

New genera and species of CARABIDÆ from Tasmania; by
H. W. BATES, F.L.S.

The following descriptions are founded upon the collections recently received in England from Mr. Simson and Mr. Atkinson, who have made large additions to the knowledge of the Coleopterous Fauna of Tasmania, the former in the Southern and Central districts of the Island, and the latter in the North. Mr. Alexander Fry lent me for the occasion, a fine series of species sent by Mr. Simson, and kindly presented me with examples of most of them.

Percosoma sulcipes.

Niger, nitidus; occipite transversim grosse punctato: thorace cordato, antice minus rotundato-dilatato, angulis posticis subrectis: elytris oblongo-ovatis, humeris distinctis ibique et lateribus margine explanato-incrassato, post medium leviter ampliatis, apicem versim gradatim attenuatis; supra striatis, striis versus marginem et apicem latis, granulato-opacis. Long. 26–30 mm. ♂, ♀.

Similar in general form to *P. carenoides* (White), but thorax much narrower, being less dilated immediately after the anterior angles; the base is depressed in the same way, and the sides parallel for a short distance preceding the nearly rectangular hind angles; the depressed part is rugulose, and the sides have a row of punctures bearing long setæ. The elytra are striated throughout, the three striæ nearest the suture being finely impressed, the others deeper and broader, and towards the apex all greatly widened and minutely granulate-opaque. The fifth stria, near the base, has three large setiferous punctures. The head is similar in form to that of *P. carenoides*, but the occiput bears a transverse row of three large setiferous punctures on each side, and the sulcus near the eyes is deeper; the orbit behind the eyes forms a tumour nearly as large as the eye itself.

Northern Tasmania (Atkinson). Coll. H. W. Bates.

Lychnus strangulatus.

Elongato-ovatus, supra sub-planatus, nigerrimus politus: capite mox pone oculos sulco profundo lævi impresso; foveis

frontalibus extus curvatis, intus ramum brevem emittentibus : thorace cordato, antice vix rotundato-dilatato, post medium usque ad angulos posticos valde angustato, his rotundatis : elytris dorso planatis, striis vix conspicuis, interstitiis planissimis.

Femora antica ♂ subtus prope medium fortiter dilatata fere dentata ; ♀ ovata modice incrassata. Long. 19–21 mm. ♂, ♀.

Agrees with Mr. Putzeys' description of his genus *Lychnus* ; which, however, contains no mention of the remarkable constriction of the head behind the eyes. The present species must nevertheless, be closely allied to *L. ater*. In five examples ♂, I fail to detect any trace of punctuation in the striæ, and the latter are extremely faint, except near the apex, where they are more pronounced, owing to the elevation of the interstices. In one of the examples ♀, however, the striæ are distinctly punctured.

Central districts (Simson); North Tasmania (Atkinson). Coll. A. Fry and H. W. Bates.

Lychnus striatulus.

L. strangulato simillimo, differt tantum statura minori elytris-que distinctius striatis interstitiis convexis. Niger, minus nitidus ; elytris oblongo-ovatis, paullo angustioribus et supra minus planatis. Long. 17 mm. ♂.

Differs from *L. strangulatus* only in being smaller, proportionately narrower, and in the elytra being more distinctly striated, or rather the feebly or not at all incised striæ are separated by convex interstices. The striæ have no traces of punctuation. In its narrower, more oblong and convex form it resembles the ♀ of *L. strangulatus* more than the ♂ ; but both the specimens before me are clearly males, having the broad, sub-dentiform dilatation of the undersurface of the anterior tibiæ.

Central Tasmania (Simson). Coll. A. Fry and H. W. Bates. Mr. Janson has a third example.

A third species of *Lychnus*, taken by Mr. Atkinson in Northern Tasmania, is convex and punctate-striate in both sexes. This may possibly be the *L. ater* of Putzeys, if we may suppose that author to have overlooked the occipital strangulation.

MIROSARUS, n. gen.

(Sub-Fam. ANISODACTYLINÆ.)

