

this species are very similar to those of *C. titania*. Bush-beating by day or night is productive for all stages, as they rest near their feeding places. The black tubercles, the thorn-like elevation on the dorsal surface and the whitish mid-dorsal line are all factors in beautifully blending the larva with the color of its surroundings.

***Catocala obscura* var. *obvia* n. var.**

Primaries: Ground color glaucous finely sprinkled with various shades of brown; all lines are prominently dark brown; t. a. line is single-lined anteriorly with light gray. Basal dash is not quite as dark as the t. a. and t. p. lines. This dash runs from the base to the middle of the t. a. line, and from there to the lower part of the subreniform, which is made up of two separate parts, the lower being a part of the t. p. line, while the upper part is oval in shape and smaller in size. Both parts are concolorous with the lining of the t. p. line. The t. p. line is prominent throughout its length, and is lined posteriorly with light gray; the subterminal space is clear light brown; the terminal line is light gray fused with brownish gray, the color of the terminal space. All veins in the space marked with deep brown. The round reniform is concolorous with the subterminal space, ringed and centered with gray.

The lower surface and secondaries above are same as in type. Wing expanse 70 mm.

*Habitat*.—St. Louis County, Missouri. *Type*, 1 ♂; paratypes, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; collection of author.

These variants are larger in size than *C. obscura*, and I had at first taken them to be the variety *simulatilis* A. R. Grote, but since in the check list of Barnes and McDunnough *simulatilis* is a synonym of *obscura*, I have felt obliged to give this variety the above name.

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**A new Genus of Cerambycidae from Wyoming (Col.).**

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**MEGACHEUMA** n. gen.

Body subparallel, elongate. Last joint of palpi subtriangular, truncate at the tip. Labrum free. Base of antennae partly enveloped by the eyes. Eyes finely granulated. Antennae subserrate, joints three to six produced above at the apex into



short, sharp spines. Prosternum narrow between the coxae, declivous posteriorly. Anterior two-thirds of mesosternum oblique, posterior third flat. Scutellum very broad, rounded behind. Epimera of metathorax produced over the angles of the first ventral segment. Intercoxal process of first ventral segment rounded. Anterior coxae globular, prominent. Anterior tibiae not grooved. Tibial spurs large. Hind tarsi compressed. Apices of elytra rounded.

*Genotype, Megacheuma melanosticum* n. sp.

Differs from *Cyllene* and *Trichoxys* by having the prosternum narrow between the coxae, declivous posteriorly rather than vertical, in the subserrate antennae, and the rounded apices of the elytra. Differs from *Calloides* in the subserrate antennae and the prosternum narrow between the coxae rather than wide. Differs from *Arhopalus* in the subserrate antennae and the oblique mesosternum. Differs from *Glycobius* in the form of the antennae which is less serrate and less compressed than in that genus; also the prosternum is narrow between the coxae rather than broad as it is in *Glycobius*, and the elytral apices are rounded rather than truncate.

**Megacheuma melanosticum** n. sp. (Text figs. 1-3).

♀. Length 16 mm. Body subparallel, elongate, thickly clothed with depressed, lemon-yellow pubescence. Head inserted in the thorax; covered with depressed, lemon-yellow pubescence and very sparse, erect hairs; frons flat, impunctate; a median line running from frons to occiput; vertex with very sparse, moderate, shallow punctures; occipital region bare of pubescence, shiny, moderately and irregularly punctate (some of the punctures confluent, others widely separated).

Antennae reddish testaceous, subserrate, joints three to six produced above at the apex into short, sharp spines; first four joints of antennae covered with depressed, cinereous pubescence; remaining joints opaque and puberulent; second joint of antennae about two-fifths the length of the third, which is equal in length to the fourth; apical joint of antennae one and three-fifths times the length of the penultimate joint, suddenly constricted a little beyond the middle and tipped with very fine, golden pubescence.

Prothorax a little wider than long, sides rather strongly arcuate, very narrowly constricted at the base; covered with cinereous pubescence, except the lemon-yellow pubescence on the sternum and sides,



and a brown, trilobate cloud on the disk. Scutellum very broad, rounded behind. Elytra subparallel, clothed with lemon-yellow pubescence, fasciate with black as shown in figure; apices rounded. Anterior two-thirds of mesosternum oblique, posterior third flat.

Legs reddish testaceous, except the femora which are picous; clothed with short, depressed, cinereous pubescence and longer, semi-

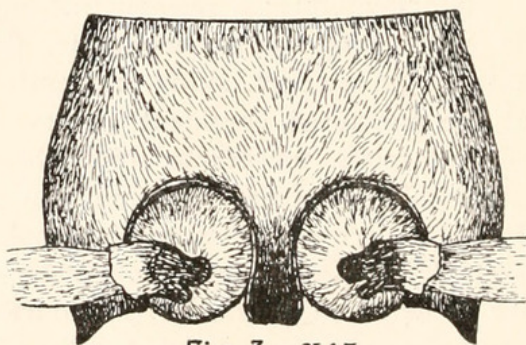
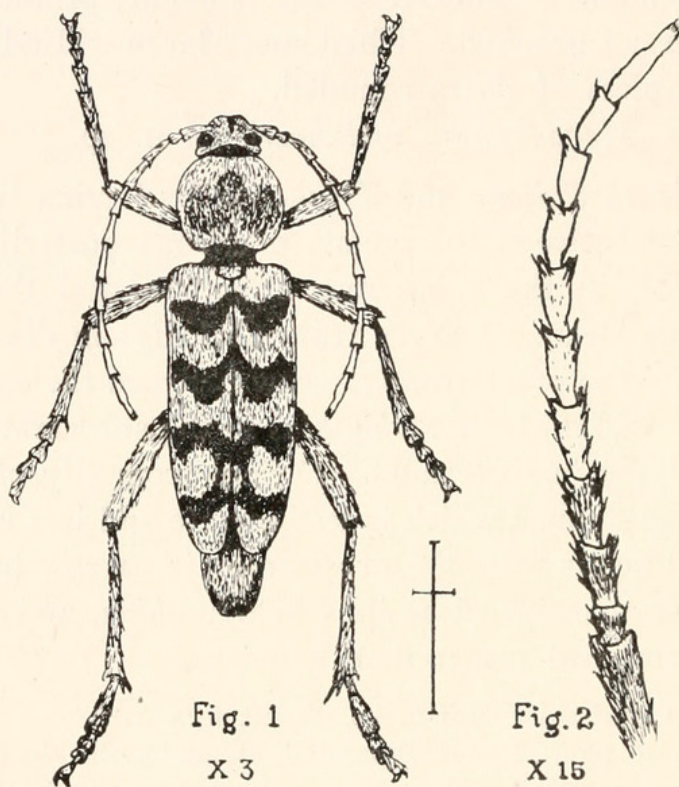


Fig. 3. X 15

*Megacheuma melanosticum*. Fig. 1, dorsal view; fig. 2, antenna; fig. 3, prosternum.

erect, golden-brown pubescence; the latter very sparse on the femora, becoming denser on the tibiae and tarsi; tarsi with a few, interspersed, black hairs; hind tarsi compressed, the first joint equal in length to the combined lengths of the remaining joints.



Mickel, Clarence. 1919. "A new Genus of Cerambycidae from Wyoming (Col.)." *Entomological news, and proceedings of the Entomological Section of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 30, 198–200.

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