is universal in the *Oncideritæ*, and equal in length to the three remaining taken together.

The *Trestoniæ*, like the other genera of the present group, are found on branches of trees, clinging closely and gnawing the bark and surface-wood.

#### 1. *Trestonia Chevrolatii*.

*Trestonia Chevrolatii*, Buquet, Thoms. Arc. Nat. p. 46.

*T. elongata*, subdepressa; capite lato, tomento flavescente dense vestito, maculis duabus verticis alterisque frontalibus nigris, genis et gula nigricantibus; antennis basi distantibus, brunneis, tuberculis antenniferis intus modice productis acutis (♀); thorace obscure fusco-grisescente, supra transverse ruguloso sulcis duobus transversis juxta marginem posticum distinctioribus; elytris postice paulo attenuatis, dorso depressis, humeris subconicis, granulatis, disco bicostato lineaque elevata suturali, punctatis, griseis, ante apicem utrinque plaga curvata nigra (antice albo marginata), dein fulvo-brunneis macula subapicali pallida; corpore subtus pedibusque viridi-griseis, abdomine ferrugineo-brunneo, segmentis tribus posterioribus lateribus ochraceis. Long. 10 lin. ♀.

One example, taken at Ega, and named as above, from the typical specimen formerly belonging to M. Chevrolat. It would be impossible to determine the species from the meagre description of M. Buquet.

#### 2. *Trestonia ramuli*, n. sp.

*T. elongato-oblonga*, postice (♂) angustata, subdepressa, fusca, fulvo variegata; elytris medio macula magna laterali viridi-cinerea postice dentata et fusco marginata, intra apicem macula distinctiore fulva; tuberculis antenniferis distantibus, intus utroque sexo prominulis acutis; antennis corpore paulo longioribus, articulo tertio curvato. Long. 6-6½ lin. ♂ ♀.

Head moderately broad, forehead punctured, dingy brown

varied with tawny; antenniferous tubercles with their inner angles in both sexes prominent, acute, conical, and distant from each other somewhat widely. Antennæ very little longer than the body in either sex, dark brown; joints paler at the base; third joint rather strongly bent in the middle. Thorax subcylindrical, widest in the middle, convex, transversely depressed near the hind margin, very uneven above, and obtusely tuberculose on the sides; dark brown, varied with rusty tawny. Elytra with prominent conical shoulders, and gradually narrowed towards the apex (much less so in the female than in the male), surface scarcely convex, simply punctured (except near the apex), dark brown, minutely varied with rusty tawny, and having on each side in the middle a large, oblique, greenish-ashy spot, widest on the margin: this spot is bordered posteriorly by a broadish, flexuous, blackish streak; and close to the apex there is a tawny spot, larger and clearer in colour than the other tawny marks. Body beneath and legs clothed with olivaceous-ashy tomentum.

On dead branches, Ega.

### 3. *Trestonia albilatera*, Pascoe.

*Hesycha albilatera*, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. n. s. v. pt. 1. 25.

*T. elongato-oblonga*, apicem versus paulo attenuata, subdepressa, fusca, fulvo minute varia; capite latiusculo, fronte ochracea, tuberculis antenniferis intus in lobulos erectos oblongos productis (♂); elytris utrinque plaga maxima laterali (fere ad basin extensa) capâ, postice nigro marginata. Long.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂.

Similar, in its elongate-oblong subdepressed form of body and general colour, to *T. ramuli*, but differs in the elytra being much less prominent at the shoulders, and not attenuated, except from very near the apex; the pale lateral spot, too, is much larger and whiter, extending from behind the middle to the shoulders. The thorax is cylindrical and very uneven on its surface, as in *T. ramuli*; but it has two transverse impressed lines near the hind margin, and a distinct conical lateral tubercle, much behind the middle. The forehead is clothed with dense tomentum of a pale ochreous hue. The underside of the body is ashy, with a broad rusty-tawny stripe down the middle of the abdomen. The antennæ are very slender and twice the length of the body in the male; the terminal joints are greatly elongated, and the third with a scarcely perceptible bend.

Ega, on branches of trees.

### 4. *Trestonia coarctata*, n. sp.

*Trestonia terminata*, Buquet, Thoms. Arc. Nat. p. 47, pl. 5. f. 3?

*T. cylindrica*, cinereo-fusca, fulvo varia, vertice coarctato; antennis

basi valde approximatis, articulo basali elongato, apice abrupte clavato; elytris crebre punctatis, apice nigris, fulvo lituratis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -6 lin. ♂ ♀.

The form of body and situation of the dark apical spot (close to the apex of the elytra) in this species so closely resemble the same features in the figure above quoted of *T. terminata*, that it is not unlikely the specimens here treated of belong to that species. I cannot, however, reconcile the description of the colours given by M. Buquet with my insects; and the figure is as uncertain in this respect as the description. His words are, "Couleur générale d'un gris-verdâtre mélangé de blanc et parfois de jaunâtre sur le devant de la tête, sur les bords latéraux du prothorax et sur la partie inférieure des élytres." The head in all my specimens is of a pale ashy hue, with a dark-brown spot on the upper part of the forehead between the eyes. The elytra as well as the thorax are dark brown, clothed with thinnish ashy pile, and sometimes varied with tawny, and becoming of a paler ashy hue near the dark apical spots. The thorax has a number of large scattered punctures, and the elytra are thickly punctured, except at the extreme apex. The antennæ are closely approximated at the base, the bases of the tubercles being separated only by the impressed line on the vertex; the angles of the tubercles are not produced. The antennæ are more than twice the length of the body in the male, the apical joint being twice the length of the preceding, and of great tenuity; in the female they are but little longer than the body, but the apical joints are very slender and more elongated than is usual in the female sex of *Longicoræ* insects; the basal joint is as long as the third, and clavate at the apex.

Found, rather commonly, on slender branches on the banks of the Tapajos, and also at Ega.

#### Genus PERITROX, nov. gen.

Body subcylindrical. Head moderately narrow; face plane, inclined obliquely backwards; eyes ample, convex; antenniferous tubercles with their inner angles produced. Antennæ elongated; simple; basal joint gradually thickened from the base; third joint straight, one-fourth longer than the first, fringed beneath with fine hairs. Thorax subcylindrical, uneven, sides armed with prominent, acute lateral tubercles. Elytra cylindrical, free from ridges and tubercles; apex rounded. Legs moderate; thighs clavate; claw-joint of tarsi greatly elongated, longer than the three remaining joints taken together.

This new genus, founded on one species only, is very closely allied to *Trestonia*, differing, in structural characters, chiefly in

the gradually thickened basal joint of the antennæ. The characteristic feature in the coloration of the elytra of *Trestonia* is entirely absent, the colours being dull and uniform. In form of body and head, the species described below resembles much *Trestonia terminata* and *T. coarctata*.

*Peritrox denticollis*, n. sp.

*P. subcylindrica*, paulo convexa, fuliginosa; elytris maculis tomentosis fulvo-brunneis adspersis; capite inter antennis profunde impresso; thorace transverse ruguloso, lateribus acute tuberculatis. Long. 5 lin. ♂.

Head sooty black, coarsely punctured on the forehead and crown, and deeply grooved between the antenniferous tubercles, which are closely approximated at their bases, and have their inner edges produced into short ear-like lobes. Antennæ blackish, shining. Thorax subcylindrical, surface uneven, and marked with a few sharp transverse wrinkles, besides two impressed lines parallel to the hind margin; lateral tubercles conical, acute; colour sooty brown. Elytra cylindrical, narrowed only very near the apex, the latter rounded; surface thickly punctured, except near the apex, sooty brown, sprinkled with spots formed of dingy-tawny tomentum. Body beneath and legs pitchy, thinly clothed with ashy pile.

Santarem, on a dead branch: one example.

Genus *PACHYPEZA*, Serville<sup>3</sup>

Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (1835) iv.

The forehead, muzzle, and eyes in this genus resemble much the same features in *Oncideres*; but the crown is narrower and more depressed between the antenniferous tubercles. The body is elongate, but narrower than in any species of *Oncideres*. The antennæ have their joints beneath (including the basal joint) clothed more or less densely with longish hairs. The thorax is cylindrical, about as long as broad, and covered above with transverse wrinkles. The pro- and meso-sterna are extremely narrow. The legs are short and stout, the femora clavate, the tibiæ very short and compressed, and the tarsi have the claw-joint, although elongated, much less robust and shorter than in *Oncideres*.

*Pachypeza lanuginosa*, n. sp.

*P. cylindrica*, robusta, fusco-cinerea; capite latiore; antennis distantibus, articulis sex basalibus infra pilis tenuibus dense vestitis; elytris prope basin confertim et subtiliter granulato-punctatis. Long.  $9\frac{1}{2}$ –10 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head rather broad, forehead between the antenniferous tuber-

cles depressed; eyes large, oblong, ashy tawny. Antennæ a little longer than the body in the male, about the same length in the female; terminal joints shorter than the median ones, last joint short and pointed; basal and five succeeding joints densely clothed beneath with very fine hairs; colour ashy brown. Thorax scarcely so long as broad, surface closely wrinkled, many of the wrinkles not continuous; colour ashy brown. Elytra cylindrical, convex; shoulders somewhat prominent; basal fourth of the surface studded with small, regular granulations, accompanied by punctures; finely punctured in the rest of their surface; colour ashy brown, deflexed sides paler. Body beneath and legs tawny brown; base of abdomen on each side, and hind legs, sooty brown.

Ega and S. Paulo, Upper Amazons, on slender woody stems.

### Genus CACOSTOLA (Dej. Cat.), Fairmaire.

Fairm. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (1859), p. 532.

This genus, imperfectly characterized by M. Fairmaire, comprises a number of small-sized linear insects, closely allied to *Hesycha* and *Trestonia*, but distinguished by their narrow forms, obscure coloration, and especially by their much shorter heads, the muzzle being very little prolonged beyond the lower margin of the eyes. The antennæ are moderately distant at their bases, their supporting tubercles having a conical projection on their inner sides; they are slender, filiform, naked, and very little longer than the body; their first joint forms a smooth club, their third joint is in some species curved, and their terminal joint is at least as long as the preceding. The thorax is short and cylindrical, with a scarcely perceptible prominence in the middle of each side, and the surface punctured, not wrinkled transversely. The elytra are linear, obtusely rounded at their apices, and their surface is free from ridges and tubercles. The legs are short, the thighs clavate, and the claw-joint of the tarsi longer than the remainder taken together. The sterna are narrow, the pro- and mesosterna of equal width, and simple. The species are found, like the *Trestonia*, clinging to slender decaying branches of trees.

#### 1. *Cacostola simplex*, Pascoe.

*Pachypeza simplex*, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. n. s. v. pt. 1. p. 44.

*C. linearis*, griseo-fusca; thorace elytrorumque lateribus griseo lineatis; capite latiusculo; antennis articulo tertio subrecto. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head moderately broad; forehead uneven, and, with the

vertex, punctured, tawny-grey. Antennæ distant at the base, supporting tubercles with their inner edges prominent; filiform, but somewhat tapering to the extremity, dark brown, bases of joints grey; third joint scarce perceptibly curved. Thorax of the same width as the head, cylindrical, scarcely longer than broad; lateral tubercle inconspicuous; surface coarsely but sparingly punctured, greyish brown, dorsal line and two obscure lateral streaks grey. Elytra linear, coarsely punctured (more thickly so towards the base), and with faint longitudinal elevations on the disk, brown, sides in some examples paler; disk with one or more oblique grey vittæ. Body beneath and legs greyish brown; abdomen variegated with brown and grey.

Tapajos and Upper Amazons, also Cayenne. Examples from Cayenne and the Tapajos are much darker than those from the Upper Amazons.

## 2. *Cacostola flexicornis*, n. sp.

C. linearis, castaneo-fusca, obscura; capite angustiore; thorace brevi; elytris creberrime punctatis; antennis tenuibus, articulo tertio valde curvato. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂ ♀.

Head small; forehead with a deeply impressed longitudinal line, punctured, coarsely pubescent; vertex coarsely punctured; antenniferous tubercles with a small conical projection on their inner sides. Antennæ rather slender, dark brown, with the bases of the joints pale testaceous; third joint strongly bent; terminal joint in the male half as long again as the preceding. Thorax short, lateral prominences conspicuous, surface closely punctured, dark rusty brown. Elytra linear, very closely and equally punctured from base to apex, dark rusty brown. Body beneath and legs dingy ashy; abdomen variegated.

Slender dead twigs, Santarem.

## Genus AMPHICNÆIA, nov. gen.

Body small, linear. Head very short, vertically; upper portion of the eyes encircling the base of the antennæ; but the reniform lobe of considerable width, and not attenuated as in the eyes of the genus *Dorcasta*\*; lower lobe convex, prominent; forehead convex. Antenniferous tubercles very short, oblique, and unarmed: antennæ filiform, stout, clothed with short hairs, the joints beneath fringed with long and straight hairs; first joint moderately short, thickened nearly

\* The upper, reniform portion of the eyes in *Dorcasta* is very narrow, and, in the middle, attenuated. This is a step towards the total disappearance of the upper lobe, which is a distinguishing feature of *Spalacopsis*, Newm., a genus closely allied to *Dorcasta*.

from the base; third joint straight. Thorax cylindrical, sides without tubercles, surface punctured. Elytra linear, apex rounded, surface punctured throughout. Legs moderately elongated; thighs clavate; claw-joint of tarsi about as long as the three remaining joints taken together. Sterna narrow, simple.

This genus forms a portion of a small group—including *Dorcasta*, *Aprosopus*, and *Spalacopsis* (= *Eutheia*, Guér.)—which differs from all the foregoing in the form of the head and in the shortness of the antenniferous tubercles.

1. *Amphicnæia lineata*, n. sp.

*A. brevis*, sublinearis, fusco-nigra, thoracis vittis tribus, scutello et elytrorum vittis duabus lateralibus griseis; elytris longe setosis, crebre punctatis, apice subobtusè rotundatis. Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Head very short in front; forehead thickly punctured throughout. Antennæ filiform, rather thick, black. Thorax very thickly punctured, convex; dorsal line and a lateral vitta on each side greyish. Scutellum grey. Elytra sublinear, moderately narrowed towards the apex, and rounded at the tips; surface thickly punctured throughout, and clothed with longish stiff hairs; blackish brown, with two tawny-ashy vittæ on each side approximating towards the base. Body beneath and legs rusty, shining, thinly clothed with greyish pile.

Eggs; common on dead twigs.

2. *Amphicnæia pusilla*, n. sp.

*A. minuta*, testaceo-fusca; thorace punctato, griseo trivittato; elytris setosis, punctatis, testaceo-fuscis, sutura lateribusque obscurioribus; antennis pedibusque ferrugineis. Long.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Head rusty brown, forehead punctured, vertex and occiput thickly punctured. Antennæ rusty red, sparingly setose, basal joint rather thick, forming an ovate club. Thorax evenly punctured throughout, rusty brown, the dorsal line and a broadish vitta on each side grey. Scutellum grey. Elytra linear, punctured throughout, testaceous, suture and sides rusty brown. Body beneath and legs pale ferruginous.

Santarem.

Closely allied to *A. lineata*, but distinguished by its smaller size and different coloration\*.

\* A third species occurs at Rio Janeiro, in South Brazil:—

*A. lyctoides*. Linearis, fusco-ferruginea; corpore supra crebre passim punctato. Antennæ infra sparsim hirsutæ. Elytra linearia, glabra, punctis sublineatim ordinatis. Corpus subtus et pedes fusco-ferruginea, glabra; episternis, pectore segmentisque abdominalibus medio grosse punctatis. Long.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  lin. Hab. in Rio Janeiro.



## Genus ALETRETIA, nov. gen.

Body elongate-elliptical. Head short, vertically; forehead convex; eyes not prominent; upper or reniform lobe moderately broad and reaching the centre of the crown, so that the eyes above are separated only by the longitudinal line of the vertex. Antenniferous tubercles short, unarmed: antennæ stout, a little longer than the body, and tapering towards the apex, fringed beneath with long and fine hairs; basal joint moderately short and thickened almost from the base. Thorax cylindrical, lateral tubercles very small. Elytra narrowed towards the apex, the tips obliquely and briefly truncated. Legs moderately elongated, tarsi narrow, claw-joint stout and as long as the three remaining joints taken together.

The form and clothing of the antennæ, shape of claw-joint, and general habit show this genus to be closely allied to the preceding, notwithstanding the numerous points of difference.

*Aletretia inscripta*, n. sp.

*A. elongato-elliptica*, nigra; thorace vittis quinque, elytris utrinque vittis quatuor (juxta basin et pone medium interruptis) fulvo-griseis, spatio nigro mediano elytrorum lineola transversa fulvo-grisea. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂ ♀.

