

## 2. Descriptions of new Genera and Species of Phytophagous Coleoptera. By MARTIN JACOBY.

[Received November 31, 1881.]

### LAMPROSOMA, Kirby.

#### 1. LAMPROSOMA GRANDE, sp. nov.

Subglobular, very convex, black below, above brilliant metallic green. Head very finely, thorax distinctly punctured; elytra rather deeply punctate-striate, the interstices finely scratched.

Length  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

*Hab.* Amazons.

Head very broad, finely and closely punctured, the front with an obsolete depression; clypeus separated from the face by a short but deep impression at the sides only, anterior border deeply concave. Labrum fulvous. Jaws and antennæ black, the basal joint of the latter metallic green above, fulvous below. Thorax more than three times as broad as long, the sides greatly deflexed, the posterior lobe rounded and large, obliquely and distinctly impressed at each side, surface closely and more distinctly punctured than the head. Scutellum metallic green. Elytra regularly convex, scarcely narrowed behind, the lateral lobe not much produced, subangulate; each elytron with ten rows of punctures deeply impressed at the base, but much smaller towards the apex, the interstices finely scratched. Prosternum rather longer than broad, its surface with a few deep punctures.

A single specimen is contained in my collection.

The present species is allied to *L. amethystinum*, Lac., *L. cuneatum*, Baly, and *L. canaliculatum*, Baly, but differs from all of them in the more narrow transverse thorax, broader scarcely attenuated shape, the finer punctuation of its head and thorax, and the shape of its clypeus; the shape of the thorax is almost that of *Lychnophaës laticollis*, although to a less extent. On the whole the present species bears a great resemblance in shape and colour to the last-named insect; but the appendiculate claws show it to be a true *Lamprosoma*.

### LYCHNOPHAËS, Lacordaire.

#### 2. LYCHNOPHAËS AFRICANA.

Broadly ovate, moderately convex, black. Thorax extremely finely punctured and strigose; elytra finely and irregularly punctured, a scutellar spot and a lateral band from the base to the apex metallic cupreous.

Length 2 lines.

*Hab.* South Africa.

Head convex at the vertex only, subdepressed at the middle, finely longitudinally strigose; epistome limited at each side in front of the eyes by a short transverse depression. Eyes very slightly



emarginate at their inner margin. Antennæ rather long, extending to the base of the thorax, the seventh to the apical joints dentate but not very transversely shaped. Thorax more than three times as broad as long, greatly deflexed at the sides, the posterior margin rather regularly rounded at the sides, and the median lobe obsolete and not produced; upper surface extremely finely punctured on the disk, very finely longitudinally strigose at the sides. Scutellum triangular, black. Elytra regularly but very moderately convex, the lateral lobes slightly produced and rounded; surface much more strongly punctured than the head, the punctuation close and irregularly arranged; black, an elongate sutural spot surrounding the scutellum, and the lateral margins from the base to the apex, aureous or cupreous. Prosternum convex anteriorly, subtriangular, much narrowed behind. Claws simple.

Two specimens of this interesting species were kindly given to me by Mr. Thorey, of Altona. I have included it for the present in the genus *Lychnophæa*, of which no species has been known inhabiting Africa. The general shape of the insect, scarcely emarginate eyes, and slender antennæ would no doubt justify the erection of a special genus; but as these differences seem to me to be those of degree rather than generic, I have thought it best to abstain from the creation of a new genus. The insects were collected by Drège.

#### NEOCHLAMYS, gen. nov.

Ovate, rotundate, very convex. Head invisible from above. Eyes submarginate. Palpi short, robust, terminal joint conical. Antennæ short; fourth and fifth joints elongate, of equal length; the rest gradually transverse, subserrate. Thorax transverse, narrow, its sides rounded. Scutellum rather large, flat, triangular. Elytra distinctly lobed at the sides, very convex, irregularly punctured and strigose. Prosternum compressed, narrowed behind. Cavities for the reception of the antennæ and legs present. Claws simple.

Type, *Neochlamys strigicollis*.

The genus described here is, without doubt, closely allied to *Sphærocharis*, but well distinguished by the shape of the antennæ and the simple claws. The eyes in the present genus may almost be called entire, the inner margin of the head scarcely advancing opposite the insertion of the antennæ, and the pygidium scarcely protruding beyond the elytra, in one instance being even totally covered by them. I am unfortunately not sure about the locality of this species, but believe it to be from Brazil.

