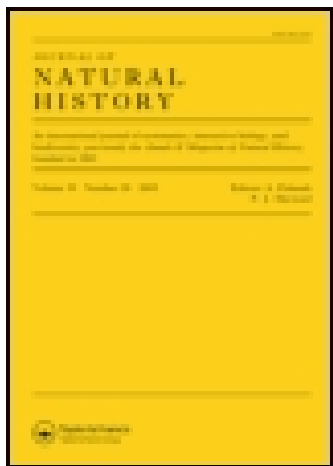


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Alveopora retepora, Ell. & Sol., sp.

1786. *Madrepora retepora*, Ell. & Sol. Zoophytes, p. 166, pl. liv. figs. 3, 4, 5.

1846. *Alveopora retepora*, Dana, Expl. Exp. Zocph. p. 512.

Branching, also in irregularly lobate masses. Corallites subpolygonal, varying considerably in size, the smaller, 2 to 3 millim. in width, intermingled with the larger, which range from 4 to 5 millim. and occasionally to 6 millim.

Macclesfield Bank, 35 fath.

Alveopora Tizardi, sp. n.

Corallum growing in flattened irregularly lobate expansions; under surface uneven and covered by delicate wrinkled epitheca. Calices polygonal, from 1 to 1.3 millim. in diameter; twelve septa, of the usual spinous character, alternate longer and shorter, but none reach the centre of the calice; calice shallow, the space occupied by the septal spines; walls very cribrate, so that the corallum is light and spongy in character.

This species is mainly characterized by the small size of the corallites. Only a single specimen obtained.

Tizard Bank, 27 fath.

LIV.—On new *Longicorn Coleoptera* from Madagascar.

By C. J. GAHAN, M.A.

THE species described in the following paper were for the most part contained in a small collection recently sent to Mr. Meyer-Darcis, who brought them to me for determination. The types of all the species will be placed in the British Museum collection.

Closterus longiramis, sp. n.

C. flabellicorni (♂) similis, sed differt colore multo pallidiore; oculis subtus plus approximatis; articulo tertio antennarum quam quarto brevior, ramo elongato munito.

Long. 29, lat. ad humeros 10 mm.

Hab. Madagascar (*G. F. Scott Elliot, Esq.*).

Head and prothorax dark brown; prothorax thickly punctured and glabrous above, furnished with a short tawny fringe at the anterior and posterior borders; the lateral margins

spined in the middle, with the anterior and posterior angles sharply rounded and destitute of any trace of a spine. Elytra fulvous testaceous, somewhat darker towards the base, thickly punctured, and each with four or five feebly raised lines. Body underneath light reddish brown, with a rather sparse tawny pubescence, which is somewhat thicker and longer on the breast. Antennæ with the third joint a little shorter than the fourth, the ramus of the third joint as long as the body of the joint, the ramus of the fourth joint about as long as the body of the fifth joint, and the rami of joints fifth to ninth each longer than the body of the succeeding joint.

This species in size, form, punctuation, and pubescence agrees pretty closely with *C. flabellicornis*, Serv. The elytra and the underside of the body are, however, much lighter in colour; the eyes below are not more than half as far apart, and the structure of the antennæ is different. In the seven male specimens of *C. flabellicornis* before me the third joint of the antennæ is in every case about equal to or a little longer than the fourth, and is not furnished with a distinct ramus, but is merely produced at its inner apical termination into a very short angular process; the ramus of the fourth joint is never longer than half the fifth joint, and in no case is the ramus of any joint longer than the body of the succeeding joint.

Tereticus antennalis, sp. n.

Fuscus, creberrime punctulatus; capite, prothoraceque cum pectore fulvo-villosis; elytris fulvo-brunneis vel fuscis, pube fulva leviter obtectis; antennis dimidium corporis vix attingentibus, articulis a secundo ad decimum gradatim crescentibus, ramis longissimis, articulo undecimo sex præcedentibus conjunctis æquali. ♂.