G. Selenophoro similis. Corpus oblongo-ovatum. Caput antice obtusum; foveis frontalibus parvis. Mentum fere edentatum. Ligula angusta, apice bisetosa, paraglossis eam superantibus, latis, auriculatis, ad ligulæ angulos superiores intus conjunctis. Palpi apice modice attenuati, truncati. Elytra interstitio tertio pluripunctato. Tarsi ♂, quatuor anteriores articulis 4 dilatatis (2-4 late cordatis), plantis squami-setis erectis dense vestitis, scopam planam simulantibus.

Recent describers of Australian *Harpali*, following the example of Dejean, have paid no attention to the shape and clothing of the dilated tarsal joints of the males, and have consequently mingled together in one genus the most diverse generic forms, belonging even to distinct sub-families. The present very distinct genus is common in all the temperate parts of the country, and many closely allied species, races or varieties, have been described by Castelnau and W. Macleay, Jun. They may be known at once by their exact resemblance to the common American species of *Selenophorus*. The emargination of the mentum has a scarcely perceptible angular prominence in the middle and is sometimes quite edentate.

Mirosarus insularis.

Nigro-cupreus, antennis basi, palpis (partim) tibiis et tarsis fulvo-testaceis; elytris ♂ nitidis, ♀ sub-opacis: thorace transversim quadrato, lateribus arcuatis antice paullo magis quam postice angustato, angulis posticis rotundatis, margine postico medio late sinuato, basi utrinque coriaceo-punctato, foveis latis; margine laterali reflexo, rufescenti: elytris ante apicem sinuatis, supra acute striatis, striolaque scutellari elongata, interstitiis planis, 3, 5 et 7 versus apicem cæteris latioribus, tertio punctis umbilicatis sex conspicuis. Long. 9 mm.

The amount of pale colouring on the basal joints of the antennæ and on the palpi is very variable; but the scape is generally of a clearer red. The thorax is much broader than long, and its sides are more arcuated than in allied species from Continental Australia, the widest part being a little anterior to the middle. The punctures of the third interstice are all situated in the middle of the interstice, and not near the striæ.

South or Central Tasmania (Simson).

The species must be closely allied to the *Harpalas marginicollis*, of Castelnau, from Melbourne, but he gives only three lines as the size.

Hypharpax puncticauda.

Oblongus, fusco-cupreus; antennis basi, palpis, tibiis et tarsis piceo-rufis, tibiis apice obscurioribus: thorace transverso, angulis obtusis fere rotundatis, lateribus leniter arcuatis, fovea basali utrinque oblongo, subfortiter impressa: elytris apice obtusis, ante apicem sinuatis, striatis, interstitiis usque ad apicem planis, tertii puncto supra declivitatem posteriorem sito. ♂ Femora postica incrassata subtus haud dentata, tibiis flexuosis. Long. 8 mm.

Allied to *H. æreus* (Dej.), but larger. Apparently also very near *H. Novæhollandiæ* (Castl.), which is described as having the "tibiæ very strongly arched," but the author does not describe the form of the femora. He says the species is common near Melbourne, and a Melbourne *Hypharpax* common in collections has the femora distinctly dentate beneath. The tibiæ in that species would be correctly described as "strongly arched"; but in *H. puncticauda* they are not arched, but flexuous, especially towards the apex. The colour of the present species is dull coppery, often with an æneous tinge. With regard to surface polish there appear to be two forms of ♂, in one of which the elytra are sericeous opaque (as usual in ♀ *Harpali*), and in the other more shining. The thorax is about equal in width at base and extremity, although the gentle arcuation of the sides seems to narrow the hind a little more than the fore part. There is a very short scutellar striole. The situation of the elytral puncture near the apex is not an uncommon character in *Hypharpax*.

South or Central Tasmania (Simson).

THENAROTES, n. gen.

(Sub-Fam. ANISODACTYLINÆ.)

