

33. *Mesites pubipennis*,\* Woll.

*M. præcedenti* similis, sed lurido-pubescent, prothorace (præsertim in sexu fœmineo) densius rugosiusque punctato, elytrorum interstitiis convexioribus et magis distincte punctulatis, necnon striis latioribus et magis profundis.

Long. corp. lin.  $1\frac{2}{3}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$ .

*Mesites pubipennis*, Woll., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (New Series), v. 406 (1861).

*Habitat* Palmam, in Euphorbiis supra Sanctam Crucem crescentibus parce repertus.

As already stated, the few specimens which I have yet seen of this *Mesites* were captured by Mr. Gray and myself in Palma (about two miles up the Barranco de Santa Cruz),—where the species may perhaps represent the *M. fusiformis*, which is so abundant throughout the remainder of the archipelago. At the same time, however, I cannot conceive it probable that so common an insect as the *M. fusiformis* should be absent from Palma,—our visit to that island having been somewhat too late in the season for the generality of the *Euphorbia*-infesting *Coleoptera*. The *M. pubipennis* differs from its ally in being clothed (particularly on the elytra) with a lurid pubescence, by its prothorax (especially of the female sex) being more densely and coarsely punctured, as well as by its elytra having their interstices convexer and more evidently punctulated, and their striæ both broader and deeper.

## Fam. LAMIADÆ.

(Sub-fam. DORCADIONIDES.)

## Genus LEPROSOMA.

(Dej. Cat.) Thomson, Essai d'une Classif. de la Céramb. 23 (1860).

The remarkable insect for which the present genus was proposed in Dejean's Catalogue, and which has lately been characterized by M. Thomson, is unquestionably the *Lamia gibba* of Brullé,—described and figured in Webb and Berthelot's "Histoire Naturelle des Iles Canaries," in 1838. It is very closely related to my genus *Deucalion* (particularly, however, to the *D. oceanicus* from the Salvages, rather than to the *D. Desertarum*); but I am assured by M. Thomson that it cannot be actually admitted into that group. In the Zoological Gallery at the Jardin des Plantes, where I have lately inspected the original type, it stands under the generic name of *Brullaria*; but as no such

genus has yet been published, it must necessarily (if it cannot be amalgamated with *Deucalion*) be cited as *Leprosoma*.

34. *Leprosoma gibbum*,\* Brullé.

*L. elongato-ovatum*, crassum, convexum, densissime cinereo-et fusco-pubescentis; prothorace remote et dense punctato, tuberculis quinque in disco necnon ad latera spinâ mediâ maximâ armato; elytris remote punctato-tuberculatis, fasciâ postmediâ dentatâ obsoletâ fusco-ornatis, singulo costis duabus plus minus distinctis (et tertiâ obsoletissimâ) notato necnon ad apicem ipsum excavato, dentes duos in singulo positos efformante.

Long. corp. lin. 7—8.

*Leprosoma asperatum*, Dej. Cat. 372 (1837).

*Lamia gibba*, Brullé, Webb et Berth. Hist. Nat. des Can. (Col.), 62, pl. 1, fig. 5 (1838).

*Leprosoma asperatum*, Thoms., Essai d'une Class. de la Céramb. 23 (1860).

*Habitat* truncos *Euphorbiarum* emortuos, in locis subeditioribus Fuerteventuræ et Teneriffæ a meipso lectum.

The *L. gibbum* is probably far from scarce if searched for in its proper localities; but as it is apparently peculiar to the rotten *Euphorbia*-stems, it might (like most of the species enumerated in this Memoir) be easily overlooked by a casual collector in the island, who might have but little time for observation, and would not be aware of the interesting fauna nourished by that singular race of plants. I have seen the larvæ, however, of this fine Longicorn in considerable profusion, and have taken the perfect insect not uncommonly, on the mountains above Santa Cruz of Teneriffe (in the direction of Las Mercedes), as well as near Betancuria (in the Rio Palmas) of Fuerteventura. It secretes itself beneath the loose outer fibre, generally of the larger trunks, and makes a loud stridulation when captured, like the species of *Deucalion*, by the upward and downward movement of its head and prothorax,—an operation which causes the inner surface of the pronotum to slide over the dorsal file with which its mesonotum is furnished.

(Sub-fam. SAPERDIDES.)

Genus BLABINOTUS.

Woll., Ins. Mad. 426, pl. ix. fig. 1 (1854).

The present genus, I am informed by M. Thomson, is identical with *Stenidea* of Mulsant and *Deroplia* of Dejean's Catalogue;

but since the name of *Stenidea* had already been preoccupied and that of *Deroplia* is unpublished, it follows that *Blabinotus* is the title by which it must be quoted. Concerning its affinities, M. Thomson writes: "It belongs, in my opinion, to the *Saperditæ*, near to *Hebestola* of Blanchard; some *Hebestolas* have the prothorax armed, like *Blabinotus*." Nearly all the Longicorns which I would regard as unquestionably indigenous to the Atlantic islands are members of this particular group. It was enunciated by myself in 1854, for the reception of an insect (the *B. spinicollis*) found in the laurel-woods of Madeira, and which I subsequently captured at the Canaries also,—in the laurel-regions of Palma and Teneriffe. In 1856 another exponent was added by Mr. Bewicke,—discovered beneath the bark of pine-trees at the Palmeira, above Funchal; which species I described, in 1857, under the name of *B. Bewickii*. In January, 1858, a third representative (the *B. pilosus*, characterized below) was detected by Mr. Gray, during our residence in the north of Lanzarote,—a locality in which I afterwards met with two specimens of it myself. In February of the same year, whilst visiting the island of Hierro in Mr. Gray's yacht, the "Miranda," I brushed a fourth (the *B. Hesperus*,—as yet unpublished) from off a large bushy *Rumex* on the ascent from Port Hierro to Valverde. And in the following June, whilst breaking open a rotten cone of the *Pinus canariensis* in the island of Palma, I brought to light a fifth,—closely related to (but quite distinct from) the Madeiran *B. Bewickii*; whilst the two insects recorded by Brullé as *Cerambices*, and re-characterized in this Paper, will raise the number of *Blabinoti* hitherto observed in the Atlantic Groups to no less than seven. Thus, whilst the three here enumerated would appear to be peculiar to the Euphorbias, two, on the other hand, are attached to the pines, and one no less exclusively to the laurels. As for the unique specimen from Hierro, of the *B. Hesperus*, though taken from off a *Rumex*, I am scarcely in a position to draw any conclusion respecting its mode of life.

