

DESCRIPTIONS OF TWENTY NEW SPECIES OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLEOPTERA.

By Rev. T. BLACKBURN, B.A.

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For some time past I have been occupied in examining and describing a number of *Staphylinidæ* in my possession (chiefly collected at Port Lincoln), which appear to be new. The issue of the first part of a memoir entitled "A Revision of the *Staphylinidæ* of Australia, by A. Sidney Olliff," has led me to suppress for the present my descriptions of *Aleocharidæ* (to which that part of Mr. Olliff's memoir relates), as some of the species I was intending to describe appear to be identical with species described by that author. The *Staphylinidæ* treated of in the following pages belong, therefore, to the tribes ii.-v. of M. Lacordaire. I take the opportunity of this publication to insert descriptions of two fine species of *Euryscaphus* presented to me about a year since by Professor Tate, of the Adelaide University, which, the Professor informs me, were captured at Ouldea, the larger and finer of which I have taken the liberty of associating with his name.

EURYSCAPHUS TATEI, sp. nov. Niger, nitidus, capite inter oculos foveis duabus profundis arcuatis instructo; prothorace minus lunulato; elytris convexis, minus circularibus, subseriatim punctatis; utrinque in disco puncto valde majore; tibiis anticis externe bidentatis, intermediis dente acuto instructis. Long., 15 lin.; lat., $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

The head is smooth (though somewhat *lumpy* in front), broad, and flattish, with the usual two bent sulci, and (close within the eyes) one or two large punctures. The thorax is about half again as wide as long, considerably emarginate in front, its sides not much rounded, its hinder angles quite rounded off, and its base quite strongly lobed; its surface is transversely wrinkled. On either side of the anterior portion, a little within the angle, is a large well-defined shallow impression, and the space between the two impressions along the anterior portion of the thorax is closely set with distinct shallow punctures. A well defined longitudinal channel occupies the disc of the thorax, but is limited in front by the transverse punctured space, and is intersected near its hinder extremity by a strongly impressed transverse depression.

The elytra, taken together, are a little longer than wide, with the turned-up margin rather narrow, except at the

shoulders, where it is broad and prominent ; the basal portion is scooped out not very strongly, and the shoulders are well marked. A sparing and very fine puncturation (not noticeable without a lens) is rather evenly distributed over the entire surface of the elytra, in addition to which there is a system of coarse (but not large) shallow punctures distributed, with little order, near the suture and external margin, but forming fairly regular rows on the disc—about 50 punctures in each row. On each elytron a single, large, deep puncture or fovea is placed about one-third of the length of the elytron from the apex, and about a third of the width of the same from the suture.

The fore tibiae have three small teeth above the two large ones.

In general build this insect must resemble *E. angulatus*, Macl. (which I have not seen), but, *inter alia*, its thorax is totally different. The two large punctures on the elytra distinguish it from all the described species, except *bipunctatus*, Macl., and *obesus*, Macl. From these its narrower form and more strongly lobed thorax, as well as the peculiar puncturation of the elytra readily distinguish it.

Ouldea, S. Australia.

EURYSAPHUS SUBSULCATUS, sp. nov. Niger, nitidus, capite inter oculos foveis duabus profundis arcuatis instructo ; prothorace basi subtruncato, angulis posticis reflexis ; elytris longioribus quam conjunctim latioribus, subsulcatis ; tibiis anticis externe bidentatis, intermediis dente parvo acuto instructis. Long., 11 lin. ; lat., 4 lin.

The head is of the form and sculpture usual in the genus ; there does not, however, seem to be any noticeable puncturation close to the eyes. The thorax is just twice as wide as long, considerably emarginate in front, not much rounded on the sides, but very much so near the posterior angles, which are almost vertical, and somewhat dentiform. The base is subtruncate, being very slightly and widely lobed. The peculiar form of the posterior part of the thorax effects that the base, when viewed directly from above, appears to have its angles almost effaced, and to be gently sinuate, while viewed horizontally from the front the angles appear very sharp, and the base absolutely truncate. The thorax has a strong discal channel not reaching the front, and some obscure puncturation near the anterior margin ; otherwise its surface has no noticeable sculpture, but is very inconspicuously and irregularly wrinkled or punctured ; its reflexed margin is broad and strong.

