

SOME NEW AFRICAN CERAMBYCIDAE.

BY KARL JORDAN, PH.D.

AMONG a series of Longicorns submitted to me for identification by Dr. Hauser, Professor at Erlangen, there were several new species, of which I describe the following.

1. *Zamium laevicolle* spec. nov.

♀. Pale fulvous, tarsi and abdomen slightly brownish; pubescence sparse, the insect appearing almost glabrous; each puncture bearing a short hair.

Punctuation of head sparser than in *Z. crocatum* (1888) Pascoe. Antenna reaching middle of elytrum; scape little more than twice as long as broad, segment 3 = 5, not longer than scape, one-fourth longer than 4, this equalling in length 10, segments 5 to 11 compressed, 6 to 10 slightly asymmetrical apically, subdendate. Prothorax a little broader at apex than at base, rather flattened above, with almost evenly rounded sides; punctuation very sparse and indistinct on disc, a little more distinct laterally. Elytrum punctured all over, the punctures smaller than the interspaces; a slightly raised line on disc; apex rounded. Punctures of underside fine and dispersed. Process of mesosternum broad, very little narrowed behind, being as broad at the apex as the midfemur at basal third.

Length, 13 mm.

Hab. Ikutha, British East Africa.

One ♀.

In *Z. crocatum* to which the present species bears a close resemblance, the pronotum is very densely punctured, except the centre of the disc.

2. *Calanthemis hauseri* spec. nov.

♂. Black, antenna and legs rufous, elytrum rufescent. Pubescence of head and under surface rather long, grey. A rounded apical spot laterally on pronotum, another, elongate, behind it at base, and a minute dot between the two spots, but a little more lateral, pubescent pale yellow. On each elytrum the following pubescent grey markings: a short basal median vitta, another below shoulder, an angle-shaped line extending from scutellum to middle of disc, reaching this at basal third of elytrum, then turning towards the side, forming an angle of about 70°; a line starting at basal fourth of suture, running along suture to beyond middle, curving a little away from the suture behind, and then turning at a right angle laterad, reaching the side-margin, this transverse band slightly curved, and (in our only specimen) almost completely separated from the sutural line; a sutural vitta commencing in between the middle one and extending to apex of elytrum, gradually widening behind. On underside a yellowish white lateral vitta extending from forecoxa to end of abdomen, the vitta wider on abdomen than on breast, and the abdominal patches composing it trapeziform.

Tenth segment of antenna a little longer than broad. Prothorax strongly granulose, a little depressed laterally, strongly convex in middle, longer than broad. Elytrum obliquely rounded at apex; outer angle acuminate, sutural one dentate. Underside densely punctured. Hindfemur reaching beyond end of abdomen.

Length, 10 mm.

Hab. Ikutha, British East Africa.

One ♂.

Nearest to *spiloderes* (1903) Jord.

3. *Olenecamptus nubilus* spec. nov.

♂. Similar to *O. battangi* (1901) Villard, the greyish white pubescence denser, the markings smaller, of the same colour as the pubescence, indistinct, different in position; prothorax longer and more strongly wrinkled, elytra more densely punctured, etc. Tawny brown, antenna and legs paler than body, excepting first two segments of former, rather densely pubescent; the pubescence concentrated behind eye to a vestigial vitta, which is continued across thorax, but is hardly discernible; a triangular basal area of elytra, extending from shoulder to shoulder, an antemedian, discal, irregular patch on each, three minute dots, one in middle near suture, the second about 3 mm. from apex, also near suture, the third between these two, but more lateral, greyish white; pubescence denser at sides of elytra than on disc. Sides of breast with an indistinct greyish white, broad vitta; abdomen with two series of indistinct spots on each side.

Segments 4 to 9 of antenna (the others wanting) denticulate beneath, granulation of segments 1 to 4 heavy. Prothorax nearly twice as long as broad (♂), heavily wrinkled. Elytrum obliquely truncate, external angle acuminate.

Hab. Kitui, British East Africa.

One ♂.

4. *Anauxesis simplex* spec. nov.

♂. Similar to *A. calabarica* (1855) Chevr.; more hairy; lateral, ventral, vitta white; antenna not quite twice the length of the body, segments 4 to 6 greyish at base, 7 with greyish pubescence in apical half, not white, the segment itself black, 6 to 11 slightly curved, shorter than in *calabarica* and *atrata* (1855) Chevr.; apex of elytrum truncate-bisinate, the apical edge being convex in middle and the angles minutely acuminate.

Length, 23 mm.

Hab. Ikutha, British East Africa.

One ♂.

Easily recognised by the antenna and the truncature of the elytrum.

ON A NEW ROCK-WALLABY FROM NORTH-WEST AUSTRALIA.

BY OLDFIELD THOMAS.

IN 1901 Mr. J. T. Tunney, before proceeding to North Australia to collect the mammals of which an account is given in a succeeding paper, obtained a few kangaroos in the northern part of Western Australia (about 22° S., 118° E.).

The specimens are mostly referable to *Macropus rufus* and *M. robustus cervinus*, but in addition there is a skin, unfortunately without skull, of a new *Petrogale* of the large *P. penicillata-lateralis* group.



Jordan, Karl. 1904. "Some New African Cerambycidae." *Novitates zoologicae : a journal of zoology in connection with the Tring Museum* 11, 364–365.

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