

VI. *A Monograph of the Australian species of the Coleopterous family Lycidæ.* By CHAS. O. WATERHOUSE.

[Read 4th April, 1877.]

THE numerous species of the family *Lycidæ* added to the National Collection during the last few years have obliged me to make a somewhat detailed examination of the group. The present paper is the result of my study, so far as the Australian species are concerned. The number of species at present recorded from that continent is 14; to these 24 new species are now added, making a total of 38, but of the described species seven are unknown to me.

LIST OF SPECIES.

Porrostoma erythropterum, Er.	Porrostoma hæmorrhoidale, sp. n.
„ rufipenne, Fabr.	„ plagiatum, sp. n.
„ brevirostre, sp. n.	„ lugubre, sp. n.
„ laterale, Redt.	„ cinctum, sp. n.
„ abdominale, sp. n.	„ clientulum, sp. n.
„ elegans, sp. n.	„ inquinulum, sp. n.
„ uniforme, sp. n.	„ dichroum, sp. n.
„ irregulare, sp. n.	„ limbatum, sp. n.
„ textile, sp. n.	Trichalus flavopictus, sp. n.
„ russatum, sp. n.	„ discoideus, Er.
„ apicale, sp. n.	„ ampliatus, sp. n.
„ lineatum, sp. n.	„ sulcatus, sp. n.
„ togatum, sp. n.	„ serraticornis, Fabr.
„ scalare, sp. n.	Calochromus scutellaris, Er.
„ fallax, sp. n.	„ Guérinii, MacLeay.
„ salebrosum, sp. n.	

PORROSTOMA, Casteln. 1836.

The following descriptions will, I think, be sufficient to show that the length of the rostrum in these insects is not of generic importance, and that therefore the genus *Metriorrhynchus* (Guérin, 1838) cannot stand. All the species have the costa of the elytra next the suture not branching at the base, but parallel with the suture.

\* *Thorax divided into seven areolets.*

All the males of the species of this section (so far as they are known to me) have the penultimate segment of the abdomen divided in the middle nearly to the base by a parallel-sided incision. (Pl. I. fig. 5.)



*P. erythropterum*, Er.

Very close to *P. rufipennis*, F., but separated on account of the long cylindrical rostrum, flabellate antennæ in the male, &c. (Pl. I. figs. 1—5.)

*P. rufipenne*, F.

Generally rather smaller than the preceding species. The form of the thorax varies very much. The length of the rostrum appears also to vary, and the punctuation is more distinct in some examples than in others. (Pl. I. figs. 6—9.)

A single example from N.W. coast has the thorax very broad, and the rostrum long and cylindrical and very shining. I suppose it to be a mere variety. (Pl. I. figs. 10—12.)

*P. brevirostre*, sp. n. (Pl. I. figs. 13—14.)

Nigrum; elytris rufis; rostro latitudine vix longiore. ♂.  
Long. 6 lin.

Separated from *P. rufipenne* on account of the very short rostrum, which is scarcely longer than broad, very finely and thickly punctured.

*Hab.*—N.W. Coast of Australia. Brit. Mus.

*P. laterale*, Redt. sp. n. (Pl. I. fig. 15—17.)

Nigrum, opacum, thoracis lateribus elytrisque rufo-flavis; rostro cylindrico, nitido, basi subtilissime punctulato; antennis articulis 6—10 apice truncatis; thorace haud profunde 7-areolato; elytris quadricostatis, interstitiis irregulariter biseriatim foveatis. ♀.

Long.  $4\frac{1}{3}$  lin.

Closely allied to *P. erythropterum*, Er. Rostrum very long, cylindrical, a trifle narrowed before the base; 3rd joint of the antennæ not quite as long as the two following joints taken together; the 4th and 5th obliquely truncate (or slightly emarginate) at the apex; the 6th to 10th truncate; all the joints very compressed, simple and not distinctly narrowed at their base. Thorax narrowed and rounded in front, the sides regularly arcuate, the base strongly bisinuate; above divided by ridges into seven areolets, the ridges dividing the lateral areolets very obsolete. Scutellum black, emarginate at the apex. Elytra parallel, each with four costæ, the interstices with double



rows of foveæ, less distinct than in *P. rufipenne*, the rows not divided by a costa.