#### 3. NEOCHLAMYS STRIGICOLLIS, sp. nov.

Broadly ovate, rotundate, very convex, bronze-coloured, shining. Antennæ, palpi, and tarsi fulvous; head and thorax closely longitudinally strigose; elytra closely and irregularly punctured, the apex and sides strigose.

Length  $2\frac{3}{4}$  to 3 lines.

Hab. Brazil?



Head flat, slightly depressed between the eyes, closely covered with fine longitudinal striæ, a triangular space between the eyes impunctate and smooth; anterior margin of the clypeus perfectly straight. Labrum transverse, black. Antennæ shorter than the thorax; fulvous, the first joint metallic æneous, dentate from the seventh joint. Thorax nearly four times as broad as long, the posterior margin moderately produced at the middle, the median lobe not produced and straight; sides rounded, the entire surface closely covered with elongate punctures and fine longitudinal striæ. Scutellum rather broad, triangular, smooth. Elytra slightly broader at the base than the thorax, regularly convex, the apex rounded, with an obsolete raised short costa near the lateral margin towards the apex; lateral lobe moderately produced and rounded; surface covered with smaller and larger punctures on the disk, the sides and apex finely and closely strigose; entirely of a metallic bronze colour. Underside and legs of the same colour, closely rugose-punctate; the abdominal segments of nearly equal length; tarsi fulvous. Prosternum rather broader than long, compressed and narrowed behind, rugose-punctate.

Two specimens are contained in my collection.

I may add to the above description, that the elytra in both the specimens before me are covered with small purplish spots of different shape and position, which I attribute to accident or discoloration of the ground-colour, although I cannot be sure about it. One specimen shows also a short pygidium, while the latter is totally covered by the elytra in the other.

#### EUMOLPIDÆ.

##### EULYCHIUS, nov. gen. (sect. *Typophorinæ*).

Antennæ with the last five joints widened, last three joints broadly transverse, wider than long. Eyes distant, entire. Prosternum narrowed at the middle, its base truncate; femora without teeth; intermediate tibiæ notched at the apex. Claws bifid, the inner division minute.

Type, *Eulychius madagascariensis*.

This genus may be at once distinguished from all those belonging to the *Typophorinæ* by the broadly transverse and flattened apical joints of the antennæ. It seems to be allied to the genus *Sybraicus*, Har., but differs in the unarmed femora and bifid claws.

##### 4. EULYCHIUS MADAGASCARIENSIS, sp. nov.

Oblong, rufous; last three joints of the antennæ black; thorax coarsely punctured; elytra finely punctate-striate, black, opaque, shoulders and the apex rufous.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

*Hab.* Madagascar.

Head rather closely and strongly punctured. Clypeus separated from the face by an obsolete transverse groove. Labrum testaceous. Antennæ extending to the base of the thorax; first joint subglobular,



thickened; second a little shorter than the third; seventh and eighth joints gradually widened; last three joints flattened, broader than long, black. Thorax narrowly transverse, fulvous, shining; sides rounded, anterior margin straight; disk rather convex, closely and deeply punctured. Scutellum triangular, fulvous. Elytra wider at the base than the thorax, moderately convex, the sides deflexed; surface closely and regularly punctate-striate, black, opaque, a triangular spot at the shoulder and a narrow elongate apical one fulvous. Underside and legs entirely fulvous.

Three specimens are contained in my collection.

### BALYA, nov. gen.

Elongate, subparallel. Head perpendicular, broad, invisible from above. Eyes slightly emarginate, small. Palpi filiform. Antennæ half the length of the body; second joint short, globose; third and following three joints subequal, slender; the rest gradually thickened. Thorax transverse, its sides rounded and entire, anterior angles produced. Scutellum triangular. Elytra slightly wider than the thorax, convex, semipunctate-striate. Legs of moderate size; the intermediate and posterior tibiæ of the male with a large triangular acute tooth.

♀. Intermediate tibiæ toothed only, the posterior ones emarginate; prosternum greatly narrowed in the middle, the base truncate; anterior thoracic episternum concave.

Type, *Balya quadrimaculata*.

I found this genus upon a handsome-coloured insect, of which three specimens are contained in my collection, from Brazil. It ought to be placed amongst the first group of the Eumolpidæ (the *Iphimeinæ*, according to Chapuis's arrangement), from all genera of which it is easily distinguished by the toothed middle and posterior tibiæ of the male and its general elongate subcylindrical shape.

