

SOME NEW AND RARE CLERIDAE FROM JAVA AND SUMATRA

BY

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(35th Communication on Cleridae)

It is for me a pleasure to contribute the following descriptions of chosen rarities to the Jubiliary Volume in honour of the highly esteemed Prof. Dr. L. F. DE BEAUFORT and Prof. Dr. J. E. W. IHLE, of the University of Amsterdam.

I wish to express my gratitude to Dr. J. WILCKE, Wageningen, and to Mr. W. F. BREURKEN, Amsterdam, for the execution of the drawings.

***Orthrius pygidialis*, nov. spec.**

Elongatus, rufotestaceus, nitidus, ubique dense albido-flavo-pilosus; elytris punctato-striatis, totis nigris, ad apicem leviter divergentibus. Omnium femorum dimidia parte apicali tibiisque (totis) nigris. Pygidium in mare magnum, fere orbiculatum, subtus rotundo-excavatum.

Elongate, rather slender for an *Orthrius*; the outline resembles that of *O. sumatranus* Schklg. Head, with the eyes, as wide as the prothorax, feebly punctate, shining, eyes feebly emarginate opposite antennal insertions. Prothorax a little longer than wide, feebly punctate, shining, in front and behind of equal width, evenly rounded in the middle at the sides, with a distinct anterior transverse impression, longitudinally in the middle rather flattened than impressed, at hind margin with a deep transverse groove, then at extreme base raised. Scutellum very small, transverse, emarginate at apex. Elytra only a little broader than

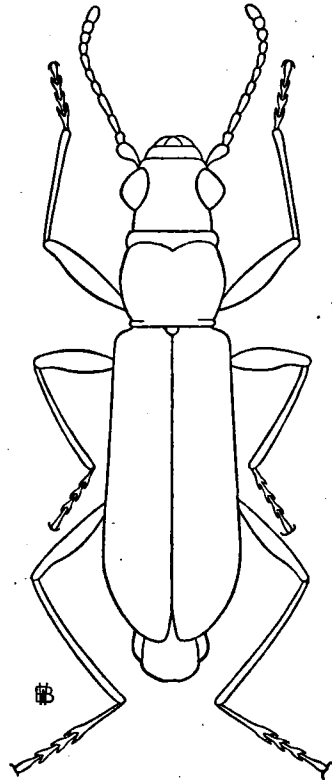


Fig. 1. *Orthrius pygidialis* nov. spec. W. F. Breurken del.

prothorax, parallel, not widened behind, about two and a half times as long as pronotum, rounded towards the apex, where they are slightly divergent, with longitudinal rows of coarse, closely set, but not very deep punctures, which towards the sides are confluent with a tendency to forming longitudinal grooves; those rows run down to the apex. Nevertheless, the elytra appear rather shining. In the unique male specimen the pygidium has a remarkable conformation: above it is broad, nearly circular, with to the left and to the right a longitudinal groove (the two grooves running slightly divergent);

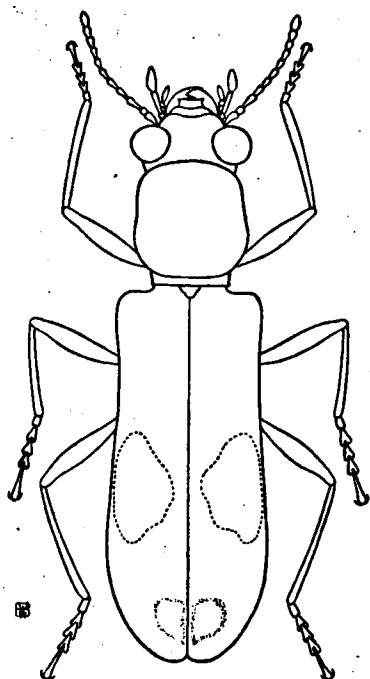


Fig. 2. *Xenorthrius Beauforti* nov. spec. W. F. Breurken del.

in the middle slightly, obtusely keeled. Beneath it has a somewhat crater-like excavation, from the centre of which the penis emerges. Legs as in all other *Orthrius*. Colours: The whole insect is reddish testaceous, with the exception of the following parts which are black: eyes, mandibulae, the whole elytra (the scutellum remaining reddish), apical half of femora, and the whole tibiae. The whole insect is clothed, not very thickly, with whitish-yellow hairs, which are particularly in evidence on the black elytra.