*Hab.*—Sydney. Brit. Mus.

*Note.*—I presume this species to be *P. laterale*, of Redtenbacher.

*P. abdominale*, sp. n. (Pl. I. figs. 19—22.)

Nigrum; thoracis lateribus, elytris (apice excepto), coxis, femoribus basi, abdominis marginibus flavo-rufis; rostro elongato, sat acuminato, subtilissime punctulato, apice emarginato; labro antice arcuatim angustato; antennis latis; thorace septem-areolato, postice medio nigro; elytris quadricostatis, interstitiis regulariter biseriatim foveatis, apice nigris. ♂.

Long.  $6\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

Head black; rostrum nearly a line in length, broad at the base, narrowed towards the apex, closely and very finely punctured (or rather scratched), deeply impressed on each side in front of the eyes, with a small impression also in front at the base close to the antennæ; labrum distinctly longer than broad, arcuate at the sides, narrowed in front, finely and moderately thickly punctured. Antennæ broad, opaque, scarcely more than half the length of the elytra; 3rd joint about  $\frac{1}{3}$  longer than its greatest breadth, very little narrowed at the base, the lower anterior angle produced at right angles with the axis of the joint, the produced part one-third the length of the entire joint, obtuse at its apex; the 4th to 8th joints shorter but of the same form, the 9th and 10th a trifle longer, and having the produced part less at right angles to the axis. Thorax deeply bisinuate at the base, a little narrowed in front, arched at the sides anteriorly. The coxæ, the femora (except at the apex), the sides of the first six abdominal segments and the apical segments entirely orange-red.

*Hab.*—East Australia. Brit. Mus.

*P. elegans*, sp. n. (Pl. I. figs. 23—27.)

Nigrum; thorace elytrisque ferrugineo-rufis, illo areolis posterioribus in parte nigris; scutello nigro; elytris parallelis, quadricostatis (basi fere octo-costatis), interstitiis regulariter biseriatim foveatis. ♂, ♀.

Long. 6 lin.

Rostrum one line in length, shining, thick at the base, narrowed at the apex, impressed at the sides, with a small



elongate puncture in front near the base, gently emarginate at the apex, finely and closely punctured at the base, sparingly punctured towards the apex; labrum rather elongate, acuminate in front, distinctly and moderately thickly punctured; mandibles pitchy. Antennæ two-thirds the length of the elytra, moderately stout. Thorax with the areolets well defined, the central posterior one black anteriorly, the two lateral posterior areolets marked with black internally. Elytra nearly parallel, each with four costæ, the interstices with regular double rows of foveæ, the rows divided by a fine but distinct costa.

*Hab.*—Rockhampton, Clarence River, &c. Brit. Mus.

*P. uniforme*, sp. n. (Pl. I. figs. 28—31.)

Nigrum; thorace, scutello, elytrisque ferrugineo-rufis; rostro minus elongato, crebre subtiliter punctulato, subopaco, apice emarginato; mandibulis piceis; thorace septem-areolato, lateribus sinuatis; elytris quadricostatis, subparallelis, interstitiis irregulariter biserialim foveatis. ♂.

Long.  $4\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

Rostrum scarcely more than half a line in length, thick at the base, a little narrowed towards the apex, relatively shorter than in the preceding species, but of the same form, gently emarginate at the apex; labrum transverse, very slightly emarginate in front, and pubescent. Antennæ two-thirds the length of the elytra; 3rd joint slightly pitchy along the upper edge, the lower anterior angle produced, the produced part very short and oblique to the axis of the joint. Thorax strongly sinuate at the sides. Elytra quadricostate, the interstices with irregular double rows of foveæ, the rows not divided by a distinct costa.

*Hab.*—Port Bowen. Brit. Mus.

*P. irregulare*, sp. n. (Pl. I. figs. 18—18a.)

