

XVIII.—*On some South-African Insects.*

By W. L. DISTANT.

I HAVE received some Longicorn beetles from the Rev. H. Junod, collected by him at Delagoa Bay, two of which appear to be undescribed and not included in the list of the Delagoa Longicornia recently published in these pages (ser. 7, vol. i. p. 378).

Among some Sphingidæ forwarded to me from the Pretoria Museum I found two apparently undescribed species from the Lydenburg District of the Transvaal, the diagnosis of which I take this opportunity to publish.

COLEOPTERA.

LONGICORNIA.

Fam. Cerambycidæ.

Hercodera marginata, sp. n.

Testaceous; head, pronotum, and femora reddish testaceous; eyes, antennæ, bases and apices of femora, tibiæ, and tarsi black; elytra with the anterior, apical, outer, and sutural margins and a transverse fascia beyond middle bluish black, apical margin broadest.

Head obsoletely punctured. Pronotum at the sides and above covered with broad, shallow, regular punctures, giving it a reticulated appearance. Elytra very thickly and strongly punctate, the transverse fascia widest at sutural and outer margins.

Long. (two specimens) 9 and 12 millim.

Hab. Delagoa Bay (*Junod*).

This is the second species of the genus yet described. It differs from *H. fasciata*, Gahan, by being less angular at sides of pronotum and also in the elytral markings. The punctures, as Mr. Gahan kindly informs me, are almost exactly alike in both species.

In the smaller specimen of the two on which this description is based the transverse fascia to the elytra is very narrow and somewhat indistinct.

Oxyprosopus delagoæ, sp. n.

Æruginous; eyes, antennæ, femora, and tibiæ black; tarsi pale fulvous.

Head at the anterior margin concave, with a distinct central impression. Pronotum narrowest at anterior margin, where it is transversely striate, gradually widening posteriorly, where it is obscurely angulated at lateral margins; base transversely striate, remainder of disk thickly and coarsely punctate. Elytra thickly and somewhat coarsely punctate, each elytron with two discal, longitudinal, slightly raised lines.

Long. 21 millim.

Hab. Delagoa Bay (*Junod*).

In one specimen the elytra are more or less cyaneous.

LEPIDOPTERA.

H E T E R O C E R A.

Fam. Sphingidæ.

Polyptychus consanguineus, sp. n.

Body and legs fawn-coloured; head and pronotum with a central longitudinal smoky-brown fascia.

Anterior wings fawn-coloured, crossed by two narrow linear brown fasciæ—the first about one fourth from base, the second longest and more oblique beyond cell; between these fasciæ are two waved paler ones, placed somewhat close together, and two lines, giving the appearance of a sub-quadrate spot, at end of cell; some indistinct waved brown markings cross apical area of wing, and two small brown spots placed one above the other near apex of inner margin. Posterior wings fulvous, with two transverse brown linear markings just above inner angle at posterior margin, and with a small spot of the same colour beneath them. Wings beneath with two indistinct transverse fasciæ, one beyond cells, the other, more waved, near outer margins.

Exp. wings 60 millim.

Hab. Transvaal, Lydenburg District.

A near and very close ally of this species is to be found in the *P. Jankowskii*, Oberth., described from the island of Askold, off the north-east coast of Asia.

Polyptychus africanus, sp. n.

Body and legs fawn-coloured; front of head, lateral and posterior margins of pronotum dull olivaceous.

Anterior wings to end of cell and middle median nervule saffron-coloured, beyond this pale olivaceous; two small costal spots at base, a large longitudinal spot at base of inner

margin, a spot crossing centre of cell, a subquadrate apical spot, and a small one near apex of inner margin dark dull olivaceous. Posterior wings stramineous, olivaceously tinted towards margins, and with a curved dull olivaceous spot near the inner angle of posterior margin. Anterior wings beneath with the basal area ochraceous, the apical area olivaceous, spots absent; posterior wings beneath without spot; both wings crossed by two indistinct fasciæ, one beyond cell, the other near outer margin.

Exp. wings 72 millim.

Hab. Transvaal, Lydenburg District.

In colour and markings somewhat resembling *Mimas tilix*, Linn.

I have recently received from Delagoa Bay a specimen of *Panacra orphæus*, Herr.-Schäff., collected there by the Rev. H. Junod. This specimen I had previously, and with the advantage of the assistance of Sir G. H. Hampson, compared with *P. variolosa*, Walk., of which specimens both from the Andamans and India are in the British Museum. No real difference could be discovered between my South-African specimen and Walker's species, and we have apparently another hawk-moth common to the Ethiopian and Oriental regions. The synonymy should therefore stand as follows:—

Panacra orphæus, Herr.-Schäff.

Chærocampa orphæus, Herr.-Schäff. Aussereurop. Schmett. i. fig. 104 (1854); Boisd. Spec. Gén. Léop. Hét. i. p. 247 (1875).

Panacra variolosa, Walk. Cat. Lep. Hét. B. M. viii. p. 156. n. 4 (1856); Swinhoe, Cat. East. & Austr. Lep.-Hét. p. 13. n. 50, pl. i. fig. 4 (1892).

Panacra vagans, Butl. Ill. Lep. Hét. B. M. v. p. 4, t. lxxviii. fig. 7 (1881).

Panacra natalensis, Rothsch. Novit. Zool. vol. i. p. 79, pl. v. fig. 13 (1894).

Hab. S. Africa, N. India, Andaman Islands, Borneo.

XXIX.—On a Specimen of *Lepidopus atlanticus*, Goode & Bean, from *Madeira*. By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

THE British Museum has received, together with other fishes collected at Madeira by the late Mr. Axel J. Arendrup, and presented to the Trustees by his mother, a fine specimen, 1 metre 20 centim. in length, of a fish described and figured in



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