#### 5. BALYA QUADRIMACULATA, sp. nov.

Below black; head, thorax, and the base of the femora fulvous; antennæ (the first 4 joints excepted), a spot at the middle of the thorax, and the tibiæ black; elytra dark purplish, the suture and two spots on each elytron flavous.

Length 3 lines.

*Hab.* Brazil (Lagoa Santa).

Head very finely and closely punctured, broad, the eyes very distant. Antennæ black, the first four joints fulvous. Palpi fulvous, terminal joint black. Thorax transversely convex, not narrower at the apex than at the base, the anterior angles produced into a short tooth, fulvous, with a central black rhomboidal spot; surface scarcely visibly punctured. Scutellum black, triangular. Elytra slightly wider at the base than the thorax, parallel and subcylindrical; surface closely covered with large and smaller punctures arranged in subregular rows, the apex longitudinally costate; of a dark purplish-blue colour, the suture narrowly, and two irregular-shaped spots near



the lateral margin, one before, the other behind the middle, fulvous. Underside, knees, tibiæ, and tarsi black, femora fulvous; four posterior tibiæ armed with an acute long triangular tooth at their outside.

In my collection.

MENIUS, Chapuis.

6. MENIUS VIRIDIÆNEUS, sp. nov.

Ovate, convex, dark greenish æneous. Antennæ and the legs obscure fulvous; thorax deeply but not closely punctured; elytra very deeply and regularly punctate-striate, the interstices convex anteriorly.

Length 2 lines.

*Hab.* Cameroons (the plains.)

Front of head rather swollen, obsoletely and finely punctured, with a distinct but short longitudinal groove between the eyes, the latter with a distinct, posteriorly widened groove at their inner margin. Clypeus separated by a triangular impressed line from the face. Labrum fulvous. Antennæ half the length of the body, filiform, entirely fulvous, or with the apical joints piceous. Thorax about twice as broad as long, distinctly narrowed from the base to the apex, its sides but little rounded, surface impressed with deep but rather remotely placed punctures. Scutellum subtriangular, its apex acute. Elytra slightly wider at the base than the thorax, convex, regularly and deeply punctate-striate near the base, much more finely towards the apex; below the shoulder several striæ are united at their ends and their commencement and are only half the length of the rest; interstices impunctate, subcostate near the base, but flat posteriorly. Femora with a short acute tooth.

Collected by Mr. Rutherford. Collection Jacoby.

This species is allied to *M. costatus*, Baly, but is larger, differently shaped, the thorax much more strongly punctured, and the elytra are devoid of the strongly raised costæ near the lateral margin.

TERILLUS, Chapuis.

7. TERILLUS POROSUS, sp. nov.

Elongate, convex, fulvous, finely pubescent below. Thorax irregularly and moderately strongly, elytra foveolate punctate, the interior of the punctures metallic green.

Length  $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 lines.

*Hab.* Australia, Cooktown.

Head very minutely and closely punctured, and covered with fine silvery pubescence. Antennæ half as long as the body, third joint double the length of the second, light fulvous. Thorax about twice as broad as long, its sides straight, disk longitudinally obsoletely sulcate from the base to the apex, rest of the surface irregularly covered with rather fine punctures, pubescent like the head. Scutellum smooth. Elytra foveolate-punctate, the punctures near the base arranged in irregular double rows, the rest confusedly distributed,



interstices transversely wrinkled and costate near the apex; the interior of the punctures, especially near the lateral and sutural margins, metallic green. Underside and legs fulvous, closely covered with fine silvery pubescence.

In my collection.

#### CHEIRIDEA, Baly.

##### 8. CHEIRIDEA SUBRUGOSA, sp. nov.

Oblong, convex, metallic green, pubescent. Legs cupreous. Thorax deeply punctate, its sides serrate. Elytra punctate-striate and transversely rugose, subpubescent, metallic green, with a broad transverse black band at the middle.

Length 4 lines.

*Hab.* Cameroons.

