

XVII. *Report on the Coleoptera collected by the British Ornithologists' Union Expedition and the Wollaston Expedition in Dutch New Guinea.* By GILBERT J. ARROW, GUY A. K. MARSHALL, F.Z.S., C. J. GAHAN, and K. G. BLAIR, B.Sc., F.E.S.

[PLATE XXXIX.]

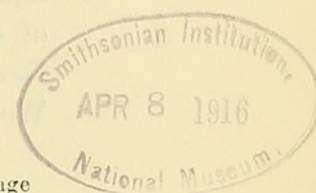
INDEX.

	Page		Page
<i>Philonthus superbus</i> , sp. n.	499	<i>Ptolycus nodosus</i> , sp. n.	521
<i>Plagiopisthen politus</i> , sp. n.	500	<i>Anchithyrus trimastus</i> Heller, referred to	
<i>Metopodontus bison</i> Oliv. = <i>limbatus</i>		<i>Ptolycus</i>	521
Waterh.	502	<i>Dysopirhinus costatus</i> , sp. n.	522
<i>Papuana woodlarkiana</i> Montr. = <i>semi-</i>		<i>Ectatocyba verrucosa</i> , sp. n.	523
<i>striata</i> Arrow	504	<i>Lophocheirus wollastoni</i> , gen. et sp. n. ..	524, 525
<i>Dipelicus nasutus</i> Bates = <i>quadrituber</i>		<i>Arachnopus biplagiatus</i> , sp. n.	526
Fairm.	504	<i>A. lanceolatus</i> , sp. n.	528
<i>Anomala discrepans</i> , sp. n.	504	<i>A. planatus</i> , sp. n.	529
<i>Heteronyx colossus</i> , sp. n.	505	<i>A. incanus</i> , sp. n.	530
<i>Cyphogastra wollastoni</i> Waterh., sp. n. ...	506	<i>Sparganobasis subcruciatus</i> , gen. et sp. n.	531, 532
<i>Rhinoscapa demissa</i> , sp. n.	509	<i>Ceropria papuana</i> , sp. n.	534
<i>Coptorrhynchus improvidus</i> , sp. n.	510	<i>C. intermedia</i> Har. = <i>C. insignis</i> Chevr. ...	535
<i>Lixus mimicanus</i> , sp. n.	511	<i>Setenis costipennis</i> , sp. n.	535
<i>Aclees indignus</i> , sp. n.	512	<i>Espites obscurus</i> , sp. n.	536
<i>Orthorrhinus postoculatus</i> , sp. n.	513	<i>Amarygmus viridiceneus</i> , sp. n.	536
<i>Alcides parenteticus</i> , sp. n.	515	<i>A. utakwensis</i> , sp. n.	537
<i>A. incomptus</i> , sp. n.	516	<i>A. wollastoni</i> , sp. n.	537
<i>Colobodes cavisquamis</i> , sp. n.	517	<i>Strongylium wollastoni</i> , sp. n.	538
<i>Meroleptus laterosignatus</i> , sp. n.	518	<i>Mordella sericeobrunnea</i> , sp. n.	539
<i>M. squalidus</i> , sp. n.	520	<i>Sessinia stotherti</i> , sp. n.	540

PART I. *By* GILBERT J. ARROW.

[Received December 23, 1914; Read March 9, 1915.]

A CATALOGUE of the known Coleoptera of New Guinea and the adjacent islands, compiled by the late G. Masters in 1888 (Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, vol. iii. parts 1 & 2), containing all the species described previous to that date, enumerates in all two thousand and seventy-five. Probably those since described raise this total to three thousand. Those collected during the present Expeditions number about two



hundred and twenty. Since the whole of these were taken within a comparatively small area they may be considered a fairly representative series for that particular region, but obviously the members of the Expeditions did not devote any considerable part of their energies to this Order, and the collections must not be taken as indicating in any degree what might be accomplished by diligent and systematic research even in this region. Large and important groups, such as the Clavicornia, Water-Beetles, Coprinæ, Buprestidæ, and Coccinellidæ are almost or wholly unrepresented. Small as it is, however, the collection contains a considerable proportion of hitherto-undescribed species and further illustrates the extreme richness of the New Guinea insect-fauna. All the specimens were collected by Mr. A. F. R. Wollaston, unless otherwise stated.

CICINDELIDÆ.

TRICONDYLA APTERA.

Cicindela aptera Oliv. Ent. ii. 1790, pt. 33, p. 7, pl. i. fig. 1.

Mimika River. Numerous specimens of both sexes.

A very abundant tree-haunting species, found also in Ternate, Ceram, Celebes, and other islands.

THERATES BASALIS.

Therates basalis Dej. Spec. Col. ii. 1826, p. 437.

Mimika River. Many specimens.

CICINDELA TETRACHOIDES.

Cicindela tetrachoides Gestro, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, viii. 1876, p. 514.

Mimika and Wataikwa Rivers; 3 ♂, 9 ♀.

CICINDELA FUNERATA.

Cicindela funerata Boisd. Voy. de l'Astrolabe, ii. 1835, p. 4, pl. vi. fig. 1.

Mimika and Setakwa Rivers; 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

CICINDELA sp.

Setakwa River; 2 ♀.

CICINDELA 10-GUTTATA.

Cicindela 10-guttata F. Syst. Eleut. i. 1801, p. 241.

Cicindela 10-guttata, var. *durvillei* Dej. Spec. Col. v. 1831, p. 225.

Mimika and Wataikwa Rivers. Many specimens of both sexes.

CARABIDÆ.

PHEROPSOPHUS AGNATUS.

Pheropsophus agnatus Chaud. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xix. 1876, p. 43.

Mimika River; 1 ♂.

A common species found in China, Burma, Malay Archipelago, etc.

LEBIA sp.

Setakwa River; 1.

CATASCOPIUS WALLACEI.

Catascopus wallacei Saund. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1863, p. 462, pl. xvii. fig. 4.

Mimika River; 1 ♂.

MACROCENTRA QUADRISPINOSA.

Macrocentra quadrispinosa Chaud. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1869, p. 206.

Setakwa River; 2 ♂ (*C. Boden Kloss*).

LESTICUS POLITUS.

Lesticus politus Chaud. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xi. 1868, p. 156.

Utakwa Valley, 4000–5000 ft.; 1 ♀.

A single specimen, which agrees with the rather insufficient description referred to above, but is of a more brilliant metallic-green colour than the type.

STAPHYLINIDÆ.

PHILONTHUS SUPERBUS, sp. n.

♂. Læte aureo-viridis, ore, antennis (articulis 4–7 exceptis), pedibus, elytrorum marginibus omnibus (his leviter metallicis), segmentorumque abdominalium marginibus posticis flavis; utriusque elytri medio obscure purpureo, abdomine fusco, capite pronotoque nitidissimis, illo fortiter haud crebre punctato, sulco posteriori transverso profundo; pronoto modice elongato, lateribus retrorsum convergentibus, angulis anticis fere rectis, posticis obtusis, disco utrinque punctis sex longitudinaliter ordinatis ornato et subtiliter sed distincte punctulato; elytris, sterno, abdomine pedibusque flavo-pubescentibus.

Long. 17 mm.

Utakwa River; 1 ♂. (*Type of the species.*)

The species is evidently like *P. auroscutatus* Fauv., but with numerous points of difference. The scutellum, as in that species, is dark, with close yellow pubescence, but the pronotum is scarcely narrowed in front, its posterior angles are not rounded, the large punctures on the disc are differently arranged, the first three and the last

four joints of the antennæ are yellow, and the legs are entirely pale. The head and pronotum are brilliant golden-green and the remainder of the body is clothed with yellow pubescence.

LEUCITUS ARGYREUS.

Leucitus argyreus Fauv. Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, xii. 1878, p. 254, pl. ii. fig. 28.

Utakwa River, 2500–3000 ft., Feb. 1913.

This is a very handsome species, which has also been found in Misol and the Aru Is.

HISTERIDÆ.

PLÆSIUS ELLIPTICUS.

Plæsius ellipticus Mars. Monogr. Hister. 1853, p. 227, pl. vi. fig. 2.

Mimika River; 2.

Also found in Java, etc.

EROTYLIDÆ.

ENCAUSTES HUMERALIS.

Encaustes humeralis Crotch, Cist. Ent. i. 1869–1876, p. 478.

Utakwa River; 3.

PLAGIOPISTHEN AUSTRALIS.

Engis australis Boisd. Voy. de l'Astrolabe, Ent. ii. 1835, p. 146.

Mimika River; 1.

A common Australian insect, ranging from Ceram to New South Wales and New Caledonia.

PLAGIOPISTHEN POLITUS, sp. n.

Niger, nitidissimus, pedibus læte rufis, elytrorumque maculis 2 utrinque pallide flavis, antica obliqua, paulo pone humerum posita, intus ad basin attingenti, postica transversa, postmediana; parum elongatus, valde convexus, supra vix punctatus, prothoracis lateribus antice valde, postice minute incurvatis, basi utrinque impresso; scutello transverso, obtuse angulato; elytris sat brevibus, lateraliter arcuatis; antennis haud longis, articulis (clava excepta) moniliformibus, tertio longiori.

Long. 10 mm.; lat. max. 4.5 mm.

Mimika River; 2. (*Types of the species.*)

A species allied to *P. amboinensis* and *P. corallipes*, but of rather shorter and more convex form, and extremely smooth and glossy. The elytral patches are paler in colour, rather widely separated at the suture, but reaching the lateral sulcus externally.

The anterior one extends to the basal margin, cutting off the humeral angle, but is placed obliquely, and not angulated as in *P. corallipes* Gorh., and the posterior one is transverse and fairly regular in outline. The antennæ are rather short, with the joints preceding the club (except the third) scarcely longer than wide.

CENOLANGURIA CAPITALIS.

Languria capitalis Har. Mitth. Munch. Ent. Ver. iii. 1879, p. 87.

Setakwa River; 1.

Described from Celebes.

ENDOMYCHIDÆ.

ENCYMON IMMACULATUS.

Eumorphus immaculatus Montr. Ann. Soc. Agric. Lyon, vii. 1, 1855, p. 74.

Setakwa and Utakwa Rivers; 7.

COCCINELLIDÆ.

CÆLOPHORA sp.

Mimika River; 1.

EPILACHNA sp.

Mimika River; 1.

PASSALIDÆ.

LEPTAULACIDES PULCHELLUS.

Leptaulacides pulchellus Arrow, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1906, p. 466.

Utakwa River; 1.

A single specimen was found, the second hitherto known of the species.

CETEJUS sp.

Mimika River; 2.

The two specimens, one rather worn and the other immature, are insufficient for exact determination.

LABIENUS PTOX.

Eriocnemis ptox Kaup, Col. Hefte, iii. 1868, p. 25.

Mimika and Utakwa Rivers.

This is one of the largest, and apparently also one of the commonest, beetles of New Guinea.

KAUPIOLUS COMPERGUS.

Passalus compergus Boisd. Voyage de l'Astrolabe, Col. 1835, p. 244.
Mimika River; 2.

PSEUDEPISPHEMUS PERPLEXUS.

Pseudepisphenus perplexus Gravely, Mem. Ind. Mus. iii. 4, 1914, p. 327, fig. 8 a.
Utakwa Valley, 4000-6000 ft.; 2.
One specimen is larger and relatively broader than the type, but apparently conspecific.

LUCANIDÆ.

METOPODONTUS BISON.

Lucanus bison Oliv. Ent. i. 1, 1789, p. 13, pl. iii. fig. 6.
Metopodontus limbatus Waterh. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) xix. 1887, p. 381.
Mimika River; 1 ♀.

Mr. Waterhouse has restricted the name *M. bison* to the form with red-spotted femora, which appears to be confined to the islands of Ceram and Amboina, and has described as *M. limbatus* the form in which the legs are entirely black, and which is the most generally distributed variety, inhabiting New Guinea, the Aru and Kei Islands, Yule I., Cornwallis I., and numerous other localities. The colour of the legs is not constant, however—the red colour disappearing by imperceptible stages. The locality of the type is unknown, but Olivier described the legs and lower surface as black. His artist has represented the tibiæ as yellow, which they never are.

The form from Alu, Shortland I., Solomon Group, called *M. cinctus* Montrouzier by Mr. Waterhouse, differs chiefly by the less sharp lateral angulation of the pronotum. Whether it is really the same as Montrouzier's form can only be determined by comparison with specimens from the original locality, Woodlark I.

CYCLOMMATUS MARGARITÆ.

Cyclommatus margaritæ Gestro, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, ix. 1877, p. 324.
Mimika River; 1 ♀.

EURYTRACHELUS EGREGIUS.

Eurytrachelus egregius Möll. Soc. Ent. xii. 1897, p. 146.
Mimika River; 1 ♀.

DORCUS MEEKI.

Dorcus meeki Boil. Le Naturaliste, xxviii. 1906, p. 92.
Utakwa River; 1 ♂.

ÆGUS sp.

Utakwa River; 1 ♂.

A single specimen, probably of small development.

SCARABÆIDÆ.

Hybosorinæ.

LIPAROCHRUS DUX.

Liparochrus dux Arrow, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1909, p. 489.

Mimika River; 1. (*Type of the species.*)

PHÆOCHROUS EMARGINATUS.

Phæochrous emarginatus Cast. Hist. Nat. Ins. ii. 1840, p. 109.

Setakwa River; 1 ♀.

Cetoniinæ.

ISCHIOPSOPHA PULCHRIPE.

Lomaptera pulchripes Thoms. Bull. Soc. Ent. France, 1877, p. 89.

Utakwa River; 1 ♂.

This species is also found in North Queensland.

LOMAPTERA MOSERI.

Lomaptera moseri Heller, Abh. Mus. Dresden, xiii. 3, 1910, p. 25.

Utakwa River; numerous female specimens.

A series was taken showing considerable variation in colouring and in certain other respects. Some of the phases have possibly received distinctive names, but our specimens are all of one sex (female) and insufficient for a trustworthy conclusion as to the significance of the variation.

