

NOTES ON AUSTRALIAN COLEOPTERA, WITH  
DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

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PART VIII.

CARABIDÆ.

*PHILOPHLÆUS OCCIDENTALIS*, sp. nov.

Nitidus ; minus pubescens ; piceus, antennis (basi testacea excepta) capite prothorace et elytrorum marginibus omnibus rufescentibus, palpis femoribusque testaceis ; capite obscure subrugulose punctulato ; prothorace quam longiori fere duplo latiori, antice arcuatim emarginato, lateribus fortiter rotundatis in medio subangulatis utrinque punctis piliferis 4 instructis, angulis posticis vix distinctis subrotundatis, basi bisinuata media parte late leviter lobata ; elytris minus subtiliter minus crebre punctulatis. [Long. 4, lat.  $1\frac{4}{5}$  lines.

Maris tarsorum intermediorum articulis basalibus 3 subtus sat spongiosis.

I have seen only a single example of this species which is in the collection of C. French, Esq., Melbourne ; it is therefore possible that the colours may be a little variable. Only one *Philophlæus* has been previously named having the intermediate tarsi of the male as described above, and also the disc of the elytra devoid of markings, viz., *P. immaculatus*, Chaud. That species can hardly be said to have been described since (according to Baron de Chaudoir's usual fashion) it is simply distinguished from *P. Australasie*, which again is simply distinguished from *P. intermedius* and that from *P. australis*. However, working out the calculation



one arrives at the result that *P. immaculatus*, *inter alia*, has the prothorax more strongly lobed behind than *P. australis* and the elytra punctured as in that species. I have examples of an insect (from S. Australia) which presents these characters and which no doubt is *P. immaculatus*. *P. occidentalis* has the prothorax lobed hindward not more strongly than *P. australis*, and the elytra considerably more strongly and less closely punctured. It is the only species of *Philophlæus* yet reported from Western Australia except *P. Froggatti*, Macl., (from King's Sound), which is a black species with well defined vittæ on the elytra.

Yilgarn, W. Australia.

PHILOSCAPHUS DUBOULAYI, sp.nov.

Niger; capite prothorace sat angustiori hic illic sat fortiter arcuatim rugato, sulcis frontalibus postice sat fortiter divergentibus; prothorace fortiter sat crebre transversim rugato, canaliculato, quam longiori fere duplo latiori, antrorsum nullo modo angustato, angulis anticis sat productis subacutis posticis nullis, marginibus (antico excepto) sat late reflexis continuis postice trisinuatis (sinu intermedio subobsoleto); elytris quam prothorax paullo angustioribus, sat planatis, juxta suturam depressis, intra marginem lateralem unicarinatis; minute sat crebre granulatis, granulis longitudinaliter subseriatim dispositis, inter has hic illic granulis majoribus (4- vel 5-seriatim vix distincte dispositis) dispersis; tibiarum anticarum dente externo tertio (ab apice enumerato) valde minuto. [Long. 12, lat.  $4\frac{3}{5}$  lines.

This species is much like *P. tuberculatus*, Macl., (of which I owe a fine example to the kindness of Mr. T. G. Sloane of Sydney whose determinations of Australian *Carabidæ* can I believe be thoroughly relied on, he having made an especial study of them; the example in question agrees very well with Sir W. Macleay's description). From *P. tuberculatus* the present species differs chiefly as follows:—(a) the elytra are narrower in comparison with the prothorax, being by measurement *actually* (about as 11



to  $11\frac{3}{4}$ ) narrower than the latter segment whereas in *P. tuberculatus* the greatest width of the elytra seems to be exactly the same as of the prothorax ; (b) the elytra are very differently sculptured, —those of *P. tuberculatus* each bear 4 well defined rows of large flat feebly raised tubercles, inside which is a less defined row along the suture and outside which are two fairly defined rows of smaller tubercles, while a few minute granules are irregularly scattered here and there among the interspaces of the tubercles ; the elytra of *Duboulayi* bear a great number of small tubercles (or rather large granules the largest of which are much smaller than the large tubercles of *P. tuberculatus*) which are scattered irregularly over the surface, and of these a few stand out here and there as evidently larger than the others,—these larger granules (or small tubercles) having a tendency to run into irregular interrupted longitudinal rows two of which are fairly well defined and more conspicuous than the rest ; (c) the 3rd tooth on the front tibiæ (counting upwards from the apex) is as small as the minute denticulation that is placed in *P. tuberculatus* higher up than the similar (*i.e.* 3rd) tooth.

N. Queensland ; presented to me by F. Duboulay, Esq.

STENOLOPHUS CÆRULEUS, sp.nov.

Oblongus ; niger, elytris læte cæruleo-iridescentibus, antennis (parte apicali obscuriori excepta) palpis pedibus et marginibus lateralibus testaceis, sutura rufescenti ; capite sat brevi, convexo, postice æquali, inter antennis linea subtili transversa angulata impresso ; prothorace elytris minus angustiori, sat transverso, subquadrato, trans partem basalem subfortiter punctulato, canaliculato, canali antice et postice fortiter abbreviato, lateribus leviter rotundatis, angulis anticis obtusis, posticis rotundatis ; elytris subtilius striatis, stria abbreviata prope scutellum sat elongata, interstitiis sat planis postice elevatioribus, 3° apicem versus puncturam singulam ferenti.

[Long.  $2\frac{2}{5}$ , lat. 1 line (vix.)

With the facies of *Harpalus* this pretty little species combines the bisetose penultimate joint of labial palpi and bilobed 4th tarsal



joint of *Stenolophus*, with which genus the vestiture of the dilated tarsal joints of the male quite agrees.

N. Territory of S. Australia ; taken by Mr. Hedbloom.

ACUPALPUS MORGANENSIS, sp. nov.

Elongatus, sat parallelus ; niger, prothorace paullo rufescenti, elytris nonnihil viridi-micantibus, antennarum basi palpis pedibusque pallide testaceis, marginibus lateralibus et elytrorum sutura rufis testaceisve ; capite inter oculos utrinque sulcula arcuata impresso ; prothorace elytris parum angustiori parum transverso, postice paullo angustato, canaliculato, utrinque basin versus impresso, parte impressa subfortiter punctulata, lateribus leviter rotundatis, angulis anticis vix productis, posticis rotundato-obtusis ; elytris sat fortiter striatis, stria abbreviata prope scutellum nulla, interstitiis sat planis, 3° pone medium puncturam singulam ferenti.

[Long. 2, lat.  $\frac{7}{10}$  line.

A very elongate narrow species which I place provisionally in *Acupalpus* on account of the following characters in combination, penultimate joint of labial palpi bisetose, front and middle tarsi of male dilated (the vestiture of the under surface consisting of long hair-like scales thinly placed,—this is not quite accordant with *Acupalpus*) the 4th tarsal joint not bilobed. I do not suppose that it can remain permanently in *Acupalpus*,—indeed the vestiture of the male tarsi (which is almost like that of *Leptopodus* or *Simodontus* in the *Feronides*) together with the absence of a scutellar elytral stria might justify my giving a new generic name at once,—but there are doubtless so many more small Australian *Harpalides* yet to be discovered than have hitherto been described that it seems to me wiser for the present to refer new species as much as possible to the old genera and leave the generic question to be dealt with less piecemeal,—a course which will not mislead so long as generic peculiarities are carefully recorded when describing the species, and it is merely the creation of a new name that is omitted.



## BRADYCELLUS PROMTUS, Er.

A species which corresponds very fairly with Erichson's description of *Harpalus promptus* and which appears to have all the essential characters of *Bradycellus* (to which the Baron de Chaudoir refers that insect) is not uncommon in S. Australia. It varies a good deal in colouring,—the dark parts in numerous examples (perhaps more or less immature) being reddish or pitchy-red.

## HARPALUS CONVEXIUSCULUS, MacL.

Sir William Macleay's statement that the prothorax in this species has its lateral margins "furnished with several setigerous punctures" suggests the probability of its belonging to the *Feronides* rather than the *Harpalides*.

## LAMELLICORNES.

## HETERONYX YILGARNENSIS, sp.nov.

Minus elongatus ; sat convexus ; postice leviter dilatatus ; sat nitidus ; ferrugineus, antennis testaceis ; pilis minus brevibus suberectis fulvis sat dense vestitus ; capite confertim crasse rugulose, prothorace sat fortiter sat crebre, elytris quam prothorax vix fortius minus crebre, pygidio (hoc longe hirsuto) sat fortiter vix crebre, punctulatis ; tibiaram anticarum dentibus externis validis ; labro clypeum minus late minus fortiter superanti ; antennis 8-articulatis ; unguiculis appendiculatis. [Long. 6, lat.  $3\frac{1}{5}$  lines.

The head scarcely differs from that of *H. piger*, Blackb., except in the clypeus being a little less emarginate anteriorly, so that the trilobed outline of the head is slightly less developed. The prothorax is very nearly double as wide as long (*i.e.* as 13 to 7), its base slightly more than half again as wide as its front which is moderately emarginate with angles very little produced ; the sides (viewed from above) appear to be somewhat straight in the hinder half, thence to converge arcuately to the front and to form right



angles (but not very sharply so) with the base which is gently bisinuate and but little lobed in the middle. The elytra scarcely show a trace of even a sutural stria; their transverse wrinkling is well developed, their lateral fringe normal, their apical membrane distinct. The puncturation of the upper surface resembles that of *H. constans*, Blackb., but is markedly coarser throughout. The hind femora are moderately wider than the intermediate, their inner apical projection being well developed but quite widely rounded. The hind coxæ are considerably shorter than the metasternum and much longer than the second ventral segment. The metasternum is rather strongly punctured all across,—more closely at the sides than in the middle, the hind coxæ still more strongly, with the antero-internal region lævigatæ. The ventral segments are punctured pretty strongly and closely at the sides but the puncturation is very feeble in the middle. The ventral series consist of rather stout bristles and are not very conspicuous. The teeth of the anterior tibiæ are very long and robust, the uppermost being somewhat more than half the size of the intermediate. The apical piece of the hind claws is scarcely shorter than the basal piece, of which the apical projection is very slight.

