

SOME NEW CERAMBYCIDAE

by

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TWO NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS APRIONA CHEVR. (CERAMBYCIDAE, LAMIINAE, BATOCERINI)

Apriona hageni nov. spec. ♂ (fig. 1).

Length 32 mm, breadth at the shoulders 9.2 mm, length of the antennae 56 mm.

Locality: Sumatra (Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, N. E. Sumatra, Dr. B. Hagen). Holotype.

Closely related to *Apriona cylindrica* Thoms., more slender. Thorax less compressed, anterior transverse furrow less distinct and curved. Elytra almost parallel, with light sepia-brown pubescence and ornated with many milky white spots, which are irregularly spread over the surface. Shoulders not armed with a tooth. Basal quarter of the elytra with black, shining granules, which diminish from the shoulder towards the suture, where they are nearly absent. Apex truncate. Sutural angle with a thorn. Scutellum posteriorly truncate with rounded angles. Antennae dark brown with greyish pubescence. Legs dark brown with yellowish grey pubescence. Ventral surface yellowish grey like the legs. On both sides runs a white line from the side of the prothorax to the end of the abdomen.



Fig. 1. *Apriona hageni* nov. spec.
Type ♂. Natural size

Apriona neglectissima nov. spec. ♂.

Length 30 mm, breadth at the shoulders 10.2 mm, length of the antennae 32.5 mm.

Locality: Borneo (Sambas, Bosscha, ex. coll. Veth). Holotype.

Closely related to *Apriona swainsoni* Hope, which was described from Assam and Tonkin. In the colour of the elytra it bears resemblance to *Apriona neglecta* Rits., under which name I found it in the collection of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie at Leiden, but the ventral surface

shows a number of bright spots (indicated with // in fig. 2b) which made me place this species near *Apriona swainsoni* Hope. *Apriona swainsoni* Hope has white spots on a reddish brown ground-colour (fig. 3b) whereas in the new species these spots are pale ochraceous on a ground of tawny brown. The differences in place and form of these spots are shown in the diagrammatic figures 2b and 3b, as well as the morphological differences of the episterna and the epimera of the mesothorax. *A. swainsoni* Hope possesses two white spots on the first abdominal segment, which are wanting in the new species but *A. neglectissima* has a pair of pale ochraceous spots on the metasternum and on all abdominal segments (|||| in fig. 2b). The thorax of *A. neglectissima* is deeply wrinkled with large lobes between the furrows but in *A. swainsoni* Hope these furrows are relatively deeper and the lobes more loose from each other and greater in number (fig. 2a and

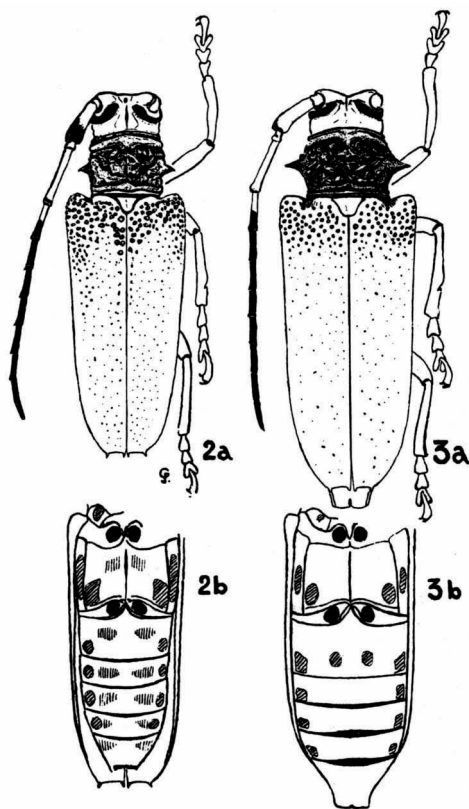


Fig. 2. a. *Apriona neglectissima* nov. spec. ♂;

b. id., ventral view.

Fig. 3. a. *Apriona swainsoni* Hope ♀;

b. id., ventral view.

Both figures 1.5 × natural size.