Head clothed with greyish or tawny pile, not visibly punctured; central line deeply impressed; eyes nearly touching on the vertex. Antennæ one-third longer than the body, dark brown, pubescent, fringed with long fine hairs beneath. Thorax cylindrical, rather broader in the middle, and having on each side a minute tubercle; surface punctured throughout, black, clothed with fine grey pile, and marked with five greyish-tawny vittæ. Scutellum tawny grey. Elytra narrowed towards the apex, the tip briefly and squarely truncate, with the outer angle prominent; surface deeply but sparsely punctured towards the base, faintly so and glossy towards the apex, black, the basal half with four light-brown vittæ (the second one from the suture alone reaching the base), and the apical part with a number of short streaks of the same colour, the intermediate black space having on each elytron a transverse wedge-shaped line. Body beneath and legs clothed with light-brown pile.

Upper and Lower Amazons; on dead twigs.

## Genus DORCASTA, Pascoe.

Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. n. s. iv. p. 264.

In this genus the body is much more elongated than in any of the preceding, being narrow and linear, but tapering towards

the apex of the elytra. The head has an elongated crown, or, in other words, is prolonged horizontally; and the forehead in the typical species is directed obliquely towards the edge of the prosternum. The upper reniform lobe of the eyes is very narrow. The antennæ are not longer than the body, and are closely approximated at their bases; but the antenniferous tubercles are not elevated or armed; the antennal joints are short, thick, and setose, the bristles on the under surface being longest; the basal joint is thickened from the base, and of equal breadth thence to the apex. The legs are short and stout, and the claw-joint of the tarsi is about equal in length to the remaining joints taken together. The elytra are briefly sinuate-truncate, and dentate at the apex.

### 1. *Dorcasta oryx*, Pascoe.

*Dorcasta oryx*, Pasc. Trans. Ent. Soc. n. s. iv. p. 264.

*D. sublinearis* vel attenuato-elliptica, fusca, griseo tomentosa; capite thoraceque vitta laterali lineaque dorsali fulvis; elytris utrinque fulvo trilineatis, apice oblique sinuato-truncatis, angulis acutis; corpore toto setoso; capite elongato, infra valde retracto. Long.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lin.

Abundant on dry twigs in hedges, Santarem. The *Hippopsis dasycera* of Erichson (Schomburgk's Reise in Brit. Guiana, vol. iii.) is evidently a *Dorcasta* closely allied to *D. oryx*, if not the same species.

### 2. *Dorcasta lineea*, n. sp.

*D. linearis*, grisea, capite thoraceque lineis duabus dorsalibus, regione scutellari et elytrorum vitta lata curvata fusco-nigris; capite elongato, infra retracto; elytris striato-punctatis, subcostatis, apice oblique sinuato-truncatis, angulis externis valde productis crassis obtusis; corpore haud setoso. Long. 4 lin.

Head prolonged above and retracted beneath, as in *D. oryx*; forehead clothed with tawny-grey pile; vertex and occiput dingy tawny, lined with black; upper reniform lobe of the eyes extremely attenuated in the middle; vertex punctured. Antennæ about as long as the body, clothed with short setæ; basal joint oblong, angular; colour blackish, bases of joints greyish. Thorax convex in front; surface punctured, dingy tawny; sides each with a light-grey line; centre with two flexuous blackish lines extending to the head and meeting on the crown. Elytra free from setæ, slightly tapering from base to apex, the latter obliquely sinuate-truncate, with the outer angles produced into vertically thickened lobes; surface with coarse punctures arranged in lines, some of the interstices subcostate; colour dingy grey; the scutellar area and a broad streak, curving from each

shoulder to the suture and subapical margin, dark brown. Body beneath and legs dingy brown.

Dry twigs, Santarem.

3. *Dorcasta occulta*, n. sp.

*D. cylindrica*, postice subobtusa, griseus, brunneo variegata, regione scutellari fusco-nigra; elytris juxta apices abrupte declivibus, apice breviter suboblique sinuato-truncatis, angulis acutis; capite infra minus retracto. Long.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

Head less elongated and less retracted beneath than in the typical species, clothed with dingy greyish tomentum; central line deeply impressed; upper lobe of eyes attenuated. Antennæ thick, filiform, sparsely clothed with short bristles, longer underneath; basal joint oblong, angular. Thorax convex, sparingly punctured, tawny grey, with whitish streaks on the sides. Elytra cylindrical, subobtuse and abruptly declivous near the apex, the latter briefly sinuate-truncate, both angles slightly produced and acute; surface free from bristles, coarsely punctured, partly in lines, dingy grey-tawny, with brownish spots, a large patch over the scutellar area, and sometimes a curved spot on each side, in the middle, dark brown. Body beneath and legs tawny ashy.

Santarem, on dry twigs.

4. *Dorcasta cænosa*, n. sp.

*D. cylindrica*, postice subobtusa, griseo-fusca; thoracis lateribus et elytrorum maculis cinereis; elytris apice oblique sinuato-truncatis, angulis prominulis acutis; capite infra minus retracto. Long.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

Head less elongated and retracted beneath than in the typical species, rusty-brown, clothed with dingy-grey tomentum; central line deeply impressed; upper lobe of eyes attenuated in the middle, the extremity, on the crown, raised. Antennæ filiform, clothed throughout with short setæ; basal joint thickened abruptly from the base, oblong: colour dingy brown. Thorax subcylindrical, slightly tumid in the middle; surface punctured, rusty grey-brown, sides pale ashy. Elytra linear, narrowed a little before the apex, the latter obliquely sinuate-truncate, with both angles acute; surface coarsely punctured, greyish rusty brown, with an ashy streak near each shoulder, and a discoidal ashy line divided into spots by brown specks. Body beneath and legs rusty brown.

Santarem, on dried twigs.

Group *Hippopsinae*.

Genus MEGACERA, Serville.

Serv. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. iv. p. 43.

*Megacera* agrees with *Hippopsis* in the greatly elongated form

of body, and in the long setiform antennæ, more than twice the length of the body, and fringed with fine bristles or hairs beneath. It differs, according to Serville, in the vertical instead of retracted inclination of the face, and in the elytra being squarely instead of obliquely truncated or pointed at the apex. I find, on the examination of a series of species, that these two characters do not go together, some species having the head of a *Megacera* with the elytra of an *Hippopsis*. One of the following species described under *Megacera* (*M. prælata*) has, however, a facies quite distinct from *Hippopsis*, owing to the greatly swollen posterior orbits of the eyes and absence of lineation in the colours of the thorax and elytra. In general form it much resembles *M. vittata* of Serville, the type of the genus.

### 1. *Megacera prælata*, n. sp.

*M. linearis*, parallelogrammica, olivaceo-cinerea; capite, thorace, elytrorum basi et antennis obscurioribus; antennis longissimis; capite verticali, orbitu oculorum incrassato; thorace transversim valde rugoso; elytris sinuato-truncatis, angulis prominulis acutis. Long. corp. 9 lin., antenn. 28 lin.

Head with vertex moderately elongated and subconvex, punctured; face short, nearly vertical, clothed with dark olive-ashy tomentum; posterior orbit of eyes thickened and prominent. Antennæ more than three times the length of the body, blackish, scantily clothed with olivaceous tomentum. Thorax cylindrical, anterior and posterior transverse sulcus well marked, the intermediate part of the dorsal surface covered with coarse transverse rugæ; dark olivaceous. Elytra linear, very slightly narrowed close to the apex, the latter transversely sinuate-truncate, both angles faintly prominent; surface finely punctured towards the base, light olivaceous ashy, smooth, base a little darker. Body beneath and legs clothed with smooth olivaceous-ashy tomentum.

One example on a slender branch in the forest, Ega.

### 2. *Megacera apicalis*, n. sp.

*M. linearis*, postice perparum angustata, griseo-nigra; capite pone oculos tumidulo, lateribus lineisque duabus verticis antice convergentibus fulvis; thorace et elytris utrinque fulvo trivittatis, vitta interiore elytrorum juxta basin attenuata, vittis omnibus ante apicem in fasciam griseo-fulvam terminatis, ipso apice nigro, sinuato-truncato, angulis acutis. Long.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ –7 lin.

Head with vertex moderately prolonged; face short, slightly retracted; black, clothed with thin grey pile, sides and two coronal vittæ converging in front tawny; vertex coarsely but sparingly punctured; sides somewhat tumid behind the eyes. Antennæ nearly three times the length of the body, basal joints densely

fringed beneath; colour blackish, thinly clothed with grey pile. Thorax cylindrical, a little narrowed in front, surface coarsely punctured, the punctures here and there running into rugæ; greyish black, with six tawny vittæ. Elytra linear, very slightly narrowed from base to apex, the latter transversely sinuate-truncate, both angles acute; surface thickly punctured, except near the apex, greyish black; each elytron marked with three tawny vittæ, the innermost one of which is very narrow near the base, and all terminate in a broad, subapical, tawny-ashy belt, which is succeeded by a black belt occupying the apex. Body beneath and legs grey; sides of breast with two tawny streaks.

Eggs, on slender branches.

### 3. *Megacera rigidula*, n. sp.

*M. linearis* tenuis, postice sensim attenuata, griseo-nigra; capite lateribus vittisque duabus verticis cinereo-fulvis; thorace grosse sparsim punctato, vittis sex, et elytris utrinque vittis tribus cinereo-fulvis, vittis duabus lateralibus elytrorum ante apicem terminatis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Head with vertex moderately prolonged, face short, slightly retracted; black, clothed with grey pile, covered with large punctures; sides and two convergent vittæ on the vertex ashy tawny. Antennæ rust-coloured. Thorax cylindrical, covered with large scattered punctures, some of which are confluent, and marked with six tawny-ashy vittæ. Elytra slender, gradually narrowed from base to apex, the latter sinuate-truncate, with both angles produced and acute, the external one most so; surface coarsely punctate-striate to the apex, greyish-rusty black, each elytron with three ashy-tawny vittæ, all thickest towards the base (the lateral one furcate), and the two lateral ones terminating before the apex in an ashy spot. Body beneath and legs grey, the tomentum more dense on the sides of the body.

Santarem.

Genus HIPPOPSIS, Serville.

Serville, Encycl. Méthod. x. p. 336.

As already observed in the remarks under the head of *Megacera*, this genus is remarkable for the very elongated narrow form of body, and equally elongated hair-like antennæ, which are fringed with fine hairs beneath, at least the basal joints. The body is not linear, as in *Megacera*, but is gradually attenuated posteriorly, the elytra having their apices prolonged into a point. The degree to which this prolongation of the elytral tips is carried varies in the different species, and offers a good mark for distinguishing some of them. In some, namely those which approach *Megacera*, the elytra are simply very obliquely sinuate-truncate at the apex,

both angles of the truncature being acute, but the external one greatly prolonged. In others the external angle is still further prolonged, and the sutural one only just perceptible. This feature is carried out to greater lengths in other species, in which the truncature is so extremely oblique as to be imperceptible, the elytra then appearing to be terminated each in a long, fine point.

The species of *Hippopsis*, like all other *Oncideritæ*, are parasitic on the slender branches of trees. They choose, however, the most slender twigs, and cling to them so closely by their short stout legs and elongated claws as to be difficult of detection. All that I have seen possess the same style of coloration—a ground-colour black or brown, clothed with extremely fine grey pile, and marked with tawny or dingy grey stripes extending over head, thorax, and elytra, the diversities of which sometimes form good specific characters.

1. *Hippopsis truncatella*, n. sp.

*H. linearis*, fusca; capite, thorace et elytris utrinque vittis tribus testaceo-griseis; capite thorace latiore, pone oculos sensim angustato; elytris paulo ante apices attenuatis, apice utrinque oblique sinuato-truncatis, angulo interiore prominulo acuto, exteriore late producto, vittis griseis duabus interioribus ante apicem conjunctis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Head broader than the thorax, curvilinearly narrowed behind the eyes; face strongly retracted; eyes prominent; brown, face clothed with thick greyish pile; vertex coarsely punctured, and, with the sides, marked with six greyish vittæ, the two central ones of which gradually converge on the crown, and the four others traverse the deflexed sides of the neck and cheeks. Antennæ slender, basal joint gradually thickened from base to apex; colour rusty brown. Thorax narrower than the head or elytra, cylindrical, coarsely punctured, brown, marked on each side with three greyish vittæ, the lowermost of which is continuous along the sides of the breast. Elytra scarcely perceptibly narrowed from the shoulders to near the apex, thence rapidly narrowed; the apex truncated a little obliquely, the truncature incurved near the sutural angle, which is produced and acute, the outer angle being broad and also acute, but moderately produced; surface thickly punctured, partly in lines, brown, and marked on each elytron with three broad, greyish vittæ, the two inner ones of which unite before the apex, and the lateral one interrupted at the shoulder, under which is a small grey streak. Body beneath and legs clothed with fine greyish tomentum.

Pará and Lower Amazons.

2. *Hippopsis griseola*, n. sp.

*H. linearis*, fusca griseo-suffusa; thorace elytrisque utrinque vittis tribus, collo vitta lata, vertice lineis duabus parallelis testaceo-cinereis; capite pone oculos tumidulo, deinde angustato, vittis elytrorum omnibus ante apicem commixtis; elytris apice acuminatis, divaricatis. Long.  $4\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

Head a little broader than the thorax, tumid behind the eyes, then rather abruptly narrowed; face strongly retracted; brown, rather thickly clothed with grey pile, side of the neck with a broad ashy vitta, vertex with two narrower vittæ parallel up to the eyes. Antennæ rusty brown, basal joint gradually thickened from base to apex. Thorax cylindrical, surface having very large confluent punctures, brown, clothed with fine grey pile, and marked with six testaceous-ashy vittæ. Elytra linear to near the apex, thence gradually narrowed; each elytron ending in a point, the sutural side of which is nearly straight, the outer side a little incurved, hence giving an outward turn to the pointed apices; surface punctured, partly in lines, punctures fainter near the apex, brown, clothed with grey tomentum, and marked on each elytron with three testaceous-ashy vittæ, all of which coalesce at a distance from the apex. Body beneath and legs thinly clothed with greyish pile, sides of breast and abdomen streaked with denser tomentum.

Santarem.

3. *Hippopsis clarigera*, n. sp.

*H. linearis*, tenuis, fusca, vertice vittis quatuor geminatis, thorace et elytris utrinque vittis tribus griseis; corpore toto grosse punctato; antennis articulo basali apice clavato. Long.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

Head broader than the thorax, gradually narrowed behind the eyes, beneath strongly retracted; forehead elevated at the summit a little above the level of the crown; antenniferous tubercles suborbicular and prominent; eyes lateral, nearly round, slightly emarginated near the base of the antennæ, but not extending in a reniform lobe upon the vertex; the latter closely punctured, marked with four greyish stripes united in pairs posteriorly; face clothed with greyish hairs. Antennæ very slender, capilliform, scantily fringed with long hairs; basal joint slender, somewhat abruptly clavate towards the apex. Thorax cylindrical, evenly and thickly punctured; brown, marked with six greyish vittæ. Elytra linear, gradually tapering, more quickly so nearer the apex, which is moderately prolonged and pointed, without truncature; surface closely punctured from base to apex, brown, marked with three broad greyish stripes. Body beneath coarsely but evenly punctured throughout, and, with the legs, thinly clothed with greyish pile.

This singular little species occurred only at Santarem, on the Lower Amazons.

4. *Hippopsis prona*, n. sp.

*H. linearis*, elongata, fusca, nitida, collo vitta lata laterali, vertice lineis duabus, thorace et elytris utrinque vittis tribus testaceo-griseis; capite infra valde retracto, supra quadrato; elytris leviter oblique truncatis, acutissimis. Long. 5 lin.

Head above quadrate, the lateral outline behind the eyes being nearly straight; face elongated and very strongly retracted, tending towards the horizontal position, clothed with greyish hairs, and deeply impressed on the summit between the antennæ; vertex coarsely punctured, having a shining, raised dorsal line, brown; sides each with a broad vitta, and vertex with two stripes, greyish. Antennæ piceous, finely and densely fringed, basal joint gradually thickened from base to apex. Thorax cylindrical, covered with large even punctures; rusty brown, marked with six tawny-grey stripes. Elytra much elongated, four and a half times the length of the thorax, linear, gradually narrowed, and near the apex more quickly narrowed; the latter prolonged into an acute point, the inner side of the prolongation formed by an oblique truncature, the sutural angle of which is distinct; surface punctured in distinct rows, punctures indistinct towards the apex, brown, shining, marked on each elytron with three testaceous-grey stripes, the inner two of which unite at the apex; the middle stripe is fainter and greyer than the other two, and is interrupted towards the base. Body beneath faintly punctured, piceous, and, with the legs, clothed with thin, grey pile.

S. Paulo, Upper Amazons.

5. *Hippopsis fractilinea*, n. sp.

*H. elongato-fusiformis*, fusco-nigra, collo vitta laterali, vertice lineis duabus, thorace et elytris utrinque vittis duabus fulvis, vitta inferiore elytrorum mox pone medium fracta; thorace supra transverse ruguloso; elytris valde acuminatis. Long. 5-10 lin.