Length: 8,— millim.

Holotype: one ♂, collected by Mr. H. LUCHT at Bukit Gabah, S. W. Sumatra, III. 1919, in the Amsterdam Museum.

Xenorthrius Beauforti, nov. spec.

Cylindrico-elongatus, pallide brunneo-testaceus, breviter sat dense testaceo-pilosus, capite (ore antennisque exceptis), prothorace et abdomine brunneo-piceis; elytris testaceis, macula magna picea subrotundata

lateralis pone medium (suturam non attingente) ornatis; prope ipsorum apicem macula indistincta infumata.

The head is of the width of the prothorax, dark pitchy-brown, mouth parts (with the exception of the strong, black mandibulae) and antennae pale testaceous. Eyes distinctly cut out, rather strongly granulate. Prothorax a little longer than wide, slightly rounded at the sides, its disc with a feeble transverse impression at about the middle, in front of this impression rather strongly punctured, but still shining, behind the impression in the middle irregularly, longitudinally wrinkled, so that this part has a rough appearance. The colour of the prothorax is dark pitchy-brown, extreme front somewhat lighter. Elytra fairly parallel, somewhat depressed, with longitudinal rows of not

very deep, in parts somewhat confluent roundish punctures down to the very tips. Just behind the middle on each elytron is a big, dark pitchy-brown, roundish patch, which does not reach the suture, but approaches the side-margin very closely. Near the apex on each elytron is a small, brown, indistinct dot, which in the specimen from Tugu is a little better defined and darker. **U n d e r s i d e** and **l e g s** reddish testaceous, with the exception of the dark underside of the prothorax and of the dark abdomen, in which only the extreme hind margins of the segments are lighter in colour.

Length: 8,5—9,4 millim.

Holotype (♂, III. 1934), Allotype (♀, 9.III-12.IV. 1933) and one paratype (♂, XII. 1933) in the Amsterdam Museum, all collected on Mt. Tangkuban Prahū (4000-5000 ft.) in the Priangans, West Java, by Mr. F. C. DRESCHER (his number: Corp-FCD 20); another ♀ paratype, in the Leiden Museum, was collected many years ago by J. D. PASTEUR at Tugu (Toegoe), West Java.

I take much pleasure in naming this very distinct species after Prof. Dr. L. F. DE BEAUFORT, director of the Zoological Museum at Amsterdam.

Tillicera Ihlei, nov. spec.

Sanguineo-testacea; capite, prothoracis tertia parte antica, elytrorum $\frac{3}{5}$ posticis, antennarum articulis ultimis, pedibus (femorum parte basali excepta) atque abdomine nigris; elytrorum fascia transversa antepicali testacea, albosericosa-villosa; antennis vix serratis.

Resembles *T. cleroides* Gorh. and *T. mimomutilla* Pic, but is more slender, and the coloration and markings are different. **H e a d** black, shining, in front sparsely clothed with whitish hairs, mandibles black, other mouth-parts pale testaceous, their tips for the greater part black. Eyes finely faceted. Of the antennae the first, second and third joints are pale testaceous, the fourth partly black, the other joints black and triangular, so that the antennae are (inwardly) serrate. The last joint is elongate, acuminate. On the antennae are some sparse, white and black hairs, the extreme tip densely clothed with white hairs. **P r o t h o r a x** sparsely punctured, shining, with a distinct transversal groove at apical $\frac{1}{3}$, constricted at the base. Apical $\frac{1}{3}$ black, basal $\frac{2}{3}$ reddish testaceous. The sparse hairs are black in the black portion, yellowish white in the basal portion. **E l y t r a** parallel, conjointly rounded at apex, each with 9 longitudinal rows of deep, round impunctations which run down to the very apices, the points slightly decreasing in depth. Basal $\frac{2}{5}$ reddish testaceous, apical $\frac{3}{5}$ black. In the black portion near the apex is a testaceous, transverse band, very narrowly interrupted by the black, somewhat raised suture. The hairs on the elytra are black in the black portion, yellowish white in the red and testaceous portions; they are much denser than on the prothorax, and especially so at the apical end of the red portion, where they form an indistinct, narrow, transverse fascia.

