

A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *SAPHO* FROM SIERRA LEONE

By CYNTHIA LONGFIELD, F.E.S.

THE author has found in the British Museum collection, where they were deposited in 1921, seven specimens of a new species of the genus *Sapho*. All were collected by Jas. J. Simpson in Sierra Leone, West Africa, in the months of April and June 1912.

Sapho fumosa, sp. n.

♂. Abdomen, 47 mm. Hind-wing, 36 mm.

Head: Underside and labium black. Labrum and clypeus metallic emerald-green. Frons, vertex and epimerium emerald-green, the former pruinose. Pedicels of the

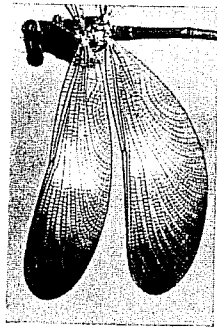


FIG. 1.—*Sapho fumosa*, sp. n., left wings of type ♂, × 1½.

antennae yellow, the other joints black. Clava black, a yellow patch below. A yellow T-shaped border to the corners of the labrum on either side. Eyes light brown, ocelli

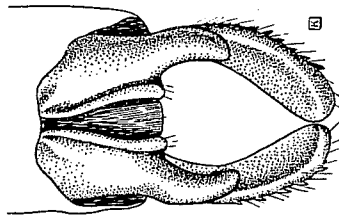


FIG. 2.—*Sapho fumosa*, sp. n., Anal appendages of ♂ from beneath.

golden. *Prathorus*: Emerald-green, slightly bronzed, and pruinose posteriorly and laterally. *Synthoras*: Emerald-green, slightly bronzed laterally. All sutures black.

pruinose beneath and spreading over the metepimeron, the legs and between the wings. *Legs*: Where not pruinose, black. *Tarsi* black. *Abdomen*: Emerald-green for the first 3 segments, dark bronzed-green for the rest, becoming almost black from 7-10. Underside black. *Anal appendages* black. *Wings*: Mainly hyaline with an opalescent tinge. A milky-white patch on all four wings has a width of from 6-7 cells before the nodus, to 3 cells beyond the nodus in the fore-wings, and to 6 cells beyond the nodus in the hind-wings. The patch reaches in depth to 4 cells from the lower edge of the fore-wings, and to 7-8 cells from the lower edge in the hind-wings. The tips of all four wings are smoky with dark brown, which reaches more than halfway to the nodus in the fore-wings, and rather less than halfway in the hind-wings, but curving round in the latter to tint the lower edge as far as *Cu*₁. *Pterostigma* black.

Type ♂. SIERRA LEONE: KANAGBOUSE, 6.IV.1912 (Jas. J. Simpson).

One ♂ paratype from Konobita, Sierra Leone, with dimensions the same as the type, has the wings almost completely hyaline. The milky patches on the fore-wings start from 10-11 cells before the nodus and extend no farther than

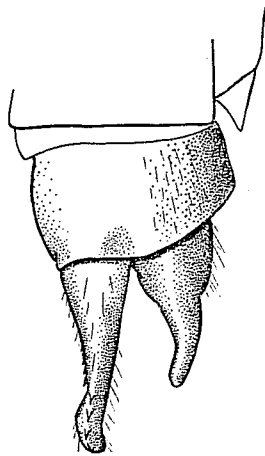


FIG. 3.—*Sapho fumosa*, sp. n., Anal appendages of ♂ from the side.

the nodus, and end only 2 cells from the lower edge of the wing. In the hind-wings the patches start from 9-10 cells before the nodus, and extend to 3-4 cells beyond, ending 5-6 cells from the lower edge of the wing. The only brown on the wings is a very narrow edging to the tips from the *Pt*. The whole insect is even more pruinose than the type.

A second ♂ paratype from the type locality has lost the last four segments of the abdomen. Dimensions: Abdomen, 29 mm. for the first 6 segments as against 33 mm. in the type. Hind-wing, 32 mm. The first 3 abdominal segments, and the rest of the insect, very pruinose. The milky patches on the wings are from 3-4 cells narrower than the type, and the smoky tips paler, but of about the same extent.

A general ♂ paratype from the type locality has the labrum metallic peacock-blue, the light patches on the head of a livid colour, the mandibles brown, and the sutures and underside of synthorax and abdomen brown. The wings are completely hyaline, with the exception of the milky patches, still present but of even less extent than in any of the other males. *Pterostigma* buff. Dimensions: Abdomen, 40 mm. Hind-wing, 31 mm.

♀. Abdomen, 30 mm. Hind-wing, 34 mm.