Head narrower than the middle part of the thorax, and constricted midway between the eyes and the hind margin; face very short, moderately retracted, clothed with fulvous pile, central line deeply impressed; antenniferous tubercles with their inner margin dentate; vertex having a few large punctures in the middle, and a shining central line impressed posteriorly; dark brown, sides each with a stripe, vertex with two narrow converging lines fulvous. Antennæ greatly elongated, black. Thorax narrowed in front, and constricted near its hind margin, surface transversely punctate-rugose; brownish black, shining, surface with two tawny lines, sides each with one similar line



continuous with a streak on the side of the breast. Elytra tapering from base to apex, each elytron ending in a straight point, the sutural edge being also nearly straight; surface shining brown-black, punctured (except towards the apex), and marked on each with two tawny vittæ, the inner one of which is severed after the middle, the severed ends oblique and running parallel for a short distance; suture towards the base and disk marked with faint silky grey lines. Body beneath shining black, clothed with fine silky greyish pile; abdomen with three tawny stripes. Legs black, clothed with silky tawny pile.

Common on dead branches of trees at Ega.

### Subtribe DESMIPHORITÆ.

#### Group *Exocentrinae*.

#### Genus EXOCENTRUS, Mulsant.

Mulsant, Coléopt. de France, Longicornes, p. 152.

*Exocentrus* is a well-known genus of wide distribution, and comprising a number of small Lamiaires, of ovate or oblong form of body with thorax armed on each side with a distinct acute spine. The antennæ are not much longer than the body in the most slender species, and are generally setose; the basal joint is of moderate length, forming an elongate club thickened almost from the base. The claw-joints of the tarsi are elongated but slender, and the claws are widely divergent. The genus may be known from all the genera of Acanthocinitæ by the sockets of the anterior thighs being open or angulated on their outer edges.

#### 1. *Exocentrus striatus*, n. sp.

*E. oblongus*, convexus, fusco-ferrugineus, griseo sparsim pubescens; . . . . .  
antennis corpore paulo longioribus, pubescentibus; oculis magnis,  
supra fere contiguis; thorace pone medium spina valida longa  
armato; elytris striato-punctatis; pedibus testaceo-ferrugineis,  
femorum clavis fuscis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lin.

Head rather narrow; sides occupied by the voluminous eyes, which also almost meet on the vertex; muzzle below the eyes short but rectangular; rusty brown, clothed with hoary pile. Antennæ filiform, a little longer than the body, clothed with laid pubescence, rusty brown, bases of joints reddish; basal joint of nearly equal thickness throughout, gradually narrowed near the base. Thorax subquadrâte, very little narrowed behind, each side, behind the middle, armed with a long, stout, slightly curved spine; surface thickly punctured and sparsely clothed with recumbent shining hoary pile. Elytra oblong, convex, a little narrowed towards the apex, the latter rounded; surface punctured in

rows, except about the suture near the base, where they are very closely punctured; the scant hoary pile lies in lines along the interstices; colour rusty brown. Body beneath rusty brown, thinly clothed with shining hoary pile. Legs moderately elongate, pale reddish; thighs strongly clavate, clubbed part blackish.

Santarem, on slender dry twigs.

## 2. *Exocentrus nitidulus*, n. sp.

*E. oblongus*, convexus, fusco-ferrugineus, nitidulus pube sparsa brevissima cinerea vestitus; antennis corpore dimidio longioribus, thorace utrinque spina recta armato, supra postice linea transversa impresso; elytris punctatis, punctis apud discum sublineatim ordinatis. Long. 2-2½ lin.

Head convex in front; central line deeply impressed; muzzle narrowed below the eyes; the latter moderately large, distant on the vertex; rusty brown, clothed with ashy pubescence. Antennæ half as long again as the body, nearly naked, ferruginous. Thorax subquadrate, constricted behind the spines, the latter stout, very acute, and straight; surface closely punctured, dark rusty, scantily clothed with ashy pubescence. Elytra oblong-ovate, convex, very thinly clothed with short, shining, cinereous hairs, thickly punctured, the punctures on the disk partly arranged in rows; colour rusty, in some examples with a brassy tinge. Body beneath dark rusty, scantily clothed with ashy hairs. Legs dark rusty, thighs abruptly clavate.

Santarem, on slender dry twigs.

## Genus *BLABICENTRUS*, nov. gen.

Body oblong-ovate, convex, clothed with longish stiff hairs. Head small; muzzle narrowed below the eyes; the latter large and nearly approximating on the vertex. Antennæ filiform or setaceous, a little longer than the body, clothed with stiff hairs; basal joint narrowed towards the base. Thorax tumid on each side in the middle, but quite destitute of spine. Elytra oblong-ovate, convex, rounded or briefly and obliquely truncated at the apex. Legs moderately elongated; thighs abruptly clavate; tarsi rather narrow and shorter than the tibiæ even in the hind legs; claw-joint elongated, claws divergent.

### 1. *Blabicentrus hirsutulus*, n. sp.

*B. oblongo-ovatus*, convexus, undique setosus, brunneus, nitidulus; elytris maculis elongatis griseis lineatim ordinatis, apice rotundatis. Long. 3 lin.

Head dingy brown, clothed with coarse light-brown pubescence and with longish stiff hairs; central line faintly impressed; eyes

simple. Antennæ very little longer than the body (? ♀), rusty red, scantily clothed with longish stiff hairs. Thorax equal in width to the head, much narrower than the elytra, convex above, very slightly tumid on the side in the place of the missing lateral spine, faintly constricted posteriorly; rusty brown, shining, sparsely pubescent, and clothed with a few longish stiff hairs. Elytra elongate-ovate, rounded at the tip; surface punctured in rows and bristly with dark-coloured hairs, brown, pubescence greyish except near the base, and forming several rows of short linear spots separated by dark-brown specks. Body beneath and legs dark brown, the latter clothed with long, stiff hairs.

Banks of the Tapajos, on dead twigs.

## 2. *Blabicentrus angustatus*, n. sp.

*B. angustatus*, ellipticus, minus convexus, fusco-ferrugineus; thorace medio utrinque distincte tumido, deinde angustato; antennis elytrisque setosis, his apice oblique breviter subobtusè truncatis. Long.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  lin.

Head rusty brown, impunctate, scantily clothed with greyish pubescence; eyes moderate, distant on the vertex. Antennæ setaceous, half as long again as the body (? ♂), scantily clothed with fine bristles, rusty brown. Thorax broader than the head in the middle, thence sinuate-angustate to the base; surface very slightly convex, smooth, rusty brown, shining, scantily clothed with very fine pubescence. Elytra scarcely broader than the middle part of the thorax, narrowed towards the apex, which is briefly and obliquely truncated; surface very slightly convex, marked with a few scattered punctures, and clothed throughout with longish and rather fine erect hairs, rusty brown, with fine greyish pubescence arranged in lines. Body beneath and legs rusty brown, the latter partially clothed with fine hairs.

Santarem, on dead twigs.

## Genus *ERIOPSILUS*, nov. gen.

Body elongate-oblong or sublinear, clothed throughout with long woolly hairs. Face short and rather broad; muzzle a little dilated below the eyes; eyes small, widely distant on the vertex; crown broad and not depressed between the antenniferous tubercles, the latter scarcely prominent. Antennæ scarcely so long as the body, filiform; basal joint short and thick, attenuated at the base; third and fourth joints together as long as all the succeeding joints, which are each very short. Thorax subquadrate, each side armed in the middle with a short conical tubercle. Elytra elongate-oblong, rounded at the apex. Legs short; thighs

clavate; tarsi short and broad, basal joint triangular; claw-joint elongated, slender, claws widely divergent and simple.

*Eriopsilus nigrinus*, n. sp.

*E. elongato-oblongus*, fuliginosus, nitidus, capillis longis ubique vestitus, supra grosse punctatus. Long. 3 lin.

Head broad, forehead closely and finely punctured and with an impressed central line, vertex coarsely punctured, black shining. Antennæ a little shorter than the body, thickly clothed throughout with long and fine woolly hairs of a blackish colour; second and third joints elongated and equalling in length the succeeding joints taken together. Thorax sooty black, shining, coarsely punctured, and clothed with long blackish hairs. Elytra elongate-oblong, rounded at the tip, coarsely punctured, the punctures becoming shallower towards the apex, sooty black, shining, clothed with long blackish hairs. Body beneath punctured, black, clothed with dark-greyish hairs. Legs black, thickly clothed with dark hairs.

S. Paulo, Upper Amazons.

Genus OMOSAROTES, Pascoe.

Pascoe, Journal of Entomology, vol. i. p. 131.

The remarkable insect which constitutes this genus is much more elongated in form even than the preceding (*Eriopsilus*); yet its essential characters show that its true place is amongst the series of genera composing the Exocentrine group—a position already accorded to it by Mr. Pascoe (Trans. Ent. Soc. 3rd ser. vol. iii. p. 55). In the form of the head it does not differ much from *Eriopsilus* or even *Exocentrus*, the face being moderately broad and the muzzle slightly dilated and quadrate below the eyes; but the antenniferous tubercles are more conspicuously developed and the vertex depressed between them. The antennæ are nearly as long as the body; the basal joint forms a smooth, elongate-pyriform club, the third and fourth joints are much elongated, and the succeeding joints abbreviated, the fifth being only half the length of the fourth; but what is remarkable in them is their clothing, the long fine hairs which exist scantily on the joints being changed into very long and rather stiff bristles at the apices of the joints; the third joint is thickened towards the apex, beneath. The thorax is oblong, very convex and almost gibbous in the middle, and constricted before and behind; in the middle of each side is a very distinct and sharp tubercle. The elytra are scarcely longer than the head and thorax taken together, and are remarkable for a very long pencil

of hairs surmounting the prominent centro-basal ridges, besides an acute carina extending from the prominent shoulders half-way down the sides of each elytron. The legs are rather elongated, the thighs clavate, and the tarsi very short. The insect in general form and colour resembles certain species of *Malloccera* or *Ibidion* in the Cerambycidae section of Longicornes.

*Omosarotes singularis*, Pascoe.

*Omosarotes singularis*, Pasc. Journal of Entomol. vol. i. p. 131, pl. 8. f. 5.

*O. elongatus*, niger, antennis pedibusque nigro hirsutis; capite et thorace subtiliter strigosis, hoc antice griseo-sericeo; elytris pube tenuissima griseo-sericea vestitis, lateribus fasciaque pone-medium nigerrimis, pedibus picco-rufis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

I met with two examples of this insect, namely on a slender branch of a tree in the forest at S. Paulo, Upper Amazons.

Genus *Scopadus*, Pascoe.

Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. n. s. vol. iv. p. 100.

This genus resembles *Omosarotes* in its elongate shape and Cerambycidaeus aspect; but its antennæ are much elongated, filiform to their apex, and nearly naked. The groove of the anterior tibiæ, which is the invariable character of the Lamiinae, is scarcely perceptible, so that, were it not for the vertical face, square muzzle, and pointed palpi, it might be doubted whether the genus would not have its true place amongst the Cerambycidae; the groove, however, on careful examination, is seen to be present. The legs are elongated; the thighs very abruptly clubbed, the tibiæ slender and linear, and the tarsi short, with the basal joint triangular. The anterior and middle coxæ are globular, the sterna very narrow, and the anterior sockets angulated on their outer side. As in *Omosarotes*, the elytra have raised centro-basal ridges surmounted by a pencil of hairs; on the outer side of each ridge lies an oblique linear depression, extending from the inner side of the prominent shoulder to the middle of the suture.

*Scopadus ciliatus*, Pascoe.

*Scopadus ciliatus*, Pasc. Trans. Ent. Soc. n. s. iv. p. 100, pl. 22. f. 5.

*Sc. elongato-oblongus*, rufescens, capite et pronoto nigris opacis, elytris dimidio apicali purpureo-nigro velutino; thorace supra convexo tuberoso lateribus utrinque tuberculo acuto armatis. Long. 5 lin.

On stem of dead tree, Ega; three examples.

Genus *ESMIA*, Pascoe.

Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. n. s. vol. i. p. 44.

Like the three preceding genera, the present has an elongate form of body. The antennæ are a little longer than the body, and have the basal joint and the third and basal half of the fourth joints thickened and densely clothed with hairs; the fifth joint has also a dense patch of hairs on its upper surface; the third and fourth joints are greatly elongated; the rest of the antennæ, body, and legs are clothed less densely with shorter hairs. The front of the head is vertical, and the muzzle quadrate. The thorax is short, subquadrate, and armed on each side with a tubercle. The legs are moderately short, the tarsi short and rather broad, the claws divergent.

*Esmia turbata*, Pascoe.*Esmia turbata*, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. n. s. vol. i. p. 44.

*E. sublinearis*, saturate castanea, subnitida, breviter hirsuta, punctata, linea laterali totius corporis, altera per thoracem et suturam elytrorum extensa lineolisque discoidalibus elytrorum flavis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Eggs, on slender branches; rare.

Group *Tapeininae* \*.Genus *TAPEINA*, Serville.

Serville, Encycl. Méthod. x. p. 545.

Body oblong, extremely depressed, clothed with erect hairs. Head broad and short, the lower part not being prolonged below the eyes, and the front edge of the crown in the female either forming a transverse ridge a little above the labrum or sloping to the epistome, and in the male elongated laterally into projections of various forms according to the species. Antennæ longer than the body, stout, setaceous. Thorax transverse oval. Elytra rounded at the tip. Legs moderately short; thighs clavate; tarsi short and broad; claws divergent.

The species forming this curious genus are found underneath close-fitting bark of trees, after they have been felled or uprooted in the forest. They share this peculiar habitat with the flattened Cucujidæ, Nitidulidæ, Histeridæ, and others, all of which form together a somewhat extensive insect-fauna suited to these confined habitations.

\* This group was placed provisionally under the Saperditæ, in the synopsis previously given of the Lamiaires. A more accurate examination has convinced me that it has closer affinities with the members of the Desmiphoritæ. The Tapeinæ, in fact, appear to be abnormally flattened forms of Exocentrinæ.

1. *Tapeina dispar*, Serville.

*Tapeina dispar*, Serv. Encycl. Method. x. p. 546.

— *bicolor*, id. (♀).

— *dispar*, Thomson, Archives Entomolog. i. p. 42, pl. 7. fig. 4 a, b.

*T. castaneo-rufa*, capite thoraceque supra nigris nitidissimis, antennis nigris; armatura frontali maris elongata transversa, plana, apice utrinque obtuso truncato, margine superiore medio dentato. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 lin. ♂ ♀.

Generally distributed in the forests of the Amazons.

2. *Tapeina erectifrons*, Thomson.

*Tapeina erectifrons*, Thoms. Archives Entomol. i. p. 43, pl. 7. f. 2 a.

*T. nigra*, nitida; armatura frontali maris elongata transversa, angustata, concava, apice utrinque rotundato, margine superiore subrecto, margine inferiore utrinque angulato-dilatato. Long. 4–4½ lin. ♂ ♀.

Generally distributed throughout the forests of the Amazons.

Group *Compsosominae*.Genus *COMPSOSOMA*, Serville.

Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. 1835, p. 55.

This well-known and handsome genus of Laniaries, by its compact, thick, oval forms, reminds one of the Anisocerinae and Hypsiomæ. The group has been placed in the neighbourhood of the Hypselominae by Mr. Pascoe, and M. Thomson sees a resemblance between the genus *Erenea* (belonging to the Compsosominae) and *Gymnocerus*. *Compsosoma* and its associated genera, however, differ from the Anisocerinae by the tarsal claws, which are scarcely divergent, and from the Hypselominae by the shortness of the claw-joint. The hairy clothing of body and antennæ, and the form of the head, gradually rounded off or sloping from the occiput to the epistome, are also characters which distinguish the Compsosominae from the Anisocerinae and the Oncideritæ, to which *Hypsioma* and *Hypselomus* belong. Although the lower part of the head, or muzzle, of some species resembles, in its square form, that of the Anisocerine group, yet this is evidently an inconstant character in the Compsosominae; for other species (e. g. *Compsosoma Mniszechii*) have almost precisely the same form of muzzle as the Desmiphoritæ, to which group I consider, notwithstanding the difference in the general form of the body, the Compsosominae belong. This form of head is utterly foreign to the Anisocerinae and the Oncideritæ.

1. *Compsosoma Mniszechii*, Thomson.

*Compsosoma Mniszechii*, Thoms. Archiv. Entom. i. p. 74, pl. 9. f. 4.

*C. oblongo-ovatum*, crassum, convexum, hirsutum, grosse punctatum, elytris nigro-tuberculatis; thorace fuliginoso, vitta lata cinereo-fulva; elytris humeris rotundatis, plaga humerali fuliginosa (fulvo tineta), deinde utrinque vitta lata obliqua cinereo-fulva, parte postica fuliginosa, medio fulvo-sericea, suturaque cinerea; pectore utrinque plaga cretacea; antennis filiformibus, hirsutis. Long. 7 lin.

I found a few examples only of this fine species, on the slender stem of a young tree, in the forest at Ega, Upper Amazons. The lower part of the face is extremely short, scarcely extending below the eyes; the latter are large and convex.

2. *Compsosoma terrenum*, Pascoe.

*Erenea terrena*, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. n. s. vol. i. p. 25.

*C. parvum*, ovatum, obscure fulvum, undique breviter setosum; capite parvo, infra oculos brevissimo, contracto; antennis grossis, filiformibus, corpore paulo brevioribus, fuscis; elytris humeris subfalcatis, maculis duabus nigris utrinque basalibus; abdomine plagis duabus basalibus nigris. Long. 3½ lin.

