

Fauna sumatrensis.

(Beitrag Nr. 18).

Buprestidae (Col.)

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This paper is the result of a study of a small collection of Buprestidae received from Mr. Edward Jacobson, collected mostly by himself at Fort de Kock, Sumatra, during 1924 and 1925. The collection consists of 87 specimens, representing 8 genera and 26 species, 9 of which are described as new. My sincere thanks for the privilege of studying this interesting series of *Buprestidae* are extended to Mr. Jacobson, through whose kindness all types of the new species here described have been deposited in the United States National Museum Collection.

Chrysochroa Solier.

Chrysochroa (Megaloaxantha) bicolor var. *nigricornis* H. Deyr.

One example collected at Fort de Kock, on the west coast of Sumatra, at 920 meters, in August, 1921, by Edward Jacobson.

Chrysochroa (Catoxantha) opulenta Gory.

Four examples of this species collected at Talu, on the west coast of Sumatra during 1924, by H. C. ten Boom.

Chrysochroa (Chrysochroa) fulminans Fabr.

Six examples of this species were received. One collected at Fort de Kock, at 920 meters, in 1925, and another at Saiki, Mentawai Islands, in 1912, by Edward Jacobson, two at Ampu Gadang, at 120 meters, January, 1924, and two at Gunung Pasaman, at 200 meters, October, 1922, by A. de Kock, all on the west coast of Sumatra except the specimen from Mentawai Island.

Sambus H. Deyrolle.

Sambus pauper Kerr.

Four examples collected at Fort de Kock, west coast of Sumatra, at 920 meters, during 1925, by Edward Jacobson. This beautiful species varies somewhat in coloration; the females are usually more cupreous above, with the front of the head coppery red, whereas in the males the front of head is bright green and the sides of pronotum narrowly margined with the same color.

Agrilus Stephens.

Agrilus acutus Thunb.

One specimen collected at Fort de Kock, west coast of Sumatra, at 920 meters, in 1925, by Edward Jacobson. This specimen is of a uniform blue color, with a more or less violaceous reflection toward the sides.

Agrilus discicollis H. Deyr.

One example collected at Fort de Kock, west coast of Sumatra, at 920 meters, in 1924, by Edward Jacobson.

Agrilus jacobsoni (n. sp.)

Male. Form elongate, rather slender, and feebly flattened above; head golden bronzy, and opaque; pronotum and elytra dark green, the latter becoming slightly bluish toward the apex; beneath brownish black, the legs slightly bluish green, and the tarsal lamellae brownish white. Head with the front rather narrow, nearly flat, without distinct depressions, top and bottom about equal in width, the lateral margins feebly, arcuately expanded at middle, and with a feeble longitudinal groove on the occiput; surface densely, finely granulose, finely and rather densely punctate, slightly transversely rugose behind the epistoma, longitudinally rugose on the occiput, and clothed with a few short, white hairs behind the epistoma; epistoma rather narrow between the antennae, and subtruncate in front; antennae extending to middle of pronotum, and serrate from the fourth joint; eyes large, and strongly convex laterally. Pronotum one-half wider than long, slightly wider at apex than base, and widest near the apex; sides feebly sinuate, and obliquely expanded from base to near the apex, where they are rounded to the anterior angles; when viewed from the side the marginal and submarginal carinae are slightly sinuate, narrowly separated anteriorly, and connected to each other near the base; anterior margin deeply emarginate, with a broadly rounded median lobe; base rather deeply emarginate at the middle of each elytron, the median lobe broadly rounded, and feebly emarginate in front of scutellum; disk moderately convex broadly feebly depressed along the base, the depression extending obliquely forward along the sides to near the anterior angles, and with a sharply defined, arcuate, prehumeral carina, extending forward to the marginal carina at middle; surface densely, coarsely granulose, and sparsely clothed with short, erect, indistinct hairs. Scutellum strongly, transversely carinate, and the surface densely reticulate. Elytra as wide as pronotum at base, and about equal in width at base and behind the middle; sides nearly parallel to behind the middle (feebly, broadly constricted at middle), then obliquely narrowed to the tips, which are separately, broadly rounded, and coarsely serrate; sides of abdomen broadly exposed above; disk feebly flattened, with broad, rather deep, basal depressions, and without longitudinal costae; surface densely, coarsely imbricate-punctate, sparsely clothed with rather long, erect, inconspicuous hairs, forming a more or less distinct transverse fascia behind the middle, and the apical fifth sparsely clothed with distinct short, silvery white hairs. Abdomen beneath finely, densely punctate,