In the tabulation (P.L.S.N.S.W., 1889, pp. 141, &c.), this species will take its place under "F" at the top of p. 143 in company with *H. nigellus* and *dubius* from both of which it is distinguished *inter alia* by its much larger size.

Yilgarn, W. Australia; sent to me by C. French, Esq.

#### HETERONYX PUNCTICOLLIS, Blackb.

I have received from Mr. Froggatt several specimens taken near Sydney, which I refer with some doubt to this species; the clypeal suture is much less defined than in the Victorian type, the whole surface of the head being almost an even plane, and the general puncturation seems slightly closer and stronger, but they agree so well in the unusual relative puncturation of prothorax and elytra, and in the peculiar front tibiæ as well as in structural characters generally that I cannot bring myself to separate them.



## HETERONYX NITIDUS, sp.nov.

Minus elongatus; minus convexus; postice leviter dilatatus; nitidus; supra setulis brevissimis erectis sparsim vestitus; ferrugineus, antennis palpisque dilutioribus; clypeo (hoc brevissimo) confertim rugulose, capite postice sat fortiter sat crebre, prothorace sat fortiter vix crebre, elytris leviter squamose sat crasse sat crebre, pygidio (hoc longe hirsuto) minus fortiter sat sparsim, punctulatis; tibiaram anticarum dentibus externis sat validis; labro a clypeo oblecto; antennis 8-articulatis; unguiculis appendiculatis. [Long. 4, lat  $2\frac{1}{4}$  lines.

This species belongs to the 1st Section of the genus, and in the tabulation given in my "Revision" (P.L.S.N.S.W., 1888, p. 1328) would fall side by side with *H. frontalis*, mihi, which it very closely resembles,—indeed after a very careful examination I can specify only the following distinctive characters; *H. nitidus* is very much the smaller species, its clypeus is (not evenly rounded but) a little flattened or subtruncate in front, the puncturation of its prothorax is a little more sparse, and that of its elytra consists (not of isolated well defined punctures but) of obscure blurred-looking punctures which from some points of view seem to be almost lost in obscure rugulosities of the surface. The short erect hairs on the upper surface are not at all noticeable until carefully looked for, and I do not like to specify their presence as a mark of distinction from *H. frontalis* because I think it possible that they might be present in a fresh specimen of the latter. There is no doubt of the specific distinctness of the two,—which is confirmed by the very wide divergence of the localities in which they have been found.

Yilgarn, W. Australia; sent to me by C. French, Esq.

## HETERONYX SYDNEYANUS.

Elongatus; postice vix dilatatus; minus nitidus; pallide ferrugineus, antennis palpisque testaceis; pilis minus brevibus adpressis minus sparsim vestitus; clypeo crasse rugulose, capite postice pygidioque subfortiter sparsius, prothorace et



elytris crebre subtilius, punctulatis; labro clypeum sat late minus fortiter superanti; antennis 9-articulatis; unguiculis appendiculatis; unguiculorum posticorum parte basali apicali sat longiori, apice sat acute producta; coxis posticis metasterno vix brevioribus; elytrorum membrana apicali valde producta. [Long.  $3\frac{1}{5}$ , lat.  $1\frac{3}{5}$  lines.

In my tabulation of the species of *Heteronyx* having the labrum elevated above the clypeus, the antennæ 9-jointed, and the claws appendiculate (P.L.S.N.S.W., 1889, pp. 662-668) there might be a doubt whether the present species should be placed under "C" on p. 664 (as having close fine and even puncturation) or under "CC" on p. 666 (as having the puncturation less fine and close) as in "C" it would be a little sparsely punctured and in "CC" a little closely. I should refer it to the latter group. If, however, it were referred to "C" it would stand under "GG" p. 666, along with *subferrugineus*, Burm., from which it is very distinct indeed *inter alia* by its utterly different puncturation,—*e.g.*, the metasternum having a well defined moderately close and strong puncturation on a nitid derm. If referred to "CC" it would stand along with *posticalis*, Blackb., under "FF" p. 667 from which it differs *inter alia* by having the basal joint of the hind tarsi not shorter than the second; the apical membrane of its elytra, however, though quite exceptionally developed, is not quite so sharply defined as in *posticalis*. The labrum of the single example before me is strongly hollowed out so that when the trilobed outline of the head is examined the middle lobe appears concave (if this be not an individual peculiarity it will at once distinguish the species from almost every other in the genus). Taking all characters into account the present species is I think nearest to *H. longulus*, Blackb., which it closely resembles in respect of puncturation (the punctures being however a trifle finer and closer than in that species); apart from characters already mentioned it differs, however, in not having the suture of the elytra carinate behind and distinctly produced at the apex. From *flavus* this insect differs *inter alia* by the well defined uppermost



tooth of the 3 on the front tibiæ, and from *angustus* (which it closely resembles in puncturation) by the basal joint of the hind tarsi being evidently longer than the 2nd joint.

N.S. Wales; near Sydney; sent to me by Mr. Froggatt.

TEINOGENYS INERMIS, sp. nov.

Supra niger, nitidus; subtus dense longe fulvo-pubescent, antennis pedibusque rufo-brunneis; capite antice confertim rugulose, postice sparsim, punctulato; prothorace sat sparsim subfortiter (fere ut capitis pars postica), scutello leviter sat crasse, punctulato; elytris fortiter vix æqualiter punctulato-striatis, striis apicem versus vix obsolescentibus; pygidio antice (hic longe sparsim hirsuto) sat crebre, postice sparsius, punctulato. [Long.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , lat.  $3\frac{3}{5}$  lines.

♂. Capite haud tuberculato; vertice a clypeo carina sat elevata distincto; prothorace antice utrinque vix manifeste impresso, quam longiori fere duplo latiori, quam elytra paullo angustiori; antennarum clava quam capitis latitudo vix longiori, lamellis apicem versus rotundatim angustatis, quam latioribus triplo longioribus.

Although the presence of a frontal tubercle in the male is mentioned by Dr. Sharp as one of the generic characters of *Teinogenys* I have no hesitation in referring the present species to that genus with which it seems to agree very well in other respects. On a casual glance the surface of the prothorax appears to be quite even, but when more carefully examined there appears a small feeble depression near the front on either side of the middle.

Yilgarn, W. Australia; sent to me by C. French, Esq.

ELATERIDÆ.

MONOCREPIDIUS ANGUSTIPES, sp. nov.

Piceo-niger, antennis palpis pedibusque testaceis; brevissime subaureo-pubescent; capite antice planato; prothorace quam trans angulos posticos latiori haud longiori, confertim fortius punctulato, postice in medio vix manifeste canaliculato,



lateribus leviter arcuatis, angulis posticis sat elongatis bicarinatis, leviter divaricatis; elytris fortiter punctulato-striatis, leviter (apicem versus fortius) convexis subtilissime punctulatis, apice suturali vix prominente; tarsorum lamella quam latiori multo longiori, apice angustata, prothoracis margine laterali haud in prosternum subducto.

[Long. 8, lat. 2 lines.

A somewhat exceptional species through the shape of the lamella on the tarsi which is very narrow and elongate and (instead of being truncate at the apex) is narrower at the apex than in the middle, the apical margin being rounded. The true lateral margin of the prothorax (when surveyed from a point perpendicularly above the middle of the base) is not hidden (close to the apex of the hind angle) by the external keel. The puncturation of the head is rather strong and a little rugulose; on the prothorax the puncturation in front is almost similar, but becomes gradually finer towards the sides and base. From some points of view the prothorax appears obsoletely keeled down the middle line.

W. Australia; Israelite Bay; in the collection of Mr. French (Victorian Colonial Entomologist).

#### MACROMALOCERA AFFINIS, sp.nov.

♂. Elongata; fusca; breviter fulvo-pubescent; antennarum (corpori longitudine æqualium) articulo 3° 2° fere duplo longiori; prothorace quam trans medium latiori manifeste longiori, trans basin quam trans medium tertia parte latiori, confertim punctulato, vix inæquali, lateribus anguste marginatis ab angulis anticis fere ad basin subparallelis; elytris leviter punctulato-striatis, antice utrinque fortiter lobato-productis.

[Long. 8, lat. 2 lines (vix).

Of this genus,—remarkable among the *Elaterides* for the great length of the antennæ of the male, and the shortness of those of the female (which do not reach the base of the prothorax), as well as for other exaggerated sexual differences,—two species were



described by the Rev. F. W. Hope in 1833, and none, I believe, have been added since. The present species is extremely close to those of Mr. Hope but differs from them both, besides in some other characters less striking, by the 3rd joint of the antennæ being nearly twice as long as the 2nd—those joints being stated by Mr. Hope to be of the same length in his species. In *M. affinis*, the colour is almost uniform,—a pale brownish-yellow, which becomes a trifle more decidedly yellow very narrowly along the suture.

