

# REICHENBACHIA

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## Revision of the Genus *Rosenbergia* Ritsema

(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae)

Part 3

with two plates

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This is the concluding third part of my Revision of the Genus *Rosenbergia* RITSEMA.

The two previous parts were published as follows:

GILMOUR, 1959, Idea, Bogor, 12 (2-3-4), p. 21-51, plates 1-4. (Part 1).

GILMOUR, 1960, l. c., 13 (1-2), p. 1-34. (Part 2).

This paper completes my Revision of the *Batocerini* as a whole. Previous papers, apart from the two above, being as follows:

GILMOUR AND DIBB, 1948, Spolia Zeylanica, 25 (1), p. 1-121, plates 1-10. (Covering the genera *Batocera* DEJEAN, *Megocriodes* BREUNING and *Abatocera* THOMSON).

GILMOUR, 1958, Idea, Bogor, 11 (2/3 & 4), p. 35-131, plates 1-5. (Genus *Apriona* CHEVROLAT).

GILMOUR, 1959, Sarawak Mus. Journ., 8 12 (n. s.), p. 775-831, plates 24-25. (Bornean species and *Aprionella* GILMOUR, Sumatra).

GILMOUR, 1963, Ent. Abhandl., Dresden, 29 (7), p. 475-491, plates 1-2 (Covering the genera *Doesburgia* TIPPmann, *Pseudapriona* BREUNING, *Parapriona* BREUNING, *Aprionella* BREUNING and *Microcriodes* BREUNING).

### *Rosenbergia rubra* sp. nov.

(Plate 1, fig. 1. ♂ Holotype)

*rubra* GILMOUR, 1959, Idea, Bogor, 12, 27, pl. 1, f. 10, pl. 2, f. 12. (sine descr.)

This very distinct new species is the most darkly coloured so far known of the genus. It belongs to the group with unicolorous ferruginous-red or reddish-brown pubescence, and is a deep reddish-brown colour on the elytra. It is closely allied

to *R. mandibularis* RITSEMA, but differs conspicuously in colour, but without this can easily be separated in having much more extensive elytral tuberculation and a different distribution. The elytral tubercles instead of extending most posteriorly along the margin, are most extensive suturally, extending there to about the apical quarter, but only to about the middle marginally. It also differs from *R. mandibularis* RITSEMA in lacking any marginal olivaceous-grey, or other coloured band on the elytra.

**Male:** Elongate, robust, subcylindrically cuneiform. The antennae moderately slender, exceeding the elytral apex by the two apical segments, i. e., about one and two-seventh times as long as the body; smooth; very sparsely fringed beneath on the first three segments, thereafter only occasional setae beneath to the apex; segments five to ten, slightly, but distinctly somewhat spinously produced at their external apex; segments three to seven with a few minute spines beneath at their apices, these becoming more extensive distally, on segments eight to ten completely encircling the apices; the scape with a very broad, very shallow, not very distinct, oblique internal pre-basal groove; the apical cicatrix more or less obsolete, indiscernible; the first three segments and basal half of the fourth, with numerous moderately large scattered punctures, the interstices and rest of the segments very finely and closely punctured; the third segment one and two-thirds as long as the scape, one and two-fifths as long as the fourth, which is one and a quarter times as long as the scape; the following segments gradually decreasing in length, except the apical which is elongate, about one and a half times as long as the pre-apical and not quite as long as the third segment. The lower lobe of the eye about one and a fifth times as broad as long, twice as broad as the frons, about three times as long as the genae. The frons rather narrow, a little more than twice as long as broad, rather strongly internally rounded on each side; very finely and closely punctured, with a few moderately large, but indistinct, hair-bearing tubercles round the upper border of the lower lobe of the eye; the lower border with a fine, slightly curved, transverse groove, which is quite well-marked laterally, but becomes almost obsolete towards the mid-line, with a very fine median longitudinal line, which becomes much stronger and much more distinct on the vertex, and extends to the posterior border of the head. The vertex rather distinctly rugosely punctured, particularly postero-medially, the rest very finely and closely punctured, with a single or double irregular row of very variably sized (from very large to small), glabrous hair-bearing tubercles round the borders of the upper lobes of the eyes; with two longitudinal, obtuse, but distinct, carinae on each side of the mid-line, the inner the strongest and well-marked, not united anteriorly and extending from about the level of the posterior border of the eyes, to the posterior border of the head; the more lateral carinae shorter, less distinct, arising at about the same level, but not extending to the posterior border of the head.

The pronotum transverse, almost twice as broad as long; slightly, but quite distinctly, narrower anteriorly than posteriorly; bearing on each side a long, slender, straight, pointed, conical spine; with one narrow anterior and two narrow posterior, rather well-marked, transverse grooves; the disc not very strongly raised, moderately smooth posteriorly, but with a strong, rather straight, transverse wrinkle along the anterior border, and one or two short much more obtuse transverse grooves behind; on each side of the posterior half of the disc a distinct group of 17–20 glabrous hair-bearing tubercles, and on the posterior and ventral surfaces of the

lateral spines a larger number of similar tubercles; completely very finely and closely punctured. The scutellum about one and a third times as broad as long, subtriangular, moderately rounded apically, with a fairly distinct, though shallow median apical emargination.

The elytra convex, cuneiform; the humeri not very strongly swollen or projecting; the humeral angle bearing a rather long, obtusely pointed, moderately strong spine; each elytron with numerous small glabrous tubercles placed basally anterior to a line from about the sutural third to the middle of the margin, these largest and closest baso-humerally, becoming distinctly smaller posteriorly; the rest of the elytra very finely and closely punctured; on each elytron very faint traces of two almost obsolete, discal, longitudinal carinae; the elytral apices truncate, very slightly sinuately, both sutural and marginal angles bearing strong pointed spines of which the sutural are slightly more elongate and more slender.