Head rugose punctate, thinly covered with long white hairs. Labrum and jaws, as well as the palpi, black. Antennæ nearly half the length of the body, the joints robust and (with the exception of the first three joints) elongate, black. Thorax subquadrate, its sides slightly rounded and serrate, all the angles acute; surface deeply and rather closely punctured, the interstices laterally transversely wrinkled; metallic green, covered with thin white hairs at the sides. Scutellum pentagonal, thickly covered with white pubescence. Elytra wider than the thorax, convex at the middle and acutely pointed at the apex, irregularly transversely rugose and deeply punctured, the interstices subcostate at the disk, metallic green, this colour divided at the middle of each elytron by a broad transverse black band which does not quite reach the suture, this band is limited anteriorly and posteriorly by thick white pubescence, which is also prominent towards the apex in the shape of longitudinal striæ, principally near the sutural margin. Underside obscure metallic green, closely pubescent. Legs cupreous, femora without tooth. Claws appendiculate.

In my collection.

This handsome species bears a close resemblance to *Pseudocolaspis timialithus*, Thoms., in regard to shape and colour, and might be easily mistaken for that species if the generic characters were not totally different. The serrate sides of the thorax, filiform antennæ, and the appendiculate claw show it, however, to belong to Baly's genus *Cheiridia*, described in the Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. vol. xiv. p. 253.

#### HALTICIDÆ.

##### DIAMPHIDIA, Gerstäcker.

##### 9. DIAMPHIDIA ANGOLENSIS, sp. nov.

Broadly ovate, convex, testaceous or flavous. Antennæ simple, black; sides of the breast, knees, tibiæ and tarsi, three spots on the head, and five on the thorax black; elytra very closely punctured, black, sutural and lateral margins and a pear-shaped spot from the base to the middle flavous.

Length  $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 lines.

*Hab.* Angola (Africa).



Head with a few fine punctures, flavous, a rhomboidal spot at the middle and one on each side at the base black. Antennæ black, the second and third joints and the apex of the terminal one fulvous. Thorax nearly three times as broad as long, the sides very moderately rounded, anterior angles acute; surface finely and not very closely punctured on the disk, much more closely towards the sides; a broad subquadrate irregular-shaped black spot is situated at each side, and connected anteriorly with a small round spot, another oblong one being placed in the middle of the base. Scutellum black. Elytra extremely closely subrugulose punctate, black, the margins narrowly testaceous, but interrupted at the apex by an elongation of the black portion; an elongate pear-shaped testaceous spot extends from the middle of the base in an oblique direction to the middle of the elytra. Underside closely pubescent.

Four specimens of this well marked species are contained in my collection. The design of the elytra and thorax will distinguish this insect from any of its allies.

#### GALERUCIDÆ.

##### LUPERODES, Motsch.

###### 10. LUPERODES MARGINATUS, sp. nov.

Oblong, convex, light flavous below. Antennæ, their basal joints excepted, piceous. Above pale olive-green, extreme lateral margins of the elytra and their epipleuræ black.

Length 3 lines.

*Hab.* Africa, Lagos.

Head not longer than broad, with a well marked transverse groove between the eyes, finely punctate, the latter black, prominent. Antennæ two thirds the length of the body, obscure piceous, the two or three basal joints flavous, joints 2 and 3 very short, of nearly equal length, the rest filiform and slender. Thorax narrowly transverse, its sides straight and narrowed from base to apex, the angles obtuse and rather rounded; surface like the head, very minutely punctured. Scutellum triangular. Elytra convex, parallel, more distinctly punctured than the thorax, of a very pale greenish tint, with the lateral and apical margins black; this colour is narrowed gradually towards the base, where it is very narrow. Underside and legs flavous, finely pubescent; last abdominal segment in some specimens black.

Collection Jacoby.

The genus *Luperodes*, resembling in its general appearance the genus *Monolepta*, may be known by the very long first tarsal joint of the posterior legs, the tibiæ of which are armed with a long spine, in connexion with the open anterior coxal cavities.

###### 11. LUPERODES AUSTRALIS, sp. nov.

Oblong, convex, flavous; apical joints of the antennæ, and the breast, black; elytra minutely punctured, flavous, the base and a small spot below the middle rufous.



Length  $2-2\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

*Hab.* Australia.

Head impunctate, with a short transverse groove between the eyes, the latter very large, black. Antennæ rather closely approached, the four basal joints flavous, the rest piceous, joints 2 and 3 very short. Thorax transverse, the sides slightly rounded, anterior margin straight, posterior much rounded; surface impunctate, flavous. Elytra very closely and finely punctured, with a transverse rufous band at the base, the posterior margin of which is irregularly sinuate, and a small spot of the same colour situated behind the middle and close to the sutural margin. Underside and legs flavous. Breast shining black.

