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INSECTA MADERENSIA;

BEING

AN ACCOUNT OF THE INSECTS

OF

THE ISLANDS

OF

THE MADEIRAN GROUP.

BY

homas
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*ὁ δεσπότης γάρ μου μετέωρος αἴρεται
ἰππηδὸν εἰς τὸν αἴρ' ἐπὶ τοῦ κανθάρου.*

Aristoph. Pax, 80.

LONDON:

JOHN VAN VOORST, 1 PATERNOSTER ROW.

1854.

previous genus and the following one by its somewhat more incurved mandibles and slenderer palpi,—the latter of which have their apical joint more securiform than in *Stromatium*, but considerably less so than in *Blabinotus*. It is very often united with *Callidium*, from which perhaps it is scarcely in reality distinct. Nevertheless it differs from the normal state of that group in having its antennæ longer and more setaceous, the terminal articulation of its palpi more incrassated, and by the more or less glabrous prominences of its prothorax.

326. *Phymatodes variabilis*.

P. depressus rufo-testaceus punctatus pubescens, prothorace inæquali subtuberculato, elytris testaceis.

Var. β. niger, elytris vix subrufescentibus, antennis tarsisque fusco-ferrugineis.

Long. corp. lin. 5–6½.

Cerambyx variabilis, Linn. *Fna Suec.* 669 (1761).

——— *testaceus* et *fennicus*, id. 670 et 674.

Callidium fennicum, variabile, testaceum et *præustum*, Fab. *Ent. Syst.* i. 319, 321, 326, 327 (1792).

——— *variabile*, Steph. *Ill. Brit. Ent.* iv. 248 (1831).

Phymatodes variabile, Muls. *Longic. de France*, 47 (1840).

Habitat in vinetis hortisque Maderæ, sub cortice arborum laxo, æstate rarior.

P. smaller than the last, and much more depressed, linear-elongate, rufo-testaceous, distinctly and rather coarsely punctured, and clothed, though not very densely, with pubescence. *Antennæ* very long, with a few rigid hairs at the summit of each joint, evanescent in the apical ones. *Prothorax* rather small, and rounded at the sides; its upper surface unequal, with a large (though obscure) tubercular subglabrous prominence on either side of the disk, and an elongated central one (forming a portion of the dorsal line) behind. *Elytra* rather paler than the prothorax; much depressed, and with very obscure indications of a slightly oblique longitudinal ridge down each. *Antennæ* and *legs* concolorous with the head and prothorax.

Var. β. piceous-black; *elytra* with either a slightly rufescent or a violet tinge; *antennæ* and *tarsi* more or less fusco-ferruginous.

The common European *P. variabilis* appears subject in Madeira to much the same alternations of colouring as in more northern latitudes,—from whence indeed it may very possibly have been originally introduced. It occurs, at rather low elevations, in the vicinity of vineyards,—secreting itself beneath the loose bark of the trees upon which the vines are trained. In such situations I have taken the pale, or normal, state rather abundantly at Santa Anna during the early summer months. Of the dark variety I have seen hitherto but a single specimen, presented to me by the Rev. R. T. Lowe from the collection of the late Dr. Heineken, by whom it was captured many years ago near Funchal.

Genus 139. **BLABINOTUS**, Woll. (TAB. IX. fig. 1.)

Corpus magnum, elongatum, parallelum, valde pubescens, subcylindricum: *capite* (IX. 1 a et 1 b) subporrecto; *oculis* leviter emarginatis (reniformibus): *prothorace* inæquali, tuberculis lævissimis

aucto, ad latera dente medio acuto instructo: *alis* amplis. *Antennæ* ante marginem oculorum internum insertæ, longissimæ subsetacæ hirsutissimæ, articulo primo robusto, secundo brevissimo, reliquis longitudine subæqualibus, latitudine leviter decrescentibus. *Labrum* tenuissimum-membranaceum transversum, in medio setoso-pilosum, apice integrum rectum. *Mandibulæ* corneæ validæ, basi latæ, apice incurvæ acutissimæ, intus ante medium dente obscuro (in unâ rotundato obtusissimo, in alterâ, IX. 1 c, obsoleto) instructæ. *Maxillæ* (IX. 1 d) bilobæ submembranacæ, lobis valde pubescentibus pencillatis. *Palpi* longissimi robusti valde clavati; *maxillares* articulo primo vix parvo extus profunde sinuato, secundo et ultimo longitudine subæqualibus (hoc valde securiformi dilatato), tertio paulo brevioribus; *labiales* (IX. 1 e) e scapis ligulæ connatis surgentes, articulo primo vix parvo, secundo paulo longiore crassiore, ultimo maximo securiformi valde dilatato. *Mentum* subcorneum transversum, angulis anticis rotundatis, apice leviter emarginatum membranaceum. *Ligula* membranacea, apice valde biloba, lobis divergentibus pilosis. *Pedes* elongati: *femoribus* basi pedunculatis, apicem versus clavatis.

