

## The Monochamini (Cerambycidae) of the Ethiopian Faunistic Region III. *Oxyhammus* and Relatives

by Lawrence S. Dillon and Elizabeth S. Dillon

The generic complexes of *Oxylamia* and *Oxyhammus* include a number of small species which for the most part are drabably colored, even for this tribe, and which are largely uncommon in collections. Only through the cooperation of a large number of institutions and individuals was it possible to obtain series of sufficient length to disclose the intricate interrelationships of the genera and species.

Material for this study was received from the American Museum of Natural History ([AMNH]; Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia [ANSP]; British Museum (Natural History) [BM]; California Academy of Sciences [CAS]; Carnegie Museum [CM]; Chicago Natural History Museum [CMNH]; Cornell University [CU]; Deutsches Entomologisches Institute [DEI]; Ernst Fuchs [Fuchs]; E. F. Gilmour [EFG]; Lionel Lacey [LL]; Museum of Comparative Zoology [MCZ]; Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm [NRS]; Senckenberg Museum [SM]; Natural History Museum of Southern Rhodesia [NMSR]; Museum of Natural History at Trieste [MHNT]; Natural History Museum, Vienna [VNHM]; and Zoologische Sammlung, Munich [ZSM]. To the persons responsible for arranging for the loans from the respective institutions, the authors extend their grateful thanks.

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For a complete list of the parts that have composed this series, Part I<sup>1)</sup> should be consulted.

<sup>1)</sup> Scientific Publications of the Reading Public Museum, Number 9, 1959.

### **GUTTULAMIA** Dillon and Dillon, **gen. nov.**

Rather small, cylindrical, robust. Head of normal length, not retracted below; front feebly convex, erect, narrowed below eyes, sparsely punctate

as is the entire head; eye with lower lobe ovate, erect, slightly shorter than gena, the isthmus slightly narrower than upper lobes, which are separated by about one and one-half times their width; antennal tubercles subapproximate basally, divergent apically, moderately prominent. Pronotum slightly wider across base than long, feebly narrower apically; lateral tubercles placed at middle, prominent, terminating in a short, acute tooth which is directed slightly caudad; basal transverse sulcus broad, shallow, the apical one subobsolete; disk with three feeble tubercles, the lateral ones obsolete, coarsely, sparsely punctate. Elytra with basal gibbosity rather prominent, armed at extreme base with two or three large granules; disk granulate-punctate on basal third and laterally to at least middle, thence coarsely, confusedly punctate, punctures finer apically; apices separately rounded; humeri not tuberculate. Prosternal process nearly one-third as broad as a procoxal cavity; mesosternal process simple, more than one-third as broad as a mescoxal cavity. Legs moderately long, hind pair slightly longer; femora rather slender, wider medially, metafemora attaining apex of fifth sternite in male, in female reaching apex of fourth; tibiae unarmed; protarsi slightly enlarged in male. Antennae defective, fifth segment nearly attaining apex of elytra in male, with scarcely a fringe on first three segments; scape elongate, attaining middle of pronotum, cylindrical, gradually thicker apically, cicatrix reaching about half around apical margin, strongly expanded laterally above; third segment one-third longer than scape, straight, feebly thicker apically from middle; fourth slightly shorter than third; fifth and following (?) gradually shorter.

Genotype: *Monochamus aurigutta* Jordan.

Remarks: This genus is distinguished by the erect, slightly convex front, the small lower ocular lobe, the median pronotal lateral tubercle, with a retrorse tooth at its apex, the elytra with a feebly granulate crest, and the scape elongate, slender.

### ***Guttulamia aurigutta* Jordan**

*Monochamus aurigutta* Jordan, Nov. Zool., X, 1902, p. 149. Breuning, Nov. Ent., suppl. III (2), 1944, p. 434.

Male. Dark reddishbrown, uniformly, finely, slate-gray pubescent. Pronotum on each side of basal half near hind angles with a broad, slightly oblique, golden yellow tomentose vitta, the inner margin of which is angularly produced medially. Elytra on each side of scutellum at extreme base and just behind middle with a transverse, narrow, densely black pubescent macula. Legs dark reddishbrown, the tibiae and tarsi slightly paler. An-

tennae bright reddishbrown, becoming yellow-brown from apical portion of third segment.

Entire head nearly uniformly, rather finely, not densely punctate; front feebly higher than wide, widest at lower angle of eye, narrowed somewhat above and below this point; eye with lower lobe erect, subtriangular, feebly longer than gena. Pronotum slightly wider across base than long, indistinctly narrower apically; lateral tubercles prominent, terminating at apex in an acute tooth, directed posteriorly; basal transverse sulcus narrow, shallow, apical one obsolete; disk with two obsolete latero-anterior tubercles, median basal one not prominent, entire surface moderately coarsely, not densely punctate. Elytra with basal gibbosity rather prominent, armed at extreme base with two or three large granulate punctures; disk on basal third and to middle laterally granulate-punctate, thence punctures simple, rather coarse, especially laterally, becoming quite fine suddenly behind middle; apices separately, broadly rounded. Antennae with fifth segment nearly attaining elytral apex, first three segments feebly fimbriate beneath; scape gradually clavate apically, densely, minutely punctulate; third segment one-third longer than first, straight; fourth slightly shorter than third, fifth to seventh successively shorter; remainder wanting.

Female: More robust; antennae defective, wanting from third segment, base of third segment gray annulate.

Length 10–12 mm; width 4–4.5 mm.

Type locality: Lolodorf, North Cameroons.

Distribution: The Cameroons.

Cameroons: 2; no further locality data (Conradt) [NRS, DEI].

Remarks: This species is quite easily distinguished by the golden yellow vitta on the side of the pronotal disk, and by the velvety black maculae on the base and behind the middle of the elytra. The shape of the front, the small lobe of the eye, and nearly uniform punctation of the head and pronotum are other diagnostic characters.

### **CESONIUM** Dillon and Dillon, *gen. nov.*

Small, subcylindrical. Head of normal length, not retracted below; front convex, one-half again as wide as long, slightly narrowed below, densely punctate; eye with lower lobe ovate, obliquely erect, distinctly shorter than gena; isthmus reduced to about a single row of facets, upper lobes separated by about three times their width; antennal tubercles subapproximate basally, divergent apically, rather prominent. Pronotum slightly wider at base than long, narrowed apically; lateral tubercles broad, feebly

elevated, distinctly premedian, armed with a short, robust tooth; disk very densely punctate, with three small, rounded tubercles, the median one prominent; apical and basal transverse sulci broad, subobsolete. Elytra with basal gibbositities prominent, strongly convex, without a crest; entire surface densely covered with rather coarse, cribose punctures, with irregular areas of less dense punctation interspersed, apically the punctures bear short, thick, erect setae; apices separately rounded; humeri bearing a few granules but without a tubercle at angle. Pro- and mesosternal processes simple. Legs rather short, front ones longest; femora strongly thickened medially, the pairs gradually decreasing in robustness posteriorly; protibae unarmed; protarsi not expanded (female?). Antennae about two-thirds again as long as body (female?); not fimbriate ventrally except for several hairs on scape; scape robust, gradually widened to beyond middle, thence slightly tapering to apex, short, scarcely surpassing pronotal apex, cicatrix confined to upper half of apical margin, strongly widened dorso-laterally; third segment straight, not thickened, twice as long as first; remainder gradually decreasing in length.

Genotype: *Monochamus cribellum* Jordan.

Remarks: This genus is quite distinct from all others of the group in the following combination of characters: front broad and strongly convex; lower ocular lobe shorter than gena; isthmus very narrow, consisting of a single row of facets; elytra granulate only on humeri, very irregularly roughly punctate, punctures forming scattered, denuded patches and posteriorly bearing short, erect bristles; and antennae with scape short, thickest medially, third segment twice as long as scape.

### **Cesonium cribellum** Jordan

*Monochamus cribellum* Jordan, Nov. Zool. X, 1902, p. 149.

*Monochamus cribellus* (sic!) Jordan, Breuning, Nov. Ent. suppl. III (2) 1944, p. 420.

Female. (?) Dark reddishbrown or piceous, rather densely covered with pale fulvous-gray pubescence, much interrupted by the deep punctation. Elytra with several larger denuded patches, one at basal third, rather broad, subquadrate, a second at apical two-fifths, oblique, wider towards suture, and another somewhat smaller, at apical quarter. Body beneath and legs dark ferruginous, very sparsely ashy pubescent; femora with surface somewhat darker. Antennae dark reddishbrown, segments beyond fourth gradually becoming fuscous; not annulate.

Head entirely covered by rather fine, close-set punctures; front one-half again as wide as long, somewhat narrowed towards epistoma; eye with lower lobe narrowly ovate, not quite genal height, the isthmus between lower and upper lobes consisting of a single row of facets. Pronotum about one-tenth wider across base than long; lateral tubercles broad but low, placed before middle, with a short, subacute tooth; disk with three small tubercles, median one somewhat larger; entire surface very densely, irregularly, moderately coarsely punctate; basal sulcus rather broad, shallow, apical one obsolete. Elytra entirely covered with patches of close-set, coarse punctures, the intervals with sparse similar punctures; basal gibbositities prominent, rather small; humeri with a few granules; apices separately rounded. Antennae about two-thirds again as long as body, sixth segment surpassing elytral apex, not at all fimbriate beneath; scape very robust, subovate, scarcely surpassing pronotal apex; third segment straight, nearly twice as long as first; remainder gradually shorter.

Length 7 mm; width 2 mm.

Type locality: Batanga, Cameroons.

Distribution: Cameroons.

Cameroons: 1; no further locality data [NRS].

Remarks: The peculiar dense, irregular patches of denuded punctures, and the small eye will serve to distinguish this species.

### **NONOCHAMUS** Dillon and Dillon, **gen. nov.**

Moderate-sized, subcylindrical, rather robust forms, with head of normal length, not retracted; front transverse, sides subparallel or feebly narrowed between eyes, sparsely punctate; eye with lower lobe broadly ovate, ranging from as tall to one-half again as tall as gena, isthmus slightly narrower than upper lobes, which are separated by a little more than one of their widths; antennal tubercles subapproximate at base, prominent. Pronotum slightly wider at base than long, base and apex subequal in width; lateral tubercles placed slightly anterior to the middle, moderately prominent, with a very short, subconical tooth; disk with three feebly elevated tubercles, entire surface sparsely punctate; transverse sulci more or less obsolete. Elytra granulate-punctate on basal sixth, thence with coarse, simple, confused punctures which decrease in size apically; apices obliquely truncate; basal gibbosity feeble, without crest; humeri with or without a larger granule at angle. Prosternal process simple, about one-fourth as broad as a procoxal cavity; mesosternal process unarmed, more than one-third as broad as a mescoxal cavity. Legs moderately long, with front pair

slightly longer in male; femora rather slender, widest medially, metafemora surpassing apex of fourth sternite in male; tibiae subequal to femora, unarmed; protarsi feebly dilated in male. Antennae two and one-half times as long as body in male, fringed in variable degrees to base of third or fourth segment; scape attaining apical sixth to apical fourth of pronotum, robust, gradually clavate, cicatrix extending at least two-thirds around apical margin, strongly widened dorso-laterally; third segment straight, not thickened nor swollen, one and two-thirds to two times as long as first; fourth to seventh more or less subequal; rest gradually decreasing, except the elongate eleventh.

Genotype: *Monochamus distigma* Jordan.

Remarks: In this genus the pronotal lateral tubercles are premedian, while the discal tubercles are subobsolete, with the base and apex uniform in width; the antennae have the fourth to seventh segments subequal in length and but little shorter than the third, which is straight; the elytra are granulate-punctate basally but lack a crest.

#### Key to Species

1. Elytra with a common, whitish, V-shaped fascia behind humerus, extending behind to middle of suture
  - griseofasciatus**
  - Elytra without a whitish fascia at base 2
  - Humeri without a larger granule at angle; front very sparsely punctate
    - distigma**
    - Humeri without a larger granule at angle; front very sparsely punctate
      - congoanus**

#### *Monochamus distigma* Jordan

*Monochamus distigma* Jordan, Nov. Zool., X, 1902, p 147. Breuning, Nov. Ent. suppl. III (2), 1944, p. 433.

Male. Piceous, rather sparsely covered with dull tawny pubescence, which is denser along sides of front. Scutellum broadly dull ochraceous along margins. Elytra with irregular, small, glabrous areas, a larger arcuate one behind middle, broader on sutural side but distant from side and sutural margins. Body beneath, legs, and antennae dark reddishbrown, clothed with fine grayishbrown pubescence; tarsi ashy pubescent; antennae not annulate, the surface coloring somewhat paler beyond third segment.

Head finely alutaceous and sparsely, coarsely punctate; front very feebly wider than long, sides parallel, surface sparsely, coarsely punctate;

eye with lower lobe broadly ovate, one-fourth again as tall as gena. Pronotum scarcely wider across base than long; lateral tubercles rather small, placed just before middle, ending in a short, conical spine; disk with three feebly elevated tubercles, surface rather sparsely, coarsely punctate; apical and basal sulci shallow, the former recurved medially. Elytra at extreme base sparsely, moderately granulate, behind basal fifth sparsely, coarsely punctate, not much more finely so apically, on sides punctures coarser and denser; humeri granulate, with a larger granule at angle; apices feebly obliquely, narrowly truncate at suture. Antennae two and one-half times as long as body, scarcely fimbriate beneath; scape robust, clavate from base, nearly attaining base of lateral tubercle; third, fifth, and sixth segments straight, more than twice as long as first; fourth and seventh segments each twice as long as first; rest gradually decreasing, except eleventh which is as long as fourth, arcuate.

Length 12.5 mm; width 4 mm.

Type locality: Benito, French Congo.

Distribution: West Central Africa.

Gabon: 1; no further data (Mocquerys) [ANSP].