Hab. Imerina Mountains.

Dark brown, closely and finely punctured. Head, prothorax, and breast with a somewhat sparse tawny villosity. Elytra with but the faintest trace of costæ; clothed with a rather sparse fulvous pubescence. Antennæ with the joints from the second to the tenth gradually increasing in length and each provided with a very long ramus; the tenth joint about equal in length to the scape, the eleventh as long as the six preceding taken together.

This species resembles the same sex of *T. pectinicornis*, Waterh., but is easily distinguished by the structure of the antennæ. In *pectinicornis* the branches of the antennal joints are much shorter and the third joint is almost as long as the scape and longer than any of the succeeding joints, the eleventh excepted.

M. Fairmaire has recently published a short diagnosis of a species of this genus (*T. rufulipennis*, Comptes Rend. Ann. Soc. Ent. de Belgique, 1889) which is apparently much more nearly allied to *pectinicornis* than is the species above described.

IMERINUS, gen. nov.

Female.—Head with the front transverse, scarcely concave above, divided longitudinally by a fine median groove, and separated from the epistome by a deep, transverse, slightly arcuate impression. Last joint of palpi subfusiform. Eyes coarsely faceted. Antennæ barely surpassing the elytra; first, third, and fourth joints subequal, each shorter than the fifth, the sixth and succeeding joints decreasing in length. Prothorax strongly constricted near base and apex, tubercled at the middle of each side, and with four or five tubercles on the disk. Anterior margin of pronotum slightly produced and rounded; posterior margin rounded in the middle and sinuate towards each side. Elytra each rounded at the apex and terminating in a short sharp spine. Legs increasing in length from the anterior to the posterior. Femora thickened below the middle. First joint of the posterior tarsus longer than the two succeeding joints combined. Prosternal process moderately broad, subcanaliculate along the middle, bilobately dilated posteriorly. The anterior cotyloid cavities closed in behind, strongly angulate externally. Intermediate cotyloid cavities widely open on the outside. Abdomen with the first ventral segment very long, the second much shorter, truncate, and thickly fringed with long hairs behind; the remaining ventral segments almost entirely concealed.

Of somewhat doubtful affinities, the genus will, I think, be best placed near the Phlyctenodides.

Imerinus granuliferus, sp. n.

Brunneo-ferrugineus, griseo subtiliter pubescens; prothorace dorso utrinque bituberculato, tuberculo antico bifido obtuso, tuberculo postico conico; elytris subtiliter sericeo-pubescentibus, minute subsparsinque punctatis, granulis in seriebus ordinatis. ♀.

Long. 25 mm.

Hab. Imerina Mountains.

Head and prothorax impunctate, the latter with an acute tubercle on the middle of each side and a strong transverse callosity close to the antero-lateral margin; with four tubercles above, of which the two anterior are obtuse and each some-

what bifid, the two posterior more acute; with, in addition, a feeble median cariniform elevation placed just before the posterior transverse depression. Elytra exhibiting delicate, silvery-grey, irregular fasciæ, which change their position according to the light in which they are viewed. The granules with which the elytra are furnished are wide apart, arranged in three rows on the disk of each and more irregularly on the sides. The second ventral and the terminal dorsal segment of the abdomen fringed with tawny-red hairs.

Arrhythmus punctatus, sp. n.

Fuscus; capite supra prothoraceque sat sparsim punctatis et subtiliter griseo-pubescentibus; disco prothoracis paullo ante medium acute bituberculato; elytris nitidis, flavescentibus, sat sparsim fortiterque punctatis, punctis, plagis duabus basalibus, maculis duabus parvis ad medium et apice fuscis; pedibus flavis, clavis femorum fuscis; antennis corpore duplo fere æqualibus, flavis, articulis primo et secundo cum apicibus ceterorum infuscatis. ♂. Long. 10-20 mm.