S. Paulo, Upper Amazons.

## GENUS TESSARECPHORA, Thomson.

Thoms. Archiv. Entom. i. p. 77.

The chief differences which M. Thomson assigns as distinguishing this genus from *Compsosoma* are the swollen and densely hirsute third and fourth joints of the antennæ, and the elevated shoulders and centro-basal ridges of the elytra. To them may be added the convexity of the front part of the head, and the extension of the lower part considerably below the narrow, oblong and scarcely convex eyes. The *Compsosomæ*, so far as at present observed, are found in their perfect state only on woody stems or trunks of trees; *Tessarecphora arachnoides* I found only on the foliage of Mimosa trees.

*Tessarecphora arachnoides*, Thomson.

*Tessarecphora arachnoides*, Thoms. Arch. Entom. i. p. 77, pl. 9. f. 10 a, b.

*T. ovata*, nigra, nitida; capite coriaceo, opaco; antennis articulis 6<sup>o</sup>-7<sup>m</sup> albis et albo hirsutis, 8<sup>o</sup>-11<sup>m</sup> fere nudis; thorace et elytris lineolis reticulatis cinereis, his carinis centrobasalibus conico-elevatis et longe penicillatis, humeris falcatis et valde oblique elevatis. Long. 4 lin.

I found this exquisite little insect only in the forest of Obydos, in the month of March, on the foliage of Mimosa trees.



Genus *ÆRENEA*, Thomson.

Thomson, Archives Entom. i. p. 298.

This genus is closely allied to *Comptosoma*, but differs in several points, admitting of clear definition. The antennæ are destitute of the dense fringe which exists in *Comptosoma*, and are furnished with scattered hairs. The face is broad and plane, and the muzzle quadrate and prolonged below the eyes. The mesosternum has a conical horizontal projection in front; and the prosternum is longitudinally convex or keeled, and sometimes vertical on the posterior face. The general form of body and the structure of the legs and tarsi are very similar to the same features in *Comptosoma*.

1. *Æreneia albilarvata*, n. sp.

*Æ.* breviter ovata, fulvo-brunnea, fronte fascia lata cinerea albo marginata; thorace lateribus castaneo-fuscis, elytris prope apicem fascia lata curvata grisea; antennæ parce breviter setosæ articulo basali clavato, articulis tertio et quarto longitudine aequalibus; elytris pedibusque breviter setosis. Long. 4½ lin.

Head broad, upper part of the forehead with a curved impressed line on each side besides the central longitudinal line, face plane and broad; colour tawny; the face crossed by a broad belt of milky-white tomentum, margined with lines of denser white, and extending up the face of each antenniferous tubercle. Antennæ a little longer than the body, sparingly clothed with short bristles, tawny brown; basal joint forming an oblong pyriform club; third and fourth joints about equal in length. Thorax quadrate, convex and tubercular above, and marked with a few punctures, tawny; sides dark chestnut-brown. Elytra short, ovate, shoulders obtusely rounded but slightly falcate; surface punctured and beset with short bristles; tawny, basal margin edged with dark brown; a broad curved grey fascia on each at a short distance from the apex. Body beneath and legs reddish, clothed with greyish-tawny pile.

Forests of the Tapajos.

2. *Æreneia cognata*, Pascoe.

*Æreneia cognata*, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. n. s. vol. i. p. 25.

*Æ.* ovata, breviter griseo setosa, purpureo-brunnea, fronte plana, griseo tomentosa; antennis rufescentibus, fere nudis; thorace supra tuberoso et cum occipite fulvo; scutello fulvo; elytris brevibus, convexis, punctatis, humeris falcatis, purpureo-brunneis, marginibus lateralibus fulvis, fasciæque obliqua grisea; pedibus testaceo-rufis, cinereo variegatis; abdomine picco-nigro, nitido. Long. 6 lin.

Ega; Upper Amazons.

Group *Desmiphorinae*.Genus *DESMIPHORA*, Serville.

Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. iv. 62.

*Desmiphora* is distinguished from the neighbouring genera by the numerous tufts of hair arising from the thorax and elytra, and the long hairy clothing of its body and limbs. The body is elongate-oblong or linear, with the apex of the elytra obtusely rounded. The head is small and retracted, with sloping crown, very short face and muzzle, and large eyes. The antennæ are stout, about as long as the body, tapering to a point, with short thick basal joint narrowed at the base, elongated second and third joints, and progressively abbreviated remaining joints. The thorax has an acute prominent tubercle on each side in the middle. The legs are stout, thighs not clavate; tarsi with short triangular joints, and fine divergent claws.

The *Desmiphore* are found clinging to slender decaying branches of trees, and are numerous in species in Tropical America. Some of them resemble, in their colours and tufted forms, decayed fragments of wood covered with minute cryptogamic plants.

1. *Desmiphora fasciculata*, Oliv.

*Lamia fasciculata*, Olivier, Ins. p. 67, t. 17. f. 131; Fab. Ent. Syst. i. 2. 284. 268; Syst. El. ii. 299.

*D. oblongo-elongata*, fusco-nigra, capite, thorace articulisque basalibus antennarum fulvo hirsutis et penicillatis, articulo tertio apice infra dilatato; elytris, utrinque pone medium fulvo plagiatis, basin et apicem versus nigro penicillatis, undique breviter setosis, et griseo hirsutis; pedibus nigris, fulvo variegatis; tibiis extus dense setosis; corpore subtus nigro nitido; abdomine utrinque fulvo plagiato. Long. 8-9 lin. ♂ ♀.

Ega; Upper Amazons.

2. *Desmiphora cirrosa*, Erichs.

*Desmiphora cirrosa*, Erichs. Consp. Ins. Col. Peruan. p. 147.

*D. oblongo-elongata*, brunnea, capite fusco, vertice fusco bipenicillato; antennis fulvo-brunneis, hirsutis; thorace supra plaga magna, postica brunnea, parte antica et lateribus sordide albis albo penicillatis; elytris utrinque prope basin fusco penicillatis, postice et abdomine albo strigatis et penicillatis. Long. 6 lin. ♂ ♀.

Generally distributed throughout the forests of the Amazons; also found in South Brazil near Rio Janeiro.

3. *Desmiphora senicula*, n. sp.

*D. cylindrica*, brunnea, griseo hirsuta, vertice bipenicillato; antennis obscuris; thorace disco cristis duabus elongatis parallelis fulvo-

brunneis; élytris antice simplicibus, postice sordide albo strigatis et fasciculatis; abdomine cinereo-fulvo lanuginoso; pedibus rufescentibus, cinereo dense hirsutis. Long. 4 lin.

Head dark-brown, coarsely pubescent, vertex with two short erect pencils of dark-brown hair. Antennæ blackish brown, densely pubescent, and clothed besides with long, coarse, brown hairs. Thorax brown; disk with two parallel lines of tawny-brown hairs. Elytra moderately punctured, dingy brown, pubescent, and clothed with long hairs; base with one or two short tubercles on each side, but without tufts of long hairs; apical part ashy and marked with whitish streaks and tufts of whitish hairs. Body beneath and especially the abdomen densely clothed with woolly tawny pile; legs reddish and clothed with woolly pubescence.

Forests of the Tapajos.

#### 4. *Desmiphora elegantula*, White.

*Desmiphora elegantula*, White, Cat. Longic. Brit. Mus. ii. p. 401.

*D. cylindrica*, ferrugineo-castanea, longe hirsuta, nitida; thorace et élytris grossissime punctatis, illo disco cristis duabus parallelis et lateribus fulvis, his utrinque prope basin unipenicillatis, apice albo strigatis et penicillatis; corpore subtus tenuiter cinereo pubescente. Long. 2½-3 lin.

Forests of the Tapajos.

#### 5. *Desmiphora multicristata*, n. sp.

*D. elongato-oblonga*, fulvo-testacea, undique longe hirsuta; antennis gracilibus; thorace convexo, crebre punctato, tripenicillato; élytris grosse punctatis, utrinque prope basin cristis tribus densis elongatis parallelis, prope apicem penicillis tribus, testaceo-fulvis; corpore subtus subnudo; pectore abdomineque lateribus nigricantibus. Long. 4½ lin.

Head coarsely punctured, brown, clothed with pale-tawny pubescence, the forehead and vertex having numerous long and erect pale hairs. Antennæ rather longer than the body, slender, the joints being much longer and thinner than in the other species; third joint rather strongly curved; fourth less curved; all the joints pale testaceous tawny, shining, and clothed throughout with long pale hairs. Thorax convex, surface even, coarsely punctured, tawny-pubescent, and clothed with erect hairs; disk on each side and front margin each with a thin pencil of hairs. Elytra oblong, coarsely punctured, especially towards the base, tawny testaceous, shining; each elytron towards the base with three rather long parallel crests of dense hairs all of equal height, and towards the apex with three thin pencils of similar hairs arranged in a row across the elytron. Body beneath and legs pale,

tawny testaceous, shining, clothed with long pale hairs; sides of breast and basal segments of abdomen black\*.

Forests of Obydons, Lower Amazons.

Group *Pogonocherinae*.

Genus *PRYMNOSIS*, nov. gen.

Body elongate, plane above, and clothed with short, fine, erect hairs. Head small, depressed on the crown between the antenniferous tubercles, prolonged some distance below the eyes, and contracted at the occiput behind the eyes. Antennæ filiform, nearly twice the length of the body, and clothed throughout with fine, stiff hairs, longest on the underside of the joints; the basal joint elongate, nearly as long as the third, the third a very little longer than the fourth, and the rest very slightly diminishing in length. Thorax oblong, and armed on each side with a stout, porrect and acute spine. Elytra plane above, shoulders armed with a short spine, tapering thence to the apex, which is truncated, with the external angles prolonged each into a spine. Legs moderately elongated, thighs slightly clavate, tarsal joints triangular, claws divergent. Mesosternum narrowed and elevated behind; sockets of anterior coxæ widely angular externally.

*Prymnosis bicuspis*, n. sp.

*P. elongata*, postice attenuata, supra plana, punctata, fusco-castanea, vertice, thorace et scutello linea dorsali flava; elytris apice trun-

\* The following new species, sent from South Brazil by Mr. Squires, belong also to this genus:—

*Desmiphora ornata*. Elongato-oblonga, fulvo-ochracea, nigro lineata et variegata. Caput grosse punctatum, fulvo hirsutum, vertice nigro bipennicillato. Antennæ corpore breviores, robustæ, hirsutæ, dimidio basali rufo, apicali nigricante. Thorax fulvo-ochraceus, lateribus utrinque nigro trilineatis, disco postice brunneo; juxta marginem anticum penicillis tribus porrectis quarum una antica fusca, alteræ duæ posticæ fulvo-ochraceæ. Elytra grosse punctata, fulvo-ochracea, pone medium annulo communi nigro, fasciæque subapicali alba; singulis cristis setosis parum elevatis, una prope basin, altera longe ante apicem. Corpus subtus fulvo villosum, pectore nigro. Pedes fulvo-testacei. Long.  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. *Hab.* in Rio Janeiro, a Dom. Squires lecta.

*Desmiphora venosa*. Elongata. Caput fuscum, fulvo hirtum, punctatum. Antennæ robustæ, pilosæ, fulvo-brunnæ, articulis supra nigris. Thorax niger, nitidus, crebre foveolatus, lateribus fulvo plagiatis, dorso fusco bipennicillato. Elytris juxta basin et latera crebre foveolata, fusca, medio plana vix punctata, cinereo-brunnea, apice fusco maculata; singulis penicillis grossis fuscis, decumbentibus, una prope basin, altera apicem versus, lateribus et parte postica lineis flexuosis elevatis cinereo tomentosus. Corpus subtus et pedes testacea, cinereo villosa. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin. *Hab.* in Rio Janeiro, a Dom. Squires lecta.

catis, angulis externis spinosis divaricatis, supra sublineatim punctatis, cinereo confluentur maculatis; pedibus rufo-testaceis. Long. 4 lin.

Head very coarsely punctured, black, depressed between the antenniferous tubercles; occiput constricted and marked with a yellow central vitta, which is continuous over the thorax to the scutellum. Antennæ nearly twice the length of the body, clothed sparingly throughout with fine, stiff hairs; reddish. Thorax oblong, armed on each side with a stout spine, surface very coarsely punctured, dark castaneous, with a yellow central line. Scutellum yellow. Elytra narrowed in a straight line from base to apex; shoulders armed with a small spine; apex truncated, external angles produced each into a long slightly diverging spine; surface punctured partly in lines, dark castaneous, sprinkled with grey confluent spots, which leave an oblique belt about the middle spotless. Body beneath shining, thinly pubescent; thoracic segments coarsely punctured, black; abdomen reddish, faintly punctured. Legs testaceous red, clothed with fine hairs.

Santarem and Ega.

#### Genus ESTHLOGENA, Thomson.

Thomson, Systema Cerambyc. p. 107.

In this genus the body is elongated, subdepressed, and parallelgrammical or slightly narrowed behind, with the apex of the elytra more or less truncated, and sometimes dentate. The hairy clothing usual in this group is, in some of the species of *Esthlogena*, short and bristly. The head is small, with no depression between the antenniferous tubercles; the face is short and convex, and very slightly prolonged below the eyes. The thorax is armed on each side with a conical tubercle. The legs are moderately long and stout, with subelavate femora and short, triangular tarsal joints. The claws are only semidivergent—a character which, together with the more elongated body and linear elytra, distinguishes this genus from *Estola*, to which it is very closely allied. The antennæ, as in *Estola*, are scarcely longer than the body, hairy, with the fourth joint a little longer than the third, and the remaining joints becoming gradually and slightly shorter. The basal joint is short and thick, and narrowed at the base.

##### 1. *Esthlogena pulverea*, n. sp.

*E. elongata*, angustata, postice paulo attenuata, breviter setosa, cinereo-ochracea; antennis corpore haud longioribus, articulis apice fuscis; thorace supra sparsim punctato, vittis sex obscuris brunneis, lateribus utrinque tuberculo lato apice spinoso; elytris

sparsim punctatis, apice breviter sinuato-truncatis, angulis externis productis, cinereo-fuscis, sutura maculaque apicali cinereo-ochraceis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{4}$  lin.

Head small, clothed with laid ashy-ochreous tomentum. Antennæ about as long as the body, clothed sparingly with stiff hairs, ashy ochreous, tips of the joints, from the fourth, blackish. Thorax as wide as head and elytra, slightly uneven on the surface; sides each with a broad dentiform prominence in the middle; disk marked with a few scattered punctures; ashy ochreous, disk with two, and sides each with two, obscure brownish vittæ. Elytra elongate, narrowed before the apex, which is briefly sinuate-truncate, with the outer angles dentiform; surface clothed with fine bristles, marked with a few widely scattered punctures, ashy brown, with the suture and a spot near the apex ashy ochreous. Body beneath and legs ashy ochreous.

Santarem.

### 2. *Esthlogena mucronata*, n. sp.

*E. elongata*, postice paulò attenuata, dense breviter hirsuta, castaneo-fusca; pedibus pieco-rufis; elytris confertim cinereo confluentem maculatis, punctato-striatis, apice sinuato-truncatis, angulis externis spinosis; tibiis dilatato compressis. Long. 5-6 lin.

Head dark pitchy, thinly pubescent, and marked with large scattered punctures. Antennæ about as long as the body, setose, pitchy red, becoming darker towards the apex, with the joints pale ashy. Thorax closely covered with large deep punctures, leaving a smooth longitudinal dorsal space scored by an impressed line; lateral prominence small, dentiform; surface thinly clothed with ashy pubescence, forming faint lines. Elytra elongate, subdepressed, tapering behind; apex sinuate-truncate, with the outer angles spiniform; surface very thickly clothed with erect hairs springing from punctures arranged in lines; the colour is dark blackish chestnut, shining and varied throughout with cinereous confluent specks. Body beneath castaneous, thinly clothed with ashy pile. Legs reddish; intermediate and posterior tibiæ broad and compressed from base to apex.

Ega, on dead branches.

### 3. *Esthlogena sulcata*, n. sp.

*E. elongata*, subdepressa, postice paulo attenuata, undique breviter setosa, nigro-castanea; capite, thorace et scutello cinereo-fulvo vittatis; elytris cinereo confluentem maculatis, punctato-striatis, striis postice fortiter impressis, apice truncatis, angulis externis spinosis; pedibus rufo-castaneis. Long. 7 lin.

Head very coarsely punctured; forehead strongly convex; vertex with two ashy-tawny stripes. Antennæ about as long as

the body, castaneous, clothed with grey pubescence; apices of the joints, from the fourth, black. Thorax broadened in the middle, and having on each side a distinct acute tubercle; surface covered with scattered punctures, leaving a smooth space along the middle; clothed with ashy pubescence arranged in vittæ, the central vitta (continuous to the scutellum) tawny. Elytra elongated, closely covered with short bristles (like the rest of the body); apex squarely truncated, with the external angles produced into an acute tooth; surface punctate-striate, the striae more deeply impressed posteriorly and the interstices costate, dark blackish castaneous, covered with small confluent spots of grey tomentum. Body beneath blackish, thinly clothed with grey pile. Legs reddish; tibiæ simple.