The elytra together are just a little longer than wide, strongly convex, moderately rounded on the sides, with the shoulders little prominent, and with the reflexed margin nar-

row. The surface is quite distinctly, though very shallowly, sulcate, with the interstices rather strongly convex, the sulci faintly but not finely punctured.

The fore tibiæ have three small teeth above the two large ones.

This insect must be closely allied to *E. angulatus*, MacL., but is only about two-thirds of its size, and evidently has the elytra very differently sculptured, as they are distinctly sulcate to the naked eye, while in *angulatus* they are said to be "finely striated when examined under a lens."

Ouldea, S. Australia.

TACHYPORIDÆ.

CONURUS.

So many of M. Fauvel's species in this genus are undescribed but merely compared with some other insect, that there is an inevitable danger of creating confusion in describing new species allied to those of the learned French author. I therefore pass by for the present several species in my possession which may be identical with some of his, and describe only the following evidently distinct one:—

C. instabilis, sp. nov. Niger, nitidus, antennarum basi, palpisque testaceis, pedibus piceis, abdominis segmentis postice rufomarginatis, nonnullis exemplis elytris plus minusve rubis; antennis elongatis, robustis, sat incrassatis; prothorace basi latiore quam longiore, antice rotundatim angustato, subtilissime crebrius punctato; elytris prothorace sat longioribus, postice angustatis, æque ac thorax punctatis. Long., 5 mm.

In the male the basal joints of the front tarsi are strongly dilated, the apical ventral segment is strongly incised in a triangular form, and the preceding segment is emarginate in the middle, the emargination being fringed with golden ciliæ. In the female the apical segment terminates dorsally in four lacinia, the upper (middle) ones rather longer than the external, but the incision between them extending backwards not nearly so far as that between them and the latter.

Port Lincoln district.

MYCETOPORUS.

M. floralis, sp. nov. Nitidus, ferrugineo-rufus, palpis, antennis (basi excepto), pectore, coxis, elytrisque (præter humeros et angulum apicalem externum) piceis, abdominis segmentis plus minusve infuscatibus, aureo-pubescentibus; capite prothoraceque lævibus; elytris prothorace sat longioribus, utrinque apice longitudinaliter foveatis, triseriatim punctatis, serie dorsali circiter 10 punctatâ; abdomine sparsim obscure punctato. Long., 6 mm.

Of the hind body segments 1-4 are infusate except a narrow apical margin, five has only the base infusate, six and seven are entirely blackish.

This insect will probably have to form a new genus. Unfortunately I have only a single specimen which I am unwilling to subject to the treatment necessary for describing its characters with accuracy; the following, however, is such information as I can supply:—Facies of *Bolitobius*, maxillary palpi as in *Mycetoporus*; antennæ elongate, and thick, reaching to near the middle of the elytra, none of the joints transverse; tarsi five jointed, all longer than their tibiæ (the posterior nearly twice as long), the basal joint of all about equal in length to the following two joints; the discal series of punctures on each elytron ends in a deep fovea, between which and the suture there are faint indications of several more longitudinal foveæ; second segment of hind body not keeled beneath, albeit there is a small somewhat triangular space at the base of that segment only discernible in certain lights which seems faintly elevated above the surface of the segment; prosternum very strongly carinate; intermediate and posterior coxæ not at all elevated above the surface of the meso and meta sterna.

On flowers of Eucalyptus, near Port Lincoln.

STAPHYLINIDÆ.

ACYLOPHORUS.