LOMAPTERA ADELPHA.

Lomaptera adelpha Thomson, Arch. Ent. i. 1858, p. 428, pl. xvi. fig. 3.

Mimika River and Launch Camp, Setakwa River; 3 ♂, 5 ♀.

Certain specimens show a transition to *L. soror* Kr., and may possibly be specifically distinct, but the species of *Lomaptera* are so variable that the description of isolated forms is only creating obstacles to the necessary revision of the whole group.

LOMAPTERA sp.

Base Camp, sea-level, Setakwa River; 1 ♀.

A single female of a species closely related to *L. laticollis* Heller.

Dynastinæ.

ORYCTODERUS LATITARSIS.

Oryctoderus latitarsis Boisd. Voy. de l'Astrolabe, Col. 1835, p. 160, pl. ix. fig. 5.

Mimika River; 2 ♂, 2 ♀.

PAPUANA WOODLARKIANA.

Xylotrupes woodlarkianus Montr. Ann. Soc. Agric. Lyon, (2) vii. 1855, p. 21.

Mimika River; 4 ♀.

I described this species as *Papuana semistriata* in 1911 (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) viii. p. 157, pl. iv. figs. 4, 5, 6), but, as it is certainly a very widely distributed and variable insect, it seems highly probable that it can be identified with one of the hitherto-unrecognizable species of *Xylotrupes* of Montrouzier.

PAPUANA ANGUSTA. (Pl. XXXIX. fig. 13.)

Papuana angusta Arrow, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) xiv. 1914, p. 264.

Utakwa River; 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

This species was also taken by Meek upon Mt. Goliath, 5000–7000 ft., in Central Dutch New Guinea.

DIPELICUS NASUTUS.

Dipelicus nasutus Bates, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1877, p. 153, pl. xxiv. fig. 4.

Oronotus quadrituber Fairm. Le Naturaliste, iii. 1881, p. 340.

Mimika River; 1 ♂.

M. René Oberthür has kindly allowed me to see the female specimen described by Bates. It undoubtedly belongs to this species, the male of which was afterwards described by Fairmaire.

Rutelinaæ.

ANOMALA ÆNEIVENTRIS.

Anomala æneiventris Fairm. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxvii. 2, 1883, p. 6.

Mimika and Setakwa Rivers; 3 ♂.

These male specimens differ in certain respects from Polynesian examples of *A. æneiventris*, but it seems inadvisable to separate them until a thorough study of the group can be made.

ANOMALA DISCREPANS, sp. n.

♂ ♀. *Æneo-nigra*, clypeo rufescente, elytris maris nigris, fœminæ brunneis, punctis nigro-tinctis; sat anguste ovata, capite fortiter rugose punctato, clypeo parvo, margine fortiter reflexo, medio fere recto; pronoto fortiter et crebre punctato, basi marginato, lateribus ante medium obtusissime angulatis, angulis anticis vix acutis, posticis distinctis sed obtusis; scutello fortiter

punctato, postice lævi; elytris crebre et profunde punctato-striatis, striis fere æqualibus, secunda antice disrupta; pygidio subtiliter granuloso-rugoso, opaco; corpore subtus toto grosse punctato, sat longe haud dense griseo-hirto; tibiis anticis fortiter bidentatis, pedum anticorum quatuor ungue majori fisso.

Long. 10.5–12.5 mm.; lat. max. 6–7 mm.

Setakwa River; 4 ♂, 3 ♀ (*C. Boden Kloss*, Oct. 1912). (*Types of the species.*)

This is closely related to *A. æneiventris* Fairm. The size and general aspect are almost the same, but the pronotum is rather shorter and less tapering in front, the striation of the elytra is stronger and coarser, the front tibia more strongly toothed and less produced at the extremity. The most peculiar and interesting characteristic of the species is the difference of coloration in the two sexes. The elytra of the male are black, and those of the female brown, the rest of the body in both being dark metallic green-black.

ANOMALA sp.

Mimika River; 4.

Four specimens of another apparently new species, but not in good enough condition to be described.

ANOMALA ANOGUTTATA.

Anomala anoguttata Burm. Handb. Ent. iv. 1, 1844, p. 280.

Mimika and Setakwa Rivers; 1 ♂, 9 ♀.

Also from Seulani; Waigiu; Ternate; Morti; Batchian; Celebes; Philippine Is.

This is a common and widespread species, having been taken by A. R. Wallace and other collectors as well as by the present Expeditions. It is a member of the great group of green species represented by *A. perplexa* Hope, *A. pulchripes* Lansb., *A. seticrus* Ohaus, etc. Its most distinctive feature is the pygidium, which is conspicuously, but not densely, pubescent and yellowish in colour, with a dark green border completely encircling it, and a narrow tapering median stripe extending from base to apex, so that two pear-shaped yellow patches are left. In the male the pubescence is short and the surface finely and closely rugose; in the female it is long and the surface closely striolated and shining.

By the kindness of Professor O. Taschenberg, I have been able to examine Burmeister's type in the Halle Museum.

Melolonthinæ.

HETERONYX COLOSSUS, sp. n. (Pl. XXXIX. fig. 12.)

♀. Nigro-fuscus, nitidus, corpore supra sat parce et minute punctato, rarissime piloso; angustus, elongatus, subparallelus, capite modice lato, clypeo brevi, fortiter et rugose punctato, medio bene emarginato, cum labro fere æqualiter trilobato, fronte crebre et grosse punctato; pronoto

parum convexo, lateribus subtiliter regulariter arcuatis, antice modice convergentibus, angulis anticis acutis, posticis paulo obtusis; elytris longissimis, sicut prothorace et pygidio æqualiter haud crebre punctato, hoc medio fere lævi; antennis 9-articulatis; pedibus gracilibus, tibiis anticis autem brevibus, latis, obtuse 3-dentatis; unguibus longe haud late appendiculatis.

Long. 19 mm.; lat. max. 9 mm.

Utakwa Valley, 4000–6000 ft.; 1 ♀. (*Type of the species.*)

The genus *Heteronyx* is almost confined to Australia, where more than 300 species are known. Only a single one has hitherto been recorded from New Guinea. This second species is the largest *Heteronyx* yet found, the largest Australian species being 17 mm. in length. According to Blackburn's subdivision, *H. colossus* belongs to Group III. It is very elongate and unusually smooth and shining, the puncturation of the upper surface being fine and not close and the clothing reduced to a very few scattered hairs, rather more scattered upon the head and pygidium. The labrum is prominent and about a third of the width of the head, the clypeus rather deeply emarginate. The legs are very long and slender, but the front tibia is short and broad, with three short and blunt teeth.

Only a single specimen was found.

HETERONYX sp.

Setakwa River; 1.

APOGONIA sp.

Utakwa River; 1.

A single specimen, in bad condition, of a species apparently undescribed.

LEPIDODERMA sp.

Utakwa River; 1 ♀.

BUPRESTIDÆ.

CYPHOGASTRA WOLLASTONI.

This species is described in the footnote below by Mr. C. O. Waterhouse*.

* CYPHOGASTRA WOLLASTONI, sp. n.

Brassy-coppery above; golden green below. Head closely and deeply punctured, with an oblique smooth carina within each eye—these converge towards the vertex. Antennæ black, the basal joint shaded with green. Thorax quite parallel at the sides, the anterior angles cut out, leaving a distinct but obtuse angular projection not far from the front, the median channel rather finely and closely punctured, the raised space on each side of it with scattered punctures, the whole of the sides deeply, closely, and rugosely punctured, without distinct impressions. Elytra very long, much attenuated and compressed at the apex, with the puncturation strong at the base, gradually becoming finer posteriorly, the punctures at the apex extremely fine, the apex itself blue-black. Legs obscure green above, bright golden-green below, the bases of the femora coppery.

CYPHOGASTRA ATERRIMA.

Cyphogastra aterrима Kerremans, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. lv. p. 297 (1911).

Setakwa River (sea-level), Dec. 1912.

A single example, which appears to be referable to this species. Mr. C. O. Waterhouse, who has determined this species for me, sends the following note :—" Kerremans in his diagnosis compares his species with *C. foveicollis* Boisd., but states that it differs in being intense black, and in not having a subhumeral impression. He does not mention the sutural, subapical vitta. This is nearly always present in *C. foveicollis*, but is absent in the specimen in question. He may therefore be comparing his species with a variety of *C. foveicollis* in which this vitta is absent, as it sometimes is. The specimen is evidently perfectly fresh, with the lateral impressions of the thorax and the lateral, subapical, elongate impressions of the elytra filled with rich yellow powder. The underside of the insect is bluish-green, covered with yellow powder, not 'terreuse, rousse' as described by Kerremans."

ANTHRIBIDÆ.

MECOTROPIS PANTHERINUS.

Mecocerus pantherinus Thoms. Arch. Ent. i. 1857, p. 436.

Mimika and Utakwa Rivers; 2 ♂, 2 ♀.

XENOCERUS LACHRYMANS.

Xenocerus lacrymans Thoms. Arch. Ent. i. 1857, p. 438, pl. xvii. fig. 3.

Mimika and Utakwa Rivers; 5 ♂, 3 ♀.

This species is also found in the Aru Is.

XENOCERUS CORÆ.

Xenocerus coræ Gestro, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 1875, p. 1017.

Mimika and Utakwa Rivers; 2 ♂, 2 ♀.

This species has a close similarity to the last-named. It has been determined for me by Dr. K. Jordan.

Prosternal furrow deep, finely rugose. Abdomen with four yellow pilose vittæ, the lateral ones not very distinct, and two pilose rings on each side.

Length 33 mm.

Utakwa Valley, 5500 ft.; 1. (*Type of the species.*)

This species is in colour unlike any other known to me, and the almost entire absence of the usual lateral impressions at the sides of the thorax makes it difficult to locate satisfactorily. In the British Museum Collection it has been placed near *C. chevrolati*.

XENOCERUS EQUESTRIS.

Xenocerus equestris Pasc. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3) v. 1860, p. 35.

Mimika and Utakwa Rivers; 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

This is another species also found in the Aru Is.

MUCRONIANUS RUFIPES.

Mucronianus rufipes Jord. Nov. Zool. 1894, p. 627.

Mimika River; 1 ♂.

A single specimen was found. This species, originally found in Batchian, has been determined by Dr. Jordan.

PHLÆOBIUS GIGAS.

Ptinus gigas Fabr. Syst. Ent. 1775, p. 63.

Mimika River; 1 ♂.

BRENTHIDÆ.

ECTOCEMUS WALLACEI.

Ectocemus wallacei Pasc. Journ. Ent. i. 1862, p. 388.

Mimika and Utakwa Rivers; 5 ♂, 4 ♀.

This species was taken in some numbers. It appears to be common and widespread.

ECTOCEMUS POGONOCERUS.

Belopherus pogonocerus Montr. Ann. Soc. Agric. Lyon, (2) vii. 1855, p. 37.

Mimika and Utakwa Rivers; 3 ♂.

ECTOCEMUS sp.

Setakwa River; 1 ♀ (*C. Boden Kloss*).

A single specimen of small size.

ITHYSTENUS ANGUSTATUS.

Leptorrhynchus angustatus Guérin, Voy. 'Coquille,' ii. pt. 2, 1838, Zool. p. 111, pl. vi. fig. 12.

Setakwa River; 1 ♀ (*C. Boden Kloss*).

PART II. *By* GUY A. K. MARSHALL, *F.Z.S.*

[Received December 23, 1914; Read March 9, 1915.]

CURCULIONIDÆ.

RHINOSCAPHA DORLÆ.

Rhinoscapa doriae Pascoe, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2) ii. 1885, p. 206, pl. i. fig. 11.

Utakwa River; 4 ♂, 1 ♀.

RHINOSCAPHA AZUREIPES.

Geonemus azureipes Blanchard, Voy. Pôle Sud, iv. 1853, p. 219, pl. xiii. figs. 15, 16.

Mimika and Utakwa Rivers; 4 ♂, 4 ♀.

The Mimika specimens have a marked pale green tinge.

RHINOSCAPHA DEMISSA, sp. n.

- ♀. Niger, squamis brunneis undique densissime indutus, prothorace vitta media lata et utrinque altera laterali pallide cinereo-cœruleis ornato, pedibus squamis brunneis et cinereo-cœruleis immixtis; rostro brevi, in medio costato, ante oculum sulco brevissimo foveiformi instructo; antennarum funiculo brevi, articulo clavæ primo reliquis simul sumptis evidenter longiore; prothorace subquadrato grosse punctato, in vitta media paulo læviore, ante medium rotunde impresso; elytris basi quam prothorace non latioribus, humeris omnino deficientibus, parum profunde punctato-striatis, punctis magnis, interstitiis omnibus minime convexis æqualibus, setis curvatis late planatis confertim obsitis.

Colour black, so densely covered with brown scaling as entirely to hide the integument; prothorax with a broad central stripe of pale greyish-blue scales, which is slightly narrowed in front, and a stripe of the same colour on the sides of the prosternum; on the legs are mingled brown and grey-blue scales, the latter predominating on the upper surface of the femora.

Head with a short deep frontal stria. *Rostrum* unusually short, hardly longer than its apical width, with a broad central costa and a shallow impression on each side of it, the ante-ocular furrow very short and deep, the sculpturing hidden by the scaling. *Antennæ* with very dense scaling and broad flattened setæ; the funicle unusually short, joints 1 and 3 equal and a little shorter than 2, 4 to 6 subequal and only slightly longer than broad, 7 a little longer; the club with the first joint evidently longer than the rest together. *Prothorax* as long as broad, the sides straight and parallel to near the apex, thence roundly narrowed to the apex, the upper surface with very coarse confluent punctures partially filled with scaling, a very broad shallow median impression ending in a deeper rounded hollow in the anterior half. *Scutellum* circular, with dense overlapping scales. *Elytra* subelliptical, without any trace of a humeral projection and acuminate behind, the apices jointly rounded, shallowly

punctato-striate, striæ 5 and 6 diverging near the middle and enclosing two short accessory striæ (perhaps an individual peculiarity), the punctures large and distant, the intervals only slightly convex, smooth and even (except that 3 and 9 are subcostate at the apex), and set with numerous broad curved flattened scale-like setæ. *Legs* smooth and closely covered with dense scaling.