Santarem, dead branches of trees.

4. *Esthlogena linearis*, n. sp.

*E. linearis*, dense longe hirsuta, fusco castanea; thorace foveolato, linea dorsali laevi, lateribus breviter spinosis; clytris lineatim punctatis, cinereo irroratis, apice sinuato-truncatis, angulis vix productis; antennis pedibusque testaceo-rufis, illis articulis apice obscurioribus. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Head coarsely punctured, clothed with tawny-brown pubescence. Antennæ as long as the body, reddish testaceous; apices of the joints, from the fourth, darker. Thorax sparsely covered with large and deep punctures, leaving a smooth dorsal line; sides each with a small acute spine; colour blackish chestnut. Elytra linear, narrowed close to the apex, the latter sinuate-truncate, with the angles acute, but not distinctly produced; surface clothed with long, stiff hairs very dense towards the apex, punctured in rows, dull castaneous, sprinkled with greyish confluent spots. Body beneath dull reddish brown; legs testaceous red; tibiæ simple.

Santarem. There are two undescribed species, closely allied to this, found in the province of Rio Janeiro\*.

\* *Esthlogena obtusa*. Elongata, parallelogrammica, setosa, nigro-castanea, griseo irrorata. Caput grosse punctatum. Antennæ dense setosæ, rufo-testaceæ, articulis a tertio basi pallidioribus. Thorax grosse punctatus, niger, linea dorsali laevi et interstitiis griseo pubescentibus; tuberculo laterali apice unguiculato. Elytra linearia, apice obtuse truncata, lineatim punctata, interstitia laevia, nigro-castanea, griseo conflenter maculata. Corpus subtus nigrum, nitidum, sparse tomentosum. Pedes rufi. Long. 5 lin. Hab. in Rio Janeiro (D. Squires).

*Esthlogena proliza*. Elongatissima, linearis, sparsim setosa, nigra, fusco-griseo tomentosa. Caput sparsim punctatum. Antennæ nigrae. Thorax supra subplanus, punctis magnis paucis notatum, tuberculis lateralibus brevibus, latis, obtusis. Elytra apice recte truncata, angulis externis spinosis; supra sparsim punctata, postice costata. Corpus subtus et pedes nigra. Long. 6 lin. Hab. in Rio Janeiro.

## Genus ESTOLA, Fairmaire.

Fairmaire, Ann. Soc. Ent.-Fr. 1859, p. 524.

This genus is very closely allied to *Esthlogena*, the shape of the head, form and proportion of antennal joints, clothing of body, and general appearance offering no points of difference worthy of mention. The body, however, is less elongated, the elytra being shorter and subtrigonal. The tarsal claws in all the species that I have examined are fully divergent—a character which will at once distinguish the present genus from the preceding.

1. *Estola basinotata*, n. sp.

*E. elongato-oblonga*, postice attenuata, setosa, brunneo-fulva; thorace basi utrinque maculis duabus, elytris singulis basi macula rotundata, nigro-velutinis; pedibus rufescentibus. Long. 3–4½ lin.

Head thickly punctured and clothed with tawny-brown pubescence. Antennæ as long as the body, fringed beneath with stiff hairs; reddish, joints from the third tipped with dusky, eighth joint white, tipped with dusky. Thorax slightly narrowed at the base; sides each with a conical, acute tubercle; surface punctured, setose, tawny brown, base on each side with two velvety blackish spots margined with ashy. Elytra narrowed from base to apex, the latter rounded; surface setose, punctate-striate, punctures elongated; uniform tawny brown, base of each with a rounded, velvety, purplish-black spot. Body beneath blackish, clothed with fine grey pile, and setose; legs reddish, setose.

Forests of the Tapajos.

2. *Estola variegata*, n. sp.

*E. elongato-oblonga*, postice attenuata, setosa, nigro griseo et fulvo late variegata. Long. 4 lin.

Head coarsely punctured, setose, black, varied with fulvous spots and spotted with grey behind the eyes. Antennæ as long as the body, sparingly setose, dark reddish, bases of the joints testaceous; eighth joint whitish, tipped with brown. Thorax slightly narrowed behind; lateral tubercles large, with apex acute and slightly recurved; surface setose, coarsely punctured, but leaving small smooth interspaces, black, varied with clear, large, fulvous spots. Elytra tapering from base to apex, the latter rounded; surface setose, punctured in lines; third interstice costate behind, minutely varied with black, clear fulvous, and grey, the last colour prevailing along the suture, and a light fulvo-testaceous spot lying across the suture towards the apex. Body beneath black, thinly clothed with grey pile; legs reddish, varied with greyish and fulvous.

Ega.



3. *Estola lineolata*, n. sp.

*E. elongato-oblonga*, postice attenuata, setosa, fusca, griseo-fulvo variegata; antennis pallide annulatis; thorace basi utrinque lineola obliqua griseo-fulva; elytris punctato-striatis, apice angustatis, obtusis. Long. 3-4½ lin.

Head coarsely and irregularly punctured; blackish, thinly clothed with coarse tawny-brown pubescence; in brightly coloured individuals obscurely variegated. Antennae fringed beneath with stiff hairs, dull reddish or testaceous; apices of all the joints dusky, sometimes variegated with grey; eighth joint greyish testaceous, tipped with dusky. Thorax very coarsely punctured; lateral tubercles acute; surface setose, dingy brown, sometimes varied with dull reddish, clothed with scanty tawny-brown pubescence, the base at each side having a short, thin, pale line running obliquely towards the disk, and in fresh examples surrounded by blackish. Elytra tapering to the apex, which latter is narrow and obtuse, almost truncated; surface setose, coarsely punctate-striate, with the third interstice costate before the apex, dingy brown or blackish or partially dull reddish, more or less varied with tawny spots, in fine examples minutely varied with blackish and tawny. Body beneath dingy black; legs reddish, thighs and tibiae varied with black.

Banks of the Tapajos, common. Also found at Cayenne, and existing in some French collections under the names of *Hebestola annulicornis* and *Leprieurii*. I have a specimen also which was taken by Mr. Squires at Rio Janeiro, where several other species are found allied to this, three of which have truncated elytra\*.

\* *Estola truncatella*. Elongato-oblonga, parce setosa, nigro-fusca, griseo obscuro tomentosa. Caput angustum, punctatum. Antennae ciliatæ, fuscae, articulo octavo albo annulato. Thorax parvus, spina laterali acuta; supra crebre punctatus, griseo-fuscus, unicolor. Elytra elongato-oblonga, præ apicem angustata, apice oblique truncata, angulis haud productis; supra tenuiter setosa, griseo-fusca, grosse punctato-striata, interstitio tertio postice costato. Pedes nigri, griseo pilosi. Long. 4½ lin. Hab. in Rio Janeiro.

*Estola acricula*. Elongata, postice attenuata, parce setosa, cinereo-fulva, nigro punctata. Caput punctatum. Antennae corpore breviores, testaceae, articulis apice brunnco variegatis, articulo octavo testaceo. Thorax grosse punctatus, spinis lateralibus longiusculis acutis. Elytra punctato-striata, cinereo-fulva, nigro punctata, apice oblique truncata, angulis externis breviter spinosis. Long. 4½ lin. Hab. in Rio Janeiro.

*Estola varicornis* (Dj. Cat.). Elongato-oblonga, postice vix attenuata, setosa, nigrina, griseo obscuro variegata. Caput punctatum, inter antennis valde concavum. Antennae ciliatæ, nigrae, articulis basi pallide testaceis; articulo octavo testaceo, apice nigro. Thorax crebre grosse punctatus, tuberculis lateralibus brevibus acutis. Elytra punctato-striata (interstitio tertio postice acute costato), nigrina, griseo obscure variegata, apice oblique truncata, angulis internis rotundatis, externis distinctis. Corpus subtus nigrum. Pedes nigri, griseo variegati, tarsi rufescentibus. Long. 3-4 lin. Hab. in Rio Janeiro.

1. *Estola porcula*, n. sp.

*E. oblongo-ovata*, hispida, obscure brunnea, griseo confluentem maculata; antennis testaceo annulatis; elytris antice confuse, postice sublineatum punctatis, apice obtusis. Long. 2-3½ lin.

Head thickly punctured, blackish, clothed with coarse greyish pubescence and rigid hairs. Antennæ dusky; fourth, sixth, eighth, and tenth joints ringed with pale testaceous. Thorax convex, thickly punctured; setose; and clothed with dull-greyish tomentum; lateral tubercles small, acute. Elytra oblong, scarcely narrowed behind, apex obtusely rounded; surface closely setose, minutely varied with dingy grey and dusky brown, punctured, the punctures confused except towards the apex, where they are partly arranged in rows. Body beneath and legs dusky, clothed with coarse greyish pile.

Lower Amazons, at Santarem and Villa Nova, on dead twigs.

Genus *EPECTASIS*, nov. gen.

Body greatly elongated, narrow, cylindrical, clothed throughout with erect, fine hairs. Head small, face convex, vertex depressed between the bases of the antennæ; eyes reniform, rather distant on the crown. Antennæ as long as the body, filiform, clothed both above and beneath with long and fine hairs; basal joint short and thick, but narrowed at the base; third joint considerably shorter than the fourth, the following joints gradually and successively shorter. Thorax elongate, cylindrical; lateral tubercles nearly obsolete. Elytra elongated, cylindrical, apex obliquely truncated. Legs short; thighs scarcely clavate, basal joint of the posterior tarsi cylindrical, as long as the second and third taken together; claws semidivergent. Sterna narrow, plane.

The chief points of distinction between this genus and the two preceding are the elongated cylindrical form of body, the hairy antennæ, both above and beneath, and the unarmed thorax. The insect known in collections under the MS. name of *Euteles lurida*, might be included in it, as it offers most of the characters, with the exception of the fourth antennal joint not exceeding in length the third.

*Epectasis attenuata*, n. sp.

*E. elongata*, cylindrica, hirsuta, obscure castaneo-fusca; antennis picco-rufis, articulo terminali dimidioque penultimi pallide testaceis; thorace crebre punctato, medio late cinereo-fusco vittato; elytris grosse confuse punctatis, prope apicem cinereo plagiatis, apice oblique valde truncatis. Long. 4 lin.

Head small; face convex, hairy, and clothed with dingy-greyish

pubescence, punctured. Antennae dull pitchy red, basal half of tenth joint and the whole of the eleventh greyish testaceous, bases of several preceding joints also greyish. Thorax cylindrical, elongate, sides slightly conical in the middle; surface closely punctured, dull blackish castaneous, middle with an obscure dull-ashy vitta. Elytra elongate, cylindrical, hirsute, covered with large punctures, dull chestnut-brown; apex with a greyish patch and obliquely truncated. Body beneath and femora blackish, tibiae and tarsi reddish, hirsute, and clothed with dingy-ashy pubescence.

Eggs on a dead twig.

### Group *Apomecyninae*.

#### GENUS *AGENNOPSIS*, Thomson.

Thomson, Archives Entom. i. p. 302.

This genus is tolerably well known to students of the Longicornes under the name of *Talcapira* of Dejean's catalogue. The body is of an elongate-elliptical shape with obtusely rounded elytra, the apex of which is adorned in most of the species by a black spot, margined anteriorly with pale ashy, the pale streak existing in those species which are destitute of the black spot. The antennae, as is usual in the Apomecyninae, are much shorter than the body, and filiform, with the terminal joints much abbreviated, and the third of great relative length. The thorax is unarmed, the head small, with rounded vertex and forehead and retracted face. The claws of the tarsi are short and scarcely divergent.

#### 1. *Agennopsis pygma*, n. sp.

*A.* elongato-elliptica, brunnea; thorace grosse vage punctato, lateribus cinereo-brunneis; elytris vage punctatis, nigro cinereoque obscure irroratis, apice macula rotundata communi nigro-velutina antice cano marginata. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂ ♀.

Head retracted beneath, sprinkled with large punctures, and clothed with tawny-brown pubescence. Antennae about half the length of the body in the female, two-thirds the length in the male, filiform; third joint as long as the three following taken together, dark brown. Thorax narrowed anteriorly and rounded on the sides, marked with large evenly distributed punctures, which leave a narrow impunctate dorsal space; colour brown, sides each with a broad ashy-brown vitta. Elytra considerably broader than the thorax at the base, scarcely widened beyond the middle, then narrowed to the apex; surface smooth and marked with scattered punctures not arranged in lines; colour light brown, obscurely speckled with dusky and pale ashy, apex ornamented with a rounded velvety black spot, narrowly margined anteriorly with ashy

white. Body beneath and legs dingy brown; abdomen with a black spot on each side of the second to the fourth segments.

Santarem, Lower Amazons. Also found at Rio Janeiro.

2. *Aganopsis sordida*, n. sp.

*A. elongato-elliptica*, brunea; thorace grosse vage punctato, lateribus cinereo-brunneis; elytris lineatim punctatis, interstitiis subcostatis, ante apicem utrinque lineola transversa cinerea. Long. 4 lin. ♀.

Head marked throughout with very large punctures. Antennæ about half the length of the body, dingy brown. Thorax slightly narrowed anteriorly and scarcely rounded in the middle; surface thickly marked with large punctures, leaving no smooth dorsal line; brown, sides each with a broad ashy-brown vitta. Elytra considerably broader than the thorax, scarcely widened beyond the middle, then narrowed to the apex; surface punctured in rows from base to apex, with some of the interstices elevated; colour brown, obscurely spotted with black and ashy; apex concolorous, and near the apex on each elytron a short oblique ashy line. Body beneath and legs ashy brown; abdomen with a black spot on each side of the second to the fourth segments.

Santarem.

3. *Aganopsis cylindrica*, n. sp.

*A. elongata*, cylindrica, obscure fusca; capite thoraceque lateribus fulvis; elytris lineatim punctatis, prope apicem linea transversa flavescente. Long. 4 lin.

Head irregularly punctured, clothed with yellowish-tawny pubescence. Antennæ black, three basal joints (except the apex of the third) tawny. Thorax cylindrical, covered with coarse, large punctures; dark brown, sides tawny. Elytra linear, singly rounded at the apex; surface punctured in rows, with a mixture of large punctures; dull brown, with a straight transverse yellowish line near the apex, the space between the line and the apex studded with large black punctures. Body beneath coarsely punctured, dark grey; legs blackish.

Santarem.

Subtribe SAPERDITÆ.

Group *Callianæ*.

Genus EUMATHES, Pascoe.

Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. n. s. iv. p. 251; Journal of Entom. i. p. 354.

The characters of this genus are well defined by Mr. Pascoe, in the Journal of Entomology as above referred to. Its position is not so well ascertained. The form of the tarsal claws (widely

divergent, with a broad, acute tooth at the base) points to an affinity with the *Callianae*; and as I think this feature outweighs in importance the dissimilarity of general form and facies, I have placed the genus in the *Callianae* group, rather than amongst the *Pogonocherinae*, with which it agrees in some points. The body is elongate-oblong, narrowed behind, depressed above, and beset with short bristles. The head is short, the crown, in profile, not forming an angle with the forehead, and the face very little prolonged and narrowed below the eyes, which latter are large and convex. The thorax has a distinct acute tubercle on each side in the middle. The elytra are singly rounded at the apex. The antennae are half as long again as the body, filiform, and setose, the basal joint short and forming an oblong club, the third joint a little longer than the fourth, and the rest very gradually decreasing in length. The legs are moderately long, the thighs slightly clavate; the tarsi moderately short, with the claws, as before mentioned, armed each at the base with a large, acute tooth.

*Eumathes Amazoniensis*, n. sp.

*Eu.* elongato-oblongus, supra planus, setosus, viridi-cinereus, obscure fusco maculatus; elytris dense et confuse punctatis; maris tarsorum posteriorum articulo primo valde elongato. Long. 5-5½ lin.

Head coarsely punctured, clothed with grey pubescence. Antennae dingy grey. Thorax irregularly punctured on its surface, light-greenish ashy, obscurely varied with dusky; lateral tubercles small, acute. Elytra slightly narrowed behind, plane above and free from costae, rather thickly but irregularly covered with small punctures, especially on the basal half, and clothed with short bristles; pale-greenish ashy, obscurely varied with dusky spots of various sizes. Body beneath and legs clothed with ashy pubescence. First joint of the hind tarsi in the male as long as the remaining joints taken together.

Ega. I am indebted to Mr. Alexander Fry for pointing out the differences between this species and its near relative *Eumathes undatus* (Pascos) of Southern Brazil. The great length of the basal joint of the posterior tarsi in the male, and the closer punctation of the elytra, are the chief distinguishing characters.

Genus *CHALCOLYNE*, nov. gen.

