

IX. A VERY REMARKABLE LONGICORN FROM SUMATRA
BY R. VAN EECKE (WITH PLATE II, fig. 1 and 2).

Some years ago, taking care of the entomological material, collected by Mr. Edw. Jacobson, I saw among the *Coleoptera* a very beautiful Longicorn, unknown to Messrs Ritsema and Veth. After the death of Dr. H. J. Veth, all his *Coleoptera*, among which also the material of Mr. Jacobson, turned back to the Leiden Museum of Natural History. Immediately I looked for the beautiful Longicorn, but I could find neither the specimen nor the figures, which I painted in water-colours in behalf of Dr. Veth. Those figures had been sent to several foreign specialists, our unique specimen being probably a representative of a new genus and species. After a year I found the Longicorn (Lamüd) and now I will give without delay the following description, abstaining of a comparison with any one of the hitherto described genera and species, as this species is very aberrant. So the relationship to other genera provisionally must remain a puzzle.

Capitocrassus castaneus, nov. gen., nov. spec.

Antennae: 12-jointed, reaching to the end of abdomen, covered by a grayish redbrown felt, darker brown to the end of antennae. Under-side provided by short hairs. The scape of the antennae 5,5 m.m. long and 1,7 m.m. broad, without the short hairs of the other joints. The second joint very small; the third joint 7,5 m.m. long and narrower than the scape; the 4th joint 5 m.m. long; the 5th—11th slightly decreasing in length, and the apical joint, which is pointed at the tip, very short and grown together with the 11th joint. Through this the antennae seem to be 11-jointed.

Head: very large; seen frontally, longer than broad with rounded occiput and parallel cheeks. Eyes, situated round the protruding quadrate bases of antennae, not very large. A very distinct median suture divides occiput and frons into two halves. Labrum short, quadrate and hairy; mandibles not very large, curved, sharp at the pure black ends. Frons and oral part of occiput reddish, grayish brown, then a rose band over occiput and cheeks. The distal margin of occiput dorsally bordered with black.

Prothorax: large, rounded dorsally, with two large lateral tubercles, upon which a small black spine; two small pits in the centre of pronotum. As to the colour, it is that of the felt, which covers the

chitin; the prothorax is divided into two parts by a curve between the two lateral spines on the tubercles. The oral part brownish red, speckled with black; the distal part more rose, reddish gray with more redbrown to the distal margin. On the pronotum a trace of a median suture and a fold, parallel with the distal margin, are visible. Ventrally the prosternum, acutely produced between the large coxae of the forelegs, is hardly visible.

Scutellum: small, rounded distally, rose, with a very small black line near to the prothorax.

Elytra: beautiful silk-like auburn, with rose outermargins. The rose margin very narrow along the basal two-thirds of the elytra, thence broader and ending narrowly at the tips. Shoulders rounded; sides (seen dorsally) parallel, converging to the end and finishing subacutely. Seen laterally, there is a bend in the elytra between middle- and hindlegs.

Underside of the body light grayish redbrown with some violet gloss. The mesosternum, very narrow between the coxae of the middle legs, has the shape of a \checkmark with two lateral lobes. The fine abdominal segments (sternites) are darker coloured than the sterna. The anal sternite triangular, broad at the base with the little incised tubular end protruding from the elytra.

Legs: grayish redbrown with darker spots on femora and tibiae; the ends of the joints rose. In the tibiae of the middlelegs a characteristic incision, absent in the other tibiae.

Hab.: Air-bangis, Sumatra, Nov. 1913. Edw. Jacobson.

♂ Type in coll. Museum Leiden.

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