

AUSTRALIAN COLEOPTERA\*. NOTES AND NEW SPECIES. VII.

By H. J. CARTER, B.A., F.E.S.

(Plate iv; one Text-figure.)

[Read 30th April, 1930.]

Family BUPRESTIDAE.

MELOBASIS AUROCINCTA, n. sp.

Oblong. Head obscure coppery bronze, pronotum and elytra purplish-black with some metallic gleams, elytra with golden lateral vitta, extending from behind humeral swelling nearly to apex, a similarly coloured mark at base in front of humeral swelling and at suture behind scutellum. Underside and legs a fiery copper colour, prosternum with cyaneous stains.

Head narrower than apex of prothorax, with short pubescence, finely punctate, eyes little prominent. Prothorax bisinuate at base, very feebly so at apex; sides very lightly widened behind middle and rather abruptly narrowed behind, hind angles a little produced, scarcely acute; disc finely and densely punctate, the punctures—especially towards sides—showing a transverse arrangement, a small mediobasal fovea, but no medial line. Scutellum small, longitudinally sulcate. Elytra rounded at shoulders, lightly compressed at basal third, separately rounded at apex, apical margins serrulate; each elytron with two moderately raised costae, the more prominent one, not far from suture, extending from near base to near apex, the other, external to the first, only prominent on apical third; a short sutural costa indicated; hind part of suture also a little raised, and smooth longitudinal lines visible between the costae; surface otherwise with round punctures, somewhat irregular in size and distance apart, showing metallic gleams in each puncture. Prosternum densely and finely punctate, metasternum sulcate, abdomen strongly punctate, apical segment strongly bispinose.

*Dimensions*:  $12 \times 4$  (+) mm.

*Habitat*.—Western Australia (Du Boulay in Fry Coll., British Museum).

A single male example belongs to Group 1, Section B, of my Revision, from the rest of which it is very distinct. The costae are less prominent than in other species; the metallic punctures of the elytra can be readily seen with a good lens or binocular. Holotype in British Museum.

MELOBASIS PARVULA, n. sp.

Oblong; glabrous. Head, pronotum, scutellum, femora and underside metallic green, elytra bright metallic purple, becoming darker towards apex, tibiae dark.

Head, including eyes, not wider than apex of prothorax, front rather flat, without impression, densely punctate. Prothorax: Apex and base very lightly bisinuate; sides nearly straight, very feebly narrowed towards apex, posterior angles subrectangular; disc very finely (more finely and less densely than head)

---

\* Includes description of one new species from New Guinea.



and closely punctate; a faint indication of smooth medial line, with a minute fovea at base and a feeble impression at apex. Elytra: basal two-thirds subparallel, apical margins minutely serrulate; disc closely punctate, the apical half showing some linear arrangement; a tendency to rugosity or fine granulation towards sides. Prosternum densely, abdomen strongly but less closely, punctate, metasternum sulcate, apex of abdomen with two short spines.

*Dimensions*:  $6 \times 2.5$  mm.

*Habitat*.—Central Australia: Hermannsburg (H. J. Hillier).

A single example sent, amongst other Buprestidae, from the British Museum, is clearly distinct from described species. In size and general facies near *M. terminata* Kerr.,\* but, besides the different colour of the elytra, the apex and base of pronotum are less bisinuate than in that species, which also has the head wider than apex of pronotum. Holotype in British Museum.

STIGMODERA (CASTIARINA) IMITATOR, n. sp. Plate iv, figure 6.

Oblong. Head and pronotum bronze, elytra with narrow basal margins, suture, two fasciae (extending the full width) and wide apical margin black; underside nitid green, glabrous; legs blue.

Head and pronotum densely and finely punctate. Prothorax widest behind middle, base and apex lightly sinuate. Elytra slightly widened at shoulders and constricted behind them; apex with moderate lunation, each with a rather long external and a scarcely defined sutural spine; disc finely striate-punctate, intervals almost impunctate, lightly convex, 3 and 5 subcostate, underside minutely punctate.

*Habitat*.—New South Wales: National Park, Newport, Kuring-gai Chase (Carter), Blue Mountains (G. F. Bryant and H. J. Carter). Queensland: Stanthorpe (E. Sutton).

A species so like in size, form and pattern to *S. vigilans* Kerr., that the author possesses two examples that were determined by the late C. O. Waterhouse as *vigilans* Kerr., after a comparison with the type. Mr. K. G. Blair has, however, sent me one of Kerremans' examples marked "type", together with one of *imitator*, taken by Mr. Bryant on the Blue Mountains. I find both species in my collection (placed under *vigilans*) but they are clearly distinct by the following comparison:

|                          | <i>vigilans</i> Kerr.                                          | <i>imitator</i> , n. sp.                              |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Head and pronotum</i> | black (with cyaneous gleams in places)                         | bronze                                                |
| <i>Underside</i>         | blue                                                           | green                                                 |
| <i>Prothorax</i>         | widest at middle<br>disc irregularly, rather sparsely punctate | widest behind middle<br>disc densely, finely punctate |
| <i>Elytral intervals</i> | 3, 5, 7, 9 somewhat costate                                    | 3-5 very lightly costate                              |
| <i>Habitat</i>           | Victoria (1 example from Blue Mountains, N.S.W.)               | N.S.W. and S. Queensland                              |

Holotype in Coll. Carter.