becoming coarsely rugose on the basal segment, and rather densely clothed with short, recumbent silvery white hairs; first segment convex, and slightly elevated at middle along posterior margin; last segment broadly rounded at apex, broadly depressed posteriorly, and clothed with long, fine, erect hairs; vertical portions of the segments not conspicuously pubescent; pygidium acutely angulated at apex, but without projecting carina. Prosternum densely, coarsely granulose; prosternal lobe broad, strongly declivous, front narrowly margined, deeply, narrowly emarginate at middle, forming a semicircular lobe on each side of the emargination; prosternal process broad, the sides parallel to behind the coxal cavities, then rounded to the apex, which is acute. Tibiae slender, straight, and the anterior and middle pairs armed with a short tooth on the inner margin at apex. Posterior tarsi much shorter than the tibiae, and the first joint about equal in length so the following joints united. Tarsal claws dissimilar; anterior and middle ones cleft near the apex, the teeth acute at tip, the inner one slightly shorter than outer one, and not turned inward; claws on posterior tarsi cleft near middle, the inner tooth broad and much shorter than the outer one.

Female. — Differs from the male in having the head black, the front slightly wider, more strongly impressed on the occiput, the surface more strongly punctured and not granulose; abdomen with the first segment not elevated posteriorly, and the last segment without a broad depression and long hairs near apex; prosternum not so deeply emarginate in front, and the tibiae without a tooth at apex.

Length 5,25 mm; width 1,75 mm.

Type locality. — Fort de Kock, Sumatra. Type and allotype. — United States National Museum. — Paratypes. — Jacobson Collection.

Described from five specimens, two males and three females, collected at the type locality during 1924 and 1925, by Edward Jacobson. From the material examined this species seems to be very uniform in coloration and markings. This species is allied to *discicollis* Deyr., but differs from it in a number of respects. In *discicollis* the head is convex, pronotum with the disk blue and the sides bronzy, posterior half and sides anteriorly of the elytra brown, and the prosternal lobe entire in front.

Agilus singkaraensis (n. sp.)

Female. — Form elongate, slender, and feebly flattened above, uniformly brownish black, with a sparsely pubescent vitta along the sutural margin; beneath brownish black, the legs with a more or less distinct bronzy tinge, and the tarsal lamellae brownish white. Head with the front narrow, feebly convex, broadly, feebly depressed on the occiput, slightly wider at top than at bottom, and the lateral margins feebly,

obliquely expanded from the bottom to vertex; surface finely, densely granulose, sparsely punctate, forming fine crenulate lines, and clothed with a few indistinct hairs; epistoma slightly transverse between the antennae, separated from the front of head by a narrow, deep, transverse groove extending to the lateral margins, and with the anterior margin broadly truncate; antennae extending slightly beyond middle of pronotum, and serrate from the fourth joint; eyes large, and only feebly convex laterally. Pronotum about one-third wider than long, base and apex about equal in width, and widest near the apical fourth; sides nearly parallel or feebly rounded anteriorly, and feebly, obliquely narrowed posteriorly to the posterior angles, which are rectangular; when viewed from the side the marginal and submarginal carinae are nearly straight, narrowly separated anteriorly, and connected to each other near the base; anterior margin slightly emarginate, with a feeble, broadly rounded, median lobe; base slightly emarginate at the middle of each elytron, the median lobe short, and feebly emarginate in front of the scutellum; disk moderately convex, feebly depressed along base and at sides, and with a sharply defined prehumeral carina, which is nearly straight to middle of pronotum, and then extends obliquely forward to the marginal carina; surface finely, but not closely rugose, the rugae more or less oblique on the disk, with numerous fine punctures between the rugae, and without distinct pubescence. Scutellum strongly, transversely carinate, and the surface finely reticulate. Elytra slightly wider than pronotum at base, and about equal in width at base and just behind the middle; sides nearly parallel to behind middle (feebly, broadly constricted in front of middle), then obliquely narrowed to the tips, which are separately, narrowly rounded, and strongly serrulate; sides of abdomen broadly exposed above; disk feebly flattened, without longitudinal costae, but with broad, moderately deep, basal depressions, and a sharply defined, longitudinal carina, extending from the humeral angle backward to basal third; surface rather finely, imbricate-punctate, and each elytron with a broad vitta extending along the sutural margin from the base to near the apex, composed of sparsely placed, short, erect, white hairs. Abdomen beneath finely, sparsely punctate, and sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, white hairs; first segment strongly convex at middle; vertical portions of the segments glabrous; pygidium without projecting carina at apex. Prosternum finely, sparsely granulose, and sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous hairs; prosternal lobe broad, moderately declivous, and broadly rounded in front; prosternal process broad, strongly expanded behind the coxal cavities, then abruptly narrowed to the apex, which is acute. Tibiae slender, straight, and not armed with a tooth at apex. Posterior tarsi distinctly shorter than the tibiae, and the first joint about

