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In form this species presents nothing unusual, but its large size and smooth elytra at once distinguish it from all the described species. The antennæ are very long, the apical joint is elongate-ovate, obliquely truncate at the apex; the tenth joint is a little longer than broad, much narrowed at the base; the ninth joint is about one third longer than broad, obliquely narrowed to the base. The head is finely punctured, but with large punctures intermixed. The thorax is about as broad as long, obliquely narrowed in front, shining, deeply impressed in the middle; extremely delicately and not very closely punctured; the sides strongly vermiculose; the rugosity extending considerably on to the disk. The elytra are extremely finely and closely punctured where there is the fine pubescence, but there are bare smooth spots at intervals; the lines of punctures are only distinct at the sides, and the punctures are small; each elytron has three not very conspicuous costæ, the first commencing behind the middle, the next a little longer, the third almost entire, commencing below the shoulder. The intermediate tibiæ are slightly curved. The abdomen is shining and finely punctured; the third segment has a very small inconspicuous pubescent patch in the middle.

XXXI.—*On the Characters of a new Genus and Six new Species of Longicorn Coleoptera from New Guinea.* By C. J. GAHAN, M.A.

Prionidæ.

Osphryon hirticollis, sp. n.

Nigro-fuscus; capite thoraceque supra subtusque sat dense fulvo-villosis; prothorace utrinque trispinoso; elytris dense punctulatis, sordide flavo-testaceis, sutura et margine exteriore angustissime piceis, apicibus utrisque bidentatis; antennis totis nigro-fuscis, (♂) corpore longitudine fere æqualibus, (♀) medium elytrorum paullo superantibus; segmento quinto abdominis (♂) fortiter, (♀) leviter emarginato.

Long., ♂ 37-40, ♀ 50 mm.

Hab. Doreh and Arfak.

Dark brown. Elytra yellowish testaceous, but in places exhibiting a darker tint; along the suture and the outer margin very narrowly piceous. Prothorax with three distinct spines on each side, of which the posterior is longest (on one

side of one male specimen there is an additional small spine, between the anterior and postmedian spine, in a position corresponding to that occupied by the second of the four spines in *Osp hryon adustus*, Pasc.). The head and thorax are clothed both above and below with a rather dense tawny brown pubescence, which is longer on the underside, especially on the hind breast. The scutellum is dark brown. The elytra are rather thickly punctulate, and in places, especially towards the base in the female, are rather strongly coriaceous or subrugose; at the apex each is rounded externally, but towards the suture is truncate, with a distinct tooth or small spine at each angle of the truncature. The fifth ventral segment of the male abdomen is rather strongly emarginate behind, and part of the sixth segment projects beyond it. In the female the fifth segment is also emarginate, but not so strongly as in the male.

This species differs from *O. adustus*, Pasc., in some minor structural characters, such as having only three spines on each side of the prothorax and in having two small spines at the apex of each elytron; but in general form and in the sculpture and relative proportions of the joints of the antennæ there is such close agreement as to justify me in considering the two species congeneric. The genus was placed by Pascoe amongst the Derobrachides, and, in my view, rightly so. Lansberge, in his list of Malayan Prionidæ, ranks it with the Closterides. The two groups have, however, closer affinities than Lacordaire's arrangement seems to suggest.

Osp hryon Forbesi, sp. n.

♂. Fuscus, supra opacus; prothorace antice posticeque pilis fulvis fimbriato, lateraliter utrinque quadrispinoso, supra minute sparseque granulato et bituberculato, tuberculis haud fortiter elevatis, obtusis, crebre subreticulatim punctatis; elytris opacis, minutissime sat sparseque granulatis, utrisque ad apicem bidentatis; antennis quam corpore paullo longioribus, articulis 1°, 2°, et tertii basi fortiter denseque punctatis, ceteris minutissime porosis et opacis, articulis a tertio ad decimum apice extus dentatis et intus subspinoso-productis.

Long. 43 mm.

Hab. New Guinea (*H. O. Forbes*).