### ***Nonochamus griseofasciatus* Breuning**

*Monochamus griseofasciatus* Breuning, Fol. Zool. Hydro., VII, 1935, p. 245; Nov. Ent. suppl. III (2), 1944, p. 422.

Male. Piceous, densely covered with dark brown pubescence. Head with golden brown pubescence. Pronotum on posterior margin of median tubercle with a small macula of ochraceous pubescence. Scutellum very narrow margined with ochraceous. Elytra with a broad, common, V-shaped fascia, extending from basal fifth behind humeri to middle at suture, the posterior half of disk sprinkled with creamy white, poorly defined maculae. Body beneath and legs dark reddishbrown, rather sparsely covered with grayishbrown pubescence; tarsi ashy pubescent. Antennae piceous, the segments from fourth very slightly lighter distally, sparsely clothed with ashy pubescence, the apices of segments tinged with brown.

Head above with a few fine punctures; front slightly wider than high, scarcely narrowed between eyes, surface sparsely, moderately punctate; eye with lower lobe broadly oval, about half again as tall as gena. Pronotum slightly broader across base than long, lateral tubercles low, placed distinctly before middle, terminating in a feeble, obtuse tooth; apical transverse sulcus obsolete, basal one distinct only at middle, scarcely visible laterally; disk rather uniformly covered with moderate sized, widely spaced

punctures, with three scarcely elevated tubercles, the posterior median one rather broader and more distinct. Elytra with basal gibbosity rather feeble; disk on basal fifth with sparse, moderately coarse, granulate punctures, thence punctures denser, gradually becoming finer to apex; apices broadly, slightly obliquely truncate. Antennae about two and one-half times as long as body, sparsely fimbriate beneath on first four segments; scape robust, gradually clavate to apex, feebly surpassing apical margin of pronotum; third segment straight, nearly twice as long as scape; fourth slightly shorter than third; fifth to seventh nearly equal to third; eighth to tenth gradually shorter; eleventh extremely elongate, arcuate.

Length 13 mm width 4.1 mm.

Type locality: Mundame, Cameroons.

Distribution: The Cameroons.

Cameroons: 1; Buea [NRS].

Remarks: This species is quite easily recognized by the broad, common, V-shaped fascia on the basal half of elytra.

#### **Nonochamus congoanus** Breuning

*Monochamus congoanus* Breuning, *Fol. Zool. Hydro.*, VII, 1935, p. 244;  
Nov. Ent. suppl. III (2), 1944, p. 419.

Male. Piceous, elytra reddishbrown; head and pronotum grayishbrown pubescent, around eyes, on cheeks, and pronotal lateral and discal tubercles paler; head above with two irregular, denuded, blackish maculae. Scutellum brownish fulvous pubescent. Elytra grayishbrown pubescent, with irregular, brownish fulvous pubescent patches; apical quarter nearly entirely brownish fulvous; the grayish brown pubescence forming an irregular band behind middle. Body beneath and legs reddishbrown, grayishbrown pubescent. Antennae with scape piceous, third segment dark brown, rest paler; covered with sparse, fine, grayishbrown pubescence, the basis indistinctly grayish.

Head minutely alutaceous; vertex and genae with a few, rather coarse, deep punctures; front with scattered punctures, quadrate, sides subparallel, feebly widened below eyes; eyes with lower lobe broadly oval, about one-half again as tall as gena. Pronotum slightly wider than long; disk with three tubercles, the median one slightly larger, with scattered, coarse, deep punctures; apical sulcus obsolete, basal one wide, shallow; lateral tubercles broad, ending in a short, obtuse tooth. Scutellum strongly transverse. Elytra at extreme base, with a few moderate sized granules, thence with coarse,



not dense punctures, becoming much finer apically; apices squarely, not broadly truncate. Antennae twice or more as long as body, fimbriate to fourth segment; scape robust, attaining base of lateral tubercle, finely, densely punctate; third segment straight, two-thirds again as long as first; fourth and fifth segments subequal, each slightly shorter than third; sixth and seventh subequal, each slightly shorter than fifth; rest gradually shorter.

Length 11.5 mm; width 4 mm.

Type locality: Kondué, Belgian Congo.

Distribution: Belgian Congo.

Belgian Congo: 1; no further data [NRS].

Remarks: This species superficially resembles *flavomarmoratus* but lacks the erect setae, the punctuation of the head and pronotum is not uniform, the antennal scape is more robust, and the scutellum is strongly transverse.

The following species may not actually pertain to this genus, but without seeing the types, no other disposition appears superior:

#### ***Nonochamus biplagiatus* Breuning**

*Monochamus biplagiatus* Breuning, Fol. Zool. Hydro., VII, 1935, p. 246.

“Close to *distigma* Jordan but form more elongate; lower ocular lobe as long as broad, as long as gena; entire head more finely punctate; pronotal spines shorter; elytra apically rounded. Red-brown, entirely yellowish gray tomentose, each elytron with a small, dark brown, discal macula somewhat behind the middle. Scutellum ochraceous. 12 mm. Type 1 ♂ from Belgian Congo: Sassa in museum of Tervuren.” [Translation of the original description]

#### ***Nonochamus inexpectatus* Breuning**

*Monochamus inexpectatus* Breuning, Fol. Zool. Hydro., VIII, 1935, p. 51; Nov. Ent. Suppl. III (2), 1944, p. 420.

“Close to *congoanus* Breuning, but first antennal segment shorter, more robust; front very finely, sparsely punctate; vertex impunctate; pronotal disk finely, less densely punctate, lateral spines broader, blunt; elytra more finely punctate. 17 mm. Type 1 ♀ from Belgian Congo: Lukolela in Museum of Tervuren.” [A translation of the original description].

**PELLAMNIA** Dillon and Dillon, **gen. nov.**

Moderate-sized, cylindrical, robust, head rather short, not retracted; front slightly taller than wide (or feebly wider than high in *gripha*), narrowed between eye, and again toward mouth, very sparsely punctate; eye with lower lobe broadly ovate, subequal to gena in height, isthmus about as wide as upper lobes, separated by one of their widths or a little more; antennal tubercles subapproximate at base, divergent apically, prominent. Pronotum as long as wide at base, feebly narrowed apically; lateral tubercles median, feebly elevated, ending in a short, obtuse tooth; apical and basal sulci broad, shallow, the former recurved medially; disk with three tubercles, the median one most prominent, the two anterior ones placed close together near median line, moderately densely punctate. Elytra granulate-punctate on basal sixth or fourth, granules mostly on the moderately prominent basal gibbositities, punctures thence coarse to apex, finer apically; apices separately rounded; humeri simply rounded. Antennae two to two and a quarter times as long as body in male, one and one-third to one and one-half times body length in female, sparsely fringed beneath on scape or scape and third; scape at least attaining middle of pronotum, rather slender, gradually clavate apically, cicatrix reaching only about half around apical margin, strongly expanded laterally; third segment strongly or weakly clavate apically in both sexes, one-half again as long as first; fourth robust, slightly shorter than third; rest gradually shorter, except (in male) the elongate eleventh. Legs moderately long, the hind pair longest; femora robust, widest medially, metafemora attaining apex of fourth sternite (male) or third (female); tibiae unarmed; tarsi slightly expanded in male. Prosternal process simple, one-fourth to one-third as broad as a procoxal cavity; mesosternal process simple, less than one-half as broad as a meso-coxal cavity, rounded apically.

Genotype: *Melanopolia convexa* Bates.

Remarks: Here the lower ocular lobe is subequal to the genal height; the front is nearly or quite as tall as wide; pronotal disk has the anterior tubercles close to the median line; and the antennae have the third segment strongly or moderately clavate in both sexes, the fourth segment robust.

## Key to Species

Elytra at base near humerus with a rather indistinct whitish vitta only attaining basal fourth; antennae with third segment strongly capitate from middle

**convexa**

Elytra with a distinct whitish vitta from near humerus extending at least to middle; antennae with third segment feebly clavate apically

**gripha**

**Pellamnia convexa** Bates

(figure I)

*Melanopolia convexa* Bates, Ent. Month. Mag., XXI, 1884, p. 17.

*Monochamus convexus* Bates. Jordan, Nov. Zool. X, 1903, p. 151. Breuning, Nov. Ent. suppl. III (2) 1944, p. 416.

*Monohammus clavifer* Hintz, Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 1913, p. 197.

Male. Black or dark reddishbrown, entirely covered with fuscous or dark brown pubescence and maculate with white as follows: Head behind each eye with a rather narrow vitta, converging rather broadly on vertex, and with a very fine median vitta; front with a broad, white fascia which extends across gena to occiput. Pronotum with a moderately wide vitta above each lateral tubercle, feebly convergent apically. Elytra with a large macula at base continuing pronotal vitta, widening behind humerus and not extending behind basal sixth; rest of disk irrorate with thin white pubescence, with the exception of a large, ovate patch at middle which forms a large macula, and a smaller similar macula at apex. Body beneath rather sparsely clothed with fine cinereous pubescence, becoming denser laterally. Legs sparsely cinereous pubescent; femora rather broadly annulate with fuscous near apex; tibiae broadly fuscous annulate at base and apex. Antennae piceous or dark reddishbrown, paler from fourth segment, sparsely reddishbrown pubescent, except for scape and apical half of third which are densely pubescent; basal third of scape and fifth segment and basal halves of third and fourth, gray annulate.

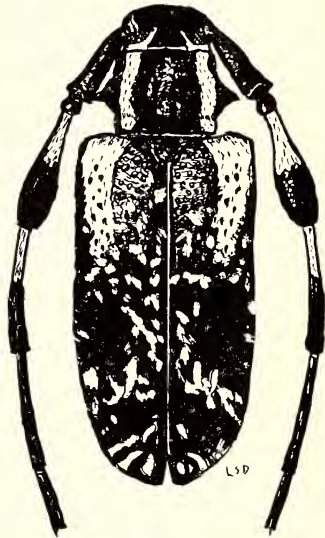


Figure 1:  
*Pellamnia convexa* Bates  
♂ x 3

Head above minutely alutaceous, with a few coarse, scattered punctures; front minutely punctulate, with coarse punctures interspersed, feebly longer than wide; eye with lower lobe ovate, slightly shorter than gena.

Pronotum very nearly as long as wide, feebly narrowed apically; lateral tubercles median, broad at base, feebly elevated, with a short, acute tooth; apical and basal sulci wide, shallow, the former recurved medially; disk with three feebly elevated tubercles, median one basal, elongate, the anterior ones just each side of middle, entirely coarsely punctate. Elytra with extreme base granulate-punctate, thence coarsely, somewhat rugosely punctate to middle, behind which point punctures become much finer to apex; apices broadly, separately rounded. Antennae two and a quarter times as long as body, fimbriate sparsely on first segment; scape extending to behind middle of pronotum, rather slender, clavate apically; third segment stringht, distinctly clavate from behind middle, one-half again as long as first; fourth slightly shorter, slightly robust; rest slender, gradually shorter, except eleventh which is nearly as long as fourth.

Female. More robust. Antennae one-third again as long as body; third segment more strongly clavate.

Length 14–19 mm; width 4.7–6.5 mm.

Type locality: Gabon [*convexa*]; Benito, Fr. Congo [*clavifer*].

Distribution: West Central Africa.

Cameroons: 1; no further data, Sept. 6, 1927 [AMNH]. 8; Efulen, Nov.-

Jan. (Wever; Reis) [CM]. 1; Jaunde [SM].

Gabon: 1; Ogowe R. (Good) [CM].

French Congo: 1; Benito [SM].

Remarks: The clavate third segment of the antennae in both sexes, the scape annulate basally, and the elytra not vittate and with only a macula at extreme base (in addition to fine white irrorations) will distinguish this species.

The specimen from French Congo is less densely and less distinctly irrorate on the elytra, fitting Hintz's description of *clavifer* very closely, but there are no further distinctions present.

### **Pellamnia gripha** Jordan

(figure 2)

*Monohammus griphus* Jordan, Nov. Zool. I, 1894, p. 194.

*Monochamus griphus* Jordan. Aurivillius, Ent. Tidskr. XXIV, 1903, p. 268.

Breuning, Nov. Ent. suppl. III (2), 1944, p. 416.

Male. Black, covered with sparse, fine, fuscous pubescence and with white maculation as follows: Head with a rather narrow vitta behind upper lobes of eyes, converging on vertex; front with a broad fascia extending

over sides and branching upwards around anterior margin of eyes. Pronotum with a slightly broader vitta above lateral tubercles. Elytra with a broad vitta continuing that of pronotum, reaching from over humeri, arcuate, becoming broader posteriorly and interconnecting rather broadly at suture, before attaining suture it becomes much, before into reticular maculae, furthermore it extends caudad on disk in the same form to behind middle; a broad reticular fascia at apical third, and a reticular patch at apex; at middle of sides an elongate, reticular patch enclosing a fuscous macula and connecting with the discal markings. Body beneath rather densely clothed with cinereous pubescence, condensed and whiter on sides of sterna and abdomen. Legs cinereous pubescent; femora broadly annulate with fuscous before apex; tibiae fuscous, annulate with cinereous medially. Antennae

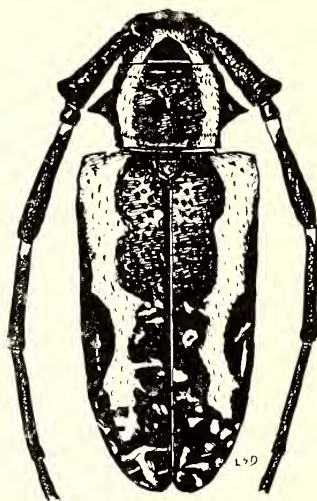


Figure 2:

*Pellamnia gripha* Jordan

♂ x 3

black, segments somewhat paler from fourth; sparsely fuscous pubescent, apical thirds or halves of third and fourth segments, and apical quarter of fifth and sometimes sixth, cinereous annulate.