I have seen a female example of this genus (also from Central Australia) evidently belonging to another distinct species, but I do not think well to describe it without having the male before me.

Charlotte Waters; Central Australia; in the collection of the S. Australian Museum.

MACROMALOCERA SINUATICOLLIS, sp.nov.

♂. Elongata; fusca, antennis pedibus et elytrorum sutura lateribusque flavis; breviter fulvo-pubescent; antennis corpori longitudine æqualibus, articulis 2° 3° que inter se æqualibus; prothorace quam trans medium latiori haud longiori, trans basin quam trans medium multo minus tertia parte latiori, confertim punctulato, valde inæquali, lateribus sat late reflexis (pone angulos anticos sat rotundatis, hinc retrorsum externe concavis); elytris leviter punctulato-striatis, antice utrinque vix lobato-productis. [Long.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ , lat. 2 lines.

♀ differt antennis prothorace haud longiori, prothorace quam longiori manifeste latiori, elytris medium versus quam ad basin manifeste latioribus. [Long.  $10\frac{2}{5}$ , lat.  $2\frac{3}{5}$  lines.

This species differs from the description and figure of *M. ceramboides* ♂, Hope, in colour (that insect being uniformly flavous except the scutellum which is black) and in the shape and uneven surface of the prothorax. From *cænosa*, Hope (as redescribed by M. Candèze,—Mr. Hope's description is merely of two lines mentioning the colours) the insect before me differs in size and in the shape of the prothorax, which in *cænosa* is said to be



longer than wide, and to be "straight and parallel on the sides in front,"—whereas in *M. sinuaticollis* the sides are quite strongly arched immediately behind the anterior angles and then are incurved hindward until they diverge again close to the base where they run into the produced hind angles. The prothorax is at its widest (disregarding the actual hind angles) immediately behind the front margin. From *M. affinis* this species differs in the shape of the prothorax (which in the former is almost straight and parallel on the sides),—in the less elongate hind angles of the same (in *M. affinis* these are produced in a remarkably long and slender lobe), in the 3rd joint of the antennæ not being longer than the 2nd and in the anterior margin of the elytra being much less strongly arched forward on either side of the scutellum.

W. Australia ; Israelite Bay,—from Mr. C. French.

#### TENEBRIONIDÆ.

##### HYPOCILIBE.

I have before me ten examples from various localities apparently belonging to this genus and *Onosterrhus*. *Hypocilibe* and *Onosterrhus* seem to be very closely allied and I find considerable difficulty in drawing the line between the two genera. Mr. Bates distinguishes the former from the latter by its more expanded and less convex form, the more deeply sulcate gula, the large cultriform joint of the maxillary palpi (the same in *Onosterrhus* being "triangulate"), "etc." Looking through the description to find what "etc." refers to I can only discover the following,—that the tooth of the submentum is larger in *Hypocilibe*, and the sides of the epistoma more parallel. Referring to the descriptions of the *species* that have been attributed by the author of *Hypocilibe* (or recognised by him as belonging) to either genus, it would seem that the species of *Onosterrhus* are longer than wide while in *Hypocilibe* the proportions are reversed.

When I endeavour to apply these observations to the specimens before me I find that in four of them the length and width are



equal,—in four the width greater than the length,—and in two the length greater than the width. Beyond this I cannot find any constant distinction; of the two narrow specimens one certainly has the gular sulcus feeble, but the other has not; some of the wider examples have the teeth of the submentum no larger than one of the narrower examples, and so on.

As there is, I think, no doubt that some at least of the wider examples before me would be referred by Mr. Bates to *Hypocilibe*, and, as I cannot separate the ten examples into two genera, I must refer them all to *Hypocilibe* on the supposition that either I have not seen a real *Onosterrhus* or the distinction of the genera cannot be maintained,—in which latter case of course the name *Hypocilibe* would have to be dropped. I should have little hesitation in accepting the former alternative were it not for a remark by Mr. Bates himself (E.M.M., Aug., 1873), on the paucity of material for the study of *Onosterrhus* and the possibility of modifications being required when more specimens could be examined. One character puzzles me extremely, and that is the relation between the metasternum and its episterna. In some examples the suture between these is straight and in others more or less curved; this does not appear to be sexual nor even specific; in examples with glabrous tibiae and short anterior tarsi both forms are to be found, and in one of the two examples described below as *H. lugubris* (which I am convinced are one species) the suture is less straight than in the other.

#### HYPOCILIBE MAJOR, sp.nov.

Sat late ovata; sat convexa; sat nitida; nigra, antennis palpis pedibusque picescentibus, tarsis subtus et tibiæ apice summo auricomatis; capite et segmentis ventralibus (sub lente forti) subtiliter minus crebre, prothorace vix manifeste, segmentis ceteris (his minute coriaceis) haud, punctulatis; prothorace quam longiori fere duplo latiori; postice quam antice plus dimidio latiori, antice profunde arcuatim emarginato, latitudine majori pone medium posita, lateribus postice leviter sinuatis, angulis omnibus sat acutis; elytris prothorace



tertia parte latioribus, postice haud abrupte declivibus, supra subopacis lineis sat nitidis haud elevatis reticulatim notatis ; tibiis posticis haud intus pilosis ; tarsorum articulis singulis basin versus fortiter angustatis. [Long. 11, lat. 6 lines.

The large size of this species and the very deep concavity of the front margin of its prothorax seem to be its most striking characters. Unfortunately the group of genera in which *Hypocilibe* finds a place does not contain a common and well known species with which to compare new forms, and there is nothing really gained by comparing a new species with one that exists perhaps only in a single collection. It will be better therefore to indicate the degree of concavity of the front of the prothorax by measurement ; the length of the prothorax down the middle is  $2\frac{7}{10}$  lines, while the distance between the apices of the anterior and posterior angles is  $3\frac{1}{5}$  lines, and the middle of a line joining the apices of the two front angles would be quite  $\frac{4}{5}$  line distant from the middle of the front of the prothorax. The gular sulcus is fairly strong ; the submentum is deeply sulcate or notched longitudinally ; the front margin of the prosternum is minutely prominent in the middle ; the front and middle coxæ are somewhat ferruginous and the anterior part of their surface is strongly strigose ; the absence of a line of pubescence along the inner face of the hind tibiæ is probably a sexual character. The basal three ventral segments are wrinkled longitudinally. The teeth of the submentum are extremely robust and strongly produced. The row of punctures close to the margin of the elytra is scarcely indicated ; all the tibiæ are a little pubescent at the extreme apex. The surface of the prosternum is evenly convex down the middle, with two striæ on each side, and the apex is distinctly bifid. The front and hind tarsi are shorter than, the intermediate quite equal to, their tibiæ. The individual joints of the tarsi are narrowed from the apex to the base almost as in many *Carabidæ* (e.g. *Catadromus*). The basal joint of the front tarsi is about twice as long as the 2nd joint.

Yilgarn, W. Aust. ; sent to me by C. French, Esq.



## HYPOCILIBE LÆTA, sp.nov.

♂. (?) Oblonga; sat convexa; minus nitida; piceo-brunnea, capite et segmentis ventralibus (sub lente forti) sparsim subtiliter, segmentis ceteris vix manifeste, punctulatis; prothorace quam longiori tribus partibus latiori, postice quam antice vix dimidio latiori, antice sat profunde arcuatim emarginato, latitudine majori vix pone medium posita, lateribus sat rotundatis haud sinuatis (nisi ad angulos posticos ipsos), angulis posticis fortiter anticis vix acutis; elytris prothorace vix plus 5<sup>a</sup> parte latioribus, postice minus abrupte declivibus; tibiis posticis lineatim, intermediis dense late, intus tomentosis. [Long. 10, lat. 5 lines.

The length of the prothorax down the middle is  $2\frac{1}{5}$  lines, while the distance between the apices of the anterior and posterior angles is  $2\frac{3}{5}$  lines, and the middle of a line joining the apices of the two front angles would be scarcely  $\frac{2}{5}$  line distant from the middle of the front of the prothorax. The gular sulcus and the submentum scarcely differ from those of *H. major*, except in the latter being less strongly sulcate longitudinally. The prosternum is not prominent in front. The front and middle coxæ are distinctly punctulate in front. The row of punctures close to the margin of the elytra in the anterior half is not very well marked. The lateral gutter of the prothorax is wide and well marked (more distinctly than in *H. major*) and that of the elytra is very narrow but of even width to the apex,—in *H. major* wider in front but narrowing much hindward. The basal three ventral segments are wrinkled longitudinally. The sides of the prothorax are evenly rounded except in the hinder angles being a little directed outwards,—in *H. major* they are distinctly sinuate before the hind angles. The surface of the prosternum is a little flattened down the middle, with two striæ on each side, and the apex is rounded. The basal joint of the front tarsi is channelled down the middle and is (viewed from above) scarcely twice (viewed from below, about three times) as long as the 2nd joint, and





is scarcely wider than it. The suture between the metasternum and its episterna is arched.

S. Australia ; interior.

N.B.—In the South Australian Museum there is a specimen (devoid of tarsi and antennæ) which I am disposed to regard as the female of this species. It differs from my own example in being more nitid and of a reddish testaceous colour (possibly immature), in the marginal row of elytral punctures being stronger, in the tibiæ not being tomentose, in the sutures between the metasternum and its episterna being straight, in the elytra being devoid of wrinkles, and in the prosternum being depressed between the coxæ (possibly owing to immaturity).