On the antepical testaceous portion they are so dense that a silkish, silvery transverse band is formed. Under side reddish testaceous, with the exception of basal $\frac{1}{3}$ of all femora and the knees of the anterior femora, which parts are pale testaceous. Pilosity on the legs black, intermixed with white hairs.

Length 5.7 millim.

Holotype: one specimen (sex uncertain) in the Amsterdam Museum, taken by Mr. H. LUCHT on the coffee-plantation Blawan, Idjen table-land, 900-1500 m elev., East Java.

Named in honour of the septuagenarian Prof. Dr. J. E. W. IHLE, University of Amsterdam.

Tillicera javana Spin., ab. **Luchti**, nov. ab.

Distinguished by the black disc of the prothorax.

Three specimens in the Amsterdam Museum, all taken by Mr. H. LUCHT, in January, February and April 1919 on the plantation Bukit Gabah in S. W. Sumatra.

Clytomadius, nov. gen.

Corpus subcylindricum. Generi quod vocatur Omadius, similis et affinis, sed oculis minoribus et longius distantibus inter se; prothorace subcylindrico. Antennarum articulo primo robusto, curvato, 2° subgloboso, 3° et 4° cylindricis, 5° usque ad 10m aequae longis atque 3° vel 4°, sed elongato-triangularibus, 11° (ultimo) elongato-ovato-acuminato. Pedibus longis, tenuissimis, tarsorum articulis nonnullis Y-formibus, lamellas latissimas, subhyalinas ostendentibus. Hi sunt in tarsi anterioribus et mediis articuli 1 usque ad 4, in tarsi posterioribus articulus penultimus. Tarsorum unguibus prope basin dente praeditis.

Allied to *Omadius*. Body elongate-cylindrical, somewhat depressed. Head not so short as in *Omadius*, eyes prominent, but not so large and farther apart, finely granulated, deeply emarginate. Labrum bilobed, terminal segment of maxillary palpi broadly triangular, hatchet-shaped, somewhat transparent. Antennae eleven-segmented: first segment stout, curved, 2d more or less globose, 3d and 4th cylindrical, smooth, 5th to 10th each as long as 3d or 4th, elongate-triangular in form, more pubescent; ultimate segment a little longer, elongate ovate-acuminate. Prothorax subcylindrical, slightly narrowed towards base, transverse impression at apical $\frac{2}{5}$ distinct but shallow; basal border raised. Elytra parallel. Legs slender, only the anterior femora lightly clavate, the others not, tarsi of 5 segments, all distinct. In the tarsi of the fore and middle legs the segments 1-4 are Y-shaped, bearing extremely developed, membranaceous, somewhat transparent lamellae. The tarsi of the hind legs are more like in *Omadius*, only the penultimate segment showing those extraordinary lamellae. Tarsal claws with a small tooth near the base.

The general shape and the markings of the type species (*C. Louwerensi* nov. sp.) remind strongly of some Clytini (Cerambycidae).

Clytomadius Louwerensi, nov. spec.

Ater, subnitidus. Antennarum articulo ultimo palpisque albo-testaceis. Capite et prothorace satis leviter punctatis; punctatione elytrorum crassiore sed non alta, lineata; angulis suturae rotundatis. Pubescentia promiscue alba et nigra;