Head above minutely alutaceous, with scattered coarse punctures; front as wide as high, coarsely, sparsely punctate and very finely punctulate; eye with lower lobe subovate, about equal to gena in height or feebly taller than it. Pronotum as long as wide at base, feebly narrowed apically; lateral tubercles medial, broad at base, feebly elevated, ending in a short, acute tooth; apical and basal sulci broad, shallow, the former recurved medially; disk with three tubercles, the median one elongate, moderately elevated, the two anterior ones feebly elevated, broad, placed just each side of middle, entire surface coarsely, sparsely punctate. Elytra with basal fourth granulate-punctate, granules moderate-sized and extending onto humeri, becoming smaller posteriorly, rest of disk with coarse, deep punctures, not closely set, becoming suddenly finer at apical quarter; apices separately, broadly rounded. Antennae about twice as long as body, very feebly fimbriate beneath on apex of scape and on entire third segment; scape elongate, attaining middle of pronotum, slender, gradually clavate apically; third segment straight, very feebly clavate on apical third, one-

half again as long as first; rest gradually shorter, except eleventh which is longer than fifth.

Female. More robust than male. Antennae one and one-third to one and one-half times as long as body. Pronotum with discal tubercles less prominent.

Length 12–18.2 mm; width 4.3–6.5 mm.

Type locality: Kuilu.

Distribution: Cameroons into Belgian Congo.

Cameroons: 5; no further data [NRS-2; DEI-3]. 1; Lolodorf (Dunkel) [ZSM]. 1; Dibongo, Sangag R. [ZSM]. 3; Sakbayeme, Sangag R. [CM]. 3; Buea [NRS]. 1; Efulen (Weber) [CM]. 13; Edea (Reis) [CM]. Belgian Congo: 1; Buta [SM]. 2; Urwald-Beni, Oct. 10 (Grauer) [VNHM]. 1; Urwald-Ukaiko, Dec. 10 (Grauer) [VNHM]. 1; Ukaika-Mawambi (Grauer) [VNHM]. 2; Batama (Lang + Chapin) [AMNH]. 1; Medje, Sept. 12–18 [AMNH].

Remarks: Apparently this species forms a number of minor local populations which appear to be more or less stable. As examples of these, the Sakbayeme specimens have the elytral vitta entirely broken into reticular patches almost immediately behind the humeri and the antennae are narrowly annulate only on third to fifth segments. The Edea specimens have no annulations on the antennae or have only narrow annulations on third and fourth segments; moreover, the elytral vitta usually fails to attain suture. Most of the eastern Belgian Congo examples have the body surface deep brown (perhaps indicating immaturity) and have the elytral white maculation considerably reduced.

### **CORDOXYLAMIA** Dillon and Dillon, **gen. nov.**

Moderately small beetles, subcylindrical; head of normal length, distinctly declivous above; front somewhat retracted below with mouthparts lying in same plane, not convex, uniformly punctate, distinctly transverse, slightly narrowed between and below eyes; eye with lower lobe erect, narrowly oblong-ovate, slightly longer than gena, isthmus slightly narrower than upper lobes which are separated by about twice their width; antennal tubercles subapproximate at base, strongly divergently apically, prominent. Pronotum distinctly wider across base than long, apically subequal to base; lateral tubercles small, placed slightly before middle, with a rather long recurved spine at apex; apical transverse sulcus obsolete, basal one distinct; disk with three rounded tubercles, the median one more distinct, sometimes with traces of two additional very small tubercles, entire sur-

face irregularly punctate. Elytra with basal gibbosity quite prominent, not crested; disk on basal sixth, including humeri, finely granulate-punctate, thence irregularly punctate to apex; apices nearly squarely, rather broadly truncate, rarely with a feeble tooth at outer angle; humeri simply rounded. Prosternal process simple; mesosternal process broad, anteriorly arcuately sloping, not tuberculate. Legs moderately long, hind legs longest in both sexes; femora more robust medially, metafemora longer and more slender; protibiae unarmed, protarsi dilated in male. Antennae more than twice body length in male, one and two-thirds times as long in female; fimbriate beneath on first three segments; scape attaining apical fourth of pronotum, gradually clavate to apical third, then feebly tapering to apex, cicatrix obsolete on inner portion, scarcely extending halfway around apical margin, rather broad, especially dorso-laterally; third segment straight, not especially robust in either sex, more than half again as long as scape; in male fourth slightly longer than third, fifth and sixth equal, slightly longer than third. rest gradually shorter except eleventh which is longest; in female, fourth and following are gradually shorter than third.

Genotype: *Monohammus cordifer* Chevrolat.

Remarks: This genus is distinct from *Metoxylamia* in having the mesosternal process broad, not tumid, and anteriorly arcuately sloping, in addition the elytra are granulate on the entire basal sixth; the lower lobe of eye is narrow; the lateral tubercle of prothorax is placed slightly before middle; and the antennae in male have the third and fourth segments scarcely robust, with the fourth to sixth segments longer than third.

### ***Cordoxylamia cordifera* Chevrolat**

*Monohammus cordifer* Chevrolat, Rev. Mag. Zool., VIII, 1856, p. 491; Cent. Long., 1858 no. 54. Murray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), VI, 1879, p. 478.

*Oxylamia cordifera* Chevrolat. Breuning, Nov. Ent. suppl. III (2) 1944, p. 383.

Male. Dark reddishbrown to black, elytra usually slightly paler; densely covered with pale fulvous-ashy pubescence. Head above indistinctly tinged with brighter fulvous. Scutellum fuscous pubescent, narrowly margined except at base with ashy-fulvous. Elytra with a common post-scutellar fuscous area extending to about basal fifth of suture which is variable in shape from subrotund to rhomboidal or even cordiform; disk variable in maculation, sometimes with a vague, oblique, dark brown fascia just behind middle, and often with small, scattered piceous maculae irregu-

larly placed and unequal in size. Body beneath and legs uniformly olive gray pubescent. Antennae with dull fulvous-gray pubescence; segments from the fourth indistinctly grayish annulate.

Head densely minutely alutaceous, rather densely covered with moderately coarse, deep punctures; front one-fourth again as wide as long, slightly narrowed between and strongly narrowed below eyes, feebly convex; eye with lower lobe slightly taller than gena, erect, oblong-ovate. Pronotum distinctly wider across base than long, apex and base subequal; lateral tubercles small, prominent, placed slightly before middle, ending in a rather long acute spine which is directed slightly backwards. Apical transverse sulcus obsolete, basal one distinct, straight; disk with three or four rounded tubercles, the median one much more prominent than the others, the lateralmost quite small, punctation same as head. Elytra with basal gibbosity prominent, not crested; disk with basal sixth rather finely but not densely, granulate punctate, thence simply punctate to apex, the punctures somewhat finer and denser on apical third; apices feebly obliquely truncate, rarely with a feeble tooth at outer angle. Antennae two and one-third to two and one-half times body length, sparsely fimbriate on first and third segments; scape attaining apical fourth of pronotum, rather robust, gradually clavate to apex, feebly constricted just before apex; third segment straight, more than half again as long as first, fourth slightly longer than third; fifth and sixth equal, each a little longer than fourth; seventh a little shorter, equal to third; rest gradually shorter- eleventh longest of all.

Female. More robust than male; antennae with seventh segment slightly surpassing apex of elytra, one and two-thirds times as long as body, fourth and following gradually shorter than third.

Length 10–13.3 mm; width 3.25–4.3 mm.

Type locality: Calabar.

Distribution: West Central Africa.

Nigeria: 1; Isheri, Lagos Col., Apr. 9, 1949 (B. Malkin) [CAS]. Cameroons: 1; Matute, Tiko Pl., May 1, 1949 (Malkin) [CAS]. 3; Efulen, Sept.-Nov. [CM]. 1; Edea [CM]. 1; Metel (Good [CM]. 1; Buea [NRS].

Gabon: 1; no further data [ANSP].

Remarks: Distinguished by the lack of dark pubescence on the pronotum and by the antennal formula of the male.

The example from Nigeria has the overall punctation somewhat finer than the others and the fuscous areas of elytra are less distinct.



**METOXYLAMIA** Dillon and Dillon, **gen. nov.**

Moderately small, subcylindrical. Head of normal length, declivous above, front distinctly vertical, mouthparts in the same plane with it or nearly so, scarcely convex, transverse, feebly narrowed between eyes, more strongly so below, punctate; eye with lower lobe ovate, slightly taller than gena, upper lobe slightly wider than isthmus, separated by more than one of their widths; antennal tubercles subapproximate at base, strongly divergent apically, moderately prominent. Pronotum wider across base than long, apically equal in width to base; lateral tubercles placed at middle, somewhat prominent, armed at apex; transverse sulci subobsolete; disk trituberculate, distinctly punctate. Elytra granulate-punctate on basal fifth except on humeri, thence punctate to apices; basal gibbositities rather prominent, not crested; apices obliquely truncate, outer angle sometimes slightly prominent; humeri simply rounded. Prosternal process behind middle suddenly widened to base; mesosternal process strongly tumid, forming a sort of low tubercle, with its anterior face not quite vertical. Legs moderate in length, the middle pair slightly shorter; femora slightly more robust medially, profemora most robust, metafemora longest; protibiae unarmed; pro-tarsi in male feebly dilated. Antennae twice as long as body in male, one-third or one-half again as long as body in female, sparsely fringed beneath on first three segments; scape robust, attaining apical quarter of pronotum, strongly clavate from base to middle, slightly constricted before apex, cicatrix subobsolete on mesial surface extending less than half-way around the apical margin, moderate in width; third and fourth segments robust in male, less so in female; third nearly straight, more than twice as long as apical margin, less so in female; third nearly straight, more than twice as long as scape; in male fourth to sixth successively slightly shorter, seventh as long as fifth, rest gradually shorter except eleventh, which is elongate; in female fourth and following increasingly shorter than third.

Genotype: *Monochamus variegator* Aurivillius.

Remarks: While most closely related to *Oxylamia* in the form of the antennae and prothorax, this genus differs by having the mesosternal process rather narrow, strongly tumid, subtuberculate, further more, the prosternal process is suddenly widened on posterior half, and the elytra are without distinct granules on humeri.

**Metoxylamia variegatrix** Aurivillius

(figure 3)

*Monochamus variegator* Aurivillius, Ark. Zool. III (18) 1907, p. 16, pl. 1, f. 6.

*Oxylamia variegatrix* Aurivillius. Breuning. Nov. Ent. suppl. III (2) 1944, p. 393.

Male. Fuscous, elytra reddish brown, rather densely covered with fulvous or ochraceous pubescent. Head sometimes darker on front; occiput

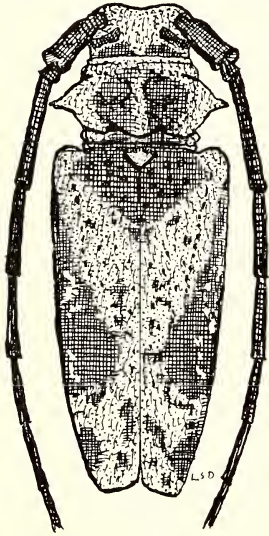


Figure 3:  
*Metoxylamia variegatrix*  
Aurivillius  
♂ x 4.5

fuscous. Pronotum with most of disk fuscous pubescent except apically and along a narrow median line. Scutellum medially with a rather broad, pale ashy vitta, rest fuscous. Elytra at base with a large, common, fuscous patch, extending one-fifth to one-fourth the length of suture and reaching humeri at base; laterally each elytron with a broad, fuscous vitta from humerus nearly to apex, the discal edge gradually approaching suture behind middle, then recurving laterad; remainder of disk with small, scattered flecks of fuscous pubescence; the vitta along the lateral margin overlaid with ashy. Body beneath light to dark reddish brown, rather sparsely clothed with fine, grayish pubescence. Antennae with scape dark reddish brown, rest paler, clothed with fulvous or ochraceous pubescence, apex of third, apical half of fourth segment, and apical three-fourths

of remaining segments darker pubescent.

Head above and front finely alutaceous, moderately coarsely, rather densely punctate; genae behind eye with a cluster of punctures, rest of side impunctate; front slightly wider than tall, feebly convex, slightly narrowed between eyes, more strongly so below eyes, with lower lobe oblong-ovate, nearly one-half again as tall as gena. Pronotum a little wider across base than long, apex as wide as base; lateral tubercles median, broad, well elevated, ending in a short, subacute spine; apical and basal sulci nearly obsolete, disk with three tubercles which are rather broad, feebly elevated, the median one largest, surface except tubercles coarsely, not densely punctate. Elytra with basal fifth (except on humeri) moderately coarsely granulate-punctate, disk thence coarsely punctate, laterally subseriately so,

punctures behind apical fifth suddenly finer; basal gibbositities prominent, not crested; apices obliquely truncate, the external angle sometimes slightly prominent. Antennae at least twice as long as body, very sparsely fringed on first three segments; scape robust, attaining apical fourth of pronotum, strongly clavate from base to middle, then feebly thicker apically, slightly constricted before apex, third and fourth segments robust, fifth slightly so, third slightly sinuate, more than twice as long as first, fourth to sixth successively shorter; seventh equal to fifth, eighth to tenth gradually shorter, eleventh elongate.

Female. Somewhat more robust. Antennae one and one-half times as long as body; third and fourth segments not robust, fourth and following segments gradually diminishing in length.

Length 7.5–12 mm; width 2.1–3.5 mm.

Type locality: Buea, Cameroons.

Distribution: Cameroons.

Cameroons: 1; no further data [NRS]. 8; Buea (Rohde) [NRS, including types]. ?“South Africa”: 1; no further date [EFG].

Remarks: It is not unlikely that the specimen in the E. F. Gilmour collection is mislabelled as coming from South Africa.