Length $13\frac{1}{2}$, width $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Utakwa River; 1 ♀. (*Type of the species.*)

Described from a single specimen.

Superficially this species rather suggests *Rhinoscapha albipennis* Pasc., var. *cinnamomea* Fst., with which, however, it is in no way related. In the structure of its rostrum and antennæ it is most nearly allied to *R. verrucosa* Pasc., but in the latter species the elytra have a distinct rounded humeral prominence, the striæ are much more finely punctate, the intervals are granulate, the prothorax has a median carina, etc.

EUPHOLUS MAGNIFICUS.

Eupholus magnificus Kirsch, Mitt. Mus. Dresden, ii. 1877, p. 148.

Mimika and Utakwa Rivers; 15 ♂, 14 ♀.

Launch Camp, Setakwa River (*C. Boden Kloss*); 1 ♀.

COPTORRHYNCHUS IMPROVIDUS, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Niger aut piceus, nitidus, squamulis rotundis albis et cinereis minus dense indutus, elytris fascia postmedianâ obliqua et macula præapicali nigris denudatis; rostro in medio subplano nec carinato; funiculi articulo secundo quam primo multo longiore; prothorace longitudine latitudini æquali, lateribus valde rotundatis, apice quam basi paulo angustiore, in medio dorsi sat crebre ruguloso et granulato, ad latera reticulato-punctato; elytris ovatis, postice acuminatis subcompressis, sutura in declivitate elevata, apice in ♀ subtus valde rostrato-producto, minus profunde punctato-sulcatis, interstitiis granulis parvis distantibus uniseriatim præditis.

Colour shining black and piceous, with rather sparse, almost circular, grey and white scales; the elytra with an oblique postmedian denuded band, extending from the margin (where it is broadened) to the first stria, and a small denuded preapical patch; the sides of the sternum with dense white or greyish scaling.

Head finely rugose, the forehead with a short central stria. *Rostrum* with the central area almost plane, not carinate, the space between the scrobes broader than the club of the scape. *Antennæ* with the second joint of the funicle much longer than the first. *Prothorax* as long as broad, the sides strongly rounded, broadest in the middle, the apex distinctly narrower than the base, the upper surface rugose and fairly closely set with low shining granules, each bearing a curved white seta, the sides more or less reticulately punctate and the granules small or absent. *Elytra* ovate,

acuminate and subcompressed behind, the suture elevated on the declivity, more especially in the ♀, the apex in the ♂ slightly produced backwards, in the ♀ strongly produced downwards, the dorsal outline of the ♂ gently convex to the declivity, which is very steep and slightly sinuate, the outline of the ♀ flatter, the declivity being steeper and not sinuate; shallowly punctato-striate, the intervals almost plane, a little broader than the striae and each with a single row of small, widely spaced granules, each bearing a short curved white seta. *Legs* with fairly dense grey and white scaling, the femora without a tooth.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ -7, width $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 mm.

Mimika River; 11 ♂, 17 ♀. (*Including the types of the species.*)

Almost identical in colour with, and very similar in structure to *C. tessellatus* Blanch., *C. bombylius* Guér., and *C. immitis* Pasc., but all these species differ, *inter alia*, in having relatively shorter antennae, with the two basal joints of the funicle equal.

COPTORRHYNCHUS sp.

Mimika River; 5 ♂, 4 ♀.

Launch Camp, Setakwa River (*C. Boden Kloss*); 2 ♂, 3 ♀.

Allied to *C. leucopleurus* Fst., *C. leucostictus* Pasc., etc., but the species cannot be determined with certainty without comparison with various types which are not at present accessible.

COPTORRHYNCHUS sp.

Mimika River.

A single specimen in poor condition.

PANTORHYTES GRAVIS Heller.

Mimika and Utaqua Rivers; 3 ♂, 5 ♀.

The specimens were identified by Dr. Heller under this name in 1911, but I have been unable to trace the description.

BEHRENSIELLUS GLABRATUS.

Siteutes glabratus Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xi. 1871, p. 157.

Utaqua River; 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

LIXUS MIMICANUS, sp. n.

♂ ♀. *L. monticolæ* Kirsch, simillimus, sed elytris humeris nullis, conjunctim vittis quinque longitudinalibus ornatis e setis longioribus et densioribus compositis; prothorace minus conico, lateribus rectis, a basi versus apicem minime angustato, dein subiter constricto, in dorso similiter scrobiculato-punctato, sulco mediano minus profundo; antennarum clava evidenter angustiore, lanceolata.

Colour black, with reddish or yellowish efflorescence, which is condensed into stripes along the suture, and on intervals 5 and 9; in abraded individuals the stripes are indicated by lines of pubescence; the prothorax with a central line and lateral stripe.

Head closely and finely punctate, the forehead shallowly impressed transversely and with a deep central fovea. *Rostrum* dorsally longer than the prothorax ($3\frac{1}{2}$: 3 mm.), only slightly curved, a little dilated at the apex, the upper surface closely punctate with intermingled large and small punctures, a short median stria above the insertion of the antennæ, the sides longitudinally rugose. *Antennæ* red-brown, the funicle with joint 2 more than twice as long as 1 and clavate, 3 to 6 almost equal in length and subquadrate, the second joint of the club slightly longer than the first. *Prothorax* subconical, as long as its basal width, the sides almost straight and converging to near the apex, there rather abruptly constricted, the base bisinuate, the apical dorsal margin slightly rounded, the ocular lobes rather feeble; the upper surface coarsely and closely punctate, with a central furrow which is feeble in front but more distinct behind, being deeply impressed at the base; the punctures confluent and transversely rugose at the sides. *Elytra* suboblong, almost parallel-sided for the greater part, without distinct shoulders, the basal margin broader than that of the prothorax, the apices separately rounded; the upper surface with shallow punctate striæ, the punctures diminishing behind the middle, the intervals almost plane and finely shagreened transversely, with minute sparse white hairs which are longer and denser on intervals 1, 5, and 9, the usual circum-scutellar and humeral impressions, interval 3 elevated at the base and a distinct posterior callus. *Legs* black, with short recumbent white hairs, the femora without a tooth.

Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ –13, width $2\frac{3}{4}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mimika River; 3 ♂, 6 ♀. (*Including the types of the species.*)

The nearly allied *L. monticola* Kirsch, with which (according to Faust) *L. conformis* Pasc., is synonymous, differs in having a distinct humeral prominence on the elytra, which have no longitudinal stripes; the prothorax is more conical, being much more narrowed anteriorly, and the apical constriction is much less evident; the antennal club is also much broader than in *L. mimicanus*.

ACLEES INDIGNUS, sp. n.

♀. Niger, subnitidus, setis brevissimis pallidis reclinatis adpersus; rostro usque ad antennas evidenter trisulcato; prothorace subconico, quam baseos latitudine non brevior, a basi ad apicem evidenter rotundato-angustato, confertim æqualiter punctato, in medio impressione transversa curvata instructo; elytris omnino regulariter foveato-sulcatis, foveis postice obsoletis, interstitiis quam sulcis non latioribus et granulis sparsis subobsoletis instructis.

Black, rather shiny, with very sparse minute recumbent pale setæ.

Head closely and finely punctate, the forehead with a deep fovea lying in a continuation of the median rostral furrow. *Rostrum* elongate, distinctly trisulcate

from the base to the insertion of the antennæ, the sulci coarsely punctate, the intervals with fine scattered punctures hardly larger than those on the head. *Antennæ* testaceous brown, joint 2 of the funicle slender at the base and rather abruptly clavate, joint 7 clothed with rather dense grey pubescence. *Prothorax* subconical, as long as its basal width, broadest at the base and strongly narrowed anteriorly, the sides gently rounded, strongly and closely punctate throughout, with a curved transverse impression about the middle. *Elytra* with regular sulci containing subquadrate foveæ which disappear near the apex and at the sides, the intervals not broader than the foveæ, convex and bearing indistinct minute granules.

Length 11, width $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mimika River; 1 ♀. (*Type of the species.*)

Described from a single specimen.

The four other species of *Aclees* recorded from New Guinea may be distinguished by the following characters:—In *A. cribratus* Gyl., the prothorax is much longer than broad and is tuberculate at the sides, and the rostrum has no central furrow; *A. gyllenhalii* Pasc., which is much larger (18×7 mm.), has the thorax and rostrum somewhat similar, but the elytra bear shallow striæ containing rows of granules and the plane intervals are much more distinctly granulate; in *A. porosus* Pasc., the central furrow of the rostrum is confined to the extreme base, the prothorax is broader than long, and the elytra are very differently sculptured; finally, in *A. granulatus* Fst., the striæ on the elytra are comparatively finely punctate, while the broader, flatter intervals bear distinct rasp-like granulation.

ACLEES GYLLENHALI.

Aclees gyllenhalii Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xi. 1871, p. 172.

Utakwa River; 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

ORTHORRHINUS POSTOCULATUS, sp. n. (Pl. XXXIX. fig. 4.)

♀. *Elongatus*, niger, dense cinereo-squamosus, capite ochraceo, prothorace in dorso et elytris versus basin paulo infumatis, his in parte apicali hemicyclo magno brunneo, altero minore nigro includente, ornatis; subtus dense cinereo-brunneo-squamosus, ventris segmento tertio, et quarto, lateribus exceptis, nigris nudis nitidis; rostro perlongo, punctis inæqualibus confluentibus minime profundis insculpto; prothorace transverso, sat confertim granulato, linea mediana sublævi instructo; scutello trapezoidali; elytris humeris rotunde prominulis, hinc post medium parallelis, ante apicem constrictis, punctato-sulcatis, interstitiis costatis granulatis, alternis paulo elevatioribus, in macula postica interstitiis planis nec granulatis; tibiis anticis vix compressis, femoribus posticis dente majore armatis.

Colour black, with dense light grey scaling, the head dull orange, the disk of the prothorax and the basal fourth of the elytra with a brownish tinge, on the declivity of the elytra a large almost semicircular brown patch, the base and basal lateral margins

of which are blackish, enclosing a much smaller concentric blackish semicircular line; the under surface with uniform brownish grey scaling, except on the 3rd and 4th ventral segments which are bare and shiny, with small triangular lateral patches of scaling.

Head finely shagreened and with shallow punctation which is hidden by the dense scaling, the forehead a trifle broader than the space between the antennæ and with a central fovea. *Rostrum* very long and slender, only a little shorter than the front femur, cylindrical, and slightly wider at the base and apex; the upper surface with irregular rows of very shallow large confluent punctures, the intervals with numerous similar small punctures; the under surface with deep separated punctures, leaving two broad impunctate stripes. *Antennæ* elongate, with joints 3 to 5 about as long as broad, 6 longer than broad. *Prothorax* broader than long, the sides slightly and roundly narrowed from the base to near the apex, and there rather abruptly constricted and parallel-sided, the base shallowly bisinuate, the median projection subemarginate, the dorsal apical margin truncate, the ocular lobes moderately prominent; the upper surface slightly rugose, fairly closely and evenly set with small low shiny granules, except along an ill-defined central line, the sculpture of the intervening spaces hidden by the scaling. *Scutellum* trapezoidal, broadest behind, densely squamose. *Elytra* distinctly broader than the prothorax at the shoulders, which are roundly rectangular, the sides parallel to beyond the middle, thence roundly narrowed and constricted before the apex, which is jointly rounded, the dorsal outline moderately convex, deepest before the middle, the posterior declivity long and gradual; the sulci rather shallow, the contained punctures hidden by the scaling, the intervals costate, the alternate ones slightly higher and all bearing a row of shiny granules, except in the subapical patch, in which the intervals are flattened and without granules, save for an inconspicuous row on the first interval; the granules are more sparse at the base of interval 4, and they are absent at the base of interval 2 and at the apex of 10 and 11; interval 9 more strongly elevated near the apex; the scaling is recumbent and somewhat amorphous, except on the posterior patch where the scales are distinct and more or less erect. *Legs* long and slender, with dense brown and grey scaling and with scattered small flattened granules, the front tibiæ scarcely compressed, the tooth on the hind femora much larger than the others. *Metasternum* sparsely granulate.

Length 12-13, width $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5, rostrum $5\frac{1}{4}$ - $5\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Utakwa Valley, 4000-6000 ft.; 2 ♀. (*Types of the species.*)

ORTHORRHINUS ALBOSPARSUS.

Orthorhinus albosparsus Faust. Stett. Ent. Zeit. 1892, p. 204.

Mimika River; 1 ♂.

ORTHORRHINUS PATRUELIS.

Orthorhinus patruelis Pascoe, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2) ii. 1885, p. 225.

Mimika and Utaḱwa Rivers; 6 ♂, 5 ♀.

CHALCOCYBEBUS BISPINOSUS.

Aporhina bispinosa Boisdual, Voy. Astrol. ii. 1832-35, p. 310.

Mimika River; 1 ♀.

ALCIDES PARENTHETICUS, sp. n. (Pl. XXXIX. fig. 5.)

♂ ♀. Ater, nitidus, lineis albis ornatus, prothorace linea longitudinali laterali obliqua, elytris fascia communi prope basin transversa postice concava ad striam sextam extensa, fascia secunda a margine paulo ante medium postice oblique ad suturam continuata, in area apicali lineis duabus longitudinalibus in interstitiis 3 et 7 postice sæpissime conjunctis; prosterno in medio, meso- et metasterno ad latera, ventris segmentis 2, 3, 4 in margine apicali albidis; *A. exornato* Chev., similis, aliter coloratus, rostro perlongo tenuiore, funiculi segmento primo quam secundo longiore, prothorace multo confertius punctato, antice valde constricto tubulato.