The legs moderately slender, the anterior not noticeably elongate; the anterior tibiae distinctly, rather strongly curved; smooth; all the legs finely and closely punctured, with a number of slightly larger, more distinct, scattered punctures on the tibiae, particularly distally. The underside completely very finely and closely punctured; the prosternal process strongly rounded, moderately longitudinally depressed postmedially, strongly rectangularly laterally dilated between the coxae, the apex broadly rounded, rather broadly and distinctly emarginate medially, giving a distinct bilobed appearance; the mesosternal process very broadly rounded, moderately broad, with an extremely large, very broadly conical, slightly raised, pointed, strongly anteriorly projecting tubercle at the anterior border, very strongly posteriorly concave vertically; the apex truncate. The apical ventrite more or less semi-circular, very broadly truncate apically, the apex rather strongly excavately emarginate, the lateral angles distinct, more or less rectangular; the posterior border of the first to fourth abdominal sternites very narrowly glabrous and shining.

Black, shining where glabrous. Covered above and below with reddish-brown pubescence, which is darker above (brick-red), except for the head (apart from the borders of the eyes), the anterior and posterior borders broadly of the pronotum and very narrowly, but distinctly, the sutural margin of the elytra which are all of greyish-red; the underside and legs reddish-brown, a little lighter on the upper-side; the basal segments of the antennae to about the middle of the fourth segment thinly greyish-pubescent, the following segments becoming very dark reddish-brown pubescent.

Length: 45 mm.

Breadth: 16 mm.

Locality: N. E. West Irian (N. E. Dutch New Guinea): Humboldt Bay district. (J. KLEINBERG).

Material examined: Holotype ( $\sigma$ ) in the GILMOUR collection. Unique.

**Rosenbergia griseolineata sp. nov.**

(Plate 1, fig. 2. ♂ Holotype)

*griseolineata* GILMOUR, 1959, Idea, Bogor, 12, 27, pl. 1, f. 9, pl. 2, f. 11 (sine descr.)

This new species belongs to the group with ferruginous-red pubescence, with narrow, longitudinal grey bands on the elytra. It differs very distinctly from *R. weiskei* HELLER in having three and not four grey vittae on each elytron. It is closely allied to *R. mandibularis* RITSEMA and *R. rubra* sp. nov. (GILMOUR) but differs in possessing grey vittae and in the distribution of the elytral tubercles, etc. It differs from *R. griseovittata* n. sp. (GILMOUR) in having smaller and differently distributed elytral tubercles and the grey vittae narrower, and much more clearly defined, etc.

**Male** Elongate, robust, subcylindrically cuneiform.

The antennae rather slender, exceeding the elytral apex by about the two apical segments, i. e. almost one and a third times as long as the body; smooth; very sparsely fringed beneath, becoming extremely sparse, with a few setae, after the fourth segment; the external apices of segments four to ten slightly spinously produced; segments three to ten with a few minute spines beneath at their apices, these becoming more numerous and encircling, or nearly, the apices of some of the apical segments; the scape with a broad, moderately deep, distinct oblique internal prebasal groove, the apical cicatrix more or less obsolete, almost indiscernible; the first three segments and basal half of the fourth, with fairly numerous, moderately large, scattered punctures, the interstices and remainder of the segments very finely and closely punctured; the third segment one and two-thirds as long as the scape, one and a third times as long as the fourth, which is about one and a third times as long as the scape; the following segments gradually decreasing in length, except the apical, which is elongate, about one and a half times as long as the preapical and very slightly longer than the fourth segment. The lower lobe of the eye about one and a quarter times as broad as long, very slightly more than twice as broad as the frons, about three times as long as the genae. The frons rather narrow, a little more than twice as long as broad, moderately strongly internally rounded on each side; the lower border with a rather strong, almost straight transverse groove; with a very fine median longitudinal groove, which becomes more distinct on the vertex, and extends to the posterior border of the head; very finely and closely punctured, with a few, only moderately large, rather indistinct, hair-bearing tubercles round the upper and part of the inner border of the lower lobes of the eyes. The vertex very obsoletely rugosely punctured on a small postero-median area, the rest very finely and closely punctured, with a number of distinct glabrous hair-bearing tubercles in double to quadruple rows around the upper borders of the eyes; on each side of the mid-line, a distinct, longitudinal, almost parallel, carina which rises almost between the upper lobes of the eyes and extends to the posterior border of the head; lateral to these is an indistinct trace of an almost obsolete, short, broken carina.