Gen. *Acupalpus* et *Bradycellus* forma et coloribus similis; at tarsorum 4 anteriorum plantis 2-4 æqualiter, dense squamipilosis ut in *Anisodactylo*. Corpus elongatum subdepressum. Capite antice obtusum, sulcis frontalibus extus ad oculum curvatis. Palpi acuminati. Menti sinus medio dentatus. ♂ Tarsi antici articulo primo lineari, vix dilatato, subtus nudo, 2-4

late cordatis (in tarsi intermediis angustioribus), plantis dense squami-pilosis.

Closely allied to *Lecanomerus* (Chaud.) from which it differs only in the lesser dilatation of the four anterior ♂ tarsi, and in the more elongate and flatter body, which gives the species quite a different facies. In *Lecanomerus* the first joint of the dilated male tarsi is not expanded like the 2-4th; but it is much shorter and less linear than in *Thenarotes*. The *Lecanomeri* are shorter, more ovate and convex. Both genera are numerous in species in Australia, *Lecanomerus* extending also to New Zealand. *Lecanomerus marginatus* (Reed) of Chili, belongs to *Thenarotes* rather than to *Lecanomerus*.

Thenarotes Tasmanicus.

Bradycello Verbasci (Dufts) similis; at paullo magis elongatus et depressus. Rufo-testaceus, nitidus, antennis, palpis et pedibus pallidioribus; elytris utrinque plaga elongata post medium nigra subiridescenti: thorace cordato-quadrato, antice longe rotundato, postice paullo ante basin subsinuatum angustato, angulis posticis obtusis, margine basali utrinque obliquo, foveis basalibus latis grosse punctatis: elytris oblongis, fortiter striatis, absque striola scutellari, interstitiis convexis, tertio pone medium unipunctato. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 mm.

South or Central Tasmania (Simson). In Mr. Janson's collection and my own.

Oopterus Tasmanicus.

Drimostoma? Tasmanica, Castelnau, Notes on Austr. Col., Tr. Roy. Soc. Vict. ii, vol. 8, p. 199.

A small glossy insect, taken by Mr. Simson, with ovate, almost gibbous elytra, obsoletely striated, agrees very well with Castelnau's description. It has a pubescent third antennal joint and acuminate palpi, agreeing in these and in others respects with the genus *Oopterus*. The mandibles are long and slender, the forehead has two long straight furrows, and the thorax is deeply and broadly impressed on each side of the base, with a carina near the hind angle. The elytra at the apex have a strongly raised carina in the position of the seventh interstice, on the inner side of which is the trace of a recurved stria connected along the apex with the sutural stria. The second antennal joint is nearly as long as the third.

Trechus Diemenensis.

Sub-elongatus, depressus, thorace relative parvo, quadrato; subtus piceo-rufo, ventro rufo-testaceo; capite thoraceque rufo-castaneis, elytris nigro-piceis, palpis et pedibus flavis, antennis rufo-testaceis; thorace quadrato, antice leviter rotundato, postice paullulum sinuato-angustato, angulis posticis rectis, ibique margine explanato-reflexo, margine basali utrinque obliquo, foveis basalibus magnis, lævibus: elytris oblongo-ovatis, humeros versus haud angustatis, punctulato-striatis, disco utrinque bipunctato. Long. 5 mm.

South or Central Tasmania (Simson).

Similar in general shape to such species as *Tr. palpalis*; but the thorax is relatively smaller, and the explanated and reflexed lateral margins, especially towards the hind angles, amply distinguish it.

Rhabdotus floridus.

Elongato-oblongus, capite thoraceque supra viridi-æneis, elytris læte purpureis sericeo-nitentibus; palpis rufis, gracilibus, articulis ultimis apice paullo attenuatis; capite ovato, oculis haud prominulis: thorace quadrato, postice quam antice latiori, angulis posticis acutis: elytris oblongis, fere parallelis, apice valde obtuse rotundatis, supra striatis, interstitiis paullo convexis tertio post medium 2-4 punctato: corpore subtus, antennis pedibusque nigris, tibiis et tarsis rufescentibus. Long. 17-21 mm. ♂, ♀.