35. *Blabinotus annulicornis*,\* Brullé.

*B. cylindricus*, rufo-piceus, pilis demissis flavo-albidis densissime tectus et longioribus suberectis paucis obsitus; capite postice læte variegato; prothorace in dorso late pallido, ad latera nigrescenti et spinâ mediâ magnâ armato, antice et

postice subæqualiter constricto; elytris lineis plus minus fractis nigrescentibus longitudinaliter ornatis; antennis pedibusque annulato-variegatis.

Long. corp. lin.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ — $7\frac{1}{2}$ .

*Cerambyx annulicornis*, Brullé, Webb et Berth., Hist. Nat. des Iles Can. (Col.) 62, pl. 1, fig. 3 (1838).

*Habitat* Euphorbias emortuas, in ins. Teneriffa et Hierro haud infrequens.

The present species and the following one are very nearly allied, both in size and external contour; nevertheless the *B. annulicornis* may be known from the *albidus* by the much yellower hue of its (denser) pubescence, by its head being more brightly variegated, and its pronotum broadly pale down the centre,—the sides being dark. Its elytra, also, have a much less tendency for the small, rounded, paler spots which are generally pretty evident in that insect; whilst, on the other hand, the darker longitudinal lines are somewhat more evident, and usually less broken. Its surface, likewise, beneath the pile, is more *rufo-piceous*; and its lateral prothoracic spine, although large, is rather less powerfully developed. The two species, however, are so nearly akin, that had one but single specimens to judge from they might have been almost regarded as phases of each other; nevertheless out of fifty-six examples in my possession (twenty of which belong to the *B. annulicornis* and thirty-six to the *albidus*) there is certainly nothing at all connective between the two. I may add that, during a late visit to Paris, I compared these insects with M. Brullé's original types at the Jardin des Plantes, and am quite certain therefore of the correctness of my identification of them. The *B. annulicornis* appears to be more abundant in the western islands than in the eastern ones, of the Canarian Group. At any rate I have not observed it hitherto in Lanzarote, Fuerteventura and Grand Canary; but have captured it (not uncommonly) out of the dried *Euphorbia*-stems on the mountains above Santa Cruz of Teneriffe, as well as in the lower regions of El Golfo on the west of Hierro.

36. *Blabinotus albidus*,\* Brullé.

*B. cylindricus*, piceus, pilis demissis albidis dense nebulosus et longioribus suberectis obsitus; prothorace ad latera spinâ mediâ maximâ armato, antice et postice subæqualiter constricto; elytris punctulis albidis plus minus distinctis irroratis

et lineis fractis nigrescentibus obscuris longitudinaliter ornatis; antennis pedibusque annulato-variegatis.

Long. corp. lin.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ —8.

*Cerambyx albidus*, Brullé, Webb et Berth., Hist. Nat. des Iles Can. (Col.), 62, pl. 1, fig. 4 (1838).

*Habitat* in ins. Lanzarota, Fuerteventura et Teneriffa, Euphorbias emortuas destruens.

The distinctions between the present species and the last one have already been pointed out,—the whiter and less dense pubescence of the *B. albidus*, in conjunction with its almost concolorous pronotum, its still more powerfully developed prothoracic spine, its less evident and more broken elytral lines, and its usually more perceptible (and paler) elytral spots, being at once sufficient to separate it from the *B. annulicornis*. Its long, suberect additional hairs, also, are for the most part even less numerous than is the case in that insect. I have taken it, from beneath the loose outer-fibre of dead *Euphorbia*-stems, in Lanzarote and Fuerteventura; as also at Taganana, and on the mountains above Santa Cruz of Teneriffe.

37. *Blabinotus pilosus*,\* n. sp.

*B. angusto-subcylindricus* (apice vix attenuatus), piceus, pilis demissis subflavo-albidis densissime tectus et longioribus suberectis sat dense obsitus; prothorace ad latera spinâ mediâ brevi anguliformi armato, postice magis quam antice constricto; elytris lineis fractis nigrescentibus obscuris longitudinaliter ornatis; antennis pedibusque annulato-variegatis.

Long. corp. lin. 4—6.

*Habitat* in Lanzarotâ, rarissimus: primus detexit Dom. Gray.

The narrower outline of the *B. pilosus* (the elytra of which are but slightly wider than the hinder region of the prothorax), in conjunction with its much shorter, and almost anguliform, prothoracic spine, and the comparatively broader anterior portion of its prothorax (which is much less constricted than the hinder half), and its denser suberect additional pile, will readily separate it from both of the preceding species. It is apparently very rare, and was first detected by John Gray, Esq., near Haria, in the north of Lanzarote, during our sojourn there in January, 1858; in which same locality I subsequently captured two specimens myself, during January of the following year.