Colour shining black, with bands and stripes of white scaling; prothorax with an oblique lateral stripe from below the posterior angle almost to the front margin; elytra with a common backwardly curved narrow band near the base extending to the sixth stria on each side, a reversely curved and slightly broader band behind the middle, narrowly interrupted on the suture and reaching the margin a little in front of the middle, and behind this two longitudinal stripes on the 3rd and 7th intervals respectively, which generally unite at the apex; the centre of the prosternum, the epimera of the mesosternum, a large lateral triangular patch on the metasternum, and the sides and apical margin of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th ventral segments with dense whitish scaling.

Head bare, closely punctate, and with a deep frontal fovea. *Rostrum* extremely long and slender in the ♀, only slightly curved, a little widened at the insertion of the antennæ and again at the apex, with fine separate punctures at the base; in the ♂, a little shorter and stouter, more coarsely and confluent punctate, and with a short central stria between the antennæ. *Antennæ* with joint 1 of the funicle much longer and stouter than 2, and 3 evidently longer than 4. *Prothorax* a little broader than long, broadest at the base and gradually narrowed to beyond the middle, then very strongly constricted and subtubulate at the apex, the ocular lobes moderately developed; the upper surface with close punctures of varying sizes and subconfluent towards the base, no central furrow or carina. *Scutellum* obovate, convex, and not quite enclosed by the base of the elytra. *Elytra* with the shoulders only slightly projecting and obliquely rounded, the sides subparallel to beyond the middle, distinctly impressed transversely at the base, with shallow punctate striæ, the intervals

almost plane, bare, shiny, and impunctate. *Legs* elongate, especially the anterior pairs, the hind pair reaching the apex of the 4th ventral segment, femoral tooth triangular and denticulate; front tibiae with an obtuse internal tooth a little behind the middle.

Length $11\frac{1}{2}$ –12, width $4\frac{1}{4}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Utakwa River; 3 ♂, 2 ♀. (*Including the types of the species.*)

Allied to *A. exornatus* Chev., but readily distinguished by the parenthesis-like markings on the elytra. The latter species, moreover, has the prothorax much more coarsely and distantly punctate, with a broad central impressed line containing a white stripe; further, the second joint of the funicle is much longer than the first, and the third and fourth are subequal.

ALCIDES EXORNATUS.

Alcides exornatus Chevrolat, Naturaliste, 1880, p. 333.

Utakwa River; 1 ♀.

ALCIDES ELEGANS.

Alcides elegans Guérin, Voy. 'Coquille,' ii. pt. 2, 1838, Zool. p. 124, pl. vi. fig. 6.

Mimika River; 1 ♂, 6 ♀.

ALCIDES PRÆUSTUS.

Alcides præustus Guérin, Voy. 'Coquille,' ii. pt. 2, 1838, Zool. p. 123.

Mimika River; 2 ♂, 2 ♀.

ALCIDES PROFLUENS.

Alcides profluens Pascoe, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2) ii. 1885, p. 239.

Launch Camp, Setakwa River (*C. Boden Kloss*); 1 ♀.

ALCIDES INCOMPTUS, sp. n.

♂. Niger, nitidus, setulis parvis depressis brunneis minus dense obsitus, prothorace in dorso area magna subconica denudata, metasterno et abdomine et pedibus ferrugineis, coxis omnibus et femoribus anticis in dimidio apicali nigris; rostro fere recto nitidissimo; funiculi articulis duobus basalibus longitudine æqualibus, primo crassiore; prothorace subconico, antice leviter constricto, undique confertim punctato; elytris subcylindricis ad humeros prothorace paulo latioribus, lateribus leviter sinuatis, interstitiis in parte discoidali lævibus subtiliter punctatis, alibi ruguloso-granulatis; tibiis anticis in medio intus angulatis, femorum dentibus non crenulatis, femoribus posticis segmentum ventris tertium non superantibus.

Colour black, shiny, rather sparsely clothed above and on the sternum with very short recumbent golden-brown setæ, the prothorax with a subconical discal area

denuded; the metasternum, the bare shining venter and the legs rust-red, but all the coxæ and the apical half of the front femora black.

Head finely punctate, with a small frontal fovea. *Rostrum* as long as the front femora, rather stout, only slightly curved close to the apex, subcylindrical, very shiny, finely and fairly evenly punctate, with a broad shallow stria between the antennæ, and without any central line or carina at the base. *Antennæ* with joint 1 of the funicle as long as but stouter than 2, 3 to 6 subequal and scarcely as long as broad. *Prothorax* subconical, a little broader than long, broadest near the base and roundly narrowed in front, the apical constriction slight, the front margin roundly produced dorsally, the ocular lobes moderate, the dorsal area closely punctate throughout, the punctures being coarser towards the base, the sides set with low granules. *Scutellum* circular, bare, impunctate, not enclosed by the elytra. *Elytra* subcylindrical, a little broader than the prothorax at the shoulders, the sides sub-sinuate in the middle, the dorsal outline shallowly sinuate near the base, the striæ shallow, but becoming deeper near the apex, the punctures narrow and elongate, the intervals broad and plane, smooth and minutely punctate on the disk, rugosely granulate towards the sides and apex, and especially at the base, striæ 3, 4, and 5 subfoveolate at the base, the posterior callus distinct. *Legs* slender, with short recumbent setæ, the femoral teeth not denticulate, those on the elongate front legs very large and triangular, the front tibiæ angulate internally in the middle.

Length 10, width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mimika River; 1 ♂. (*Type of the species.*)

Described from a single specimen.

Of the general form of *A. præustus* Guér., but most nearly allied to *A. ferrugineus* Hartm., and *A. bonguensis* Hartm., which have similar short hind-femora, but in both these species the scutellum is enclosed by the base of the elytra, the front tibiæ are angulated in the basal third, and the under surface of the body is somewhat densely clothed with scales.

COLOBODES CAVISQUAMIS, sp. n. (Pl. XXXIX. fig. 10.)

♀. Niger aut piceus, squamis saturate brunneis undique densissime indutus, elytris macula pallida parva subhumerali et fascia pallida transversa laterali pone medium inter strias 6 et 9 ornatis; prothorace transverso, a basi ultra medium gradatim angustato, tum citius coarctato, supra tuberculis duobus squamigeris in apice ipso, quatuor in medio transversim positus, duobus minoribus prope basin; elytris tenuiter punctato-striatis, punctis a squamis fere occultis, interstitiis dorsalibus æqualiter paulo convexis in singulo granulis setigeris multis uniseriatim obsitis, interstitiis lateralibus granulis nudis nitidis instructis.

Colour black or piceous, densely clothed with dark brown scaling and set with blackish-brown fasciculated granules, the elytra with a small pale subhumeral spot and a transverse postmedian lateral pale patch lying between striæ 6 and 9, the venter with an indistinct lateral stripe of paler scales on each side

Head with dense erect puckered scaling, the forehead with a broad central impression. *Rostrum* comparatively short and rather strongly curved, shorter than the prothorax, parallel-sided from the base to near the apex and there distinctly dilated, densely clothed with scaling except near the apex and bearing erect spatulate setæ, the apical area strongly and closely punctate. *Antennæ* with the second joint of the funicle scarcely as long as the first. *Prothorax* slightly transverse, broadest at the base and much narrowed in front, the sides slightly rounded in the middle, with a shallow subapical constriction; the upper surface densely clothed with cup-like scales, on the apical margin two fascicles of scale-like setæ, about the middle a transverse row of four fascicles of which the inner ones are the larger, and behind these two much smaller elevations formed of scales only. *Scutellum* with dense erect puckered scales. *Elytra* with the basal margin almost straight, the sides subparallel from the shoulders to the middle only, thence roundly narrowed, the apices jointly rounded, finely punctato-striate, the punctures largely concealed by the scaling, the intervals broad, all slightly and equally convex, each with a single irregularly-spaced row of granules, those on the dorsum being covered with scales and scale-like setæ and those at the sides being bare and shining; the scales are more or less overlapping and have their margins slightly raised. *Legs* rather short, densely covered with uniform brown scaling, and with numerous erect brown scale-like setæ, the tibiæ less strongly sinuate than in the genotype, *C. billbergi* Boh.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$, width 4 mm.

Mimika River; 3 ♀. (*Including the type of the species*)

Described from three specimens.

PANTOXYSTUS RUBRICOLLIS.

Clegonus rubricollis Boisduval, Voy. Astrol. ii. 1832-35, p. 442

Mimika River; 1 ♂.

PSEUDOPOROPTERUS ARCHAICUS.

Poropterus archaicus Pascoe, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2) ii. 1885, p. 263.

Launch Camp, Setakwa River (*C. Boden Kloss*); 1.

PSEUDOPOROPTERUS VICARIUS.

Poropterus vicarius Pascoe, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2) ii. 1885, p. 263.

Utakwa River; 1.

MEROLEPTUS LATEROSIGNATUS, sp. n.

- ♂. Oblongo-ovatus, niger, squamis ferrugineo-brunneis erectis supra et subtus sat dense indutus, episterno et epimero mesosternali et basi episterni metasternalis squamis luteis creberrimis ornatis; frontis margine postico regulariter sinuato, rostro ad basin tricarinulato, sulcis

externis quam internis duplo longioribus; funiculi articulo primo et secundo subæqualibus, septimo longitudine latitudini æquali; prothorace non latiore quam longiore, lateribus regulariter rotundato, ad latera et ad basin sparsim granulato, in medio subsulcato, sulco utrinque granulato, areis discoidalibus granulis tribus aut quatuor lineatim oblique positis tantum obsitis; elytris regulariter foveatis, interstitiis 2 et 6 omnino, 4 in parte basali, 5 in parte apicali, granulis nitidis præditis, margine basali denticulato non transversim granulato.

Colour dull black, the whole upper and lower surfaces covered fairly closely with small upright red-brown scales, which vary considerably in length; the side-pieces of the mesosternum and the base of the metasternal episternum densely covered with dull orange scaling.

Head dull, with shallow reticulate punctation, the forehead with a broad central furrow and a faint impression above each eye, the vertex suddenly elevated above the level of the forehead, bare and shiny, its anterior margin forming a regular curve. *Rostrum* with the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the apex, with four furrows at the base separated by three narrow carinæ, the outer furrows about twice as long as the inner ones. *Antennæ* with the two basal joints of the funicle subequal, joints 3 to 7 gradually diminishing in length, the last about as long as broad, the club broadest beyond the middle. *Prothorax* strongly convex longitudinally, as long as broad, the sides regularly rounded from base to apex, broadest in front of the middle; the upper surface smooth and opaque, with a broad shallow central furrow and a single, rather irregular, row of small tubercles on each side of it; beyond these, a smooth discal space bearing only a short row of 3 or 4 similar tubercles, running obliquely from behind the middle forwards; the entire sides and base set with tubercles; every tubercle bears at its base an extra large scale, equal in length to the height of the tubercle. *Elytra* suboblong, the sides subparallel till near the apex, which is jointly rounded, the basal margin broader than that of the prothorax, denticulated and without a transverse row of granules; the whole surface with regular rows of large reticulate foveæ, the interspaces in the rows being almost as broad as the intervals between the rows; intervals 2, 4, 5, and 6 with rows of small shiny tubercles, those on 2 and 6 complete, that on 4 reaching from the base to the top of the declivity, that on 5 extending backwards from about the middle, the lateral intervals with complete rows of smaller dull granules. *Legs* with rather sparse brown scales, which are recumbent on the femora and erect on the tibiæ, the posterior femora extending slightly beyond the elytra, the tibiæ not carinate.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$, width $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Mimika River; 1 ♂. (*Type of the species.*)

Described from a single specimen.

Very close to *M. gemmatus* Fst. (Stett. Ent. Zeit. 1898, p. 158), which it resembles in the uniform colouring of the upperside and general sculpture, but in that species

the rostrum is not carinate at the base, the two basal joints of the antennal club are of equal length, the elytra on the disc bear punctate sulci with convex intervals, and the pale sternal patch is confined to the base of the metasternal episternum.

MEROLEPTUS SQUALIDUS, sp. n.

- ♀. Niger, squamulis terreno-brunneis spatulatis erectis undique indutus; rostro basi tricarinato; funiculi articulo primo quam secundo paulo longiore; prothorace grosse et profunde reticulato-punctato, punctis a squamulis pro maxima parte conditis, interstitiis passim (præcipue ad latera) granulis nitidis obsitis, lateribus fortiter rotundato, in medio longitudinaliter subsulcato; elytris basi denticulatis et transversim granulatis, foveato-sulcatis, interstitio primo deplanato, interstitiis 2, 4, 6 granulis nitidis uniseriatim obsitis, interstitiis lateralibus sparsius granulatis.

Black, fairly densely clothed with erect spatulate brown scales of varying lengths.

Head reticulately punctate, with a deep frontal fovea and short erect scales, the ridge on the vertex shallowly sinuate in the middle. *Rostrum* with the antennæ inserted at about one-fifth from the apex, tricarinate at the base, the outer carinæ narrow and very sinuous. *Antennæ* testaceous brown, the first joint of the funicle longer than the second, the club broadest in the middle. *Prothorax* as long as broad, the sides subparallel for a very short distance from the base, then very strongly rounded, broadest a little beyond the middle; the upper surface with large deep reticulate punctures, which are more or less hidden by the scaling, the interspaces set here and there with bare shiny granules, these being much denser at the sides, in the middle a shallow longitudinal furrow. *Elytra* subovate, with the sides slightly rounded, the basal margin broader than that of the prothorax, denticulated and with a transverse row of granules, the upper surface foveato-sulcate, interval 1 flattened, the others slightly convex, 2, 4, and 6 each with a complete row of numerous shiny granules, the lateral intervals with much more distant granules. *Legs* with rather dense elongate suberect scales, the femora coarsely punctate, the tibiæ carinate, but the carinæ more or less hidden by the scaling.

Length 5, width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Launch Camp, Setakwa River, Oct. 1912 (*C. Boden Kloss*); 1 ♀. (*Type of the species.*)

Described from a single specimen.