Dark brown, almost entirely dull and opaque above. The head with a sparse fulvous pubescence. The prothorax is fringed anteriorly and at the base with fulvous hairs; the two anterior spines at each side are connate at their base, and

so likewise are the two posterior spines; the disk bears two feebly raised humps which are strongly and closely punctured. The elytra are devoid of pubescence, but under the lens are seen to bear numerous minute granules which seem to correspond to the setigerous punctures of *O. adustus*, Pasc. The underside of the thorax has a fulvous pubescence. The abdomen is glossy, sparsely punctured and almost impubescent; the fifth ventral segment of the male is feebly emarginate (almost truncate) behind. The antennæ are slightly longer than the body; the first two joints and the base of the third are thickly and strongly punctured; the third (except at the base) and the remaining joints are very minutely and closely punctulate and opaque; some feeble or obsoletely raised lines are to be seen on nearly all these joints; each joint from the third to the tenth is acutely angular or toothed on the outer side at the apex, and is produced into a distinct dentate or spinous process on the inner side. These characters of the antennæ would almost justify the separation of this species into a distinct genus; but in other respects it agrees very well with the remaining two species of *Osphryon*.

GNATHONYX, gen. nov.

♂. Capite lato, magno; oculis supra distantibus; mandibulis sat magnis, valde curvatis, spatium transverse ellipticum circumscribentibus, a basi ad apicem gradatim acuminatis. Antennis medium elytrorum attingentibus, articulo primo brevi, crasso, tertio primo longitudine æquali, quarto quam tertio paullo brevior, quinto ad undecimum longitudine gradatim crescentibus. Prothorace transverso, quam capite vix latiore, margine laterali medio vix conspicua, antice posticeque sat distincta et dentata. Elytris parallelis, apicibus rotundatis. Prosterno dense punctato, processu intercoxali plano. Episternis metathoracis postice late truncatis. Tibiis anticis mediisque spinosis, femoribus omnibus subtus denticulatis. Segmentis 1^o ad 4^{um} abdominis utrinque profunde foveatis; segmento 5^o apice subrotundatis.

This genus is especially characterized by the strongly curved mandibles, destitute of teeth, simple at tip, and enclosing a transversely elliptical space, and by the large deep fovea on each side of each of the first four abdominal segments in the male. The presence of spines on the tibiæ and of similar but much smaller spines on the underside of the distal halves of the femora leads me to provisionally place it in the group of the Remphanides, though I believe that less

importance should be attached to this character than is given to it in Lacordaire's system.

Gnathonyx piceipennis, sp. n.

Niger; elytris piceo-fuscis, capite grosse confertimque punctato, occipite minute granulato; pronoto rude subreticulatim punctato, area mediana subcordata sparsim punctata, nitida; scutello nitido, impunctato, postice rotundato; elytris coriaceis; prosterno dense punctato; pedibus nigro-fuscis, sparsim punctatis; articulo primo antennarum dense punctato, tertio ad decimum sparse punctatis et subtus strigoso-opacis, undecimo omnino strigoso-opaco.

Long. 58, lat. 19 mm.

Hab. Doreh.

Analophus niger, sp. n.

♂. Niger; capitis fronte fortiter minus dense punctata, medio longitudinaliter sulcata, occipite dense confluentem punctato, interstitiis granuliformis; disco pronoti nigro-polito, sparse punctato, medio breviter sulcato et versus basin utrinque foveolato, lateribus subinæqualibus, fortiter densiusque punctatis, et ad angulos anticos confertissime sed minus fortiter punctatis; prosterno opaco, confertissime punctato; elytris nigris nitidis, sat dense punctatis et subcoriaceis, versus basin levioribus sparsiusque punctatis, apicibus rotundatis; pectore dense fulvo-villoso; abdomine pedibusque fusco-castaneis, nitidis, sparse punctatis.

Long. 28-30 mm.

Hab. Mount Arfak.

Head broad, with the eyes widely separated above; from the narrow transverse excavation at the base a very distinct median groove passes upwards for a short distance on the front, and is thence continued backwards as a narrower and less distinct impression. The punctures are less thickly placed on the front of the head, but are closely crowded and confluent on the sides and hinder part, so that the interspaces appear as small shining granules. The pronotum is slightly emarginate in front; its lateral edges are but slightly prominent as feeble carinæ, which are strongly deflexed towards the middle of their length; the central area of the disk is very glossy and but sparsely punctured, and bears a short median groove and two foveæ placed posteriorly one on each side; towards the sides the pronotum is somewhat uneven and is strongly and rather thickly punctured, while close to the anterior angles it is very closely but less strongly punctured, as is the whole surface of the prosternum. The elytra are rather thickly punctured and slightly coriaceous, except

towards the base, where they are smoother and more sparsely punctured; each bears three very feebly raised and indistinct lines.