A. indignus, sp. nov. Niger, antice nitidissimus, antennarum articulo primo ad basin et pedibus fuscis, abdomine et elytris opacis fusco pubescentibus, illo minus iridescente segmentorum marginibus apicalibus dilutioribus; capite subovato, antice gradatim (basi ipsâ fortiter subito) angustato, inter oculos (et basin prope) binis puncturis magnis, post oculos subtiliter crebre punctato; prothorace antice fortiter angustato, punctis 2 disco fere medio, singulo prope angulos anticos notato; elytris crebre fortius, abdomine fortius minus crebre, punctatis, illis prothorace vix longioribus. Long., $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This species appears to resemble *A. asperatus*, Fauv., but is entirely different in colour, with a different puncturation of the head and thorax, and, if I am right in understanding M. Fauvel to say that the elytra of his species are a third longer than together wide, with much shorter elytra. The contrast between the brightly shining head and thorax of *A. indignus*, and its opaque elytra and hind body is very noticeable.

Near Adelaide, banks of the Torrens, presented by Mr. R. H. Pulleine.

HETEROTHOPS.

H. taurus, sp. nov. Nitidus, piceus, antennis, palpis, pedi-

busque sordide testaceis, prothorace rufescenti; elytrorum apice obscure flavo, abdominis segmenti 6i. apice anguste albo-marginato; antennis robustis; capite fortiter transverso, prothorace vix angustiori; prothorace, latitudine longitudini æquali, punctis 2 ante medium disco sat approximatis notato; elytris prothorace vix longioribus, subtiliter crebrius punctatis, abdomine crasse sparsim punctato. Maris segm. 6° parum profunde emarginato. Long., 4.5 mm.

This species seems to be rather closely allied to *H. laticeps*, Fauv., but is very differently coloured, has the head smoothly convex between the antennæ, and doubtless differs in other respects, but as M. Fauvel, instead of describing *H. laticeps*, merely compares that species with his *picipennis*, and *picipennis* again with the European *prævius*, Er., it is difficult to gain a correct notion of the relative length of its thorax, elytra, &c. I should judge, however, that the hind body of *H. laticeps* is considerably more closely and finely punctured than that of the insect I have just described.

In one of my specimens (perhaps immature), the whole elytra are suffused with testaceous, so that the yellow apical border is less conspicuous than in darker examples.

In shape this species resembles *Quedius auricomus*, Kies., though the eyes are much smaller and the antennæ longer and more robust than in that insect.

Under bark of *Eucalyptus*, about 30 miles north of Port Lincoln.

QUEDIUS.

Q. inconspicuus, sp. nov. Niger, nitidus, antennis piceis apicem versus ferrugineis, palpis pedibusque piceis, tarsis rufis, prothorace rufo-piceo, elytris viridescentibus, abdominis segmentis 6° (ad apicem) et 7° obscure cupreis; antennarum articulo 3° 4° sat longiore, articulis 4-10 subæqualibus vix elongatis; capite suborbiculato, utrinque punctis 3 (2 in margine ipso oculi), 2 aliis utrinque basi, aliis post oculos subtilibus, notato; prothorace capite sat latiore, fortiter transverso, tertiâ parte disci anticâ punctis 2 approximatis notato, angulis anticis obtusis, posticis rotundatis; elytris prothorace vix longioribus, his cum scutello fortius sat sparsim punctatis; abdominis segmentis basalibus fortiter nec crebre, segmento 6° fortiter crebrius, segmento 7° fortiter sparsim punctatis. Long. 8 mm.

Apparently not unlike *Q. luridus*, Fauv., but differing in colour and in having longer antennæ (in which none of the joints are transverse), more faintly punctured elytra, &c., &c.

Wallaroo.

Q. Andersoni, sp. nov. Niger, nitidus; antennis piceis, apice rufescentibus; prothorace et coxis anterioribus læte rufis; elytris ferrugineo-rufis; pedibus piceis, genubus tarsisque ferrugineis; antennarum articulis 4-10 paulo longioribus quam latioribus; capite suborbiculato, ut *Q. inconspicui* notato; prothorace capite multo latiore, sat transverso, tertiâ parte disci anticâ punctis 2 sat approximatis, extus utrinque punctis 2 marginalibus, notato, angulis anticis obtusis, posticis rotundatis; elytris prothorace vix longioribus, his cum scutello fortius nec crebre punctatis; abdomine longe nigro-piloso, sparsim fortiter punctato. Long., 5-6 mm.