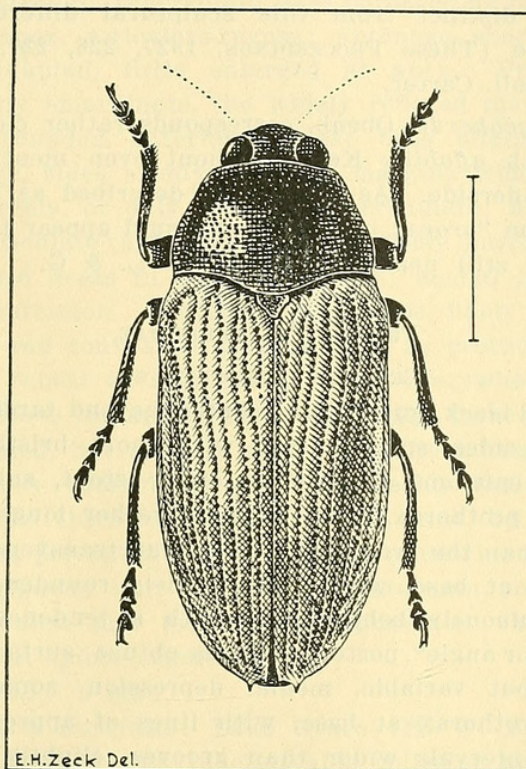
\* *M. terminata* Kerr., in its wide head and elytral sculpture, approaches *Pseudanilara*.



## STIGMODERA (CASTIARINA) INTACTA, n. sp.

♂. Oblong-ovate; glabrous. Head, pronotum, underside and appendages bright green, elytra yellow, save for a narrow basal margin green.

Head sulcate, strongly, not densely, punctate. Prothorax: Apex moderately, base strongly, bisinuate, all angles produced and acute, the anterior more strongly so, widest and rounded near base, sides thence obliquely converging to apex, nearly parallel towards base, this one and three-fourths times the width of apex; disc rather convex, the greatest convexity on front half, with large, well-separated round punctures on basal half, the punctures smaller and closer towards apex, nowhere rugose; a smooth medial line at basal third, the basal sinuate outline almost unbroken, except for small fovea between scutellum and hind angles.



*Stigmodera intacta*, n. sp.

Scutellum scutiform, brassy-green, sparsely punctate. Elytra obliquely widened to humeral swelling, compressed behind this, widest at middle, each apex bispinose, the external spine much the longer, a lunate interspace between each pair, sutural margins divergent towards apex; apical margins entire. Prosternum finely, transversely strigose in front, medial area sparsely punctate only; abdomen glabrous, with minute shallow punctures; apical segment rounded.

*Dimensions*: 19 × 8 mm.

*Habitat*.—Queensland (Fry Coll., in British Museum).

♀. Latet.

A single male example is the only one I have seen, but it is so distinct as to deserve a name. Amongst the larger of the subgenus, coloured like *planata* Cart. (? *auricollis* Thoms.), and *moribunda* Saund., it is readily separated by



large size, bispinose apices, and the curious convexity of the anterior area of the pronotum. Holotype in British Museum.

STIGMODERA (CASTIARINA) AERATICOLLIS, n. sp.

Mr. H. W. Brown has recently sent me three examples of a *Castiarina* from Wembley Park, W.A., that can only be distinguished from *S. dilatata* Cart., from the same district, by (1) larger size, 15 × 5 mm., (2) head, pronotum and underside brassy-bronze (instead of blue), (3) pronotum more coarsely and closely punctate and a slightly different outline—sides more rounded, and (4) elytral margins near apex more decidedly sanguineous.

Mr. Cedric Deane has lately sent two more, from Tammin, W.A., that are identical. But for (3) it might have been held to be merely varietal, but it must be considered distinct from this sculptural difference. Otherwise my description and figure (These PROCEEDINGS, 1927, 226, 227,) will serve for the above. Holotype in Coll. Carter.

The figure of *C. gebhardti* Obenb. corresponds rather closely, but this author only compares it with *affabilis* Kerr., without even mentioning the colour of the pronotum and underside. As *affabilis* is described as having the underside blue, and the pronotum "*bronze verdâtre*", it would appear that *gebhardti* is very close to *dilatata* and still nearer to *sagittaria* L. & G.

Family TENEBRIONIDAE.

CESTRINUS CARBO, n. sp.