equal in length to the following three joints united. Tarsal claws similar on all feet, cleft near the middle, with the inner tooth broad, and much shorter than the outer one.

Length 4,75 mm, width 1,25 mm.

Type locality. — Fort de Kock, Sumatra. Type. United States National Museum.

Described from a single female collected at the type locality in 1924, by Edward Jacobson. There is also another specimen collected at the same locality which I have placed under this species. It differs from the type in being smaller and more slender (length 3,5 mm; width 0,85 mm), longitudinal carina on elytra behind humeri not so sharply defined, white pubescent vitta on elytra not so distinct, and the abdomen beneath more finely punctured. This species resembles *melanarius* Deyr., but in that species the coloration is different, and the upper surface is entirely covered with pubescence. The species is named after a large lake southeast of Fort de Kock.

Aphanisticus Latreille.

Aphanisticus weyersi Kerr.

Twelve examples of this species were collected at Fort de Kock, west coast Sumatra, at 920 meters, during 1924 and 1925, by Edward Jacobson. This species seems to be very uniform in color and sculpture.

Aphanisticus nigerrimus Kerr.

A single example of this species was collected at Fort de Kock, west coast Sumatra, at 920 meters, in 1925, by Edward Jacobson.

Aphanisticus montanus (n. sp.)

Elongate, agriliform, feebly convex above, entirely black, with a distinct greenish or aeneous reflection; beneath black, with the tarsal lamellae yellow. Head elongate, nearly parallel laterally, and much narrower than pronotum; front rather wide, very deeply excavated between the eyes, and the lateral margins obliquely expanded posteriorly, surface shining, obsolete reticulate, with a few ocellate punctures on occiput and along the eyes, and with two deep setiform punctures in front of epistoma; eyes prominent, the inner sides strongly margined, and placed at the extreme lateral part of the excavation. Pronotum nearly two times as wide as long, widest at middle, and slightly wider at base than apex; sides strongly, arcuately rounded, and the margins indistinctly crenulate; anterior margin deeply, arcuately emarginate (somewhat transversely at middle), and the angles acute; base transversely bisinuate, with a small, rounded lobe in front of scutellum; disk rather strongly convex at middle, with only feeble indications of a transverse depression, the sides broadly flattened, and with a transverse depression along the

base, which is more deeply impressed toward the lateral margins; surface finely, densely granulose, with a few indistinct, ocellate punctures intermixed. Scutellum very small, triangular, and partially covered by the median lobe of pronotum. Elytra slightly wider than pronotum, nearly two and one-third times longer than wide, and widest just behind the base; humeral angles nearly rectangular; sides feebly expanded just behind the base, feebly constricted in front of middle, and obliquely narrowed from middle to tips, which are very broadly rounded or subtruncate, and obsoletely serrulate; humeri not prominent, limited posteriorly by a broad depression, causing the lateral margins to be distinctly flattened along the anterior third; surface without costae, finely, densely granulose, and with rows of very narrow, elongate punctures, the punctures feebly impressed and nearly contiguous in the rows. Beneath shining and glabrous, the surface obsoletely reticulate, and marked with numerous indistinct, oblong circles, the marks becoming more rounded on the sternum, where the reticulation is also more distinct. Prosternum without depressions, rather wide, the anterior margin feebly, arcuately emarginate, and broadly truncate at posterior margin.