HYPOCILIBE ROTUNDATA, sp.nov.

♂ (?) Late ovata ; supra minus, subtus plus, nitida ; piceo-nigra, elytris brunnescentibus ; capite sparsim subtilissime, segmentis ventralibus subtiliter sat crebre, segmentis ceteris vix manifeste, punctulatis ; prothorace quam longiori duplo latiori, postice quam antice plus duabus partibus latiori, antice arcuatim sat profunde emarginato, latitudine majori vix pone medium posita, lateribus sat rotundatis postice (nisi ad angulos posticos ipsos) vix sinuatis, angulis omnibus sat acutis ; elytris prothorace tertia parte latioribus, postice minus abrupte declivibus ; tibiis posterioribus intus lineatim tomentosis. [Long. 10, lat.  $6\frac{1}{5}$  lines.

The length of the prothorax down the middle is  $2\frac{2}{5}$  lines, while the distance between the apices of the anterior and posterior angles is  $2\frac{4}{5}$  lines, and the middle of a line joining the apices of the two front angles would be scarcely  $\frac{1}{2}$  line distant from the middle of the front of the prothorax. The gular furrow and submentum resemble those of *H. major*. The prosternum is slightly bisinuate in front,—behind it is like that of *H. læta* but is somewhat rugulose. The anterior coxæ are punctulate, the intermediate strigose. The row of punctures close to the margin of the elytra is scarcely indicated. The lateral gutter of the prothorax is wide and



well-defined, as in *H. laeta*, and that of the elytra is narrow, (somewhat narrower than in *H. major*) and but little attenuated behind. The elytra have strongly rounded sides and at their widest (slightly in front of the middle) are together almost as wide as long (about as 8 to 9); their surface bears a widely meshed reticulation of fine scratch-like wrinkles. The sutures between the metasternum and its episterna are straight. The front tarsi are wanting in my specimen.

N.S. Wales; Lachlan River; sent to me by Mr. T. G. Sloane.

HYPOCILIBE SCULPTURATA, sp.nov.

♂ (?) Ovata, elytris subgibbosis; supra minus, subtus plus, nitida; nigra, certo adspectu subviolacea, antennis palpis pedibusque vix picescentibus; capite sparsim subtilissime, prothorace vix manifeste, elytris sparsim leviter sat minute (quam caput multo fortius), segmentis ventralibus (horum basalibus 3 longitudinaliter rugatis) sparsim (segmentis basalibus 3 sparsissime) subtilissime, punctulatis; prothorace quam longiori duplo latiori, postice quam antice fere duabus partibus latiori, antice modice minus arcuatim emarginato, latitudine majori fere ante medium posita, lateribus minus rotundatis postice leviter sinuatis, angulis anticis vix, posticis sat manifeste, acutis; elytris prothorace vix plus quarta parte latioribus, postice modice declivibus, longitudinaliter vix 3-costatis; tibiis posterioribus intus lineatim tomentosus.

[Long. 8, lat.  $5\frac{1}{5}$  lines.

The length of the prothorax down the middle is not quite 2 lines, while the distance between the apices of the anterior and posterior angles is  $2\frac{2}{5}$  lines and the middle of a line joining the apices of the two front angles would be a little more than  $\frac{1}{5}$  line distant from the middle of the front of the prothorax. The gular furrow and submentum are almost as in the preceding species. The prosternum is very evenly emarginate in front; behind it is flattened, bistriate at the sides, and truncate at the apex. The anterior coxæ are smoothly, the anterior rugulose, punctulate. The row of punctures close to the margin of the elytra is well defined and



can be traced to a little distance behind the middle. The lateral gutter of the prothorax is wide and fairly defined and that of the elytra is as in *H. rotundata* except in not being at all narrowed behind, but rather the reverse owing to a little flattening out of the apical part of the elytra. The elytra are very peculiar being strongly convex towards the front both laterally and longitudinally so that their greatest height (viewed from the side) is very near the front; they have a triangular depression behind the scutellum as in *Nyctozoilus* and their surface is evidently (though widely and feebly) prominent in three longitudinal lines on each side of the suture which itself forms an additional and similar prominence; their sides are moderately rounded and are at their widest slightly in front of the middle. The suture between the metasternum and its episterna is nearly straight. In the example before me only two joints of a front tarsus are extant; these are both shorter than is customary in specimens with tomentose hinder tibiæ; the basal joint is channelled beneath like the 2nd than which it appears above quite twice and below quite three times longer.

Australia; sent to me by Mr. T. G. Sloane; exact habitat uncertain.

HYPOCILIBE LUGUBRIS, sp.nov.

Ovata; sat convexa; nigra, palpis antennarum parte apicali et tarsis plus minus picescentibus vel rufescentibus, tarsis subtus et tibiæ apice summo auricomatis; supra (labro sub nitido sparsim punctulato excepto) sat opaca, coriacea, capite prothoraceque vix manifeste punctulatis; subtus sat nitida; segmentis ventralibus sparsim subtiliter punctulatis, basalibus 3 longitudinaliter rugatis; prothorace quam longiori paullo minus duplo latiori, postice quam antice circiter dimidio latiori, antice minus profunde subarcuatim emarginato, latitudine majori fere in medio posita, lateribus sat rotundatis pone medium vix sinuatis, angulis omnibus parum acutis, posticis minime productis; elytris prothorace 4<sup>a</sup> parte latioribus; tarsorum articulis singulis basin versus parum angustatis.

[Long. 8 (vix), lat. 4 lines.



Maris (?) tarsorum anticorum articulis basalibus 4 sat elongatis, 1° 2° fere duplo longiori et latiori, subtus haud sulcato; tibiis posticis intus pilis aureis seriatim vestitis, elytris sparsim leviter punctulatis, hic illic longitudinaliter undatim rugatis.

Feminae (?) tarsorum anticorum articulis basalibus 4 brevibus subæqualibus, tibiis posticis intus haud pilosis, elytris haud punctulatis.

The length of the prothorax down the middle is  $1\frac{4}{5}$  lines, while the distance between the apices of the anterior and posterior angles is  $2\frac{2}{5}$  lines (vix) and the middle of a line joining the apices of the two front angles would be about  $\frac{3}{10}$  line distant from the middle of the front of the prothorax. The gular sulcus is narrower and less profound than in the preceding two species, the submentum being scarcely different from that of *H. læta*. The prosternum is not prominent in front, its hinder part being more or less flattened down the middle with a strong stria on either side outside which the edge is turned up (more strongly in one example than in the other),—the hinder extremity not bifid. The front and intermediate coxæ are distinctly punctulate. The row of punctures close to the margin of the elytra is well marked in one of the examples before me and can be traced almost to the apex; in the other example it is much feebler (more so on one elytron than on the other). The lateral gutter of the prothorax is well defined; from a certain point of view a flat gutter is apparent much wider than the thickened margin of the prothorax and well limited; that of the elytra is reduced to a mere stria-like impression within the narrow thickened edge of the elytron but is a trifle wider near the apex.

I feel scarcely any doubt of the two examples before me being male and female of one species. They were taken under stones close to each other and only differ *inter se* as specified above.

S. Australia; about 40 miles North of Port Lincoln.



## HYPOCILIBE INCONSPICUA, sp. nov.

Ovata ; sat convexa ; nigra, palpis antennarum parte apicali et tarsis plus minus picescentibus vel rufescentibus, tarsis subtus et tibiæ apice summo auricomatis ; supra (labro sat nitido sparsim punctulato excepto) sat opaca coriacea vix manifeste punctulata ; subtus sat nitida lævigata ; segmentis ventralibus basalibus 3 longitudinaliter rugatis ; prothorace quam longiori fere duplo latiori, postice quam antice minus dimidio latiori, antice minus profunde subsinuatim emarginato, latitudine majori fere in medio posita, lateribus sat rotundatis pone medium vix sinuatis, angulis omnibus parum acutis, posticis minime productis ; elytris prothorace 4<sup>a</sup> parte latioribus ; tarsorum articulis singulis basin versus parum angustatis.

Maris (?) tarsorum anticorum articulo 1° 2° duplo longiori, tibiis posticis intus pilis aureis seriatim vestitis.

[Long.  $7\frac{3}{5}$ , lat. 4 lines.

The length of the prothorax down the middle line is  $1\frac{4}{5}$  lines while the distance between the apices of the anterior and posterior angles is scarcely 2 lines and the middle of a line joining the apices of the two front angles would be scarcely more than  $\frac{1}{5}$  line distant from the middle of the front of the prothorax. The gular sulcus is narrower and less profound than in the preceding three species and forms a more evenly curved line, the submentum being scarcely different from that of *H. læta* except in its lateral projections being perhaps a trifle less strong. The prosternum is not prominent in front, its hinder part being convex down the middle with a strong stria on either side and the hind apex scarcely bifid. The front coxæ are distinctly, and the intermediate scarcely, punctulate. The row of punctures close to the margin of the elytra is well marked and can be traced almost to the apex. The lateral gutter of the prothorax is scarcely defined,—the general convexity of the upper surface continuing almost evenly to the thickened lateral margin ; that of the elytra is reduced to a mere stria-like impression within the narrow thickened edge of the elytron, but is a trifle wider near the apex.