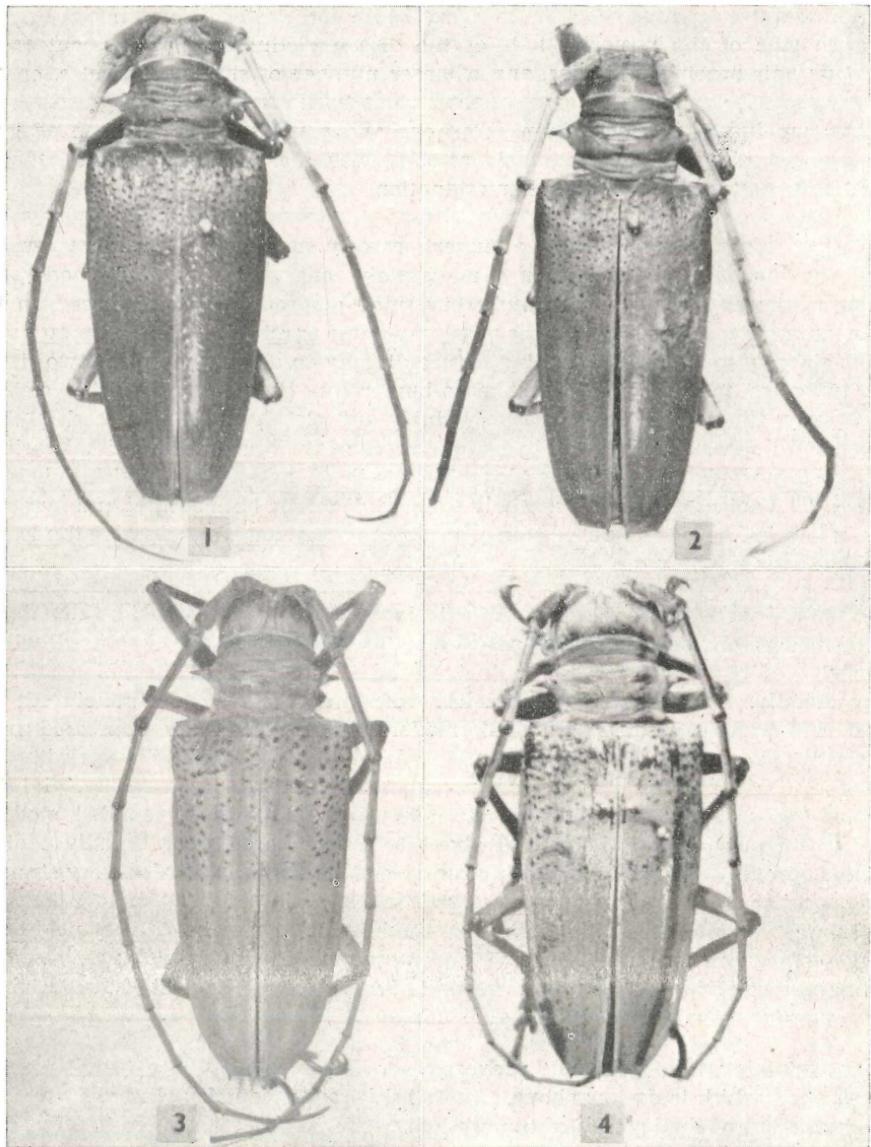
The pronotum about twice as broad as long, slightly, but distinctly, narrower anteriorly than posteriorly; bearing on each side a very long, slender, straight, pointed, conical, lateral spine; with one rather narrow anterior and two narrow posterior,

fairly well-marked, transverse grooves, the most posterior of the two basal grooves the least strongly marked; the disc not very strongly raised, rather smooth posteriorly, with a strong, almost straight, transverse carinate wrinkle along the anterior border, and two or three short, much more obtuse and less distinct wrinkles behind; on each side of the posterior half of the disc a distinct group of about 16-17 glabrous hair-bearing tubercles, and a larger number of similar tubercles, on the dorsal, posterior and ventral sides of the lateral spines; completely very finely and closely punctured. The scutellum about one and a third times as broad as long, sub-triangular, moderately rounded apically, with a moderately distinct, though small and shallow, median apical emargination.

The elytra convex, cuneiform; the humeri scarcely swollen and very little projecting; the humeral angle bearing a moderately long, fairly pointed, moderately strong spine; each elytron with numerous small glabrous tubercles placed, in the main, anterior to a line between the basal two-fifths to middle, with one or two very small glabrous punctures extending suturo-discally to about the apical two-fifths; the tubercles largest and closest baso-humerally, becoming distinctly smaller posteriorly; the rest of the elytra very finely and closely punctured; each elytron with almost obsolete, almost indiscernible traces of two longitudinal discal carinae, (rendered more distinct by lying along the length of the narrow greyish-pubescent vittae). The apices truncate, extremely slightly sinuately, both sutural and marginal angles bearing a strong pointed spine, the sutural very long, about twice the length of the marginal, and more slender.

The legs only moderately slender, the anterior not noticeably elongate; the anterior tibiae moderately curved; smooth; all the legs finely and closely punctured, with a number of slightly larger, more distinct, scattered punctures on the tibiae, particularly distally. The underside completely very finely and closely punctured; the prosternal process strongly rounded, moderately longitudinally depressed post-medially, strongly angularly laterally dilated between the coxae, the apex broadly rounded, fairly broadly and moderately distinctly emarginate medially, giving a distinct bilobed appearance; the mesosternal process very broadly rounded, moderately broad, more or less horizontal above to a very large, very broadly conical, pointed, strongly anteriorly projecting tubercle at the anterior border, very strongly posteriorly concave at the anterior vertical border; the apex more or less truncate. The apical ventrite broadly more or less semi-circular, very broadly truncate apically, the apex rather strongly excavately emarginate, the lateral angles moderately distinct, more or less rectangular; the posterior border of the first to fourth abdominal sternites narrowly glabrous and shining.

Black, shining where glabrous. Covered above and below with reddish-brown pubescence, which is darker above, almost brick-red, except for olivaceous-grey on the head, (except the borders of the eyes); the anterior and posterior borders of the pronotum and middle of the disc transversely, the suture of the elytra very narrowly; and on each elytron three very narrow, but rather well-defined longitudinal bands, extending from amongst the tubercles basally, almost to the elytral apex, but not uniting apically. The underside and legs lighter, a reddish-brownish-grey; the basal antennal segments to about the middle of the fourth, thinly greyish pubescent, the following segments very dark reddish-brown pubescent.



1. *Rosenbergia rubra* sp. nov., ♂, Holotype. — 2. *Rosenbergia griseolineata* sp. nov., ♂, Holotype. — 3. *Rosenbergia weiskei* HELLER, ♀, Type. — 4. *Rosenbergia weiskei* HELLER, ♀.

Length: 45.5 mm.

Breadth: 16 mm.

Locality: West Irian (Dutch New Guinea): Nr. Hollandia (J. KLEINBERG).

Material examined: Holotype (♂) in the GILMOUR collection. Unique.

***Rosenbergia weiskei* HELLER.**

(Plate 1, fig. 3, ♀ Type, 4 ♀)

*weiskei* HELLER, 1902, Abhandl. Mus. Dresden, **10** (2) 20.

*bennigseni* AURIVILLIUS, 1908, Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 217.

*weiskei* GILMOUR, 1959, Idea, Bogor, **12**, 27, pl. 3, f. 7, 11, pl. 4, f. 3.

