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Fam. Cleridae.

Four new *Pelonia* from Brazil

by

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1. *Pelonium Schenklingi* n. sp.

Elongatum, postice modice ampliatum, ferrugineum, nitidum, breviter cinereo-pilosum; capite prothoraceque, antennis (articulo basali excepto) geniculisque nigris; elytrorum fere dimidio apicali nigro-coeruleo, capite prothoraceque crebre ac distincte, elytrorum dimidio basali seriatim obsoletius, apicali subtilissime creberrime punctatis. — Long. 10—14 mill.

Hab. Brazil (Jatahy, Goyaz).

The body, legs (with the exception of the knees very narrowly black) the elytra for about three fifths of their length from the base, the basal joint of the antennae and the palpi are rich ferruginous yellow. The head and thorax are black, very closely punctured, a little les closely on the disk. The lateral tubercules are rather more strongly developed than in *P. posticum* Kl. The yellow colour of the elytra is prolonged down the suture and the margin, making the internal edge of the blue-black portion oval, but it does not entirely margin it as in *P. posticum.* The three apical joints of the antennae are together longer than the funiculus and have their produced inner angles of the ninth and tenth joints overlapping (*Tarandocerus* Ch.). The whole insect is clothed with a fine and short yellowish pile and the whole of the elytra is finely punctured, in addition to the rather obsolete basal series.

The insect is also allied to *P. tarsale* Schklg. from which the blue colour of the apical patch, the yellow tarsi, and other characters of size and punctuation amply distinguish it.

Seven specimens were sent me by Messrs. Deyrolle and others have, I believe, been received by Herr Schenkling.

2. *Pelonium divisum* n. sp.

Pallide ferrugineum; antennis fuscis articulis basali et apicali pallidescentibus, elytrorum plusquam dimidio apicali nigro, capite prothoraceque fere laevibus ad latera punctatis, elytris dimidio basali flavo punctis magnis seriatim dispositis, apicali nigro, laevibus. — Long. 6 mill.

Hab. Brazil (Goyaz).

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The head, thorax, body, legs, and base of the elytra for nearly half their length, are yellow; the abdomen is black, but infuscate at its base.

There were two examples of this insect among a number of Cleridae received by the from Messrs. Deyrolle. It is very distinct from any other known to me, the black portion of the elytra is a little wider at the suture than at the margins, and the serial punctures are to be traced on this part, though very faintly.

3. *Pelonium thoracicum* n. sp.

Elongatum, subcylindricum, nigrum, nitidum, breviter pilosum; capite (occipite excepto) flavo, prothorace aurantiaco basi nigro, elytris nigris, pone medium tenuissime albido-marginatis; pedibus nigris, tibiis anticis et posticis, antennis articulis tribus ultimis interne albescentibus ad basim flavescentibus. — Long. 7—8 mill.

Hab. Brazil (Jatahy, Goyaz).

Head and thorax orange-yellow, the former black above on the crown, the latter with front margin very narrowly and the hind margin more widely black, especially at the hind angles. The head very sparsely and obsoletely punctured, the thorax only very obsoletely so at the sides, the lateral tubercules well pronounced. Elytra quite black, excepting that the margins behind the middle are very finely whitish. Their sides parallel, the base with series of large irregular punctures extending on the disk beyond the middle, but gradually merging into the, close confluent punctuation which covers the whole surface. The tips of the mandibles, the tips of the palpi and the antennae are black, the ninth and tenth joints are triangular but not wide, and the apical joint is equal to the preceding joint, and these are whitish on their inner sides.

This insect belongs to a group of very closely allied species of which *P. crinitum* Klug may be taken as the type (cf. Biol. Centr. Am. III, 2, p. 190). The antennae are ten-jointed, the elytra very parallel. I have described one species from the Island of St. Vincent (*P. insulare*).

One specimen sent me by Messrs. Deyrolle and one in coll. Schenkling from the same source.