Length, 3,25 mm; width, 1,2 mm.

Type locality. — Fort de Kock, Sumatra. — *Type.* — United States National Museum. —

Described from a single example collected at the type locality in 1925, by Edward Jacobson. This species resembles *excavatus* Fisher, but differs from that species in being more robust, of a different color, sides of pronotum more regularly rounded and the disk without distinct transverse depressions, and the elytra smoother on basal region.

Endelus H. Deyrolle.

Endelus ornatipennis (n. sp.).

Male. — Elongate, strongly attenuate posteriorly, and rather convex, head green with a slight golden tinge; pronotum bronzy green, with the base and median transverse depression more or less purplish black; scutellum and elytra purplish black, and each elytron ornamented with bronzy green as follows: a broad band extending along the suture from base to middle, a similar, but much narrower band along the lateral margin, both bands connected transversely at base, and a broad, elongate, median spot extending from just behind the middle to apex; beneath brownish black, with the sternum and legs feebly aeneous, and the tarsal lamellae whitish. Head short, and as wide as pronotum; front parallel, nearly one-half wider than long (from epistoma to vertex), broadly and deeply concave between the eyes (when viewed from the top broadly, angularly emarginate), the median line feebly impressed and

extending into a triangular depression behind the epistoma, surface densely, finely granulose, with a few large punctures intermixed, and with three deep, setiform punctures, two approximate behind the epistoma, and a median one near middle of front; eyes prominent, strongly angulated, inner side not margined, and placed at the anterior lateral part, which is rather strongly projecting. Pronotum nearly two times as wide as long, widest at middle, and base and apex about equal in width; sides feebly arcuately rounded, and not crenulate; anterior margin slightly lobed at middle, the angles acute and slightly protruding; base bisinuate, with a large median lobe, which is broadly truncate in front of scutellum; disk with two deep, transverse depressions, one along the base extending to the lateral margins, the other in front of middle, transverse on the disk and extending arcuately forward to the apical angles; surface punctured similar to the head. Scutellum rather large and triangular. Elytra distinctly wider than pronotum, and widest just behind the base; sides broadly rounded at humeral angles, nearly parallel and feebly sinuate to middle, then obliquely narrowed to the tips, which are separately, broadly rounded, and finely serrulate; humeri prominent; surface with deep, transverse basal depressions, a broad, elongate depression along lateral margin behind humeri, and an obsolete, elongate depression on each elytron near apex, finely, densely granulose, and with numerous small, stelliform punctures intermixed. Body beneath finely, obsoletely reticulate, with a few irregularly placed, indistinct, crenulate lines, strongly shining, and glabrous.

Length, 3 mm.; width, 1,15 mm.

Type locality. — Gunung Singgalang, Sumatra. — Type. — United States National Museum.

Described from a single male collected by Edward Jacobson at Gunung Singgalang, on the west coast of Sumatra, at an elevation of 1000 meters, in 1925. This beautiful species is allied to *elongatus* Kerr., but differs from that species in being more robust, and the upper surface of a different color.

Endelus sumatrensis (n. sp.).

Male. — Elongate, strongly attenuate posteriorly, slightly convex, and more robust than *ornatipennis* Fisher; head green, with a slight golden tinge; pronotum green, with a cupreous or brownish tinge; scutellum purplish black; elytra bluish green, with a purplish black reflection in certain lights, and the humeri golden green; beneath brownish black, sometimes with a feeble bronzy reflection, and the tarsal lamellae whitish. Head short, and as wide as pronotum; front obliquely expanded posteriorly, nearly one-half wider than long (from epistoma to vertex),