Somewhat near *Q. ruficollis*, Grav., but smaller and differently coloured, the elytra being bright rusty-red, and the hind body unicolorous; also the head is much smaller, the elytra are more closely punctured, &c.

Taken in the Port Lincoln district by Mr. J. Anderson, to whom I am indebted for the knowledge of this insect.

Q. Tepperi, sp. nov. Nitidus, niger, genubus tarsorumque apice rufis, elytris æneis; antennis elongatis, articulo 2° 3° paulo brevioribus, 4-10 etiam brevioribus nec transversis; capite fortiter transverso, antice (? maris soli) fortiter depresso, ut *Q. inconspicui* notato; prothorace capite latiori, antice angustato, tertiâ parte disci anticâ punctis 2 sat approximatis, et quibusdam aliis majoribus in marginibus lateralibus, notato; elytris prothorace evidenter longioribus, fortius crebre punctatis; abdomine fortius minus crebre punctato. Long., 5½ mm.

This species is probably allied to *Q. luridus*, Fauv. (which I have not seen), but is smaller, with the head and thorax deep black. The depression on the front of the head seems to be distinctive, and the antennæ are evidently more slender than in *luridus*. The punctuation is finer and closer than in *ruficollis*, Grav., but stronger and less close than in *iridiventris*, Fauv. Compared with *inconspicuus*, mihi, *Tepperi*, is much smaller, with the elytra more closely punctured, &c.

There is a single specimen of this insect in the Adelaide Public Museum. It was taken by Mr. Tepper on Mount Lofty.

OXYPORUS.

O. rufus, Linn. Of this European insect (not hitherto recorded as Australian, so far as I know) there is a specimen among the Australian *Staphylinidæ* in the Adelaide Public Museum. It has no ticket or note of locality attached to it.

HESPERUS.

H. Pulleinei, sp. nov. Niger, nitidus, parce nigro-pubescent, clypeo, palpis, antennis et abdominis segmentis ultimis 2 late testaceis (his aureo-pubescentibus), elytris violaceo-ceruleis; capite fortiter transversim quadrato, crasse punctato, disco lævi; prothorace vix transverso, antice truncato, crasse punctato, disco longitudinaliter lævi; elytris prothorace vix longioribus, subtilius squamose nec crebre punctatis; abdomine subtilius nec crebre punctato. Long., 12 mm.

A single female of this beautiful species was taken by Mr. R. H. Pulleine at Burnside, near Adelaide, *in stercore bovis*.

LEPTACINUS.

L. linearis, Grav. I cannot discover that this species has been previously recorded as occurring in Australia. I possess, however, a single specimen taken at Port Lincoln which I cannot distinguish from European examples.

L. Picticornis, sp. nov. Robustus, nitidus, niger, antennarum articulo primo apice, secundoque toto testaceis, articulis 4-11 fusco-rufis, palpis mandibulis tarsisque rufescentibus; capite elongato-quadrato, utrinque sparsim fortiter punctato; prothorace vix elongato, seriebus dorsalibus 6-7 punctatis; elytris prothorace vix longioribus, confuse-lineatim punctatis; abdominis lateribus punctatis, disco lævi. Long., 6-7 mm.

The antennæ are short, joints 4-10 strongly transverse; the forehead has only two longitudinal furrows (which are strongly punctate), the external ones of the usual 4 being obsolete. In most specimens the knees, and in some the tibiæ, are pitchy red. In some specimens also the elytra and apex of the hind body are of a dull reddish tint.

I have found this species plentifully in the Port Lincoln district and also near Adelaide. Notwithstanding its abundance, however, I cannot ascertain it to have been described. The absence of the lateral furrows of the forehead and the peculiar colouring of the antennæ distinguish it strongly.

