

Gunung Singgalang (Sumatra's Westkust), 1925: 2 ♂ et 2 ♀. Exemplaires typiques quant à la forme de la pince mais dépourvus de la petite tache jaune, arrondie, au milieu du champ huméral des élytres et de la tache jaune antérieure, comme du point jaune apical des ailes.

Torino, 22 Décembre 1926.

Fauna sumatrensis.

(Beitrag Nr. 37).

Cerambycidae (Col.).

By W. S. Fisher, Bureau of Entomology, Washington

This paper is the result of a study of a small collection of Cerambycidae received from Dr. Leopold Fulmek, Director of the Deli Proefstation, Medan Sumatra. The collection consists of 15 genera and 19 species, 5 of which are described as new, and all of which were collected by Dr. Fulmek. For the privilege of studying this material I am very grateful to Dr. Fulmek, through whose kindness all types of the new species here described have been deposited in the United States National Museum Collection. There is no material collected by Mr. Ed. Jacobson mentioned in this paper!

Cerambycinae.

Plocaederus fulvicornis Guér. — One example collected at Medan.

Chlorophorus annularis Fabr. — Two examples collected at Medan, during August, 1923.

Lamiinae.

Combe brianus White. — Male and female collected at Medan.

Imantocera arenosa Pasc. — One example collected at Selajang, February 17, 1925.

Anancylus calceatus Thoms. — One example collected at Medan.

Choeromorpha pigra Auriv. — One example collected at Selajang, February 17, 1925.

Phemone frenata Pasc. — One example collected at Selajang, February 17, 1925.

Pterolophia melanura Pasc. — Two examples, one collected at Batang, Serangan, in 1923, the other at Sinaboeng, September 22, 1925.

Pterolophia gregalis (n. sp.): Form large, robust, and rather strongly declivous posteriorly, above and beneath dark brown, ornamented with inconspicuous pinkish pubescent markings, and each elytron with a small, distinct, white pubescent spot behind the humerus near lateral margin. Head quadrate and nearly flat in front, not quite as wide as pronotum, strongly concave between the antennal tubercles which are rather strongly elevated and widely separated; surface with a narrow, longitudinal groove

extending from occiput to epistoma, sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent yellowish brown pubescence, with a few whitish hairs intermixed, and with two indistinct vittae of paler hairs on the occiput. Eyes rather small, coarsely granulated, and the two lobes connected to each other by a very narrow band without facets. Antennae about three-fourths as long as the body, rather slender, densely clothed with inconspicuous brown pubescence, with a few whitish hairs intermixed on basal joints, the outer joints slightly paler at base, and also sparsely clothed with long, erect hairs, especially on under side of joints; first joint robust, cylindrical, extending to near middle of pronotum, about as long as the third joint, which is subequal in length to the fourth. Mandibles black; palpi brownish yellow. Pronotum about one-fourth wider than long, equal in width at base and apex, and widest near apical third; sides unarmed, feebly arcuately rounded anteriorly, and obliquely narrowed behind the middle; anterior margin feebly rounded; base transversely truncate; disk rather strongly convex, with a distinct, narrow groove along base, a broad, vague depression along anterior margin; surface sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent brownish pubescence, with a few whitish hairs intermixed, and an indistinct longitudinal vitta of pinkish pubescence on each side of middle. Scutellum transverse, and broadly rounded behind.

Elytra distinctly wider than pronotum, the sides parallel to apical fourth, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are separately, broadly rounded; surface without basal tubercles or crests, coarsely, irregularly punctate, the punctures rather dense on basal region but becoming finer and sparser toward the apex, pubescence similar to that on pronotum, and each elytron ornamented with a distinct small white pubescent spot behind the humerus near lateral margin, and the paler pinkish pubescence forming indistinct designs as follows: An irregular area behind scutellum along sutural margin, a more distinct narrow zigzag fascia on disk behind middle, the fascia extending obliquely backward to the lateral margin and strongly interrupted, and with a few indistinct markings on apical fifth. Abdomen beneath finely, densely punctate, rather densely clothed with recumbent yellowish pubescence, the segments brownish black and paler along apical margins, except the last, which is uniformly brownish black.