I have seen the type of HELLER, from the Dresden Museum, which is a female, not a male as stated by HELLER. A few other males and females have been examined. The specimen described as *Rosenbergia bennigseni* by AURIVILLIUS certainly appears to be a male by the description of the apical ventrite.

This species has moderate-sized, quite extensive elytral tuberculation, and distinct greyish elytral vittae, the rufous pubescence varying a little in extent, but the vittae always distinct.

Male: Elongate, robust, subcylindrically cuneiform.

The antennae rather slender, exceeding the elytral apex after the seventh segment, about one and two-fifths times as long as the body; smooth; very sparsely fringed beneath on the first three segments, thereafter only a few sparse setae; the scape with a strongly marked, deep pre-basal internal groove, the cicatrix almost undetectable apart from a very small, slightly flattened area; the first four segments with a number of large scattered distinct punctures, the interstices and rest of the segments completely finely and closely punctured; the third segment twice as long as the scape, one and a third times as long as the fourth segment, which is almost one and a half times as long as the preapical, and very slightly shorter than the fourth. The lower lobe of the eye about one and a sixth times as broad as long, almost one and a quarter times as broad as the frons, nearly three times as long as the gena. The frons broad, strongly inwardly curved laterally, finely and closely punctured, with a few hair-bearing tubercles round the upper border of the lower lobes of the eyes; the lower border of the frons with a moderately well-marked transverse groove, which is slightly bisinuate on each side of the middle; with a very fine median longitudinal groove which becomes a little broadened between the antennal tubercles, but becomes fine again to the posterior border of the head. The vertex with two longitudinal, posteriorly diverging, obtuse, but distinct, slightly rugose carinae, on each side of the mid-line; completely finely and closely punctured with a considerable number of large hair-bearing tubercles round the upper border of the eyes.

The pronotum transverse, about twice as broad as long, very slightly narrower anteriorly than posteriorly; bearing laterally on each side a rather long, fairly slender, conical, pointed spine, which is extremely slightly posteriorly recurved; with

one very broad anterior transverse groove, which becomes very broad and divides into two rather obsolete ones dorsally, and two rather broad posterior transverse grooves, both sets flexuous medially; the disc more or less flat medially, with three or four obtuse transverse irregular carinae, and on each side of the posterior half, a distinct group of 20–24 glabrous hair-bearing tubercles, and a larger number of similar tubercles on the dorsal, posterior and ventral surfaces of the ventral surfaces of the lateral spines; the rest of the pronotum completely very finely and closely punctured. The scutellum twice as broad as long, very obtusely and broadly subtriangular, almost broadly truncate apically, moderately deeply and distinctly emarginate apically; very finely and closely punctured.

The elytra convex, elongate, cuneiform; the humeri not very strongly swollen and not very projecting; the humeral angle with a moderately large, rather pointed spine; the elytra with a number of rather sparse, moderate sized, glabrous tubercles basally on an area of each elytron from about the basal sutural ninth to about the middle marginally, closest humerally, becoming smaller and more sparse posteriorly; the rest of the elytra completely finely and closely punctured; each elytron with extremely vague traces of two or three longitudinal carinae, placed where the narrow grey vittae are; the apices distinctly truncate, very slightly obliquely, both sutural and marginal angles armed with strong, pointed, more or less equally long spine, the sutural the more slender.

The legs moderately slender; smooth; the anterior not noticeably elongate; the anterior tibiae moderately strongly curved; all very finely and closely punctured, the tibiae with a number of larger punctures scattered here and there. The underside completely very finely and closely punctured; the prosternal process somewhat inclined anteriorly, then strongly rounded, broadly and fairly deeply longitudinal grooved medially, strongly angularly broadened medially between the coxae, thence narrowing a little to the apex, which is very broadly rounded and slightly emarginate medially; the mesosternal process rather broad, very broadly rounded, with a very elongate pointed conical median tubercle at the anterior border which distinctly extends in front of the anterior border of the mesosternal process, so that the process is posteriorly excavate on its anterior face, very broadly truncate apically, with a slight obtuse median emargination; the apical ventrite more or less semi-circular, rather broadly, moderately strongly emarginate apically, the posterior border of abdominal segments one to four narrowly glabrous and shining, narrowest on the first and gradually widening to the fourth.

Black, shining where glabrous. Covered with varied ferruginous-red and gray pubescence as follows: — the head grey pubescent, the eyes broadly bordered with reddish and reddish medially on the vertex to the posterior border of the head, only leaving a narrow greyish border on each side; the pronotum greyish pubescent laterally and anteriorly, the disc to the base of the spines and the base of the pronotum ferruginous-red pubescent, except for the middle of the disc transversely; the scutellum greyish-red pubescent basally, becoming more strongly reddish apically. The elytra almost completely ferruginous-red pubescent, except grey as follows: narrowly on the anterior border of the humeral declivity, margined both suturally and marginally, and each elytron with three variably narrow longitudinal greyish bands, of which the suturo-discal extends to about the apical fifth and the median and lateral to about the apical ninth, but not all running together, the grey

vittae sometimes rather narrow, sometimes in part, equal to the breadth of the intervening rufous vittae.

The underside grey laterally on each side, becoming broadly brownish-grey pubescent medially; all the ventrites very narrowly, but distinctly margined with ferruginous-red. The antennae and legs light brownish-grey pubescent.

**F e m a l e** Similar to the male, but the antennae a little shorter, about one and a third times as long as the body. The apical ventrite more or less semi-circular, rather broadly, slightly produced apically, the apex truncate, slightly, but distinctly bisinuate on each side, the lateral angles distinct with a small, but distinct, median emargination.

Length: 43.5–53 mm.

Breadth: 16–19.5 mm.