Very similar to *H. lugubris* in general appearance but at once distinguished from the corresponding sex of that species by the basal joint of the front tarsi being (like the other joints) channelled beneath, and being scarcely wider than the 2nd joint;—also distinguished by the impunctate ventral segments. From *H. major* and *læta* it differs *inter alia* by the feeble emargination of the front of its prothorax and the absence (from all points of view) of a distinct gutter on the prothorax immediately within the thickened margin.

S. Australia; near Port Lincoln.

#### STYRUS.

Of this genus I have before me two species. One of them is pretty certainly *S. elongatulus*, Bates (which I have no doubt its author is right in considering identical with *Nyctozoilus elongatulus*, MacL.). The only points on which I hesitate as to the correctness of my identification are that in my example the head and prothorax are more even than Mr. Bates describes them, and the smooth space on the disc of the latter (mentioned by Mr. Bates) is scarcely indicated, while at the same time I should scarcely call the puncturation of the ventral segments “fine,” although it agrees with Mr. Bates’ description in being much finer than that of the underside of the head and of the flanks of the prothorax. Discrepancies so small would perhaps hardly be worthy of remark in respect of most descriptions, but the descriptions of Mr. Bates are so remarkably full and accurate that *any* discrepancy suggests a doubt.

#### STYRUS CLATHRATUS, sp.nov.

Elongatus; subovatus; brunneo-niger; elytrorum costis (nec prothoracis marginibus) nitidis; capite confertim subtiliter rugulose punctulato, postice longitudinaliter canaliculato; prothorace quam longiori quarta parte latiori, toto (canalibus lateralibus inclusis) ut caput punctulato, postice quam antice vix quarta parte latiori, in medio obscure interrupte carinato, antice utrinque longitudinaliter obscure 4-sulcato, ante basin transversim fortiter bisinuatim sulcato, angulis anticis (his



fortiter productis) et posticis (his minoribus) sat acutis, lateribus crenulatis; elytris reticulato-costatis, interspatiis fortiter sparsim punctulatis; segmentis ventralibus metasternoque (sub lente forti) creberrime subtilissime punctulatis et sat crebre subtiliter granulatis, certo adspectu subtiliter transversim strigatis; capite subtus crasse sat crebre, prosterni lateribus sparsim minus fortiter punctulatis.

[Long. 6, lat.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

May be at once distinguished from *S. elongatulus*, *inter alia*, by the totally different sculpture of the under surface.

Victoria; sent to me by Mr. T. G. Sloane.

#### ADELIUM OCCIDENTALE, sp.nov.

Oblongum; minus convexum; nigrum (vix æneo-micans), antennis (apicem versus) tarsisque vix picescentibus, his subtus (et tibiis apicem versus intus) dense auricomatis; antennis sat elongatis sat gracilibus apice vix dilatatis, articulo 3<sup>o</sup> sequentibus 3 conjunctis vix breviori; capite prothoraceque minus crebre sat subtiliter punctulatis; hoc elytris parum angustiori, quam longiori duplo latiori (latitudine majori mox pone medium posita), antice quam postice paullo angustiori, lateribus sat late deplanatis impunctulatis rotundatis, angulis anticis sat productis, posticis minutis acute rectis; elytris fortiter punctulato-striatis, interstitiis impunctulatis sat convexis apicem versus in tuberculis (seriatim positus) ruptis; abdominis processu intercoxali lato haud marginato antice rotundato-truncato.

[Long. 10, lat. 4 lines.

The form of the intercoxal process of the hind body and the length of the 3rd joint of the antennæ would place this species in the same section of *Adelium* (as subdivided by M. Blessig) as *tenebrioides*, Er., *porcatum*, Fab., &c. The elytra exceeding the prothorax in width by only about  $\frac{1}{6}$  the width of the latter, together with the feebly punctured prothorax, large size, and almost black colour, will distinguish it from all its allies. In one



of the examples before me the prothorax bears some obscure large impressions on either side of the middle which are scarcely visible in the other example. The epipleuræ of the elytra are almost lævigatæ.

S. Australia (Fowler's Bay) and W. Australia (Israelite Bay).

#### CURCULIONIDÆ.

##### POLYPHRADES SATELLES, sp.nov.

Elongato-oblongus, subnitide niger; plus minus crebre (? exemplo recenti confertim) fusco-vix subaureo-squamosus; rostro minus abbreviato obscure 5-carinato; antennis robustis, scapo prothoracem fere attingenti apice vix dilatato, funiculi articulo 1° 2° duplo (hoc 3° vix) longiori; oculis sat magnis, sat transversis, infra acuminatis, subtiliter granulatis; prothorace quam longiori dimidia parte latiori, margine basali elevato instructo, sat crasse (parte antica angusta excepta) mamillato-ruguloso, basi quam margo anticus fere duplo latiori, lateribus sat rotundatis, latitudine majori pone medium posita; elytris prothorace haud multo latioribus, apice haud divaricatis, sat fortiter punctulato-striatis, interstitiis parum convexis vix mamillato-subgranulatis, sutura postice haud carinato. [Long. (rostr. incl.)  $5\frac{2}{5}$ - $6\frac{4}{5}$ , lat.  $2\frac{1}{5}$ - $2\frac{4}{5}$  lines.

Maris elytrorum lateribus mox pone basin sat evidenter, feminae vix, sinuatis.

The general resemblance of this species is to *P. longicollis*, Pasc., from which the longer antennal scape hardly dilated at the apex will *inter alia* at once separate it. I have no doubt of my identification of *P. longicollis*, although that species is very imperfectly described,—no mention being made *e.g.* of the eyes, although in a memoir published little more than a year before the publication of *P. longicollis* Mr. Pascoe founded the primary divisions of the genus on the characters of the eyes. The combination of large size, eyes as described above, non-carinate suture of elytra and obscure squamosity will distinguish the insect from its previously named congeners.



W. Australia; Eyre's Sand Patch (Mr. Graham) and Israelite Bay (Mr. French).

*ACANTHOLOPHUS NIVEOVITTATUS*, sp.nov.

Anguste oblongus; niger; niveo-squamosus; squamis niveis rostrum (parte apicali nitida excepta) caput prothoracis latera corpus subtus pedesque sat dense (nihilominus maculis parvis numerosis interruptis) tegentibus et vittas insignes in corpore supra formantibus, sc.,—in prothorace medio, et in elytris singulis (hic ad suturam, a humero fere ad apicem, et irregulariter trifariam in parte laterali declivi); rostro utrinque supra antennarum basin spina longa valida, supra oculum spina trifida perlonga instructo; oculis sat angustis; antennarum articulo 2° 1° sat longiori; prothorace spinis acutis 4-seriatim instructis; elytris apice minute divaricatis, squamis brunneis (in partibus haud niveosquamosis) minus dense vestitis, singulis granulis (vel potius tuberculis parvis) nitidis sat dense (circiter 12-seriatim) instructis et fortiter trifariam tuberculis spiniformibus et spina acuta subapicali armatis (serie 1<sup>a</sup> prope suturam tuberculis 6 a basi retrorsum gradatim majoribus, 2<sup>a</sup> sinuata tuberculis 6 magnis, 3<sup>a</sup> postice abbreviata tuberculis 3 magnis). [Long. 8, lat. 3 $\frac{2}{5}$  lines.

The snowy white vitta down the middle of the prothorax includes a narrow shining black line; the prothoracic dorsal series of spines each contain five gradually decreasing in size from the front, the front one being bifid; on each side of the prothorax there is a long sharp spine scarcely in front of the middle and a somewhat smaller one considerably behind the middle, as well as 3 much smaller spines which are alternated with the two long ones. The front tubercle (or rather, spine) of the middle row on the elytra might almost as well be regarded as a member of the external row, and this would place the present species in Sir W. Macleay's "Section 2 B a" of the genus, as having a compound tubercle over the eye, and on each elytron three rows of spines (the outer row containing at least 4), and a subapical spine. From all the others



of that section,—and indeed of any section,—except *A. Franklinensis*, Blackb., the present species is at once distinguishable by the spine over the eye being trifold. From *A. Franklinensis* the different armature of its elytra and the 5 brilliant silvery white vittæ (the lateral 2 very close together and somewhat coalescing, the next before them defined sharply only in its posterior half, and only the sutural and the marginal ones quite reaching the apex) are *inter alia* good distinctions. The closely set shining tubercles on the elytra run in double rows which are well defined except among the rows of large spiniform tubercles where they become sinuous and here and there run into each other.

Yilgarn, W. Australia; sent to me by C. French, Esq.

#### DIALEPTOPUS VALIDUS, sp.nov.

Sat robustus; piceus, indumento cinereo tectus; rostro per brevi transverso in medio late profunde sulcato; antennis crassis, scapo extrorsum fortiter incrassato, brevi (quam tarsorum anticorum articulus 4<sup>us</sup> multo breviori), funiculi articulis 1<sup>o</sup> et 2<sup>o</sup> ceteris vix longioribus; prothorace apice bilobo, lateribus sat rotundatis; elytris prothorace paullo latioribus, tuberculis magnis extrorsum inclinatis (in elytro singulo 6, biseriatim positis) armatis, inter hæc dorso sat crebre granulis foveisque ruguloso, lateribus crassissime reticulato-foveolatis, latitudine trans processus humerales quam trans prothoracem haud minori.

[Maris (?) long. 6, lat.  $2\frac{2}{5}$  lines; feminae (?) long. 8, lat.  $3\frac{3}{5}$  lines. [The width is measured across opposite tubercles.]