4. *Pelonium cyaneum* n. sp.

Elongatum, postice ampliatum, cyaneum antennis pedibusque nigris, illis articulis nono et decimo interne ramosis, capite prothoraceque nitidis, parce profunde punctatis, lateribus haud tuberculatis, elytris subopacis, totis creberrime et confluenter punctatis. — Long. 6 mill.

Hab. Brazil (Parana).

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Altogether blue with the exception of the antennae of which the apical large ramiform ninth and tenth, and the elongate eleventh are black, the basal and following seven joints funicular joints are blue-black and very short. The legs are black with bluish femora. The thorax is oblong, shining, with large and scattered punctures, with a basal fine margin, but not constricted. The elytra are uniformly, thickly punctured, the punctures being broken and confluent.

This insect does not altogether agree with the type of *Pelonium*, the absence of lateral tubercules, and the punctuation of the elytra being abnormal. I have not been able to examine the tarsi, there being only the specimen described which has been in my collection many years.

Helota Pauli n. sp.

Sordide fulvo-brunnea, capite, antennis (basi excepta), vittis tribus prothoracis et elytrorum nigris, pedibus abdomineque nigro-variegatis. — Long. 16 mill. — West-Usambara: Kwai (Paul Weise).

Mas: *Corpore apicem versus minus angustato, elytris apice extremo truncatis, segmento ultimo ventrali forea magna impresso, tibiis posticis apice longe barbatis.*

Femina: *Corpore apicem versus evidenter angustato, elytro singulo apice valde acuminatim producto, segmento ultimo abdominis medio vix deplanato, apice late rotundato.*

Die vorliegende Art unterscheidet sich von allen bisher bekannten durch die schwarze Zeichnung der Oberseite, welche die Angaben von Ritsema, Ann. Fr. 1892, 294, über die Färbung der afrikanischen Arten, durchbricht. Die Grundfärbung ist ein verschossenes gelbbraun, nicht so lebhaft wie in den übrigen Arten aus Afrika, mit schwarzer Zeichnung. Kopf und Fühler (ausgenommen die 5 bis 6 ersten Glieder) schwarz. Halsschild an den Rändern fein dunkel gesäumt, mit drei schwarzen Längsbinden: die mittlere breit, ganz, die seitliche schmal, selten den Vorderrand, häufiger den Hinterrand erreichend. Die Mittelbinde ist sehr vereinzelt punktirt, jederseits von starken Punkten begrenzt, die Seitenbinde ist hinten grob narbig-punktirt, vorn von je einer unregelmäfsigen groben Punktreihe begrenzt und eine Spur kielförmig emporgehoben. Schildchen schwarz, schwach muldenförmig. Flgd. wie in den verwandten Arten punktirt, jede mit 3 schwarzen Längsbinden. Die erste ist die breiteste, sie nimmt vorn den 2. und 3. Zwischenstreifen ein, erweitert sich hinter der gelben Reliefmakel, welche die 3. bis 6. Punktreihe vor der Mitte unterbricht, bindenförmig nach aufsen bis in den 6. Punktstreifen, ist dann auf den dritten Zwischenstreifen beschränkt und endet in $\frac{4}{5}$ Länge. Die zweite ist strichförmig und nimmt den fünften Zwischenstreif bis zur Reliefmakel ein, im letzten Fünftel ist sie als schwarzer Strich auf dem 4. Zwischenstreif sichtbar. Die dritte, strichförmige Längsbinde zieht vom letzten Punktstreifen unter der Schulter schräg zur Reliefmakel und neben dieser auf dem 6. Zwischenstreifen bis $\frac{4}{5}$ der Länge. Unten hat das Prosternum jederseits 2 schwarze Makeln hintereinander, jeder der 4 ersten Bauchringe eine schwarze Makel jederseits.

J. Weise.

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Artikel/Article: Fam. Cleridae. Four new Pelonia from Brazil 169-171