

NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF PRIONIDÆ (LONGICORN COLEOPTERA).

BY H. W. BATES, F.L.S.

PARANDRA JANUS, *n. sp.*

Nigro-picea, punctata, subtus castaneo-rufa; antennis piceis, pedibus testaceo-rufis; mandibulis ♂ paulo elongatis, suprâ carina ad basin valde elevata, intus ante apicem dente valida bifida apice ipso lato bidentato; epistomate 4-sinuato, medio dente triangulari armato.

Long. 11 lin., ♂ ♀.

In form, similar to the common *P. glabra*. The upper-surface (including mandibles) shining pitchy-black; the whole under-surface (including the inflected margin of the elytra) chestnut-red, legs paler. The whole upper-surface is punctulated, the elytra more coarsely so. The thorax is transverse, and the lateral rim visible throughout from above; it is slightly narrowed from the front to beyond the middle, then more suddenly so, and sinuated before the posterior angles, which are distinct and rectangular. The tarsi are similar to those of *P. glabra*, except that the 3rd joint is more distinctly emarginated; the claw joint is furnished with a bisetose onychium.

♂. The forehead between the eyes has two large obtuse elevations; the front edge of the epistome is strongly quadrisinuate, with a simple central tooth. The mandibles are rather short, robust, with the upper carina much elevated, and a double tooth on their inner edge near the apex, with the apex itself oblique and bidentate.

One example (♂) from Dr. Meyer's collection, Menado, Celebes; one ♀, Andai, New Guinea (Signor D'Albertis).

The species is more nearly allied to the West African *P. gabonica* than to the new Caledonian species.

ANOPLODERMA QUADRICOLLE, *n. sp.*

Cylindricum, nigrum, obscurum, crebre confluentur punctatum; fronte concava, mandibula sinistra basi valide dentata; thorace transversim quadrato, juxta basin subito constricto; tibiis extus multi-denticulatis, apice dilatatis et extus spinosis.

Long. 8 lin., ♂ ♀.

♂. *Antennæ corpore paulo breviores, articulo 3^{io} simplici (4^{to} æquali), 4^o—10^{mo} valde serratis, 11^{mo} precedenti duplo longiori. Trochanteres postici spina longissima acutaque armati.*

♀. *Antennæ thoracis basin haud attingentes, sub-moniliformes, articulis 4—10 intus paululum dilatatæ. Trochanteres simplices.*

This species agrees with none of the four genera of the group *Anoplodermides*, according to Lacordaire's definitions; it partakes of the characters of all of them, with some specialities of its own; and, as it is probable all four will eventually be combined into one, I prefer referring the insect to the typical genus to creating a new one. The eyes are rather finely granulated, widely distant and sharply emarginated. The forehead is concave, narrowed to the epistome, which is vertical and even concave on its front face. The large tooth near the base of the left mandible exists in both sexes, though much longer in the ♂. The palpi have oval terminal joints. The hind part of the head is thick and convex. The thorax is twice the width of the head; transverse-quadrate, but with regularly rounded sides; the somewhat explanated lateral margin terminates in a rectangle near the base, where the thorax is suddenly constricted; the surface in both sexes is covered with circular punctures, which coalesce in irregular patches, leaving irregular and almost impunctate spaces. The elytra are uniformly and coarsely sub-confluent punctate. The tibiæ are covered with sharp tubercles and denticulations, and the external side of their dilated apices is prolonged into a long tooth; the tarsi are linear, about as long as the tibiæ, densely bristly beneath, with the fourth joint well developed and of the same shape as the others, though smaller. The hind trochanters of the male are prolonged as sharp spines, half as long as the femora.

The antennæ of the ♂ are four-fifths the length of the body; joints 1 to 3 are glabrous and shining, the rest are densely and minutely porous and opaque; the 3rd joint is of about the same length as the 4th, but is clavate and simple, whilst the 4th is greatly prolonged at its outer apex like the 5th to 10th. In the ♀ the antennæ are extremely short, with shining moniliform joints, the 3rd and 11th the longest and nearly equal.

Mendoza. From Mr. Edwyn C. Reed's collection.

APOTROPHUS, *nov. gen.* (fam. *Prionidæ*, sub-fam. *Ctenoscelinæ*).