A βλάβη injuria, et νότος auster.

Blabinotus is an exceedingly well-marked genus, presenting many peculiarities which will readily separate it from the allied groups. Thus, its extremely pilose surface and cylindrical body (which however it possesses in common with *Trichoferus*), added to the structure of its prothorax, which has two prominent, greatly developed tubercles on the disk, and the sides furnished with an acute central tooth, are, even *primâ facie*, apparent: whilst, at the same time, in its obscurer details it is not less distinctly characterized,—since its reniform eyes (somewhat *remote* from the inner margin of which the antennæ are inserted, which is not the case either in *Phymatodes* or *Trichoferus*), and the remarkable formation of its very elongated palpi, which have their last joint large and securiform and the basal maxillary one deeply* sinuated externally, at once remove it from the remainder of the Madeiran Longicorns here described. I have retained the name proposed for it by M. Chevrolat, after my first return from the Madeira Islands in 1848.

327. *Blabinotus spinicollis*, Woll. (TAB. IX. fig. 1.)

B. subcylindricus fusco-piceus valde cinereo- et flavescenti-cinereo-pubescentis, prothorace inæquali tuberculato ad latera spinâ mediâ instructo, elytris profunde punctatis piloso-marmoratis, antennis pedibusque fusco-ferrugineis.

Long. corp. lin. 5-7½.

Habitat in ligno antiquo per partem Maderæ sylvaticam, non infrequens: præsertim nocte volitat, quo tempore ad ignium lumina allectus sæpissime legatur.

B. narrow, linear-elongate, subcylindrical, of an obscure rusty- or brownish-piceous, densely clothed with decumbent, silken, cinereous and yellowish hairs, and with longer and more erect ones

* This singularity of structure is slightly indicated also in *Olytus*, but altogether absent in the intermediate genus *Trichoferus*. In *Deucalion* it is exceedingly evident.

intermixed. *Antennæ* very long, and exceedingly hirsute, especially towards their base. *Prothorax* rather small, with the sides produced into a robust central tooth; its upper surface unequal, with a somewhat small (though very elevated and distinct) transverse tubercular glabrous prominence on either side of the disk, and an obscure, elongated, scarcely raised, central one behind (forming a portion of the dorsal line); rather rough, and with the anterior margin a little elevated. *Elytra* very coarsely and distinctly punctured, and more or less mottled with cinereous pubescence. *Antennæ* and *legs* brownish-ferruginous; the apical portion of the *former*, and the *tarsi* of the latter, being generally paler.

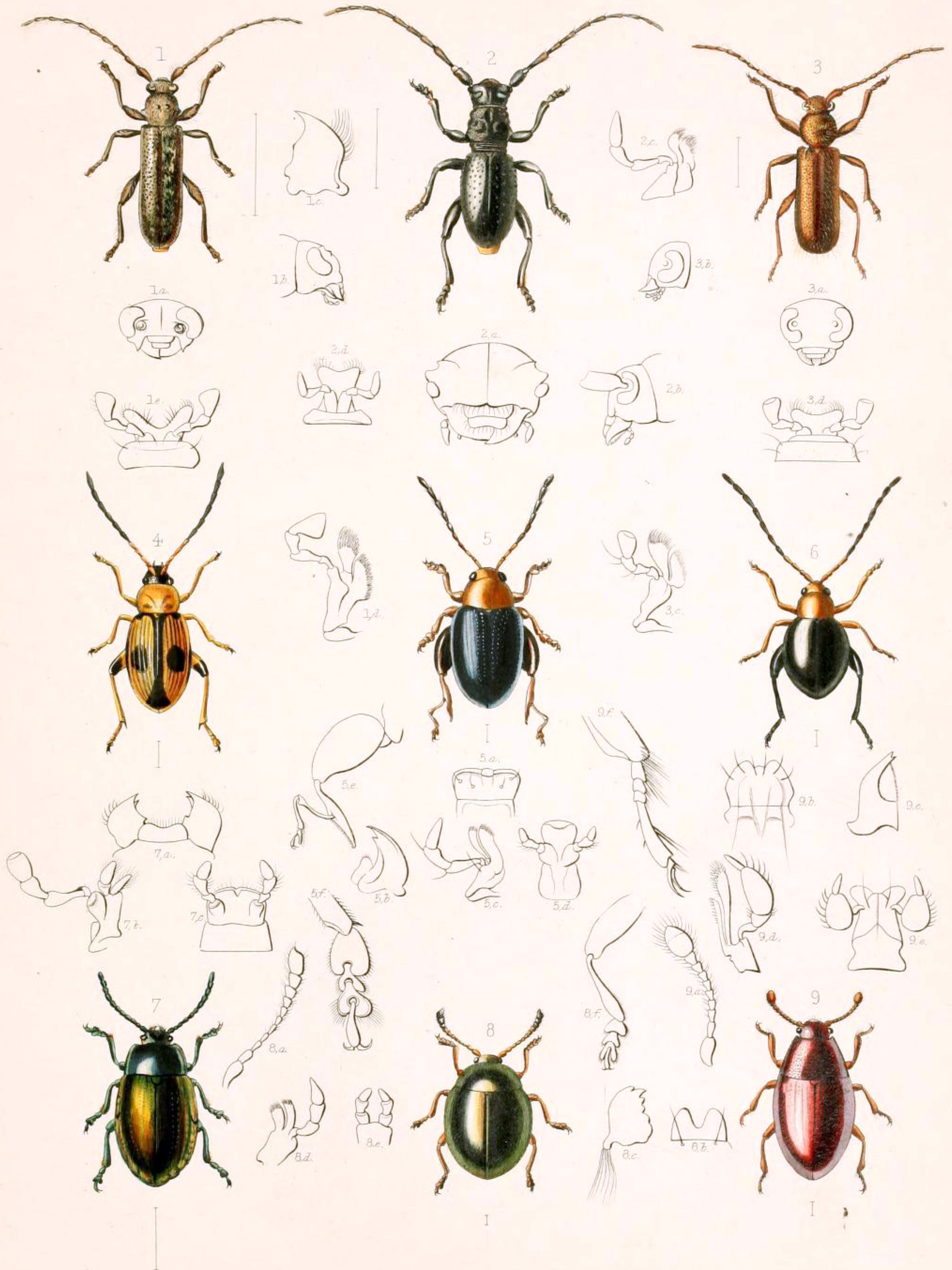
A truly indigenous insect, occurring in most parts of the island at intermediate altitudes,—though especially within the sylvan districts, and between the limits of about 2000 to 4000 feet above the sea. It is nocturnal in its habits, and is constantly attracted by the light of fires and candles in elevated spots. I have taken it under such circumstances at the bottom of the Cural das Freiras, in February; as also in the region of the Ribeiro Frio, during August,—where I have likewise frequently observed it drowned in the Levada, or have extracted it from out of the dead branches of the trees which clothe the mountain-slopes.