Head: Underside and labrum black. Labrum metallic penechre-blue, the T-shaped borders yellow, but the small patch below the genu brown. Clypeus metallic emerald-green. Pedicels of antennae yellow, the rest black. Eyes light brown, ocelli golden. *Prothorax*: Bronze-green, the posterior edges emerald. *Spathorax*: Emerald-green, bronze-green laterally. Sutures black, except the 2nd lateral suture, which is emerald-coloured. Underside pruinose. *Legs*: Black, somewhat pruinose. Feet black. *Abdomen*: Emerald-green for the first 3 segments, much darker for the next 3, and the remainder black. *Wings*: Hyaline with an opalescent sheen. The extreme tips of all four wings lightly smoked with brown. Pterostigma brown.

Allotype ♀. SIERRA LEONE: Yaruwadu, 18.vi.1912 (*Jus. J. Simpson*).

A ♀ paratype from Bafodia, Sierra Leone, has lost the last 6 segments of the abdomen. The first 4 segments are bronze-green. The legs, underside and between the wings are more pruinose than in the allotype. The labrum is metallic emerald-green, and the yellow at the corners is more extended than in the allotype. The wings are faintly tinged throughout with yellow-brown, and with the smoky tips as in the allotype. Dimensions of hind-wing, 36 mm.

A second ♀ paratype from Sandak, Sierra Leone, has lost the last four segments of the abdomen. The whole insect is more bronze-green than the allotype. Very pruinose. The labrum identical in colour with that of the allotype. The wings are rather strongly tinged with yellow-brown, and the smoky tips extend to beyond the pterostigma in all four wings. Dimensions of hind-wing, 34 mm.

Types and paratypes are in the British Museum.

Scapho funosa seems closest to *S. superba*, Sjostedt, but differs principally in the following characters:—Wings much narrower; the tips bronze-brown instead of blue-black, and not ending proximally in a hard line; the milky patches in the centre of the wings instead of bordering the dark tips; yellow corners to the labrum instead of black; the females with almost completely hyaline wings. The inferior anal appendages of the male are shorter and thicker than in those of the rest of the genus.

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NEW ORIENTAL CURCULIONIDAE (COL.)

By Sir Guy Marshall, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Subfamily BRACHYDERINAE.

Antinia pendleburyi, sp. n. (Fig. 1.)

♂♀. Dorsum black, with dense sandy brown sealing above; prothorax with a very indefinite broad infuscated median stripe, which narrows in front and is often obsolete; elytra with a variable and indefinite dark brown scutellar patch, which at the base does not extend laterally beyond stria 2, and another very variable brown patch behind the middle, usually lying between striae 3 and 6, but sometimes extending very broadly outwards to stria 10 and rarely extending narrowly inwards to stria 1; the sides of the elytra outward of stria 6 and the lower surface grey.

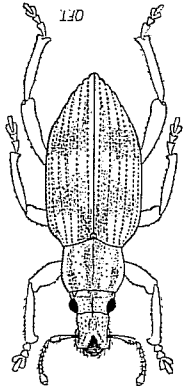


FIG. 1.—*Antinia pendleburyi*, sp. n.

Head with a shallow transverse impression behind the convex eyes; forehead slightly lower than the base of the rostrum, with a deep narrow median sulcus visible through the sealing, and set with erect spatulate setae. *Zoostroms* somewhat longer than broad, gradually widening from base to apex, with the lateral margins rounded; the dorsum with a rather indefinite low median costa and a longitudinal impression on each side of it, the sculpture otherwise concealed by the dense suberect sealing. *Antennae* with joint 1 of the funicle a little longer than 2, 3 and 4 as long as broad, the rest transverse. *Prothorax* somewhat broader than long, gently rounded at the sides, widest before the middle, a little narrower at the apex than at the base; the dorsum coarsely rugose, with a faint median sulcus, but the inequalities almost concealed by the dense sealing and recumbent spatulate setae; the pleurae smoother, with sparse punctures visible through the sealing. *Elytra* narrowly ovate or subelliptical, sharply acuminate at the apex, which is not visible directly from above; the striae well marked but, owing to the dense sealing, appearing to be narrow with small elongate separated punctures; the intervals convex, equally raised, except interval 1 which is higher on the declivity, and without tubercles; the dorsal outline rising from the base to one-fourth and thence almost flat to the top of the declivity; the sealing dense and overlapping, the dorsal intervals each with a row of broad recumbent setae, the lateral intervals almost devoid of setae and without granules. *Legs* with dense buff sealing turning to grey beneath and with subrecumbent setae; the tibiae with sharp widely-spaced teeth on the lower edge, the proximal tooth being the largest. *Center of ♂*

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