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XXIV.—Descriptions of some new species of Lamiidæ

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♀. Similis feminis nonnullis *C. Argantes*, major et alis pallide ochraceis, fasciis macularibus distinctis majoribus, fundoque (præcipue posticarum) rufo rorato.

Alæ subtus flavæ, brunneo omnino striolatæ, apice anticarum fulvescente; maculis permagnis brunneis puncta argentea includentibus mediis, velut in *C. Larra* femina sed majoribus; fascia maculari discali plumbageo nitente.

Exp. alar. unc. 3, lin. 1.

Hab. St. Domingo. B.M.

♂ ♀. Obtained 1855; collected by Mr. Tweedie.

This is the Haitian representative of *C. Larra*, a species allied to *C. Argante*, but referred, in the 'Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera,' to *C. Philea*, of which it is supposed to be the female. I have seen specimens of *C. rorata* in Mr. Salvin's collection, also from St. Domingo.

3. *Callidryas solstitia*, sp. nov.

♂. Alæ anticæ supra flavæ, plaga magna media rufa, certo situ roseo micante et a venis flavis interrupta; puncto pone cellam nigro, margine ochraceo: posticæ fulvæ, area externo-anali ferruginosa, venis costaque basali flavidis, margine externo ochraceo: corpus flavo hirtum, abdomine flavo, palpis colloque fulvo.

Alæ subtus fulvæ, characteribus consuetis fuscis squamosis punctisque mediis argenteis.

Exp. alar. unc. 3, lin. $7\frac{1}{2}$.

♀. Alæ supra roseæ, area apicali anticarum fulvescente, posticarum rufescente: characteribus omnibus velut in *C. Thalestre*, fuscis.

Alæ subtus velut in *C. Thalestre* coloratæ.

Exp. alar. unc. 3, lin. 7.

Hab. Chili. Coll. Druce.

♂ ♀. From the Kaden Collection.

This magnificent species is allied to *C. Thalestris*, the females of the two species being very similar; the males, however, are widely distinct.

XXIV.—*Descriptions of some new Species of Lamiidæ.*

By FRANCIS P. PASCOE, F.L.S. &c.

List of Species.

Achthophora fasciata. <i>Labuan.</i>	Rhytiphora Dallasii. <i>W. Australia.</i>
Agelasta mystica. <i>Manilla.</i>	Symphyletes defloratus. <i>Champion Bay.</i>
Coptops centurio. <i>India.</i>	— lanosus. <i>Champion Bay.</i>
Crossotus stypticus. <i>Damaraland.</i>	Thysia viduata. <i>Sumatra.</i>
Daxata confusa. <i>Penang.</i>	Nyctopais Thomsoni. <i>Gaboon.</i>
Mispila curvilinea. <i>India.</i>	Anthores leuconotus. <i>Natal.</i>
Mœchotypa adusta. <i>Laos.</i>	

Achthophora fasciata.

A. fusca, pube fulva sparse vestita; elytris fascia determinata postica alba; antennis haud ciliatis, art. quarto incrassato.

Hab. Labuan.

Dark brown, with a sparse fulvous pubescence between the punctures on the elytra, but with small naked spots, each having a fine puncture in the centre, on the prothorax; head with an uninterrupted pubescence; lip and palpi testaceous; prothorax short, transverse, not tuberculate at the sides, punctures irregularly dispersed; scutellum semicircular, concave; elytra entire at the shoulders, punctures rather large, irregular, crowded at the base, here and there separated by a granular elevation, between the middle and apex a broad distinct white band; body beneath brownish testaceous, with a yellowish pubescence speckled with small naked spots; antennæ not longer than the body, not bearded, the third joint very thick until near the apex, dark brown, the succeeding joints testaceous, clouded outwardly with brownish. Length 5 lines.

This can only be considered a doubtfully aberrant form of *Achthophora*: the absence of the protuberance at the shoulders and the thickness of the third and fourth joints of the antennæ will probably lead to a genus being formed for its reception.