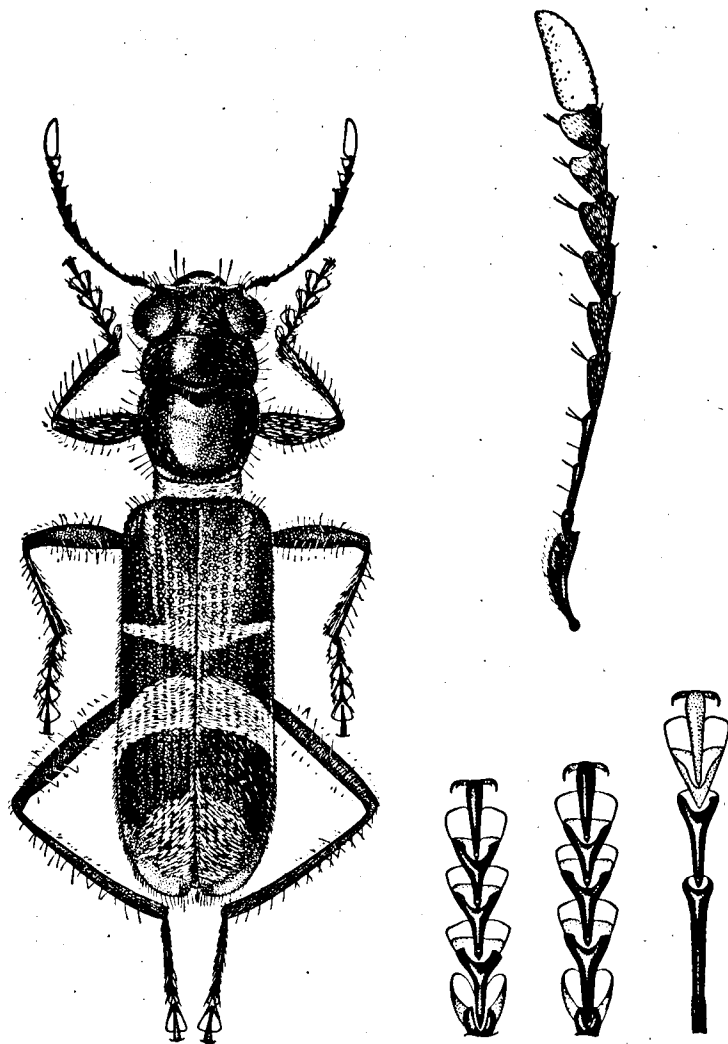


Fig. 3. *Clytomadius Louwerensi* nov. gen., nov. sp. Dr. J. Wilcke del. With antenna, fore, middle and hind tarsus

hac pube alba in monnullis partibus densiore, ita ut maculae et fasciae quasi villosae exoriantur ad basin prothoracis, in elytris fascia transversa ad $\frac{1}{3}$ a basi sita, deinde fascia distincta in mediis elytris. Sequitur pubescentia alba minus dense quartam partem apicalem occupans. Subtus ater, in mesothorace,

metathorace et abdominis lateribus dense albopilosus. Pilositas pedum promiscue alba ac nigra.

Parallel-sided, black, somewhat shining. Vertex finely punctured. Ultimate segments of antennae and all palpi whitish-yellow. Prothorax nearly parallel-sided, its punctuation a little coarser than on the head, especially so in apical $\frac{2}{5}$, with a shallow longitudinal median impression, which in front of the transverse impression is hardly discernible. Elytra with a coarser, shallow punctuation, arranged in longitudinal rows which run to near the apex; sutural angles rounded.

The whole body is clothed with moderately long, black hairs, intermixed with longer, white hairs. These white hairs are in some places so dense, that they form distinct fasciae and patches of a light grey villosity, arranged as follows: Front of the head (here the white hairs are not very dense), basal rim of prothorax, on the elytra at basal $\frac{1}{3}$ a transverse fascia (apically more distinctly defined than basally), a slightly curved, neatly defined transverse fascia in the middle (broader at the suture than at the sides), and apical $\frac{1}{4}$ of the elytra (here again the white hairs are less dense than in the median fascia).

Underside black, with a dense, white pilosity on the whole meso- and metasternum and on the sides of the abdomen. Pilosity on the legs long, mixed white and black.

In the hind tarsi the first segment is very short, the second very long, so that at first sight these tarsi would seem to be 4-segmented!

Length 6,6—8,5 millim.

This species shows (when disregarding the antennae) a very strong superficial likeness to some Javanese species of *Clytanthus*, *Chlorophorus* and *Demonax* (Clytini, Cerambycidae).

Holotype and one paratype from Gambiran (East Java: Res. Kediri), two more paratypes from Popoh (East Java, Southern Mountain Range).

Named in honour of the successful collector, Mr. C. J. LOUWERENS, who collected all four specimens and gave them to the Amsterdam Museum. According to Dr. K. G. BLAIR, there is one more specimen, from Penang, in the British Museum.

***Omadius Drescheri*, nov. spec.**

Elongatus, prope parallelus, niger, compluribus in locis griseo-villosus, ut in figura, labro atque antennarum ultimo articulo pallide fulvis, tarsorum duobus aut tribus articulis ultimis pallide brunnescentibus. Oculi magni, valde approximati (paene tangentes inter se). Pedes tenuissimi.

