

FAUNA BURUANA.

COLEOPTERA, Fam. Anthribidae.

By Dr. KARL JORDAN (Tring).

(With one plate).

The number of *Anthribidae* hitherto recorded from Buru is very small. We have in the collection at Tring specimens collected on Buru by W. DOHERTY in December 1891 and January 1892, by H. KÜHN in March 1902, and from the VAN DE POLL collection several species obtained by the MARTIN expedition in 1892. Some of the new forms contained in this material have been described by me at various times and a few others I have incidentally recorded in papers dealing with oriental *Anthribidae*.

The present collection contains 26 species, of which no fewer than 10 are new. The most interesting of these new forms is a species of *Apolecta* which has the appearance of a *Xenocerus* and is closely allied to an *Apolecta* which I know only from Ceram (*A. fucata* PASC. 1860) and which resembles a species of *Mecotropis*, not a *Xenocerus*. The two *Apolecta* are probably geographical colour varieties of one species, whereas the two *Anthribids* which they resemble are morphologically widely separate from each other as well as from *Apolecta*. We have here an illustration of a phenomenon quite common among species which are similar in outward appearance. This striking and highly instructive fact was first observed among *Lepidoptera*, and I drew attention to it in a paper read at the First Internat. Congress of Entomology at Brussels in 1910; cf. *Mémoires 1^{er} Congr. Entom.* p. 385 ff. (1911). We have to add, however, that in the case of *Apolecta fucata* from Ceram the resemblance is greater to *Mecotropis variegatus* from Amboina and Buru than to *Mecotropis insignis* from Ceram. No *Apolecta* is as yet known to me from Amboina.

The types of the new species are in the Zoological Museum at Tring; paratypes, where existing, in the Zoological Museum at Amsterdam.

Besides the species obtained by Mr. TOXOPEUS only one is known from Buru: *Habriseus filicornis* PASC. 1859. — Buru, Ceram, Batjan, Aru and New Guinea.

1. *Meganthribus pupa* JORD. (1895).

Station 7, VIII. 1921, one ♀; Wai Eno to Wai Temoen, 700—1000 m., II. 1922, one ♀.

Originally described from Buru. The two ♀♀ agree very well with the type-specimen. KÜHN found the species at Kapala Madang, Buru.

2. *Mecotropis variegatus* OLIV. (1795).

Station 1, 250 m., III. and XII. 1921, one ♂ and two ♀♀.
The species is also known from Amboina.

3. *Mecotropis maculosus brevirostris* JORD. (1894).

Station 7, IX. 1921, two ♂♂.

We have specimens from Ilat (DOHERTY) and Kapala Madang (KÜHN). Occurs also on Amboina. In colour and pattern similar to *M. variegatus*, but the proboscis much shorter, and the eye sinuate; in ♂ the second segment of the antenna shorter.

4. *Litocerus variegatus* JORD. (1894).

Station 5, IV. 1921, one ♂.

We have a ♂ from Ilat and a ♀ from Kajeli, as well as specimens from Amboina, Ceram, Batjan and Ternate. The species represents *L. macrophtalmus* MONTR. (1857) on the Moluccas.

5. *Hucus placivus* sp. nov.

♀. *H. persimili* JORD. (1903) valde affinis, oculis magis approximatis fasciaque elytri magis obliqua.

Long. (cap. excl.) 5 mm.

Station 9, 26. IV. — 1. VI. 1921, one ♀.

Probably a subspecies of *H. persimilis*, which I know only from Queensland. The frons is not quite so broad as the second segment of the antenna is long; eye encircled with ochreous pubescence, except below, where the pubescence is white with a slight yellow tint. On pronotum three parallel creamy white stripes, the dorsolateral ones thinner than the median stripe, not widened anteriorly; angle of carina as in *H. persimilis* a little smaller than 90°, with the tip rounded off. Scutellum, basal margin of elytra, suture, a conspicuous line in third interspace and anteriorly and posteriorly less prominent lines in the alternate interspaces creamy white; from behind middle of third interspace obliquely backward to outer margin a greyish white band slightly wider than the stripe of the third interspace; sides from this band to shoulder angle and dorsally to third interspace dark brown without markings, whereas the pubescence of the rest of the elytra has a somewhat ochraceous tint; soon behind scutellum a brown sutural spot. Underside pubescent white, creamy at sides.

6. *Mecocerina amabilis* PASC. (1859).

Station 7, IX. 1921, one ♂. In Mus. Tring from Ilat.
Distributed from the Moluccas to the Bismarck Archipelago.