This small and relatively broad species differs from all the known forms except *M. tuberculosus* Faust (Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, xl. 1899, p. 64) in having the prothorax punctate; but in the latter species the punctation is remote and shallow, and the prothorax bears four rows of setose tubercles; the elytra are also very differently sculptured, being only faintly punctato-striate, and interval 3 bears three pubescent tubercles.

PTOLYCUS NODOSUS, sp. n. (Pl. XXXIX. fig. 6.)

♂. Niger, subopacus, squamulis sparsis brunneis obsitus; capite et rostro ad basin rude reticulato-punctatis, hoc non carinato; prothorace transverso, lateribus valde rotundato, latitudine maxima in medio, supra vix punctato, apice excepto, ibi rude reticulato, lateribus granulato; elytris ovatis, apice subtruncatis, parum profunde punctato-striatis, punctis distantibus, interstitiis alternis tuberculis parvis umbilicatis seriatim obsitis, interstitiis aliis fere planis granulis minutis uniseriatim instructis, squamis erectis nullis; pedibus squamis erectis obsitis, femoribus rude punctatis, tibiæ leviter carinatis.

Colour black, with sparse minute recumbent light brown scales.

Head coarsely and reticulately punctate throughout, except on the extreme vertex, the forehead with a shallow transverse impression. *Rostrum* punctate like the head in the basal half and without definite carinæ or sulci. *Antennæ* testaceous brown, the four basal joints of the funicle elongate, 2 the longest and 4 the shortest, 5 slightly longer than broad, 6 and 7 as broad as long. *Prothorax* evidently transverse, the sides strongly rounded, broadest about the middle, much more narrowed in front than behind, shallowly constricted near the apex, truncate at the base, the anterior dorsal margin produced and rounded, the ocular lobes well developed; the upper surface impunctate on the disc, except for the minute scale-sockets, coarsely punctate on the apical area, and sparsely granulate at the sides. *Elytra* ovate, the sides rather strongly rounded, broadest a little before the middle, the apices jointly subtruncate, with very shallow striæ containing distant shallow punctures, the intervals almost plane, 1, 3, and 5 with a row of irregularly spaced tubercles, each of which has a central umbilicus surrounded by a ring of scale-bearing punctures, the tubercles becoming much smaller behind, intervals 2, 4, 6, and 8 each with a single irregular row of minute granules, 7 and 9 with a row of larger granules. *Legs* black, tarsi piceous brown, the femora coarsely punctate, each puncture bearing a suberect scale-like white seta, the tibiæ bicarinate on each side and with narrower erect setæ.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$, width 3 mm.

Launch Camp, Setakwa River, Oct. 1912 (*C. Boden Kloss*); 1 ♂. (*Type of the species.*)

Described from a single specimen.

This species resembles in size and general facies *P. carinirostris* Pasc. and *P. trimastus* Heller *, but these insects differ, *inter alia*, in having the rostrum carinate, the thorax distinctly punctate on the disc and furnished with a well-marked carina on each side, and the elytra differently sculptured.

ASYTESTA GAZELLA.

Rhynchænus gazella Olivier, Entom. v. 1807, p. 175, pl. xxii. fig. 303.

Utakwa River; 2 ♂, 2 ♀.

* This species was referred doubtfully by Heller to the genus *Anchithyrus* (Abh. Mus. Dresden, xiii. no. 3, 1910, p. 29, fig. 6); it is certainly a *Ptolycus*.

ISOTOCERUS TENUIPES.

Isotocerus tenuipes Faust, Stett. Ent. Zeit. 1898, p. 147.

Mimika River; 1 ♂.

ISOTOCERUS AFFINIS.

Isotocerus affinis Faust, Stett. Ent. Zeit. 1898, p. 147.

Mimika River; 1 ♀.

ISOTOCERUS sp.

Mimika River; 1 ♀.

DYSOPIRHINUS COSTATUS, sp. n. (Pl. XXXIX. fig. 1.)

- ♂. Niger, opacus, squamis griseis et brunneis sparsim indutus, *D. gestroi* Roel., evidenter affinis, sed multo major, rostro ad latera evidentius utrinque bisulcato, in medio non carinato; prothorace carina mediana postice magis extensa; elytris ante apicem magis impressis, punctato-sulcatis, punctis minoribus, interstitiis alternis elevatioribus, primo et tertio latioribus subbiseriatim granulatis, granulis postice obsoletis, hoc prope basin magis elevato, sed costa basin ipsum non attingente, interstitiis 2 et 4 planis angustis vix granulatis, 5-7 serie granulorum una præditis; tibiis posterioribus ad apicem setis nigris fasciculatis.

Colour dull black, with sparse grey and brown scaling.

Head with scattered shallow punctures, two of the lateral rostral carinæ ascending the forehead and uniting to form an obtuse central elevation above the eyes, a very deep fovea between the eyes. *Rostrum* moderately closely punctate above, with two distinct sulci on each side separated by a narrow carina, the central line punctate and not carinate. *Antennæ* as in the type-species, *D. gestroi*. *Prothorax* subconical, as long as its basal width, broadest at the base, the sides slightly rounded, the basal margin bisinuate and with a large granule on the central projection, the whole surface closely set with granules, except the apical area and a shiny central carina which extends from the front margin for three-fourths the length, each granule with a depressed dark scale-like seta. *Elytra* elongate-ovate, parallel-sided from the shoulders to beyond the middle, evidently impressed laterally before the apices, which are jointly rounded; punctato-sulcate, the alternate intervals more raised, interval 1 elevated at one-fifth from the base to the declivity, the raised part with a double row of granules; intervals 2 and 4 narrow, plane and scarcely granulate; 3 most strongly elevated near (but not at) the base and diminishing to beyond the middle, the raised part with two rows of granules, the apical part plane and not granulate; 5-7 each with an almost complete single row of granules, 6 being a little lower than the other two; 8 granulate to beyond the middle, 9 granulate to the middle, and 10 at the base only. *Legs* elongate, the femora rather rugosely punctate, the posterior pairs of tibiæ with a fascicle of recumbent black setæ on the exterior side at the apex.

Length 17, width 7 mm.

Utakwa Valley, 4000–6000 ft., Jan.–Feb. 1913; 1 ♂. (*Type of the species.*)

Described from a single specimen.

This insect may readily be distinguished from the previously-described species of *Dysopirhinus* by its large size and costate elytra.

EUTHYRRHINUS MEDITABUNDUS.

Curculio meditabundus Fabricius, Syst. Ent. 1775, p. 139.

Mimika River; 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

PERISSOPS PAVONIA.

Perissops pavonia Chevrolat, Pet. Nouv. Ent. ii. 1877, p. 187.

Utakwa River; 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

ECTATOCYBA VERRUCOSA, sp. n. (Pl. XXXIX. fig. 2.)

♂. *E. tuberosæ* Fst. similis, sed rostro in dorso creberrime punctato; prothorace ad apicem magis constricto, setulis minutis nigris obsito; elytris non squamosis, serie tuberculorum prima e tuberculis duobus maximis et uno parvo basali composita, tuberculo subhumerali et præapicali omnino deficientibus; femoribus posticis elytra evidenter superantibus; segmento primo ventrali maris in medio elevato et valde bituberculato.

Colour uniform dull black, the legs and the apices of the tubercles on the elytra shiny.

Head impunctate on the vertex, the forehead sparsely punctate and with a deep central fovea, a small tubercular elevation above each eye. *Rostrum* closely and finely punctate above, the punctures coarser laterally towards the base; a faintly elevated narrow impunctate central line, which merges near the apex into a broad median impression. *Antennæ* with joint 2 of the funicle scarcely longer than 1, joints 4 to 7 short and approximately equal, 3 a little longer. *Prothorax* subconical, as long as the basal width, broadest at the base, gradually narrowing anteriorly (the sides almost straight in the basal half) and suddenly constricted at the apex, the basal margin shallowly bisinuate; the upper surface only slightly convex, with scattered shallow punctures, leaving a narrow smooth central line which is faintly impressed in the middle, the punctures much closer along the basal margin; there are no scales in the posterior angles, and each puncture bears a minute recumbent dark seta. *Elytra* a little longer than broad, the basal margin distinctly sinuate on each side, the external angles produced forwards, the apex subtruncate and with a small tubercular prominence on each side, the sides strongly rounded, the greatest breadth before the middle, the dorsal outline very convex, the coarsely punctate striæ comparatively regular and disappearing before the apex; interval 3* with three tubercles, the first very small and close to the base, the other two large and obtusely conical, one being just in front

* Equivalent to Faust's "Spatium 2."

of and the other just behind the middle; interval 5 with two similar large tubercles, one near the base, the other at the middle; interval 7 with two large tubercles on a level with those on interval 3, and a smaller one behind; stria 8 deeply impressed throughout, stria 9 impressed in the basal third only; interval 1 with a slight shiny crenulated elevation for a short distance before the middle; the whole upper surface with very faint sparse punctures, each bearing a minute depressed dark seta. *Legs* long and slender, the posterior femora considerably exceeding the apex of the elytra; the femora coarsely punctate and with short golden-brown setæ, which are much denser and longer on the under surface; the tibiæ punctate in irregular rows, the intervals between them subcarinate, the external edge impunctate and shiny. *Venter* shiny and very sparsely punctate, the sides and the whole of the last segment opaque and confluent punctate; segment 1 with the intercoxal process rounded in front and with a deep fovea in the middle of the margin, the central portion of the segment elevated and bearing two large tubercles, the sides of which are vertical and smooth internally, the outer sides being sloping, coarsely punctate and setose; segments 2, 3, and 4 of equal length; segment 5 with a patch of golden-brown setæ on each side.

Length 14, width (excluding tubercles) $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Utakwa River; 1 ♂. (*Type of the species.*)

Described from a single specimen.

This distinct species differs from the three previously known species, *E. tuberosa* Fst. (Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, xxii. 1899, p. 60, and Deutsch. Ent. Zeit. 1914, p. 309, fig.), *E. gibbosa* Heller (Abh. Zool. Mus. Dresden, xii. no. 1, 1908, p. 17), and *E. permutata* Heller (Deutsch. Ent. Zeit. 1914, p. 308, fig.) in the length of the posterior femora, the remarkable structure of the 1st ventral segment, the shortness of the 2nd segment, and in the number and arrangement of the elytral tubercles.

LOPHOCHEIRUS, gen. nov.

This genus is erected for the reception of several New Guinea species which have been erroneously attributed to *Odosyllis* Pasc. The following are the essential characters which distinguish the two genera:—

ODOSYLLIS.—The pectoral canal terminating in front of the median coxæ, the sides of the terminal cavity simply vertical externally; the intercoxal piece of the first ventral segment with the sides subparallel and the base broadly rounded; the front tibia very strongly compressed, markedly broader than the others, the external margin narrowly carinate, the two sides shallowly sulcate, the inner margin not sinuate at the base; antennal club with the segmental sutures transverse.

LOPHOCHEIRUS.—The pectoral canal continued well between the median coxæ, the sides of the terminal cavity more or less produced externally; the intercoxal piece of the first ventral segment with its sides convergent and the base acutely angulated;

the front tibiæ only slightly compressed, not notably broader than the others, the external margin not carinate nor the sides sulcate, the internal margin distinctly sinuate at the base; antennal club with the sutures strongly oblique. A constant secondary sexual character is the long fringe on the front tibiæ of the male.

Type, *Odosyllis gemmata* Pasc.

The other species referable to *Lophocheirus* are *O. ingens* Pasc., *O. crucigera* Pasc., *O. opposita* Fst., and *O. major* Heller.

The six species of true *Odosyllis* (type, *O. congesta* Pasc.) described by Pascoe are all small insects (4–9 mm.) of strikingly uniform appearance and having a facies quite distinct from that of *Lophocheirus*.

LOPHOCHEIRUS WOLLASTONI, sp. n. (Pl. XXXIX. fig. 3.)

♂. Multo maximus hujus generis, niger, squamis flavo-cinereis in prothorace sparsim in elytris sat dense vestitus, his confluentur nigro-maculatis; rostro versus basin in medio carinato; funiculi articulis tribus ultimis evidenter transversis; prothorace in disco levi, granulis paucis in medio exceptis, ad latera granulis nitidis obsito; elytris elongato-ovatis, apice conjunctim acute productis, in declivitate postica subdeplanatis, interstitiis seriato-granulatis, secundo paulo elevatiore, octavo in dimidio apicali non granulato-carinato; pedibus nigris et nigro-setosis, tarsorum articulis duobus basalibus subtus longe nigro-pubescentibus, articulo tertio subtus ochraceo-spongioso.

Colour black, the head with fairly dense brown scales above; the prothorax with sparse separated light brown scales above, the scaling being much denser along the front margin and on the lower surface; the elytra with dense yellowish-grey scaling, variegated with large confluent black patches; the metasternum with fairly dense brown scales at the sides only, the abdomen with sparse brownish setæ and only a few scales.