Agelasta mystica.

A. atra, lineis fasciisque niveis bene limitatis decorata.

Hab. Manilla.

Deep black, covered with a very short yellowish-brown pubescence, marked with slender, perfectly limited, snowy-white bands and stripes, and entirely impunctate; head with three stripes, the intermediate one divided in front by a narrowly elevated line, an irregular spot behind the eye; prothorax with nine stripes, but two or three on each side little more than spots, the basal margin edged with a narrow band; scutellum transversely triangular; elytra rather short, one band near the base, but behind the scutellum, and a second behind the middle, between the two on each elytron four or five spots or short bars, near each apex a spotted transverse line, and behind it two longitudinal bars; body beneath black, very sparingly pubescent, edges of all the abdominal segments and of the metasternum edged with white; legs black, femora on their upper edges lined with white, fore tibiæ curved; antennæ with the bases of the third to the sixth joints, inclusive, white at the base. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

An isolated species in coloration, but in form coming nearest to *A. amica* and *A. polynesus*; but with a more decidedly transverse prothorax than either.

Coptops centurio.

C. nigra, fulvo-cervino pubescens, maculisque albis interjectis; elytris maculis nigris fasciis duabus formantibus.

Hab. India.

Black, closely covered with a fulvous fawn-coloured pubescence, spotted with white, and on the elytra having two imperfect black bands formed of numerous approximate and contiguous spots; head very sparsely punctured; prothorax very irregular above, the basal tubercle, as well as the two anterior, rather strongly marked; scutellum very broad at the base, incurved at the sides, truncate at the apex; elytra sparingly punctured, each puncture in the centre of a white spot, the first band midway between the base and middle, the second a little behind the middle; body beneath greyish fulvous, the middle of each abdominal segment with a subtriangular black denuded patch; legs and antennæ with fulvous fawn and dark brown pile. Length 10 lines.

A very distinct species, apparently most allied to *C. pecthialis*.

Crossotus stypticus.

C. confuse griseo tomentosus; prothorace sparse punctato; elytris basi fusco nebulosis, utrinque pone medium macula transversa fusciscente; tibiis anticis parum arcuatis.

Hab. Damaraland.

Dark brown, covered with a grey, more or less confusedly spotted with darker grey, irregular tomentum; head with a narrow black impressed median line, an oblique line also on the vertex on each side; prothorax short, broader at the base than at the apex, a stout spine on each side behind the middle, with a few distinct punctures above, an undefined brown stripe above the spine; scutellum truncate at the apex; elytra with a few punctures at the base, and three or four small tufts of black hairs on each, including one on the shoulder, obscurely clouded with brown, behind the middle a brownish transverse spot near the outer margin; body beneath, legs, and scape of the antennæ grey speckled with brown, the rest of the joints greyish, gradually darker towards their apices, all those at the base with a rather dense black fringe. Length 9 lines.

This species, besides its colour, has a more transverse prothorax than *C. plumicornis* or *C. natalensis*, which appear to

me to be the only two other published species to be referred to the genus.

Daxata confusa.

D. leviter pubescens, fusco-fulva, cinereo nebulosa, et nigro maculata; fronte capitis transversa; elytris singulatim bituberculatis, uno basali, uno postmediano.

Hab. Penang.

Covered with a short thinly set pubescence, chiefly pale brownish fulvous, but clouded with small patches (under the lens) of pure ashy, and spotted with dark brown; head very broad and transverse in front, greyish, spotted with fulvous; prothorax short, irregular, the sides transversely wrinkled, the base blackish, the middle with the fulvous collected into an indistinct band; scutellum triangular; elytra ample, each somewhat tricarinate at the base, the inner carina crowned with a narrow tubercle, behind the middle another and smaller tubercle in line with the first, behind this and towards the outer margin are two oblique brown bars; body beneath and legs with a thin grey pubescence mottled with naked spots, the femora fulvous above; antennæ brown, the joints from the third ashy at the base. Length 9 lines.

