

XIX. *Descriptions of new species of Endomychici.*

By Rev. H. S. GORHAM.

[Read 3rd November, 1875.]

ENDOMYCHICI.

Family EUMORPHIDÆ.

Genus AMPHISTERNUS, Germar.

Amphisternus sanguinolentus, n. sp.

Politus, niger, elytris nigro-cyaneis, crebre subtiliter punctatis maculis duabus sanguineis, unâ basilari rotundâ, alterâ prope marginem oblongâ medio constrictâ. Long. lin. $3\frac{1}{2}$ —4, ♂, ♀.

Mas, tibiis anticis medio fortiter dentatis, intermediis apice incurvis, abdomine segmento ultimo triangulariter exciso, circa excisionem elevato.

A remarkable species, at first sight resembling an *Encymon*; the bifurcate prosternum, clavate femora, and tooth in the middle of the front tibiæ of the male, leave me no alternative but to place it here, or create for it a new genus.

The head and thorax are glabrous, with a few fine and scattered punctures; lateral margins of the latter a little thickened and sinuous; basal sulci short, deep at base; width of thorax nearly twice the length. Elytra half as wide again as thorax at the base, ovate, blue-black; a blood-red round spot near the base; a broad vitta parallel to the margin, composed of two united spots of the same colour; their surface shining, finely, closely and distinctly punctured. Antennæ not very long; joints 4—8 little longer than wide; 9 triangular, as long as wide; 10, 11 transverse. Underside shining black; prosternum channelled and with the apex bi-mucronate.

Hab.—East Mindanao, Philippines. Dr. Semper.

Genus ENGONIUS, Gerst.

Engonius signifer, n. sp.

Oblongus, subnitidus, crebre ac perspicue punctatus, thorace antice excavato angulis anticis prominulis retusis,

lateribus opacis, medio canaliculato; elytris fasciis dentatis duabus flavis, anteriore humerum fere cingente. Long. lin. 4, ♀.

Black, elytra and disc of thorax shining, oblong-ovate. Thorax narrower than elytra, transverse; disc with a few punctures and distinctly channelled; sides reflexed, opaque. Elytra closely and distinctly punctured; sides scarcely widened below the middle; apex rounded. The anterior fascia has its extremities recurved towards the base, and is bidentate towards the apex; the second fascia has two teeth corresponding to those in the first, directed towards the base, and the extremities, and a median tooth directed towards the apex; neither fascia reach the suture nor extreme margin. Allied both to *E. annularis* and *E. lunulatus*, Gerst., the punctuation and form both of the thorax and of the markings is different from either.

Hab.—North India, F. Moore; also in British Museum.

Genus ENCYMON, Gerst.

Encymon ferialis, n. sp.

Niger, nitidus, glabratus, thorace subquadrato basin versus angustato, angulis anticis vix prominulis, elytris violaceo-micantibus fere impunctatis. Long. lin. 3, ♀.

Thorax shining, black, the width at the anterior angles a little greater than the length, the front margin but little excavated; sides parallel for one-third, below which they are excavated to the base, but not very strongly; disc rather convex between the basal sulci, which are deep.

Elytra rather short, strongly convex, suture depressed; of a dark purplish-violet, very obsoletely punctured, the punctures scarcely visible except near the scutellum. Legs, antennæ and underside shining black.

Hab.—Borneo. Coll. F. Chapuis.

Family LYCOPERDINIDÆ.

Genus ANCYLOPUS, Costa.

Ancylopus indicus, n. sp.

Rufo-piceus, nitidus, crebre subtiliter punctatus, abdomine, elytris (maculâ humerali, margineque exceptis),

capite, antennis, pedibusque nigris, tarsis rufis. Long. lin. 3, ♀ ?