Nigrum; antennis simplicibus; thorace rufo-flavo, medio nigro; scutello nigro; elytris rufo-flavis, quadricostatis, interstitiis biserialim punctatis. ♂.

Long. 3 lin.

Rostrum a little longer than broad. Antennæ simple, not dentate, the third joint one-third longer than the following, its upper margin pale, the joints scarcely obliquely truncate at their apex; the lower angle slightly less than



a right angle, but not produced. Thorax yellowish, black in the middle. Elytra quadricostate, that next the suture obsolete posteriorly; the interstices with two irregular lines of punctures, the lines not separated by a costa.

*Hab.*—E. Australia, Mackenzie River. Brit. Mus.

*P. textile*, sp. n. (Pl. I. figs. 32—35.)

Nigrum, latior; thorace, scutello, elytrisquæ læte flavo-rufis. ♀.

Long. 7 lin.

Rostrum rather long, shining, very sparingly punctured in front. Antennæ long and broad, not diminishing towards the apex; each joint with a carina parallel with the lower margin. Thorax broad, narrowed in front. Elytra quadricostate, the interstices with two regular rows of foveæ, the rows divided with a distinct carina.

*Hab.*—Moreton Bay. Brit. Mus.

*P. russatum*, sp. n. (Pl. I. figs. 36—38.)

Nigrum; thorace, scutello, elytris (apice excepto), coxis, femoribusque basi, flavo-rufis; rostro piceo, nitido; elytris quadricostatis, subparallelis, interstitiis biserialim foveatis. ♀.

Long. 6 lin.

Very close to *P. apicale*, but differs, besides in the coloration, in having the antennæ a little broader; the 9th and 10th joints are not transverse. The rostrum is very smooth, only punctured at the sides and at the base. The four anterior femora are tipped with black; the posterior pair are black, except at the extreme base. The middle posterior areolet of the thorax is black anteriorly. The sculpture of the elytra is more regular and distinct; two of the costæ are very strong at the base.

*Hab.*—Port Bowen. Brit. Mus.

*P. apicale*, sp. n. (Pl. I. figs. 39—44.)

Flavo-rufum, angustior; antennis, tarsis, abdomine, elytrorumque apice nigris. ♂.

Long. 5 lin.

Head yellowish-red, shining; rostrum  $\frac{3}{4}$  lin. in length, moderately broad at the base, narrowed at the apex; labrum and palpi pitchy, the former longer than broad, acuminate at the apex; eyes prominent, black. Antennæ



about  $\frac{3}{4}$  the length of the elytra, black, except the basal joint, which is pitchy; third joint three times the length of its greatest width, the lower anterior angle produced, the produced part  $\frac{1}{6}$  the length of the entire joint, the fourth to tenth joints gradually increasing in length, but all shorter than the third, distinctly and regularly narrowed to their bases. Thorax a little narrowed and rounded in front, the sides a little sinuous, the dorsal ridges well marked, dividing the surface into seven areolets. Elytra parallel, very long, tipped with black, quadricostate, the interstices with two rows of transverse foveæ, the rows divided by a fine carina. The apical half of the posterior tibiæ, the tarsi and abdomen black.

*Hab.*—Cape York. Brit. Mus.

Var. Posterior tibiæ entirely yellowish-red.

*Hab.*—Port Essington. Brit. Mus.

*P. lineatum*, sp. n. (Pl. I. figs. 45—48.)

Fusco-nigrum; thorace limbo, elytrisq. obscure flavis, his quadricostatis, interstitiis infuscatis, biserialim foveatis; rostro latitudine brevior, ♀.

Long. 6 lin.

At once distinguished from all the preceding by the very short muzzle. Thorax blackish, with the lateral and anterior margins yellowish. Elytra quadricostate, the interstices with a double series of square punctures, the rows not distinctly divided by a ridge.

*Hab.*—N. W. Australia. Brit. Mus.

A second specimen from V. D. Land (Hobart Town) has the thorax rather narrower.

*P. togatum*, sp. n. (Pl. I. figs. 49—52.)