Distinguished from *Rhabdotus reflexus* (Chaud.) by the rich uniform purple colour of the elytra; similar in shape and in the striated upper surface of the tarsi and the form of the palpi. The eyes are encased behind by an orbit longer than themselves; the frontal furrows are broad, but not deeply incised. The thorax is nearly as long as broad, narrowed to the front and very gradually and slightly narrowed behind, with the hind angles acute; the lateral rims are thick and the margins reflexed and explanated towards the hind angles; the base is transversely depressed. Head and thorax are glossy, brassy-green. The elytra are very obtusely rounded at the apex (most so in the ♀) and the margin is but slightly sinuate before the apex; the striae are moderately sharply impressed. In certain lights the rich purple colour changes into golden.

(Atkinson).

Notonomus tubercauda.

N. politulo (Chaud), affinis, elongatus, niger politus; thorace fere quadrato, angulis posticis subrectis; elytris apice distincte sinuatis, humeris haud dentatis, supra fortiter, simpliciter striatis, interstitiis prope apicem angustioribus, tertio excepto dilatato et in ♀ valde tuberoso. Long. 16 mm.

Glossy-black, without iridescence; palpi, terminal joint of the antennæ and tarsi pitchy-red. Head oval, eyes scarcely prominent and encased behind in an orbit one half their size; frontal sulci shallow, rest of head smooth. Thorax nearly quadrate, rather broader than long, sides slightly rounded near the middle, thence nearly straight to the hind angles which are obtuse though distinct; surface polished, smooth, basal fovea on each side long and moderately deep. Elytra oblong in ♂ with sides slightly rounded, more ovate in ♀ with sides strongly rounded; distinctly sinuate near the apex, humeral fold arcuated and not projecting at the shoulder; striæ deep and interstices nearly plane, but becoming much deeper, with interstices narrower towards the apex; the third interstice has two large punctures, the posterior of which (near the apex), is the centre of a dilatation, slightly elevated in the ♂, but raised into a prominent tubercle in the ♀.

South or Central Tasmania (Simson).

Mr. Simson had ticketed the males and females as separate species.

Lestignathus Simsoni.

L. cursori (Erichs.) multo minor. Elongato-ovatus, gracilis, antennis palpis pedibusque plus minusve rufo-piceis; capite angusto, oculis prominulis: thorace quadrato, antice modice rotundato, post medium leviter angustato; angulis posticis rotundatis: elytris oblongo-ovatis, mox pone humeros leviter rotundato-dilatatis, medio iterum paullulum contractis, apicem versus longe sinuatim-angustatis, apice productis juxta suturam rotundatis; supra acute striatis, interstitiis planis, tertio 3-punctato. Long. 11 mm.

Differs from *L. cursor*, besides its very much smaller size, by the shape of its head, due to the greater roundness and prominence of the eyes. The mandibles also are longer and more slender, and the inner dentiform prominence before the apex is smaller and sharper. The thorax is of the same shape, but rather shorter; as in *L. cursor*, it is quadrate, gently

rounded, the greatest width being a little before the middle, and posteriorly slightly sinuate and narrowed to the rounded hind angles. The elytra are conspicuously sinuated towards the apex, and the latter is produced (although rounded near the sutural angle); in *L. cursor*, there is no trace of this peculiar formation.

South or Central Tasmania (Mr. Simson). Coll. A. Fry and H. W. Bates.

The genus *Zargus*, Wollaston, *Insecta Maderensia*, p. 31 (1854) is closely allied to, if not identical with, *Lestignathus*, Er. (1842).

Scopodes Tasmanicus.

Oblongus, omnino niger, elytris fortissime sericeo-micantibus; labro antice triangulariter valde producto, apice obtuso, convexo, lævi: capite supra minus recte striolato: thorace valde transverso, quadrato, angulis anticis rotundatis, posticis obtusis, marginibus anticis et posticis medio paullo rotundatis, lateralibus medio sinuatis; supra subtiliter transversim striolato: elytris oblongis, humeris distincte sed obtuse angulatis, apice leviter sinuatim truncatis, supra læte undulato-sericeis utrinque 3 foveolatis, striis latis vage impressis. Long. 6 mm.

