

LIV.—*On some new Insects from Western Africa.* By the Rev. F. W. HOPE; with remarks on the *Goliath Beetles*, by Mr. SAVAGE.

Sp. 1. *Lucanus Savagei*, ♂. Long. lin. 22; lat. lin. $5\frac{3}{4}$. Atro-castaneus, thorace elytrisq. ferrugineo-brunneis, mandibulis valdè exsertis multidentatis concoloribus, femoribus tibiisque piceis tarsisque nigris.

This insect is allied to *L. Downesii*, which was received from Fernando Po: it is named in honour of the Rev. Mr. Savage, an American Missionary in Africa, a zealous and able individual, who has contributed greatly to our stock of information respecting the entomology of Western Africa.

Sp. 2. *Lucanus picipennis*, Hope. Long. lin. 18; lat. lin. $5\frac{3}{4}$. Niger, capite thoraceq. punctulatis, mandibulis duobus semel sumptis haud æqualis, internè dentatis, apicibus acutis. Elytra atro-castanea, corpore infrà atro, pedibus antennisq. concoloribus, tribus ultimis articulis fusco-pilosis.

This species was captured at Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas; the female appears to be unknown.

Sp. 3. *Lucanus unguatus*, ♂, Hope. Long. lin. 15; lat. lin. $4\frac{3}{4}$. Atro-castaneus, thorace elytrisq. ferrugineo-brunneis, mandibulis exsertis, ferè ad basin et ad apicem unidentatis, longitudine thoracis cum capite æqualibus. Corpus infrà concolor femoribus lætè rubris, geniculis tarsisque nigris.

This insect is also from Cape Palmas.

Sp. 4. *Gymnopleurus hilaris*, Hope. Long. lin. 7; lat. lin. 5. Lætè viridis et auratus, clypeo thoraceq. subtilissimè punctulatis. Elytra ferè glabra, aliquot lineis impressis insignita. Corpus infrà concolor, tarsi exceptis, nigri.

I received this insect from Mr. Strachan of Sierra Leone.

Sp. 5. *Gymnopleurus lætus*, Hope. Long. lin. 8; lat. lin. 6. Corpus suprà cupreo-æneum, clypeo thoraceq. punctulatis, fossulâ utrinque fortiter impressâ. Elytra ferè glabra lineisque impressis insignita. Totum corpus infrà nigrum et nitidum.

This species is from the vicinity of Cape Palmas.

Sp. 6. *Heliocopris Dianæ*, Hope. Long. lin. $14\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. 8. Niger, clypeo integro, caput anticè rugis transversis insignitum, posticè lunato cornu armatum. Thorax anticè excavatus cornu robusto e medio antrorsum extenso, lateribus lineis obliquè elevatis utrinque insignitis. Elytra ferè glabra aliquot lineis impressis. Corpus infrà nigrum, antennis palpisq. piceis.

This unique species is from Cape Palmas.

Sp. 7. *Diplognatha admixta*. Long. lin. 9; lat. lin. 5. Affinis *Cetoniæ Hebrææ*, Oliv., at major. Olivaceo-viridis, thorace elytrisq. flavo variegatis. Clypeus ferè quadratus, medio subbidentatus. Thorax olivaceus maculisq. cretaceis aspersus. Elytra flavo-olivacea co-

loribus mixtis. Corpus infrà concolor segmentis abdominis utrinque maculis cretaceis aspersis, pedibus brunneo-piceis.

Hab. in Africâ Æquinoctiali.

Sp. 8. *Cetonia cincticollis*, Hope. Long. lin. $5\frac{1}{4}$; lat. lin. $2\frac{1}{4}$. Viridis, capite oblongo-quadrato, anticè emarginato virescenti. Thorax viridis margine omni flavo, binis luteis maculis in medio positis. Elytra viridia albis punctis sparsa, humeris scutelloque flavescens. Corpus infrà opalino-viride, femoribus tibiisque concoloribus tarsisque nigris.

Hab. In the vicinity of Cape Palmas.

Sp. 9. *Popillia sulcipennis*, Hope. Long. lin. $5\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. 3. Viridis, capite subemarginato et punctato. Thorax lateribus flavis disco creberrimè punctulato. Scutellum viridi-opalinum. Elytra viridi-ænea sulcata sulcis interpunctatis. Podex cupreo-æneus utrinque albo-maculatus. Corpus infrà viridi-æneum, sterno cupreo, posticis segmentis abdominis, pedibusque albidis capillis obsitum.