The humeral processes of the elytra bulge out so much laterally that the width of the insect across them is quite equal to (in the male) or a little greater than (in the female) the greatest width across the prothorax; in all the previously named species known to me the width across these processes is much less than the greatest width of the prothorax. The elytral tubercles being only three in each row and being very little elevated upward, but



strongly directed outward, furnish another very distinctive character, and yet another consists in the very short antennal scape strongly and evenly thickened from its base to its apex. The elytral tubercles are a little more elevated in the smaller and narrower sex than in the other. In the former the apical ventral segment is deeply sulcate down the middle; in the latter the last segment bears a very large roundish fovea, with an elevated border except in front.

S. Australia; Fowler's Bay. Also from Israelite Bay, W. Australia (Mr. French).

*DIALEPTOPUS LUGUBRIS*, sp.nov.

Elongatus; niger, indumento sordide ochreo plus minus tectus; rostro transverso in medio late profunde sulcato; antennis minus crassis, scapo extrorsum minus incrassato minus brevi (quam tarsorum anticorum articulus 4<sup>us</sup> vix breviori), funiculi articulis 1<sup>o</sup> et 2<sup>o</sup> ceteris parum longioribus; prothorace apice bilobo, lateribus sat rotundatis; elytris prothorace paullo latioribus, tuberculis conicis in seriebus 2 (interiore 3 vel 4, exterior 3 vel 4 vel 5, constitutis) armatis, inter hæc dorso granulis foveisque obscure ruguloso, lateribus crassissime seriatim foveolatis, latitudine trans processus humerales quam trans prothoracem haud minori.

[Maris (?) long. 6, lat. 2 $\frac{2}{5}$  lines; feminæ (?) long. 8, lat. 3 lines. [The width is measured across opposite tubercles.]

Closely allied to the preceding but more elongate, of more sombre appearance, and with longer legs and tarsi; the scape of the antennæ is more slender and elongate, being of about the same length as the claw joint (exclusive of the claws) of the front tarsi (in *D. validus* much shorter than the same joint). The number of tubercles in the rows on the elytra is very variable even in an individual example (in one before me one elytron has 5 tubercles in the external and 4 in the inner row, while the other elytron has only 3 in each row); they are much more erect



than those of *D. validus*. I am much puzzled as to the sexes of these insects,—the smaller and narrower sex of this species has on the apical ventral segment a circular fovea very nitid inside and quite surrounded by a defined edging (quite different from,—but nevertheless *resembling* the sexual character of the larger and broader sex of *D. validus*) while the larger and broader sex of this species has the hinder part of the apical ventral segment widely sulcate,—the sulcation not quite reaching the apex (after the same plan as in the smaller and narrower sex of *D. validus*). This species may be distinguished from all previously described by the following combination of characters,—elytra wide across the humeral processes, scape of antennæ not abnormally short, tarsi normally slender, colour very sombre, antennal tubercles in inner row 3 or 4, no strongly prominent longitudinal costæ on the sides of the elytra, general surface not clothed with erect setæ.

S. Australia ; Fowler's Bay.

DIALEPTOPUS OBSOLETUS, sp.nov.

Sat elongatus ; niger, haud squamosus ; rostro haud transverso in medio late profunde sulcato ; antennis minus crassis, scapo extrorsum minus incrassato minus brevi (quam tarsorum anticorum articulus 4<sup>us</sup> vix breviori), funiculi articulis 1<sup>o</sup> et 2<sup>o</sup> ceteris sat longioribus ; prothorace apice bilobo, lateribus sat rotundatis ; elytris prothorace paullo latioribus, tuberculis in seriebus 2 (interiore circiter 5 subobsoletis, exteriori 5 conicis, constitutis) armatis, inter hæc dorso sat crasse foveolato, lateribus crassissime seriatim foveolatis (interstitiis fortiter convexis), latitudine trans processus humerales quam trans prothoracem paullo minori. [Long.  $7\frac{2}{5}$ , lat.  $2\frac{4}{5}$  lines.

The sculpture of the elytra in this species is very peculiar and very difficult to describe intelligibly ; the external row of tubercles is of the usual kind, but the internal row consists of prominences which can hardly be called tubercles,—the appearance is somewhat as it would be if these had been tubercles which had been sliced off almost level with the general surface, so that looked down upon from above there is little to be seen of them, but viewed



from the side, owing to the lateral slope of the elytra, they appear as fairly defined tubercles. The whole surface of the elytra is seriatly foveolate and the 2nd row of foveæ (from the suture) is placed so that a large fovea occupies the upper surface of each quasi-tubercle. The largest of these quasi-tubercles is the hindmost and they become gradually smaller forward and are continued quite to the apex of the humeral processes, until they are little more than large granules; if all these be counted in the row it consists of about 15 quasi-tubercles and granules. This peculiar sculpture distinguishes the present species from all previously described. The apical ventral segment is similar to that of the smaller and narrower sex of *D. lugubris*.

S. Australia; near Morgan.

*DIALEPTOPUS LINDENSIS*, sp.nov.

Sat elongatus; niger, vix squamosus; rostro vix transverso in medio late profunde sulcato, antennis sat crassis, scapo extrorsum minus incrassato minus brevi (quam tarsorum anticorum articulus 4<sup>us</sup> haud breviori), funiculi articulis 1° et 2° ceteris paullo longioribus; prothorace apice bilobo, lateribus sat rotundatis, cristis dorsalibus subrectis; elytris prothorace paullo latoribus tuberculis plus minus rufescentibus in seriebus 2 (interiore 3 extrorsum inclinatis, exteriori 3 vel 4, constitutis) armatis, inter hæc dorso vix perspicue sculpturato, lateribus crasse seriatim foveolatis (interstitiis latis sat convexis), latitudine trans processus humerales quam trans prothoracem sat minori. [Long.  $5\frac{3}{4}$ -6, lat.  $2-2\frac{2}{5}$  lines.

I have seen a good many examples of this insect, all of which have in the inner elytral series only three large somewhat compressed tubercles which are somewhat directed outward; this character will distinguish it from all its described congeners except *granulatus*, Pasc., and *validus*, Blackb.; the prothorax of the former of these is described as "haud cristatus," while the latter *inter alia* has the scape of the antennæ extremely short. In the present species the prothoracic crests diverge from the front



hindwards more evenly and less strongly than is usual in the other species known to me, the more usual structure being that these crests diverge gently hindward for a little distance from the front and then take a curved form so that the lateral edges *converge* again towards the base. The difference of the sexes in general form is less than usual, the narrower sex having the apical ventral segment with a wide shallow longitudinal impression in its hinder half and the other sex having near the apex of the same segment a round excavation. This is a very dull black insect, with at most some inconspicuous greyish dust-like squamosity. The tarsi are slender and elongate in both sexes.

S. Australia ; near Port Lincoln.

DIALEPTOPUS SEPIDIoidES, Pasc.

I possess an example from Western Australia agreeing perfectly with the description and figure of this insect, and also an example from the same locality which I feel satisfied is the other sex of the same, though the differences that I believe to be sexual are very marked. The species is characterised by its greyish-brown general colour (due to squamosity on a blackish derm) ferruginous colour of tubercles, elytra very much narrower across the humeral processes than the greatest width of the prothorax, anterior projection of prothorax not bilobed, antennal scape very fully as long as apical joint of front tarsi (without the claws), basal two joints of funicle each evidently longer than any of the other joints, and elytra (together) with the apex widely (somewhat near semicircularly) emarginate. The sex described by Mr. Pascoe (the male, I suppose) is an exceptionally narrow form, with the elytra (the tubercles disregarded) not wider than the prothorax, the front tarsi much wider and shorter than the other tarsi, and the elytra with strong conical tubercles in two rows,—the inner one of 7 or 8 distinct tubercles (in my example 7 on one elytron, 8 on the other) the outer one of 5,—the last ventral segment reflexed at the apex immediately behind a strong transverse furrow and deeply sulcate down the middle, the metasternum and ventral segments strongly nitid.



The specimen which I take to be the female is a larger and very differently shaped insect, the elytra being oval and at the widest (slightly behind the middle) considerably (*i.e.* as 4 to 3) wider than the prothorax. The elytra are differently tuberculated, the inner row having all the tubercles of its front  $\frac{2}{5}$  run together into a serrate ridge behind which are three separate elongate compressed tubercles, the outer row having only 4 tubercles which are blunter and more elongate than those of the other sex. All the tarsi are more elongate, the front ones being as slender as the rest. The last ventral segment bears a wide semilunar sulcus immediately behind the apex in front of which the surface is strongly gibbous in the middle, an obscure fine carina running backward from the gibbosity across the middle of the semilunar sulcus to the hind margin. It is most probable that the tuberculation of the elytra is variable, but I find it is almost invariably stronger (in the species of this genus) in the small narrow specimens (which I take to be males) than in the others; this is also the case in many other *Amysteridæ*.

Except in the characters mentioned above there is absolutely no difference between the two specimens discussed above. The legs in both the examples are a little ferruginous in colour.

SYMBOTHYNUS, gen.nov. (*Erirhinides*).

