This article was downloaded by: [McGill University Library]
On: 09 December 2014, At: 09:22
Publisher: Taylor & Francis
Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number:
1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer
Street, London W1T 3JH, UK

Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 5

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:
<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah11>

XLIV.—New Cerambycidæ from Ecuador

Charles O. Waterhouse
Published online: 09 Oct 2009.

To cite this article: Charles O. Waterhouse (1880) XLIV.—New Cerambycidæ from Ecuador , Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 5, 5:30, 485-488, DOI: [10.1080/00222938009459447](https://doi.org/10.1080/00222938009459447)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222938009459447>

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Taylor & Francis makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of all the information (the "Content") contained in the publications on our platform. However, Taylor & Francis, our agents, and our licensors make no representations or warranties whatsoever as to the accuracy, completeness, or suitability for any purpose of the Content. Any opinions and views expressed in this publication are the opinions and views of the authors, and are not the views of or endorsed by Taylor & Francis. The accuracy of the Content should not be relied upon and should be independently verified with primary sources of information. Taylor and Francis shall not be liable for any losses, actions, claims, proceedings, demands, costs, expenses, damages, and other liabilities whatsoever or howsoever

caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with, in relation to or arising out of the use of the Content.

This article may be used for research, teaching, and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, redistribution, reselling, loan, sub-licensing, systematic supply, or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden.

Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at <http://www.tandfonline.com/page/terms-and-conditions>

tubercles on the shell are open to much variability; we have specimens with only one row, some with two, and others with one row on one part of the surface and two on another portion of the same shell. The striae of growth are strongly marked.

15. *Turbo biserialis*, Phillips (p. 226, t. 13. fig. 11).

There are several examples of this in the Gilbertson collection; and it is difficult to pick out the figured shell. The descriptions by Prof. de Koninck and M'Coy are clear and comprehensive. It is the

Turbo biserialis et *T. semisulcatus*, Phillips (as above).

Littorina biserialis, De Koninck, Animaux Foss. p. 458, t. 40. fig. 6.

Turbo biserialis, Bronn, Index Pal. Nomen. 1848, p. 1318; M'Coy, Brit. Pal. Foss. 1853, fasc. 3, p. 535.

Turbo biserialis et *T. semisulcatus*, Morris, Cat. Brit. Foss. 1854, ed. 2, pp. 282, 283.

On the Shells called Turbo by Phillips.

Turbo tiara has been placed by M'Coy in his genus *Platyschisma*, and has doubtless found an appropriate resting-place there. *T. biserialis* (= *T. semisulcatus*) is in want of a generic receptacle; and for it, in all probability, a name will have to be coined. By De Koninck it was placed in *Littorina*, and by M'Coy doubtfully in the genus under which it was described. By Meek and Worthen* it has been regarded as forming a section of *Naticopsis*. We shall examine this subject further when we take up the species of that genus in the Gilbertson collection.

[To be continued.]

XLIV.—*New Cerambycidae from Ecuador.*

By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

SINCE my last paper on Coleoptera from Ecuador I have determined three more species of Cerambycidae from among those collected by Mr. Buckley to be new, which I here describe.

In the Prionidae, the specimens of *Prionacalus Buckleyi*, W., taken by Mr. Buckley differ immensely in size and development, in the same way as is seen in *P. cacticus* and *P. atys*; and the sculpture of the thorax varies also somewhat in all the species. I have seen one small example of *P. Buckleyi*

* Illinois Geol. Survey Report, ii. p. 364.

which has the antennæ partly ferruginous ; but this, I think, is clearly not a specific character.

Cerambycidæ.

Xestia polita, n. sp.

Nigra, nitidissima ; thorace transversim rugulose, elytris sat crebre punctatis, ad apicem fere lævibus, quadrispinosis ; femoribus rufo-castaneis, apice nigris, tibiis tarsisque piceis.

Long. 12 lin.

Antennal tubercles obtuse, thickly punctured, as well as the front of the head. Antennæ as long as the elytra and half the thorax ; the basal joint strongly and thickly punctured. Thorax as long as broad, subcylindrical (scarcely at all arcuate at the sides), constricted at the extreme base and apex, in the usual way, with coarse close punctures at the sides ; the dorsal ridges rather regular and carried evenly across the disk, which is not impressed. Scutellum smooth and without pubescence. Elytra parallel, highly polished ; the punctuation is moderately close, at the base very distinct, but almost entirely wanting near the apex ; the extremely fine zigzag or vermiculate striation, usually apparent among the punctuation in the species of this genus, is almost entirely wanting, but can be traced near the base : each elytron has two short acute spines at the apex ; the outer one is scarcely longer than the sutural one. The abdomen is pitchy at the apex.

Hab. Sarayacu.

Mallocera costifera; n. sp.