♂. *Elongato-oblongus*. *Caput pubescens*. *Oculi emarginati*. *Mandibula parum elongata, apice abrupte curvata ibique extus dentata, intus valide unidentata*. *Palpi ut in gen. Ctenoscelis, apice truncati*. *Antennæ 12-articulatæ, corpore multo breviores; articulo 1^{mo} brevi, clavato, 3^{io} cæteris singulis duplo longiori, 4—10 apice intus productis foveisque magnis porosis*. *Thorax transversis, inermis, lateribus rotundatis, vix crenulatis, angulis obtusis; suprâ inæqualis, medio sparsim lateribus con-*

fertim punctatus. Scutellum hirsutum. Elytra postice modice angustata, apice rotundato anguloque suturæ denticulato, supra coriacea, leviter tricostata. Femora lævia; tibiæ intus biserialim spinosæ; tarsi breves, plantis dense breviter pubescentibus, articulo 3^{io} bilobo. Metasternum hirsutum.

A genus of somewhat doubtful position, agreeing with the *Ctenoscelinæ* in the spinose tibiæ and the form of the sternal pieces and mandibles, but differing from them entirely in the antennæ, which are much like those of a *Cyrtognathus* (e.g., *C. forficatus*). The thorax may be taken as essentially of the same structure as that of *Ctenoscelis*, but with its chief characteristics less strongly pronounced; the sculpture of the surface is not very different from that of *Ct. dyrrachus*, ♂, but the lateral crenulations are very faint, and the anterior angles are not advanced or distant from the neck, whence the sides are rounded so that the widest part is at two-thirds the length.

APOTROPHUS SIMPLICICOLLIS, n. sp.

Nigro-piceus, capite scutello pectoreque aureo-fulvo pubescentibus, elytris fulvo-castaneis; capite antice (cum mandibulis) sparsim punctato, postice crebre punctulato; thorace omnino tenuiter marginato, suprâ nitido; elytris tenuissime ruguloso-punctatis, sub-nitidis; abdomine piceo-rufa, glabro. Long. 1 in. 9 lin., ♂.

In general form and proportions similar to *Ctenoscelis ater*, but much smaller, and differing conspicuously (besides colour) in the narrow thorax, with its anterior angles obtuse and not remote from the sides of the head. The elytra are tawny rust-brown, the rest of the body being dark piceous, with the legs and the abdomen a little redder. The antennæ are only two-thirds the length of the body, robust, and sub-serrated; the short 12th joint is distinctly articulated; the 1st joint is short, and forms a thick curved club; the porose concavities of the joints begin at the outer apex of the 3rd joint, and become successively larger until they occupy the whole outer sides of the terminal joints. The anterior legs are shorter than the others, and the tibiæ relatively much broader.

One male example only; from the Province of Paraná, in Brazil.

DINOPRIONUS, nov. gen. (sub-fam. *Ægosominæ*).

♂. *Corpus magnum, elongato-oblongum, supra glabrum, nitidum. Caput maximum, pone oculos elongatum, crassum. Mandibula exserta, robusta, intus edentata; palpi breves, apice haud dilatati, truncati. Oculi haud exstantes, suprâ angustî. Thorax capite dimidio brevior,*

transversus, antice paulo angustatus, inermis, margine laterali acuto, valde curvato; dorso lævigato. Elytra thorace septies longiora, postice paulo angustata, apice rotundato, supra lævigata, utrinque quadricostata. Prosternum curvatum; mesosternum parvum, triangulare; metathoracis episterna postice valde angustata, acuminata. Abdomen metasterno brevius, segmento quinto ventrali brevi, lato, medio profunde emarginato. Pedes compressi; tarsi angusti, articulis 1—3 parvis, unguiculari cæteris conjunctis plusquam duplo longiori. Antennæ corporis dimidio paulo longiores, articulo primo brevi, crasso, 2^{do} annuliformi, 3^{io} quam primo vel quarto duplo longiori, cylindrico, asperato; 4—10 brevibus subtriangularibus, 11^{mo} paulo longiori.

The essential characters which distinguish this genus from *Ægosoma* are the extremely short and narrow basal joints of the tarsi (which, however, have the usual cushion of dense hairs on the soles), the short and triangular antennal joints from the 4th to the 10th, and the nearly atrophied mesosternum, which forms only a minute triangular plate between the coxæ. The monstrous development of the head is probably sexual. It is far more bulky than, and, exclusive of the exerted robust mandibles, twice the length of, the thorax.