broadly and deeply excavated between the eyes (when viewed from the top broadly sinuately emarginate), the median line feebly impressed and extending into a large, deep, triangular depression behind the epistoma, the surface densely, finely granulose, with a few large punctures intermixed, and with three deep, setiform punctures, two approximate behind the epistoma, and a median one near middle of front; eyes prominent, strongly angulated, inner side strongly margined, and placed at the anterior lateral part, which is strongly projecting. Pronotum slightly more than two times as wide as long, widest at middle, and slightly narrower at base than apex; sides arcuately rounded anteriorly, slightly more obliquely narrowed behind the middle, and the margin finely crenulate; anterior margin with a broadly rounded median lobe, the angles acute and scarcely protruding; base bisinuate, with a large median lobe, which is broadly truncate in front of scutellum; disk with two deep, transverse depressions, one along the base extending to the lateral margins, the other in front of middle, transverse on the disk, and extending arcuately forward to the apical angles; surface densely granulose, with a few large, shallow punctures intermixed, especially in the depressions where the surface is smoother. Scutellum rather large and triangular. Elytra distinctly wider than pronotum, and widest just behind the base; sides broadly rounded at humeral angles, slightly sinuate and feebly narrowed to just behind the middle, then more strongly narrowed to the tips, which are separately, broadly rounded, and finely serrulate; humeri prominent; surface with deep, transverse basal depressions, and a broad, elongate, depression along lateral margin behind humeri, obsoletely granulose, and with numerous stelliform punctures. Body beneath finely, obsoletely reticulate, with a few irregularly placed, indistinct, crenulate lines, the reticulation and crenulate lines more distinct on the sternum, strongly shining, and glabrous.

Female. — Similar to the male, but differing from it in having the front of head smoother and more shining, and the elytra entirely bluish green.

Length, 3 mm.; width, 1,25 mm.

Type locality. — Fort de Kock, Sumatra. — Type and allotype. — United States National Museum. — Paratype. — Jacobson Collection. Described from three specimens, two males and one female, collected at the type locality during 1925, by Edward Jacobson. This species resembles *ornatipennis* Fisher, but is more robust, eyes more strongly angulated on inner side, and the elytra of a different color.

Trachys Fabricius.

Trachys verna Kerr.

Two examples collected at Fort de Kock, west coast of Sumatra, at 920 meters, during 1924 and 1925, by Edward Jacobson.

Trachys cupripyga H. Deyr.

Sixteen examples were collected at Fort de Kock, west coast of Sumatra at 920 meters, during 1924 and 1925, by Edward Jacobson. This species seems to be rather common in that locality and is very uniform in coloration.

Trachys signata Kerr.

A single example of this species was collected at Fort de Kock, west coast of Sumatra, at 920 meters, in December 1921, by Edward Jacobson.

Trachys umbrosa Kerr.

One example collected at Fort de Kock, west coast of Sumatra at 920 meters, in 1925, by Edward Jacobson.

Trachys lepidoptera H. Deyr.

Five examples collected at Fort de Kock, west coast of Sumatra, at 920 meters, during 1924, by Edward Jacobson. The specimens examined are very constant in their coloration and pubescent markings.

Trachys laeta Kerr.

Six examples of this species were received, of which five were collected at Fort de Kock, at 920 meters, during 1925, and one at Gunung Singgalang, at 1,000 meters, in July, 1925, all from the west coast of Sumatra, and collected by Edward Jacobson. This species is also very uniform in the coloration and pubescent markings.

Trachys jacobsoni (n. sp.).

Cuneiform, rather strongly convex, and very much enlarged anteriorly; head brown, with an aeneous tinge; pronotum and elytra aeneous, the latter with the apex and a large triangular spot on disk common to both elytra cupreous, this spot extending from the sutural margins at apical third obliquely forward to base inside of the humeri, and then forward on disk of pronotum; beneath black, with a very feeble aeneous tinge, and the tarsal lamellae brownish white. Head broadly and deeply concave between the eyes, with a narrow longitudinal groove extending from the occiput to the epistoma, and the lateral margins of front strongly, obliquely expanded posteriorly; surface with numerous ocellate punctures (except at the middle where the surface is smooth), sparsely clothed with long, recumbent, golden and pale yellow hairs intermixed, and with two deep foveae, widely separated along the anterior margin; eyes acutely margined on the inner side; epistoma very wide and transverse between the antennae, slightly elevated, anterior margin broadly, deeply emarginate, surface transversely reticulate, and the clypeal suture distinct and