This has, *inter alia*, a larger and proportionally broader head than either of the two other species of the genus, and it has moreover an extra pair of tubercles on the elytra.

Mispila curvilinea.

M. fusca, pube grisescente parce vestita; fronte capitis quadrata, rugoso-punctata; prothorace fere regulari; antennis unicoloribus.

Hab. India.

Dark brown, covered with a short, thin, greyish pubescence; head square in front, very roughly punctured; prothorax nearly regular, the sides rounded, above with scattered punctures and two large well-limited patches, divided by a narrow central line, greyish brown; scutellum broad, rounded behind; elytra subseriately punctured; from the shoulder a pale narrow well-marked line descends in a curved direction downwards to near the middle, and posteriorly similar short zigzag marks occur at the sides; body beneath and legs greyish, spotted with brown; antennæ with a uniform greyish pubescence. Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

A more robust species than *M. venosa*, with the head quadrate in front, the antennæ unicolorous, and without the long hairs covering the body as in that insect.

Mæchotypa adusta.

M. breviscula, fusco pubescens, medio elytrorum grisea; elytris singulatim cristis duabus basalibus vix elevatis, et haud plumosis.

Hab. Laos.

This species approaches *M. chinensis*, Thoms., but is much shorter, the colours more clearly limited, only two short slightly elevated crests at the base of each elytron, although there is a vestige of another between them, a round brown spot on the middle near the suture, and the underparts of a clear pinkish colour. Length 9 lines.

Rhytiphora Dallasii.

R. fusca, nitida, vittis fasciisque argenteo pubescentibus ornata.

Hab. Western Australia.

Head dark brown, shining, confluent punctured; margin round the eye, a curved line above it, and a stripe in front white; antennæ rather shorter than the body (♂), brown, the four basal joints with a white pubescence, third to fifth bearded beneath; prothorax cylindrical, rather broader than long, finely wrinkled transversely, the margins and three bands white; scutellum subscutiform, brown; elytra elongate, gradually narrower from the shoulders to near the apex, the sutural line, a narrow stripe not reaching to the apex, and another broad stripe extending from the shoulder to the apex denuded and glossy brown, the intervening portions covered with a dense pure silvery white pubescence, the humeral stripe more or less divided by a longitudinal series of white spots; body beneath closely pubescent, glossy white; sides of the metasternum and an oblique spot on each side of the four basal segments of the abdomen denuded, brown; legs with a close white opaque pubescence. Length 15 lines.

One of the most striking and distinct of the Australian Longicorns; its name is intended to serve as a mark of appreciation of the author of the masterly reports on entomology in the 'Zoological Record.'

Symphyletes defloratus.

S. ferrugineus, griseo pubescens; prothorace postice angustiore, dorso tuberculis duobus in medio instructo; elytris basi bicristatis, humeris fortiter granulatis, apicibus bidentatis.

Hab. Champion Bay.

Ferruginous, covered with a short, rather dense (except that the middle of the elytra is somewhat denuded), greyish pubescence, closely but indistinctly speckled with fulvous; head

marked with small dark points; antennæ about as long as the body, the scape scarcely thicker than the third joint; prothorax slightly transverse, narrowest at the base, the middle with two small but very distinct tubercles; scutellum broadly rounded behind; elytra not elongate, gradually narrower from the base, between the scutellum and shoulder, on each side, two longitudinal tuberculate crests, the inner longest, shoulders strongly granulate, an indistinct brownish patch on each side near the middle, apices bidentate; body beneath with a coarse yellowish-grey pubescence, with small denuded spots at the sides; legs also yellowish grey, with spots on the femora and tibiæ. Length 9 lines.

Allied to *S. cinnamomeus*, but without any bands on the elytra; the prothorax of the latter broader, not narrower, at the base, &c.

Symphyletes lanosus.

S. robustus, ferrugineus, dense griseo lanosus, super elytra setulis sparsis interjectis; dorso prothoracis subtuberculato; elytris basialatis, subbicristatis.

Hab. Champion Bay.

