



XXXVIII.—On some additional species of the genus *Hapalochrus*, Er. [Coleoptera]

G.C. Champion F.Z.S.

To cite this article: G.C. Champion F.Z.S. (1921) XXXVIII.—On some additional species of the genus *Hapalochrus*, Er. [Coleoptera], *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 7:40, 344-347, DOI: [10.1080/00222932108632527](https://doi.org/10.1080/00222932108632527)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222932108632527>



Published online: 02 Sep 2009.



Submit your article to this journal [↗](#)



Article views: 2



View related articles [↗](#)

XXXVIII.—*On some Additional Species of the Genus Hapalochrus, Er. [Coleoptera].* By G. C. CHAMPION, F.Z.S.

SINCE the publication of the concluding portion of my Notes on this genus in the December number of the last volume of this magazine (ser. 9, vol. vi. pp. 537–539), several interesting and unexpected additions have been detected in the collection at the British Museum and in that of Mr. H. E. Andrewes. It is advisable, therefore, to name these insects in order to incorporate them with the rest in the National Collection. Two of them are African and four Indian, the types of the latter having been presented by Mr. Andrewes to the Museum. Amongst the Ceylon insects, three more males of *H. malabarensis*, Pic (No. 72 of my earlier papers), have been found: these were captured by Mr. G. Lewis at Colombo, in 1882; they have the legs testaceous, with the apices of the femora, and the base and apex of the posterior tibiæ also, black.

9 (a). *Hapalochrus cyaneoguttatus*, sp. n.

♂. Elongate, rather convex, widened posteriorly, shining, clothed with rather long, pallid, semierect hairs; testaceous, the head to the anterior margin and the scutellum metallic green, the outer antennal rami slightly infusate, the prothorax reddish, the elytra each with a very large, subtriangular, posteriorly-excised patch at the base and a broad subapical fascia (both reaching the outer margin, but not extending to the suture, the subapical fascia curving downwards to the apical margin externally) cyaneous; the head densely, finely, the prothorax very sparsely, minutely, the elytra closely, rather coarsely, punctured. Head narrower than the prothorax; antennæ long, with joints 1 and 2 thickened, 2 triangular, 3 and following joints each with a rather stout, long ramus, the rami increasing in length outwards. Prothorax transverse, convex, rounded at the sides, plicate laterally, and deeply grooved within the basal margin. Elytra moderately long. Anterior tarsal joint 2 extending over 3, nigro-pectinate at the tip; anterior femora stout, toothed near the middle beneath; anterior tibiæ hollowed towards the apex within, the intermediate pair simple.

Length 4 mm.

Hab. N.W. RHODESIA, Namwala (*H. C. Dollman* : 20.iii.1913).

One male, found "on tent." Belongs near the Central African *H. sjöstedti*, Bourg. (No. 6 of my first paper on the genus, published in this magazine in Aug. 1920), differing greatly from that insect in its general coloration, &c. The elytral maculation is similar to that of a *Mixis* or *Urodactylus*, which have 11-jointed antennæ.

9 (b). *Hapalochrus natalensis*, sp. n.

♂. Very like the Rhodesian *H. cyaneoguttatus*, and representing that species in Natal: the cyaneous basal patch on the elytra transversely subquadrate, more or less hollowed behind, but without angular backward extension on the disc posteriorly; the head a little less densely punctate, bi-impressed anteriorly, the epistoma in the pair from Malvern testaceo-maculate in the centre; the antennæ a little stouter, joint 2 broadly triangular; the anterior tibiæ feebly sinuate within.

♀. Antennæ short, stout, strongly serrate.

Length 4-4½ mm. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. S. AFRICA, Malvern [type] and north of Umkomaas River, both in Natal (*Dr. G. A. K. Marshall* : ix. 1897).

Two females and one male, requiring a distinctive specific name to distinguish them from the Rhodesian form.

69 (a). *Hapalochrus nilgiriensis*, sp. n.

♂. Elongate, narrow, much widened posteriorly, shining, finely pubescent; green or brassy-green, the antennæ black, with the basal joint testaceous beneath, the abdomen partly rufescent; the head and the disc of the prothorax very sparsely, the sides of the latter and the elytra densely, finely punctate. Antennæ long, strongly flabellate. Prothorax strongly transverse, small, about as wide as the head, deeply, transversely depressed before the base. Elytra rapidly widening from the base, depressed on the disc anteriorly. Legs slender; anterior tarsal joints 1 and 2 thickened, 2 extending over the base of 3; anterior and intermediate tibiæ excised before the apex within, the notch on the intermediate pair preceded by a triangular dilatation.