A large, oblong, rather parallel-sided species, distinguished from all others known to me by the broad and short, quadrate thorax. The eyes are very large and protuberant; the labrum strongly advanced in the middle, the obtuse point reaching beyond the mandibles when closed. The thorax equals in width the head (with the eyes), and is but slightly narrowed behind. The anterior margin (like the posterior) is a little arcuated forward in the middle; the anterior angles are rounded, the lateral margin before the middle gradually and very slightly sinuated, the hind angles being distinct but obtuse and reflexed. The whole insect is deep black, brightly shining beneath, and extremely lustrous or satiny on the elytra.

Generally distributed (Simson, Atkinson).

Mr. Simson has sent also a single example of the apparently rare *Scopodes boops* (Erichson).

DIABATICUS, n. gen.

Gen. *Pinacoderæ* similis et affinis, sed tarsis Gen. *Plochioni* et capite Gen. *Xanthophææ*. Corpus glabrum. Caput elonga-

tum, orbitu post-oculari rotundato-angustato, collo distincto. Ligula bisetosa. Palpi labiales ♂ securiformes, modice dilatati. Mentum sinu maxime dentato. Antennæ articulo 3io glabro. Thorax margine postico late sed breviter lobato. Elytra elongata apice valde obtusa, vix truncata; interstitiis sparsim punctulatis, tertio bipunctato. Tarsi supra glabri, depressi, articulo 4to breviter emarginato, 5to basin versus haud gradatim attenuato; ungues fortiter denticulatæ; ♂ anteriores articulis tribus, intermediis articulis duobus, subtus biserialiter squamulatis.

A genus formed for the reception of *Plochionus australis* (Erichson); which Baron Chaudoir, apparently not having seen *in naturâ*, placed doubtfully as a synonym to his *Xanthophæa picipennis*; but which has none of the distinctive characters of the group to which *Xanthophæa* belongs; the ligula being bisetose, and the tarsi glabrous above &c. The position of the genus seems to be near the American group *Pinacodera*, and Erichson's species has, in fact, great resemblance to *P. punctigera*. The tarsi are, however, flattened and broadened as in *Plochionus pallens*, and the form of the head is that of *Xanthophæa*.

Diabaticus australis.

Plochionus id., Erichson, Beitr., Insectenfauna v. Vandiem., p. 124.

South or Central Tasmania (Simson). Coll. A. Fry and H. W. Bates.

In addition to the above, the following previously described species have been sent to England by Messrs. Simson and Atkinson:—

Scaraphites Macleayi, Westw.

Clivina ——— a species closely allied to *Cl. Australasiae* (Boh.), probably a small form of it.

Promecoderus brunnicornis, Dej.

„ *modestus*, Casteln.

„ *ovicollis*, Casteln.

„ *gibbosus*, Gray.

Percosoma carenoïdes, White.

Notonomus politulus, Chaud.

„ *chalybeus*, Dej.

Ceneus coracinus, Erichs.

- Hormochilus monochrous*, Chaud.
Leptopodus sollicitus, Erichs.
Rhabdotus reflexus, Chaud.
Rhytisternus cyathoderus, Chaud.
Drimostoma? *alpestris*, Casteln.
Simodontus elongatus, Chaud.
Dicrochile punctipennis, Casteln.
Lestignathus cursor, Erichs.
Cyclothorax ambiguus, Erichs.
Dyscolus dilatatus, Erichs.
Amblytelus curtus, Fab.
Homethes sericeus, Erichs.
Philophlæus australis, Dej.
Agonochila corticalis, Chaud.
 „ *binotata*, Chaud.
 „ *biguttata*, Chaud.
Sarothrocrepis corticalis, F.
Xanthophæa infuscata, Chaud.
Sphallomorpha decipiens, Westw.
Adelotopus hæmorrhoidalis, Erichs.
Scopodes boöps, Erichs.



Bates, Henry Walter. 1878. "New genera and species of Carabidae from Tasmania." *Cistula entomologica* 2, 317–326.

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