transverse. Pronotum slightly convex, nearly four times as wide as long at middle, much narrower in front than behind, and widest along basal half; sides nearly parallel from base to middle then strongly, arcuately narrowed to the anterior angles; anterior margin deeply, arcuately emarginate, and enclosing the head, the anterior angles rather acute, and extending to the anterior margin of the head; base strongly, transversely bisinuate, with a broadly rounded median lobe; surface broadly and feebly flattened toward the sides, with small, densely placed, disklike elevations, and rather densely clothed with long, semi-erect pale yellow and reddish yellow hairs. Scutellum very small and triangular. Elytra as wide as pronotum at base; sides strongly, obliquely narrowed to behind the middle, there more arcuately attenuate to the tips, which are conjointly, broadly rounded; humeri not very prominent; surface densely, finely punctate somewhat rugose on basal region, densely clothed with long, semierect hairs, which are reddish brown on the cupreous area at apex and behind the scutellum, and yellowish white on the aeneous parts, and each elytron with a distinct, sinuate carina, extending from the humerus to the near the apex. Prosternum distinctly divided into two parts, the anterior portion bent downward, with the anterior margin broadly, feebly rounded, and the surface finely reticulate; prosternal process slightly wider than long, slightly narrower in front than behind, broadly subtruncate at apex, and the surface with a number of large ocellate punctures, from the center of which arises a small hair. Mesosternum with the anterior margin broadly subtruncate, or feebly arcuately emarginate. Abdomen beneath finely, densely granulose, with numerous oblong rings, open posteriorly, and from the center of which arises a long, recumbent hair.

Length 3,25 mm; width 2 mm.

Type locality. — Fort de Kock, Sumatra. — Type. — United States National Museum. — Paratype. — Jacobson Collection.

Described from two specimens collected at the type locality during 1925, by Edward Jacobson.

This species resembles *sandakana* Obenb. in form, but differs from it very much in the arrangement and coloration of the pubescence on the upper surface.

Trachys ocellipunctata (n. sp.).

Elongate, strongly convex, and enlarged anteriorly; above of a dark aeneous color; beneath brownish black, with the tarsal lamellae whitish. Head broadly, but not very deeply concave between the eyes, without a distinct median, longitudinal groove, but with the lateral margins of front strongly, obliquely expanded posteriorly; surface with numerous indistinct ocellate punctures, sparsely clothed with long, recumbent, pale yellow hairs, and with two deep, oblong foveae behind the antennal cavities;

eyes rather strongly margined on the inner side; epistoma about as long as wide, not transverse between the antennae, slightly elevated, anterior margin nearly transversely truncate, and strongly elevated, surface finely granulose, and the clypeal suture distinct. Pronotum moderately convex, three and one-half times as wide as long at middle, much narrower in front than behind, and widest at base; sides arcuately narrowed from base to anterior angles, which are acutely angulated; anterior margin broadly, deeply, arcuately emarginate; base transversely bisinuate, with a broad, but rather narrowly rounded lobe in front of scutellum; surface feebly flattened toward the sides, with numerous indistinct ocellate punctures, and sparsely, regularly clothed with long, recumbent, pale yellow hairs. Scutellum very small and triangular. Elytra as wide as pronotum at base; sides arcuately narrowed from the base to the tips, which are conjointly narrowly rounded; humeri not prominent; surface with the basal depressions only obsoletely indicated, sparsely, finely punctate, sparsely and regularly clothed with long, semierect, pale yellow and white hairs, the white hairs forming an indistinct zigzag fascia at apical third, and a less distinct transverse one near the apex, and each elytron with a distinct sinuate carina, extending from the humerus to the apex. Abdomen beneath strongly convex, obsoletely granulose, and marked with numerous ocellate punctures, the punctures distinct and entire on the basal segment, becoming obsolete and open posteriorly toward the apex, and clothed with a few, short, indistinct hairs. Prosternum distinctly divided into two parts, the anterior portion bent downward, with the anterior margin broadly rounded, narrowly margined, and the surface nearly smooth; prosternal process transverse, slightly narrower in front than behind, broadly subtruncate at apex, and the surface with large, ocellate punctures. Mesosternum with the anterior margin broadly truncate.

