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LXVI.—Two new genera of Coleoptera belonging to the Cupesidæ and Prionidæ

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- Figs. 10, 11. Licmophora dubia*, var. *laticr.* Mer. Santa Catalina Island. $\frac{600}{1}$.
- Figs. 12-14. Licmophora flabellata*, var. *parva*, Mer. *Figs. 12 & 13*, San Pedro; *fig. 14*, Monterey. $\frac{600}{1}$.
- Figs. 15, 16. Grammatophora costata*, Mer. Monterey. $\frac{600}{1}$.
- Fig. 17. Fragilaria spicula*, Mer., fixed on a *Nitzschia*. Santa Monica. $\frac{900}{1}$.
- Figs. 18-20. Nitzschia spiralis*, Mer.; the same frustule in three different positions. San Pedro. $\frac{600}{1}$.
- Fig. 21. Rhabdonema*, sp. Northern California. $\frac{600}{1}$.
- Fig. 22. Ditto.* Part of a valve at $\frac{900}{1}$.
- Fig. 23. Chatoceros incurvus*, var. *angusta*, Mer. San Pedro. $\frac{600}{1}$.
- Figs. 24-27. Eunotogramma*, sp. San Pedro. $\frac{900}{1}$.

LXVI.—*Two new Genera of Coleoptera belonging to the Cupesidæ and Prionidæ.* By CHAS. O. WATERHOUSE, F.E.S.

THE British Museum has lately received a small collection of Coleoptera from Rio Janeiro. It contained two remarkable genera, which I have no hesitation in describing as new. One belongs to the Cupesidæ, but differs from all known species in the form of the head and in having smooth antennæ; the other to the aberrant Prionidæ, and is allied to *Mysteria*.

Cupesidæ.

TETRAPHALERUS, gen. nov.

General form and characters of *Cupes*. Head elongate, narrowed anteriorly. Eyes somewhat prominent. Antennæ smooth and shining, nearly as long as the head and thorax taken together, widely separated, placed in a deep impression near the base of the mandible, the impression continued posteriorly beneath the head close to the eye and forming a deep channel, so that the antenna can lie in it when at rest. The two grooves are rather wider posteriorly, so that the flat under surface of the head between them is narrower behind than in front. The mentum is small, concave, longer than broad, obliquely narrowed in front, rectilinear at the sides. [The palpi are wanting.] The maxillary palpi have the apical joint fusiform, rather more narrowed at the base than at the apex. Mandibles very prominent, incurved and enlarged at the apex, where they are bisinuate. Thorax a

little narrower than the head, arcuately narrowed in front, a little longer than broad, margined. Scutellum small, rounded posteriorly. Elytra elongate, gradually widened posteriorly and then arcuately acuminate. Metasternum large, rather flat; the episterna wide, a trifle narrower posteriorly than in front. Anterior coxæ subglobose, moderately prominent. Intermediate coxæ contiguous, gently convex, parallel, longer than broad. Posterior coxæ triangularly enlarged interiorly, attenuate towards the sides. Tarsi rather long, hairy beneath, five-jointed, the posterior pair with the basal joint as long as the three following taken together; the second and third joints rather broad, crescent-shaped, with the apical angles produced; the fourth joint somewhat similar, but smaller and narrower. The abdomen is very gently convex, even, not transversely folded. Body clothed with scales.

This remarkable insect is closely related to *Cupes*, but differs in the extraordinary form of the head. The antennæ are smooth and shining, and when at rest lodge in two deep grooves on the underside of the head. The structure of the tarsi is also different, and they are more hairy beneath.

Tetraphalerus Wagneri, sp. n.

Elongatus, griseo-fuscus, opacus; capite elongato, pone oculos quadricristato; antennis piceis, nitidis; thorace elongato, antice arcuatim angustato, supra tuberculis nonnullis piceis ornato, marginibus cariniformibus, obtuse serrulatis; elytris carinatis. Long. 15 mm.

Hab. Rio Janeiro, Cerra das Organas (*E. R. Wagner*).