Robust, ferruginous, densely covered with a greyish woolly pubescence; head rather narrow in front; antennæ about as long as the body, uniformly grey; prothorax nearly as long as broad, narrowest at the apex, the back with a few indistinct tubercles, but two more prominent than the rest; scutellum somewhat quadrate; elytra much broader at the base, rapidly narrowing posteriorly, with many minute erect bristles scattered amongst the pubescence, at the base, on each side, three short lines of granules, the largest near the suture, forming, as well as the second line, a sort of crest, the outermost line nearly obsolete, apices bispinous, clothed with longish hairs; body beneath and legs with a long coarse grey pubescence. Length 12 lines.

This species comes nearest *S. devotus*, but is much more robust and has a nearly uniform colour and a woolly pubescence; the apices of the elytra in both are densely clothed with hairs, which almost entirely hide their outline.

Thysia viduata.

T. breviscula, plumbeo-nigra; prothorace utrinque spinoso; apicibus elytrorum emarginatis; antennis apicem versus albidis; mesosterno producto.

Hab. Sumatra.

Much shorter than *T. Wallichii*, dark leaden black; head almost obsoletely punctured in front, a narrow raised line

between the eyes not extending to the clypeus; eyes larger than in *T. Wallichii*; prothorax rather narrow, not turgid, a stout, strong angular spine on each side; scutellum equilaterally triangular; elytra scarcely punctured except at the sides, their apices broadly emarginate, with five or six jet-black bands, the first at the base; body beneath black; legs with a purplish tinge; mesosternum with a large prominent mammillary process; antennæ with the third, fourth, and fifth joints plumose, the remainder dull white. Length 12 lines.

A comparatively short, nearly black species, remarkable for its strongly produced mesosternum. The other two species of this genus are *T. Wallichii*, Hope (Royle's 'Himalaya,' pl. 9. figs. 5 and 6), and *T. tricineta*, Lap. (Hist. Nat. des Ins. ii. p. 471), from Java. The latter has been hitherto confounded with Hope's species, from which it differs, *inter alia*, in having only a very small, scarcely noticeable tooth on each side of the prothorax.

Nyctopais Thomsoni.

N. aterrimus, linea arcuata a vertice usque ad medium elytrorum, altera obliqua postica maculaque niveis; antennis niveo annulatis.

Hab. Gaboon.

Intensely black, covered with a very thin and close pubescence, except where it is gathered up to form snowy-white markings—that is, a line from the mandible in front of each eye, another beginning on the vertex and passing back over the side of the prothorax above the spine, where it is joined to a patch below it, and then over the shoulder curving inwards to the suture, from which point it proceeds for a short distance longitudinally, near the apex an oblique line, directed inwards and downwards, which is followed by a small spot at the apex itself; beneath black and shining, with the episterna of the metathorax and a large spot on each side of all the abdominal segments white; upper portion of the posterior femora and two spots on their tibiæ white; a broad ring of white at the junction of the third and fourth joints of the antennæ, and another at the junction of the seventh and eighth. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

In *Nyctopais mysteriosus*, Thoms., the only hitherto described species of the genus, the white markings are arranged very differently, as will be seen in the figure given in the 'Archives Entomologiques,' tom. ii. pl. vii. fig. 1. I have much pleasure in dedicating this new member of the genus to M. James Thomson, the author of that and so many other useful and indispensable works on entomology.

A short diagnosis of the following genus was given in the 'Proceedings of the Entomological Society' for February 1868, p. xiii. M. Lacordaire informs me (*in lit.*) that he considers it synonymous with *Lophoptera* of M. Perroud; but in this genus the antennæ are said to be distant at the base, and the third joint only "a little less long than the fourth and fifth together." These characters, taken in conjunction with its supposed affinities, do not apply to anything known to me; I have therefore ventured to give here a fuller description of the proposed genus, which was named

ANTHORES.