Two specimens are contained in my collection, received from the Mus. Godeffroy at Hamburg.

#### MALACOSOMA, Chev.

##### 12. MALACOSOMA POLITUM, sp. nov.

Oblong, convex, black. Thorax fulvous, impunctate; elytra testaceous, extremely minutely punctured; legs and antennæ black.

Length 3 lines.

*Hab.* South Africa.

Head black, pubescent, with a more or less distinct central longitudinal groove at the vertex. Antennæ short and robust; the second joint the shortest; the third and fourth joints of equal length; the rest subcylindrical, slightly thickened. Thorax transversely convex, its sides rounded, especially anteriorly, the anterior angles slightly tuberculate; surface convex, entirely impunctate, fulvous. Scutellum black. Elytra convex, impunctate like the thorax, or visibly punctured only when seen under a strong lens; testaceous, very shining. Underside and legs rather thickly covered with yellow pubescence.

The highly polished upper surface of the present species, which is totally impunctate, will distinguish it from *M. lusitanicum*, with which it agrees in coloration.

Collection Jacoby.

##### 13. MALACOSOMA QUADRIMACULATUM, sp. nov.

Oblong, testaceous; antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi black; elytra very finely punctured, testaceous, a small longitudinal spot at the base and a band from base to apex, greatly narrowed anteriorly, black.

Length 3 lines.

*Hab.* Natal.

Head convex, very minutely punctured, with a distinct transverse sinuate groove between the eyes. Antennæ half the length of the body; second joint short; third and fourth joints elongate, of equal length; the basal one fulvous, the rest black. Thorax narrowly transverse, nearly three times as broad as long; surface distinctly but irregularly punctured, fulvous. Scutellum nearly semicircular, flavous, smooth. Elytra rather more finely and closely punctured than the thorax, of the same colour as the latter; each elytron with an elongate



black spot near the scutellum and another broad band of the same colour, the anterior part of which is greatly narrowed and concave at its inner margin; this band does not extend quite to the lateral margin or the apex. Underside and femora testaceous; tibiæ and tarsi black.

My collection and that of the British Museum.

14. *MALACOSOMA FLAVOMARGINATUM*, sp. nov.

Elongate, testaceous. Head and thorax fulvous; elytra closely punctured, blackish blue, the lateral and sutural margins flavous.

Length 3 lines.

*Hab.* South Africa.

Head convex, closely punctured. Antennæ half the length of the body, black, first three joints flavous. Thorax of the same shape as in *M. quadrimaculatum*, its surface distinctly but less closely punctured. Scutellum flavous. Elytra very closely and rather strongly punctured, black with a bluish tint, the sutural and lateral margins, as well as the apex, narrowly flavous. Underside and legs of the same colour; tarsi piceous.

Collection Jacoby.

*GONIOPLEURA*, Westwood.

15. *GONIOPLEURA BASALIS*, sp. nov.

Elongate, convex, rufous. Thorax finely punctured, its sides tridentate; elytra finely pubescent, metallic green or blue, the base more or less broadly rufous.

Length 7 lines.

*Hab.* Sumatra.

Head finely and closely punctured. Clypeus slightly transversely depressed, its anterior margin deeply concave and bidentate. Apex of jaws black. Antennæ light fulvous, extending to one third the length of the body. Thorax subquadrate, punctured like the head; each lateral margin produced at the middle into a biangulate flat protuberance preceded by a small tooth, from which an oblique depression extends across the disk towards the base. Scutellum rufous. Elytra convex and parallel, closely and rather more strongly punctured than the thorax, and covered, especially towards the apex, with whitish pubescence; metallic green or blue, with a more or less broad rufous transverse band at the base. Underside and legs rufous.

Collection Jacoby and British Museum.

From *G. viridipennis*, Clark, to which the present species bears a great resemblance, it may be distinguished by the dentate and angulate lateral thoracic margin, which in Clark's species consists of a single tooth only, while here it is followed by an almost square-shaped broad angular protuberance. The rufous basal margin of the elytra varies in width, but is constant. This species forms the fourth of the genus *Goniopleura*.





Jacoby, Martin. 1882. "Descriptions of new genera and species of phytophagous Coleoptera." *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1882, 50–58.

**View This Item Online:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/91167>

**Permalink:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/67437>

**Holding Institution**

Natural History Museum Library, London

**Sponsored by**

Natural History Museum Library, London

**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>.