Closely allied to *Gryllica*, Thoms. (Classif. des Cérambyc. p. 120), but differs in the thorax being armed on each side with an acute spiniform tubercle. Body oblong, clothed with short, stiff hairs; elytra subtrigonal, rounded at the tip. Head with long, slightly retracted face; mouth projecting; palpi elongate, pointed; eyes ample both above and beneath, and nearly ap-

proximating on the crown; antenniferous tubercles distinct, divergent. Antennæ scarcely so long as the body, stout, the joints simple and gradually tapering to the apex, basal joint thickened gradually from base to apex. Thorax subcylindrical, finely wrinkled transversely, sides each armed with an acute spiniform tubercle. Legs moderately elongated, thighs clavate, middle tibiæ simple on their outer edge; tarsi about half the length of the tibiæ, broad, not compressed; basal joint in all the feet short, triangular; claw-joint slender, projecting beyond the third joint to an extent equal to the length of the third joint; claws widely divergent and strongly curved, furnished at the base on the inner side with a broad square enlargement. Prosternum narrow, simple; mesosternum rather broad, bituberculate, and vertically inclined anteriorly.

*Chalcolyne metallica*, Pascoe.

*Onocephala*(?) *metallica*, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. n. s. iv. (1858).

*C. oblonga*, nitens, nigro-ænea, breviter fusco setosa; elytris viridi-æneis, striato-punctatis; thorace subcylindrico, elytris multo angustiore, antice leviter angustato, supra transverse rugoso, lateribus utrinque tuberculo acuto armatis. Long. 5 lin. ♂?

Found only at Ega, Upper Amazons, on the stem of a slender tree in the forest. The insect is very similar in form to *Gryllica flavo-pustulata*, Thoms., but differs not only in the spinose thorax and metallic colours, but in the basal joints of the antennæ not being compressed.

Genus EUMIMESIS, nov. gen.

Body oblong, above plane, clothed with short, stiff hairs. Elytra oblong, broadly rounded at the tip. Head with long, slightly retracted face; mouth somewhat projecting; palpi elongate, pointed; eyes ample, but distant on the vertex; antenniferous tubercles distinct, divergent. Antennæ short; basal joint oblong-quadrate, compressed; second joint rather abruptly dilated from the middle; third joint curved and dilated at the apex; fourth with the upper edge enlarged into a short foliaceous expansion; remaining joints very short, simple. Thorax subcylindrical, thickly punctured, sides each armed with an acute spiniform tubercle. Legs moderately elongated, thighs clavate, middle tibiæ simple on their outer edge, tarsi short and uncompressed, claw-joint slender and short; claws divergent and strongly curved, furnished at the base on their inner side with a broad tooth. Prosternum narrow, simple; mesosternum much broader, bituberculate, steeply inclined anteriorly.

This genus, as will be seen by the above description, harmo-

nizes with *Chalcolyne* in the majority of its characters. Mr. Alexander Fry, who has paid especial attention to the Saperditæ and their allies, having examined my specimens, is inclined to think that the insect on which I have founded the genus *Chalcolyne* is a male individual of a species of *Eumimesis*. The great difference in the antennæ, in the absence of positive evidence of identity, forbids, however, the fusion of the two forms into one genus.

*Eumimesis heilipoides*, n. sp.

*E. speciebus* *Heilipi* generis Curculionidarum simillima, oblonga, fusco-ferruginea, dense breviter setosa; thorace utrinque vitta lata, elytris vitta lata basali et macula magna subapicali sordide albis. Long. 6 lin. ♀?

Head dark red, hispid and thinly clothed with whitish recumbent pile. Antennæ dark red, fifth joint and apices of third to eleventh joints black; bases grey. Thorax subcylindrical, a little narrowed in front; sides each armed with a small acute tubercle, thickly punctured, rusty brown, each side marked with a broad tawny-white vitta. Elytra oblong, broadly rounded at the apex, surface in the middle depressed and very closely punctured, the sides over the tomentose whitish parts sparsely punctured, over the naked parts closely so; from the base to beyond the middle of each runs a tawny-white stripe, thickest in the middle, and within the apex is a similarly coloured rounded spot composed of dense tomentum, the edges of the elytra and a large triangular spot between the vitta and the apical patch being dark and shining. Body beneath and legs rusty red, sprinkled with grey tomentum. The whole body clothed with short erect hairs.

St. Paulo, Upper Amazons.

This insect, from its colour and form, bears a most deceptive resemblance to many species of *Heilipus*, a genus of Curculionidæ.

Genus *HASTATIS*, Buquet.

Buquet, in Thoms. Archives Entom. i. p. 338.

In this genus the body is oblong, slightly convex, and beset with short bristles. The head is moderately short, depressed between the antenniferous tubercles; the eyes are rather small. The antennæ are about the length of the body, and clothed above and beneath with short, stiff hairs. The lateral tubercles of the thorax are acute and spiniform. The elytra are rounded at the apex, and depressed in the middle. The mesosternum is prominent in front. The thighs are clavate, the tarsi short and broad, with a broad tooth at the base of each claw.

*Hastatis galerucoides*, n. sp.

*H. oblonga*, breviter setosa, fulvo-brunnea, vertice thoracisque lateribus cinereis; elytris marginibus lateralibus lineaque longitudinali discoidali pallide testaceis; antennis nigris, articulis 3<sup>a</sup>-6<sup>m</sup> apice dilatatis, angulis productis. Long. 5 lin. ♀.

Head brown, partly clothed with yellowish-ashy pubescence, which forms two divergent stripes on the vertex. Antennæ a little shorter than the body (♀), black, clothed with short bristles; third to sixth joints gradually dilated at the apex, with the apical angles produced. Thorax clothed with dense tawny-brown pubescence, sides each with a broad ashy vitta, lateral tubercles large and acute. Elytra oblong, obtuse at the apex; surface clothed with short bristles, finely punctate-striate, depressed along the suture, tawny brown, with the lateral and apical margins and a line from base to apex terminating at the sutural angle pale testaceous. Body beneath dusky castaneous; mesosternum with two tubercles in front. Legs pale-reddish testaceous, with a large black spot on the outer side of the middle and posterior femora.

Santarem.

Genus *CALLIA*, Serville.

Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. iv. (1835) p. 60.

The species composing this well-known genus are all of small size and of the most diversified colours—some being metallic, and others resembling species of various other families of Coleoptera. The antennæ are filiform, with the joints from the third (inclusive) gradually and proportionally decreasing in length. The tarsal claws have a broad and acute tooth at their base.

1. *Callia fulvocincta*, n. sp.

*C. oblonga*, setosa, chalybea, nitida; elytris violaceis, cano tomentosis, basi fascia lata fulvo-aurantiaca. Long. 3 lin. ♀.

Head glossy steel-blue, thinly clothed with hoary tomentum; front with a deeply impressed longitudinal line. Antennæ dark metallic blue, setose. Thorax short (much shorter than in the allied *C. axillaris*), glossy steel-blue, smooth, convex. Scutellum steel-blue. Elytra oblong, setose, punctured, violaceous, obscured with fine hoary tomentum; base with a broad tawny-orange fascia, broadest a little before the lateral margin. Body beneath and legs steel-blue.

Santarem, flying over masses of dried branches.

2. *Callia chrysomelina*, Pascoe.

*Callia chrysomelina*, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. n. s. v. p. 34.

*C. oblonga*, postice paulo dilatata, setosa, nigra; capite, thorace, an-



tennarum articulo basali (apice excepto) femoribusque anticis et intermediis (geniculis exceptis) læte ferrugineis; elytris crebre punctatis azureis; corpore subtus chalybeo. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♀.

Ega, dry twigs.

### 3. *Callia criocerina*, n. sp.

*C. oblongo-elongata*, setosa, nigra nitida; capite, thorace, antennarum articulo basali (apice excepto) femoribusque anticis et intermediis (geniculis exceptis) flavis; elytris elongatis, crebre punctatis, violaceis. Long. 3 lin. ♂.

Head and mouth, except the tips of the palpi, yellow. Antennæ a little longer than the body, bluish black; basal joint of the antennæ, except the extreme base and the apex, yellow. Thorax glossy yellow; lateral tubercles large, obtuse at their apex. Scutellum yellow. Elytra elongate-oblong, parallel-sided, setose, thickly punctured, violet. Body beneath and legs black; anterior and middle femora, except their apices, yellow.

S. Paulo, Upper Amazons.

### 4. *Callia hulticoides*, n. sp.

*C. elongata*, setosa, nigra; thorace (margine postico excepto) ferrugineo; antennis articulis tribus terminalibus albo testaceis; femoribus anticis (geniculis exceptis) abdominisque lateribus flavo-testaceis. Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂.

Head small, deeply impressed down the middle, shining black, except the margin of the epistome, which is pale testaceous. Antennæ scarcely longer than the body, black, extreme bases of the joints and the whole of the three terminal joints whitish testaceous. Thorax very short, transverse; lateral tubercles very acute, red, hind margin black. Scutellum black. Elytra elongate, linear, setose, thickly punctured, partly in rows, black. Body beneath and legs black; anterior femora in the middle, and intermediate femora on one side, pale testaceous; sides of abdomen testaceous.

Ega, Upper Amazons.

### 5. *Callia lycoides*, n. sp.

*C. elongata*, setosa; capite thoraceque flavis, lateribus nigro vittatis; elytris fulvo-flavis, plaga quadrata communi basali lineola prope basin marginali et plaga magna apicali nigris; antennis nigris, articulis tribus terminalibus flavis; femoribus (apice exceptis) et tibiis basi pallide testaceis. Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂.

Head small, tawny yellow, with fine golden pubescence, sides behind the eyes each with a dusky stripe. Antennæ not longer than the body, black; three terminal joints pale yellow. Thorax somewhat elongated, rusty yellow, shining, and clothed with fine golden pubescence; lateral tubercles broad, but acute;

disk obtusely tubercular, with a dusky stripe on each side. Scutellum tawny yellow. Elytra elongate, regularly punctate-striate (punctures large), tawny yellow; a quadrate patch over the scutellar region, a basal marginal streak, and a broad fascia at the apex black. Body beneath black; legs black; thighs, except their apices and the bases of the tibiae, yellow testaceous. S. Paulo, Upper Amazons.

6. *Callia cleroïdes*, n. sp.

*C. sublinearis*, postice paulo ampliata, setosa, nigra; capitis lineolis, thoracis vitta laterali antennarumque annulo magno mediano fulvo-flavis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂.

Head small, deeply impressed in the middle, black, a line down the centre of the crown and one on each side, and the lower part of the face, tawny. Antennæ as long as the body, black, apex obscurely rufescent; apical half of the fourth and nearly the whole of the fifth joint clear tawny yellow. Thorax elongated, lateral tubercle small, conical; surface coarsely punctured and tubercular, black; sides each with a broad golden-fulvous vitta. Scutellum black. Elytra elongated, a little dilated at the apex; surface setose, closely punctured, partly in rows, black; lateral edges near the base obscurely rufescent, and an indistinct streak from the shoulder down each side dull tawny. Body beneath clothed with silvery-grey tomentum. Legs black; femora at the base rufescent.

Ega.

The preceding series of species, mimicking respectively various types of Coleoptera, do not exhaust the variety of dress which the *Callia* put on. I have a small species in my collection, from Rio Janeiro, which presents the style of coloration of certain species of Lampyridæ\*.

Genus PRETILIA, nov. gen.

Closely allied to *Callia*, but differs in the thorax being unarmed on the sides. This part of the body is short, convex, and rounded, the sides being tumid instead of having the distinct conical tubercle. The eyes are short and convex, their reniform

\* *Callia lampyroïdes*. Elongato-oblonga, depressa, setosa, fusco-nigra, testaceo marginata. Caput breve, nigrum, læve, ore testaceo marginato. Antennæ corpore multo breviores, parce ciliatæ, nigrae, articulis basi pallide testaceis. Thorax subquadratus, supra tuberosus interstitiis grossissime punctatis; niger, lateribus litura rufo-testacea, breviter tuberculatis. Elytra elongato-oblonga, apice rotundata, setosa, supra punctata, fusco-nigra, lateribus late testaceo marginatis. Corpus subtus nigrum. Pedes nigri; coxæ et femora pallide-testacea, his nigro maculatis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♀. *Hab.* in Rio Janeiro (Squires).

undivided shape distinguishing the species from the *Tetraopinae*, to which they are allied by the form of the thorax. The body is linear and setose. The antennae are filiform and longer than the body in both sexes; the third joint is much elongated, and half as long again as the fourth, the remainder being filiform and slender to the apex. The pro- and meso-sterna are both very narrow. The legs are moderately elongated, and the tarsal claws have a large tooth at the base.

I am indebted to Mr. Alexander Fry for pointing out the chief distinguishing characters of this genus.

*Pretilia telephoroides*, n. sp.

*P. linearis*, setosa; capite flavo-ferrugineo, occipite nigro nitido; thorace rufo, pube aurea tecto; elytris nigris vel fulvo-brunneis, apice nigris, pube fulvescente vestitis, punctato-striatis, apice obtusis; pedibus testaceis, tarsis fuscis; pectore abdomineque nigris, griseo tomentosis, hoc lateribus fulvo-testaceis; antennis nigris, basi ferrugineis, articulis 5<sup>o</sup> et 6<sup>o</sup> flavis. Long. 3  $\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂ ♀.

Head depressed between the antenniferous tubercles; face, cheeks, and palpi reddish yellow; crown and occiput shining black. Antennae black; basal joint, except the apex, reddish yellow; fifth and sixth joints (sometimes also the apex of the fourth) pale yellow. Thorax short, rounded, convex; sides tumid, reddish yellow, clothed with golden pubescence. Scutellum black. Elytra linear, obtuse at the apex, punctate-striate, setose, purplish black or tawny brown, gradually becoming black towards the apex, clothed with a changing tawny pubescence. Breast and abdomen dusky, clothed with griseous pile; abdomen brownish testaceous on the sides. Legs reddish yellow; tarsi dusky.

Pará and Lower Amazons.

Group *Astatheinae*.

Genus *Phæa*, Newman.

Newman, Entomologist, p. 13.

Syn. *Lamprocleptes*, Thomson, Arch. Entom. i. 377.

The chief character which distinguishes this genus from *Tetraopes* (the chief American representative of the group *Astatheinae*) is the form of the tooth of the claws. The tooth in *Tetraopes* is long and acute, running parallel to the claw itself, but much shorter; in *Phæa* it is very broad and short, adhering only to the base of the claw, as in the *Callianæ*. The eyes, as in the rest of the *Astatheinae*, are completely divided. The body is more or less elongate and linear.

*Phæa coccinea*, n. sp.

*P. linearis*, *brevis*, *coccinea*, *pube pallida sericea vestita*; *femoribus apice, tibiis, tarsis et antennis (basi exceptis) nigris*. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Head as broad as the middle part of the thorax, bright red; eyes moderately prominent, black. Antennæ about as long as the body, filiform, hirsute, black, basal half of the first joint red. Thorax constricted near the front and hind margins, surface strongly elevated and smooth in the middle, clothed with long erect hairs; bright red. Elytra linear, bright red, clothed with fine pale silky pubescence (visible only in certain lights), and with erect hairs, strongly punctate-striate, the punctures fainter and more confused towards the apex. Body beneath and thighs yellowish red; apex of thighs, tibiæ, and tarsi black.

Santarem.

Group *Amphionychinae*.

[The *Amphionychinae* are distinguished from the *Phytæciinae* (both having bifid claws) by the sides of the elytra having a longitudinal carina extending from the shoulders.]

Genus *LYCIDOLA*, Thomson.

Thomson, *Systema Cerambyc.* p. 125.

The proposer of this genus has omitted to state the essential characters which distinguish it from *Spathoptera* and *Hemilophus*. These are furnished by the peculiar width of the sterna, especially of the prosternum, which is as broad as, or a little broader than, the mesosternum. The prosternum in *Spathoptera* is much narrower than the metasternum, and in *Hemilophus* it is reduced to a mere thread, almost concealed by the large coxæ. *Lycidola* is moreover distinguished from *Spathoptera* by the dilatation of the elytra commencing almost from the shoulders, by the breadth and shortness of the head, and the transverse thorax. The genus is founded on *Saperda palliata*, Klug (*Entom. Bras. Specimen alterum*, pl. 42. f. 11).

*Lycidola simulatrix*, n. sp.

*L. nigra*, *breviter setosa*; *capite et thorace vitta laterali communi fulva*; *elytris apud medium fascia alba diaphana, apice singulatim rotundatis*; *femoribus basi flavo-testaceis*. Long. 5-6 lin.

Head short and broad, the face extending a short distance below the eyes, and not dilated; black, face reddish; occiput on each side with an oblique fulvous stripe. Antennæ black; third joint one-fourth longer than the fourth, cylindrical; the fourth a little dilated; both densely hairy; the remaining joints shorter than the third and fourth taken together, and sparingly setose.

Thorax considerably broader than long, coarsely punctured, except on the disk, which is smooth, deep black; sides each with a fulvous stripe. Scutellum black. Elytra dilated almost from the shoulders, and quite abruptly, at the apex singly rounded; disk punctured, and having on each three longitudinal carinae, the two outer of which are united before the apex, and the inner one abbreviated; expanded sides shagreened and traversed by a flexuous carina; colour wholly deep black with a violet tinge, except a white diaphanous belt across the middle, interrupted at the suture. Body beneath and legs black; basal part of thighs testaceous yellow.