L. filum, sp. nov. Angustus; parallelus; nitidus; niger; antennis, palpis, pedibusque piceis; elytris nonnullis exemplis apicem versus dilutioribus; antennarum articulis 4-10 sat fortiter transversis; capite elongato, crebre subtilius punctato, fronte longitudinaliter obsolete bifoveolato; prothorace tertiâ parte longiore quam latiore, subtiliter crebrius vix lineatim punctato, disco lævi; elytris prothorace vix longioribus, crebrius subtiliter confuse punctatis; abdomine subtilissime nec crebre punctato. Long., 5-5½ mm.

The slightness of the impression of the frontal foveæ, and the confusion of the dorsal series of thoracic punctures with the lateral punctures are unusual in this genus, but I can discover no other character to separate this insect from typical *Leptacinus* of which it has perfectly the facies.

Taken rarely near Port Lincoln.

PÆDERIDÆ.

LATHROBIUM.

L. Adelaidæ, sp. nov. Parallelus, parcius pubescens, sat nitidus, ferrugineus, abdominis segmentis 1-5 apice infuscatis; antennis sat gracilibus, elongatis, articulis 2, 4, 5, 6 subæqualibus; oculis parvis; capite quadrato fortiter nec crebre punctato; prothorace vix elongato, disco utrinque punctorum serie sulculo impressâ externe spatio lævi secutâ notato, lateribus confuse subtiliter punctatis; elytris prothorace sat longioribus subtiliter lineato-punctatis; abdomine vix distincte punctato. Long., 5-5½ mm.

The generic position of this insect is perhaps a little doubtful, as the first joint of the hind tarsi is decidedly (though only very slightly) longer than the second. In respect of its dilated front tarsi and other characters it agrees very well with *Lathrobium*. Two specimens (both female) have occurred near Adelaide.

SCIMBALIUM.

S. agreste, sp. nov. Minus depressum; piceo-nigrum; antennis, palpis, pedibus et suturâ rufescentibus; antennis elongatis, ad basin elytrorum attingentibus; prothorace capiteque nitidis, hoc longiore quam latiore, subparallelo, inter antennarum basin depresso, antice sparsim fortiter postice densius subtilius duplo punctato; illo longiore quam latiore, antice parum angustato, sat dense duplo punctato (subtiliter et multo subtilius), lineâ longitudinali angustâ lævi; elytris minus nitidis, thorace quintâ parte longioribus et latioribus, dense nec fortiter punctatis, suturâ elevatâ; abdomine parum nitido, crebre subtilissime punctato. Maris segmento 6° subtus medio arcuatim emarginato, utrinque minus fortiter emarginato, incisuris later-alibus dense nigro-ciliatis, 7° profunde inciso. Long., 11-12 mm.

This species is evidently near *S. duplopunctatum*, Fauv., from which it differs *inter alia* in having its elytra proportionately longer (the suture being quite red and rather strongly elevated), and in the sexual characters (the male having the apex of the sixth ventral segment quite strongly emarginate in the middle, while there is also a shallow emargination on either side fur-

nished with black ciliæ). I do not observe any iridescence on this insect.

Port Lincoln; also near Adelaide.

S. lætum, sp. nov. Subdepressum, nigrum, antennis, mandibulis, palpis, pedibus, et abdominis segmentorum marginibus apicalibus plus minusve fuscis; elytris (præter basin) læte rufis; capite longiore quam latiore, subtiliter nec crebre punctato, punctis majoribus crebrius interspersis, disco haud lævi, lateribus rotundatis; prothorace capitis latitudine, tertiâ parte longiore quam latiore, sparsim duplopunctato, disco longitudinaliter lævi; elytris prothorace sat latioribus vix longioribus, crebre rugose nec fortiter punctatis; abdomine sat crebre punctato. Maris segmento 6° subtus medio et a lateribus leviter emarginato, incisuris lateralibus nigro-ciliatis, 7° late sat fortiter inciso.

Henley Beach and Woodville, under stones, also flying to light.

CRYPTOBIUM.