DINOPRIONUS CEPHALOTES, n. sp.

Castaneus, lævigatus, elytris rufo-castaneis; mandibulis extus scabrosis; capite et thorace subtiliter punctulato-rugosis, hoc medio lævi; elytris sparsim tenuissime punctulatis, costis duabus exterioribus ante medium conjunctis, omnibus apicem versus abbreviatis, ibique sub-reticulatis; corpore subtus sparsim pubescenti. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., ♂.

India.

ÆROGRAMMUS, nov. gen. (sub-fam. Ægosominæ).

♂. *Corpus elongato-oblongum, suprà glabrum. Caput postice crassum haud angustatum; oculi suprà angusti, parvi, distantes; mandibula parva, edentata; palpi brevissimi, apice haud dilatati, truncati. Thorax capite paulo latior, quadratus, lateribus fere rectis, inermibus, carina laterali inferiori curvata. Elytra fere parallela, apice rotundato, sutura dentata, suprà utrinque fortiter tricostata. Prosternum arcuatum, apice vix dilatato. Mesosternum planum. Antennæ corpore triente breviores, filiformes, fere glabræ, punctatæ, articulis 5—10 intus sulcatis et porosis, 3^{io} paulo elongato, cæteris gradatim decrescentibus.*

A genus closely allied to *Ægosoma*, but differing very greatly in facies; its chief structural distinctions being the thick posterior part of the head, narrow upper lobe of the eyes, much less elongated third antennal joint, and parallel-sided thorax.

ÆROGRAMMUS RUFUS, n. sp.

Omnino testaceo-rufus; capite et thorace densissime granulatis, elytris passim sub-confluentes punctatis, utrinque costis lævibus tribus valde elevatis, interiori abbreviata. Long. 1 in. 2 lin., ♂.

Entirely of a clayey-red colour, abdomen somewhat paler; glabrous above, very finely pubescent beneath. The granules of the head and thorax run together and form areoles on the forehead and the disc of the thorax, and there is an imperfect smooth dorsal line down the middle of both. The thorax is a little broader than the head, transverse-quadrate, as broad behind as in front, but with slightly waved sides; the rim of the pronotum runs along the flanks above the acetabula in a curve with the concavity upwards. The elytra are a little broader, and six times longer, than the thorax.

Interior of North-Western Borneo (Lieut. de Crespigny).

ÆGOSOMA ANGUSTATUM, n. sp.

Æ. tibiali (White) *affine. Elongatum, angustum, nigro-fuscum, sub-opacum; capite thorace et scutello flavo-pubescentibus, elytris glabris; thorace suprà multituberoso, punctato et granulato, spina acuta laterali, angulis posticis elevatis, acutis; elytris parallelis, subtiliter granulatis, apice inermibus, utrinque costis duabus nitidis, prima ante apicem minus elevata et cum secunda conjuncta. Antennis (♀) corpore vix brevioribus. Long. 1 in. 4 lin., ♀.*

Differs from *Æ. tibiale* by the minutely granulate and strongly costate elytra, and by its narrow linear form. Resembles in shape *Æ. cingalense*, White, but is destitute of the densely laid yellowish pubescence which clothes the whole upper-surface in that species. The first costa of the elytra commences at the base, and is there strongly elevated, towards the middle it becomes rather fainter, and at three-fourths the length unites with the second, which is very strongly raised throughout, but does not quite reach the base or the apex.

Ceylon.

NOTE.—*Ægosoma javanicum*, Redtenb., Coleop. Novara, p. 202, is evidently the ♂ of *Æ. marginale*, Fab.

TEMNESTHES, nov. gen. (sub-fam. *Anacolinæ*).

♀. *Gen. Anacolo proxime affinis; differt elytris mox pone basin valde angustatis, apice sub-acutis. Antennæ corpore vix breviores, articulo 2^{do} paulo elongato, 3^{io} quam primo duplo longiori, cylindrico; 5—10*

ad apicem ramum gracilem emittentibus, 4—11 extus tricarinatis. Thorax quadratus, medio utrinque spina longa, robusta, armatus; margine postico medio quadratim lobatus.