*Var.* Base of each elytron with a small fulvous spot in continuation of the thoracic stripe; lateral edge of the elytron also fulvous near the base (approaching *L. palliata*, Klug). Tapajos.

The typical form not uncommon at Ega, on leaves. The *var.* found only on the banks of the Tapajos.

### GENUS SPATHOPTERA, Serville.

Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1835, p. 50.

Body elongated, dilated behind; facies of the genus *Lycus*. Head somewhat prolonged on the vertex; face elongated and dilated below the eyes. Thorax short, a little narrower than the head. Elytra dilated from beyond the middle, apex briefly emarginated. Legs short; claws bifid. Prosternum narrower than the mesosternum. Antennae about the length of the body, or a little shorter; basal joint greatly elongated, gradually and slightly thickened from base to apex, ciliated; third and fourth joints greatly elongated, hairy and ciliated beneath, sometimes very thickly ciliated; following joints short and sparingly setose. The lateral carina of the elytra is thick and prominent, and extends from the shoulder to the apex.

#### 1. *Spathoptera capillacea*, n. sp.

*S. elongata*, postice dilatata, nigra; capite thoraceque vitta laterali fulva, fronte rufescente; elytris macula angulari humerali fasciaque lata pone medium fulvis; antennis articulis tertio et quarto haud dilatatis, infra pilis longis densissimis nigris vestitis. Long. 6 lin.

Head coarsely punctured; vertex elongated, shining black, with a fulvous vitta on each side behind the eye; face dull reddish, clothed with scant tawny pile. Antennae a little shorter than the body, black; fifth and sixth joints reddish; third and fourth joints greatly elongated, neither of them thickened, but furnished on their under surface with a dense fringe of long thick hairs. Thorax coarsely punctured, shining black, with a fulvous stripe on each side. Elytra with their dilatation com-

mencing a little before the middle; at first very gradual, at about two-thirds their length abruptly dilated; apex of each rounded, and offering a small triangular emargination; surface finely setose; disk closely punctured, and with two very fine raised lines, united before the apex (where alone they are distinct); dilated margins (outside the strong lateral carina) shagreened and traversed, to the apex, by a nearly straight carina; colour black, with a basal spot on each shoulder bent towards the suture, and a broad fascia beyond the middle, fulvous; the edges both of the humeral mark and the fascia irregular. Body beneath and legs black; coxæ and thighs beneath pale testaceous.

Ega.

## 2. *Spathoptera mimica*, n. sp.

*S. elongata*, postice dilatata, fulva, capite vitta laterali nigra, thorace lateribus maculaque triangulari dorsali nigris; elytris nigris, macula humerali angulata fasciaque lata pone medium fulvis; antennis breviter hirsutis, nigris, articulis quinto et sexto testaceis, quarto incrassato. Long. 6-7½ lin.

Head fulvo-testaceous, punctured; sides behind the eyes with a black stripe; vertex elongated, convex. Antennæ wholly clothed with shortish hairs, black; fifth and sixth joints pale testaceous; fourth joint dilated. Thorax with a few large punctures and an elevated dorsal line fulvous; deflexed sides, and a triangular dorsal spot with the apex scarcely reaching the anterior margin, black. Elytra elongated, the dilatation commencing very gradually before the middle, and at two-thirds the length more abrupt; at the apex singly rounded and faintly emarginated; surface finely setose, closely punctured, and with two indistinct raised lines united before the apex; dilated margins (outside the lateral carina) shagreened, and traversed by a raised line from base to apex; colour black, with a basal spot on each shoulder (bending towards the suture), and a broad fascia beyond the middle, fulvous; the edges both of the humeral spot and the fascia jagged. Body beneath fulvo-testaceous; sides of breast black, and abdomen with two rows of brown spots. Legs black; coxæ and inside of femora testaceous.

Ega; found only on leaves of trees in the deep forest.

## Genus HEMILOPHUS, Serville.

Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1835, p. 50.

The chief difference existing between this genus and *Amphio-nychia* resides in the antennæ, which in *Hemilophus* are formed almost the same as in *Spathoptera* and *Lycidola*: that is to say, the third and fourth joints are disproportionately elongated, occupying together, in some species, nearly one-half the total

length of these organs; they are, besides, thickened and densely hirsute, sometimes ciliated. Both genera have a strongly elevated lateral carina, bifid claws, and very narrow prosternum. The elytra in *Hemilophus* are sometimes a little dilated before the apex, but in *Amphionycha* never show any trace of dilatation.

*Hemilophus fasciatus*, n. sp.

*H. elongatus*, sublinearis, ante apicem paulo amplius; capite fulvo, vitta laterali maculaque triangulari occipitali nigris; thorace nigro, vitta utrinque laterali fulva; elytris nigris, macula cuneiformi humerali fasciaque recta mediana fulvis; antennis nigris, articulo quinto basi rufo, articulis quarto et quinto paulo incrassatis, dense breviter setosis. Long. 5 lin. ♂.

Head tawny yellow, with a triangular spot on the occiput and a stripe behind each eye black; forehead convex and marked with a deeply impressed line. Antennæ a little longer than the body (♂); black, with the base of the fifth joint reddish; basal joint clothed with longish hairs; third and fourth joints together longer than the whole of the following joints, thickened, linear, densely clothed with short hairs; remaining joints clothed sparingly with very short hairs. Thorax coarsely punctured, leaving smooth spaces on the disk, and having a deep transverse impression behind; black, with a fulvous vitta on each side of the upper surface. Elytra nearly linear, being very slightly dilated a little before the apex, the latter, on each elytron, presenting a very shallow emargination with a short spine at its outer side; surface densely punctured, partly in lines, and with several interstices slightly raised, black; a straight humeral spot, pointed behind, the basal part of the lateral edges, and a straight fascia about the middle fulvous. Body beneath tawny yellow; sides of thorax and breast and middle of the abdominal segments black. Legs black, base of thighs yellow.

Ega.

Genus TYRINTHIA, nov. gen.

This genus includes a number of species which agree with *Hemilophus* in the great length and dense clothing of the third and fourth (or, at least, the third) antennal joints, but differ in the absence of a distinct continuous lateral carina from the elytra. The vertically deflexed sides of the elytra form with the disk, in section, a distinct angle; but the carina is not apparent, except for a short distance from the shoulders.

I have adopted the name that the group bears in the rich collection of Mr. Alexander Fry.

1. *Tyrinthia capillata*, n. sp.

*T. elongata*, setosa, nigra; capite fulvo-flavo, supra nigro, vitta late-

rali fulvo-flava, inter antennis profunde indentato; thorace utrinque vitta laterali fulva; elytris elongatis, juxta apicem angustatis, apice singulatim rotundatis et brevissime emarginatis, supra punctato-striatis, macula humerali cuneiformi vittaque lata mediana fulvis; antennis nigris, ultra medium annulo lato flavo, articulo tertio longissimo, ciliato. Long. 5 lin. ♂.

Head coarsely punctured, forehead convex, mouth projecting, vertex deeply depressed between the bases of the antennæ, tawny yellow, the crown and occiput and a stripe behind each eye black. Antennæ as long as the body, black, with the apical half of the fourth, the whole of the fifth, and the base of the sixth joints yellow; basal joint elongate, gradually thickened and fringed with very long, fine hairs; third joint nearly as long as the whole of the succeeding joints taken together, not thickened, but furnished beneath with a continuous fringe of very long hairs; fourth joint not much longer than the fifth, and destitute of fringe. Thorax coarsely punctured, leaving smooth spaces on the disk, behind deeply impressed; fulvous, with a broad central and lateral vittæ black. Elytra linear, except very near the apex, where they are narrowed, the apex itself being narrow and apparently entire, but showing, on close examination, a very shallow emargination and minute tooth; disk regularly and rather deeply punctate-striate, black, a wedge-shaped basal spot and a broad median vitta fulvous. Body beneath black; sterna and centre of the breast bright testaceous yellow. Legs black, base of thighs testaceous yellow.

S. Paulo, Upper Amazons.

## 2. *Tyrinthia scissifrons*, n. sp.

*T. elongata*, linearis, setosa, fuliginoso-nigra; fronte, vitta laterali thoracis lineolaque laterali elytrorum fulvo-testaceis; femoribus basi articuloque quinto antennarum rufo-testaceis; antennis articulis tertio et quarto biciliatis; fronte (maris) tumida, conica, apice fissa. Long. 4 lin. ♂.

Head testaceous yellow, vertex and occiput black; upper part of the forehead (♂) conically produced and cleft at the apex, and antenniferous tubercles armed on the inner side with a conical prominence. Antennæ as long as the body, black, with the fifth joint reddish; basal joint on its upper side abruptly thickened, hairy; third and fourth joints together longer than the whole of the remaining joints, slightly thickened and furnished beneath with two fringes of long and fine hairs. Thorax coarsely punctured, and with a smooth dorsal line, black, a narrow stripe on each side pale testaceous. Elytra linear, singly rounded and entire at the apex; surface very closely punctured and furnished with three obtuse costæ, dull black; lateral edge



and carina near the base dull testaceous. Body beneath dull black; base of thighs reddish testaceous.

Banks of the Tapajos and Ega, Upper Amazons. Mr. Fry informs me that the peculiar bilobed prominence of the head is found in the males of some Rio Janeiro species. *Hemilophus frontalis* of Guérin-Ménéville (Ins. rec. par Osculati, n. 265) belongs to this genus.

### Genus ISOMERIDA, nov. gen.

This new genus is distinguished from *Hemilophus* by the antennal joints decreasing in length in regular proportion from the third joint to the apex, and by the fringe of hairs on their under surface existing in uniform density on all the joints. The only difference between *Isomerida* and *Amphionycha* lies in the shortness of the antennæ, which are not longer than the body, even in the males, and decrease greatly in thickness from the third joint to the apex.

I have adopted the name under which the genus stands in the collection of Mr. Alexander Fry.

#### 1. *Isomerida albicollis*, Castelnau.

*Hemilophus albicollis*, Laporte de Castelnau, Animaux articulés, ii. p. 488.

*I. elongata*, linearis, postice paulo angustata, tenuiter setosa; capite thoraceque rufo-testaceis, cano interdum dense tomentosis; elytris punctatis, interstitiis duobus elevatis, apice truncatis, rufo-testaceis plus minusve fuliginosis, vel totis nigris; abdomine nigro, segmentis tertio et quarto dense cano tomentosis; antennis nigris, articulis basi testaceis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂ ♀.

This common species is very variable in its coloration, and there is only a small proportion of examples which exhibit the white hue of the thorax, and these only in the dried state; in life, the thorax is always red. The truncature of the elytra is straight and offers a short tooth at the exterior angles.

It is found on the leaves of trees, and is a common and generally distributed insect throughout the Amazonian forests.

#### 2. *Isomerida ruficornis*, n. sp.

*I. robustior*, elongata, linearis, postice haud angustata, tenuiter setosa, nigra; capite, thorace, antennis (apice exceptis) et pedibus (femoribus supra exceptis) rufis; elytris apice truncatis, angulis externis dentatis; abdomine segmentis tertio et quarto dense cano tomentosis. Long. 6 lin. ♂.

Head entirely red, depressed between the eyes. Antennæ stout, as long as the body, finely fringed beneath; third joint one-third longer than the fourth, the following becoming very

gradually shorter; red, with the three apical joints tinged in the middle with dusky. Thorax thinly clothed with pale silky tomentum, visible only in certain lights; red, prosternum and circuit of the acetabula blackish. Scutellum black. Elytra slightly dilated a little before the apex, the latter straightly truncated, with the outer angles slightly produced; surface punctured and marked with one faintly raised line besides the lateral carina; deep black, shining. Breast and abdomen black; third and fourth ventral segments densely clothed with pale silky tomentum. Legs red, upper side of femora black.

Fonte Boa, Upper Amazons.

### Genus AMPHIONYCHA (Dej. Cat.), Thomson.

Thomson, Archiv. Entom. i. p. 311.

The numerous species which compose this genus agree in the possession of long filiform antennæ, with the joints more or less densely fringed with fine hairs, but never partially thickened, clothed, or tufted; the third joint is more or less disproportionately elongated. The body is variable in shape, but is generally elongated and linear, in some species greatly elongated, in others much shorter and oblong. All have well-developed lateral carinæ on the elytra; the apices of the latter are variable, being in some species broadly truncated and toothed, in others briefly truncated, and in some species rounded and entire.

#### 1. *Amphionycha Diana*, Thomson.

*Amphionycha Diana*, Thoms. Classif. des Cérambyc. p. 65.

*A. elongata*, postice paulo attenuata, castaneo-rufa, occipite fascia brevi et macula laterali, thorace vitta laterali et macula postica, elytris fascia communi subbasali maculisque utrinque tribus posterioribus cretaceo-albis; prothorace pectoreque lateribus cretaceo plagiatis; pedibus fulvo-testaceis; antennis ciliatis, articulo tertio modice elongato; elytris breviter truncatis. Long.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♀.

This very handsome species occurred only in the forests of the Tapajos. It is found also in the interior of French Guyana.

#### 2. *Amphionycha seminigra*, n. sp.

*A. elongata*, parallelogrammica, ferrugineo-testacea; antennis, elytrorum dimidio postico, pedibus posticis, tarsis omnibus et abdomine nigris; thorace tuberoso; elytris late truncatis, angulis productis. Long. 5 lin.

Head coarsely punctured, testaceo-ferruginous. Antennæ longer than the body (♂?), finely fringed to the apex; joints all slender, third double the length of the fourth; black. Thorax with three large, smooth tubercles on the disk, and one on each

side, red; margins marked with a few very large punctures. Elytra parallelogrammical, broadly truncated, with both angles of the truncature produced into sharp teeth; surface closely punctured, the punctures and also the lateral carina ceasing abruptly at three-fourths the length of the elytron; black, basal third rusty testaceous. Body beneath reddish testaceous; hind part of the breast dusky; abdomen black. Legs reddish testaceous; tarsi and the hind legs black.

S. Paulo, Upper Amazons.

### 3. *Amphionycha nigripennis*, n. sp.

*A. elongata*, parallelogrammica, ferruginea; elytris, tarsi apicibusque tibiarum nigris; thorace tuberoso; elytris late truncatis, angulis productis; antennis parce setosis. Long.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♀.

Head broad, muzzle dilated and having prominent angles, testaceous red, shining, and marked with a few shallow punctures. Antennæ shorter than the body, slender and tapering to the extremity, very sparingly setose; third joint nearly twice the length of the fourth; testaceous red. Thorax with a large elevated rounded tubercle on the disk, and a large obtuse one on each side, constricted near the anterior and posterior margins; bright testaceous red, marked with a very few shallow punctures. Scutellum bright testaceous red. Elytra parallelogrammical, broadly truncated at the apex, with both angles of the truncature produced and acute; surface closely punctured, the punctures as well as the lateral carinæ ceasing abruptly before the apex; deep black, suture near the scutellum red. Body beneath and legs testaceous red; apical part of the abdomen, tarsi, and apices of the tibiæ black.

Ega.

### 4. *Amphionycha miniacea*, n. sp.

*A. elongata*, parallelogrammica, glabra, rufa; elytris nigris, medio castaneo-rufis, utrinque maculis quatuor suturaque rufis; antennis nigris, articulis tertio quartoque rufis; thorace postice paulo dilatato; elytris truncatis, angulis externis valde productis, internis dentatis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂ ♀.

Head bright red, marked with large, distinct, scattered punctures. Antennæ a little longer than the body in the ♂, shorter in the ♀, sparingly setose, black; third, fourth, and sometimes also the fifth, joints reddish testaceous; third joint one-fourth longer than the fourth. Thorax marked with very large scattered punctures, red; sides behind the middle dilated. Elytra parallelogrammical, depressed above; apex broadly truncated, with the external angle of the truncature much elongated, and the sutural angle produced into a point; surface closely punctured, dark red on the disk, shining black on the sides, glabrous,

each elytron with four elongate patches, and a streak down the middle part of the suture, of dense bright-red tomentum (pallid in dried examples); one spot is near the scutellum, another underneath the shoulder, a third a little before, and a fourth a little after the middle. Body beneath and legs red.

I took numerous specimens of this beautiful species on the leaves of a tree in the forest at Obydos, Lower Amazons. In life the red colour is of a clear vermilion hue.

5. *Amphionycha megalopoides*, n. sp.

*A. brevis*, oblonga, flavo-testacea; capite lato, fronte nigra, bipennicillata, occipite nigro, bifasciato; thorace postice transverse sulcato; elytris singulis maculis duabus nigris; antennis rufo-testaceis, articulo quarto flavo, articulis 5<sup>o</sup>-11<sup>m</sup> fuscis. Long. 4½ lin. ♂.

Head broad, pale testaceous, clothed with fine pubescence and long pale hairs; face much narrowed below the eyes; forehead, near each eye, furnished with a cluster of long, black hairs; occiput with a black vitta behind each eye. Antennæ a little longer than the body, fringed with long scant hairs; third joint nearly twice the length of the fourth; basal joints reddish testaceous; fourth joint yellow, the rest dark brown. Thorax widened behind, and marked with a transverse sulcus near the hind margin; pale testaceous, opaque. Scutellum dusky. Elytra short and broad, oblong, slightly narrowed behind, apex rounded; lateral carina thick and flexuous; surface punctured towards the base; disk with two slightly raised lines, pale yellowish testaceous, clothed with fine silky tomentum; a triangular spot over the shoulder and a round one near the suture, towards the apex, black. Body beneath and legs testaceous; breast with a black belt.