Head rather narrow above, nearly quadrate in front. Eyes not nearly extending to the mouth. Antennary tubers contiguous at the base, prominent and diverging. Antennæ in the male twice as long as the body, setaceous; scape very stout, with a well-marked cicatrix at the apex, and nearly as long as the third joint; this a little longer than the fourth, which with the three following are equal; the eighth to the tenth slightly shorter, the eleventh simulating two joints. Prothorax small, transverse, irregular above, a slender tooth on each side at the middle. Elytra elongate, subparallel, with a slight crest on the base of each; shoulders produced. Legs nearly equal, anterior tarsi neither dilated nor fringed. Pro- and mesosternum declivous; metasternum elongate.

The type is well known in collections under the name of *Monochamus leuconotus*, but it has never been published. The female differs slightly from the male in having the antennæ only about a third longer than the body. The genus is known from *Monochamus*, *inter alia*, by the basal crests of its elytra, the legs of nearly equal length, and the tubercular prothorax.

Anthores leuconotus.

A. fuscus, elytris, basi et plaga laterali postmediana exceptis, albo tomentosus; his, capite prothoraceque fusco pubescentibus, maculis fulvis vage intermixtis.

Hab. Natal.

Dark brown, with a dense white tomentum on the elytra, except at the base and patch at the side behind the middle, which, with the head and prothorax, have a dark brown pubescence indistinctly mingled with spots of fulvous; head deeply indented between the antennary tubercles; prothorax slightly transverse, two well-marked tubercles on the disk, a little before the middle; scutellum curvilinearly triangular; elytra impunctate, granulate at the base, between the scutel-

lum and shoulder a small granuliform crest; body beneath covered with a long brownish-fulvous pubescence, but whitish on the metasternum; femora darkish but fading to a pale colour on the tibiæ and tarsi; antennæ fulvous brown, base of all the joints, from the third inclusive, paler. Length 14 lines.

In the same Proceedings, *l. c.*, I proposed *Opepharus* as a generic name for *Monochamus tridentatus*, Chev.* (*signator*, Pasc.), differing from *Anthores* in its longer antennæ in the male (twice as long as the body), with the last joint subulate, the elytra strongly crested at the base, the fore legs of the male longer and more robust than the others, and the metasternum not elongate. *M. asperulus*, White†, should be referred to the same genus.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the Marine Forms of Crustacea which inhabit the Fresh Waters of Southern Europe. By Prof. HELLER.

EVERY ONE knows the curious discoveries made by Prof. Lovén upon the presence in the Wenern and Wetter lakes of animals identical with species belonging to the Frozen Ocean. The Swedish naturalist has adduced this identity as evidence in favour of the union of these lakes with the sea at a period anterior to history. These discoveries directed attention to the fauna of the lakes situated south of the Alps. As early as 1857, E. von Martens described a series of fishes and Crustacea which, although living in various Italian lakes, present the characters of Mediterranean species‡. Such are, amongst fishes, *Blennius vulgaris*, Pall., from the lakes of Garda and Albano, *Atherina lacustris*, Bon., from the lakes of Albano and Nemi, and, lastly, *Gobius fluviatilis*, Bon., from the lake of Garda and the neighbourhood of Padua,—and amongst the Crustacea, *Palæmon lacustris*, Mart., from the lake of Albano, *Thelphusa fluviatilis*, Latr., from the lakes of Albano and Nemi, and, lastly, *Sphæroma fossarum*, Mart., from the Pontine Marshes. These facts have already been employed by M. Sartorius von Waltershausen in his investigation of the climates of the present and of former periods. This *savant* endeavours to establish that the lakes situated south of the Alps were formerly in communication with the sea, and are only the remains of ancient fiords. Geological changes, by separating them from the sea, converted them into basins of brackish water, which were gradually deprived of their salt, with a rapidity differing according to the abundance of river-water flowing into them. These lacustrine

* Silbermann's Rev. i. No. 9, pl. 7.

† Proc. Zool. Soc. 1858, p. 411.

‡ See 'Annals,' ser. 3. vol. i. p. 50.