7. *Mycteis brachinus* sp. nov.

♂ ♀. *M. marginicollis* PASC. (1860) simillimus, pronoti fasciis obliquis valde abbreviatis carinaque laterali arcuata distinguendus.

Station 9, 10. V. — 1. VI. 1921, one ♀. — In Mus. Tring both sexes from Ilat (type ♂).

The anterior half or three-fifths of the oblique dorsolateral stripes of the pronotum obsolete; in front of the carina and behind it a conspicuous whitish median spot; the lateral carina, which is almost straight in *M. marginicollis* and *M. frenatus* PASC. (1860), distinctly curved dorsad at the end. Elytra with a few grey spots which contrast with the dark ground, a small dot in middle of eighth interspace particularly conspicuous.

8. *Nessiara macassarensis* JORD. (1898).

Station 6, 29. III. — 10. IV. 1921, one ♀; Station 9, 10. V. — 1. VI. 1921, one ♀.

Probably a geographical form of *N. riehli* LAC. (1866). The two Buru ♀ ♀, of which one is 2 mm. longer than the other, differ from our Celebes specimens in the smaller size of the blackish markings of the pronotum. In our ♂ from Amboina, however, as well as in our ♀ from Ceram, both unique, these markings are not smaller than in true *macassarensis*.

9. *Apatenia batjanensis* JORD. (1894).

Station 18, 2.—3. XI. 1921, one ♂; Station 9, 10. VII. 1921, one ♀.
The ♀ is partially embedded in a lump of resin.
Known from Batjan and Buru.

10. *Apatenia sagax* sp. nov. (text-fig. 1).

♀. Parva, tomento grisescenti-lutea oblecta, brunneo-nigro maculata et tessellata, elytris verrucosis macula nigra limbali antemediana notatis, pygidio toto luteo, tibiis late brunneo-nigris basi apiceque pallide rufis. Rostrum longitudine duplo latius. Frons angusta. Pronotum ante angulum rectum subacutum carinae constrictum.

Long. (cap. excl.) 4 mm.

Station 9, 26. IV. — 1. VI. 1921, one ♀.

The greyish clay upperside somewhat silky, much variegated with brownish black as follows: on occiput a large triangular patch anteriorly incised in middle and an elongate spot at eye; on pronotum a transverse halfmoon touching apical margin in centre, convex in front, divided by a luteous median line, the horns of the halfmoon almost reaching a transverse oblong blackish area which extends from the median depression of the pronotum to the base and encloses a luteous spot before the scutellum, as well as a greyish median linear spot before carina and at each side of this spot a larger luteous one; sides of pronotum with a diffuse dark patch before angle of carina, another at apex and some smaller diffuse spots; the greyish pubescence between the dorsal and lateral dark patches forms an irregular oblique band which joins the greyish pubescence of the underside and is fairly conspicuous in dorsal aspect; on elytra the interspaces 3, 5, 7 and 9 dotted with black, the others more minutely variegated, an antemedian limb black patch longer than broad and extending on to the metasternum and abdomen.

Underside blackish, with greyish pubescence, which is not dense; at lateral angles of the abdominal segments a luteous spot.

Segments 1 and 2 of antenna, apex of femora, base and apex of tibiae (extreme base brownish, however) and of tarsal segment 1, and nearly the whole segments 3 and 4 pale rufous.



Fig. 1. *Apatenja sagax*.

Rostrum twice as broad as long, with an ill-defined, shortened, median carina. Frons strongly narrowing, a little less than one-third as wide as the rostrum. Segments 9 and 10 of antenna longer than broad, pyriform, truncate, 11 elongate-ovate. Prothorax half as broad again as long, with a well-marked median depression, dorsal carina straight, very faintly convex, with just a trace of a median angle, lateral angle of carina sharp, a little smaller than 90° , the basal lateral carinula forming an angle of 90° with the transverse dorsal carina; sides of pronotum strongly incurved in front of the angle of the carina. Subbasal tubercle of elytrum large, another tubercle, smaller, behind middle in third interspace, a still smaller one in fifth interspace at the beginning of the apical declivity, close to it in third space a small tubercle and obliquely forward in fifth space and obliquely backward in third space another small tubercle each.

11. *Hypseus bufinus* sp. nov. (text-fig. 2).

