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XLIII.—*Two new Subspecies of Zebra from Central and East Africa.* By W. E. DE WINTON.

By the kind permission of Sir William Flower I have been allowed to look through the zebras in the collection of the British Museum, some skins having lately been received which hardly seemed to me to agree with any of the recognized forms; and I now give a preliminary description of two well-marked local forms of Burchell's zebra.

Equus Burchelli Granti, subsp. nov.

General pattern of the stripes as in *E. Burchelli Chapmanni*, but having far narrower light spaces between the broader dark stripes of the haunches, with no intermediate shadow-stripes. The spots above the nostrils are of much the same colour, but rather lighter than the stripes of the face and body, which are brown or chocolate-colour, varying somewhat in intensity.

Hab. Masailand.

Type no. 94. i. 2. 1 in Brit. Mus. Presented by Dr. J. W. Gregory.

Equus Burchelli Crawshayi, subsp. nov.

General pattern of the stripes as in *E. Burchelli Chapmanni*, but having the dark stripes upon the haunches of about the same width, or slightly broader than the intervening spaces, with no intermediate shadow-stripes whatever. The spot over the nostrils bright tan-coloured. Stripes of the body almost pure black; ground-colour varying from nearly pure white to pale fawn.

Hab. Highlands of Nyasaland west of Lake Nyasa.

Type no. 95. xii. 12. 1 in Brit. Mus. Presented by R. Crawshay, Esq.

XLIV.—*On the Genus Dactylipalpus, Chapuis, and Two new Genera of Scolytidæ from Africa.* By W. F. H. BLANDFORD, M.A., F.Z.S.

THE purport of this paper is to describe three distinct and remarkable species of Scolytidæ from Africa, of which the types are in my collection. They are referred to two new but not related genera; and as one of these is very nearly allied to *Dactylipalpus*, Chap., it has been necessary carefully to examine the structural characters of that genus, hitherto imperfectly known.

DACTYLIPALPUS.

Dactylipalpus, Chapuis, Syn. Scol. p. 12 (Mém. Soc. Liège, 1873, p. 220).

Dactylopselaphus (emend.), Gemminger and Von Harold, Cat. Col. p. 2678.

Head shortly rostrate; eyes oblong, not approximated above or below; antennæ very short, the scape scarcely longer than the basal joint of the 7-articulate funiculus, the club subcompressed, subpyriform, not sharply pointed at the tip, closely pubescent and solid, the sutures being untraceable even in a balsam-mounted specimen. Gular region deeply inflexed, the buccal orifice hidden by the base of the mandibles; mentum small, sublinear and rod-like, widened at the tip to receive the long two-jointed labial palpi, of which the apical joint is fusiform, pointed, and twice as long as the basal joint; ligula indistinguishable. Maxillæ weak, the inner border sinuate, very shortly lobed at the tip, and set with hairs not stouter than those on the outer border and face; maxillary palpi two-jointed, the basal joint nodular, the second elongate, slightly curved, and tumescent before the obtusely pointed apex. Prothorax transversely rectangular, scarcely declivous in front, without propleural foveæ, but in the female with a deep incised transverse striga before the middle of the dorsum. Tibiæ widened from the base to the truncate apex, their upper border straight, rather weakly serrate, their outer face scabrous. Tarsi short, stout, the first three joints subequal, the third bilobed. Underskeleton and elytra as in *Phlæoborus*, but with the prosternum more depressed before the coxæ, and the antecoxal ridges very strong; abdomen relatively shorter.

The genus differs from *Phlæoborus* essentially in the solid antennal club and two-jointed palpi; the appearance and sculpture are quite those of a *Phlæoborus*. As yet it contains a single Oriental species. The etymological alteration of the generic name by Gemminger and Von Harold is too great to be substituted justifiably for Chapuis's hybrid compound.

Dactylipalpus transversus.

♀. *Dactylipalpus transversus*, Chap. Syn. Scol. p. 12 (Mém. Soc. Liège, 1873, p. 220).

♂. *Dactylipalpus quadratocollis*, Chap. *l. c.*

Hab. Celebes, Gilolo, Malacca, Nicobar Islands.

The two species here conjoined differ in nothing but size and sexual characters, and are clearly sexes; I possess both from Ternate. In the Nicobar Islands there is a form which

appears to be identical with the typical one, though some specimens show slight differences in the tuberculation and punctuation of the elytral apex. However, the curious disparity in size between the sexes, which appears to be constant in the Ternate and Celebes examples, is not maintained, as the one male and ten females I possess all range from about 8 to 9.5 millim.

ETHADOPSELAPHUS, gen. nov.*

Dactylipalpus affinis; discedens palpis maxillaribus brevibus, triarticulatis.

This genus differs from the preceding in the fact that the maxillary palpi are short and three-jointed, the two basal joints being cylindrical, the first transverse, the second rather longer, the apical joint shorter and conical. The labial palpi are not quite so elongate as in *Dactylipalpus*, but are two-jointed, and the structural characters are in other respects identical, the characteristic thoracic striga being present in the females.

