

VI. *Description of another new Species of Paussus, from India, with Notes of other additional Species.* By J. O. WESTWOOD, F.L.S., Sec. Ent. Soc., &c.

[Read 3d August, 1846.]

NOTWITHSTANDING all the exertions which I made to render my illustrated monograph of the *Paussidæ*, published in the second volume of the *Arcana Entomologica*, as complete as possible, it is surprising that, in the few months which have elapsed since the completion of that work, no fewer than eight distinct species require to be added to the list. Four of these have been described by Mr. Benson, in a paper published in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*.

Notices of the captures of these species have from time to time been read at previous meetings of this Society, in communications addressed to me by Mr. Benson; and as many members of the Society may not have the opportunity of consulting Mr. Benson's memoir, I here extract the short Latin characters which he has given of his four new species.

Sp. 1. *Paussus Baconis*, Benson.

(Section A. *Prothorax quasi bipartitus*.)

(Sub-sect. a. *Antennarum clava postice haud excavata*.)

P. livido-succineus; antennarum articulo basali, clavæ angulis margineque, prothoracis lateribus posticis, femoribus, podice, elytrorumque plaga magna communi, piceis; abdomine elytrorumque marginibus, tibiis tarsisque castaneis; antennarum clavâ obliquo-triangulari, basi emarginatâ, in spinam longiorem externe productâ, postice late impressâ, cavamine rugoso.

Long.  $\frac{3}{20}$  poll.

Nearly allied to *P. rufitarsis*; but instead of the four short tufts of hair on each side, and two at the apex, the elytra are margined with long recurved spinous setæ, sometimes double, of which there are seven on each side, and a double row, with four in each row, at the apex of each elytron.

Taken by Dr. J. F. Bacon in the Dehra Dhoon, at the foot of the sub-Himalayan range, between the Ganges and Jumna, on the 14th August, 1844, in a sweeping net, among grass and bushes, at the same time as a specimen of *Paussus pilicornis*.



Sp. 2. *Paussus Nauceras*, Benson.

(Section A.—Subs. b. Antennarum clava postice excavata.)

*P. fusco-castaneus*, prothoracis lateribus antice angulatis, parte postica elongatiuscula tenuiori picea; elytris thoraceque setosis illis elongatis, plagâ magnâ communi piceâ præditis; capite carinâ elevatiusculâ a clypeo emarginato egredienti usque ad nucham attingente; tuberculo ad verticem posito; clavâ antennarum naviformi, marginibus denticulatis, denticulis inferioribus setigeris; carinâ antice versus apicem subangulatâ, versus basin profunde emarginatâ quasi scissâ; tibiis mediocribus.

Long.  $\frac{7}{30}$  poll.

Closely allied to *Paussus denticulatus*, Westw., Arc. Ent. ii. pl. 92, fig. 1. Taken by Captain T. Hutton, in July, 1845, at Green Mount, Mussoorie, on the underside of a leaf of nightshade. Another (apparently the opposite sex) was captured by Dr. Bacon on the 5th July, 1844, with a sweeping net, in grass, at Rockville, Landour, three miles from Green Mount.

Sp. 3. *Paussus ploiophorus*, Benson.

(Sect. A.—Subs. b.)

*P. fusco-castaneus*; abdomine elytrorumque disco nigris, politis, horum marginibus late castaneis; antennarum clavâ naviformi, fissurâ basali profundâ angustâ incisâ; cavaminis marginibus denticulatis, marginis inferioris denticulis setigeris; abdomine setarum brevium fasciculis duobus munito.

Long.  $\frac{2}{10}$  poll.

Size and habit of *P. denticulatus*, Westw., and intermediate between it and *P. nauceras*. Found drowned in a pool of water in February, 1845, by Dr. J. F. Bacon, at Moradabad in Rohilkund, to the north of the river Ganges.

Sp. 4. *Platyrhopalus intermedius*, Benson.

*P. rufo-castaneus*; elytris angustioribus, singulo plagâ elongatâ triangulari irregulari ad latus externum prædito; antennarum clavâ mediocri, subrotundato-quadrato, margine postico undulato, versus basin late inciso, lingulâ acutâ armato; capitis fronte rotundato, clypeo minime emarginato, tibiis latis oblique truncatis.

Long.  $\frac{3}{10}$  poll.