Nigrum; elytris elongatis, flavo-rufis, apice nigro, quadricostatis, interstitiis biserialim punctatis; rostro latitudine paulo brevior, medio canaliculato, utrinque foveâ magnâ nitidâ. ♂.

Long. 5 lin.

The rostrum is scarcely as long as broad, narrowed towards the apex, very thickly and extremely finely punctured. The elytra are dull yellowish-red, with the apex black, the black more advanced on the suture than at the sides. Each has four costæ, the interstices with two rows of square punctures, the rows not distinctly divided by a costa.

*Hab.*—N. W. Australia. Brit. Mus.



*P. scalare*, sp. n. (Pl. I. figs. 53—56.)

Atrum; elytris apice sordide flavo; rostro latitudine brevior; elytris quadricostatis, interstitiis reticulatis. ♀.

Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

The elytra have each four costæ, the interstices are rather strongly reticulate.

*Hab.*—N. W. Australia. Brit. Mus.

*P. fallax*, sp. n. (Pl. I. figs. 57—60.)

Elongatum, parallelum, nigrum; thorace elytrisq. flavo-rufis, his apice nigro; rostro latitudine paulo brevior, opaco, utrinque foveâ nitidâ; elytris thorace quinquies longioribus, sat convexis, parallelis, quadricostatis, interstitiis biserialim punctatis. ♀.

Long.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Elytra about five times as long as the thorax, black at the apex, quadricostate, the interstices with two regular rows of square punctures, the rows divided by a fine costa.

*Hab.*—Moreton Bay. Brit. Mus.

*P. salebrosum*, sp. n. (Pl. II. figs. 61—64.)

Statura et color *P. rufipennis*, at minor, rostro brevissimo. Niger, elytris rubris, quadricostatis, interstitiis biserialim punctatis. ♂, ♀.

Long. 4 lin.

Differs from *P. rufipenne* in having the rostrum very short, with a deep fovea in front of each eye. Third joint of the antennæ as broad as long. Elytra red, quadricostate; the interstices with two rows of punctures, the rows separated only at the base of the elytra by an obscure costa.

The female differs from the male in having the antennæ a little less strongly dentate.

*Hab.*—Melbourne and V. D. Land. Brit. Mus.

*P. hæmorrhoidale*, sp. n. (Pl. II. figs. 61a—64a.)

Elongatus, parallelus, niger; elytrorum apice rufo; elytris quadricostatis, interstitiis biserialim cancellato-punctatis. ♂, ♀.

Long.  $4\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

Dull black. Rostrum shorter than broad. Thorax small, divided above into seven areolets. Elytra with four



distinct costæ; the interstices with two rows of large irregular punctures, the rows not divided by a distinct costa; the apices are red.

*Hab.*—Van Diemen's Land. Brit. Mus.

This species resembles *P. scalaris*, but is much longer and narrower, and the rows of punctures on the interstices of the elytra are much more regular.

*P. plagiatum*, sp. n. (Pl. II. figs. 65—68.)

Atrum; elytris marginibus apiceque rubris; rostro latitudine breviori, utrinque impresso; antennis bene dentatis. ♂.

Long.  $4\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

Rostrum very short, shorter than broad, compressed in front, with a deep impression in front of the eye. Elytra deep red, with a black patch extending from the scutellum to the posterior two-thirds, somewhat in the form of an **A**; quadricostate; the interstices with two rows of punctures, not separated distinctly by a carina.

*Hab.*—E. Australia. Brit. Mus.

*P. lugubre*, sp. n. (Pl. II. figs. 69—72.)

Atrum; rostro nullo, clypeo leviter emarginato; elytris postice paulo ampliatis, quadricostatis, interstitiis biseriatis foveolatis, suturâ marginibusque tenuiter ferrugineis. ♂.

Long. 5 lin.

Dull black above; rostrum none; elytra with the suture and the entire margins narrowly bordered with rusty yellow.

*Hab.*—Australia. Brit. Mus.

*P. cinctum*, sp. n. (Pl. II. figs. 73—77.)