### OXYLAMIA Breuning

*Oxylamia* Breuning, Nov. Ent. suppl. III (2) 1944, p. 391.

Moderately small, subcylindrical. Head of normal length, declivous above; front retracted below, the mouthparts bent outwards at a distinct angle, slightly convex, feebly transverse, strongly narrowed between and below eye, scarcely punctate; eye with lower lobe nearly as broad as long, about genal length, isthmus narrow as are the upper lobes which are separated by a distance equal to one of their widths; antennal tubercles subcontiguous at base, slightly prominent, divergent apically. Pronotum slightly transverse, apically distinctly narrower than base; lateral tubercles broad, not prominent, median, without a distinct tooth at apex; apical transverse sulcus obsolete, basal one broad and shallow; disk distinctly punctate, with three small tubercles, the median one more prominent. Elytra granulate-punctate on basal fourth, thence subseriately punctate to apex; basal gibbosity broad, feebly elevated; humeri simply rounded; apices obliquely truncate, the outer angle prominent or briefly dentate. Prosternal process simple, mesosternal process with a broad feebly elevated tubercle at angle. Legs moderate and subequal in length; femora rather slender, cylindrical, a little thicker medially, the profemora somewhat more robust in both sexes; pro-

tibiae unarmed, protarsi somewhat expanded in male. Antennae more than twice body length in male or one-third again as long in female, fimbriate beneath on first four segments; scape short, just surpassing pronotal apex, slightly clavate apically, constricted near apex; cicatrix extending about two-thirds around apical margin, rather narrow, distinctly widened dorso-laterally; third and fourth segments slightly tumid in male, robust in female, the former two and one-half times as long as first, straight, the latter slightly shorter than third; fifth much shorter than fourth; remainder gradually decreasing, except seventh, in male, which is longer than the fifth and last which is longest of all.

Genotype: *Oxyhammus fulvaster* Jordan, by original designation.

Remarks: This genus is distinguished by the shape of the front and of the scape, and by the low tubercle on the mesosternum, as well as by the feebly dentate elytral apices and by the eyes being separated above by less than a width of an upper lobe.

### ***Oxylamia fulvaster* Jordan**

*Monohammus fulvaster* Jordan, Nov. Zool. I, 1894, p. 194.

*Oxylamia fulvaster* Jordan. Breuning, Nov. Ent. suppl. III (2) 1944, p. 391.

Male. Fuscous, elytra slightly paler; densely covered with grayish brown pubescence, maculate with fulvous or ochraceous markings as follows: Head above with three narrow vittae, one at middle, and one behind each upper lobe of eye; front and genae irregularly marked. Pronotum with two rather broad vittae, one each side of middle. Scutellum indistinctly, narrowly marginate. Elytra with small to moderate-sized maculae scattered over surface, ranging from 15 to 20 in number. Body beneath and legs dark reddish brown, covered with fine fulvous-brown pubescence; pronotum laterally irregularly, dull ochraceous pubescent; tibiae apically more strongly ochraceous pubescent. Antennae dark reddish brown, scape piceous, bases of segments from fifth slightly paler; fuscous pubescent, bases of segments from third broadly gray annulate.

Head with a few punctures medially on vertex; front at widest point slightly wider than high, somewhat narrowed between and below eyes, sparsely punctate; genae behind eyes coarsely punctate, more densely so than on front; eye with lower lobe nearly as broad as high, oblong-ovate, equal to gena in height, or feebly taller. Pronotum one-seventh shorter than wide at base, apically distinctly narrower; apical sulcus obsolete, basal one broad and shallow; lateral tubercles broad, feebly elevated, conical, the apex obtuse, without a distinct tooth, bent slightly backward, punctate;

disk with three fattened tubercles, the median ones largest, surface except medially with coarse, well separated punctures. Elytra on basal fourth rather finely, not densely granulate-punctate, the punctures subseriate, coarser toward suture, several of the interstices of the punctate series somewhat elevated; apices obliquely truncate, with a short tooth at outer angle, the tooth being quite variable in size; basal gibbosity feebly prominent; humeri simply rounded. Antennae two to two and one-half times as long as body, the fifth segment nearly attaining elytral apex, fimbriate to fourth segment, more densely so on third segment; scape short, just surpassing pronotal apex, robust, gradually clavate apically, but narrowed just before apex, then re-expanded; third segment straight, tumid, two and one-half times as long as first; fourth tumid, narrower at apex, slightly shorter than third; fifth much shorter than fourth; rest gradually shorter, except seventh, which is feebly longer than fifth, and eleventh, which is longer than third.

Female. More robust; antennae one-third longer than body, eighth segment attaining elytral apex, the third and fourth segments robust but not tumid, the segments from fifth gradually decreasing.

Length 9.5–16.5 mm; width 2.9–5 mm.

Type locality: Kuilu, Gabon.

Distribution: West Central Africa.

West Africa: 1; no further data [EFG]. Cameroons: 3; no further data [NRS; SM]. 1; Buea [NRS]. 1; Balanga [SM]. 1; Edea, July 28, 1923 (Reis) [CM]. 1; Victoria [SM]. 17; Efulen, Dec.-Jan. (Weber) [CM]. 8; Lolodorf (Good, Reis) [CM]. Gabon: 1; no further data [ANSP]. 1; Ogowe River (Good) [CM]. French Congo: 1; Benito [SM]. Belgian Congo: 1; Ilenge, Jan. [NRS].

### **Incertae Sedis**

As no specimens of the following species were encountered during the course of this study it is impossible to place them more accurately:

#### ***Oxylamia ochreostictica* Breuning**

*Oxylamia ochreostictica* Breuning. Breuning, Nov. Ent. suppl. III (2) 1944, p. 392.

*Tomolamia ochreostictica* Breuning, Fol. Zool. Hydro. X, 1940, p. 124.

“Close to *fulvaster* Jordan but the lower ocular lobes transverse, as long as genae. Head finely punctate; pronotal spines broad, conical, hardly recurved; sides of pronotum rather densely, finely punctate, the apical angle

of elytral margin produced in a very short spine; insterstices not elevated; mesosternal process strongly truncate anteriorly."

"Black, opaque, elytra and antennae except first segment, red-brown, dark brown tomentose; vittae on pronotum less regular; an oblique ochraceous band on genae; antennal segments not gray annulate. Length 11 mm; width 3.25 mm. Type from Belgian Congo: Sankuru, Kondué in Tervueren Museum" [translation of the original description].

### **Oxylamia flavoguttata** Breuning

*Tomolamia flavoguttata* Breuning, Fol. Zool. Hydro, VII, 1935, p. 24.

*Oxylamia flavoguttata* Breuning, Breuning, Nov. Ent. suppl. III (2) 1944, p. 392.

"Close to *fulvaster* Jordan, but: somewhat less elongate, the fourth antennal segment in male thickened to the end; the genae hardly shorter than the lower ocular lobe, head impunctate, pronotal lateral spines more strongly bent backwards; elytra less elongate, the outer apical angle produced into a short spine, the punctures uniform; the sides of scutellum and the elytral maculae of a gray yellowish color. 11 mm. Type 1 male from Belgian Congo: Sassa in Museum of Tervueren" [A translation of the original description].

### **Oxylamia griseomarmorata** Breuning

*Tomolamia griseomarmorata* Breuning, Fests. E. Strand. I, 1936, p. 293.

*Oxylamia griseomarmorata* Breuning, Breuning, Nov. Ent. suppl. III (2) 1944, p. 392.

"Close to *flavoguttata* but: Front and middle of pronotal disk sparsely finely punctate, punctures on elytra not seriate, several very coarse punctures on the sides of pronotal disk and around lateral tubercles. All maculation of upper surface as well as tomentum of the underside and legs of light gray color. Length 15 mm. Type 1 male from Uganda: Toro-Forest, in British Museum." [A translation of the original description].

### **Oxylamia derolia** Jordan

*Oxyhammus derolius* Jordan, Nov. Zool. X, 1902, p. 150.

*Oxylamia derolia* Jordan, Breuning, Nov. Ent. suppl. III (2) 1944, p. 392.

"♂. Brownish black, covered with a very short clayish olive tomentum, which gives the insect a dark slaty grey appearance; antennal segments 4 to 11 grey at base; scutellum cream color, conspicuous; a thin basal mesial

line on pronotum also creamy; no other markings. Frons paler pubescent at sides than in middle.

“Head and thorax without any punctures, except three or four at lateral spine. Lower lobe of eye vertical, a little taller than cheek. Antennae three times as long as body; scape smooth, three times as long as apically broad (apart from narrow basal portion); third segment a little more than twice as long as scape, a third longer than segment 4. Prothorax a little longer than basally broad, apical and subapical transverse sulci distinct and regular, but obsolete above in middle; no tubercles on disc; side-spine conical, rather short. Scutellum rounded. Elytra depressed, truncate at base and apex, with the shoulders and sutural angles rounded and outer angle produced into a short spine; coarsely punctate-striate, the punctures distinct to apex, but here much smaller than at base, and not seriated; base granulate. Mesosternal process slightly convex, not tuberculate, but also not grooved.

“Length 12 mm; elytra  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mm; breadth  $3\frac{2}{3}$  mm. 2 ♂♂, from Benito, French Congo” [a copy of the original description].

### **Oxylamia feai** Breuning

*Oxylamia feai* Breuning, Nov. Ent. suppl. III (2) 1944, p. 393.

“Close to *variegatrix* Auriv. but less elongate; third segment of antennae a little longer than fourth; head and pronotum finely punctate; pronotal lateral spine slightly recurved. Elytra very densely, finely punctate. The dark brown pubescence of the pronotal disk divided by a very narrow median longitudinal vitta of pale yellow, scutellum likewise dark brown; elytra without a lateral dark brown spot. Body beneath and legs covered with the same yellowish brown pubescence as the rest of the body. Length 11.5 mm; width 3.75 mm. Type from French Congo: Ndjole in the Museum at Genoa.” [translation of the original description].

### **Oxylamia biplagiata** Breuning

*Tomolamia biplagiata* Breuning, Fol. Zool. Hydro. VII 1935, p. 241.

*Oxylamia biplagiata* Breuning, Breuning, Nov. Ent. suppl. III (2) 1944, p. 394.

“Elongate, antennae more than twice length of body, the third and fourth segments slightly thickened in male; lower ocular lobe as long as broad, twice as long as gena; front and middle of pronotum densely, coarsely punctate. Elytra elongate, truncate apically, outer angle distinct; finely

punctate, at base finely granulate. Mesosternal process anteriorly vertically declivous. Tibiae slightly arcuate.

“Red-brown; head, body beneath, legs, and antennae yellowish tomentose, pronotum and elytra red-brown tomentose; at the inner edge of lateral spine a fine ochre-yellow vitta and a similar band along apical edge of pronotum. On each elytron two large yellowish gray maculae, one before middle ending close to suture, the other approaching apical fourth. Length 10 mm. Type: 1 ♂ from Cameroon: Sanaga, in Plason collection” [a translation of the original description].

### ***Oxylamia subtriangulifera* Breuning**

*Oxylamia subtriangulifera* Breuning, Longicornia I, 1951, p. 512.

“Close to *triangulifera* Aurivillius, but has the punctuation sparser on the front and pronotum, and the lateral spine of the pronotum conical and pointed. Elytra with granules on basal part, outer apical angle less distinct. The dark pubescence of elytra distinctly trilobed, the median lobe extending distinctly more posteriorly. Length 17 mm; width 6 mm. Type: ♂ from Ivory Coast; Adiopodoume in Lepesme collection.” [a translation of the original description].

### ***Oxylamia bitriangularis* Breuning**

*Oxylamia bitriangularis* Breuning, Bull. Inst. Francis Afr. Noire, XI (2) 1950 (no page no.).

“Antennae one-half longer than body; third segment a little longer than fourth, one-half longer than scape. Lower ocular lobes distinctly longer than genae. Head and pronotum finely and very densely punctate. Pronotum devoid of discal bosses, with a long, conical, pointed lateral spine. Elytra distinctly emarginate at apex (marginal angle prominent, forming a short triangular lobe), very densely, rather finely punctate, punctures not seriate, slightly sparser towards apex. Mesosternal process distinctly truncate anteriorly.

“Red, covered with a bright reddish brown pubescence. Vertex with two posterior dark brown spots. Scutellum pale yellow on hind margin. Elytra ornated with a large, dark brown, basal triangular spot in common at the suture and each ornated with a narrow, elongate, discal, triangular, dark brown spot behind middle, very narrowly outlined with yellowish. Antennae rather bright red, segments 3 to 10 infuscated apically. Length 9 mm, width 2.75 mm.



“Type: Cameroon: Ifan, Valley of N’Goko, Jan. 1900 (in Inst. France d’Afr. Noire).”

“This species is close to *bitriangulifera* (sic!) Aurivillius, from which it differs by the lateral spine of pronotum, maculation, etc.” [A translation of the original description].

### **Oxylamia punctifrons** Lepesme & Breuning

*Oxylamia punctifrons* Lepesme and Breuning, Rev. franc. d’Ent. XVIII. 1950, p. 36.

“Length 14 mm; width 4.5 mm. – Close to *fulvaster* Jord., but the third antennal segment only a little longer than fourth, lower ocular lobes twice as long as genae, punctuation of the front dense and very fine, on vertex medially sparse and somewhat fine. Pronotum rather densely and slightly finely punctate, the lateral spine not acute. Elytra finely granulate at base, thence finely punctate, punctures not aligned, finer apically, intervals not elevated; outer angle of apex quite acute but not lobed. Mesosternal tubercle more developed than in *fulvaster*.”