Length 12 mm; width 4 mm.—Type locality. Bekalla, Sumatra.
— Type. United States National Museum. Described from a single example, probably a female, collected at the type locality, September 3, 1924; by Leopold Fulmek. This species is similar in form to *P. melanura* Pasc., but differs from it in color, and the elytra being entirely smooth,

without any indications of striae or basal tubercles. It is also allied to *P. oopsida* Gahan, but *gregalis* is more elongate, tips of the elytra broadly rounded, elytra with a white pubescent spot behind the humeri, and the pubescence of a different color.

Pterlophia idoneus (n. sp.): Male. Form elongate and rather slender, uniformly piceous, and each elytron ornamented with a narrow, transverse, zigzag fascia of yellowish white pubescence behind the middle. Head quadrate and vaguely convex in front, not quite as wide as pronotum, strongly concave between the antennal tubercles, which are strongly elevated and widely separated; surface with a narrow, longitudinal groove extending from the occiput to epistoma, sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, and rather densely clothed with short recumbent yellowish pubescence; mandibles black; palpi brownish yellow; eyes rather small, coarsely granulated, and the two lobes connected to each other by a narrow band without facets. Antennae nearly as long as the body, rather slender, densely clothed with short, inconspicuous pubescence, with a few long, erect hairs intermixed, especially on the under side of the joints, and the outer joints slightly paler at base; first joint robust, cylindrical, extending to apical third of pronotum, about three-fourths as long as the third joint, which is subequal in length to the fourth. Pronotum about one-third wider than long, equal in width at base and apex, and widest near middle; sides unarmed, and feebly arcuately rounded from apical angles to base; anterior margin and base transversely truncate; disk rather strongly convex, slightly uneven, with two vague tubercles placed transversely at middle, and a narrow groove along the base; surface coarsely, sparsely, irregularly punctate, and rather densely clothed with short, recumbent brownish yellow pubescence. Scutellum not transverse, and narrowly rounded behind. Elytra distinctly wider than pronotum, the sides parallel to apical third, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are separately, narrowly rounded; each elytron with a distinct basal tubercle, which is densely clothed with a tuft of long, erect, brownish black hairs; surface sparsely, irregularly punctate, the punctures coarser on the basal region but becoming finer toward apex, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, brownish yellow pubescence, and each elytron ornamented with yellowish white pubescence as follows: A few indistinct spots behind the humerus along lateral margin, a narrow transverse zigzag fascia behind the middle, and a few vague spots between it and the apex. Abdomen beneath finely, densely punctate, and densely clothed with long, recumbent yellowish pubescence.

Length 7,5 mm; width 2,75 mm. — Type locality. Medan, Sumatra. — Type. United States National Museum. — Described from a single male collected at the type locality by Dr. Leopold Fulmek.

Ropica sp. — One example collected at Medan.

Sybra solida Gahan. — Two examples collected at Medan.

Sybra signatipennis (n. sp.): Elongate and slightly flattened above; above and beneath reddish brown, and each elytron with a large brownish black area extending along the lateral margin from humeral angle to near apex, the inner margin forming an arc and extending to middle of disk. Head quadrate and nearly flat in front, about as wide as pronotum, nearly flat between the antennal tubercles, which are very short and widely separated; surface very coarsely, sparsely, irregularly punctate, rather densely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, yellowish pubescence; mandibles black; palpi brownish yellow; eyes rather large, coarsely granulated, and deeply emarginate, the lower lobes rounded, and the upper lobes separated from each other on the top by about one-third the distance that separates the lower lobes on the front. Antennae about as long as the body, slender, dark brown, the joints slightly paler at base, and sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous pubescence; first joint short, ovate, and robust; third and fourth joints feebly arcuate, subequal in length, and the following joints gradually diminishing in length. Pronotum only vaguely wider than long, equal in width at base and apex, and widest at middle; sides feebly arcuately rounded from apical angles to base; anterior margin feebly, arcuately rounded; base transversely truncate; surface uniformly convex, without distinct depressions, but very coarsely, densely punctate, and rather densely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, yellowish pubescence. Scutellum broadly rounded behind. Elytra distinctly wider than pronotum the sides parallel to apical third, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are separately, narrowly angulated; surface with rows of coarse, distinctly separated punctures, which are more or less obsolete toward the apex, and rather densely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, yellowish white pubescence on the reddish brown area, and inconspicuous dark brown pubescence on the brownish black area. Beneath finely, densely punctate, and densely clothed with long, recumbent, whitish pubescence, and the last abdominal segment broadly truncate at apex.