According to Dr. K. G. BLAIR this species is near to *O. angusticeps* Gorb. (which I do not know de visu). It has also the general shape of *O. parviceps* Gorb. — Elongate, nearly parallel. Head, with the eyes, a trifle broader than the prothorax, eyes large, very close together, finely faceted. A n t e n n a e

more slender than in most *Omadii*; their first segment swollen; the last segment is large, elongate-acuminate, pale yellow. Labrum pale testaceous, distinctly bilobate. Prothorax nearly twice as long as wide, cylindrical, with an indistinct, shallow constriction close to the apex and a better defined one near the base; the fine punctuation on the disc runs together in somewhat oblique-transversal wrinkles; no median carina. Elytra parallel, with regular longitudinal rows of fine punctures running down to the apex; extreme apices separately a little rounded. Legs very long and slender, the posterior femora extending beyond the tips of the elytra. Penultimate segment of all tarsi very deeply bilobed; ultimate segments, especially of hind and middle tarsi, very long. Last two segments of tarsi brownish. Claws at the base bluntly dentate. Colours: The whole insect is black, with the trifling exceptions stated above. It is thickly clothed with very short black hairs, intermixed with white hairs, which latter in many places are very densely placed, so that they form a grey villosity. The eyes are completely encircled by narrow rings of short, silvery white hairs. The prothorax is thinly covered with grey villosity, the elytra more thickly

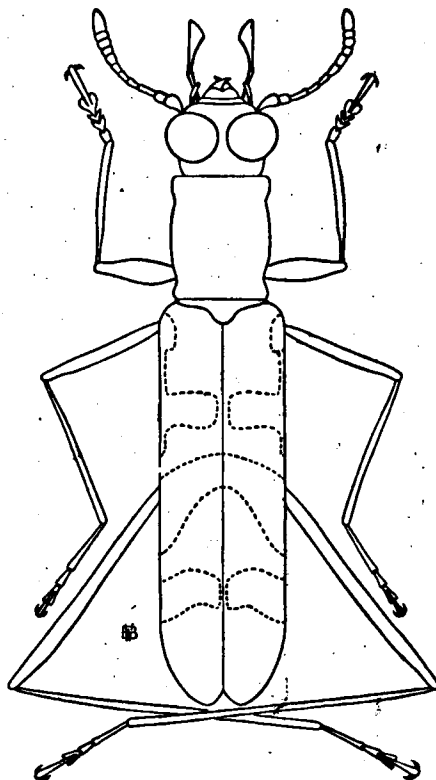


Fig. 4. *Omadius Drescheri* nov. sp.
W. F. Breurken del.

so, but on these the white hairs are missing in several places, so that there the elytra appear denuded. These places are: the extreme humeral angle, a parallel transverse band, narrowly interrupted at the suture, a curved, continuous, transverse band in the middle, broader at the sides than at the suture, and a lightly curved transverse band at about apical $\frac{1}{4}$, which in some specimens is attenuated or even narrowly interrupted at the suture. Underside black.

Length 7.9—10.2 millim.

Holotype and two paratypes from Bajukidul, 450—700 m elev., on Mt. Raung, East Java, 18.III.1932, one more paratype from the same locality, 20.III.1932, and three paratypes from Baturraden, Mt. Slamet, Central Java. All collected by Mr. F. C. DRESCHER (his number: Corp-FCD 34). The specimens from Bajukidul were bred from *Hevea brasiliensis*-logs.

I take much pleasure in dedicating this elegant species to my old friend, the

indefatigable and successful collector Mr. F. C. DRESCHER, now in Buitenzorg, Java.

Laiomorphus alticola, nov. spec.

Flavo-testaceus, exceptis oculis nigris ac majore parte elytrorum cyaneo-nigra. L. bicolor Pic (typo generis) similis et affinis, sed ita differens: Antennarum articulo ultimo subrotundato, vix longiore quam lato, prothorace ad latera rotundato, versus basin magis attenuato, ante basin constricto. In pronoto linea transversa impressa subapicali fere recta; pronoto ipse dense et subtiliter punctato, prope angulo tantum apicale una aut duabus impressionibus umbilicatis praedito. Scutellum obscurum. Elytra valde convexa, piriformia, cyaneo-nigra, pilis cinereis conspicuis vestita, in nonnullis exemplaribus ad humeros flavo-notata; apicali quarta vel sexta parte testacea. Parte inferiore pedibusque flavo-testaceis, meso- et metasternum tantum cum segmentis tribus basalibus abdominis cyaneo-nigris.