Head with large subconfluent punctures, the forehead with a central fovea and with erect dark setæ. *Rostrum* about as long as the prothorax, broadest at the base, thence rapidly narrowing to the insertion of the antennæ and almost parallel-sided anteriorly, the basal third opaque, strongly punctate and with a fine central carina, the rest very shiny and with sparse minute punctures. *Antennæ* black, joint 2 of the funicle as long as the next three joints together, 3 longer than broad, 4 as long as broad, 5 to 7 distinctly transverse. *Prothorax* broader than long, broadest at the base, gradually narrowing to beyond the middle, the sides being almost straight, then rapidly constricted and subtubular at the apex; the upper surface opaque, finely shagreened, evenly covered with isolated and almost circular scales, which become elongated and dense towards the anterior margin, in the centre of the disc seven large shiny granules (each with a setigerous fovea on its anterior face) forming an irregular transverse group; numerous similar granules at the sides, but the rest of the dorsum smooth except for a few irregularly placed granules on the apical area; a narrow bare median line from the base to the middle and a short bare elevation in front of this. *Elytra*

elongate-ovate, broadest at the shoulders and gradually narrowing posteriorly; the apices, as usual, jointly produced into a short sharp process, shallowly punctato-striate, the punctures almost entirely concealed by the scaling; the intervals subcostate, each with a row of separated shining granules, those on interval 2 ceasing long before the apex and those on 4 not continued to the base, interval 2 a little more elevated than the rest and with the granules closer and often irregularly duplicated. *Sternum* rugosely and confluent punctate; the terminal cavity of the pectoral canal with its posterior margin not overhanging, but shallowly impressed and sinuate in the middle; the metasternum with a deep central furrow bounded in front by a curved elevation. *Venter* closely and coarsely punctate throughout, except in the middle on both margins of segments 3 and 4 and along the base of 5, which are smooth, segment 5 without any impression. *Legs* black with dark scales and setæ, the anterior tibiæ with a long black fringe, all the tarsi with the two basal joints clothed beneath with dense black pubescence, the third joint being spongy and ochraceous.

Length $22\frac{1}{2}$, *width* $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Utakwa River; 1 ♂. (*Type of the species.*)

Described from a single specimen.

Evidently allied to *L. major* Heller, which is known to me from the description only; but apart from its much smaller size (12–15 mm.), this species appears to differ in the following characters:—the rostrum has a median stria between the antennæ; the head is granulate, instead of punctate; the prothorax has on each side in the front half a patch of black scales in which the granules are thorn-like; on the elytra the granules on the hinder half of the 8th interval unite to form a narrow carina; the last ventral segment (♂) has a deep round hairy impression.

BLEPIARDA SIMULATOR.

Blepiarda simulator Pascoe, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2) ii. 1885, p. 279.

Mimika River; 1 ♂.

BLEPIARDA sp.

Utakwa River.

Three broken specimens.

EURHOPALA PIAZUROIDES.

Eurhopala piazuroides Faust. Stett. Ent. Zeit. 1898, p. 186.

Mimika River; 1 ♀.

ARACHNOPUS BIPLAGIATUS, sp. n. (Pl. XXXIX. fig. 8.)

♀. Elongato-ovatus, niger, opacus, macula humerali ovata nivea (quam oculo paulo majore) in elytris tantum ornatus; fronte profunde sulcato; prothorace crebre asperato-punctato, quam

longitudine paululo latiore; elytris confertim vix ordinate granulatis, interstitiis squamulis minutis brunneis obsitis, ad latera subpunctato-striatis; sterno squamis rufo-brunneis induto; pedibus ciliis albidis ornatis; funiculi articulo secundo quam primo longiore.

Colour black, the elytra with minute brown scales between the granules and each with a subovate white humeral patch slightly larger than the eye; the sternal scaling dark red-brown, the leg-fringes yellowish white.

Head almost impunctate, the forehead with a broad furrow containing a deep fovea at its base. *Rostrum* long and slender, with a comparatively broad impunctate central carina at the base and only one distinct lateral carina, the inner one being almost obliterated. *Antennæ* with joint 2 of the funicle slender and longer than 1; 3 and 4 diminishing in length, but longer than broad and subclavate; 5 subquadrate; 6 similar, but longer; 7 still longer, widening to the apex, about as long as its apical width. *Prothorax* a little shorter than its greatest width, broadest well behind the middle, sides moderately rounded, very slightly flattened in front of the middle and rather abruptly constricted at the apex; the upper surface with fairly close small rasp-like punctures and without any central impressed line; the granules adjoining the punctures flattened shiny and mostly sublunulate, each puncture bearing a minute recumbent dark seta, the lateral granules more elevated; the prosternum with a broad and deep central furrow. *Elytra* with the sides slightly rounded at the base, strongly acuminate behind, the apex slightly produced backwards but not downwards, the dorsal outline strongly convex and forming a regular curve up to the small apical projection; the upper surface closely and somewhat confusedly granulate, with scarcely an indication on the disc of granulated sulci, which, however, become more evident laterally; the granules transverse, and behind each a very short pale recumbent scale-like seta. *Legs* with the usual long fringes of a yellowish-white colour, the femora with broad transverse shiny granules, the tibiæ with sparse short recumbent setæ.

Length 13, width $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Utakwa River; 1 ♀. (*Type of the species.*)

Described from a single specimen.

Nearly allied to *A. tristis* Heller (Abh. Zool. Mus. Dresden, xii, no. 1, 1908, p. 28), which it closely resembles in general form and sculpture; but that species differs in having four pale stripes on the prothorax and two on each elytron, while the humeral patch is smaller and more elongate; the dorsal curvature of the elytra is much flatter and the apex is produced downwards, not backwards, in the female; the setæ on the elytra are nearly twice as long; the central carina on the rostrum is much narrower and there are two distinct carinæ on each side.

ARACHNOPUS BINOTATUS.

Arachnopus binotatus Pascoc, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) vii. 1871, p. 258.

Mimika River; 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

ARACHNOPUS FOSSULATUS.

Arachnopus fossulatus Faust, Stett. Ent. Zeit. 1892, p. 223.

Utakwa River; 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

ARACHNOPUS LANCEOLATUS, sp. n. (Pl. XXXIX. fig. 9.)

♂. Angustus, lanceolatus, niger, squamulis minutis albis undique rarissimis et linea angusta alba marginali abbreviata indutus, granulis omnibus seta squamiformi alba reclinata præditis, mesosterno in medio squamis erectis brunneis longe fimbriatis induto, metasterno squamis fimbriatis brevioribus, epimeris et episternis squamis brunneis rotundis dense ornatis; prothorace obsoletissime punctato, confertim asperato-granulato; elytris angustis, valde acuminatis, confertim vix ordinate granulatis, ad latera non striatis; pedibus albido-fimbriatis, femoribus fimbria anteriore fere obsoleta, tibiis (fimbriis exceptis) nudis; funiculi articulo secundo quam primo longiore.

Black, without any markings except a narrow abbreviated marginal white line behind the middle, and with remotely scattered minute white scales, every granule bearing a recumbent white scale-like seta; the central part of the mesosternum apparently clothed with long pale brown hairs, but these are really long erect scales which are split for the greater part of their length into a number of hair-like divisions; the centre of the metasternum with shortly-fringed erect brownish scales, the side-pieces of the meso- and meta-sternum with dense recumbent rounded brownish scales.

Head with distinct scattered punctures in front, almost impunctate on the vertex, the forehead without a furrow or fovea. *Rostrum* with two flat carinæ on each side at the base, the central carina almost obliterated by punctures. *Antennæ* as in *A. biplagiatus* (see p. 526). *Prothorax* as in *A. biplagiatus*, except that the sides are regularly rounded and not flattened, the apical constriction is shallower, and the setæ are white. *Elytra* narrow ($6 \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.) and very sharply acuminate behind, the apex extending 1 mm. beyond the end of the abdomen and not produced downwards, the whole surface fairly closely and irregularly granulate and without lateral striation, the dorsal outline comparatively flat and the posterior declivity gradual. *Legs* with rather short whitish fringes, the fringe on the anterior edge of the femora absent except near the apex, the tibiæ bare except for the two fringes.

Length $9\frac{3}{4}$, *width* $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Utakwa River; 1 ♂. (*Type of the species.*)

Described from a single specimen.

ARACHNOPUS PAPUA.

Arachnopus papua Heller, Abh. Mus. Dresden, xiii. no. 3, 1910, p. 34.

Mimika River; 1 ♂.

ARACHNOPUS PLANATUS, sp. n. (Pl. XXXIX. fig. 7.)

- ♂. Ovatus, niger, squamis brunneis indutus; rostro in medio carina basali elevatiore prædito; prothorace evidenter transverso, ad apicem minime constricto, rude reticulato-punctato, interstitiis granulis nitidis obsitis, vittis quinque brunneis indistinctis notato, prosterno parum profunde sulcato, sulco squamis brunneis repleto; elytris subcordatis, valde acuminate, apice vix productis, in dorso usque ad interstitium quartum transversim deplanatis, subsulcatis, interstitiis carinato-granulatis, fascia basali transversa et altera laterali obliqua e squamis crebrioribus indefinite notatis; femoribus brunneo-fimbriatis, fimbriis anterioribus in dimidio basali deficientibus, tibiis supra squamosis, subtus lineatim setosis; funiculi articulis duobus basalibus æquilongis, septimo evidenter transverso.

Colour dull black, with shiny granules and uneven light brown scaling; on the prothorax the scales form five ill-defined longitudinal lines, which are only noticeable in the front half; on the elytra the scaling is generally more close, but forms a denser transverse band in the basal impression and an oblique lateral band, running inwards and backwards from between the coxæ; the leg-fringes are brown on the femora and yellowish white on the tibiæ.

Head coarsely and closely punctate on the vertex, the forehead with a broad impressed central ridge, the eyes with a broad ring of brown scales. *Rostrum* with a high central carina in the basal half and two narrow undulating carinæ on each side of it. *Antennæ* with the two basal joints of the funicle subequal, joint 3 a little longer than broad, 4 to 6 slightly and 7 strongly transverse. *Prothorax* evidently broader than long, the sides regularly rounded, broadest behind the middle, the apical constriction shallow and indistinct; the upper surface coarsely and reticulately punctate, the interstices somewhat elevated and bearing small elongate shiny granules, each puncture containing a short recumbent scale-like seta; the prosternum with a shallow central furrow containing a stripe of yellowish-brown scales which extends into a transverse band between the coxæ. *Elytra* broadly heart-shaped, evidently broader than the prothorax, the sides slightly rounded to the middle, thence rapidly acuminate, the apex acute but very little produced downwards, the basal margin elevated and broader than the base of the prothorax, the dorsum transversely flattened as far as interval 4 and from just behind the basal impression back to the middle of the declivity; the upper surface subsulcate, the sulci disappearing towards the apex and their sculpture concealed by the dense scaling, the intervals each with a single row of unevenly distributed granules, those on intervals 4 and 5 closely placed and making them appear subcarinate, the granules each with a short, depressed, scale-like white seta, the apical lateral fringe rather sparse. *Legs* with the femora rugose and bearing numerous small transverse carinæ, the fringes brown, those on the anterior side disappearing in the basal half, the under surface of the hind femora with dense scaling; the tibiæ with yellowish-white fringes, with moderately dense scaling above and a line

of depressed pale setæ beneath; the tarsal claws red-brown, with a broad median black band.

Length 9, width $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Utakwa Valley, 4000–6000 ft., Jan.–Feb. 1913; 1 ♂. (*Type of the species.*)

Described from a single specimen.

ARACHNOPUS INCANUS, sp. n.

♀. Parvus, ovatus, niger, dense cinereo-squamulatus; prothorace lineis tribus dorsalibus cinereis indistinctis, alia laterali curvata distinctiore, prosterno hemicyclo albo ornato; fronte non foveata; prothorace non latiore quam longiore, rude reticulato-punctato, in medio indistincte lineatim subimpresso; elytris margine basali non elevato, postice modice acuminatis, fimbriis apicalibus sparsis inconspicuis, evidenter striatis, interstitiis modice convexis serie una granulorum in singulo praeditis, striis 3 et 4 antice conjunctis nec basin attingentibus; pedibus albo-fimbriatis, femoribus fimbriis anterioribus vix ullis, tibiis supra dense squamosis, infra setis depressis indutis; funiculi articulo primo quam secundo evidenter longiore, septimo valde transverso.

Colour black, the elytra and legs with uniform dense greyish scaling and shiny black granules; the prothorax with less dense scaling and three very indistinct pale dorsal stripes, the outer ones starting from the external angles and converging strongly in front, a more distinct curved lateral stripe, and the prosternum with a broad semi-circular white band; the leg-fringes white.

Head with scattered coarse punctures, the forehead almost plane, the eyes surrounded by a ring of buff scales. *Rostrum* with the antennæ inserted far beyond the middle, almost straight to the insertion of the antennæ and then rather abruptly curved, with five narrow undulating carinæ at the base. *Antennæ* with joint 1 of the funicle much stouter and longer than 2, joints 3 and 4 a little longer than broad, 5 and 6 slightly and 7 strongly transverse. *Prothorax* as long as broad, the sides subparallel from the base to near the middle, thence roundly narrowed, the apical constriction shallow; the upper surface coarsely and reticulately punctured, without any granules, a mere indication of an impressed central line, and a shallow rounded impression on each side behind the middle; the prosternum without any central furrow. *Elytra* broadly ovate, the sides only slightly rounded from the base to the middle, thence somewhat abruptly acuminate, the apex not produced, the basal margin not elevated, the dorsal outline comparatively flat, the posterior declivity gradual, the dorsum strongly convex transversely; the striæ regular and distinct, but the punctures concealed by the dense scaling, striæ 3 and 4 uniting at some distance from the base, which they do not reach, the intervals convex and each with a single row of rounded shiny granules, which are less evident towards the sides and apex, interval 3 with a few irregular doubled granules near the base; on the disc the scales are distinct, round and overlapping, laterally they are much more dense and form an apparently amorphous incrustation; each granule with a short depressed white seta, the apical lateral fringe

much more scanty than usual. *Legs* clothed with dense buff or white scales, even on the under surface of the femora and the upper surface of the tibiæ, the under surface of the latter being clothed with recumbent white setæ; the fringes comparatively scanty and those on the anterior side of the femora almost entirely absent, except towards the apex.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$, width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Utakwa Valley, 4000–6000 ft., Jan.–Feb. 1913; 1 ♀. (*Type of the species.*)

Described from a single specimen.

CAMIA SUPERCILIARIS.

Camia superciliaris Pascoe, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2) ii. 1885, p. 288.

Mimika River; 1 ♀.

MECOPUS TRILINEATUS.

Mecopus trilineatus Guérin, Voy. 'Coquille,' ii. pt. 2, 1838, Zool. p. 126.

Launch Camp, Setakwa River, Oct. 1912 (*C. Boden Kloss*); 2 ♂.