Nigrum; thorace rufo, medio nigro, ruguloso, vix septem-areolato, areolâ discoidali solum bene determinatâ; scutello rufo; elytris rufis, apice nigris, novem-costatis, costis alternis minus elevatis, interstitiis regulariter uniseriatim fortiter punctatis. ♂, ♀.

Long. 4 lin.

The antennæ of the male are very strongly dentate. The mandibles are reddish. The thorax is divided into seven areolets, but the lines dividing them are very in-



distinct, except those enclosing the central posterior areole. The coxæ and the extreme base of the four anterior femora are reddish.

*Hab.*—Queensland and Brisbane. Brit. Mus.

*\*\* Thorax divided into five areolets.*

*P. clientulum*, sp. n. (Pl. II. figs. 78—81.)

Atrum; rostro nullo; palpis basi obscure testaceis; thorace quinque-areolato; elytris obscure flavis, apice nigro. ♀.

Long. 4 lin.

Elytra rather short, dull yellow, with the apex black, the black part not advanced on the suture; each elytron with four costæ, the second only well defined and extending to the apex, the others less distinct; interstices rather irregularly but moderately strongly punctured.

*Hab.*—Moreton Bay. Brit. Mus.

*\*\*\* Thorax with the central areolet only well defined.*

*P. inquinulum*, sp. n. (Pl. II. figs. 82—86.)

Atrum; elytris margine anguste apiceque late ferrugineis; rostro fere nullo; thorace concavo, lateribus reflexis, disco areolâ lanceolatâ instructo; elytris quadricostatis biseriatim reticulato-punctatis. ♂, ♀.

Long. 5—5½ lin.

The costæ of the elytra are distinct to the apex; the interstices have two rows of square punctures, the rows not distinctly divided by a carina. The male has the penultimate segment incised as in the first section.

*Hab.*—Australia. Brit. Mus.

*P. limbatum*, sp. n. (Pl. II. figs. 88—91.)

Atratum; thoracis elytrorumque marginibus flavis; rostro nullo; thorace vix quinque-areolato, areolâ discoidali solum bene determinatâ; elytris postice paulo ampliatis, quadricostatis, interstitiis transversim reticulatis, apice arcuatim rotundato. ♂.

Long. 3½ lin.

Blackish; base of the 3rd antennal joint, base of the palpi, base of the femora, and coxæ obscure testaceous. Thorax with the central areole only well defined. Elytra



quadricostate, the 2nd and 4th costæ more distinct, but none reaching to the apex, the interstices with very numerous transverse ridges (as in *Eros minutus*). Penultimate segment of the abdomen with a deep semicircular emargination. (Pl. II. fig. 91.)

*Hab.*—Australia. Brit. Mus.

*Note.*—This species differs much in appearance from all the preceding, owing to the elytra being narrowed towards the base, and the apex of each elytron is rounded.

### TRICHALUS, gen. nov.

The following species are separated on account of their having a deep lanceolate impression on the disk of the thorax, and the costa of the elytra next the suture is divided into three branches at the base, so that the other costæ are not parallel to the suture. The rostrum is very short.

#### *T. flavopictus*, sp. n. (Pl. II. figs. 92—96.)

Niger; thorace ochraceo, utrinque bi-impresso, disco areolâ lanceolatâ, in imo nigrâ, bene impresso; scutello nigro; elytris postice paulo ampliato, ochraceis, apice nigris, septem-costatis, costis alternis minus elevatis, costâ juxta suturam basi trifidâ, interstitiis reticulato-punctatis; coxis femorumque basi flavis.

Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ — $6\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

♂. Antennæ long and broad, 3rd to 10th joints gradually becoming shorter. Thorax reflexed at the sides; the disk raised, and with a deep longitudinal fovea, joined to the front margin by a carina. The penultimate segment of the abdomen is not deeply notched in the middle.

♀. Antennæ less strongly dentate. Thorax straighter at the sides. Elytra a little more parallel. Abdomen simple.

*Hab.*—Port Bowen. Brit. Mus.