C. delicatulum, sp. nov. Angustulum; nitidum; colore variabile; nigrum, antennis palpis pedibusque testaceis, nonnullis exemplis thorace elytris piceis vel rufescentibus, nonnullis antennis tibiisque plus minusve infuscatis; capite elongato, depresso, fortiter nec crebre punctato, disco lævi: prothorace fere duplo longiore quam latiore, postice angustato, subtiliter crebrius punctato, lineâ mediâ lævi; elytris prothorace vix longioribus subtiliter (nonnullis exemplis obsolete) nec crebre punctatis; abdomine obsolete punctato, segmentis 6-7 apice piceolis: Maris segmento 6° subtus profunde triangulariter inciso. Long., 4-5½ mm.

Somewhat allied to *C. fractum*, Fauv., but smaller, narrower, and differently coloured. The thorax is much more narrowed backwards, and the elytra much more faintly punctured, indeed in some specimens they are almost devoid of defined puncturation.

Not rare in marshy places near Port Lincoln; also taken near Adelaide.

SUNIUS.

S. æqualis, sp. nov. Angustus, ferrugineus; antennis, palpis, pedibus et elytrorum apice, pallide testaceis, abdominis segmento 6° præter apicem nigro; antennis gracilibus, elongatis; capite elongato subquadrato dense subtiliter æque ac thorax punctato; prothorace capite sat angustiori, a parte latissimâ (paulo post marginem anticum positâ) antice fortiter, postice leviter vix rotundatim, angustato; elytris prothorace sat latioribus longioribusque, fortius

minus crebre punctatis; abdomine sparsim squamose punctato. Long., $4\frac{3}{4}$ - $5\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

This species closely resembles in build the European *S. angustatus*, Er., compared with which it has longer antennæ, and the elytra and hind body differently punctured. The colour—entirely ferruginous and testaceous, except the black basal part of the penultimate segment—distinguishes it widely from all the Australian species previously described.

Not rare near Port Lincoln; also taken by Mr. Tepper in the Mount Lofty range.

PÆDERUS.

P. Adelaidæ, sp. nov. Rufus, capite (mandibulis exceptis) nigro, elytris cyaneis; antennis elongatis gracilibus; capite prothoraceque sparsim fortiter punctatis, hoc subgloboso; elytris angustis, prothorace vix longioribus, crebre fortiter grosse punctatis, abdomine sparsim fortiter punctato. Long., 10 mm.

This is a very distinct species, owing to the uniformity of colouring—the head and elytra excepted. Two specimens were taken by Mr. Pulleine in *débris* of the River Torrens, near Adelaide. In one of these the knees, and in the other the knees and tibiæ, are slightly infusate.

PINOPHILIDÆ.

ÆDICHIRUS.

Æ. Andersoni, sp. nov. Ferrugineus; griseo-pubescens; palpis, antennis, pedibusque testaceis, nonnullis exemplis abdomine nigricante; capite leviter transverso, rotundato, sparsim grosse punctato; prothorace ovato, capite vix latiore, postice sat angustato, grosse confuse punctato, in longitudinem (præsertim prope basin) carinato; elytris prothorace tertiâ parte brevioribus, grosse punctatis; abdomine (præter segmentorum marginem apicalem) profunde nec crebre punctato. Long., 8-9 mm.

A very distinct species. Occurs near Port Lincoln, under stones.

PINOPHILUS.

P. latebricola, sp. nov. Convexus; niger; fusco-pubescens; antennis, palpis, pedibusque rufo-testaceis; capite transverso, antice parce (postice densius) subtiliter punctato, disco lævi; prothorace vix longiore quam latiore, antice subtruncato, capite vix latiore, postice rotundatim angustato, basi haud carinulato, dense subtiliter punctato, angulis anticis subrectis, posticis rotundatis; elytris prothorace sat longioribus, dense subtiliter punctatis, abdomine densissime subtiliter punctato. Maris segmento 7° apice subtus triangulariter inciso. Long., 10-11 mm.



Blackburn, Thomas. 1888. "Descriptions of twenty new species of South Australian Coleoptera." *Transactions and proceedings and report of the Royal Society of South Australia* 10, 1–11.

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