RHYNCHOPHORUS KAUPI.

Rhynchophorus kaupi Schaufuss, Nunq. Otios. 1872, p. 448.

Mimika and Utakwa Rivers; 4 ♂, 6 ♀.

BARYSTETHUS DISPAR Chev., var. BASALIS.

Barystethus dispar, var. *basalis* Faust, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2) xx. 1899, p. 119.

Mimika River; 1 ♂.

BARYSTETHUS ATER.

Barystethus ater Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xii. 1874, p. 71.

Utakwa River; 1 ♂.

DIATHETES SANNIO.

Diathetes sannio Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xii. 1874, p. 72.

Utakwa River; 1 ♂.

RHABDOCNEMIS NUDICOLLIS.

Sphenophorus nudicollis Kirsch, Mitt. Mus. Dresden, ii. 1877, p. 156.

Mimika River; 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

SPARGANOBASIS, gen. nov.

Rostrum valde curvatum, basi incrassatum, in dorso supra antennis obtuse angulatum. Antennæ in tertia parte a basi rostri insertæ, funiculi articulis duobus basalibus longitudine æqualibus, primo incrassato, ceteris æquilongis, gradatim latioribus, clava magna subrotundata, dimidio apicali spongioso. Prothorax antice declivis, margine basali in medio rotundate producto.

Scutellum latitudine basali sesqui-longius. Elytra oblongo-ovata, convexa, prothorace paulo latiora, 10-striata. Sternum coxis anticis anguste separatis, processu mesosternali quam coxa evidenter angustiore, coxis mediis prominentibus, episterno metasternali postice gradatim angustato, epimero mesosternali supra rotundato. Pedes graciles, femoribus gradatim incrassatis, tarsis tenuibus, articulo tertio quam ceteris vix latiore.

Allied to *Rhabdocnemis* Faust, but distinguished by the following characters:—the rostrum is subangulated dorsally above the antennæ and the thickened basal portion bears a deep central furrow; the prothorax has a distinct downward slope dorsally towards the apex and the base is roundly produced in the middle; the scutellum is much broader, and triangular instead of lanceolate; the elytra are more oblong and distinctly convex transversely; the pygidium is much broader and more convex, and lacks the lateral and central setigerous ridges; all the coxæ are more prominent, the median pair are much closer together, the mesosternal process being evidently narrower than the coxa; the legs are longer and more slender, especially the tarsi, in which the 1st joint is longer than the 2nd and the 2nd than the 3rd, the latter being scarcely broader than the others, the trochanters also bear a long bristle.

SPARGANOBASIS SUBCRUCIATUS, sp. n. (Pl. XXXIX. fig. 11.)

♂ ♀. Niger, opacus, indumento velutino signaturas rubras sæpe obscurante indutus, prothorace rubro-vittato, elytris cruce rubra indistincta signatis; rostro in parte basali grosse sed parum profunde punctato, supra antennis rotundato-dilatato; prothorace longiore quam latiore, a basi ultra medium perparum angustato, ad apicem constricto subtubulato, lateribus subsinuatis, supra subremote et parum profunde punctato, punctis in areis nigris sparsioribus; scutello impunctato; elytris profunde striatis, striis punctis remotis indistinctis obsitis, interstitiis convexis latis impunctatis, fasciculis sericeis parvis brevissimis remotis uniseriatim præditis, fasciculis in signaturis rubris plus minus confluentibus.

Colour dull black, with the following dull red markings:—prothorax with an outwardly curved stripe on each side of the middle line and a marginal stripe on each side; elytra with an oblique stripe from the shoulder to the suture before the middle and another starting from the suture behind the middle and running obliquely backwards, between these a triangular lateral patch, and also a variable basal band; all these markings are very variable and are apt to be obscured by a velvety indumentum.

Head with coarse separated punctures, the forehead narrow and without any impression. *Rostrum* longer and more curved in the ♀ than in the ♂, the thickened basal portion roundly dilated above the antennæ and set with coarse shallow punctures which are more or less filled with a silky brownish indumentum; the distal portion of the rostrum with diminishing punctures throughout in the ♂, in the ♀ punctate only in its basal area. *Prothorax* longer than broad, broadest near the base and slightly diminishing to far beyond the middle, the sides subsinuate

behind the middle, distinctly constricted and subtubulate at the apex; the upper surface unevenly set with large shallow punctures, which are more closely placed on the red markings. *Scutellum* impunctate. *Elytra* oblong-ovate, broadest at the shoulders, which are very obliquely rounded, and very gradually narrowed behind, jointly sinuate at the base, the apices separately rounded; deeply striate, the striae with separated shallow punctures, the intervals broad, strongly convex and impunctate, each with a single row of minute remote silky fascicles, which often run together to form a short pale line, especially on the red portions which make up the cruciform marking. *Legs* black, the femora with large close punctures, each of which contains a very short depressed seta and is filled with pale silky indumentum, the under surface with a fringe of sparse, uneven, projecting setae; the tibiae with two impressed pale silky stripes on each face, the raised intervals black and bare, each stripe bearing a row of depressed setae; the tarsi with remote silky punctures.

Length 10–16½, width 4–6½ mm.

Utakwa River; 2 ♂, 1 ♀. (*Types of the species.*)

In addition to these specimens there are four others (3 ♂, 1 ♀) in the Pascoe collection from Andai and Sele, Dutch New Guinea; Batchian (*Wallace*); and Misol.

SIPALUS GRANULATUS.

Calandra granulata Fabricius, Syst. Eleuth. ii. 1801, p. 432.

Mimika River; 14 ♂, 14 ♀.

CRYPTODERMA COLLARE.

Oxyrhynchus collaris Ritsema, Notes Leyden Mus. iv. 1882, p. 185.

Mimika River; 3 ♂, 8 ♀.

PART III. By C. J. GAHAN.

[Read March 9, 1915.]

[The Manuscript of this Part not having been received from the author, the memoir has had to be made up without it. It will be published by the New Guinea Committee of the British Ornithologists' Union as a separate pamphlet, in which descriptions of figures 16–24 on Plate XXXIX. will be given.—EDITOR, Aug. 16, 1915.]

PART IV. *By* K. G. BLAIR, *B.Sc., F.E.S.**

[Received February 26, 1914; Read March 17, 1914.]

TENEBRIONIDÆ.

MESOMORPHUS VILLIGER.

Opatrum villiger Blanch. Voy. Pôle Sud, iv. 1853, p. 154, pl. x. fig. 15.

Launch Camp, Setakwa River; 1.

This species, originally described from Raffles Bay, N. Australia, is widely distributed throughout the tropics of the Old World.

GONOCEPHALUM OCHTHEBIOIDES.

Gonocephalum ochthebioides Fauv. Bull. Soc. Linn. Norm. 1862, p. 145, pl. x. figs. 24 & 25.

Mimika River; 1.

The species was originally described from New Caledonia, but is also represented in the British Museum by specimens from the Trobriand Islands, Gilolo, Batchian, and New Langenburg.

CEROPRIA PAPUANA, sp. n.

Elongato-ovalis, nitida, nigra, elytris purpureis; *C. induta* Wied. similis, prothorace minus transverso, basi magis angustato, in lateribus purpureo-micante; elytris purpureis, viridimicantibus haud irideis, epipleuris piceis, striis subtiliter punctatis, intervallis vix convexis; corpore subtus cum pedibus piceo. Maris tibiis anterioribus et intermediis medio intus subemarginatis, apicem adversus denticulatis.

Long. 9 mm., lat. $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.Mimika River; 3. (*Including the type of the species.*)

This species resembles the widely distributed *C. induta* Wied., from which it may readily be distinguished by its narrower prothorax, which is markedly, though not strongly, constricted behind, by the less evident and more finely punctured striæ, and by the less lively play of colours on the elytra: These are more nitid than in *C. induta*, the prevailing colour being purple with strong green reflexions towards the base and apex, but without the iridescent humeral and subapical patches of that species.

C. papuana is widely distributed throughout the New Guinea region, being represented in the British Museum Collection by specimens from Morti, Gilolo, Ternate, Batchian, Obi I., Amboina, Goram, Matabello, Dinner I., Waigiu, Dorei, and S.E. New Guinea—also Alu, Shortland I., Solomon Group.

* [The complete account of the new species described in this communication appears here, but since some of the names and preliminary diagnoses were published in the 'Abstract,' No. 130, 1914, these species are distinguished by the names being underlined.—EDITOR.]

C. induta Wied., with which the species seems to have been usually confounded, though ranging from India and Ceylon to Java, Borneo, and the Philippine Islands, does not appear to extend into the region under consideration.

I may take this opportunity of noting that a comparison of the "type" specimens in Bates's Collection now in the British Museum shows that *C. intermedia* Har. (Dorei) = *C. insignis* Chevr. (Batchian), the former name taking priority.

LEIOCHRINUS FULVICOLLIS.

Leiochrinus fulvicollis Westw. Tijdschr. voor Entom. xxvi. 1883, p. 70, pl. iii. fig. 14.

Mimika River; 1.

Other recorded localities are Andai in New Guinea, Waigiu, Dorei, Batchian, and Sarawak.

LEIOCHRODES MEDIANUS.

Leiochrinus medianus Westw. Tijdschr. voor Entom. xxvi. 1883, p. 73.

Mimika River; 1.

The type-specimens were collected by Wallace in Batchian, and are now in the Hope Museum at Oxford. The British Museum also possesses specimens from Gilolo, Dorei, and the Aru Islands.

ULOMA BITUBEROSA.

Uloma bituberosa Kirsch, Mitth. Mus. Dresden, i. 1875, p. 145.

Mimika River. A single female specimen is doubtfully referred to this species.

SETENIS COSTIPENNIS. (Pl. XXXIX. fig. 15.)

Setenis costipennis Blair, Abstract P. Z. S. 1914, p. 19 (March 24).

Atra, parum elongata, capite prothoraceque dense rugoso-punctatis, hoc antice et postice bisinuato, lateribus crebre crenatis, disco medio longitudinaliter impresso utrinque leviter bi-impresso, angulis anticis rotundatis, posticis acutis; elytris subtiliter punctato-striatis, intervallis opacis plus minusve costulatis, costis nitidis, intervallo 3° et 5° et 7° basi magis elevatis; corpore subtus cum pedibus nitido parce punctato, tibiis omnibus extus late sulcatis, sulcis opacis; femoribus muticis.

Long. 18-21 mm.

Mimika River; 2. (*Types of the species.*)

Also from British New Guinea, Mekeo District, near Rari (*G. M. Carson*).

This species is very distinct on account of its opaque rugose appearance; the sides of the thorax are strongly, though irregularly dentate, the median depression is well marked, and there is a less distinct depression parallel to it and halfway between it and the sides. The elytra are opaque, finely punctate-striate, and each interval has a fine median costa more or less broken up into short ridges; the third and seventh

costæ a little behind the base are strongly raised and shining, the seventh remaining much more evident than the rest until about the middle of the elytron. The anterior tibiæ in the male are curved inwards near the apex.

ENCYALESTHUS IRIDIPENNIS.

Encyalesthus iridipennis Fairm. Notes Leyd. Museum, xix. 1897, p. 220.

Mimika River and Utaqua River; 2.

LYPROPS ATRONITENS.

Lyprops atronitens Fairm. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxvii. 1883, ii. p. 27.

Launch Camp, Utaqua River, and Utaqua River; 3.

CALLISMILAX sp. ?

Mimika River. A single broken specimen.

CHARIOTHEA LITIGIOSA.

Chariotheca litigiosa Pascoe, Journ. Ent. i. 1860, p. 126.

Mimika River; 1.

ESPITES OBSCURUS, sp. n.

Niger, elytris obscure viridibus, purpureo tinctis; capite sat dense punctato ante oculos leviter bi-impresso; prothorace transverso modice nitido, sat dense punctato; quam elytris angustiore, antice et postice tenuiter marginato, margine antico in medio interrupto, lateribus marginatis incrassatis, angulis anticis obtusis posticis subacutis; elytris valde striatis, striis subtiliter punctatis, intervallis convexis minute punctulatis; corpore subtus pedibusque piceis. Long. 10 mm., lat. $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mimika River; 6. (*Including the type of the species.*)

Larger than *E. basalis* Pasc., and much more soberly coloured. Head and prothorax black, moderately nitid, and rather densely and finely punctate. Elytra dark green with purple reflections, very strongly striate, the striæ finely and closely punctate and the intervals convex, finely punctulate.

AMARYGMUS VIRIDIÆNEUS.

Amarygmus viridiæneus Blair, Abstract P. Z. S. 1914, p. 19 (March 24).

Ovalis, viridi-æneus, nitidus, corpore subtus pedibusque rufescentibus; sulcis ocularibus nullis, antennis rufo-piceis, prothoracis lateribus arcuatim angustatis, dorso vix perspicue punctulato; elytris striato-punctatis, intervallis vix convexis, vix punctatis. Long. 11 mm., lat. 6 mm.

Mimika River 1 and Utaqua River 2. (*Including the type of the species.*)

This species approaches *A. frenchi* Blackb. (a common New Guinea insect) and *A. cuprarius* Web. in size and shape, and in the distance between the eyes, but differs in colour and puncturation. It is uniformly greenish-brassy above, with the underside and legs red. The thorax and elytral intervals are very minutely and sparsely punctulate, and the punctures of the striæ are not nearly so closely placed as in the above-named species; they are rather irregular, but usually separated by a space much greater than the diameter of one of them.

AMARYGMUS UTAKWENSIS.

Amarygmus utakwensis Blair, Abstract P. Z. S. 1914, p. 19 (March 24).

Elongato-ovalis, æneus, sat nitidus, præcedenti similis, magis elongatus, fortius punctatus, corpore subtus cum pedibus rufo-piceo.

Long. $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm., lat. $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Utakwa River; 1. (*Type of the species.*)

More elongate than the preceding and æneous in colour; the anterior border of the pronotum in the single specimen is reddish piceous, but this is probably due to immaturity. In puncturation it resembles *A. frenchi* Blackb. and *A. cuprarius* Web., the thorax and elytral intervals being distinctly and moderately densely punctate, and the punctures of the striæ strong and close.