#### *T. discoideus*, Er. (Pl. II. figs. 106—108.)

*Porrostoma discoideus*, Er., Archiv. f. Naturg. 1842, p. 145.

“Niger, thorace 3-arcato, elytris rufis, disco nigricantibus, tricostatis, interstitiis bifariam cancellatis.”

Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ — $5\frac{1}{2}$  lin.



This species often has the elytra black, with the extreme margin and the suture only red.

*Hab.*—Van Diemen's Land (E. D. Atkinson, Esq.). Brit. Mus.

*T. ampliatus*, sp. n. (Pl. II. figs. 97—101.)

Niger; thoracis lateribus elytrisque rufis; rostro brevissimo; antennis sat longis; thorace lateribus modice reflexis, medio nitido, disco impressione haud profundâ instructo; elytris postice paulo ampliatis, septem-costatis, costis alternis minus elevatis, costâ juxta suturam basi trifidâ. ♂, ♀.

Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ —6 lin.

Antennæ rather long and stout, not much diminishing in width towards the apex. Thorax with the central part black and shining, the sides red and somewhat reflexed. Elytra long and rather wide behind, with seven costæ, three of which are much stronger and more regular than the others; the interstices reticulate-punctate.

The two male examples have the disk of each elytron more or less black; the penultimate segment of the abdomen notched in the middle.

The two females\* have the elytra a little less ample, and with less black on the disk. The abdomen simple. The antennæ are less strongly dentate.

*Hab.*—E. Australia, Moreton Bay. Brit. Mus.

*T. sulcatus*, sp. n. (Pl. II. figs. 102—105.)

Ochraceus; antennis, tibiis, tarsis, abdomine, elytrorumque apice nigris; rostro fere nullo; thorace quadriimpresso, medio sulcato; elytris septem-costatis, costis alternis minus elevatis, costâ juxta suturam basi trifidâ, interstitiis reticulato-punctatis. ♂, ♀.

Long. 6 lin.

Var. Abdomine in parte antennisque basi flavis.

Head somewhat less engaged in the thorax than in most species of this group; eyes not very large. Antennæ rather long and stout. Thorax moderately reflexed at the sides, with a longitudinal impression reaching nearly from the base to the apex. Scutellum yellow. Elytra with seven distinct costæ, that next the suture divided into three near the base.

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\* I presume these to be the females of the same species.



The antennæ are almost identical in the two sexes; the male has a small notch in the middle of the penultimate abdominal segment.

*Hab.*—Brisbane, Port Essington. Brit. Mus.

*T. serraticornis*, Fabr. (Pl. II. figs. 109—112.)

“Niger, thorace elytrisque rufescentibus, elytris apice nigris.” “Antennæ valde compressæ, serratæ, nigræ. Thorax rufescens, marginibus subreflexis. Elytra sulcata, sulcis rugosis, rufescentia, apice nigra. Abdomen et pedes nigra. Femora basi testacea.” Fabr., Syst. Ent. p. 203.

Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

The colour of the thorax and elytra of the type is *now* nearly testaceous. The thorax is strongly punctured in front, and has a strong discoidal impression. The elytra have seven costæ, the alternate ones being rather indistinct and irregular; that next the suture is divided into three near the scutellum. The apex of the elytra and the abdomen are now wanting in the type specimen, which is the only one I have seen.

*Hab.*—“Nova Hollandia.” (Coll. Banks.) Brit. Mus.

CALOCHROMUS, Guérin, 1833.

*Anarhynchus*, Guérin, 1838.

*C. scutellaris*, Er. (Pl. II. figs. 113—115.)

*Anarhynchus scutellaris*, Er.

Blue-black; elytra rusty red, sometimes with the apex black.

*Hab.*—Swan River and N. W. coast. Brit. Mus.

*C. Guérinii*, MacLeay.

Blue-black; thorax and elytra yellow, the former sometimes with a black spot on the hind margin, the elytra with the apex black.

*Hab.*—Rockhampton, Cape York. Brit. Mus.

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“*Lycus septemcavus* and *L. rhipidius*,” MacLeay.