– “Dark brown, pale yellow pubescent, vertex (except behind eye), disk of pronotum, base of scutellum, and elytra, brown pubescent, the elytra marbled with pale yellow. Body beneath and legs grayish yellow pubescent. Antennae with segments 4–11 covered on apical regions with brown pubescence to a progressively greater extent apically. Type ♀ Ivory Coast: Banco, in the Museum of Paris.” [translation of the original description].

### **CRIBRIHAMMUS** Dillon and Dillon, **gen. nov.**

Elongate-oblong, subcylindrical, moderate-size. Head of normal length, vertex declivous, nearly impunctate; front scarcely retracted below, one-fifth wider than long, the sides gradually widening to mouth; eye with lower lobe elongate-ovate, erect, one-third longer than gena, isthmus scarcely narrower than upper lobes which are separated by about twice their width; antennal tubercles subcontiguous, strongly prominent, distinctly divergent apically. Pronotum one-fourth wider than long; lateral tubercles slightly premedian, prominent, armed with a long tooth; apical and basal transverse sulci distinct; disk with three broad, low tubercles; punctate at base and on sides. Elytra with basal gibbosity prominent, broad, not crested; densely granulate-punctate on basal fourth, thence coarsely, densely, punctate, punctures finer apically; apices narrowly obliquely truncate, outer angle slightly produced; humeri coarsely granulate but without distinct

tubercle at angle. Prosternal process simple; mesosternal process rather broad, with a distinct rounded tubercle anteriorly. Legs moderately long, hind pair longest; femora subcylindrical, slightly tapering basally. Antennae in female with seventh segment slightly surpassing elytral apex, sparsely fimbriate beneath through fifth segment; scape rather slender, nearly attaining middle of pronotum, cylindrical, feebly clavate apically, scarcely flared laterally at apex, cicatrix confined to less than upper half of apical margin, narrowly open mesially, slightly widened dorsally; third segment straight, more than one-half again as long as first, remaining gradually shorter, except eleventh which is slightly longer than tenth.

Genotype: *Cribrihammus granulosus* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

Remarks: This genus is closely related to *Granulochamus* but is distinct in having the lower lobe of eye quite narrow, the mesosternal process distinctly tuberculate and the elytral spices truncate, the outer angle produced.

Also it is closely related to *Oxyhammus*, with similar confusedly, deeply punctate and unidentate, elongate elytra, and trituberculate pronotal disk. From it, this genus is distinct in having the scape a little more elongate, its sides nearly straight, gradually widening to apex; pronotal sulci shallow, the apical one obsolete medially and the pronotal disk has the tubercles smaller and of different form; the upper lobes of eye are more broadly separated; and the elytral basal gibbosity lacks a granular prominence basally, and the apices are simply dentate, not spinose, on the outer angle.

#### Key to Species

Integument piceous; elytra on base strongly and densely granulate

**granulosus**

Integument dark ferruginous; elytra with a few scattered granules basally

**rugosus**

#### ***Cribrihammus rugosus* Dillon and Dillon spec. nov.**

Female. Dark ferruginous, moderately densely covered with tawny ashy pubescence. Pronotum on disk indistinctly clouded with brown. Scutellum densely fulvous pubescent, medially with an elongate, triangular, glabrous area. Antennae narrowly annulate with whitish on apices of all segments from third and on bases from fifth.

Head impunctate, front one-fourth again as wide as high, sides subparallel, slightly constricted below eyes, broadly convex; eye with lower

lobe elongate-ovate, erect, one-half again as tall as gena. Pronotum about one-fifth again as wide across base as long, not narrowed apically, the apical margin strongly arcuate medially; lateral tubercles placed distinctly before middle, armed with a long, robust, arcuate spine which is directed somewhat upwards; apical and basal transverse sulci rather shallow, the former recurved medially and subobsolete there, the latter straight; disk with three rather small, more or less prominent similar tubercles, behind middle and on bases of lateral tubercles with scattered shallow punctures. Elytra with entire surface somewhat irregular, basal gibbositities moderately elevated, without crests; disk near base with a few, fine, granulate punctures, thence to apex covered with coarse, deep, irregularly placed punctures; each disk with two or three feebly elevated costae, more distinct on posterior half; apices somewhat attenuate, broadly obliquely truncate, the outer angle robustly dentate, inner unarmed. Mesosternal process with a narrow, prominent, obtuse tubercle at angle. Antennae about one-fourth again as long as body, beneath scarcely fimbriate; scape slender, extending to middle of pronotum, gradually thickened to apex; third segment one-third again as long as first, nearly straight, remaining gradually decreasing in length, except eleventh which is slightly longer than tenth.

Length: 23 mm; width 7.1 mm.

Holotype: Female; Uluguru, 1600 m [SM].

Remarks: This species is unicolorous tawny ashy, with the large, deep punctures giving a mottled effect; the elytra have the surface irregular.

***Cribrihammus granulosus* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.**

Female. Piceous, elytra on apical half (except at extreme apices) red-brown; covered with very sparse, fine, gray pubescence. Head with eye margined with fulvous-gray; sides of head tinged with the same color. Scutellum densely yellowish white pubescent, except for extreme base at middle. Elytra with grayish pubescence denser along lateral margin, probably (specimen rubbed) with an indistinct, elongate, brownish gray macula at middle, distant from suture, closer to lateral margin. Body beneath black, sparsely gray pubescent; mesepisternum and hind margins of first four sternites laterally, broadly, yellowish white pubescent, the metasternum posteriorly similarly pubescent; abdomen medially glabrous. Tibiae dark reddish brown. Antennae with scape dark reddish brown, rest paler; scape finely, sparsely gray pubescent, remaining segments grayish brown pubescent, the basal third of third segment indistinctly gray annulate, apex of third, and apices and bases of remaining segments, narrowly gray annulate.

Head very finely, obsoletely punctate; front one-fifth wider than high, sides slightly widened from apex to base, medially shallowly sulcate. ending in a transverse tumescence below, each side with a broad, feebly elevated linear area; eye with lower lobe narrowly ovate, erect, one-third again as tall as gena. Pronotum one-fourth again as wide at base as long; lateral tubercles slightly before middle, prominent, ending in a long, acute tooth; basal and apical sulci rather broad, the latter recurved medially; disk with three broad tubercles, feebly elevated; entirely obsoletely punctate, a few coarse punctures on base and on base of lateral tubercles. Elytra on basal quarter rather densely granulate-punctate, the granules extending onto humeri, thence to middle coarsely punctate, behind middle punctures finer and sparser, obsolescent apically; basal gibbosities prominent, broad; apices obliquely truncate, the outer angle briefly, obtusely dentate. Antennae one and one-third times as long as body, beneath sparsely fimbriate to fourth segment, very sparsely so on fifth; scape nearly attaining middle of pronotum, rather slender, cylindrical, gradually thickening to apex, slightly flared laterally; third segment straight, more than one-half again as long as first; fourth slightly shorter than third; rest gradually diminishing in length, except the slightly elongate eleventh.

Length 20 mm; width 6.8 mm.

Holotype: Female; Mt. Mbololo. Haita, Kenya, Apr. (Loveridge) [MCZ].

Remarks: Superficially this species resembles *Granulochamus granulipennis* Breuning, but it differs in the very narrow lower ocular lobe; the pronotum has three broad discal tubercles; the elytral apices are dentate and a mesosternal tubercles is present.

### OXYHAMMUS Kolbe

*Oxyhammus* Kolbe, Stett. Ent. Zeit. LIV, 1894, p. 258. Jordan, Nov. Zool.

X, 1903, p. 150. Breuning, Nov. Ent. suppl. III (2) 1944, p. 394.

*Tomolamia* Lameere. Aurivillius, Col. Cat., pars 73, 1921, p. 82 [ex parte].

Moderate-sized, rather slender. Head slightly elongate, scarcely declivous above, front not retracted, slightly convex, strongly transverse, distinctly narrowed between and behind eyes, impunctate as is the remainder of the head; eye with lower lobe ovate, slightly taller than gena, isthmus narrower than upper lobes, which are separated by twice their width; antennal tubercles subapproximate basally, divergent apically, prominent; in male maxillary palpi broad, truncate. Pronotum one-fifth wider across base than long, slightly narrowed apically, lateral tubercles broad, placed very slightly before middle, armed with an acute, posteriorly curved spine;

apical and basal transverse sulci distinct, former recurved medially; disk trituberculate, impunctate except at extreme base. Elytra with basal gibbosity prominent, armed at extreme base with a short prominence which bears several granules; disk basally granulate-punctate, thence to apex coarsely, irregularly punctate; apices obliquely truncate, outer angle armed with a long, acute spine; humeri simply rounded. Prosternal process simple, rather narrow; mesosternal process with a prominent, right angular tubercle anteriorly. Legs moderately long, hind legs strongly elongate (male); femora somewhat thicker medially, metafemora slender, nearly attaining apex of fifth sternite; protibiae unarmed; protarsi slightly expanded (male). Antennae (male) three-fourths again as long as body, slender, fimbriate beneath to apex, apical segments setose; scape nearly attaining middle of pronotum slender, somewhat thickened medially and at apex, cicatrix extending about two-thirds around apical margin, quite narrow; third segment nearly straight, three-fifths again as long as first; fourth and following gradually decreasing, eleventh distinctly longer than tenth.

Genotype: *Oxyhammus scutellaris* Kolbe, by monotype.

Remarks: In addition to the long spines on the elytral apices, this genus is distinguished from its congeners by the elongate, slender, narrowly cicatrosed scape, the elongate antennae, and the strongly tuberculate mesosternum, and by the basal gibbosity of the elytra which bears a granulate prominence at its base.

### ***Oxyhammus scutellaris* Kolbe**

*Oxyhammus scutellaris* Kolbe, Stett. Ent. Zeit, LIV, 1894, p. 258. Breuning, Nov. Ent. suppl. III (2) 1944, p. 395.

Male. Dark reddish brown, with sparse, fine, brownish gray pubescence, much more sparse on elytra, maculate only by glabrous, impressed punctures. Antennae with bases and apices of segments narrowly annulate with pale fulvous.

Head minutely alutaceous; front strongly transverse, one-third wider than long, narrowed between and below eyes; eye with lower lobe broadly ovate, one-half again as tall as gena. Pronotum one-fifth wider than long, slightly narrowed apically; lateral tubercles placed slightly before middle, broad, armed with a short, robust spine, which is directed slightly caudad; basal and apical transverse sulci well marked, the latter recurved medially; disc with three low, broad tubercles, a few shallow punctures basally. Elytra on basal fifth granulate-punctate, thence coarsely, rather shallowly punctate, from just before middle punctures somewhat sparser to apex,

basal gibbosity prominent, at extreme base with a short prominence bearing several granules; apices narrow, obliquely emarginate, outer angle with a long, sharp spine. Antennae three-fourths again as long as body, very sparsely fimbriate beneath on all segments, eighth to eleventh with rather long hairs over entire surface; scape nearly attaining middle of pronotum, gradually clavate, feebly sinuate; third segment nearly straight, about three-fifths again as long as first; fourth and following gradually decreasing in length, except eleventh which is slightly longer than tenth.

Length 13.8 mm; width 4.5 mm.

Type locality: Derema, Usambara, German East Africa.

Distribution: East Africa.

East Africa: 1; no further data [NRS].

Remarks: the elytra have glabrous punctures and have their apices narrowly, obliquely emarginate, the outer angle bearing a long acute spine; the elytral basal gibbosity bears at its extreme anterior end a prominence which is provided with several granules.

#### **IPPITOIDES** Dillon and Dillon, **gen. nov.**

(Female). Moderately large, robust, cylindrical. Head impunctate, of normal length, feebly declivous above; front feebly transverse, somewhat narrowed between eyes; eye with lower lobe narrowly ovate, erect, a little taller than gena, isthmus scarcely narrower than upper lobes, which are separated by twice their width; antennal tubercles subapproximate basally, widely divergent apically, feebly prominent. Pronotum distinctly transverse, somewhat narrowed apically; lateral tubercles placed a little anterior middle, armed with a robust, outer spine; with two transverse sulci at apex and at base, the inner apical one distinctly recurved medially, the inner basal one bisinuous; disc entirely tumid, obsoletely trituberculate, finely punctate basally. Scutellum triangular, apex narrowly rounded. Elytra granulate-punctate at extreme base, rest of disc seriatly punctate; basal gibbosity feebly prominent, armed with a distinct, erect tubercle at extreme base; apices squarely truncate, outer angle spined, inner angle unarmed; humeri simple, with a larger granule at angle. Prosternal process moderately broad, simple; mesosternal process with a prominent tubercle at angle. Legs moderately short, hind ones longest; femora robust, strongly tapering at base, slightly so at apex. Antennae one-fifth longer than body, rather sparsely fimbriate beneath on first four or five segments; scape subcylindrical, gradually feebly thickened to apex, nearly attaining middle of pronotum, cicatrix narrow, extending about one-half around apical margin,

slightly widened dorso-laterally; third segment feebly biflexuose, one-half again as long as first; fourth a little longer than first; rest gradually diminishing in length, except the slightly elongated eleventh.

Genotype: *Ippitoides uniformis* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

Remarks: This genus is closely related to *Ippitus* but the lower ocular lobe is ovate instead of oblong: the upper lobes are much broader and separated by only twice one of their widths. Moreover, the elongated basal gibbosity is armed with a large tubercle at extreme base, and the elytral apices are squarely truncate, only armed on the outer angle. In addition, the pronotal lateral tubercles are placed distinctly cephalad of the middle; and the antennal scape is more elongate, as is also the third segment.

### ***Ippitoides uniformis* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.**

Female. Dark reddish brown, densely clothed with fine brownish ashy pubescence. Head and pronotum on sides somewhat paler pubescent. Scutellum densely creamy white pubescent, glabrous medially. Antennae with apices of segments from third narrowly annulate with dense, whitish pubescence.