Hab. Imerina Mountains.

Prothorax gradually and slightly narrowed from the base to the apex, with two distinct and rather sharp tubercles on the anterior part of the disk. Elytra strongly and somewhat sparsely punctured, yellowish, with a plaga on each side at the base, a small spot on each at the middle, the apex, and all the punctures dark brown; the elytra are scarcely constricted before the apex, the latter therefore does not appear to be expanded; the apices of each are subacuminately rounded and produced near the suture into a short blunt spine. The body underneath is covered with a greyish pubescence; the underside of the prothorax is somewhat transversely rugose, and the sides of the metasternum are sparsely and strongly punctured. The antennæ are about twice as long as the body, yellowish, with the first two joints and the apices of the others brownish; the scape is rather narrow at the base, gradually thickened up to the apex, and rather thickly but not rugosely punctured.

From *A. rugosipennis*, Waterh., and *A. pallimembris*, Fairm., this species may be distinguished easily by the shape of the prothorax and by the nature of the punctuation, as well as by other minor characters. Of the two specimens that I have seen one is very much larger than the other. It is probable that varieties may occur in which the dark brown of the elytra occupies a much larger extent.

Mastododera? simplicicollis, sp. n.

M. laterali similis, sed differt prothorace absque tuberculis; capite antice plus elongato; pedibus antennisque gracilioribus.
Long. 18, lat. $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Imerina Mountains.

The chief structural character by which this species could be separated from *Mastododera* is the absence of tubercles from the prothorax. The latter is rounded at the sides, feebly dilated in the middle, and narrowly constricted at the base; it is convex above, with evidence of a feeble groove or depression along the middle of the disk. The legs are elongate and rather slender, the posterior femora reach to the apex of the elytra, and the last joint of the posterior tarsus is longer than the three succeeding joints combined.

The species is smaller and narrower than *M. lateralis*, Guér., but is coloured in almost exactly the same way. The lateral fulvous band of the elytra is, however, narrower and stops short before reaching the apex.

Glaucytes basalis, sp. n.

Niger; capite supra prothoraceque dense punctatis; elytris minus dense punctatis, fusco-violaceis basi rufo-testaceis, vitta angusta suturali griseo-pubescente, apicibus truncatis, quadridentatis; capite fronte vittaque utrinque, thorace subtus, et vitta utrinque abdominis argenteo-griseo-pubescentibus.

Long. 12-15 mm.

Hab. Fianarantsoa, Imerina Mountains.

This species has a strong resemblance to *G. humeralis*, Buq., but is more elongated; the prothorax is a little more strongly and more thickly punctured, and has no silky, white vitta on each side. The elytra are brownish rather than blue in colour.

In the male specimen, from the Imerina Mountains, the antennæ surpass the apex of the elytra by about the last two or three joints. In the females they do not reach to the apex of the elytra.

CEDEMON, gen. nov.

Head moderately concave between the antennal tubercles. Front rectangular. Eyes emarginate, coarsely faceted, with the lower lobes longer than broad, rounded below. Antennæ a little longer than the body in the male, barely reaching to the apex of the elytra in the female, subfiliform and

subcylindric, with the scape clavate, reaching almost to the middle of the prothorax, with the third joint longer than the scape, the fourth rather shorter than the scape, the fifth and succeeding joints gradually decreasing in length. Prothorax with a distinct conical tubercle at the middle of each side, feebly tubercled on the disk. Elytra rather short, regularly convex, gradually narrowed and subtruncate behind; the shoulders slightly projecting. Femora clavate-fusiform. Intermediate tibiæ entire. Claws of tarsi divergent. Anterior cotyloid cavities strongly angulate externally. Prosternal process simply arched. Intermediate cotyloid cavities open on the outside.

The female differs from the male by its slightly shorter antennæ, its somewhat shorter elytra, and by having the last abdominal ventral segment longer and sinuately emarginate at the apex. (In the male this segment is rounded and not emarginate.)