Length 2,5 mm; width 1,4 mm.

Type locality. — Fort de Kock, Sumatra. — Type. — United States National Museum.

Described from a single example collected at the type locality in 1924, by Edward Jacobson. This species resembles *subfasciata* Kerr., but is more elongate, the dorsal surface of elytra variegated with pale yellow and white hairs intermixed, and with two rather indistinct white pubescent fasciae toward the apex.

Trachys deyrollei (n. sp.).

Broadly ovate, moderately convex, and about equally rounded in front and behind; head black, with a distinct aeneous and purplish reflection; pronotum and elytra black, with more or less distinct greenish and purplish tinges in certain parts; beneath brownish black, with the

tarsal lamellae whitish. Head broadly and deeply concave between the eyes, without a distinct median, longitudinal groove, but with the lateral margins of front strongly, obliquely expanded posteriorly; surface very finely, sparsely punctate, sparsely clothed with long, recumbent, yellowish white hairs, and with two deep, oblong foveae behind the antennal cavities; eyes feebly margined on the inner side; epistoma rather wide, slightly transverse between the antennae, not elevated, anterior margin deeply emarginate in the form of a semicircle, surface transversely reticulate, and the clypeal suture not distinct. Pronotum slightly convex, four times as wide as long at middle, much narrower in front than behind, and widest at base; sides obliquely, or feebly arcuately narrowed from base to anterior angles; anterior margin broadly and rather deeply, arcuately emarginate; base strongly, transversely bisinuate, with a broad, but rather narrowly rounded lobe in front of scutellum, surface feebly depressed toward sides and along base, sparsely, obsoletely punctate, and clothed with a few long, recumbent, whitish and reddish yellow hairs. Scutellum very small and triangular. Elytra as wide as pronotum at base; sides feebly narrowed from base to behind middle (slightly constricted behind base), then strongly, arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are conjointly, broadly rounded; humeri prominent; surface with broad, shallow basal depressions, slightly elevated in front of apex, which is strongly declivous, and without lateral carinae, very finely and sparsely punctate, sparsely clothed with long, recumbent, black hairs, and each elytron ornamented with indistinct designs as follows: a broad fascia extending from the sutural margin obliquely backward to the lateral margin, a similar fascia extending from the scutellum to the lateral margin near the middle, both of these fasciae composed of sparsely and irregularly placed white hairs, and a vitta composed of a few golden yellow hairs, extending along the suture from the scutellum to the middle, there are also a few white hairs irregularly placed over the surface. Abdomen beneath strongly convex, obsoletely granulose, marked with numerous semicircular lines, which are open posteriorly, the lines more distinct and longitudinal on the basal segment, and clothed with a few short inconspicuous hairs. Prosternum not divided into two parts, anterior margin truncate and distinctly margined; prosternal process elongate, slightly narrower in front than behind, sides distinctly margined, apex broadly rounded, the surface coarsely, obsoletely punctate, and clothed with a few whitish hairs. Mesosternum with the anterior margin broadly, arcuately emarginate.

Length 2,75 mm; width 1,75 mm.

Type locality. — Fort de Kock, Sumatra. — *Type.* — United States National Museum.

Described from a single specimen collected at the type locality in 1925, by Edward Jacobson. This species is closely allied to *gravida* Kerr., but differs from it in the arrangement of the markings on the elytra.

***Paratrachys* Saunders.**

***Paratrachys fisheri* Obenb.**

A single example collected at Fort de Kock, west coast of Sumatra at 920 meters, in 1925, by Edward Jacobson. This specimen is identical with a specimen from the Philippines, which I identified as *pilifrons* Kerr. Later Dr. Obenberger stated that it was not the species described as *pilifrons* by Kerremans from Sumatra, and gave it the new name *fisheri*. I have not examined a typical specimen of *pilifrons*, but from the description given for that species, *fisheri* differs from it in having the pubescence on front of head golden yellow, without a large glabrous spot on the elytra behind the scutellum, and the prosternum not wider than long.