♀. Niger, tomento grisescenti-brunneo tectus, nigro maculatus et tessellatus, pronoto macula rotundata antescutellari grisea conspicua, elytris verrucosis macula limbali antemediana nigra notatis, tibiis pone basin atque ante apicem rufo annulatis. Frons capitis dimidio rostri fere

aequilata. Pronotum sat fortiter punctatum, carina dorsali convexa angulo laterali acuto, carinula laterali basali valde obliqua.

Long. (cap. excl.) 6 mm.

Station 9, 26. IV. — 1. VI. 1921, one ♀.

In colouring similar to *Apatenia sagax* sp. nov., but at once distinguished by the acute lateral angle of the pronotal carina and the oblique position of the basal lateral carinula.

Pubescence sepia grey with a cinnamon tint. Occiput posteriorly black, this area invaded by a grey median line. On pronotum near apex a transverse black halfmoon, convex in front and bearing on each side a short forward projection, the horns of the halfmoon joining a blackish spot, which is indistinctly continued across the carina and merges into a large black basal spot, sides of pronotum with a largish patch in angle of carina and a small one at apical margin brownish black, not sharply defined. Basal margin of elytrum strongly curved forward, subbasal tubercle large, accompanied in fifth interspace by a small one, another tubercle, fairly large, in middle of third interspace, a group of three or four small ones before apical declivity, of which the one in fifth interspace is the largest, the black spots in the alternate interspaces more or less tuberculiform; before middle of lateral margin a black patch, which is continued on to the underside. Extreme base of tibiae brown, middle and apex black brown. Abdomen with inconspicuous grey lateral spots.

Antenna as in *Apatenia sagax*. The basal lateral carinula of the pronotum forms a very obtuse angle with the dorsal transverse carina and a similar angle with the lateral, longitudinal carina.

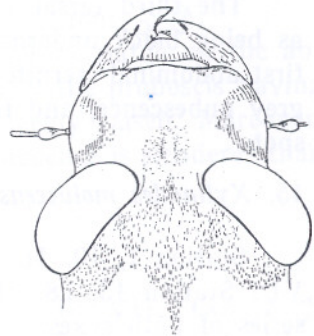


Fig. 2. *Hypseus bujinus*.

12. *Plintheria luctuosa* PASC. (1859).

Station 1, 10. II. — 16. III. 1921, and Station 6, 21. — 24. IV. 1921, four ♂♂, eleven ♀♀, on dead upright tree-trunks.

In this species, which occurs from the Moluccas to the Bismarck Archipelago, the proboscis has no carinae above and no lateral smooth longitudinal channel below. The ninth segment of the antenna is almost twice as long as broad in the ♂ and a little longer than broad in the ♀. The eyes are almost circular; the frons is decidedly narrower than the rostrum (at its narrowest point), and the carina of the prothorax almost extends to the middle of the sides.

13. *Phaeochrotes porcellus* PASC. (1860).

Station 1, 10. II. — 16. III and 1. III, three pairs, on dead upright tree-trunks.

This is the first record of a species of *Phaeochrotes* from the Moluccas. The genus occurs from Ceylon to Java and Djampea and on Buru.

14. *Ancylotropis scabratus* MOTSCH. (1874).

Station 9, 30. VI. 1921, one ♂: — In Mus. Tring two ♀ ♀ from Kapala Madang, Buru (KÜHN), and other specimens of both sexes from New Guinea.

The third tarsal segment, which MOTSCHOUJSKY erroneously described as being black underneath, is very broad, as in *Rawasia*. In the ♂ the first abdominal sternite has a small elliptical median depression filled with grey pubescence, and the second sternite a larger impressed grey median spot.

15. *Xylinades moluccensis* JORD. (1895).

Station 1, 10. II. — 16. III; Station 8, II. 1922; Station 9, 1 — 28 VI.; Station 13, 28. II. — 3. III. 1922; Station 22, 20—23. I. 1922; a series of both sexes.

Found on Buru, Amboina and Ceram.

16. *Xenocerus arciferus* BLANCH. (1853), (Pl. VI, Fig. 4, ♂).

Station 5, IV. 1921, one ♂; Station 9, II. 1922, one ♂.

The first specimen has a white line close to apex and nearly parallel with margin, the line joining the transverse postmedian band; in the second specimen the line is vestigial. We have a ♂ from Ilat, east coast of Buru (DOHERTY) in which this line is completely absent, whereas in a ♀ from Mt. Mada (DUMAS) the line is well developed.

Found on Buru and Ceram.

17. *Xenocerus buruanus* JORD. (1898), (Pl. VI, Fig. 1, 2: ♂ ♂; Fig. 3: ♀).