Agrees with *Anacolus* in its well-developed second antennal joint; but in sculpture the joints 4—11 have the carinated form of *Myzomorphus*, instead of the numerous striæ of *Anacolus*. The antennæ are longer and more slender than in either genus, and the branches emitted by joints 6—10 are much narrower and more pointed. The thorax is similar in form to that of *Myzomorphus* ♀, but the lateral spine is more median, longer and stronger, and placed much above the lateral rim, and the hind margin is produced into a broad truncated lobe over the base of the scutellum. The prosternal process is broad and flattened; the mesosternum deeply sulcate in the middle. The meta-thoracic episterna are not cut obliquely on their outer side, but are nearly parallelogrammical in outline.

TEMNESTHES LOBICOLLIS, n. sp.

Depressus, subopacus; capite, thorace, palpis et antennis nigro-æneis, elytris violaceis basi late aurantiacis; pedibus, pectoris medio abdomineque flavo-testaceis; capite thoraceque creberrime punctulatis, breviter pubescentibus, hoc inæquali, medio et postice depresso; scutello grosse punctato; elytris grossius sub-confluentibus punctatis. Long. 10 lin., ♀.

Broad and plane on the upper-surface, scarcely shining, the thorax, under-surface and legs clothed with a short erect blonde pubescence. The apical joints of the palpi are triangular. The thoracic spines are long, robust, and laterally compressed, and are quite detached from the lateral rim of the pronotum; the surface of the thorax is unequal, and broadly depressed in the middle. The elytra reach to the apex of the third ventral segment; their sutural edge is strongly incurved a short distance behind the scutellum, and each elytron thence tapers to the obtusely pointed apex; their surface is very closely but not finely punctured; the lateral margin is fulvous for a short distance behind the shoulders.

Bogotá. One example so ticketed from Mr. W. W. Saunders' collection.

ERYTHRÆNUS, nov. gen. (sub-fam. Erythræninæ).

Sub-familiæ Anacolinarum affinis. ♀. Corpus anguste oblongum. Caput verticale; mandibula intus acute unidentata; palpi breves, articulo ultimo conico; oculi valde emarginati, tenue granulati. Thorax sub-quadratus, medio utrinque valide spinosus, carina laterali oblitterata.

Elytra valde abbreviata, vix dimidium abdominis segmenti primi tegentia, apice truncata et utrinque bispinosa. Alæ ut in gen. Myzomorphus etc. plicatæ. Prosternum apice productum, conicum. Mesosternum depressum, angustum. Metasterni episterna parallelogrammica, apice paulo angustata. Pedes valde compressi, asperati; tarsis brevissimis. Antennæ (♀) corporis dimidium vix superantes, sub-serratæ; articulo primo brevi, cylindrico; 3—5 medio valde compressæ (3^{io} cæteris multo longiori); 11^{mo} brevi, sub-rotundato; 3—7 intus 8—11 omnino dense porosis.

The thorax of this extraordinary Longicorn approaches in form that of *Purpuricen*; but the anterior coxæ are greatly elongated, and lie in transversely elongated sockets like the *Prionidæ*, and there is a trace of lateral rim separating the pronotum from the flanks, lying below the lateral spine and forming an obtuse ridge, so that there is no doubt of its belonging to the *Prionidæ* family. It differs, however, from the *Anacolinæ* (with which at first sight one would be inclined to place it) by the parallelogrammatical metathoracic episterna and other characters.

ERYTHRÆNUS BORNEENSIS, n. sp.

Anguste oblongus, reticulato-punctatus, roseo-ruber, antennis elytrorumque apice macula magna (antice flavo-marginata) nigris.

Long. 10 lin., ♀.

Sarawak, Borneo; one example. The upper-surface is glabrous, the under-surface and legs clothed with fine erect pubescence. The head, epistome, eyes, labrum and mandibles are similar in form to those of *Myzomorphus scutellatus* ♀, but the palpi are very different, being shorter, and having their terminal joints tapering to an obtuse point, and the sides of the cheeks terminate in a long spine. The eyes are much more finely granulated. The antennæ are more robust, steel-black in colour, and having a very short scape very slightly widening from base to apex. The abdomen is very similar to that of the ♀ *Myzomorphus*; tumid, with flexible integument and truncated fifth ventral segment. The short elytra are dehiscent at the suture, broadly and obtusely truncated, with a long sharp tooth in the middle of the apical margin, and another near the exterior angle; like the thorax and head they are covered with shallow punctures or pits, which leave narrow interstices forming an elegant network when viewed under the lens. The tips of the membranous wings are black.

Bartholomew Road, Kentish Town, N.W.:

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