In the difficulty of finding a more satisfactory position for this genus, I am content to place it near *Phymasterna*. From *Phymasterna* and all the genera of the same group it differs by the complete absence of any notch or groove from the intermediate tibiæ, by the more elongate and coarsely granulated eyes, and by the club-like form of the scape of the antennæ. The general form of the single species of the genus is suggestive also of certain genera of the *Crossotides*; but, owing to the structure of the claws, it can scarcely be admitted into that group.

Cedemon tristis, sp. n.

Nigro-velutinus, tarsi et annulis antennarum albo-flavescentibus exceptis; prothorace supra leviter trituberculato; elytris sparsim punctatis.

Long. 16, lat. 7 mm. (♂), long. 14, lat. 6 mm. (♀).

Hab. Imerina Mountains.

With a deep uniform velvety black pubescence. Head sparsely and not very distinctly punctured; with a very fine median impressed line running from the base to the occiput. Antennæ with the eighth and eleventh joints wholly, and the basal halves of the third, fourth, and sixth yellowish testaceous and clothed with a whitish pubescence; the rest of the antennæ velvety black. Prothorax with three feeble tubercles above—two anterior, one median posterior. Elytra each a little prominent at the middle of the base, as well as at the shoulder, sparsely punctured on the basal half, subtruncate at the apex. Tarsi (the claws excepted) testaceous

yellow, with a whitish pubescence. Prosternal process simple; mesosternal obtusely tubercled near its posterior end.

Eumimetes albisparsus, sp. n.

Piceo-fuscus, pube grisea subtiliter obtectus; elytris maculis parvis albescentibus dispersis singulisque scopulis rotundatis pilorum nigrorum duobus—uno humerali, altero medio paullo pone basin. Long. (♂) 18, (♀) 21 mm.

Hab. Imerina Mountains.

Dark brown, with a faint greyish pubescence. Prothorax almost impunctate, with a very short fringe of whitish hairs to the anterior and posterior borders, with a moderately strong tubercle on each side. Scutellum bordered with a white pubescence posteriorly. Elytra sparsely and strongly enough punctured, clothed with a faint greyish pubescence, and with numerous small scattered whitish spots; each with two small rounded tufts of black hairs, of which one is at the shoulder, the other placed a little distance from the base on the middle of the disk. Breast and abdomen with some minute scattered, glabrous, and shining spots, each surrounding a shallow puncture. Antennæ in the male about a third longer than the body, in the female barely surpassing the elytra.

This species seems to be undoubtedly congeneric with *Eumimetes sparsus*, Klug, notwithstanding the tufts of hairs on the elytra and the somewhat stronger tubercles to the prothorax. In *Eumimetes* also must, I think, be placed *E. humeralis*, Vollenh. (*Phymasterna*), for which *Phymasterna seapunctata*, Fairm., is probably a synonym.

Stenosoma apicalis, sp. n.

Griseo leviter pubescens, brunneo-variegata; prothorace utrinque minute tuberculato; elytris elongatis, angustis, parallelis, ad suturam longitudinaliter subcanaliculatis, apicibus truncatis, angulis externis breviter spinosis; antennis corpore longioribus, subtus sparsissime ciliatis, scapo quam articulo tertio longiore. Long. 7–10, lat. 2–2½ mm.

Hab. Antananarivo (*Kingdon*).

Unless a special genus is formed for its reception this species must, I think, remain in *Stenosoma*. It has completely the aspect of species of this genus, differing chiefly by the more elongate scape of the antennæ and the external spines to the apices of the elytra. In a specimen with the antennæ not much longer than the body, which I suppose to be a female, there is no excavation at the apex of the abdomen.

The species is characterized further by some raised lines on each elytron, of which one near the suture is more distinct than the rest, the intervals between which are somewhat irregularly punctured. In addition to the numerous small brown dots each elytron has four small brownish patches—one oblique basal, one oblique median, the third also oblique at some distance from the apex, the last at the apex.