Station 1, III, IX, VIII—X.; Station 4, 15. IV.; Station 5, IV.; Station 6, 29. III. — 10. IV.; Station 7, 1300 m., V., VI., IX.; Station 9, II, 20. VI. — 10. VII.; Station 12, 4 — 7. II. 1922; Station 13, VI. 1921, 28. II. — 3. III. 1922; Station 22, 20—23. I. 1922; a long series of both sexes, variable in size and in the white markings of the elytra.

There is a ♂ in the series which has the sutural streak from the scutellum to the transverse band complete.

Found on Buru only.

18. *Eucorynus crassicornis* FABR. (1801).

Station 1, IV. — IX., and Station 9, 1 — 28. VI., six ♂♂, five ♀♀.

The grey pubescence of these specimens is on the whole more restricted than in most examples from the Malayan countries, India and the Philippines, but there is nothing definite by which to distinguish the Buru specimens. In *E. stevensi* PASC. (1859), from New Guinea, the dorsal carina of the pronotum is obsolescent close to the lateral angle.

19. *Dendrotrogus hypocrita levis* subsp. nov.

♂. Rostro linea media glabra cariniformi instructo diversus.

Station 9, 26. IV. — 1. VI., and 10. V. — 1. VI., four ♂♂.

In *D. hypocrita* JEKEL (1855) the ♂ has no pilose patch on the abdomen. The Buru ♂♂ differ from Malayan ones in the proboscis having a sort of smooth median carina, which is very feebly raised. Moreover, the thicker kind of truncate hair-scales in the pubescence is slenderer than in Malayan *hypocrita*.

20. *Phloeobius lutosus* JORD. (1913).

Station 9, 10. IV., 10. V. — 1. VI., 20. VI. — 10. VII.; two ♂♂, one ♀. Occurs from North India to Ceram.

21. *Ozotomerus rugicollis* JORD. (1895).

Station 1, 10. II. — 16. III.; and Station 5, IV.; two ♀♀.

A Malayan species which is not known from farther east than Buru.

22. *Apolecta toxopei* sp. nov. (Pl. VI, Fig. 5).

♂ ♀. Structura *A. fucatae* PASC. (1860), elytris minus fortiter striatopunctatis, atris, vitta suturali griseo-alba ad medium vel post medium extensa ubi trans elytra ad marginem lateralem continuata.

Long. (cap. excl.) 11—14 mm.

Station 6; Station 7, IX.; Station 13, 28. II. — 3. III. 1922; one ♂, three ♀♀.

Black, markings greyish white: on head and pronotum two straight longitudinal stripes, on elytra a sutural stripe from base to or beyond middle, where it divides into two transverse branches, one across each elytrum as in many *Xenoceri*, the sutural vitta strongly dilated halfway to band in one specimen, much less so in two others, and not at all in the fourth, in which the vitta is interrupted; below shoulder an oblique subbasal spot and in the ♂ and one ♀ another spot above shoulder at base, an elongate subapical spot before apex on each elytrum in all specimens; on pygidium an abbreviated stripe each side; on underside an elongate spot

below prothoracic longitudinal carina, the mesepimerum, and small variable spots on the sides of metasternum and abdomen; legs entirely black in ♂, base of tarsal segment 1 white in the ♀♀.

23. *Araecerus gibbicollis* sp. nov.

♂ ♀. Brunneo-niger, pube grisea et ochracea variegatus; antennarum segmentis 9°—11° lateribus fere aequalibus; pronoto medio depresso utrinque valde gibboso, carinae angulo laterali recto; tibiis griseo triannulatis, antica maris infra dentata, apice dente sat longa armata; tarsi anterioris articulo 2° in utroque sexu longitudine fere aequalato.

Long. (cap. excl.) 3—3.5 mm.

Station 9, 26. IV. — 1. VI.; one pair.

Similar in appearance to the darkest specimens of *A. fasciculatus*, almost black, broader, more convex, the surface structure of the derm of the upperside much coarser. The pronotum raised each side into a large round hump which gradually fades away in all directions, the centre of the pronotum depressed with the pubescence parted in middle; angle of carina 90°, only its extreme tip rounded off. Alternate interspaces of elytrum dotted with ochraceous, some of the dots grey, scutellum and a shoulder spot also grey. Pygidium of ♂ longer than in *A. fasciculatus* ♂, and in ♀ less acuminate than in that species. Foretarsus broader and shorter, and underside of foretibia of ♂ strongly dentate, the apical tooth the longest. Segments 9 and 10 of antenna triangular, truncate, the sides almost exactly the same length.