Inconvenient as it is to separate a genus on such a point of structure, it is one too important to be disregarded, and fortunately, owing to the large size of the species, the maxillary palpi can, with a little trouble, be examined without dissection. The two-jointed condition of one or both pairs separates this and the preceding genus from other Scolytinæ; and it is noticeable that, though in the three-jointed maxillary palpus *Ethadopselaphus* forms a link between *Phlæoborus* and *Dactylipalpus*, its two species, both African, have a peculiar elytral sculpture, and do not resemble each other or any species of the allied genera.

E. cicatricosus, which I have more thoroughly examined, may be regarded as the type.

1. *Ethadopselaphus cicatricosus*, sp. n.

Oblongus, opacus, niger, pilis brevibus, appressis, cinereo-flavis ornatus; elytris irregulariter punctato-sulcatis, sulcis sinuatis, ad apicem solum profundis, 4° cum 5°, dein cum 3° connexo, interstitiis rugosis, flavo-pilosis, 3° ter, 5° bis, 7° semel in disco callose ampliatis.

Long. 8–11 mm.

♂. Fronte subimpressa; prothorace absque striga transversali.

Oblong, dull black, pilose, with short decumbent brownish-yellow hairs. Head shining, strongly punctured in front, with

* ἠθάς, ψήλαφος.

an impunctate median space and a slight transverse impression at the base of the rostrum; the latter narrower in the male, with the side-margins more elevated and frontal surface flatter, pubescence short in both sexes; antennal club acuminate-oval, compressed. Prothorax nearly twice as broad as long, rather narrower at the apex than at the base, the sides gently curved, the anterior angles nearly rectangular, the base deeply impressed on either side for the reception of the elytra; surface (♂) gently convex longitudinally, with a slight transverse impression behind the apex, covered with moderately close decumbent hairs, and scabrous with close, elevated, confluent rugæ, stronger at the sides, which are submuricate, and absent over a shining central line, more or less abbreviated behind and widened in front; surface (♀) flatter, muricate at anterior angles, the transverse striga of variable length, situate before the middle, margined by a shining rugosely punctured area. Scutellum very small, shining, oblong. Elytra strongly rounded at the base, with irregular sulci, coarsely and rugosely punctured, shallow before the middle, deepened and shining posteriorly; the first straight, approximated to the second before the apex; the third confluent with the second just before the middle and immediately behind with the fourth; the fifth confluent with the fourth just after the base; outer sulci subangulate inwards after the base; interstices convex, especially towards the apex, rugose, granulate at the base, covered with short, rather coarse, decumbent hairs, and divided by the confluent sulci, so that the third interval has three, the fifth two, the seventh one, subcallose enlargements on the disk.

Underside and legs black, shortly hairy.

Hab. Natal.

My collection contains several specimens, and there are others in that of the British Museum. The elaborate elytral pattern gives the insect an appearance quite peculiar among the Scolytidæ.

2. *Ethadopselaphus Grouwellei*, sp. n.

♀. Nigra, opaca, pilis brevibus cinereo-flavis sparsim aspersa; prothorace valde transverso, margine antico concavo, granulato, circa strigam sublævi, lateraliter fortius muricato; elytris pilis appressis e punctis muricatis confusis ornatis, striis obsoletis ad basin apicemque solum vix decernendis.

Long. 11 mm.

♀. Black, dull, rather thinly covered with very short cinereous-yellow decumbent hairs. Front shining, strongly

and simply punctured, with a median impression from the vertex to near the mouth, its pubescence short, mouth ciliate; antennal club ovate, with the apex subtruncate, closely and finely pubescent, without trace of superficial sutures. Prothorax strongly transverse, much wider in front than the head, its anterior margin concave, the sides gently curved; surface covered with small granular asperities, stronger at the sides and apical angles, the transverse striga conspicuous, its margins wide, somewhat shelving, nearly smooth and hairless; between the anterior margin and the apical border is a fringe of upright hairs. Scutellum minute. Elytra one fourth longer than broad, very strongly rounded at the base, the shoulders obliquely rounded; covered with decumbent hairs arising from small asperate points, irregularly placed and stronger at the base and sides, the striæ completely obsolete except at the base and extreme apex, where they are very feebly impressed, and have a just discernible row of minute punctures.

Underside and legs with short yellow pubescence.

Hab. Begoro in Ashanti.

I dedicate this species, curious in the obsolescence of the elytral striæ, to M. Grouvelle, from whom I have received it.

The following genus belongs to the Tomicides:—

STYRACOPTERUS, gen. nov.*

Caput globosum, receptum; oculi ovales, emarginati; antennarum funiculus brevissimus, 3-articulatus; clava magna, compressa, latitudine longior, oblique subovalis, margine inferiore minus, superiore fortius curvato, suturis tribus notata. Prothorax transversus, fere semiglobosus. Elytrorum margo basalis elevatus, crenatus. Coxæ anticæ subcontiguæ. Pedes fere ut in *Liparthro* constructi, tarsorum articulis 1, 2 perbrevibus.