Genus 140. TRICHOFERUS, Woll. (TAB. IX. fig. 3.)

Corpus sat magnum, elongatum, parallelum, valde pubescens, subcylindricum: *capite* (IX. 3 a et 3 b) subporrecto; *oculis* valde emarginatis (subluniforibus): *prothorace* parvo æquo transversosubglobo, ad latera rotundato integro: *alis* amplis. *Antennæ* ad marginem oculorum internum insertæ, longissime subsetacæ, basin versus leviter hirsutæ, articulo primo robusto subcylindrico, secundo brevissimo, reliquis longitudine subæqualibus, latitudine vix decrescentibus. *Labrum* tenuissimo-membranaceum transversum, in medio setoso-pilosum, apice vix integrum rectum. *Mandibulæ* validæ corneæ, basi latæ, apice incurvæ acutæ, intus ante medium dente obsoleto instructæ. *Maxillæ* (IX. 3 c) bilobæ membranacæ, lobis valde pubescentibus pencillatis. *Palpi* breves robusti subclavati; *maxillares* articulo primo parvo, secundo et tertio paulo majoribus subæqualibus, ultimo subsecuriformi leviter dilatato; *labiales* (IX. 3 d) e scapis ligulæ connatis surgentes, articulo primo vix parvo, secundo paulo longiore crassiore, ultimo magno subsecuriformi leviter dilatato. *Mentum* subcoriaceum transversum, angulis anticis rotundatis, apice leviter productum submembranaceum. *Ligula* membranacea, apice biloba, lobis divergentibus pilosis. *Pedes* sat elongati: *femoribus* apicem versus vix clavatis.

A θρήξ pilus, et φέρω porto.

The insect from which the above diagnosis has been compiled bears so strong a superficial resemblance to *Blabinotus*, that it might be almost mistaken for another species of that genus; nevertheless a more careful examination will at once disclose important characters in which it differs from it altogether. In fact, the peculiar structure of the palpi, prothorax, and eyes, which constitutes the main feature of *Blabinotus*, is here wanting,—since the palpi are exceedingly short, with the basal joint simple and the apical one scarcely securiform; the prothorax is rounded, being free from the inequalities, tubercles and spines which are there so



1. *Blabinotus spinicollis*, Woll.
 2. *Deucalion Desertarum*, Woll.
 3. *Trichoferus senex*, Woll.

4. *Longitarsus Isoplexidis*, Woll.
 5. *Psyllides tarsatus*, Woll.
 6. *Longitarsus Ginerariae*, Woll.

7. *Chrysomela Fragariae*, Woll.
 8. *Mniophilosoma laeve*, Woll.
 9. *Floeosoma ellipticum*, Woll.