In ♂ the proboscis, head and apex of pronotum almost uniformly ochraceous, in ♀ variegated.

24. *Araecerus acutus* sp. nov.

♂. Angulo carinae prothoracicalis acuto abdomineque fere impunctato distinguendus.

Long. (cap. excl.) 2.8 mm.

Station 18, 2—3. XI. 1921., one ♂.

Dark rufescent brown, covered with a luteous grey pubescence which is sparsely variegated with dark brown on the upperside; elytra dotted with grey in the alternate interspaces; tibiae spotted with brown; base of antenna pale, rufous, segments 9 and 10 nearly symmetrical, 10 a little shorter than 9 and 11.

Pronotum coarsely reticulate, slightly flattened in middle, the sides of the disc convex, very slightly swollen, extreme basal angle pointed, angle of carina acute, sides of prothorax incurved in front of this angle. Elytra hardly perceptibly depressed behind the subbasal swellings, sutural area somewhat flattened from behind middle to apex. Pygidium as long

as broad, less strongly narrowing apicad than usually, apex truncate-rotundate. Foretibia with small teeth on underside and moderately long hairs; foretarsal segment 2 longer than apically broad, but shorter than in *A. fasciculatus*-♂. Sterna coarsely punctate; abdomen with a row of punctures at the base of first segment, but elsewhere without distinctly impressed punctures.

25. *Misthosima callima* sp. nov.

♀. Pronoto reticulato haud punctato pro maxima parte brunneo, capite longitudinaliter plicato, elytris macula magna communi antemediana ac fascia lata postmediana brunneis diversa.

Long. (cap. excl.) 2.5 mm.

Station 9, V. 1921, one ♀.

Rufous brown, legs and base of antenna very pale rufescent buff. Head with longitudinal ridges which are here and there connected with one another, forming a denser network on the proboscis, grey pubescence evenly distributed on head but not dense, in centre a brown longish spot. Pronotum much broader than long, strongly reticulated, the meshes not sunk in as punctures, apex nearly smooth and densely pubescent grey, this transverse collar four times excurved on the discal side, base of pronotum and sides likewise grey, but here the hair-scales more scattered, all the rest of pronotum brown, this area invaded from behind in middle as well as from the sides by scattered grey pubescence. Elytra convex with the base depressed, without distinct subbasal callosities, deeply punctate-striate, a round subbasal patch brown, from scutellum around this patch, to shoulder a grey arc, upon which follows a large transverse, nearly elliptical, brown patch across suture to stripe 5, behind this patch a transverse grey band, postmedian on suture, concave in front and convex behind, narrowing laterally, where it fades away in the dispersed grey pubescence of the sides; then follows a brown band and at apex a grey area, which is widest at suture.

26. *Melanopsacus monias* sp. nov. (text-fig. 3).

♂. Oculis postice late separatis anguloque carinae prothoracicalis acutissimo.

Long. (cap. excl.) 2.6 mm.

Station 1, I. 1922, one ♂.

Black like the majority of the species of this genus, and with the same structure of the derm; base of antenna (rest missing) pale rufous, legs rufescent, tarsal segments 3 and 4 paler; the sparse light pubescence of the body grey, not golden, on elytra a grey spot near suture at basal fourth

and indications of grey spots in middle and before apical declivity, in certain lights also on pronotum. Interspace between the eyes at narrowest point nearly as wide as the interspace between the antennal grooves. Angle