Head impunctate; front feebly wider than high, distinctly narrowed between eyes; eyes with lower lobe elongate-ovate, feebly taller than gena. Pronotum one-fifth wider across base than long, gradually narrowed apically; lateral tubercles placed slightly before middle, prominent, armed with a robust, acute spine; apical margin feebly arcuate medially; with two transverse sulci at apex and base, the inner apical one recurved medially, the inner basal one bisinuous; disk obsoletely trituberculate, with a few scattered punctures towards middle of base. Elytra with basal gibbosity feebly prominent, armed anteriorly with a very prominent, erect, small tubercle; disk at extreme base and on humeri with very fine granulate-punctures, those on humeral angle somewhat coarser, one at angle larger, rest of surface finely, densely, seriatly punctate, punctures somewhat confused near suture; apices squarely truncate, the outer angle produced into a robust spine, the inner angle unarmed. Mesosternal tubercle prominent, obtuse. Antennae about one-fifth again as long as body, rather sparsely fimbriate beneath on third segment, more sparsely so on first, fourth and fifth segments; scape subcylindrical, feebly thicker on apical half, nearly attaining middle of pronotum; third segment slightly biflexuose, one-half again as long as first; fourth feebly longer than first; rest gradually shortened, except eleventh which is slightly elongated.

Length 18 mm; width 6 mm.

Holotype: Female; Pangani, German East Africa [SM].

Remarks: Distinguished from *Ippitus simplex* by having a large tubercle at middle of base of each elytron, this species further has the elytral apices squarely truncate, the outer angle armed with a robust spine, the inner one unarmed, and the antennal scape is more elongate, nearly attaining the middle of the pronotum.

**PSEUDANGULATUS** Dillon and Dillon, **gen. nov.**

Oblong-ovate, subdepressed; head slightly elongate, front not retracted below, two-thirds again as wide as high, sides nearly parallel, transversely rugose; eye with lower lobe strongly transverse, two-thirds as long as gena, isthmus very narrow, upper lobes separated by nearly four times their width; antennal tubercles robust, prominent, subapproximate at base, strongly divergent apically. Pronotum scarcely wider at base than long, distinctly tapering apically; lateral tubercles placed distinctly before the middle, rather feebly elevated, armed with a short tooth; apical and basal transverse sulci shallow; disk with five feebly elevated tubercles, the two basal lateral ones subcontiguous to the apical; entire surface finely punctate and irregularly rugose. Elytra with basal gibbosity prominent, broad, at base with a single large tubercle; disk granulate-punctate on basal fourth, granules coarser on humeri, remainder of surface finely punctate; apices not dehiscent, narrowly, feebly obliquely truncate; humeri at angle with a rather large tubercle. Prosternal process not angulated; mesosternal process with a small, rounded tubercle anteriorly. Legs rather elongate, front ones longest, femora subcylindrical, scarcely narrowed at base and apex; protibiae in male with a distinct tooth; protarsi in male strongly expanded and fringed. Antennae robust, nearly half again body length, feebly fimbriate beneath on first and third segments fifth segment with a distinct tuft at apex, sixth and seventh with a very slight one; scape robust, nearly uniform in width, except at apex where it is slightly widened, attaining apical fourth of pronotum, transversely rugose, cicatrix narrowly extending completely around the apical margin, very strongly widened dorsolaterally; third segment nearly straight, two-thirds again as long as scape, fourth slightly shorter than third, fifth and sixth strongly shortened, remainder gradually diminishing, except eleventh which is slightly elongate.

Genotype: *Pseudangulatus comatus* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

Remarks: While this genus superficially resembles *Pseudhammus*, it is distinct in having the prosternal process unangulated; in addition the elytra have at base a single, large tubercle as well as one each humerus;



the lower ocular lobe is distinctly shorter than the gena, and the antennal fifth, sixth and seventh segments are tufted at apex, the fifth strongly so.

***Pseudangulatus comatus* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.**

Male. Piceous, elytra dark reddish brown; entirely covered with gray-brown pubescence, vaguely tinged with ochraceous. Head on occiput with two dark brown, velvety maculae, one each side of middle, reaching more than half the distance to upper ocular lobe, narrowly outlined with fulvous-ochraceous; eye narrowly margined with fulvous. Pronotum with a rather indistinct, ochraceous macula on each apical discal tubercle. Scutellum narrowly margined with fulvous-ochraceous. Elytra each with a large, dark brown macula beginning before middle, elliptical, extending to apex, its margins poorly defined and evanescent; superimposed upon this slightly behind middle is a comma-shaped fulvous macula, the tail of which expands posteriorly, almost covering apical part of elytra; basal half of disk with tufts of fulvous-ochraceous tomentum sprinkled here and there, especially along posterior margin of basal gibbosity and either side of basal tubercle. Body beneath and legs with scattered white hairs; otherwise as above. Antennae with scape and third segment piceous, rest reddish brown, entirely covered with gray-brown pubescence; third and fourth segments broadly but indistinctly gray-annulate.

Head minutely alutaceous and more or less rugosely punctate; front two-thirds again as wide as high, parallel-sided, medially with a rather shallow sulcus, on upper half coarsely transversely rugose; eye with lower lobe transverse, two-thirds as tall as gena. Pronotum scarcely wider at base than long, slightly narrowed apically; lateral tubercle premedian, small, rather feebly elevated, ending in a short, robust tooth; apical transverse sulcus narrow, shallow, recurved medially, basal one broad and shallow, sinuate medially; disk with five feebly elevated tubercles, the two apical ones feebly elevated, broad, transverse, the three basal ones broad, elongate, the two lateral nearly touching the apical ones, entire surface punctate and rugose. Elytra granulate-punctate on basal quarter, the granules rather fine on disk, much larger on humeri, middle of each base with a single, large, tubercle; humeri with a large tubercle at angle; basal gibbosity prominent, broad, contiguous at suture posteriorly; apices not dehiscent, narrowly, feebly obliquely truncate. Mesosternal process with a small, rounded tubercle anteriorly. Antennae robust, not quite half again as long as body, slightly fimbriate on first segment and basal half of third, fifth strongly tufted at apex, sixth and seventh very slightly so; scape robust, subcylindrical, nearly uniform in width, except at apex where it is slightly

flared, transversely rugose; third segment feebly arcuate, two-thirds again as long as scape; fourth slightly shorter; fifth and sixth strongly shortened; rest gradually decreasing in length, except eleventh, which is slightly elongate.

Length 18 mm; width 6.5 mm.

Holotype: Male: West Africa [DEI].

Remarks: The preapical dark macula on elytra, surmounted by a pale comma shaped spot, combined with a single, large basal granule on the same organs, distinguish this species.

### **PSEUDOXYLAMIA** Dillon and Dillon, **gen. nov.**

Moderately small, subcylindrical. Head of normal length, declivous above; front somewhat retracted below (mouthparts bent outwards slightly), rather convex, feebly transverse, slightly narrowed between and below eyes, punctate; eye with lower lobe broadly ovate, nearly twice as tall as gena, isthmus distinctly narrower than upper lobe, upper lobes separated by much more than one of their widths; antennal tubercles subapproximate at base, strongly divergent apically, prominent. Pronotum slightly wider across base than long, apically subequal to base; lateral tubercles placed at or slightly before middle, somewhat prominent, armed with a tooth at apex; apical sulcus subobsolete, basal one broad and shallow; disk with three broad, feebly elevated tubercles, entire surface punctate. Elytra granulate-punctate only on basal dark area, not on humeri, punctate thence to apices; basal gibbosity slightly prominent; apices broadly, slightly obliquely truncate, outer angle sometimes slightly prominent; humeri simply rounded. Prosternal process suddenly somewhat expanded on posterior half; mesosternal process moderate in width, gradually but distinctly declivous anteriorly. Legs moderately long, anterior ones longest; femora rather slender, cylindrical, widened medially, profemora more robust and longer; protibiae unarmed; protarsi feebly wider in male. Antennae in male at least twice as long, in female one-third again as long, as body, fimbriate on first three or four segments; scape not reaching behind apical third of pronotum, gradually clavate, cicatrix narrow, reaching only about one-half around apical margin; third and fourth segments slightly tumid in male, the former more than three-fourths again as long as scape; fourth shorter than third; remaining segments gradually shorter, except eleventh in male, which is elongate.

Genotype: *Monochamus trianguliger* Aurivillius.

Remarks: This genus resembles *Metoxylamia* in the prosternal process being widened on posterior half and in lacking granules on the humeri. From that genus it is distinct in having the lower ocular lobe nearly twice as tall as gena, in the prosternum before the process being distinctly punctate, and the mesosternal process is simply declivous, not tumid nor sub-tuberculate.

#### Key to Species

Elytra with two dark brown fasciae, the basal one broad, completely covering humeri and not much broader at suture than near humeri, the median fascia very broad, narrowed suturely, attaining suture

**tepahius**

Elytra with a single fascia, at base, just attaining humeri, much widened at suture

**trianguligera**

#### ***Pseudoxylamia trianguligera* Aurivillius**

*Monochamus trianguliger* Aurivillius, Ark. Zoll. XIX (A 17) 1927, p. 7.

*Oxylamia trianguligera* Aurivillius. Breuning, Nov. Ent. suppl. III (2) 1944, p. 393.

Male. Dark reddish brown, elytra slightly paler, rather densely fulvous pubescent. Pronotum with a large, rounded, fuscous area covering most of disk, including base but not apical margin; usually with a narrow, median, fulvous vitta; a small fuscous macula above on base of lateral tubercles; the fulvous pubescence laterally is slightly denser and forms a poorly defined vitta. Scutellum fuscous, margined with fulvous. Elytra basally with a large, common, triangular, fuscous area, extending nearly onto humerus at base and along suture to basal fourth; disk with minute fuscous maculae which often become confluent, especially behind middle, where they tend to form an indistinct fascia. Body beneath dark reddish brown, abdomen paler, rather sparsely covered with fine, gray-fulvous pubescence. Legs dark reddish brown, tibiae and tarsi paler, gray-fulvous pubescent. Antennae with scape dark brown, rest paler, gray-fulvous pubescent.

Head above minutely alutaceous, with a few deep punctures on vertex and on genae; front slightly convex, one-fourth again as wide as long, scarcely narrowed between eyes, more so below, rather sparsely, deeply punctate; eye with lower lobe broadly ovate, two-thirds again as tall as gena. Pronotum slightly wider at base than long, apex subequal to base; lateral tubercle slightly prominent, ending in a short, obtuse tooth, placed

at middle; apical transverse sulcus obsolete, basal one broad, shallow; disk with three broad, low tubercles, the lateral ones more strongly prominent, entire surface with deep, well separated punctures. Elytra granulate-punctate only in basal fuscous area, granules small, rest of base coarsely, not densely punctate, punctures finer apically; basal gibbosity rather feeble, not crested; apices obliquely truncate, prominent on outer angle of truncature; humeri simple, not granulate. Antennae at least twice body length, feebly fimbriate beneath on first and third segments; scape attaining basal fourth of pronotum, robust, suddenly expanded at basal quarter, gradually widening thence to apical fourth, where it narrows again; third segment straight, robust, three-fourths again as long as first; fourth robust, it and following successively feebly diminishing in length, except eleventh which is strongly elongate.

Female. More robust; antennae about one-third again as long as body, third and fourth segments not robust.

Length 8–13 mm; width 2.5–3.7 mm.

Type locality: Mayumbe, Belgian Congo.

Distribution: West Central Africa.

Cameroons: 1; Efulen, Jan. 6, 1912 (H. C. Weber) [CM]. Gabon: 4; no further data [ANSP-2; NRS; SN]. French Congo: 2; Brazzaville (Bourval) [ANSP]. Belgian Congo: 1; Mayumbe: Zobe, Jan. 12, 1916 (Mayne) [NRS-type].

Remarks: While resembling *M. variegatrix* Aurivillius, this form lacks the long dark lateral macula of elytra, and the front is more strongly transverse and less narrowed between eyes.

### ***Pseudoxylamia tepahius* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.**

Male. Fuscous, occiput black; entirely covered with dark brown pubescence. Head with front and genae fulvous pubescent; eyes margined above with golden fulvous. Pronotum with anterior margin, a rather broad flexuose vitta each side of disk, and a fine median streak on basal third, fulvous. Scutellum entirely rather narrowly margined with golden fulvous. Elytra with a broad, more or less macular, common chevron of cinereous pubescence, extending from behind humeri to slightly beyond middle at suture, on apical quarter a somewhat broken patch of dense cinereous pubescence, and with a few irregular maculae of same color along suture and side margins. Body beneath and legs densely covered with short, silky yellowish ashy pubescence. Antennae dark reddish brown with segments from fourth distinctly paler, entirely covered with fulvous gray pubescence,

which is somewhat more sparse on the apical halves of fourth and following segments.

Head above minutely alutaceous, rather densely, coarsely punctate between eyes, as is the entire front; front one-eighth wider than long, rather strongly narrowed below eyes; eye with lower lobe broadly ovate, erect, nearly two times as high as gena; genae rather densely, coarsely punctate. Pronotum distinctly wider across base than long, sides gradually narrowed apically; lateral tubercles prominent, conical, placed slightly before middle, ending in a rather long, subacute, slightly recurved tooth; apical sulcus indistinct, shallow, broadly recurved medially, basal one broad, more deeply impressed medially, straight; disk uniformly coarsely, rather densely punctate, with three slightly elevated tubercles, the two anterior ones transverse. Elytra on basal quarter with not very close-set granulate-punctures, punctures thence dense, coarse basally, but becoming finer apically; apices broadly, slightly obliquely truncate. Prosternum and deflexed sides of pronotum densely, coarsely punctate. Antennae more than twice as long as body, sparsely fimbriate beneath on first four segments; scape robust, slightly clavate apically, attaining apical third of pronotum; third segment feebly robust (as is also the fourth) nearly biflexuose, almost twice as long as first; fourth feebly shorter than third; rest gradually shorter, except the elongate eleventh.