Locality: Papua New Guinea (British):

Papua Gulf (E. WEISKE) (14756 Dresden Mus.) (Type ♀)  
(Senckenberg Museum) (1 ♀)

West Irian (New Guinea):

Alkmaar (10. VIII. 1907, LORENZ) (Amsterdam Museum) (♀)  
(GILMOUR coll.) (♀)  
(Gebr. W MÜLLER, Vermäch., 1909) (Dresden Museum) (2 ♂)

Aru Isl.:

Ureinuning (C. RIBBE, 1884) (Stockholm Museum) (♀)

Material examined:	Dresden Mus.	3 (incl. Type)
	Senckenberg Mus.	1
	Amsterdam Mus.	1
	Stockholm Mus.	2 (1).
	GILMOUR Collection —	(1).
	Total.	7

### ***Rosenbergia bolanica* sp. nov.**

(Plate 2, fig. 5. ♂ Holotype.)

*bolanica* GILMOUR, 1959, Idea, Bogor, 12, 27, pl. 3, f. 6. (sine descr.)

This new species belongs to the group with ferruginous-red pubescent elytra and with narrow longitudinal grey bands. It is most closely allied to *R. griseovittata* sp. nov. (GILMOUR), differing in several characteristics, at first glance in the elytral apices not being strongly two-spined, the marginal angle being almost obsolete.

**M a l e** Elongate, robust, subcylindrically cuneiform.

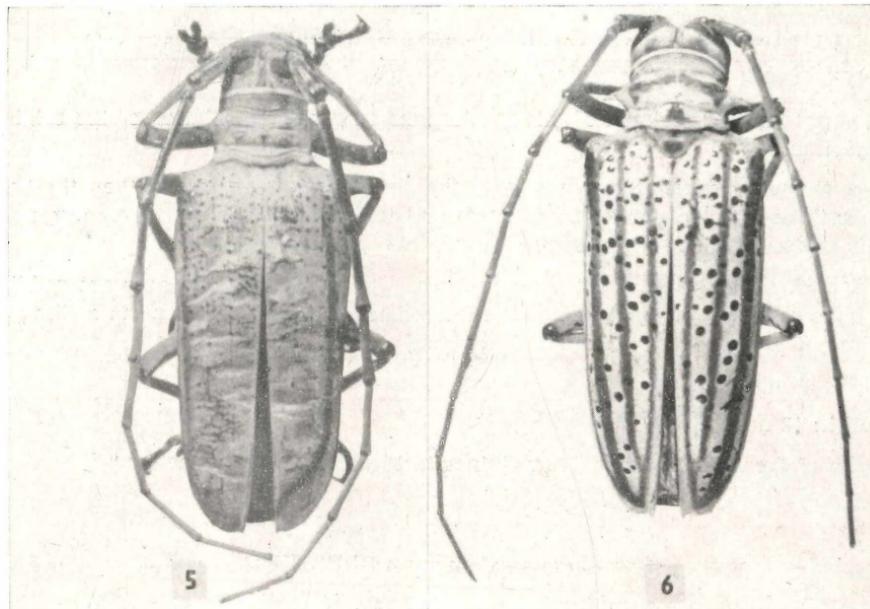
The antennae moderately slender, exceeding the elytral apex from the middle of the eighth segment, (unfortunately the last two segments are missing on each antenna, but the antennae would probably be about one and a half times as long as the body); smooth; very sparsely fringed beneath on about the first four segments, thereafter becoming extremely sparse; the scape with a very strongly marked, deep, basal, internal groove; cicatrix almost obsolete, extremely small and ill-defined; the first

four segments with a number of large scattered distinct punctures, the interstices and rest of the segments completely finely and closely punctured; the third segment two and a half times as long as the scape, about one and a half times as long as the fourth segment, which is about one and three-fifths as long as the scape; the following segments very gradually decreasing in length, the ninth only slightly shorter than the fourth, (the apical segment missing, but almost certain to be elongate). The lower lobe of the eye about one and a sixth times as broad as long, about one and a quarter times as broad as the frons, about three times as long as the genae. The frons broad, about one and a half times as long as broad, finely and closely punctured, with a few hair-bearing tubercles round the upper border of the lower lobe of the eye; the lower border with a distinct transverse glabrous groove, which is slightly bisinuate on each side of the middle; with a fine median longitudinal line, which is distinctly broadened anteriorly and becomes also much more distinct on the vertex, and extends to the posterior border of the head. The vertex with two longitudinal posteriorly divergent obtuse carinae on each side of the mid-line; completely finely and closely punctured, with a considerable number of large hair-bearing tubercles round the upper lobe of the eye.

The pronotum transverse, about twice as broad as long, slightly, but distinctly, narrower anteriorly than posteriorly; bearing laterally on each side a long, slender, conical, pointed spine, which is almost straight; with two or three shallow anterior and three narrow posterior transverse grooves, both sets more or less posteriorly flexuous medially; the disc moderately, but rather distinctly, transversely raised and swollen, otherwise fairly smooth, with one or two narrow transverse wrinkles anteriorly, on each side of the posterior half a distinct group of 14–16 glabrous hair-bearing tubercles, and a larger number of similar tubercles on the dorsal, posterior and ventral surfaces of the lateral spines; the remainder of the pronotum completely very finely and closely punctured. The scutellum about as long as broad; sub-triangular, almost truncate apically, the apex distinctly, though not deeply, emarginate; very finely and closely punctured.

The elytra convex, cuneiform, elongate; the humeri not very swollen and scarcely projecting; the humeral angle with a small moderately pointed obtuse spine; the elytra with a number of very sparse moderately large glabrous tubercles, these are closest humerally, and sparse on the disc, extending to about the apical third of the elytra, and tending to be a little sublinear discally, mostly on the narrow grey longitudinal vittae; the rest of the elytra very finely and closely punctured; each elytron with very vague traces of two longitudinal carinae; the apices rather broadly rounded, slightly bisinuate, the sutural angle fairly strongly, but shortly spined, the marginal almost obsolete, very slightly angular.