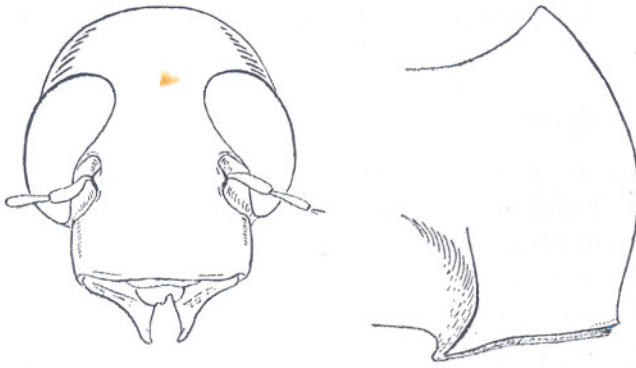
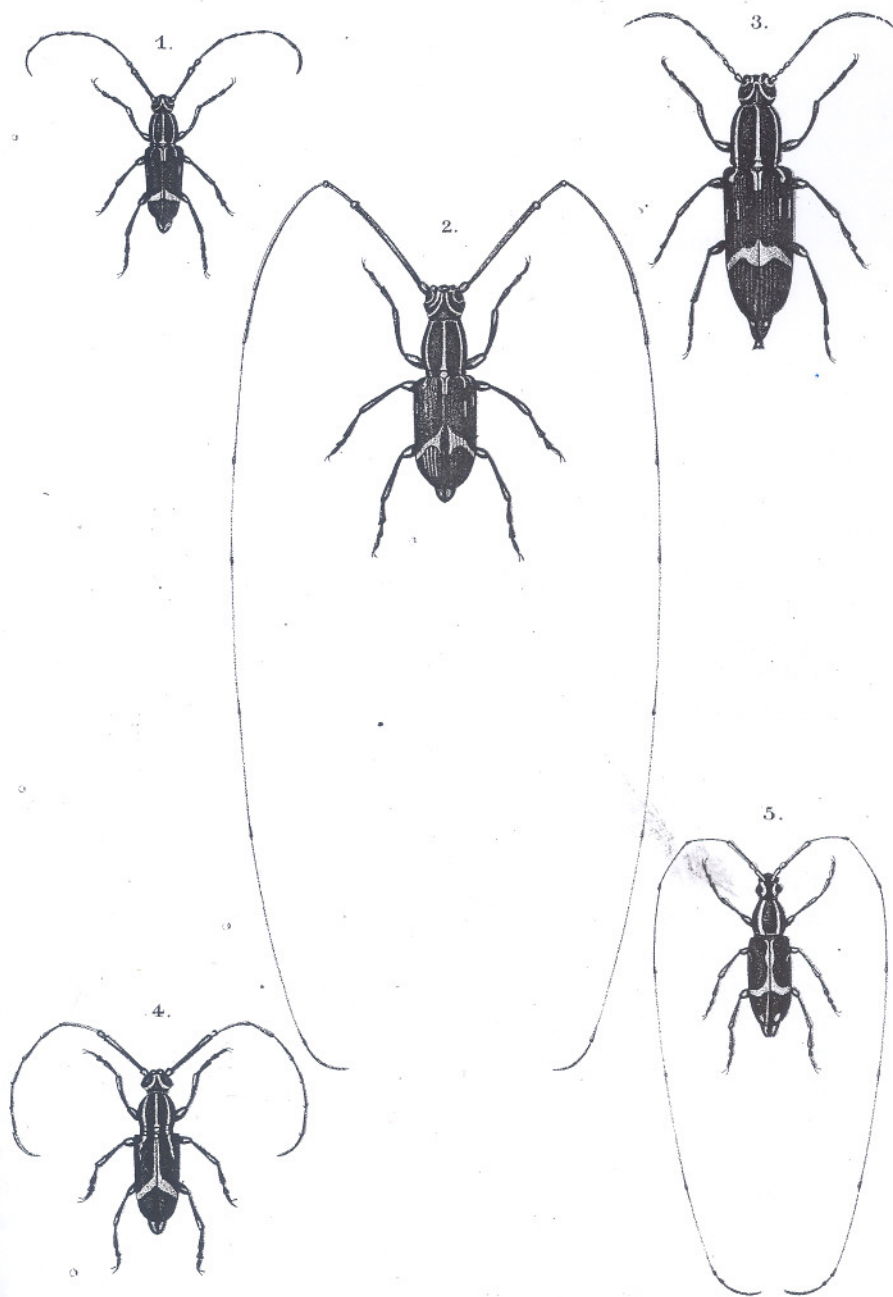


Fig. 3. *Melanopsacus montias*. — Head and thorax from the side.

of pronotal carina very acute, extending downwards to near tip of the basal angle of the pronotum. Pygidium much broader than long, the basal transverse ridge which separates it from the propygidium very moderately curved capitad, the apices of the elytra being less

strongly rounded than is usual in this genus.

The mouthparts of the specimen are abnormal: the apices of the mandibles, instead of being curved towards each other, are parallel, being directed straight forward, the upperlip is small, sinuate, asymmetrical, and the palpi and labium are atrophied.



F. Biesemans del.

1. *Xenocerus buruanus* Jord. small ♂. 2. *Xenocerus buruanus* Jord. large ♂. 3. *Xenocerus buruanus* Jord. ♀. 4. *Xenocerus arciferus* Blanch ♂. 5. *Apolecta Toxopei* Jord. ♀.