Female. More robust than male; antennae defective, sixth segment attaining elytral apex.

Length 10.5–12.5 mm; width 3.4–4.2 mm.

Holotype: Male; French Cameroons, Yaoundo, June 27 – Aug. 10 (McGough) [CU].

Allotype: Female; Cameroons (Conradt) [SM].

Remarks: This species is distinguished by the large, erect eye, by the densely punctate front and pronotum, and by the maculation, the latter consisting of a fulvous vitta each side of pronotum, an ashy chevron on basal half of elytra, and an ashy patch on their apices.

### **DIDYOCHAMUS** Dillon and Dillon, **gen. nov.**

Moderate in size, cylindrical. Head somewhat shortened; front not retracted, scarcely wider than long, feebly narrowed between eyes, rather densely punctate; eye with lower lobe broad, erect, twice as tall as gena, isthmus distinctly narrower than upper lobes, which are separated by one and one-half to two times their width; antennal tubercles subapproximate basally, strongly divergent apically. Pronotum slightly wider across base

than long, indistinctly narrowed apically; lateral tubercles placed distinctly before middle, prominent, armed with a rather long, acute tooth; disk strongly punctate, with three to five subobsolete tubercles, the median one sometimes more distinct; apical sulcus obsolete, basal one usually distinctly impressed. Elytra with basal gibbosity broad, not very prominent, without a crest; disk rather finely granulate-punctate on basal fourth, remainder of disk to apex with simple confused punctures; apices broadly subtruncate; humeri simple. Prosternal process simple, not suddenly expanded on basal half; mesosternal process simple, gradually sloping. Legs moderately long, hind ones longest; femora cylindrical, slightly thickened medially, metafemora attaining base of fifth sternite; protibiae unarmed; protarsi scarcely expanded. Antennae nearly two and one-half times body length in male, in female two-thirds again as long as body, very sparsely fimbriate on basal segments; scape reaching to apical third of pronotum, rather slender, gradually clavate to apex, cicatrix extending little more than half around apical margin, slightly wider laterally; third segment feebly biflexuous, three-fifths again as long as first, remaining segments subequal to seventh or eighth, ninth and tenth shorter, eleventh elongate in male.

Genotype: *Monochamus flavomarmoratus* Breuning.

Remarks: While close to *Oxylamia*, this genus differs from it in having the front scarcely wider than long, and feebly narrowed between the eyes. The antennal scape moreover is more elongate, attaining the apical third of pronotum, the pronotum is not tumid anteriorly, and the upper lobe of eye is much broader.

### ***Didyochamus flavomarmoratus*** Breuning

*Monochamus flavomarmoratus* Breuning, Fol. Zool. Hydro., VII, 1935, p. 244; Nov. Ent. suppl., III (2) 1944, p. 419.

Male. Piceous, elytra in part reddish brown. Head, pronotum, and scutellum rather densely brown-fulvous pubescent, interrupted by the punctation. Elytra more yellowish pubescent, with irregular patches of dark brown mottling the entire surface; some of these patches form a poorly defined, rather irregular, transverse fascia behind middle. Body beneath and legs dark reddish brown, sparsely covered with fulvous-brown pubescence. Antennae piceous, segments from third reddish brown, sparsely clothed with fine fulvous-brown pubescence, appearing (as do the legs) nearly glabrous, on underside of segments very thinly gray pubescent.

Entire upper and lower surface as well as legs and antennae with short, erect setae, usually placed in the punctures. Head minutely alutaceous and everywhere with moderately coarse, deep, but not very close set punctures; front as high as wide, sides parallel; eye with lower lobe ovate, about two times as tall as gena. Pronotum very slightly wider at base than long; apical and basal transverse sulci broad and shallow, the former recurved medially; disk with five tubercles, the lateralmost scarcely discernable, the others feeble, the median one most evident, entire surface with moderately coarse, deep, well-separated punctures; lateral tubercles broad, moderately elevated, ending in a short, subacute spine. Scutellum triangular. Elytra on basal fifth with moderate-sized, well spaced granules, thence rather coarsely punctate, the punctures finer apically; apices broadly, squarely subtruncate. Antennae two or more times as long as body, not very densely fimbriate beneath to fourth segment, thence with scattered setae; scape moderately robust, gradually clavate, attaining base of pronotal lateral tubercle, very densely, finely punctate; third segment straight, nearly twice as long as first; third to seventh or eighth segments subequal, ninth and tenth successively shorter, eleventh elongate.

Length 14.5–15.5 mm; width 4.5–5.2 mm.

Type locality: Mundame, Cameroons.

Distribution: The Cameroons.

Cameroons: 4; no further data [NRS; DEI-2; SM]. 1; Buea (Rhode) [NRS].

Remarks: The erect setae of the entire body and the uniform punctation of the pronotum and head, as well as the antennal formula, are outstanding characteristics of this species.

### **PRODOMITIA** Jordan

*Prodomitia* Jordan, Nov. Zool. I, 1894, p. 196. Breuning, Nov. Ent. Suppl. III (2) 1944, p. 398.

Rather small, subcylindrical; head of normal length; vertex slightly declivous; front distinctly convex, feebly retracted below, transverse, narrowed between and below eyes, impunctate; eye with lower lobe ovate, erect, distinctly taller than gena, isthmus narrow, about half as wide as upper lobe; upper lobes separated by about one and one-half times their width. Antennal tubercles approximate, divergent apically, prominent. Pronotum distinctly transverse, slightly narrowed apically; lateral tubercles placed scarcely before middle, small but prominent, with a robust, subacute tooth at apex; apical transverse sulcus broad and shallow, sinuous, basal one deeper, straight; disk with a broad tumescence either side of

middle impunctate or nearle so. Elytra with basal gibbosity prominent, not crested; disk basally narrowly granulate-punctate, thence closely, deeply, more or less seriatly punctate; apices obliquely truncate, unarmed; humeri simply rounded. Prosternal process moderately broad, simple; mesosternal process narrow, obliquely declivous, with a small, downward-projecting tubercle anteriorly. Legs moderately long, hind ones slightly longer; femora moderately robust, tapering at base and apex; tibiae unarmed, protarsi strongly expanded in male. Antennae two-thirds again as long as body in male, one-fourth again as long in female, fimbriate on first and third segments; scape attaining apical fourth of pronotum, robust, thickened to basal fourth, slightly narrower apically, cicatrix extending about two-thirds around apical margin, strongly widened dorsally; third segment not robust, two-thirds again as long as scape, fourth and following gradually shorter, except the slightly elongate eleventh.

Genotype: *Prodomitia squamigera* Jordan, by monotypy.

Remarks: This genus can be recognized by the presence of two broad tumescences on the pronotum, the shape of scape, the deep subseriate punctures on the elytra, and by the peculiar tubercle on the mesosternum.

### ***Prodomitia squamigera* Jordan**

*Prodomitia squamigera* Jordan, Nov. Zool. I, 1894, p. 196, Breuning, Nov. Ent. suppl. III (2) 1944, p. 398.

Male. Piceous or fuscous, elytra dark reddish brown; rather densely covered with dull gray-brown pubescence and entire body (except antennae from third segment and tarsi) sprinkled with white scales. Pronotum sometimes with a short, whitish, rather fine vitta medially at base. Scutellum densely white pubescent, except basally. Elytra with scattered, vague, grayish or whitish areas. Body beneath covered with fine brownish gray pubescence. Legs and antennae grayish brown pubescent; tarsi, and narrow bases and apices of antennal segments, gray.

Head minutely alutaceous; front one-fourth wider than long, slightly narrowed between and below the eyes, impunctate; eye with lower lobe ovate, erect, one-fifth taller than gena. Pronotum slightly broader across base than long, apically a little narrower; lateral tubercles placed very little before middle, rather feebly elevated, with a short, subacute tooth at apex; apical sulcus broad, shallow, recurved medially, basal one finer, slightly more impressed; disk with two broad tumescences, one either side of middle, impunctate, or with a few punctures basally. Elytra on basal fifth granulate-punctate, the granules not close-set, thence with coarse,



deeply impressed punctures which are more or less seriate, apically becoming finer and somewhat confused; basal gibbosity distinct, not strongly elevated nor crested; apices obliquely truncate, unarmed. Antennae two-thirds again as long as body, fimbriate feebly on first and third segments; scape attaining apical fourth of pronotum, gradually thickened to basal quarter, thence parallel-sided to before apex where it is slightly narrowed; third segment two-thirds again as long as first, very feebly sinuate; fourth slightly, and fifth much shorter; rest gradually diminishing in length, except eleventh, which is slightly longer than tenth.

Female. Slightly more robust than male; antennae one and one-fourth times as long as body.

Length 9.5–12 mm; width 3.2–4 mm.

Type locality: Kuilu.

Distribution: Cameroons.

Cameroons: 2; no further data [NRS]. 5; Buea [NRS]. 1; Efulen [CM].

Remarks: The separate, white scales scattered irregularly over most of the elytra will suffice to distinguish this species.

### **TOMOLAMIA** Lameere

*Tomolamia* Lameere, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, LXII, 1893, p. 44. Breuning, Nov. Ent. Suppl. III (2) 1944, p. 395.

Moderate to small beetles, subcylindrical. Head of normal length, slightly declivous above; front strongly transverse, feebly convex, not retracted, strongly narrowed below eyes, impunctate; eye with lower lobe broadly ovate, distinctly taller than gena, isthmus rather narrow, upper lobes separated by nearly twice their width; antennal tubercles subapproximate at base, divergent apically, prominent. Pronotum slightly wider at base than long, apically somewhat narrowed; lateral tubercles prominent, broad, placed at middle, armed with a short, acute spine; disk with a feeble, broad tumescence either side of middle, with a few punctures basally; apical and basal transverse sulci distinct, apical one recurved medially. Elytra with basal gibbosity prominent, not crested, disk at base narrowly granulate-punctate, thence rather coarsely, deeply, subseriately punctate; apices narrowly truncate, outer angle distinctly armed; humeri simply rounded. Prosternal process simple, moderate in width, mesosternal process rather broad, anteriorly tapering, posteriorly arcuately declivous, not tuberculate. Legs moderately long, hind pair longest; femora thickened medially; tibiae unarmed. Antennae (female) scarcely as long as body fimbriate beneath on base of third segment; scape attaining apical third

of pronotum, relatively slender, sinuous, gradually clavate, cicatrix extending about two-thirds around apical margin, only slightly widened dorsally; third segment slightly longer than scape; fourth shorter than first; rest gradually decreasing in length, except eleventh, which is slightly longer than tenth.

Genotype: *Tomolamia irrorata* Lameere, by monotypy.

Remarks: This genus resembles *Prodomitia* in the form of pronotum and in the elytral sculpturing, but the front is more transverse and is strongly narrowed below eyes; the antennae are shorter than body (female); and the mesosternal process is broad basally, tapering posteriorly, and without a tubercle.

### **Tomolamia irrorata** Lameere

*Tomolamia irrorata* Lameere, Ann. Soc. Ent. France (5) IX, 1893, p. 44, Breuning, Nov. Ent., suppl. III (2) 1944, p. 395.

*Oxyhammus griseotinctus* Hintz, Ergeb. Zweit. Deutsch. Zentr.-Afr. Exp. I, 1919, p. 615.

Female. Reddish brown to piceous, elytra paler, rather densely clothed with grayish brown pubescence. Pronotum laterally touched with gray pubescence and medially at base with a short vitta of the same color. Scutellum densely white pubescent except at base. Elytra with numerous, small, irregular, somewhat vaguely defined maculae of whitish gray. Body beneath and legs thinly clothed with fine, gray pubescence. Antennae gray-brown pubescent, the apices and bases of segments very narrowly gray annulate.

Head minutely alutaceous, impunctate; front strongly transverse, one-third wider than tall, feebly narrowed between eyes, strongly so below; eye with lower lobe broadly ovate, slightly taller than gena. Pronotum slightly wider at base than long, feebly narrower apically; lateral tubercles placed at middle, prominent, ending in a short, robust, backward-curved spine. Elytra granulate-punctate on basal fifth, granules small, not closely placed, thence with coarse, deep, more or less seriate punctures; apices feebly obliquely, rather narrowly truncate, the outer angle produced into a distinct tooth which varies in length. Antennae scarcely as long as body, very sparsely fimbriate beneath on basal third of third segment; scape moderate in thickness, sinuate, gradually clavate apically, attaining apical third of pronotum; third segment one-fourth again as long as scape, feebly sinuate; fourth shorter than scape; rest gradually shorter, except eleventh which is longer than tenth.

Length 12–14 mm; width 3.7–4.5 mm.

Type localities: Assinia [*irrorata*]; Cameroons [*griseotinctus*].

Distribution: From the Cameroons through West Africa.

Cameroons: 1; no further data [NRS]. Gabon: 1; Libreville [ZSM].

Remarks: The vague grayish white maculae of the elytra, and the unidentate apices of the some organs will serve to distinguish this species.