Corpus obscure squamosum, sat angustum sat elongatum subparallelum; rostrum elongatum gracile cylindricum leviter arcuatum, prothorace longius, ad apicem leviter dilatatum, supra lineis elevatis longitudinalibus obscure instructum, setulis erectis sparsis vestitum; scrobes præmedianæ postice infra conniventes; scapus oculum haud attingens; funiculus 7-articulatus, articulo 1° sat elongato, ceteris brevioribus; clava minus elongata; oculi sat depressi, subtiliter granulati; prothorax basi leviter bisinuatus, lobis ocularibus nullis; scutellum distinctum; elytra prothorace parum latiora; coxæ intermediæ sat approximatae; femora in medio sat incrassata, mutica; tibiæ anticæ intus bisinuatae, haud



denticulatæ, apice mucronatæ; tarsorum articulus ultimus sat exsertus; unguiculi divergentes; abdominis segmenta 3<sup>um</sup> et 4<sup>um</sup> conjuncta 2<sup>o</sup> breviora; suturæ ventrales haud ad latera angulatæ, 1<sup>a</sup> arcuata; prosternum antice sat elongatum sat fortiter emarginatum, haud canaliculatum.

The combination of connivent rostral scrobes with an antennal funicle not longer than the scape, having its 2nd joint much nearer in shape and size to the 3rd than to the 1st, will I think separate this genus from all previously described Australian *Erirhinides*. The scales are coarse and very flatly adpressed, so that they are little conspicuous, and have rather the appearance of patches of some extraneous indumentum.

SYMBOTHYNUS SQUALIDUS, sp.nov.

Elongatus, piceus, elytris umbrinis vel ferrugineo-umbrinis, antennis pedibusque obscure rufescentibus, abdomine postice rufo; subtus squamis albis dense, supra squamis obscuris et nonnullis albis, vestitus; setulis brevibus suberectis sparsim instructus; rostro prothorace paullo longiori; hoc parum transversum, crebre sat fortiter rugulose punctulato, lateribus sat rotundatis; elytris sat fortiter punctulato-striatis, interstitiis vix convexis; corpore subtus crebre sat fortiter subrugulose punctulato. [Long. 2, lat.  $\frac{3}{4}$  line.

The derm on the undersurface in fresh specimens is almost completely concealed by scales; my description of its colour therefore is only of a single example which I have denuded, and this may be variable, but if not the red apical 3 ventral segments are a conspicuous character. On the upper surface the scales are of a kind of neutral tint, with the exception of a white line down the middle of the prothorax, a small white blotch on each shoulder, white scales on the scutellum, and a variable and irregular projection here and there of the white scales of the undersurface on the sides of the prothorax and elytra.

S. Australia.



## AGESTRA.

The following species may, I think, be placed in this genus, as it does not differ more widely in its structure from the characters Mr. Pascoe attributes to the genus than does the second species placed in it by Mr. Pascoe himself. The following are the structural characters of the insect before me: rostrum somewhat stout and cylindric, scarcely arched and scarcely so long as the prothorax, its upper surface almost to the apex continuing the puncturation of the head, its scrobes median and very oblique; scape of antennæ scarcely attaining the lower part of the eye, funiculus 7-jointed, stout, its basal joint not much longer than wide, but very much larger than the 2nd; eyes slightly prominent, finely granulated; prothorax gently transverse, its base scarcely bisinuate, no ocular lobes; elytra oblong, much wider than the prothorax; intermediate coxæ scarcely further apart than in *Olanæa*; femora with a small tooth beneath; apical mucro of anterior tibiæ very feeble; claws widely divergent (but not divaricate), claw joint of normal length; 2nd ventral segment decidedly shorter than 3rd and 4th together; ventral sutures not angular laterally, the 1st gently arched in the middle. Body clothed with erect setæ.

## AGESTRA PUNCTULATA, sp.nov.

Rufa, corpore subtus sutura et elytrorum lateribus obscurioribus, antennarum clava nigrescenti; supra setulis erectis pallidis vestita; rostro capite prothoraceque sat crebre punctulatis; elytris punctulato-striatis, interstitiis sat planis punctulatis; corpore subtus sat crebre subfortiter punctulato.

[Long.  $1\frac{2}{5}$ , lat.  $\frac{3}{5}$  line (vix).

S. Australia; near Adelaide.

## CYDMÆA LINEATA, sp.nov.

Breviter elliptica; picea; squamis (subtus et in pedibus griseo-subviridibus, supra aliis griseis aliis ochraceis aliis nigrescentibus) vestita; squamis griseis vel ochraceis in elytris angustis-



sime lineatim dispositis; rostro quam prothorax sesquilongiori; funiculi articulo 1° quam 2<sup>us</sup> fere sesquilongiori; prothorace vix transverso, subtilius sat crebre punctulato; elytris striato-punctulatis, interstitiis sat planis uniseriatim punctulatis, puncturis in striis quam in interstitiis haud majoribus. [Long.  $1\frac{2}{5}$ , lat.  $\frac{3}{5}$  line.

This appears to be quite a typical *Cydmæa* scarcely differing from *C. luctuosa*, Pasc., (with which I have carefully compared it) otherwise than by the greater length of the rostrum and the different colouring and pattern of its scales. These cover the whole surface so that in a fresh example the sculpture is entirely hidden. Taking the blackish scales as the ground, the brown (or in some examples whitish-brown) scales are the prevailing ones on the head and base of rostrum, are thickly sprinkled singly like minute pale specks on the prothorax, and on the elytra have a tendency to run (placed in single file) in longitudinal lines separated from each other by lines of dark scales also running in single file; these pale lines of scales are much interrupted but in many places three or four adjacent lines are interrupted at the same distance from the base of the elytra, and the next three or four at a different point so that from some points of view there is an appearance of a number of spots each consisting of three or four lines of differently coloured scales, equal in length and placed side by side,—but a merely casual glance gives the idea of a blackish surface confusedly and not very conspicuously mottled with pale brown.

*C. lineata* is closely allied to *C. obscura*, Blackb., from which it differs by its evidently longer rostrum and less transverse prothorax, the latter being decidedly more rounded laterally and less narrowed in front as compared with the base;—the scale-markings moreover are different, the lighter scales in *obscura* being comparatively much more prevalent in the apical portion of the elytra and there being distinctly *white*, whereas in *lineata* they are somewhat evenly distributed and in no part are really white.

Kangaroo Island; taken by Mr. J. O. Tepper.



## DICOMADA.

In characterising this genus Mr. Pascoe does not describe the claws nor the relative length of the ventral segments. In the specimens before me which appear to belong to it the claws are divaricate, the 2nd ventral segment is slightly longer than the next two together, and the 1st ventral suture is arched; the basal 2 ventral segments are together much longer than the other 3 together, the 2nd scarcely longer than the apical one (measurements down the middle line).

## DICOMADA LITIGIOSA, Pasc.

I have specimens from Western Australia which appear to be this species; they fit the description satisfactorily in all respects except the sculpture of the rostrum. Mr. Pascoe says that the rostrum is "basi subtiliter lineatim punctulatum." I think "basi subtiliter punctulato-striatum" would apply better to the rostrum of the example before me, but the discrepancy is hardly sufficient to suggest specific distinction,—it may be a mere matter of words. The basal half of the rostrum is finely striated longitudinally and each stria contains a row of punctures,—the interstices appearing as excessively fine carinae; in some examples the striae are very distinct and punctured throughout while in others (taken in company with them) the striae are scarcely marked and punctured only in their basal half.

## DICOMADA RUFA, sp.nov.

Rufa; rostro (parte apicali excepta), capite, prothoraceque plus minus picescentibus vel subnigris; argenteo-squamosa; squamis (his hic illic subcupreo-micantibus) subtus dense æqualiter, supra minus confertim in elytris obscure subbifasciatim, dispositis; antennarum funiculi articulo 1° 2° paullo longiori; rostro prothorace sesquolongiori basi subtiliter 5-carinato; elytris punctulato-striatis, puncturis magnis, interstitiis sat planis uniseriatim punctulatis. [Long.  $1\frac{4}{5}$  (vix), lat.  $\frac{7}{10}$  line.



This species appears to agree quite satisfactorily in structural characters with *Dicomada* as described by Mr. Pascoe,—nor can I find it to differ in any structural character from the specimens mentioned above as *D. litigiosa*. The scales on the upper surface do not form any well defined pattern ; those on the prothorax are silvery about the sides of the segment and tend more to a coppery tone on the disc ; on the elytra the silvery scales form a wide fascia at the base and another behind the middle which in some examples are fairly well defined while in others all that can be said is that on a somewhat wide transverse space just in front of the middle the silvery scales are less plentiful than elsewhere ; where the fasciæ are at all well defined the hinder margin of the basal fascia and the front margin of the hinder one are shaped a little like a very widely open V.

Differs from *D. litigiosa*, Pasc., and *D. murina*, Pasc., *inter alia* by the rostrum being blackish at the base with more or less of the apex red, and from the other two previously described species *inter alia* by the greater length of the rostrum.

S. Australia ; Port Lincoln, near Adelaide, &c.

#### ANTYLLIS.

The following species differs in many characters and in general appearance somewhat widely from *A. alternata*, Blackb., but as up to the present time I believe only this one genus of Australian *Erirhinidæ* has been described with the following characters ;—funicle of antennæ 6-jointed, femora unarmed, apical joint of tarsi projecting well beyond 3rd joint,—I think it will be well to attribute to it all species combining those characters.