Head globose, large, concealed above by the prothorax. Eyes broad-oval, emarginate. Antennæ situated in the ocular emargination, the scape rather long, slender basally, strongly clavate at the apex; funiculus very short, three-jointed, the second joint conical, the third transverse; club large, flattened, much longer than broad, its inferior border nearly straight, the superior rounded, the tip subacuminate and situate below the middle line; surface shining, with three fringed sutures, the first transverse, near the base, the second transverse on the outer face, obliquely curved on the inner

* *στύραξ, πτερόν.*

face, the third near the tip, obliquely curved on both faces and concentric with the apical margin. Prothorax transverse, nearly semiglobose, with no side-margin. Elytra raised and crenate at the base, overlapping the prothorax, strongly spinous in the single species. Anterior coxæ subcontiguous, separated by a narrow prosternal process; middle coxæ widely separated; abdomen short, the first four segments successively decreasing in length. Anterior tibiæ slender, narrowed at the apex, feebly asperate above, and terminating in a recurved uncus; middle and posterior tibiæ flattened, not wide, the upper border rounded and finely dentate towards the apex, of which the lower angle is spinous; tarsi short, the first two joints very small and difficult to observe, the third longer, the apical joint as long as all the preceding.

The genus appears to be related to *Liparthrum* and *Hypoborus*, differing in antennal structure. I have not been able to dissect the mouth-parts, owing to the small number of available specimens and their already mutilated condition.

Styracopterus mureæ, sp. n.

Breviter ovatus, opacus, squamis brevibus cinereis quasi crusta opertus, obscure ferrugineus, capite, prothoracis apice, elytris ad basin nigricantibus, antennis pedibusque testaceis; prothorace rugoso, medio rarius elevato-granulato; elytris punctato-striatis, ad basin interstitii 2ⁱ carinula trispinata, cum crista fortissime 4-spinata post medium interstitii 3ⁱ connexa, interstitiis 5^o a basin ad medium, 7^o mox pone basin ad apicem spinis erectis cristatis, margine apicali serrato.

Long. 1.4–2 mm.

Short-oval, convex, dull, covered thinly with very small cinereous scales, which give it a dirty appearance. Head black, front with a transverse impression, crossed by a fine elevated longitudinal line, pilose above; mouth densely fringed with fulvous hairs; antennæ yellow-testaceous, the scape fringed with a pencil of very long hairs. Prothorax much broader than long, narrowed in front, the sides rounded throughout, the apex somewhat obtuse, the base bisinuate; strongly convex above, somewhat gibbous in the middle, and declivous in front, obscure ferruginous, with the apex blackish, rugosely punctured, the punctures containing appressed scales, the sides with a few longer scales; median portion of disk with small scattered elevated granules. Scutellum absent. Elytra about as wide as the thorax and more than a half longer, their basal margins elevated and serrate, overlapping the prothorax, the sides straight to the middle, thence broadly rounded to the apex; surface obscure ferruginous,

blackish at the base, squamous, punctate-striate, the punctures large, quadrate, the rows somewhat interrupted and deflected by the interstitial armature; second interstice elevated at base and furnished with three strong teeth, the hinder one the largest, the elevation connected behind by a ridge with one on the apical half of the third interstice, which carries four very large erect acute teeth; fifth interstice (from the base to the middle) with a crest of seven acute teeth, increasing in size posteriorly; seventh with a toothed crest from near the base to the apex, which helps to form an acutely serrate margin to the elytra when seen from above.

Underside fusco-piceous, pilose and thinly scaled. Legs testaceous.

Hab. British Bechuanaland (*F. Whitworth Jones*).

The extraordinary development of the elytral armature in this species has no parallel among any described Scolytidæ, though it is feebly approached by some species of *Phlæosinus*. Of the teeth which compose it by far the largest are those on the third interstice. I possess three examples, of which one is much smaller than the other two and has this armature less developed. The frontal and antennal characters, however, correspond, and it is likely that all three are males, the small specimen being depauperized.

XLV.—*On the Seasonal Changes in the Plumage of Zosterops cærulescens*. By ALFRED J. NORTH, F.L.S., Ornithologist to the Australian Museum*.

IN describing *Zosterops westernensis* of Quoy and Gaimard in the 'Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum' †, Dr. R. Bowdler Sharpe makes the following observations:—"An Australian specimen has been described, and it is extraordinary that a bird which seems to be widely distributed on that continent should so much have escaped notice, the only allusion to the species that I can find in Mr. Gould's work being a passage where he mentions that some specimens of *Z. cærulescens* have the 'throat wax-yellow.' It seems to be the *Z. westernensis* (Q. & G.), a species re-instated in the system by Dr. Hartlaub (J. f. O. 1865) p. 20."

With a view of solving the mystery why so common a species should have been overlooked by most writers, I have given this subject my attention for the past two years, by

* From the 'Records of the Australian Museum,' vol. ii. no. 7, pp. 98-100.

† Gadow, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. ix. p. 156 (1884).