♀. Antennæ much shorter, simply serrate, joint 3 shorter than 2 or 4.

Length 3½-3¾ mm. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. INDIA, Nilgiri Hills (*ex coll. Andrewes*).

One male and four females. Very different from the two nearest allied Eastern *Hapalochri* (Nos. 68, 69) enumerated by me in my earlier "Notes" on the genus; the ♀ has the general facies of the African *H. mollis*. The prothorax is much less developed than in the Malayan *H. mirabilis*, Pic.

69 (*b*). *Hapalochrus cingalensis*, sp. n.

♂. Elongate, very narrow, slender, gradually widened posteriorly, moderately shining, closely cinereo-pubescent; green or bluish-green, the antennæ (the testaceous lower surface of joint 1 excepted) and legs black; the head and elytra densely, very finely, the prothorax (except at the sides) more sparsely, punctate. Head (with the eyes) broader than the prothorax, the eyes large; antennæ very long, strongly flabellate from joint 4 onward, 1 and 2 stout, curved (the connecting node exposed), 3 produced into a long tooth. Prothorax small, strongly transverse, transversely sulcate before the base. Elytra very elongate, broader than the prothorax, widening from the base. Legs slender; anterior tarsal joints 1 and 2 slightly thickened, 2 extending over base of 3 above; anterior tibiæ hollowed from the middle onwards (appearing strongly sinuate within); intermediate tibiæ slightly hollowed beyond the middle.

♀. Antennæ elongate, slender, joints 4-9 long and simply serrate.

Length 3-3½ mm. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. CEYLON, Dikoya, alt. 3800-4200 ft., and Horton Plains, alt. 6000 ft. (*G. Lewis*: i.-iii. 1882).

Two pairs. Smaller, narrower, more slender, and less shining than *H. nilgiriensis* and *H. orientalis*, the eyes larger, the head and elytra very densely, minutely punctate, the anterior rami of the ♂ very long and slender. *H. cingalensis* has the general facies of a *Dasytes*.

69 (*c*). *Hapalochrus orientalis*, sp. n.

♀. Moderately elongate, rather convex, widened posteriorly, shining, cinereo-pubescent; obscure nigro-cæruleous, the legs and antennæ black, the basal joint of the latter testaceous beneath; the head and the disc of the prothorax rather closely, the sides of the latter and the elytra densely, finely punctate. Head about as broad as the prothorax; antennæ moderately long, rather strongly serrate. Prothorax strongly transverse, deeply, transversely depressed

before the base. Elytra gradually widened from the base, rugulose.

Length $3\frac{1}{10}$ mm.

Hab. INDIA, Nilgiri Hills, alt. 3500 ft. (*ex coll. Andrewes*).

One female. Less elongate and more convex than *H. nilgiriensis*, bluish-black above, the prothorax more closely punctured at the sides. The ♂ probably has flabellate antennæ. The general facies is that of the African *H. mashunus* and *H. lacinosus*.

74 (a). *Hapalochrus diremptus*, sp. n.

♀. Elongate, much widened posteriorly, moderately shining, finely pubescent; metallic green, the head brassy, the legs and antennæ black; the head and elytra, and the sides of the prothorax to some extent, densely, finely, conspicuously punctured, the disc of the prothorax much smoother. Head (with the eyes) about as wide as the prothorax, the eyes prominent; antennæ moderately long, rather stout, the joints from the fourth onwards obliquely subquadrate and somewhat dilated. Prothorax small, convex, strongly transverse, deeply, transversely grooved posteriorly. Elytra very long, flattened on the disc anteriorly, at the base not broader than the prothorax, rapidly widening thence to the apex, the latter broadly rounded.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. S. INDIA, Belgaum (*ex coll. Andrewes*).

One female. Extremely like the Abyssinian *H. cinerascens* (type ♀, No. 42 of my earlier papers), differing from it in the more prominent eyes, the shorter pubescence, and the rather strong puncturing, this being particularly noticeable at the sides of the prothorax. In a combined arrangement of the African and Asiatic forms, *H. diremptus* should follow *H. cinerascens* and be numbered 42 (a).

XXXIX.—A remarkable Styelid Tunicate from Spitzbergen.

By Dr. AUGUSTA ÄRNBÄCK-CHRISTIE-LINDE, Riksmuseum, Stockholm*.

Ypsilocarpa clipeata, gen. et sp. n.

The unique type-specimen is in the collection of Tunicata of the Swedish State Museum, Stockholm.

* This article is an extract from my paper on the family Styelidæ, which will soon be published.