The legs rather robust; smooth; the anterior not noticeably elongate; the anterior tibiae slightly curved; all very finely and closely punctured. The underside completely very finely and closely punctured; the prosternal process somewhat inclined anteriorly thence becoming strongly rounded, a little angularly broadened medially, thence narrowing and the apex strongly rounded (not noticeably emarginate owing to extremely dense long pubescence); the mesosternal process very broadly rounded, rather broad, with a large conical median anterior projecting tubercle, the apex very broadly rounded, then very narrowly truncate medially; the apical ventrite more or less semi-circular, the apex very deeply excavately emarginate, the lateral



5. *Rosenbergia bolanica* sp. nov., ♂, Holotype. — 6. *Rosenbergia humeralis* sp. nov., ♀, Holotype.

angles a little posteriorly produced; the posterior border of the abdominal sternites glabrous and shining, very narrowly on the first to third, and much more broadly on the fourth.

Black, shining where glabrous, with varied greyish-ferruginous-red and grey pubescence as follows: the head grey pubescent, the eyes narrowly bordered with reddish; the pronotum greyish pubescent, with a distinct transverse reddish band across the front of the disc and a narrow reddish band along the pronotal base; the scutellum greyish pubescent, with a slightly reddish tinge apically; the elytra ferruginous-red pubescent, the basal declivity, sutural and lateral margins and three longitudinal narrow discal bands on each elytron grey, which vaguely unite pre-apically.

The underside grey laterally on each side, gradually becoming broadly brownish-grey pubescent medially; all the ventrites very narrowly, but distinctly, margined with ferruginous-red. The antennae brownish-grey pubescent; the legs greyish, (faintly reddish tinged), pubescent.

Length: 52 mm.

Breadth: 18 mm.

Locality: New Guinea: Bolan Gbg.

Material examined: Holotype (♂) in the Senckenberg Museum (coll. B. SCWARTZER). Unique.

**Rosenbergia rufovittata BREUNING.**

*rufovittata* BREUNING, 1948, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Belg., **24** (38) 16.

*rufovittata* GILMOUR, 1959, Idea, Bogor, **12**, 28.

I have not seen a specimen of this species, and so give a translation of the original description.

„Close to *mandibularis* RITS., but with the antennae a third longer than the body (♀) or three-quarters longer than it (♂) and the elytra covered with fine granules thinly scattered on all their length.

Black, clothed with light brown pubescence. The borders of the eyes are reddish, the same as a spot on each side at the lower border of the lateral parts of the pronotum and as three narrow longitudinal bands on each elytron.

Length: 57 mm.

Breadth: 18 mm.

Type, a ♂ from Finschhafen, New Guinea in the ITZINGER collection.“

**Rosenbergia salomonum BREUNING.**

*salomonum* BREUNING, 1948, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Belg., **24** (38), 16.

*salomonum* GILMOUR, 1959, Idea, Bogor, **12**, 26.

I have not seen a specimen of this species and so give a translation of the original description.

„Close to *weiskei* HELLER, but only the humeri of the elytra are granulated.

Black, clothed with an olive-yellow pubescence, rather whitish on the base and on the sides of the disc of the pronotum. Elytra with whitish pubescence, with the exception of the extreme base, of the lateral border and of three delicate longitudinal-discal bands, these parts being olive-yellow.

Length: 27–44 mm.

Breadth: 12–14 mm.

Type, a ♂ from the Solomon Islands in the ITZINGER collection.“

**Rosenbergia humeralis sp. nov.**

(Plate 2, fig. 6. ♀ Holotype.)

*humeralis* GILMOUR, 1959, Idea, Bogor, **12**, 28, pl. 1, f. 7, pl. 2, f. 9, 9a. (sine descr.)

This striking species is one of the larger ones in the genus, outstanding with its eight elytral longitudinal orange bands and comparatively large glabrous very depressed tubercles over the whole length of the elytra. I have not seen a male.

**Female** Elongate, robust, subcylindrical. The antennae moderately slender, about one and a fifth times as long as the body, smooth; sparsely fringed beneath the

basal segments, becoming extremely sparse towards the apex; the scape with a faint internal pre-basal groove, the cicatrix very reduced, almost obsolete; the scape to fourth segments with fairly sparse scattered moderately large punctures, the interstices and remainder of the segments very finely and closely punctured, the third segment almost twice as long as the scape, one and a third times as long as the fourth; the fourth segment about one and a fifth times as long as the scape; the fifth to tenth segments equal in length, the apical segment elongate, almost one and a half times as long as the pre-apical, distinctly flattened towards its apex; the antennae very finely pubescent, the apices narrowly glabrous. The lower lobe of the eye very slightly broader than long, almost square, about two and a half times as long as the gena, about one and a third times as broad as the frons. The frons moderately broad, almost twice as long as broad, with a number of small scattered punctures, the interstices micropunctured; the lower border of the face with a distinct broad transverse groove on each side of the median carina; the frons with a fine median carina from its anterior border running to the posterior border of the head. The head somewhat coarsely rugosely punctured above, with two slightly diverging, brokenly and irregularly obtuse, longitudinal carinae running from the vertex posteriorly, but not quite reaching the posterior border; the upper lobe of the eye margined with a more or less double row of distinct, fairly large, glabrous tubercles, from each of which rises an elongate black seta.