***Pachyschelus* Solier.**

***Pachyschelus dohrni* Kerr.**

Seven examples of this beautiful species were collected at Fort de Kock, west coast of Sumatra, at 920 meters, during 1924, by Edward Jacobson. All of the specimens examined are males and it is just possible that this species is the male of *migneauxi* H. Deyr. There seems to be no differences except in coloration and secondary sexual characters.

***Pachyschelus migneauxi* H. Deyr.**

A single example of this species was collected at Fort de Kock, west coast of Sumatra, at 920 meters, in 1925, by Edward Jacobson. This specimen is a female, and the apical comb of the abdomen is very broad, composed of eight teeth, arranged transversely, four on each side, and separated at the middle by a broad, triangular emargination, the two inner teeth broader at apex, and the two exterior teeth much shorter than the other teeth.

***Pachyschelus sumatraensis* (n. sp.).**

Female. — Form broadly oblong, strongly shining, and glabrous; head, pronotum, and scutellum black, with distinct purplish and greenish reflections in certain lights, the head slightly aeneous behind the epistoma; elytra blue, with a more or less distinct violaceous tinge; beneath brownish black, with a feeble aeneous tinge, and the tarsal lamellae yellowish white. Head feebly and evenly convex, deeply embedded in the pronotum, lateral sides of front feebly expanded posteriorly, with an obsolete longitudinal groove extending from the middle of front to a

narrow, transverse depression behind the epistoma, the surface smooth and shining, without distinct punctures. Pronotum feebly convex, four times as wide as long at middle, much narrower in front than behind, and widest at base; sides strongly, obliquely arcuate from base to anterior angles, which are acutely angulated; anterior margin broadly and deeply, arcuately emarginate; base feebly, transversely sinuate, obsoletely emarginate at elytral lobes, broadly truncate in front of scutellum, and the posterior angles acute, projecting slightly beyond the humeral angles of elytra, and fitting closely to them; surface nearly smooth, with a few very indistinct punctures. Scutellum wider than long, large, and with the surface nearly smooth. Elytra as wide as pronotum at base, and widest at basal fourth; sides broadly arcuately rounded anteriorly (forming an arc with the pronotum), more obliquely, arcuately rounded posteriorly to the tips, which are conjointly, broadly rounded and the margins not serrate; surface without basal depressions, but with a broad, feeble depression along the lateral margins behind the humeri, smooth, with numerous coarse punctures, from which arises a short, recumbent, inconspicuous hair, the punctures forming sinuate rows on the sutural region of basal half, and becoming obsolete behind the middle. Abdomen beneath feebly convex, glabrous, and the surface irregularly marked with crenulate lines, which are arranged longitudinally on the basal segment; last segment strongly, narrowly produced, and armed at the apex with eight moderately long teeth, arcuately arranged, the two median teeth broader and more widely separated than the outer teeth, and the ventral surface with a small depression behind the apical comb. Metasternum ornamented with distinct irregularly arranged, long, sinuate lines and oblong rings, and the anterior margin very broadly, feebly, arcuately emarginate. Prosternum feebly, arcuately emarginate in front, the sides narrowly margined, and the surface smooth, with a few sinuate lines; prosternal process nearly four times as wide as the coxal cavities, sides feebly constricted, and broadly truncate at apex.

Length, 2,6 mm.; width, 1,75 mm.

Type locality. — Fort 'de Kock, Sumatra. — *Type.* — United States National Museum.

Described from a unique female collected at the type locality in 1925, by Edward Jacobson. This species is very closely allied to *weyersi* Kerrem., but does not exactly agree with the description given for that species. Kerremans states that in his *weyersi* the sides of the elytra anteriorly are straight, whereas in *sumatraensis* they are distinctly wider at basal fourth, arcuately narrowed anteriorly, and form an arc with the sides of the pronotum.

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Zeitschrift/Journal: [Entomologische Mitteilungen](#)

Jahr/Year: 1926

Band/Volume: [15 1926](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Fisher W. S.

Artikel/Article: [Fauna sumatrensis. Buprestidae \(Col.\) 282-295](#)