#### ANTYLLIS BELLA, sp.nov.

Breviter ovalis ; picea, pedibus ferrugineis ; omnino squamis sat crassis subsericeis dense vestita ; subtus et in pedibus squamis sat nitidis argenteo-subviridescentibus ; supra squamis pallide brunneis, his in rostri et capitis lateribus, in prothorace trivittatim, et in elytris circa scutellum vittatimque latera versus (vittis postice intus dilatatis) cum squamis albidis



intermixtis; corpore supra setulis crassis nigris suberectis sat sparsim instructo; rostro prothorace vix longiori, subulato; scrobes præmedianæ obliquæ infra oculos desinentibus; antennis sat validis, scapo ad oculum attingenti sat elongato; funiculi articulo 1° sat brevi quam 2<sup>us</sup> paullo longiori, ceteris brevibus; clava ovata distincta; oculis subconvexis sat tenuiter granulatis; prothorace ruguloso, quam longiori vix latiori, antice sat angustato, basi rotundato, lateribus leviter rotundatis; elytris striato-punctulatis, striis leviter impressis, puncturis sat magnis, interstitiis planis confertim subtiliter punctulatis; pedibus longiusculis; tibiis flexuosis, anticis apice breviter mucronatis; tarsis elongatis, unguiculis divergentibus; segmentis ventralibus 1° 2° que conjunctis quam cetera conjuncta longioribus, 2° quam 3<sup>um</sup> 4<sup>um</sup> que conjuncta vix longiori; prosterno ante coxas anticas brevi, coxis intermediis approximatis. [Long. 1 $\frac{3}{5}$ , lat.  $\frac{7}{10}$  lines.

This species may perhaps be near *A. togata*, Pasc., of which the description is very brief, but as the rostrum of that species is not said to be subulate while that of another species in the genus is so characterised, and the prothorax is said to be "sat confertim punctato" it would not appear to be identical. *A. togata* moreover is said to be rufo-castaneous in colour.

S. A. near Gawler.

#### OLANÆA.

The following species will not quite fit into any named Australian genus of *Eirirhinidæ* but it appears so rare an occurrence to find two species quite identical structurally that it seems better not to insist on absolute structural identity than to create such a host of new genera as otherwise would be required. The following species agrees with the examples from Albany which I mentioned in a former paper as apparently identical with *O. nigricollis*, Pasc., in the following characters,—scrobes præmedian, oblique, passing to the underside of the rostrum and terminating beneath the eye; scape of antennæ reaching back far enough to touch the eye; funicle 7-jointed; eyes finely granulated and rather small;



prothorax without ocular lobes, rounded at the base; elytra oblong, much wider than the prothorax; femora unarmed; tibiæ flexuous, feebly mucronate at the apex; tarsi elongate (quite  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the length of their tibiæ), joints 1-3 gradually wider, 3rd wide and strongly bilobed, 4th elongate, claws rather large, divergent; intermediate coxæ approximate; intermediate ventral segments produced hindward at the sides; prosternum very short in front of front coxæ; body setulose. This insect differs from the species mentioned as follows; the rostrum is not subulate; the ventral segments are differently proportioned, the 1st and 2nd together being scarcely so long as the apical three together, the 2nd being shorter than the 5th (which is exceptionally long) and also than the 3rd and 4th together; the hind coxæ are not quite so widely separated; and the rostrum is markedly longer.

In Mr. Pascoe's tabulation of *Erirhinid* genera the comparative shortness of its 2nd ventral segment would suggest a doubt whether this species ought to fall beside *Storeus* (in which case its prosternum not at all sulcate would distinguish it) or with the following group of "*Storeides*" (*Hedyopis*, &c.). Among these genera the tabulation would assign it to *Olanæa* without any doubt. From the genera of "*Storeides*" described since the publication of Mr. Pascoe's tabulation the present insect may be at once distinguished by the combination of unarmed femora, antennæ inserted not near the base of the rostrum, and approximate intermediate coxæ. [One of these last, *Phæodica*, seems to be scarcely distinct from *Olanæa*, however. Judged by Mr. Pascoe's description it only differs in having obsolete ocular lobes in place of none, the intermediate coxæ a little less approximate, and the upper surface scaly but not setose.]

OLANÆA MACULATA, sp.nov.

Oblonga; ferruginea; subtus squamis albis vestita; supra ferrugineo-squamosa, inter squamas ferrugineas nonnullis albis (his in prothorace 3-vittatim, in elytris basi 5-vittatim et latera versus magis disperse dispositis) et nigro-fuscis (his in elytrorum singulorum disco vittas 2 breves formantibus) intermixtis;



supra setis suberectis vestita, setis cum squamis inter quas nascuntur concoloribus; rostro prothorace nullo modo breviori, postice ad latera longitudinaliter carinato, cylindrico, sat valido; prothorace vix transverso sat rugulose punctulato, antice leviter angustato, lateribus leviter rotundatis; elytrorum sculptura sub squamositate abdita; antennis sat validis, funiculi articulo 1° quam 2<sup>us</sup> sesquilingiori (ambobus minus elongatis) ceteris sat brevibus, clava robusta elongata.

[Long.  $1\frac{4}{5}$ , lat.  $\frac{3}{5}$  line.

A very pretty species with an intermixture of several colours,—ferruginous, white and blackish,—both in scales and semi-erect setæ. The pattern is complicated and not very conspicuous except that the short vittæ,—or longitudinal splashes,—of blackish on the disc of the elytra catch the eye at once. Of these the one nearer to the suture on either side is a little further from the base than the other, so that the four form something like a V. As I have seen only a single specimen it is possible that the arrangement of colours may vary, but I should expect to find the blackish vittæ constant.

S. Australia; near Adelaide.

#### MERIPHUS RAUCUS, sp.nov.

♂. Piceo-niger, antennis (apice excepto) et nonnullis exemplis rostro in medio ferrugineis; squamis pallidis setiformibus (subtus æqualiter sat dense, supra obscurius maculatim) vestitus; rostro prothorace fere sesquilingiori; antennis sat longe ante rostri medium insertis, scapo oculum attingenti, funiculi articulo 2° 1° sesquilingiori; prothorace vix transverso, antice fortiter abrupte tubulato, lateribus pone partem tubulatam leviter arcuatis, disco (utrinque tuberculis minutis setiferis instructo) vix perspicue punctulato in medio haud carinato; elytris obscure striatis, interstitiis alternis sat fortiter elevatis et tuberculis minutis setiferis uniseriatim instructis. [Long. 3, lat.  $1\frac{1}{5}$  lines (vix).

♀. Rufescens; capite, antennis apicem versus, rostri et tarsorum apice ipso, corporeque subtus (abdomine excepto),



obscurioribus ; rostro prothorace duplo longiori, antennis vix ante rostri medium insertis ; scapo oculus vix attingenti.

[Long.  $3\frac{2}{5}$ , lat.  $1\frac{1}{5}$  lines.

The pallid scales (which are more ferruginous in the female than in the male) occupy the sides of the prothorax, and are condensed in a series of spots down each of the non-elevated interstices, which are wider than the alternate ones. The small setiferous tubercles run in a close row down each of the elevated interstices and there are also a few (somewhat larger) on the non-elevated interstices. The tubercles on the prothorax are less nitid (especially in the male) than those on the elytra. I have seen five males and two females of this species, and the difference of colour seems to be constant. The tubercles on the prothorax seem to distinguish this species from all previously described *Meriphi* except *longirostris*, Pasc., in which the rostrum is said to be three times as long as the prothorax.

S. Australia ; on *Casuarina* near Port Lincoln.

#### MERIPHUS LINEATUS, sp.nov.

Piceo-ferrugineus, antennis capite prothoraceque obscurioribus ; squamis albidis sparsim vestitus ; his in elytris lineatim dispositis ; rostro prothorace fere duplo longiori ; antennis sat longe ante medium rostri insertis, scapo oculus haud attingenti, funiculi articulis basalibus 2 subæqualibus ; prothorace haud transverso, antice tubulato, medio carinato, lateribus pone partem tubulatam leviter arcuatis, disco obscure rugulose punctulato ; elytris punctulato-striatis, rugulosis, vix perspicue granulatis, interstitiis alternis elevatis.

[Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , lat.  $\frac{4}{5}$  line.

I have seen five examples of this species, among which I do not observe any noticeable sexual differences. The absence of distinct granulation, together with the evident prominence of the alternate interstices of the elytra, down each of which runs a somewhat conspicuous stripe of whitish scales, will distinguish the present insect from its described congeners.

S. Australia ; Nuriootpa, &c.



## GLAUCOPELA VARIPES, sp.nov.

Piceo-nigra, squamis vestita, his subtus (et in pedibus) albido- vel viridi- opalescentibus dense confertis, supra griseis sat æqualiter minus confertim positis ; rostro (basi excepta) antennis pedibusque (femoribus exceptis) læte rufis ; rostro sat lato prothoraci longitudine æquali ; prothorace quam longiori fere duplo latiori, antice fortiter angustato ; elytris punctulato-striatis, interstitiis sat latis vix convexis.

[Long.  $1\frac{1}{3}$ , lat.  $\frac{3}{5}$  line.

The bright red rostrum, antennæ, tibiæ and tarsi (in strong contrast to the rest of the body) render this little species a very distinct one.

S. Australia ; widely distributed ; I have it from the Lake Eyre Basin and also from the Adelaide district.

## ANARCIARTHURUM VIRIDE, Blackb.

When describing this species (P.L.S.N.S.W., 1890, p. 355) I accidentally omitted the mention of its habitat, which is Port Lincoln, S. Australia.





Blackburn, Thomas. 1890. "Notes on Australian Coleoptera, with descriptions of new species. Part VIII." *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 5, 553–592. <https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.18655>.

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