The pronotum transverse, almost twice as broad as long, very slightly wider posteriorly than anteriorly, bearing laterally on each side a fairly stout conical pointed spine, which is slightly, but distinctly, directed posteriorly; with one very broad straight anterior transverse groove and two posterior, the anterior of the latter being anteriorly curved medially, and the posterior being posteriorly curved; faint traces of small subsidiary transverse grooves are present in front of the anterior one and between the two posterior; the disc somewhat irregular, with faint transverse median rugosities; a median and two broad, but distinct, swellings, one on each side of the middle, one behind the other, the posterior being transversely elongated as far as the base of the lateral spine; the whole finely and closely punctured, with from about 7 to 10 large tubercles, each bearing a black seta, on each side of the median line, at the posterior border of the disc, and a larger number of similar granules on the lateral spines, except anteriorly. The scutellum large and distinct, a little transverse, subtriangular, but the lateral borders slightly concave, and the apex very broadly rounded with a small median emargination; very finely and closely punctured (normally indiscernible owing to the very dense pubescence). The elytra convex, cuneiform; humeri rather swollen and distinct, the humeral angle with a very small, rather blunt, glabrous spine; a comparatively large black glabrous area immediately behind the humeri (probably caused by the fusion of several very obtuse tubercles); the whole of the elytra, except the extreme apex, with numerous large glabrous tubercles, of somewhat varying size, these are moderately raised as tubercles on about the basal fifth or quarter, thence are extremely obtuse and so flattened as to be scarcely raised at all; the rest of the elytra finely and closely punctured; the apex truncate, slightly bisinuate, both marginal and sutural angles spined, the marginal small, the sutural about three times as long as the latter and very distinct. The legs moderately robust, unarmed, the anterior very little more elongate than the others; the anterior tibiae slightly sinuate; all the legs finely and fairly closely punctured, with a few slightly larger punctures scattered here and

there. The underside finely and fairly closely punctured, the middle of the posterior borders of the abdominal sternites narrowly glabrous; the prosternal process strongly curved, very broad apically; the mesosternal process projecting in a very strong, long, almost pointed tubercle; the apical ventrite truncate at the apex.

Completely black; very shining where glabrous. Covered above with close greyish-white or white pubescence, beneath with greyish pubescence which gradually becomes brownish-grey medially, particularly on the sternum, the legs and antennae with sparse greyish pubescence, on the latter becoming gradually brownish-grey from about the fourth segment. With brownish-orange pubescent as follows: the inner frontal margin of the eyes, the posterior border of the eyes to the vertex, broadly laterally; the pronotum with a band across the anterior part of the disc, broadened laterally to spread the width of the base of the lateral spine, and extended narrowly a short distance towards the ventral surface, and an almost equilateral triangular mark placed between the two posterior transverse grooves, its apex directed anteriorly. The scutellum broadly brownish-orange on a little more than its apical half. Each elytron with four distinct, narrow, longitudinal bands from the basal declivity to the apex, three of these are each about half the breadth of the discal grey interspaces, the prelateral about twice as wide; one running from below the humerus, not quite touching the lateral margin, to the apex, and uniting across the apex with the sutural band which arises beside the scutellum; the two median bands arise from a common point on the humeral side of the middle of the base, the more discal sutural of these joins the sutural a little before the apex, the broader lateral discal one runs across the base of the humerus, then turns and runs posteriorly and unites with the lateral and the apex. The underside with brownish-orange markings as follows: the mesosternal episternites, the outer border of the metasternal episternites, narrowly, and the posterior border of the first to fourth abdominal sternites, distinctly laterally, becoming much narrower medially, and less distinct towards the posterior and almost lacking medially on the preapical segment.

Length: 55 mm.

Breadth: 17.5 mm.

Locality: New Guinea: (LEPESME coll.) 1 ♀ Holotype.

Holotype (♀) in the P. LEPESME collection. Unique.

This distinct new species is conspicuous by the glabrous post-humeral area. It is probably most closely allied to *Rosenbergia weiskei* HELLER, but may be distinguished by the character just given, as well as the larger and more extensive tuberculation.

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*bismarkiana* KRIESCHE, 1928, Archiv. f. Naturg., 85, A (5), 196:— GILMOUR, 1959, Idea, Bogor, 12, 26, pl. 3, f. 5; 1960, l. c., 13, 24. New Britain.

? *flavescens* BREUNING, 1948. (q. v.)

*bolanica* sp. nov. (GILMOUR), in hac re. p. 253—255, pl. 2, fig. 5. [GILMOUR, 1959, Idea, Bogor, 12, pl. 3, fig. 6 (sine descr.)] New Guinea.

*candidipennis* HEYNE-TASCHENBERG, 1906, Exot. Käfer, pl. 11, fig. 6:— GILMOUR, 1959, Idea, Bogor, 12, pl. 4, f. 10; 1960, l. c., 13, p. 11. ?

*denserugata* BREUNING, 1936, Festschr. E. Strand. 1, 303:— GILMOUR, 1959, Idea, Bogor, 12, 27, pl. 2, figs. 7, 7a, pl. 4, f. 5.; 1960, l. c., 13, 21. Fergusson Island, Kiriwina Is- land.

*exigua* GAHAN, 1888, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) 1, 280:— GILMOUR, 1959, Idea, Bogor, 12, 26, pl. 4, f. 4; 1960, l. c., 13, 20. New Guinea.

*franzi* GILMOUR, 1960, Idea, Bogor, 13, p. 6. [GILMOUR, 1959, Idea, Bogor, 12, 25, pl. 3, fig. 3. (sine descr.)] Solomon Islands. Bougainville.

*griseolineata* sp. nov., (GILMOUR), in hac re. p. 248—251, pl. 1, fig. 2, [GILMOUR, 1959, Idea, Bogor, pl. 9, fig. 7, pl. 10, figs. 9, 9a. (sine descr.)] West Irian.

*humeralis* sp. nov. (GILMOUR), in hac re. p. ?, pl. 2, fig. 6. [GILMOUR, 1959, Idea, Bogor, 12, 28, pl. 1, fig. 7, pl. 2, fig. 9, 9a. (sine descr.)]

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var. *coerulescens* KRIESCHE, 1940, Ent. Blätter, 36, 116:— GILMOUR, 1959, Idea, Bogor, 12, 24, 39, pl. 3, f. 1. New Britain.

var. *flavescens* BREUNING, 1948, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Belg., 24, (36), 15:— GILMOUR, 1959, Idea, Bogor, 12, 24, 38, pl. 4, f. 2. Solomon Islands. Bougainville.