3a). The thorax bears two lateral thorns, which are not curved. The elytra become a little narrower towards the apex. The basal fifth is covered with tubercles. The shoulder is not armed with a tooth. The rest of the elytra is rather widely punctulated. The pubescence is tawny brown with light ochraceous spots, scattered rather irregularly over the surface.

Apex quadridentate; thorns of the same length. Scutellum rounded posteriorly. Antennae black with a brown pubescence on the scape, the 2nd, 3rd and the basal half of the 4th joint. The rest of the antennae with a black pubescence. Scape slightly scabrous near the top at the outside.

Legs brown with yellow-brown pubescence.

A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS RHAPHIPODUS SERV.
(CERAMBYCIDAE, PRIONINAE, MACROTOMINI)

***Rhaphipodus drescheri* nov. spec.**

Length ♀ 32.6—46 mm, ♂ 35.7—41.5 mm, breadth at the shoulders ♀ 12—17.3 mm, ♂ 13—15 mm, length of the antennae ♀ 22—27.5 mm, ♂ 27.5—34 mm.

Locality: Noesa Kembangan (South of Java), Drescher, 1912 and 1917. 2 Cotypes in Leiden and 3 in Amsterdam.

As this new species is closely related to *Rhaphipodus suturalis* Serv. var. *blumei* Lansb. from Java (*Rhaphipodus blumei* Lansb., Notes Leyden Museum, VI, 1884, p. 150) of which the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie at Leiden possesses the types (1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀) it is easiest to give the differences between the new species and the var. *blumei* Lansb.

The most characteristic differences are found in the length of the antennae and in the structure of the elytra.

In *R. drescheri* ♂ the antennae surpass the middle of the elytra and in the ♀ they just reach it, whereas in the ♂ of the var. *blumei* Lansb. the antennae do not reach the middle of the elytra and in the ♀ they do not surpass the basal third.

The elytra of *R. suturalis* var. *blumei* Lansb. are finely granulated and densely punctulated like leather and they possess four indistinct ribs. In *R. drescheri* the elytra are almost smooth with a rather fine punctulation. They have a shining surface. The four ribs are only very faintly indicated.

A further point of difference is found in the external border of the elytra. This border, which is turned a little upward, is relatively broader in *R. drescheri* than in the var. *blumei* Lansb.

The colour of the elytra of *R. drescheri* is dark chestnut brown, the suture and the utmost external border are lined with black. Head and prothorax are black. Legs, antennae and ventral surface are chestnut brown like the elytra.

As to the form, the difference in punctulation of the scutellum in both sexes, etc., it fits into the description of *R. blumei*.

After A. Lameere (Révision des Prionides, Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg. XI, 1903, p. 75—77) *R. suturalis* Serv. and *R. blumei* Lansb. are not to be separated. He declares that he never has seen a ♂ of *suturalis* Serv. and that ♀♀ of *blumei* Lansb. are very rare.

The Leiden Museum possesses of *Rhaphipodus suturalis* Serv. 10 ♀♀ and 6 ♂♂, of *Rhaphipodus suturalis* var. *blumei* Lansb. 14 ♀♀ and 11 ♂♂. Both varieties are distinctly to be separated from each other, but only after the colour of the elytra as there are no morphological differences to be found.

Concerning *Rhaphipodus manillae* Newman (Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg. XI, 1903, p. 75) Lameere says:

"Il y a deux variétés de cet Insecte, caractérisé par l'absence de granulations sur les élytres.

La première variété, conforme au type de Newman que j'ai vu au British Museum, a les élytres opaques, sans points, ou avec quelques points espacés ça et là.

La seconde variété a les élytres assez luisantes et plus ou moins densément couvertes de points visibles à l'oeil nu.

Cette variation s'observe aussi pour le *R. suturalis*."

That which Lameere says here is really true, but the specimens, indicated by him as „assez luisantes” are dull when compared to the new species. Especially as there are constant anatomical differences, which I mentioned above, I think it justified to regard *R. drescheri* as a separate species. I quoted the above lines only to prevent mistakes.