AMARYGMUS WOLLASTONI.

Amarygmus wollastoni Blair, Abstract P. Z. S. 1914, p. 19 (March 24).

Elongato-ovalis, nitidus, cyaneus, corpore subtus cum pedibus nigro. Prothorax subtiliter punctulatus; elytra striata, striis sat subtiliter punctatis, punctis et striis ipsis griseo-nigris, intervallis antice planis postice convexus. Corpus subtus cum pedibus nigrum, subnitidum, tarsis rufo-setosis.

Long. 12 mm., lat. 6 mm.

Utakwa River; 1. (*Type of the species.*)

Elongate-oval, shining, blue with slight purple reflections. More closely allied to the foregoing than to any other species known to me; it differs from them in the black colour of the underside and legs, also of the antennæ and the tarsal vestiture, while the hairs clothing the apical half of the tibiæ within remain reddish. The sides of the thorax are less evenly arched from base to apex, being almost parallel in the basal half and then narrowed to the apex; the pronotum is minutely and inconspicuously punctulate. The elytral striæ are fine, but clear-cut, the punctures also fine, elongate, and moderately distant; both striæ and punctures are blackish-grey, but this colour does not intrude at all upon the intervals. The latter are very minutely, scarcely visibly punctulate, and in the anterior half almost flat, but becoming distinctly convex behind. The legs are black and very slender.

AMARYGMUS sp.

Mimika River; 1.

Two specimens, apparently representing new species, are not sufficiently distinct to warrant description on such scanty material.

STRONGYLUM WOLLASTONI. (Pl. XXXIX. fig. 14.)

Strongylium wollastoni Blair, Abstract P. Z. S. 1914, p. 19 (March 24).

Nigrum, nitidum, elytris obscure cæruleo-nigris, corpore subtus cum pedibus obscure piceo; capite inter oculos foveolato, clypeo medio transverse sulcatulo, margine postico valde impresso; prothorace transverso subquadrato, lateribus leviter sinuatis, tenuiter marginatis, angulis anticis oblique truncatis, posticis rectis, disco inæquali medio obsolete sulcato, ante basin transverse depresso, plerumque impunctato, basin adversus medio sat crebre punctato; elytris quam prothorace valde latioribus, post scutellum leviter impressis, seriato-punctatis, intervallis leviter convexis, punctis suturam et apicem adversus minoribus; pedibus sat gracilibus, femoribus leviter clavatis, tibiis leviter sinuatis.

Long. 15 mm.

Utakwa River; 3. (*Including the type of the species.*)

Nearly related to *S. macleayi* Pascoe; the eyes are separated by a space about equal to half the width of one of them, the clypeus has a transverse impression rather behind the middle and the clypeal suture is strongly sulcate; the prothorax is transverse, slightly broader in front than behind, completely bordered, posterior and anterior margins almost straight, the sides slightly sinuate; the anterior angles are obliquely truncate; the disc is rather uneven, polished, and almost impunctate, save for some large punctures in an impressed area before the base and a few more towards the middle of the anterior border. The elytra are about half as broad again as the base of the prothorax, with the shoulders rounded, thence parallel for rather more than half their length; the tips are slightly divergent. The punctures in the series are much finer towards the suture and towards the apex; they are irregularly placed, but with a strong tendency to run in pairs. The underside is pitchy brown, smooth, and shining, the mesosternum excavated for the reception of the prosternal process; the last abdominal segment is finely punctate. The femora are slightly thickened beyond the middle and all the tibiæ sinuate.

MORDELLIDÆ.

MORDELLA MIXTA.

Mordella mixta Fabr. Syst. Eleuth. ii. 1801, p. 122.

Mimika River; 1.

Agrees well with the description. The habitat there given is Nova Cambria, a region that I have been unable to identify with certainty. Since the original collector was

La Billardiére, New South Wales cannot be intended, for his only Australian port of call was Hobart; the probability is that it was somewhere north or north-west of New Guinea. The species appears to have a tolerably wide distribution, specimens from the Moluccas (Gilolo), Aru Is., Damma I., Fergusson I., and Alu, Shortland I., Solomon Group, in addition to New Guinea, being contained in the British Museum Collection.

MORDELLA SERICEOBRUNNEA.

Mordella sericeobrunnea Blair, Abstract P. Z. S. 1914, p. 19 (March 24).

Grandis, elongata, brunnea, parum iridescens, omnino setulis fulvis sericeis induta; capite post oculos expanso, angulis fere rectis, palpis brunneis, articulo ultimo triangulariter elongato; antennis gracilibus, prothoracis medium haud superantibus, articulis 4-10 intus serratis vix transversis; prothorace valde transverso, quam elytris latiore, antice et postice in medio valde lobato, inter lobos elevato, lateribus leviter arcuatis; scutello elongato, triangulare, apice rotundato; elytris elongatis, transverse subtiliter rugulosis, sutura marginata, humeris obtuse elevatis; abdominis apice acute sat breve producto, tarsis posterioribus compressis.

Long. 15 mm., lat. $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Utakwa River; 1. (*Type of the species.*)

Distinguished by its large size and uniform brown colour with faint iridescent hues; the median lobes of the thorax both in front and behind are well developed, and the area between them strongly elevated and rounded. The caudal process is shorter and stouter than in most species of the genus. The only species in the British Museum Collection at all closely approaching it is one, apparently undescribed, from Brazil, but this differs in the broader terminal joint of the palpi, in its elytra being simply and finely punctulate, and in the less compressed posterior tarsi.

RHIPHOPHORIDÆ.

PELECOTOMOIDES MURINA.

Pelecotomoides murina Blanch. Voy. Pôle Sud, iv. 1853, p. 187, pl. xii. fig. 13.

Utakwa River; 1.

The single specimen agrees fairly well with the figure and description cited, but is rather larger (10 mm.) and the limbs and mouth-parts are not markedly red. The strong basal border to the thorax indicated in the figure is presumably incorrect.

MELOIDÆ.

CISSITES MAXILLOSA.

Horia maxillosa Fabr. Syst. Eleuth. ii. 1801, p. 86.

Mimika River; 1 ♂.

This is the species usually known in collections as *C. cephalotes* Oliv. It is widely distributed in the Oriental Region, and is represented in the British Museum Collection

by specimens from Ceylon, Assam, Burma, Siam, the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and the Philippine Islands, but not hitherto from New Guinea. The female has been described as a distinct species under the name *C. anguliceps* Fairm. This identity was suspected by Mr. Gahan (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) ii. 1908, p. 202), and an examination of the type of the latter in the Paris Museum enables me to confirm it.

CEDEMERIDÆ.

SESSINIA STOTHERTI.

Sessinia stotheri Blair, Abstract P. Z. S. 1914, p. 20 (March 24).

Fusco-testacea, elytris fuscis; prothorace elongato, postice angustato, dense punctato, punctis disci ante medium majoribus et parvioribus; elytris fuscis, subtilissime sat dense punctulatis et sericeo-pubescentibus, indistincte tricostatis.

Long. 9–10½ mm.

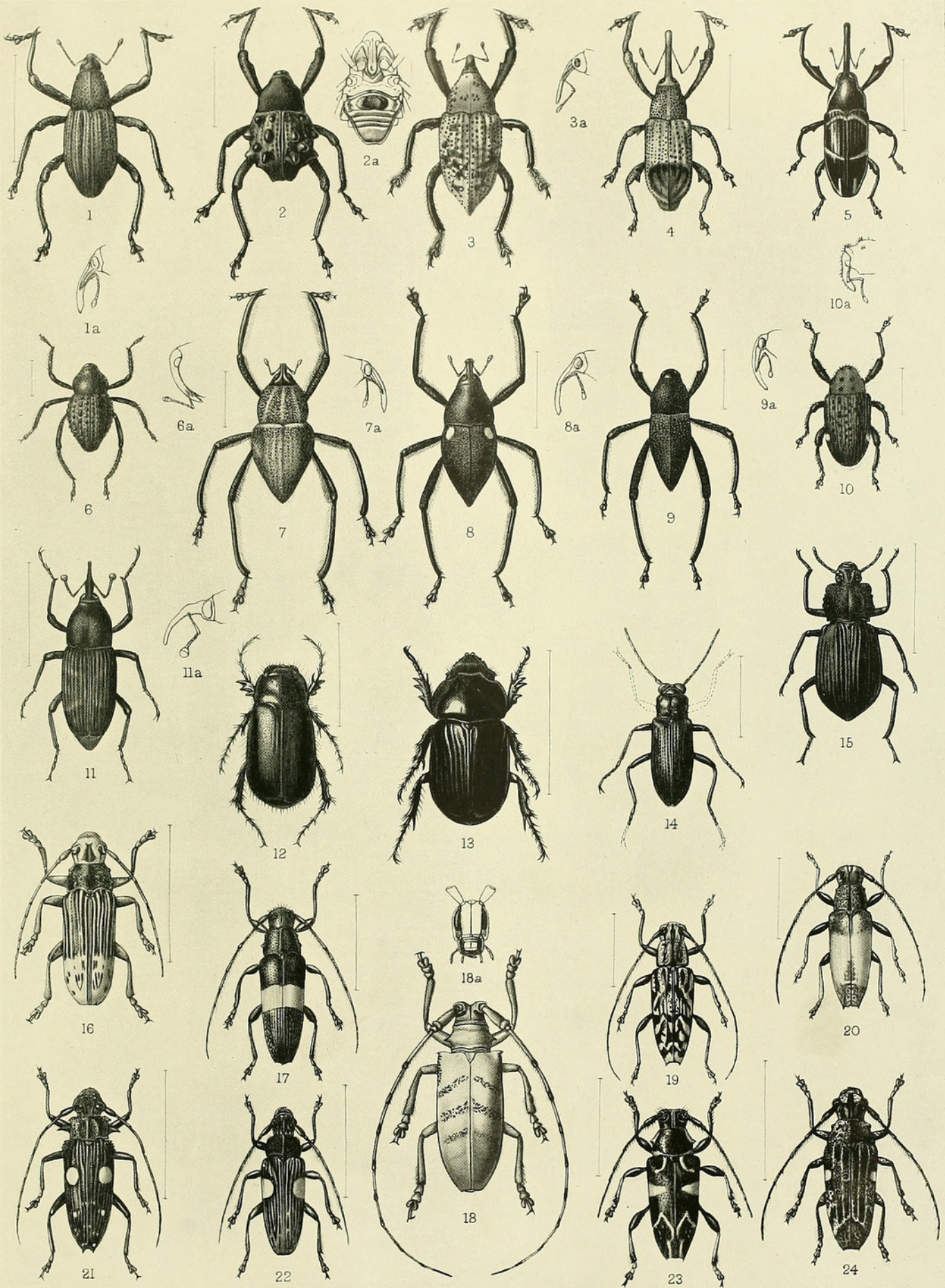
Mimika River; 6. (*Including the type of the species.*)

Approaches *S. bicolor* Fairm. in colour, but the head is concolorous with the thorax. In structure it is nearer *S. andrewsi* Arrow, having the clypeus emarginate in front and strongly impressed; from both it differs in having the thorax almost glabrous, the punctures distinct and dense, fine towards the sides and behind, but much coarser and more distant in the front part of the disc. The elytra are much more finely punctate than those of *S. andrewsi*, and the pubescence is exceedingly fine and silky, and closely decumbent. The insect is named in honour of Mr. P. K. Stothert, who materially assisted the Expedition.

PLATE XXXIX.

PLATE XXXIX.

- Fig. 1. *Dysopirhinus costatus* Marshall, p. 522.
2. *Ectatocyba verrucosa* Marshall, p. 523.
3. *Lophocheirus wollastoni* Marshall, p. 525.
4. *Orthorrhinus postoculatus* Marshall, p. 513.
5. *Alcides parentheticus* Marshall, p. 515.
6. *Ptolycus nodosus* Marshall, p. 521.
7. *Arachnopus planatus* Marshall, p. 529.
8. *Arachnopus biplagiatus* Marshall, p. 526.
9. *Arachnopus lanceolatus* Marshall, p. 528.
10. *Colobodes cavisquamis* Marshall, p. 517.
11. *Sparganobasis subcruciatus* Marshall, p. 532.
12. *Heteronyx colossus* Arrow, p. 505.
13. *Papuana angusta* Arrow, p. 504.
14. *Strongylium wollastoni* Blair, p. 538.
15. *Setenis costipennis* Blair, p. 535.
16. *Tmesisternus teniatus* Gahan, Report Coleopt. Dutch New Guinea, pt. iii., p. 11.
17. *Tmesisternus cinctus* Gahan, *t. c.*, p. 11.
18. *Cornuscoparia wollastoni* Gahan, *t. c.*, p. 13.
19. *Tmesisternus multiplicatus* Gahan, *t. c.*, p. 10.
20. *Tmesisternus modestus* Gahan, *t. c.*, p. 10.
21. *Ichthyosoma (Elais) albomaculatum* Gahan, *t. c.*, p. 6.
22. *Tmesisternus (Polyxo) bialbatus* Gahan, *t. c.*, p. 8.
23. *Trigonoptera albonotata* Gahan, *t. c.*, p. 15.
24. *Tmesisternus (Polyxo) laticollis* Gahan, *t. c.*, p. 7.



Horace Knight del.

COLEOPTERA FROM DUTCH NEW GUINEA.

West, Newman proc.



Arrow, G. J. et al. 1915. "XVII. Report on the Coleoptera collected by the British Ornithologists Union Expedition and the Wollnston Expedition in Dutch New Guinea." *Transactions of the Zoological Society of London* 20, 497–542.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/98701>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/145562>

Holding Institution

Smithsonian Libraries and Archives

Sponsored by

Biodiversity Heritage Library

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: Public domain. The BHL considers that this work is no longer under copyright protection.

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.