(? — *bismarkiana* KRIESCHE, 1920) (q. v.)

*lepesmei* GILMOUR, 1960, Idea, Bogor, **13**, p. 1, [GILMOUR, 1959, Idea, Bogor, **12**, 25, pl. 1, fig. 4, pl. 2, fig. 4. (sine descr.)] New Guinea.

*mandibularis* RITSEMA, 1881, Notes Leyden Museum, **3**, 11:— VOLLENHOVEN, 1871, Tijdschr. v. Ent., 217, pl. 9, fig. 4:— GILMOUR, 1959, Idea, Bogor, **12**, 26, pl. 1, f. 8, pl. 2, figs. 10, 10a; 1960, l. c., **13**, 28. New Guinea.

*megalcephala* v. d. POLL, 1886, Notes Leyden Museum, **8**, 32, pl. 1, fig. 5: 1887, l. c., **9**, 184:— De JONG, 1942, Verslag. Wetenschapp. Meded., 29:— LEA, 1929, Trans. Roy. Soc. South Australia **53**, 225, fig. 4:— GILMOUR, 1959, Idea, Bogor, **12**, 28, pl. 3, f. 4, pl. 4, figs. 7—9; 1960, l. c., **13**, 12. Queensland, N. Australia.

*macrocephala* KRIESCHE, 1920, Archiv. f. Naturg., **85 A** (5), 196. megacephala FROGGATT, 1907, Australian Insects, 198:— TILLYARD, 1926, Insects Australia & New Zealand. 234.

*neopommerania* KRIESCHE, 1920, Archiv. f. Naturg., **85 A** (5), 197:— GILMOUR, 1959, Idea, Bogor, **12**, 25; 1960, l. c., **13**, 27. New Britain.

*orangelineata* SCHWARZER, 1929, Senckenbergiana, **2**, 367, fig:— DE JONG, 1942, Verslag. Wetenschapp. Meded., 29 (*megalcephala* v. d. POLL):— GILMOUR, 1959, Idea, Bogor, **12**, 28, pl. 1, f. 5, pl. 2, f. 8; 1960, l. c., **13**, 15. Queensland.

*papuana* KRIESCHE, 1920, Archiv. f. Naturg., **85 A** (5), 197:— GILMOUR, 1959, Idea, Bogor, **12**, 24, 32, pl. 3, f. 2. Solomon Islands, Bougainville; New Guinea; Yule Island; Australia.

*pseudandomibularis* GILMOUR, 1960, Idea, Bogor, **13**, 31:— [GILMOUR, 1959, Idea, Bogor, **12**, 27, pl. 3, figs. 8—10, (sine descr.)] New Guinea; Waigeu Island.

*rubra* sp. nov., (GILMOUR), in hac re. p. 245—247, pl. 1, fig. 1. [GILMOUR, 1959, Idea, Bogor, **12**, pl. 1, fig. 10, pl. 2, fig. 12, (sine descr.)] West Irian.

*rufovittata* BREUNING, 1948, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Belg., **24**, (38), 16:— GILMOUR, 1959, Idea, Bogor, **12** (2/4), p. 28. New Guinea.

*salomonum* BREUNING, 1948, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Belg., **24**, (38), 16:— GILMOUR, 1959, Idea, Bogor, **12** (2/4), p. 26. Solomon Islands.

<i>scutellaris</i> AURIVILLIUS, 1924, Ark. Zool., <b>15</b> , (25), 23, fig. 126:— GILMOUR, 1959, Idea, Bogor, <b>12</b> , 24, 38, pl. 1, f. 11, pl. 2, f. 5.	New Guinea.
<i>straussi</i> GESTRO, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, <b>8</b> , 520; 1877, l. c., <b>10</b> , 644:— v. d. POLL, 1887, Notes Leyden Museum, <b>9</b> , 271:— GILMOUR, 1959, Idea, Bogor, <b>12</b> , 25, pl. 4, f. 1; 1960, l. c., <b>13</b> , 17.	New Guinea
ab. <i>rufolineata</i> BREUNING, 1948, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Belg., <b>24</b> , (38), 16:— GILMOUR, 1959, Idea, Bogor, <b>12</b> , 28; 1960, l. c., <b>13</b> , 19.	New Guinea.
<i>terraereginae</i> GILMOUR, 1960, Idea, Bogor, <b>13</b> , 8. [GILMOUR, 1959, Idea, Bogor, <b>12</b> , 25, pl. 1, fig. 2, pl. 2, figs. 2, 2a. (sine descr.)]	Queensland.
<i>umbroii</i> GILMOUR, 1960, Idea, Bogor, <b>13</b> , 4. [GILMOUR, 1959, Idea, Bogor, <b>12</b> , 25, pl. 4, fig. 5, (sine descr.)]	Umboi (Rook) Island.
<i>vetusta</i> RITSEMA, 1881, Notes Leyden Museum, <b>3</b> , 13:— v. d. POLL, 1887, l. c., <b>9</b> , 271:— GILMOUR, 1959, Idea, Bogor, <b>12</b> , 25, 43, pl. 1, f. 3, pl. 2, f. 3.	New Guinea, Queensland.
? <i>candidipennis</i> HEYNE-TASCHENBERG, 1906, Exot. Käfer, pl. 35, fig. 12. (q. v.)	
<i>weiskei</i> HELLER, 1902, Abhandl. Mus. Dresden, <b>10</b> , (2), 20:— GILMOUR, 1959, Idea, Bogor, <b>12</b> (2/4), p. 27, pl. 3, fig. 7, pl. 4, fig. 3.	Papua.
<i>bennigseni</i> AURIVILLIUS, 1908, Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 217.	
<i>xenium</i> GILMOUR, 1959, Idea, Bogor, <b>12</b> , p. 40, pl. 1, fig. 6, pl. 2, figs. 6, 6a.	New Guinea.

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