Length 4.25 mm; width 1.5 mm. — Type locality. Medan, Sumatra. — Type. United States National Museum. — Described from a single example, probably a female, collected at the type locality by Leopold Fulmek.

Tetraglenes diuroides Rits. — One example collected at Medan, in November, 1924.

Exocentrus sumatrensis (n. sp.): *Male*. — Head dark brown; pronotum reddish brown, becoming slightly paler along anterior and posterior margins; elytra reddish brown, irregularly variegated with whitish pubescence

which forms more or less distinct designs; beneath similar in color to above. Head moderately transverse and nearly flat in front, as wide as pronotum at apex, and vaguely concave between the antennal tubercles, which are scarcely elevated and widely separated; surface with a narrow, longitudinal groove extending from occiput to epistoma, rather densely granulose, sparsely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, cinereous pubescence, with a few long, erect, black hairs intermixed; mandibles and palpi reddish brown; eyes large, deeply emarginate, and separated on the top by one-half of the distance that separates the lower lobes on the front. Antennae slightly longer than body, rather slender, uniformly yellowish brown, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent yellowish white pubescence, and with numerous long, stiff, erect hairs intermixed; first joint long, cylindrical, and extending nearly to base of pronotum; third joint subequal in length to the first, and slightly longer than the fourth, and the outer joints nearly subequal in length. Pronotum one-half wider than long, and distinctly narrower at base than apex; sides nearly parallel from apical angles to a rather acute tooth near the middle, then strongly arcuately constricted to the base, the tooth long, acute at apex, and bent obliquely backward; surface feebly convex, broadly, feebly, transversely depressed along base, and more vaguely, narrowly along anterior margin, densely, finely granulose, and sparsely clothed with rather short, recumbent pubescence, with a few long, erect hairs over the surface. Scutellum broadly rounded behind, and rather densely pubescent. Elytra distinctly wider than pronotum at middle, and feebly, transversely depressed at basal third; sides nearly parallel to apical third, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are conjointly broadly rounded; surface rather sparsely, coarsely punctate, the punctures more or less arranged in rows near base, but becoming obsolete toward the apex, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, brownish, inconspicuous pubescence, with a few long, stiff, erect, black hairs intermixed, and ornamented with whitish pubescence as follows: A vague, irregular, strongly interrupted design on basal half, and a more distinct transverse design on apical third. Beneath densely, finely punctate, densely clothed with long, recumbent, cinereous pubescence, with a few longer hairs on the legs; last abdominal segment subtruncate at apex.

Length, 3.8 mm.; width, 1.5 mm. — Type locality. Medan, Sumatra. — Type. United States National Museum. — Described from a single male collected at the type locality by Leopold Fulmek.

This species is allied to *Exocentrus philippinus* Fisher, but is smaller, more uniformly reddish brown, elytra more sparsely punctate, the punctures forming more or less distinct rows near the base, and the whitish pubescent design on the elytra is different.