### **CINCTOHAMMUS** Dillon and Dillon, **gen. nov.**

Small to moderate in size, robust. Head impunctate, of normal length, distinctly declivous above; front not retracted below, feebly convex, transverse, narrowed between eyes, more strongly so below; eye with lower lobe broadly oval, subequal to gena in height, isthmus less than half as wide as upper lobes, which are separated by nearly twice their width; antennal tubercles subapproximate at base, strongly divergent apically, slightly prominent; in male all palpi with last segment obtriangular. Pronotum slightly wider across base than long, scarcely narrowed apically; lateral tubercles placed slightly behind middle, prominent, with a long, acute spine; two apical and basal sulci present, sulci narrow, deep, straight; disk entirely tumid, with a few coarse punctures on bases of lateral tubercles. Scutellum triangular, its apex acute. Elytra basally granulate-punctate; rest of disk subseriatly punctate, basal gibbositities feeble, not crested; apices emarginate, each bidentate, the outer spine larger and more robust; humeri simple. Prosternal process simple; mesosternal process short, strongly tumid medially, tumescence right angularly declivous. Legs rather short, hind ones longest; femora robust, strongly narrowed basally, scarcely so apically, metafemora attaining middle of fourth sternite; protibiae unarmed; protarsi feebly expanded in male. Antennae in male as long as body, in female slightly shorter, feebly fimbriate beneath on first three segments; scape attaining apical third of pronotum, slightly sinuous, feebly thickened to middle, thence slightly narrowed to apex where it re-expands, cicatrix very narrow, only covering one-third of the apical margin, subequal in width throughout; third segment feebly biflexuose, one-fifth longer than scape; fourth shorter than first, rest gradually decreasing in length, except eleventh which is a little longer than tenth.

Genotype: *Oxyhammus cinctus* Jordan.

Remarks: In structure of the pronotal disk, the form of the front and the eye, and in the short antennae, this genus approaches *Tomolamia*, but the disk is more strongly tumid and there are two very distinct, straight sulci at apex as well as at base. Furthermore it is distinct in having the

mesosternal process subtuberculate, the elytra are seriatly punctate, and their apices are emarginate and bidentate.

### *Cinctohammus cinctus* Jordan

(figure 4)

*Oxyhammus* (?) *cinctus* Jordan, Nov. Zool. X, 1902, p. 150. Aurivillius, Ent. Tidskr. XXIV, 1903, p. 268. Breuning, Nov. Ent., suppl. III (2) 1944, p. 394.

*Oxyhammus konduensis* Hintz, Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 1913, p. 198.

Male. Piceous, elytra dark reddish brown; gray pubescent. Pronotum with a broad fuscous fascia which covers most of disk, extending each side

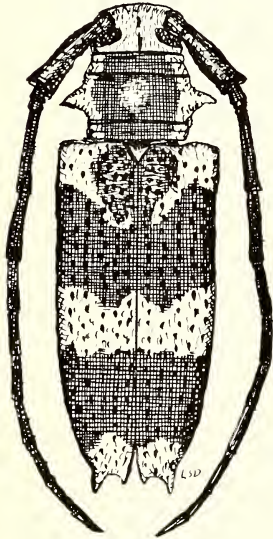


Figure 4:

*Cinctohammus cinctus*

Jordan

♂ x 4

nearly to base of lateral tubercles; at middle a narrow, vague, gray fascia, in part broken. Scutellum yellowish white, at extreme base fuscous. Elytra fuscous pubescent; humeri with gray-fulvous pubescence, which extends along base of disk to basal gibbosity and along extreme base narrowly to scutellum, with an irregular, indistinct spur curving around hind margin of basal gibbosity but not attaining suture, and laterally with an extension along side margin to join a broad median fascia, which is irregular anteriorly; apex with a broad fascia of the same color. Body beneath and legs dark reddish brown to fuscous, clothed with grayish pubescence, somewhat more densely so on sides of meso- and metasternum. Antennae fuscous, becoming slightly paler apically; scape and third segment gray pubescent, fuscous dorsally; remaining segments fuscous pubescent, at base and apex narrowly gray

annulate.

Head minutely alutaceous, impunctate; front slightly transverse, a little narrowed between eyes, more strongly so below; eye with lower lobe broadly oval, subequal in height to gena. Pronotum feebly wider at base than long, scarcely narrower apically; lateral tubercles placed slightly behind middle, prominent, with a long, stout, acute, strongly retrorse spine; with two very fine but distinct apical and basal sulci; disk entirely tumid, with a few coarse punctures basally on lateral tubercles. Elytra narrowly

at base with sparse granulate punctures, thence coarsely, subseriately punctate, the punctures somewhat finer towards apex; apices narrowly emarginate, with a short tooth at sutural angle and a stout, acute spine at outer angle; basal gibbosity feeble. Antennae scarcely longer than body, feebly fringed beneath on first and third segments; scape attaining apical third of pronotum, somewhat sinuous, gradually thickened to middle, feebly narrowed near apex; third segment slightly biflexuous, one-fifth longer than scape; fourth shorter than first; fifth much shorter than fourth; rest gradually decreasing in length except eleventh which is longer than tenth.

Female. More robust than male; antennae shorter than body.

Length: 9.5–15.5 mm; width 3.2–5 mm.

Type locality: Victoria, Cameroons (*cincta*); Kondué, Belgian Congo (*konduensis*).

Distribution: Broadly through West Central Africa.

Guinea: 1; no further data [NRS]). Cameroons: 2; no locality data [NRS; DEI]. 3; Efulen, Nov.-Dec. (H. L. Weber) [CM]. 4; Buea [NRS]. 3; Lolodorf (J. A. Reis) [CM].

Remarks: The dense yellowish white fascia at middle of elytra and the basal fascia curving around humerus, with the bidentate elytral apices, will serve to distinguish this species.

### **IPPITUS** Dillon and Dillon, **gen. nov.**

(Female). Moderate in size, robust, cylindrical; head impunctate, feebly shortened, scarcely declivous above; front slightly transverse, feebly narrowed between eyes, more strongly so below; eye with lower lobe narrowly oblong, erect, slightly shorter than gena, isthmus feebly narrower than upper lobes, which are separated by about four times their width; antennal tubercles subapproximate at base, widely divergent apically, feebly prominent. Pronotum distinctly transverse, apex subequal to base in width, lateral tubercles median, prominent, armed with a robust spine, with two transverse sulci apically and basally, the anterior apical one obsolete medially; disk entirely tumid, with three broad, subobsolete tubercles, feebly punctate basally. Scutellum triangular, apex narrowly emarginate. Elytra granulate-punctate at extreme base, rest of disk subseriately punctate to apex, punctures placed in impressed striae; basal gibbosities feeble, not crested; apices narrowly emarginate, the outer angle with a long tooth, inner with a short one; humeri rounded, granulate but not tuberculate. Prosternal process rather broad, strongly widened on basal half; mesosternal process broad, with a robust, right-angular tubercle anteriorly. Legs

moderately short, hind ones longest; femora robust, tapering strongly at base and apex. Antennae as long as body, fimbriate beneath on first and third segments; scape attaining apical third of pronotum, distinctly thickened to beyond middle, broadly, shallowly constricted before apex, cicatrix extending half-way around apical margin, semi-circular; third segment feebly bisinuate, one-fourth longer than scape; rest gradually shortened, except eleventh which is slightly longer than tenth.

Genotype: *Oxyhammus simplex* Aurivillius.

Remarks: This genus is somewhat closely related to *Cinctohammus*, chiefly in the form of the pronotum (but this structure here is less tumid on disk). The prosternal process however, is strongly expanded on basal half, the eye has the lower lobe narrow, the upper lobes widely separated, and the front is scarcely narrowed between the eyes. In addition, the scape is shorter, with a semicircular cicatrix, and the elytra have the punctures arranged in impressed striae.

#### **Ippitus simplex** Aurivillius

*Oxyhammus simplex* Aurivillius, Ark. Zool. X (19) 1916, p. 12. Breuning, Nov. Ent., suppl. III (2) 1944, p. 395.

Female. Fuscous, densely brownish gray pubescent; scutellum whitish pubescent, broadly divided medially. Body beneath and legs moderately densely clothed with short, gray pubescence; femora apically tinged with brown. Antennae fuscous, somewhat paler apically, covered with gray-brown pubescence, apices of segments from second narrowly whitish annulate.

Head above minutely alutaceous, entirely impunctate; front one-fourth as wide again as long, feebly narrowed between eyes, strongly so below; eye with lower lobe narrowly oblong, slightly shorter than gena. Pronotum one-fourth wider across base than long, apically scarcely narrower; lateral tubercles media, with a long, robust, subacute spine directed backward; two apical and basal transverse, fine, deeply impressed sulci anterior apical one obsolete medially; disk entirely tumid, with three broad, subobsolete tubercles, with a few fine punctures basally. Elytra narrowly granulate-punctate basally, thence to apex rather coarsely, subseriately punctate, punctures becoming finer and more or less confused at apex; basal gibbosity broad, feebly elevated; apices narrowly emarginate, sutural angle with a short tooth, outer with a longer one. Antennae as long as body, fimbriate beneath on first and third segments; scape attaining apical third of pronotum, gradually thickened to middle, feebly constricted before

apex; third segment feebly bisinuate, one-fourth longer than scape; fourth slightly shorter than scape; fifth and following segments distinctly decreasing in length; eleventh slightly longer than tenth.

Length 17.5 mm; width 6.1 mm.

Type locality: Kwiwo, German East Africa.

Distribution: East Africa.

German East Africa: Kwiwo [NRS-type].

Remarks: This species is distinguished by its uniform brownish gray pubescence.

### **Incertae Sedis**

The following are translations of the original descriptions genera which have not been represented in material at hand.

### **FALSODIHAMMUS** Breuning

*Falsodihammus* Breuning, Fol. Zool. Hydrob. XI, 1942, p. 118.

"Elongate, antennae slender, hardly one-fourth longer than body, first three antennal segments very sparsely fringed beneath, scape rather long, slender, with prominent but open cicatrix, about as long as fourth segment, third segment much longer; antennal tubercles low; eyes finely granulate, lower lobes almost twice as long as broad; front as high as wide. Pronotum twice as broad as long, with two deep transverse sulci before base and behind apex; a large, blunt, conical tubercle at middle of side margin. Elytra long, apices round; each with a blunt, rather high, postbasal discal, longitudinal tubercle, and a blunt postmedian tubercle, which obliquely approaches the suture, the space between these two elevations is distinctly impressed as is also the preapical portion but to a lesser degree. Head not entirely retractile; prosternal process simple as is also the mesosternal; metasternum of normal length. Legs moderately long; femora clavate, mesotibiae sulcate externally, claws divaricate.

Type: *strandiellus* Breuning."

**Falsodihammus strandiellus** Breuning, Fol. Zool. Hydrobiol. XI, 1942, p. 118:

"Lower ocular lobes more than twice as long as genae; head and pronotum impunctate; scutellum broad, trapeziform; elytra very densely, finely punctate throughout. Dark brown, brown tomentose, on each elytron a narrow, black band which begins on disk somewhat before middle (close to lateral margin) and extends obliquely caudad to suture (without

attaining it) and is thence prolonged somewhat posteriorly; antennal segments from fourth lighter tomentose basally. 11 mm. Type from Belgium Congo: Mani in Tippmann collection."

### TOMOHAMMUS Breuning

*Tomohammus* Breuning, Fol. Zool. Hydro., VII, 1935, p. 242; Nov. Ent. suppl. III (2) 1944, p. 396.

"Form elongate; antennae slender, beneath scarcely fringed, about one-fourth longer than body, first segment with a fine complete rim on cicatrix, third segment distinctly longer than fourth; eyes coarsely faceted, lower lobe much longer than broad, about twice genal height. Pronotum with long, slender, lateral spines. Elytra elongate, apices emarginate, forming a sutural and marginal spine. Prosternal process narrow, as high as coxae, rounded anteriorly, posteriorly suddenly declivous, at its highest point each side ending in a small tubercle; mesosternal process simple; mesotibiae sulcate above. Type: *T. strandi* Breuning."

**Tomohammus Strand**i Breuning, Fol. Zool. Hydrob. VII, 1935, p. 242., Nov. Ent., suppl. III (2) 1944, p. 396.

"Front densely and coarsely, genae and vertex finely, punctate. Pronotal disk less densely, rather coarsely punctate. Elytra basally finely granulate, thence coarsely punctate, punctures apically finer, partially seriate."

"Red-brown, uniformly brownish yellow tomentose and flecked with brown; on each elytron a narrow, somewhat brighter but rather poorly defined band, which reaches from humerus in an arc to the suture at basal third. Antennal segments beyond third darker. Length 14.5 mm; width 5 mm. Type from Tanganyika; Usambara, Nguelo, in Plason collection."

### PHRYNETOLAMIA Breuning

*Phrynetolamia* Breuning, Fol. Zool. Hydro., VII, 1935, p. 343; Nov. Ent. suppl. III (2) 1944, p. 390.

"Form elongate, antennae thick, somewhat shorter than body (♀), first segment rather long, cicatrix not entirely closed, third segment longer than first or fourth, first five segments fimbriate beneath; eyes rather coarsely faceted, lower lobe very large, three times as tall as gena; front narrow. Pronotal spines long, acute, somewhat recurved. Elytra rounded at apex; prosternal process narrow, not so high as coxae, anterior end rounded,



posteriorly with small, rounded tubercles; mesosternal process with a median tubercle, anteriorly sharply declivous. Legs robust, femora slightly clavate, mesotibiae grooved above. Type *strandii* Breuning."

**Phrynetolamia Strandii** Breuning, Fol. Zool. Hydro. VII, 1935, p. 244;

Nov. Ent., suppl. III (2) 1944, p. 390.

"Head and pronotum not punctate, disk of latter with five elevations, elytra at base coarsely punctate, punctures rapidly becoming fine, disappearing at apical third."

"Dark brown, covered throughout with brown pubescence which has a yellowish sheen, a yellow macula between antennal tubercles, vertex each side with a narrow yellow vitta which is directed outwards posteriorly, continuing to base of pronotum. Each elytron with a broad yellow band, which envelopes the humeral knob and continues to suture, extending to somewhat before middle and prolonged briefly along suture and thence recurved nearly to lateral margin, here it is prolonged once more, paralleling side margin to apex at suture and there ascending to apical third; a second broad yellow band extends from behind lower ocular lobe to hind margin of metasternum; sides of sternites and femora yellow flecked; antennal segments from second with apical ends densely yellow tomentose. Length 32 mm. Type ♀ from Belgian Congo; Stanleyville in Itzinger collection."

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