The head in front of the eyes is slightly narrowed, flattened above, truncate in front; behind the eyes it is wider, longitudinally impressed between the posterior crests. Above each eye there is a short transverse crest, and at the back of the head on each side a longer, slightly curved, oblique crest. The antennal grooves beneath are very strong and have on the outer angle of the posterior opening a somewhat triangular prominence, which is visible when looking at the insect from above. The mandibles are very prominent, vertically compressed and dilated, bisinuate at the apex. The antennæ are scarcely so long as the head and thorax together, slender, smooth; the basal joint is not very large, the second smaller, the third and fourth slightly elongate, the following joints longer, the terminal one somewhat acuminate. The thorax is a little narrower than the head, longer than broad, arcuately narrowed in front, gently convex, clothed with grey scales, with a few scattered pale sandy scales; the sides posteriorly

subparallel, with a serrulate margin. The front margin has two dark lamelliform tubercles; there are two smaller ones in the middle of the base; and the front half of the disk has two converging lines of small tubercles, with three dark ones on each side. The elytra are one and three quarters the length of the thorax and head taken together, clothed with fuscous scales, with a few sandy-coloured ones here and there on the costæ and at the sides. The suture is raised and it projects slightly at the apex. Each elytron has three marked costæ, the one arising from the shoulder not so distinct as the others.

Prionidæ (aberrant).

PATHOCERUS, gen. nov.

Head rather small. Eyes slightly separated above, nearly touching each other below. Antennæ the length of the elytra, the third to tenth joints emitting a long branch. Labial palpi with the basal joint very small, the second very long; the third a little shorter than the second, slightly enlarged towards the apex. The maxillary palpi very long: the basal joint short; the second very long, at least as long as the two following joints taken together, rather slender; the third and fourth joints subequal; the apical joint widened moderately at the apex, which is arcuately rounded. Mandibles very prominent, falcate, strongly angular about the middle on the outer side (the right mandible with a triangular expansion), the apices acute, the inner edge bidentate. The epistome acuminate. Thorax rather small, rather flat, a little broader than long, broadest a little in front of the middle, obliquely narrowed in front, slightly narrowed posteriorly, the anterior part of the margin reflexed. Scutellum obtuse at the apex, almost truncate. Elytra three times the length of the head and thorax taken together, at the base much broader than the thorax, narrowed towards the apex; each elytron with four slightly raised costæ. Prosternal process rather narrow, grooved, curved down posteriorly. Metasternum rather large, the episterna broad at the base, acuminate posteriorly. Legs long and slender. Tarsi slender, the middle pair a little longer than the tibiæ, the posterior pair a little shorter than the tibiæ; the first and second joints elongate, narrow, the second a little shorter than the first; the third shorter, elongate-triangular, emarginate at the apex; the fourth very small, but distinct.

This genus is closely allied to *Mysteria*; it differs chiefly in having the antennæ branching, and in the form of the palpi.

Pathocerus Wagneri, sp. n.

Elongatus, pallide piceus, nitidus; thorace disco sat planato, sat crebre evidenter punctato, lateribus impressis, confertim subtilius punctatis; elytris crebre sat fortiter punctatis, quadricostatis, singulo ad apicem spina brevi armato; pectore fulvo-pubescenti. Long. 30 mm.

Hab. Rio Janeiro, Cerra das Organas (*E. R. Wagner*).

The antennæ have the two basal joints shining, the rest are entirely dull; the eleventh joint is one third the length of the whole antenna, compressed, curved; the branches of the preceding joints resemble the eleventh joint in form, but diminish gradually in length from the ninth to the third. The thorax is rather flat on the disk, impressed at the base, moderately closely punctured; the sides slope away from the disk and are densely and more finely punctured; the reflexed margins, however, are smooth. The elytra are slightly dilated below the shoulders, rather closely and strongly punctured, and towards the sides and apex obliquely rugulose.

LXVII.—*Descriptions of Seventeen new Genera of Ichneumonidæ from India and One from Australia.* By P. CAMERON.

[Concluded from p. 487.]

MYERMO, gen. nov.

Hind coxæ with a stout tooth on the underside at the apex. Mandibles with one longish apical tooth. Clypeus convex, separated from the face. Antennæ slightly dilated towards the apex. Scutellum flat. Median segment completely areolated, its spiracles linear, not greatly elongated. Areolet large, 5-angled, wide at the top. Legs of normal size, the tarsi thickly spinose. Abdomen with seven segments, the apical large, uniformly projecting above and at the sides, its apex sharply pointed; the petiolar spiracles placed on the middle of the postpetiole; the ventral keel on the second and third segments only.

The suture separating the clypeus from the face is wide and shallow; the labrum is hidden, the occiput is margined. Legs stout; the tarsi spinose; the tooth on the hinder coxæ is large, is placed on the apex, and is rounded behind on the