Emeopodus variegatus (n. sp.): *Male*. — Elongate, rather slender, and slightly depressed above; head and pronotum dark chocolate brown; elytra yellowish brown anteriorly, gradually becoming darker brown toward apex, and variegated with brown and whitish pubescence; beneath reddish or yellowish brown. Head quadrate and strongly convex in front, as wide as pronotum, and flat between the antennal tubercles, which are very short and widely separated; surface without a longitudinal groove, but finely, sparsely punctate, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent yellowish white pubescence, with a few long, fine, erect hairs intermixed; mandibles dark brown; palpi yellowish brown; eyes rather large, and very deeply emarginate, the lower lobes rounded and strongly convex, the upper lobes very narrow, and widely separated on the top. Antennae about one and one-half times as long as the body, slender, and sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous pubescence, and numerous long, erect hairs intermixed; first joint robust, cylindrical, extending to basal third of pronotum, slightly longer than third joint, which is subequal in length to the fourth. Pronotum as long as wide, equal in width at base and apex, and widest at middle; sides unarmed, and vaguely, arcuately rounded from apical angles to base; base and anterior margin transversely truncate, surface moderately convex, with a broad, shallow, transverse depression at apical third, and a narrow, transverse groove along the base, rather coarsely, sparsely punctate, and sparsely clothed with moderately long, recumbent whitish pubescence, which forms a narrow, vague, median vitta, and a more distinct broad one on each side near the lateral margin, and with a few long, erect hairs scattered over the surface. Scutellum moderately rounded behind, and the surface rather densely pubescent. Elytra distinctly wider than pronotum, the sides parallel to apical fourth, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are conjointly, broadly rounded; surface coarsely, rather densely punctate, the punctures forming more or less distinct rows on basal region, but becoming sparser and more irregular towards the apex, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent whitish and dark brown pubescence, without forming distinct designs, but giving the surface a variegated appearance, the brown pubescence predominating along the lateral margins, and on each elytron forming a more distinct round spot at apical third, and with numerous long, erect hairs scattered over the surface. Beneath vaguely, densely punctate, and densely clothed with long, recumbent yellowish white pubescence; last abdominal segment broadly rounded or subtruncate at apex; anterior tibiae feebly arcuate, and the middle and posterior pairs nearly straight.

Length, 4 mm; width, 1.25 mm. — Type locality. Sibolangit, Sumatra. — Type. United States National Museum. — Described from a single male collected at the type locality, August 7, 1924, by Leopold Fulmek.

This species is allied to *Emeopedus longicornis* Fisher, described from Borneo. It differs from *longicornis* in being longer and more slender, more reddish brown, head not concave between the antennal tubercles, and without a longitudinal groove at middle, pronotum not wider than long, and the different arrangement of the pubescence on the elytra.

Glenea (Macroglenea) elegans Oliv. — Male and female collected at Medan, August 18, 1921.

Glenea (Glenea) funerula Thoms. — One example collected at Batang, Serangan, in 1923.

Paradystus notator Pasc. — One example collected at Sibolangit in July, 1922.

Fauna sumatrensis.

(Beitrag Nr. 38).

Aphidae.

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(With 2 figures).

This paper is based on a collection of aphids sent to the United States Bureau of Entomology by Edward Jacobson of Fort de Kock, Sumatra. It is prepared at his request. The only other paper on the aphids of this island is by Takahashi¹⁾. His paper is based on a collection from Dr. Fulmek of the Deli station. Each collection contains certain species not found in the other collection. I have made references to Takahashi's paper for species not taken by Jacobson.

The specimens from Jacobson are all deposited in the collection of the United States National Museum.

The species found in Sumatra may be grouped as follows:

1. Those species found over practically the entire world. These include *Aphis gossypii* Glover, *Aphis maidis* Fitch, *Aphis lutescens* Monell, *Aphis medicaginis* Koch, *Anuraphis helichrysi* Kaltenbach, *Rhopalosiphum pseudobrassicæ* Davis, *Myzus persicæ* Sulzer, *Myzus circumflexus* Buckton, *Macrosiphum rosæ* Linnaeus and *Tetraneura ulmifoliae* Baker (*ulmi* De Geer).

2. Those species found in practically all tropical and subtropical countries: *Toxoptera aurantiæ* Boyer, *Aphis citricidus* Kirkaldy, *Cerataphis lataniæ* Boisduval and *Pentalonia nigronervosa* Coquerel.

3. Those species known at present only from Sumatra and neighboring territory. These are *Megoura jacobsoni* n. sp. from Sumatra,

¹⁾ Deli Expt. Sta., Sumatra, Rep't. 1925.