This species unites characters of three different forms—*P. angustus*, *P. acutidens*, and *P. Westwoodii*. Captured on the 28th of



March, 1845, at night, having flown to a light in a small bungalow on Dr. Benson's grounds at Saharunpore, the capital of a district at the head of the Doab.

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In addition to these species another very interesting species from India, constituting a distinct sub-genus, was also forwarded to me by Mr. Benson, of which the characters (and an accompanying figure with details) were read by me before this Society a short time since (described in the preceding article).

Two new species of *Cerapterus* from Port Natal have been recently obtained by the Museum of Leipzig, of which (by the kindness of Dr. Schaum) I hope to be enabled to lay descriptions and figures before the Society; and lastly another new species of *Paussus* has within the last few days been received by the Rev. F. W. Hope from India, the description of which I now beg leave to lay before the Society.

*Paussus Jerdani*, Hope, MSS. (Pl. II. fig. 1.)

*P. prothorace* quasi bipartito; antennarum clavâ postice valde excavatâ; capitis vertice excavationibus duabus ovalibus; tuberculo elevato in singula excavatione; rufescens, obscurus, undique setulis minimis luteis obtectus; elytris setis longis numerosis rufescentibus marginatis, his etiam plagâ maximâ posticâ nigrâ notatis.

Long. corp. lin. 3.

Habitat in India orientali.

In Mus. D. Hope.

This species is most nearly allied to *Paussus Boysii*, *Stevensianus*, and especially to the well known *P. thoracicus* of Donovan. Its general colour is an obscure red, the anterior portion of the prothorax and the base of the elytra being of a more fulvous colour. The head is narrowed in front of the eyes, the front part terminating in two slightly rounded and flattened divisions, the incision between which is angular and terminates in a shallow channel or impressed line, which extends to the crown of the head, where it terminates in two deep oval impressions, placed rather obliquely to each other, and each having a raised tubercle within. The club of the antennæ is also triangular, with the front margin acute and slightly arcuated, rounded off to the tip; the hinder or upper margin is very deeply excavated, the excavation of an oval form, with each side sulcated; the maxillary palpi have the second joint flat and broadly ovate, truncated at the tip, the two terminal joints



small, the maxillæ are very thin and semitransparent, terminating in two deflexed hooks. The prothorax is quasi-bipartite, the anterior part very slightly broader than the head, with the lateral angles acute; it is dilated behind in the middle, and has a longitudinal depression in the centre, not reaching to the anterior margin; the hind part has the lateral portions elevated and of a blackish colour, with a small patch of fulvous hairs in front: the centre of the prothorax is deeply impressed, the hind central portion forming two lobes rounded in front. The elytra have a large black patch, occupying at least half of the hinder portion of the disc, leaving a narrow rufescent margin; they are margined with numerous long reddish bristles, both along the sides and posterior margin; the podex is also similarly margined with shorter hairs. The femora are pitchy, and the remainder of the legs reddish; they are comparatively short and stout, without any marked distinction between them in size or thickness. The basal joint in all the tarsi is minute. The entire insect is destitute of gloss on the surface; it is very obsoletely punctured, but it is clothed throughout with very minute luteous setæ.

Fig. 1. *Paussus Jerdani*; 1a, maxilla; 1b, maxillary palpus in another position; 1c, antennæ; 1d, leg.

VII. *On the Gall formed by Diphucrania auriflua*, Hope, a Species of Buprestidæ. By W. W. SAUNDERS, Esq., F.L.S.

[Read 7th February, 1847.]

(Pl. II. figs. 5—9.)

MR. WM. STEPHENSON, while resident at Sidney, New South Wales, discovered a kind of excrescence or gall on the branches of *Pultenæa stipularis*, and having obtained several for examination, it became evident to him that they were caused by the larva of a small *Buprestis*, which I find to be the *Diphucrania auriflua* of Mr. Hope (Pl. II. fig. 9). Mr. Stephenson, supposing this fact to be new to Entomologists, kindly forwarded to me a series of the galls, containing both the perfect insect and the larva, from which I have been enabled to draw up the following account, which I beg leave to lay before the Entomological Society. To allow me to see the insect in its various states Mr. Stephenson immersed the galls soon after obtaining them in boiling water, by which means the vitality of the insect was destroyed, and by cutting the galls open I was able to take out both larva and imago,



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