Fusca, flavo-griseo tomentosa, opaca ; thorace tuberculis duobus discalibus nigris ; elytris fuscis, costis sex flavo-tomentosis, apice unispinoso ; femoribus quatuor posterioribus apice spinosis.

Long. 17 lin.

A rather broad flat species. Fuscous, clothed with yellowish pile. Head rather large and broad ; antennæ nearly twice as long as the whole insect, the joints without spines. Thorax as long as its width at the base ; with two small tubercles on the disk rather before the middle ; the sides with a slightly swollen cicatrice before the front angle, and with a conical tubercle rather behind the middle. Elytra fuscous, brownish towards the apex, not very much narrowed posteriorly ; each elytron with three obtuse costæ, one close to the suture, one near the side, the middle one not quite so long as the others ; the intervals gently concave, and rather thickly but obscurely punctured ; the apex of each elytron is obliquely truncate, the outer angle produced into an acute spine. Femora some-

what compressed, subparallel, the four posterior furnished at the apex with a strong spine.

Hab. Sarayacu.

CATORTHONTUS, n. gen.

Head deflexed in front almost at right angles with the forehead; the muzzle nearly as long as broad, parallel seen from the front; antennal tubercles a little elevated on the inner side like two ridges between the antennæ. Antennæ short; the second joint a little longer than broad, the third joint as long as the first and second together, the fourth scarcely more than half the length of the third, the following joints subequal. Eyes deeply emarginate above. Thorax a little broader than long, very convex and arched anteriorly, a little constricted at the base, and very deeply transversely impressed above the base. Elytra at the base a little broader than the thorax, and three times the length, meeting at the suture for more than half their length, beyond the middle rapidly acuminate, so that the apices are widely distant from each other. Anterior coxæ nearly globular, only very slightly conical, moderately raised above the prosternal process, which is very narrow and arched. The mesosternal process is moderately broad, slightly arched anteriorly. Metathoracic episterna very broad, straight on the inner side (*i. e.* parallel with the middle of the sternum), arcuately narrowed (from the outside) posteriorly. Abdomen not narrowed at the base. Femora pedunculate, much swollen at the apex.

This genus appears undoubtedly to belong to the Rhinotraginæ, but differs from all the genera of that subfamily in the form of the thorax, which recalls *Clytellus* (Tillomorphinæ), and in the form of the metathoracic episterna, which are narrowed from the outer margin, not from the inner.

I propose placing it before *Ommata*.

Catorthontus collaris, n. sp.

Flavus; capite thoraceque nigro lineatis; elytris fortiter punctatis, singulis ad basin nodo nitido, ante medium strigis binis fuscis, apice acuminato piceo, extus carinato.

Long. 6 lin.

Antennæ short, about the same length as the elytra, pitchy, darker in the middle, the apical joints gradually becoming a little more slender, the third and two or three following joints sparingly fringed above; each joint with a long stiff hair at its apex. Head with a stripe below each eye, two stripes in front, the inner angle of the antennal tubercle, a stripe across behind the eyes, and the back part of the head

above, black. The cheeks behind the eyes are considerably swollen. Thorax a very little broader than the head, very convex and arched in front, depressed and transversely impressed at the base, where it is also a little constricted; with a black band in front, quadridentate posteriorly, and with a second narrower curved band behind the middle, bidentate behind in the middle, touching the lateral projection of the anterior band and nearly uniting with it at the apex; the anterior band is thickly and very strongly punctured. Elytra one fifth broader than the thorax, flat on the back, perpendicularly deflexed at the sides of the shoulders, thickly and strongly punctured; each elytron has a raised oblong-ovate spot in the middle of the base, with a brown streak under the shoulder and two oblique dusky streaks before the middle, the second one turned backwards at an acute angle on the side; the apex is very acuminate, pitchy, with a strong ridge along the outer margin, continued anteriorly by an oblique paler yellow line. There is a black band across the metasternum; and the episterna are bordered in front and behind with black. There is a spot at the side of the basal segment of the abdomen, a complete band across the second and third segments, and a spot in the middle of the posterior femora, all black.

Hab. Sarayacu.

Allœsia bicolor, n. sp.

Nigra, capite thoraceque rufis, antennis flavis ad apicem fuscis; elytris cyaneis æneo tinctis, creberrime sat fortiter punctatis. Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ –9 lin.

Resembles *A. chlorophana* in form and appearance. The raised parts of the thorax are smooth, the impressed portions are strongly punctured; at the base there is a triangular purple spot. Scutellum black. Elytra rather strongly and very densely punctured; blue or blue tinted with green. The first five or six joints of the antennæ are yellow, the apical joints fuscous. The form of the thorax is that of the variety *nitidipennis*, Chevr., having a small obtuse tubercle at the side.

Hab. Chiguinda.

XLV.—*Description of two new Humming-birds from Bolivia.*

By JOHN GOULD, F.R.S.

MR. CLARENCE BUCKLEY, who has distinguished himself by his zoological researches in South America, passed, as is well