Sp. 10. *Popillia luteipennis*. Long. lin. $5\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. $2\frac{1}{2}$. Affinis *Popillia Oleæ*, Newman, at non metallica. Viridi-succinea, capite clypeo nigricanti. Thorax luteus lateribus parùm elevatis, maculis binis virescentibus ferè mediis, punctoque concolori minori insignitus. Scutellum viride glabrum. Elytra striato-punctata succinea, viridique colore aspersa, lateribus saturatoribus. Podex utrinque albo-maculatus. Corpus cupreo-æneum, lateribus abdominis utrinque et pectore flavis capillis obsitum. Femora flava, tibiis tarsisque cupreis.

Hab. In Africâ Æquinoctiali.

Sp. 11. *Popillia cyanopecta*. Long. lin. 6; lat. lin. 3. Viridis, caput cum thorace viride et punctatum. Scutellum pallidius. Elytra striato-punctata, cyanea. Podice puncto utrinque albo-maculato. Corpus infrà viridi-æneum nitidum lateribus abdominis utrinque albo-pilosis. Pedes bini anteriores picei, quatuor femoribus posticis viridibus, tibiis tarsisque cupreo-æneis.

Hab. In Africâ Æquinoctiali.

Sp. 12. *Lepidiota Savagei*, Hope. Long. lin. $12\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. 5. Affinis *Mel. Commersoni*, at multo minor. Brunnea, suprà cinerea, subtùs albo-squamosa. Clypeo reflexo parùm subemarginato. Thorax elytraque brunnea cinereoque squamosa. Scutellum concolor. Corpus pedesque fusca alboque squamosa.

This is the first instance I believe of *Lepidiota* being taken on the continent of Africa, although it has occurred at the island of Madagascar. *Mel. Sommeri* of the French cabinets belongs to another genus.

Sp. 13. *Euchlora circumcincta*. Long. lin. 9; lat. lin. 5. Viridis, clypeo integro. Thorace flavo-marginato fossulâ impressâ utrinque positâ. Scutellum posticè cupreum. Elytra marginibus externè flavis, podice flavescens. Corpus infrà flavo-piceum femoribus pallidioribus, tibiis tarsisque cupreo-æneis.

This is the first instance of the occurrence of *Euchlora* in Africa;

it accords well with some of the Asiatic species, and in form approaches *Euchlora aureola* of Hope.

In concluding the species of new Lamellicorns, I add an extract of a letter lately received from Mr. Savage of Cape Palmas, respecting the Goliath Beetles. "As to *Goliathus Cacicus* these regions abound with them, and after a year's watching I have obtained the flower and know botanically the tree from which they derive their food. It is a syngenesious plant belonging to Jussieu's *Compositæ*, *Corymbiferae*. As a genus it appears to be undescribed, though I have not as minutely examined it as I intend to do when I have more leisure. As soon as able I shall describe and send it through you to the Linnæan Society. The *Cacicus* inhabits no other tree, as it is said. The *Mecynorhina torquata* inhabits two kinds of tree, one a magnificent *Mimosa*, a Goliath of its kind; I have not yet obtained the blossom; it is now in seed, which I have. The *G. Drurii* is not found in the locality of Cape Palmas; it has been taken at Bussa, near Montserrado, and the specimen I now send is from Cape Coast. I lately saw Professor Klug's *regius*, which is no more nor less than the female of *Drurii*. Of this I am as certain as that the *princeps* of Hope is the female of *Cacicus*. The Gold Coast would seem to be the locality of *Drurii*, and the Grain Coast that of the *Cacicus* and *torquatus*."

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

A History of British Sponges and Lithophytes. By George Johnston, M.D. Lizars, Edinburgh; Highley, London: 1842.

THERE is no branch of natural history which has been so much neglected as that of the sponge tribe. Situate as it were in the debateable ground between the animal and the vegetable kingdoms, naturalists appear to have considered themselves justified in looking upon the sponges as scarcely worthy of notice, and it was not until Dr. Grant published, in the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, the account of his valuable investigations of the anatomy and physiology of some of the British species, that they were determined with any degree of certainty to be members of the animal kingdom. We were then, for the first time, made acquainted with the true purposes and modes of action of the incurrent and excurrent canals which permeate their substance in every direction, and of the manner in which some of the species are propagated by the ejection of ciliated gemmules or ova from their large oscula. Dr. Grant also described several new British species, and these, in addition to what had been previously described by Montagu and others, formed the groundwork for the arrangement and brief descriptions presented to us by Dr. Fleming in his 'History of British Animals.' The whole of our



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