Diadelia x-fasciata, sp. n.

Angusta, elongata, fulvo-griseo leviter pubescens; maculis minimis brunneis variegata; prothorace supra leviter trituberculato; elytris singulis fasciis duabus brunneis valde obliquis ad suturam connexis, apicibus subobliquiter truncatis; antennis corpore longioribus, articulis basi pallidis, apicibus brunneo-ferrugineis. Long. 12, lat. 4 mm.

Hab. Imerina Mountains.

I am not certain that I do right to refer this species to *Diadelia*. It has slightly larger eyes and a narrower front to the head than has *D. biplagiata*, and the mesosternal process is almost flat and is destitute of a tubercle. The elytra bear indications of raised lines, in the intervals between which they are irregularly and not very thickly punctured. There is a slight hump or swelling on the disk of each elytron at a short distance behind the base. The apices of the elytra are less obliquely truncate than in *biplagiata*. The species may further be recognized by the fulvous-grey pubescence, minutely speckled with brown, and by the two oblique narrow brownish bands on each elytron—one beginning close to the margin just in front of the middle and directed backwards to the suture, the other at some distance behind the middle and directed forwards towards the suture, where a short longitudinal band joins the two.

Ancylistes bellus, sp. n.

A. bicuspi similis, sed differt inter alia elytris fere impunctatis, fascia transversa mediana nigro-velutina.

Hab. Antananarivo (*Kingdon*).

Head with the eyes small, the front large and slightly convex. Prothorax broad and convex in front, abruptly and strongly constricted at the base, obtusely and feebly dilated above the middle of each side; the disk marked with numerous longitudinal and slightly curved striae. The elytra, strongly and transversely depressed behind the highly elevated and acute basal tubercles, are crossed at the middle by a

rather narrow velvety black band; this is preceded on each side by a transverse white line which, close to the suture, gives off an oblique white line in the direction of the basal tubercle; and in the angle thus formed, which has an inner fulvous-brown border, there is a third very short white line. The part of the elytra between the innermost oblique lines is velvety black. With the exception of a narrow bluish-grey transverse spot the whole of the elytra succeeding the median black band is covered by a delicate fulvous-brown pubescence. The elytra are furnished in addition with some widely scattered long fulvous bristles. A few punctures are to be seen on the basal third. A pubescent white line passes along the dorsal margin of each of the legs. The femora are subfusiform, pedunculate at the base.

This species at first sight resembles very much *A. bicuspis*, Chev., but is easily distinguished by the difference in the punctuation of the elytra and other characters.

LV.—*Descriptions of four new Species of Terrestrial Mollusca from South Africa, with Observations on Helix Huttoniæ* (Bens.). By JAMES COSMO MELVILL, M.A., F.L.S., and JOHN HENRY PONSONBY, F.Z.S.

AMONGST numerous specimens of terrestrial and fluviatile shells recently collected at or near Port Elizabeth by Mr. J. Crawford are many undoubtedly new to science. Some of these were in the first instance placed in the hands of M. Morelet, who last year contributed a paper on this subject to the 'Journal de Conchyliologie.' Since then Mr. Crawford, who has received much valuable assistance from Messrs. Farquhar, Leslie, and Langley, from various neighbouring localities, has remitted fresh material, of which the following four species may be regarded as the primary outcome; and we are hoping before long to offer a second communication with further descriptions of other forms new to science.

We must not forget to thank Mr. Edgar A. Smith, F.Z.S., of the Zoological Department, British Museum, for kind assistance.

Vitrina cingulata, sp. nov.

V. testa globulosa, convexa, tenui, olivaceo-hyalina, supra peripheriam distinctissime rubro-cingulata; spira emersa; anfractibus lævibus, subventricosus; apertura subrotundata.

Long. 15, lat. 20 mill.

Hab. Port Elizabeth.