Santarem. Resembles in form and colouring certain species of *Megalopus* (family Phytophaga).

6. *Amphionycha Sapphira*, n. sp.

*A. elongata*, angustata, postice sensim attenuata; nigra, fronte, vitta coronali, vittis lateralibus thoracis lineisque quatuor elytrorum caeruleis; his disco bicostatis, apice sinuato-truncatis, basi macula magna aurantiaca; antennis corpore longioribus, robustis, filiformibus, nigris, dense ciliatis. Long. 5½ lin. ♂.

Head a little broader than the thorax, deeply impressed on the crown, clothed with pale-blue tomentum; occiput coarsely punctured, black, naked except on the pale-blue tomentose vittæ. Antennæ one-fourth longer than the body, stout, filiform, black, densely fringed to the apex; third joint elongated. Thorax elongated, cylindrical, uneven, broadest in the middle, black.

coarsely punctured; sides each with a broad vitta of clear light blue, the black parts naked. Scutellum black. Elytra narrow, elongated, tapering from base to apex, the latter briefly sinuate-truncate, with both angles produced and acute; disk coarsely punctured, except near the apex and along the two slightly raised lines; lateral carina straight; colour blue black, shining, with the suture, a line along the disk, and lateral margins pale blue; a rounded orange-coloured spot at the base of each elytron. Body beneath and legs clothed with fine blue-grey pubescence.

I met with one example only of this remarkable species, at Ega, on the Upper Amazons, on a leaf.

#### 7. *Amphionycha cephalotes*, Pascoe.

*Amphionycha cephalotes*, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. n. s. vol. iv. p. 250.

*A. modice elongata*, linearis, rufescens; elytris lateribus fuscis, apice suturaque antice cinereo sericeis; capite lato, convexo; thorace postice strangulato; elytris linearibus, supra planis, punctato-striatis, apice rotundatis; antennis corpore paulo longioribus, longe ciliatis, nigris, articulis tribus vel quatuor terminalibus flavis; tibiis extus fuscis. Long. 4 lin.

Found at Ega, Upper Amazons, and on the banks of the Tapajos, on foliage.

#### 8. *Amphionycha megacephala*, n. sp.

*A. linearis*; capite valde convexo, nigro, polito; antennis nigris; thorace nigro, lateribus vitta castanea testaceo plagiata, marginis postici lineola et scutello albis; elytris supra planis, crebre punctatis (apice excepto), basi fulvo-brunneis, medio nigris, apice cinereo-sericeis. Long. 4½ lin.

Head large and convex both above and in front; mandibles large, strongly curved; glossy black, lower part of the face greyish tomentose; cheeks with a small white spot under each eye. Antennæ a little longer than the body, filiform, finely fringed, black; third joint about twice the length of the fourth. Thorax cylindrical, uneven, marked above with a few large punctures, black, sides each with a broad tawny-chestnut stripe, in which is a paler spot; anterior margin with two small spots; hind margin in the middle with a short white line. Scutellum white. Elytra linear, apex rounded; surface plane, closely punctured (except near the apex); colour tawny brown near the base, black across the middle, ashy tomentose towards the apex, the colours not sharply defined. Body beneath black; breast and base of abdomen glossy tawny red; sides of the mesosternum with a white spot. Legs black.

Ega. There is another species of large-headed *Amphionycha*

found on the Isthmus of Panamá, in which this part assumes still larger proportions\*.

9. *Amphionycha concinna*, White.

*Phæbe concinna*, White, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1856, p. 408.

*A. linearis*, capite lato, albo, fronte bicorni; thorace postice angustato, convexo, albo, supra plaga magna postica colore lavandulæ, disco maculis tribus lævibus nigris; elytris linearibus, apice truncatis (angulis externis productis acutis), colore lavandulæ, apice fascia lata cretaceo-alba fusco bimaculata; corpore subtus cretaceo-albo, sternis fuscis; abdomine, pedibus et antennis rufo-testaceis, his longe ciliatis, corpore duplo longioribus. Long.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ –6 lin. ♂.

Ega, Upper Amazons.

10. *Amphionycha bicornis*, Oliv.

*Saperda bicornis*, Olivier, Entom. t. iv. 68. 27, pl. 4. f. 46.

*A. linearis*, cretaceo-alba; thorace maculis octo, elytris singulis apice maculis tribus, griseis; abdomine, antennis pedibusque rufo-testaceis; capite lato, fronte bicorni; antennis corpore duplo longioribus, longe ciliatis. Long. 5 lin. ♂.

Forests of the Tapajos.

11. *Amphionycha testacea*, n. sp.

*A. cylindrica*, setosa, testacea, pube fulvescente sericea induta, thoracis marginibus pallidioribus; elytris disco abdomineque basi fusciscentibus; antennis tenuiter longe ciliatis, nigris, articulo basali (apice excepto) rufo, articulis quarto et quinto (apicibus exceptis) flavis; thorace antice angustato. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Head small, pale testaceous, crown darker; face convex, prominent; upper and lower lobes of the eyes connected by a very slender thread. Antennæ a little longer than the body, furnished with a scanty fringe of long straight hairs; basal joint red, except at the apex, which, together with the second and third joints, is deep black; third joint about one-third longer than the fourth, the latter (except the apex) and the basal half of the fifth pale yellow, the rest black. Thorax narrowed in front, and broadest in the middle; surface (except the disk) marked with large punctures, reddish testaceous, anterior and lateral borders

- \* *Amphionycha capito*. Robusta, linearis, nigra, nitida; thorace flavo, macula discoidali nigra. Caput magnum, convexum, corpore latius, nigrum, grosse punctatum. Antennæ corpore longiores, nigrae, ciliatae, articulis sex terminalibus flavis. Thorax capite angustior, postice paulo constrictus, tomento flavo dense vestitus, macula quadrata discoidali nigra. Elytra brevia, linearia, supra plana, punctata, apices versus levius, nigra, nitida, apice macula cinerea tomentosa. Corpus subtus et pedes nigra, femoribus anticis et intermediis flavis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂. *Hab.* in Panamá.

paler. Elytra very briefly truncated at the apex; lateral carinae vanishing considerably before the apex; surface punctured in lines, clothed with pale silky pubescence, brown testaceous, paler anteriorly. Body beneath and legs testaceous yellow, basal three-fourths of the abdomen blackish brown.

Ega.

12. *Amphionycha roseicollis*, n. sp.

*A. brevior*, linearis, nigra, subsericea; fronte, antennis (apice exceptis), corpore subtus, et pedibus flavo-testaceis; abdomine apice nigro; thorace (basi excepta) late roseo, elytrorum lateribus et apicibus rufo-testaceis; unguiculis simplicibus. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂.

Head as broad as the elytra; face yellow and densely pubescent; vertex black, naked, coarsely punctured. Antennae one-third longer than the body, furnished with a scanty fringe of straight hairs, yellowish testaceous, sixth to eleventh joints dusky; basal joint subelavate; third joint about one-fourth longer than the fourth. Thorax with an obtuse prominence in the middle on each side, and narrowed behind; surface pale, and clothed with silky pink pubescence, hind border black, coarsely punctured, lateral prominences pale. Elytra linear, sinuate-truncate at the apex, with both angles prominent; lateral carina obsolete before reaching the apex, and accompanied in that part by a lower carina, parallel to it but not reaching the middle of the elytra; surface punctured, black, with changeable greyish pubescence; lateral margins reddish; apex testaceous. Body beneath and legs yellowish testaceous; apex of the abdomen blackish.

Ega; one example. The claws in this species are simple: it ought therefore to rank amongst the group *Saperdina*, if the evidence were complete that this is not a sexual character in this instance. As only one example exists of the species, its true position cannot at present be decided.

Group *Phytæcinae*.

Genus *ERANA*, nov. gen.

Body cylindrical. Head rounded, scarcely depressed between the eyes, the latter with the upper and lower lobes connected. Antennae moderately elongated, filiform, setose, and beneath ciliated; third joint much longer than the fourth, the remaining joints gradually diminishing in length. Thorax short, cylindrical. Elytra cylindrical, obtuse at the apex, and rounded at the sides, the discal portion not being separated from the lateral by an elevated line. Legs somewhat short, tarsal claws bifid.

I have adopted this genus from the collection of Mr. Alexander Fry, to whom is due the credit of having first detected its dis-

tinectness from *Amphionycha* and *Hemilophus*. It embraces numerous tropical American species, including *Saperda triangularis* (Germar), *S. leta* (Newman), and others.

*Erana cincticornis*, n. sp.

*E. cylindrica*, nigra, pilosa, fronte et vitta laterali thoracis albo sericeis; antennis nigris, articulis tertio et quarto basi dense setosis, quinto et quarto apice albis; elytris apice conjunctim rotundatis, angulis suturalibus spinosis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 lin.

Head convex above; front and cheeks clothed with silky whitish pubescence; vertex naked, black, coarsely punctured. Antennæ a little longer than the body, ciliated (except near the apex), black, the fifth and apical half of the fourth joints white; the third and basal half of the fourth joints appear to be thicker than the rest of the antennæ, owing to their dense clothing of short hairs. Thorax transversely depressed near the apex; surface clothed with very long and fine but erect hairs, centre part black; sides each with a pale vitta, emitting a short branch in the middle. Elytra cylindrical, apex rounded, with the sutural angles each armed with a short spine; surface clothed with erect hairs which are longest near the base, thickly punctured, dull black. Body beneath black, thinly clothed with grey pile; sides of breast and abdomen pale. Legs yellowish; tarsi and apices of tibiae black.

Ega and S. Paulo, Upper Amazons.

Group *Saperdinæ*.

Genus *AMILLARUS*, Thomson.

Thomson, Archives Entom. i. p. 312.

In this very distinct genus of *Saperdinæ* the body is elongate linear, and, in the males, narrowed behind. The eyes are hemispheric, with a narrow angular emargination for the reception of the antennæ, the latter being greatly elongated (twice the length of the body), with very long and gradually thickened basal joint. The legs are moderately elongated, together with the tarsi. But the most characteristic peculiarity of structure is the form of the claw-joint of the tarsi and of the claws. In both sexes the claw-joint is longer than the second and third joints taken together; but in the males it is also rather abruptly dilated and thickened beneath from a short distance beyond the base. The claws are nearly straight, compressed, and scarcely divergent.

*Amillarus mutabilis*, n. sp.

*A. elongatus*, linearis, breviter parce setosus, fulvo-rufus, pectore



medio et abdomine plumbeo-nigris, antennarum articulo basali nigro; tarsi tibiisque posticis fuscis; maris elytrorum parte postica, foeminae elytris totis plumbeo-nigris. Long. 4-6 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head tawny red, vertex marked with a few shallow punctures and a smooth central line. Antennae with a scanty fringe of short stiff hairs, reddish; basal joint and tips of other joints black. Thorax narrower than the head, broadest in the middle, constricted behind, marked with a few shallow punctures, tawny red. Scutellum reddish. Elytra tapering in the male, nearly linear in the female; apex obliquely truncated, with the outer angles dentate; surface smoothly punctured, partly in lines; colour in the males tawny red, with the posterior part more or less black, with pale silky pile; in the females wholly black, with pale silky pile. Body beneath tawny red; centre of breast and abdomen almost entirely black, with silvery silky pile. Legs tawny red, tarsi and posterior tibiae dusky.

Abundant at Santarem on the leaves of shrubs, borders of woods. The species seems to differ from the New Granada form which has been described by M. Thomson under the name of *A. apicalis*.

## ADDENDA.

The following species were accidentally omitted in treating of the genera to which they belong:—

## Subtribe ACANTHOCINITÆ.

Group *Acanthoderinæ*.

## Genus OREODERA.

13. *Oreodera (Anoreina) biannulata*, n. sp.

*O. oblongo-ovata*, convexa, fulvo-brunnea; thorace lateribus tumidis obtusis; elytris apice singulatim rotundatis, supra tenuiter punctatis fulvo-brunneo et fuliginoso variegatis, lateribus apud medium macula fulvo-brunnea annulo cinereo-albo circumcincta; antennis setosis, fasciis, articulis basi testaceis. Long.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

Head clothed with tawny-brown tomentum, impressed between the antennæ; eyes distant on the vertex. Antennæ longer than the body, clothed beneath with numerous stiff hairs; basal joint reddish, the rest dark brown, with bases of joints pale testaceous. Thorax short, transverse, nearly as broad in the middle as the base of the elytra; sides tumid, obtuse; surface clothed with a mixture of tawny-brown and dark-brown tomentum. Elytra oblong, narrowed towards the apex, at the latter singly rounded; surface convex, free from tubercles, finely punctured and clothed with a mixture of dark-brown and tawny-brown pile, in which are two short, zigzag, blue-grey fasciæ, one before, the other after the middle; each side in the middle with a tawny spot encircled by a whitish ring. Body beneath ashy tawny. Legs blackish, short, stout; femora clavate.

S. Paulo, Upper Amazons.

Group *Leiopodina*.

## Genus LEPTURGES.

25. *Lepturges ovalis*, n. sp.

*L. ovalis*, paulo convexus, griseo-brunneus; elytris crebre punctatis, griseo lineatis, apice oblique sinuato truncatis, angulis productis; femoribus valde clavatis. Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Head clothed with dingy tawny-brown pubescence. Antennæ dull red, sparingly clothed with short bristles. Thorax widening from the front towards the base; lateral spines short, acute, and situated very near the hind angles; disk with a transverse depression near the hind margin; colour brown, clothed with

dingy-grey pubescence. Elytra oval, slightly convex; apex obliquely sinuate-truncate, both angles produced, sutural one very slightly; surface rather closely and coarsely punctured, light brown; each elytron with about eight narrow lines of grey pubescence, interrupted in some places. Body beneath and legs brownish red; femora abruptly clavate.

Santarem. The species will come next to *L. griseostriatus*; but it is shorter and more oval and convex than any other *Lepturges* hitherto described.

### 26. *Lepturges scutellatus*, n. sp.

*L. subovatus*, paulo convexus; thorace fusco-nigro, griseo vario, spinis lateralibus validis, rectis, paulo ante basin sitis; elytris ovatis, apice breviter oblique truncatis, fulvo-brunneis, nigro maculatis, macula magna basali communi fusco-nigra fulvo-cinereo marginata. Long.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

Head clothed with tawny-brown pubescence; epistome and labrum testaceous; palpi black. Antennæ reddish, tips of joints dusky. Thorax widened and rounded from the fore to the hind part; lateral spines stout and uncurved, placed a short distance from the hind angles, and the thorax greatly narrowed behind them; surface blackish, varied with silky grey marks. Elytra ovate, slightly convex, narrowed near the apex, and briefly and obliquely truncated; surface punctured, tawny brown, varied with blackish spots of various sizes, and having over the scutellar region a large black triangular spot broadly margined with tawny ashy. Body beneath dusky tawny, clothed with fine ashy pile. Legs dull red; thighs dusky and distinctly clavate.

S. Paulo, Upper Amazons. The place of this species will be in the second division of the genus, near *L. dorcationides*.

## Genus SPORETUS.

### 3. *Sporetus decipiens*, n. sp.

*S. elongatus*, *Colobothea* speciei simillimus, setosus, olivaceo-niger; capite cinereo trivittato; thorace vitta lata laterali cinerea, medio nigro lineolata; elytris thorace basi duplo latioribus, elongatis, sinuato-truncatis, maculis cinereis in lineas transversas flexuosas irregulariter ordinatis, apice albo marginatis. Long.  $4\frac{3}{4}$  lin. ♂.

Head narrow, black; forehead with three ashy stripes, besides a streak underneath each eye; vertex with an ashy central line, and a broad lateral stripe, the latter continuous with both the lateral stripe of the forehead and the cheek stripe. Antennæ black, fourth joint ringed with ashy. Thorax very slightly widened from the front to beyond the middle, armed at that point with a minute tubercle, and then narrowed again to the

base; surface black, sides each with a broad ashy stripe, in the centre of which is a short black line. Elytra twice the width of the thorax at its base, elongated, narrowed near the apex, the latter broadly sinuate-truncate (angles not produced); surface punctured, olivaceous black, marked with a number of small dingy-ashy spots, most of which are confluent, and tend to form three transverse flexuous lines. Body beneath plumbeous black; sides, from the prothorax to the apex of the abdomen, ashy. Legs black, basal joint of tarsi grey.

♂. Apical ventral segment truncated, sharply notched in the middle; dorsal segment slightly emarginated in the middle.

Pará. The species resembles greatly in form and coloration certain species of *Colobothea*. The absence of a lateral carina to the elytra readily distinguishes it from that genus.

*Eutrypanus Colobotheides*, White (Cat. Long. Col. Brit. Mus. ii. p. 372), belongs also to our genus *Sporetus*.

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