Elongate, nearly parallel, rather smaller than *A. graphicus*. Head black, opaque; parts of the mouth pitchy red. Thorax of the width of the elytra, covered with small distinct punctures; sides finely margined, a little narrowed to the base; anterior angles prominent, acute, hind angles a little acute; disc with well-impressed basal sulci. Elytra widest below the middle, evenly and closely punctured, exhibiting an indistinct sutural stria, pitchy black with a square humeral patch, and the anterior two-thirds of the margin pitchy red. Legs and antennæ black, tarsi and extreme tips of the tibiæ red.

Hab.—North-west Himalaya. Coll. F. Moore; also two specimens in the British Museum.

Genus PHALANTHA, Gerst.

Phalantha pictipennis, n. sp.

Depressa, pallide testacea, breviter sub-pubescens, nitida, confertim punctata, elytris maculis duabus et antennarum articulis tribus penultimis nigris. Long. lin. 2, ♂, ♀.

Mas, tibiis anticis denticulo parvo triangulari prope apicem armatis.

Head small, eyes prominent, crown thickly punctured; antennæ nearly as in *P. exsanguis*, with the exception that only the *three* joints preceding the terminal one are black, the seventh and terminal entirely pale. Thorax transverse, hardly twice as wide as long; sides with a tooth-like projection nearer to the front angles than the base, giving the appearance of the anterior angles having been cut off. Margin slightly reflexed, basal sulci more evident than in *exsanguis*. Elytra sub-cordate, closely punctured, punctures confluent, varied with marking of a darker fuscous colour and with *two* round black spots, one on the disc near the suture, the other near the margin, and placed obliquely nearer the apex; of the fuscous markings the most distinct is a lunule connecting the discoidal spot with the suture, and in the examples in which it is most distinct forming a V; another less distinct spot on the suture before the apex. Legs pale testaceous; in the male the front tibiæ have a small tooth on their inner side near the apex, in the female the apex of the elytra is more truncate than in the male.

Compared with *exsanguis*, this species is rather smaller and narrower, more shining and distinguished by the *three* black joints of the antennæ and two elytral spots.

Hab.—Pará, Amazons.

Family ENDOMYCHIDÆ.

Genus novum THELGETRUM.

Corpus brève, convexum. Antennæ ad apicem paululum incrassatæ, articulo tertio, secundo duplo longiore, quarto subæquali; articulis 5—8 sub-quadratis, 9, 10, 11 his longioribus, ultimo ovato.

Palpi maxillares apice truncato.

Pronotum transversum, elytris dimidio angustiore.

Prosternum latum, margine laterali tenuiter elevato apice recte truncato.

Pedes validæ, longæ, tarsi articulis duobus primis fortiter bilobis.

Type, *T. ampliatus*, n. sp.

T. ampliatus, n. sp.

Breviter convexus, ferrugineus, nitidus, subtiliter crebre punctatus; antennæ nigrae articulis duobus basalibus ferrugineis, ultimo læte testaceo. Long. lin. 2.

Head and thorax finely and closely punctured, shining, the latter transverse, half as wide again as long; sides parallel for two-thirds their length from the base, narrowed then to the acute front angles. Hind angles right. Basal sulci distinct, continued for half the length of the disc. Elytra strongly convex, widest about one-third from their apex, where they are fully twice the width of the thorax; humeral callus prominent. At the base the width of the elytra is once and a half that of the thorax, thence gradually widened for two-thirds their length, and evenly rounded at the apex. Scutellum small, triangular. Suture not elevated, even. Legs long, femora compressed, passing the elytra by half their length; tibiæ straight, a little thickened towards their apex. Underside shining.

Hab.—Philippine Islands. Coll. A. Chapuis.



Gorham, Henry Stephen. 1875. "XIX. Descriptions of new species of Endomychici." *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* 23, 311–314.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2311.1875.tb01914.x>.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/50986>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2311.1875.tb01914.x>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/28757>

Holding Institution

Smithsonian Libraries and Archives

Sponsored by

Smithsonian

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: Public domain. The BHL considers that this work is no longer under copyright protection.

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.