NOTE I.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES
OF THE LUCANOID GENUS CYCLOMMAATUS, AND
LIST OF THE DESCRIBED SPECIES

BY

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Cyclommatus Frey-Gessneri, n. sp. ♂ ¹).

This species is allied to Cyclommatus canaliculatus Rits. from Nias (Notes Leyd. Mus. XIII, p. 235) on account of the presence of the notch on the outer upper margin of the mandibles at some distance from the tip. It differs from canaliculatus by the want of the distinct groove along the middle of the pronotum.

Length of the forma major 40 mm., breadth at the shoulders 8¾ mm. — Rather pale castaneous, head and thorax slightly darker than the elytra, with aeneous tints; the margins of the mandibles, of the thorax and of the elytra (the basal margin excepted) bronze black; the tarsi, the apical teeth of the mandibles and the scape of the antennae glossy black, the flagellum (with the exception of the three apical joints of the club) glossy brownish red; the upper side of the femora pale yellowish brown.

The insect is rather densely covered with whitish scales;

¹) This species will perhaps prove to be the Cyclommatus Dehaani of Burmeister which is perfectly distinct from Westwood's Dehaani of which I have examined the type-specimen preserved in the late Melly's collection in the Natural History Museum at Geneva. The latter species is not notched on the outer upper margin of the mandibles at some distance from the tip.
these scales are roundish on the head and pronotum, narrow on the elytra.

The mandibles are as long as the distance between the front-margin of the head in front of the eyes and the base of the abdomen; their outer margin is regularly convex from the base to the apex, their inner margin armed at one 6th of their length with a strong tooth; the ante-\-apical tooth is not truncated, and between it and the tip of the mandible three teeth are present. On the apical third of the mandibles the outer upper margin rises slowly, but opposite the front-margin of the ante-\-apical tooth this raised margin ends suddenly so as to form here a small tooth-like projection. The mandibles are opaque and covered with scale-bearing punctures which disappear, however, towards the end where the mandibles are glossy.

The upper side of the head shows a large flattened depression, the margins of which are only raised in front of the eyes; the sculpture on the cheeks is slightly coarser than that on the disk. The front-margin of the head between the outer margin of the mandibles is broadly emarginate, the middle portion of the emargination nearly straight; at this margin the head sinks perpendicularly down towards the clypeus which is declivous and broadly truncate and has its front-margin faintly or more distinctly 1) bisinuate.

The sides of the prothorax are angular about the middle; the front-margin is accompanied laterally by an indistinct impression, and the surface is densely covered with a scale-bearing puncturation; a faintly impressed line runs along the middle of the pronotum.

The elytra are covered with a fine but very distinct scale-bearing punctuation, and each of them shows two indistinct costae.

The intercoxal part of the prosternum is conically por rected. The fore-tibiae are unarmed and nearly straight.

Two male specimens of equal development and both from

1) This latter is the case in the male specimen of the Museum at Geneva.
One of them belongs to the Leyden— the other to the Geneva Museum. The latter specimen has been communicated to me, together with the type of *Cyclommatus Dehaani* Westw., by the able Conservator of the named Museum, Mr. E. Frey-Gessner, and I have much pleasure in naming this new species after that gentleman.

**List of Species**


Borneo, [Philippines ²].


Nias.


Borneo.

*Westw. Cab. Orient. Entom. 1848, p. 21; pl. 10, f. 2 (sub rangifer Schönh.).*


[Java].

*Parry. Cat. Col. Lucan. 1864, p. 84; — id. 1870, p. 109; — id. 1875, p. 12.*

I believe *affinis* Parry to belong to this species.


Sumatra.

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1) I have thought it of interest to indicate in this list the localities of the species like they are recorded by the various authors, much confusion existing in this regard. The incorrect localities are in brackets.

2) The specimen from the Philippines in the British Museum, alluded to by Major Parry, no doubt will prove to belong to *Cyclommatus Zuberi* Waterh.

3) Published in October 1841.

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Parry. *Cat. Col. Lucan.* 1864, p. 84.


Parry. *Cat. Col. Lucan.* 1864, p. 84.


(I believe *Maitlandi* Parry to be specifically distinct from *faunicolor* Hope).

1) I have not been able to compare the Proceedings of the year 1844.

2) This locality is given by mistake in stead of New Guinea (see: Gestro in *Ann. Mus. Genova*, XVI, 1881, p. 311).

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(Margaritae Gestro and Kaupi Deyr. are said to be distinct species).
Ent. 1335, p. 236; pl. 6, f. 20. Menado.
Parry. Cat. Col. Lucan. 1864, p. 84; — id. 1870, p. 109;
— id. 1875, p. 12.
strigiceps Westw. Cab. Orient. Entom. 1848, p. 18; pl. 8, f. 5.
var. multitentatus Westw. l.c. p. 17;
pl. 8, f. 3.
Parry. Cat. Col. Lucan. 1864,
p. 84; — id. 1870, p. 109;
— id. 1875, p. 12.

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Ob's. The specimens from Palembang and Deli, recorded in my List of Sumatran Lucanidae (Notes Leyd. Mus. XI, p. 233) under the name of *Cyclommatus faunicolor* (Hope) Westw., do not belong to that species but to *Cyclommatus Dehaani* Westw.

As to the Lucanoid fauna of Nias, a recent consignment of Nias-beetles received from Mr. Pasteur, contained three species which were not yet recorded from that island, viz. *Metopodontus occipitalis* Hope, *Eurytrachelus purpurascens* Voll. and *Gnaphaloryx taurus* Fabr. (see also Notes Leyd. Mus. XIII, p. 238).

Leyden Museum, October 1891.

1) This name was proposed by Schönherr to substitute *tarandus* Thunb., the latter name having already been used by Swederus for a *Lucanus*. Both species, however, belong to distinct genera, viz. *Mesotopus* and *Cyclommatus*.

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