Yellowish-testaceous, with the exception of the black eyes and the greater part of the elytra, which is blue-black. — Resembling and closely allied to the type of the genus, *L. bicolor* Pic, from Tonkin; differing from it in the following details: Ultimate segment of antennae, by itself forming the club, broadly ovate, nearly rotundate, a trifle longer than wide (in *L. bicolor* nearly twice as long as wide). Prothorax more rounded at the sides, more strongly narrowed towards the base, with a constriction just in front of the base (in

L. bicolor the sides are parallel, slightly narrowed towards the base). Subapical transverse groove on prothorax nearly straight (in *L. bicolor* with a backward curve in the middle), pronotum densely and finely punctate, with only one or two deep, umbilicate impressions near the sides, close to the front angles (in *L. bicolor* the surface bears several deep, dispersed little grooves, and is finely and sparsely punctate in between). Scutellum dark (in *L. bicolor* pale testaceous). In both species, the elytra are strongly convex, pyriform, broadest at about $\frac{2}{3}$ from base, densely and strongly punctate. Both species are densely covered with ashen hairs, which are rather conspicuous on the blue-black portion of the elytra. In both species

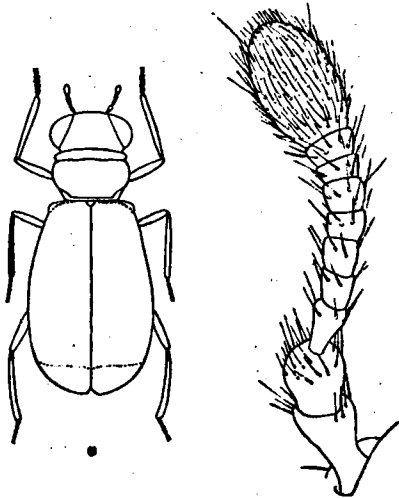


Fig. 5. *Laiomorphus alticola* nov. sp., with antenna. W. F. Breurken et C. A. W. Jeekel del.

this blue-black portion occupies the greater part of the elytra; in *L. bicolor* there is a narrow testaceous strip all along the base, in *L. alticola* the base is

either altogether black, or with an extremely narrow testaceous basal strip, or with only a very small testaceous dot on the extreme humeral angle. In *L. bicolor* only the extreme apex of the elytra, in *L. alticola* apical $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ is testaceous.

Length: 2,6—3,3 millim.

I am greatly indebted to my friend P. VAN DER WIEL for his assistance in examining the characters of this very interesting, minute insect. We could not find any secondary sexual differences; only a few specimens in the series could be identified as ♂ or ♀ by the protruding genital parts.

Thirteen individuals were collected by myself in three different localities of the "Gouvernement Sumatra's Oostkust", all at an appreciable elevation above sea-level: Bandar Baru, 850 m, 14-I, 21-I and 22-I.1920; 9-II (a ♀, the allotype), 10-II (5 specimens, one of which was dissected and another one, a ♂, was selected as holotype), 11-II.1921. — Naga Huta, 400 m, 2.VI.1921 (2 specimens). — Sibolangit, 550 m, 18-X.1921. It is rather a rare species, and difficult to collect, as it is very shy and frequently takes to the wing. I took it from the undersides of leaves of bambu, large Zingiberaceae and other plants of the secondary jungle growth. Together with it I sometimes found a small Galerucid (Chrysom.) of the same size and colours, to which it bears a strong superficial resemblance.

A few additions and emendations to PIC's description of the genus *Laiomorphus* (Mél. exot.-entom. L, 1927, p. 20) might be useful: The antennae are very short, 10-segmented, the club consisting of one article only, which may have resulted from the growing together of two segments. In the type-species there is a faint transversal line at about the middle of this ultimate segment, which perhaps indicates the seam of coalescence (PIC speaks of a "clava parum distincte biarticulata"). Eyes strongly hirsute. PIC was undoubtedly right in placing the genus close to *Neohydnus* Gorb., and WOLCOTT (Journ. N. York Ent. Soc. LII, 1944, p. 126), who probably has seen no specimen of it, was wrong in assuming it to be a synonym of *Lemidia* Spin. The strongly convex, pear-shaped elytra make it unlike any other genus in the subfamily Phyllobaeninae. Also the 10-segmented antennae are a nearly unique character.