This species is smaller and narrower than *A. parallelus*, Waterh., from which it may be easily distinguished by its colour, by the difference in the punctuation of the lateral parts of the pronotum, and the greater deflexion of the lateral ridge towards the outer angle of the anterior acetabulum.

Lamiidæ.

Haplohammus longipennis, sp. n.

Nigro-fuscus, pube grisea sat dense obtectus, capitis fronte verticeque sparse punctatis; prothoracis dorso subinæquali, medio sat dense punctato; elytris elongatis, dense punctatis, postice angustatis, apicibus late truncatis, extus valde spinosis.

Long. 27–36 mm.

Hab. Mount Arfak.

Dark brown, with a short close greyish pubescence. Head distinctly but rather sparsely punctured in front, and with a few sparsely scattered punctures on the upperside. Prothorax slightly uneven above, rather thickly punctured in the middle. Scutellum with a fulvous pubescence. Elytra elongated, thickly punctured, narrowing gradually behind, and each at the apex broadly truncate, with a strong spine at the outer angle. Antennæ in the male more than twice the length of the body, the scape rather strongly thickened towards the apex, where the cicatrice has a prominent rim on the anterior side, but no limiting edge on the posterior side; the third joint is twice as long as the first, the fourth shorter than the third.

Potemnemus tuberifer, sp. n.

Nigro-fuscus, pube brevi fulvo-brunnea obtectus; antennis basi pedibusque punctis nigris glabris dense maculatis; prothoracis dorso haud tuberculato, linea medio-longitudinali fulva, et ad medium maculam glabram circumscribente; elytris dorso planis, postice sat valde declivis, utrisque ad basin tubere magno rotundo dense nigro-granulato, instructis; lateribus verticalibus utrisque supra carinatis et spinoso-granulatis, apicibus oblique truncatis, extus spinosis, intus dentatis.

Long. 35 mm.

Hab. Mount Arfak.

This species may be easily distinguished from those of this genus hitherto described by the presence of a large rounded hump, thickly studded with black shining granules, at the

base of each elytron. It also departs somewhat from the characters of the more typical members of the genus in having the disk of the prothorax smooth; but in almost all its remaining characters, especially in the form of the elytra and the distribution of the spinous tubercles on the sides and disk of the elytra (the basal hump excepted), it has the closest relation with *P. scabrosus*, Oliv.

XXXII.—*Diagnosis of a new Pteropus from the Admiralty Islands.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

Pteropus admiralitatum, sp. n.

Most closely allied to *Pt. hypomelanus*, Temm., but distinguished by its smaller size, much smaller ears, uniformly coloured chest and abdomen, and woollier fur; crown pale grey ("olive grey" of Ridgway*); nape fulvous ("cinnamon"); back brown ("Prout's brown"), mixed with whitish. Below, the neck shows an indistinct fulvous collar; but all the rest of the under surface, the chin, throat, abdomen, and the sides of body are a uniform brown (between "sepia" and "clove-brown"), thickly mixed with silvery white or yellowish hairs. In *Pt. hypomelanus* the centre of the abdomen is always lighter than the sides of the body.

Skull and teeth as in *Pt. hypomelanus*, except for their smaller size.

Dimensions of the type (skin B.M. 80. 11. 24. 4):—

Head and body (c.) 180 millim.; forearm 121 (=4.75 in.); ear 17.5.

The ear of a spirit-specimen measures 19 millim. (from notch); and the forearms of the three other specimens in the collection are 126, 120, and 118 respectively in length.

Hab. Admiralty Islands. Coll. H.M.S. 'Challenger.'

Four specimens of this species were obtained in March 1875.

* 'Nomenclature of Colours,' 1886. The extreme difficulty of matching the uniform colours of a colour-plate and the grizzled and broken colours of an animal are so great that these determinations must be looked upon as merely approximate; but it would nevertheless be of great help to other workers if all describers would use some such standard of colours as is provided by Ridgway's valuable work.