There is nothing in the descriptions of these species to show how they differ from each other and from *P. rufipenne*, of which I regard them simply as the sexes.



*Lycus* (*Charactus*) *Bremei*, Le Guillou, 1844.

From Hobart Town, and quite distinct from *Lycus Bremei*, Guérin, from Abyssinia. (The two are confounded in the Munich Catalogue.)

Le Guillou's species appears to be *Calochromus scutellaris*, Er., 1842.

The following species, known to me only from description, appear to be distinct from any of the preceding:—

*Lycus ochraceus*, Dalm., Schönh., Syn. Ins. App. p. 31.

“Subtus ater, supra ochraceus; thoracis disco nigro; elytris striatis, reticulato-punctatis.” Long. 6 lin. “Elytra ad scutellum infuscata.”

*Metr. marginatus*, Er., Wieg. Arch. 1842, p. 145.

“Niger, thorace 7-areolato; elytris rufo-marginatis, 4-costatis, interstitiis biseriatis cancellato-punctatis. Long. 4 lin.” Van Diemen's Land.

*Lycus* (*Charactus*) *Goryi*, Le Guillou, Rev. Zool. 1844, p. 222.

“Noir terne, avec les élytres bordées extérieurement de jaune. . . Elytres portant chacune quatre côtes élevées, entre lesquelles il y a une côte moins saillante et des élévations transversales formant une réticulation bien marquée; le jaune des bords part de l'angle huméral, qui est occupé par une tache assez large, suit le bord externe jusqu'à la première côte élevée, arrive à l'extrémité, où il s'élargit, et remonte un peu sur la troisième côte et à la suture. Antennes fortement dentées en scie.

“Long. 10m., l.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  mill.” Hobart Town.

This may prove to be *M. marginatus*, Er., ante.

*Lycus* (*Charactus*) *australis*, Boisd. Voy. Ast. ii. p. 119.

“Supra croceus; thorace macula media nigra; elytris subparallelis sulcatis; subtus antennisque nigris.”

*Metr. femoralis*, W. MacL., Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. W. ii. p. 262.

“Antennæ black. Head small, black. Thorax red, with black centre, divided into seven hollows. Scutellum black. Elytra orange-red, tipped in the female with dark



blue, with four fine costæ on each, and with the intervals filled with shallow square punctures disposed in double rows. Body beneath black. Legs black, excepting the coxæ and basal two-thirds of the thighs, which are red." ♂ 5 lin., ♀ 7 lin. [Extract.]

*Metr. nigripes*, MacL., l. c. p. 262.

"This species differs from the last in having the head only lightly impressed on the median line, and not nitid, in having the thorax more rounded at the posterior angles, and black only on the basal portion of the middle, in having the elytra of a darker red and more deep punctuation, and in having the legs entirely black."

Long. 5 lin.

*Metr. marginicollis*, MacL., l. c. p. 263.

"Black. Antennæ strongly dentate. Thorax seven-hollowed, with the lateral margins yellowish-red. Elytra yellowish-red, four-costate, with the intervals rather confusedly punctate in double rows, and towards the apex appearing to consist of single rows of transverse punctures. Legs and under surface of body entirely black."

Long. 4 lin.

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The following species has just been received; it should be placed next to *P. inquinulum*.

*Porrostoma dichroum*, sp. n. (Pl. II. figs. 86—87.)

Nigrum, opacum, thorace lato, excavato, triareolato, areolâ medianâ lanceolatâ; elytris sordide flavis, apice nigris, quadricostatis, interstitiis biserialim punctatis. ♀.

Long. 5 lin.

Thorax broad, sides much reflexed, the central areolet not reaching the anterior margin, but joined to it by a short carina. Elytra parallel, dirty yellow, with the apical third black; each elytron with four strong costæ, the interstices with two regular rows of distinct quadrangular punctures, the rows divided by a very fine ridge. Body beneath shining black; legs dull.

*Hab.*—King George's Sound. Brit. Mus.





Waterhouse, Charles Owen. 1877. "A monograph of the Australian species of the coleopterous family Lycidae." *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* 1877, 73–86.

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