Oblong-ovate; coal-black, subopaque. Antennae and tarsi brownish, the upper surface, especially at sides, sparsely clad with short, bristly, black hairs.

Head granulose, epistoma arcuate, antennae stout, submoniliform, scarcely reaching the base of prothorax, third segment rather longer than 4-5 combined, 11 longer and wider than the preceding. Prothorax transverse, arcuate-emarginate in front, subtruncate at base, widest, and widely rounded, in front of middle, thence converging sinuously behind, and with a tendency to become sinuous before the acute anterior angle\*, posterior angles obtuse; surface coarsely granulose-punctate; a slight, but variable, medial depression, sometimes little evident. Elytra wider than prothorax at base, with lines of approximate punctures set in shallow grooves, intervals wider than grooves, slightly raised, but flat and finely granulose-setose, the setae very short and depressed. Prosternum very convex, with a steep declivity towards the front, the prosternal process arcuately bilobed and wide; whole underside strongly granulose-setose; legs stout, fore tibiae slightly curved.

*Dimensions:* 7.8 × 4 (vix) mm.

*Habitat.*—South Queensland: Stanthorpe (E. Sutton and H. J. Carter).

Fifteen examples of the species before me show distinction from the western *C. brevis* Champ., in its black and granulose surface, its more oval and wider form, its much stouter appendages, and wider prosternal process. It is altogether a more robust and convex insect, the underside especially showing differences of structure and sculpture, *brevis* being rather coarsely punctured, without granules. From *C. trivialis*, it is separated by the more widely transverse

---

\* This anterior sinuosity variably evident in examples seen.



prothorax, with sides more widely rounded, the posterior angles obtuse, antennae less widened towards apex, the bilobed prosternal process, *et multa alia*. Holotype in Coll. Carter.

*C. aspersus* Blkb.—Specimens from Mount Lofty, South Australia, agree with description. I am quite in accord with Mr. Blair (These PROCEEDINGS, 1919, 531) that this cannot be well distinguished from *brevis*. Both have a mixture of light and dark setae, the general colour of the Mt. Lofty examples being paler than that of *brevis*.

DYSARCHUS BROWNI, n. sp.

Widely oval; black, subnitid. Antennae, tibiae and tarsi rufescent.

Head: Clypeus subtruncate, sinuate at sides, separated from front by wide depression, surface strongly tuberculate, eyes bordered by row of tubercles, mentum feebly notched at apex, reticulate-rugose; antennae short, stout, sublinear, the segments closely adapted, little enlarged at apex. Prothorax widest behind middle, apex strongly emarginate, the widely reflexed margins produced in front to form obtusely rounded anterior angles; base slightly bisinuate, posterior angles widely obtuse, sides evenly rounded, margins widely foliate and reflexed, extreme border scarcely, or only very finely, crenulate; disc very convex, closely rugose-pustulose, reticulate-rugose on margins, finely pustulose at base and apex; with two raised nitid areas in front of middle; medial line indicated near base by a rather wide depression. Scutellum transverse, finely and closely tuberculose. Elytra widely oval and convex, at base as wide as prothorax, shoulders obsolete, margins nitid and raised at and behind base, everywhere without crenulation, not evident from above on apical half, each with three nitid, but little raised, costae, not interrupted, but slightly diverted by invading punctures; the suture also raised and finely tuberculate, a fourth feebly indicated line of irregular tubercles between the third costa and margin, also, between the other costae, even less evident but perceptible lines; surface otherwise densely rugose-punctate, the punctures contiguous and cell-like. Prosternum coarsely rugose-pustulose on flanks, mesosternum and metasternum punctate, abdomen rather sparsely punctate, finely so on apical segments.

*Dimensions*: 15-16 × 9 mm.

*Habitat*.—Western Australia: Lake Grace (H. W. Brown).

Two examples sent by this indefatigable collector are readily distinguished from the other western species by the combination of widely ovate form, evenly rounded and closely sculptured pronotum, and the elytra with only three clear and uninterrupted costae on each. The protibial spur is unusually well developed. Holotype in Coll. Carter.

DYSARCHUS PERCOSTATUS, n. sp.

Ovate; opaque-black. Antennae, tibiae and tarsi rufescent.

Head: Clypeus widely excised in middle, sinuate at sides, these reflexed and subangulate in front of eyes; the clypeus scarcely definitely separated from front, eyes bordered by carina, antennae similar to those of *browni*. Prothorax arcuate-emarginate at apex, the wide upturned foliate margins forming rather sharply rectangular front angles, base rather strongly bisinuate, hind angles produced backwards and obtuse; sides very widely rounded, abruptly (subangulately) narrowed behind the middle, extreme border scarcely crenulate, disc densely



and finely pustulose throughout except on margins, here rugose-punctate. Elytra less widely ovate than *browni*, shoulders more defined by reflexed epipleural fold, margins more explanate, evident from above throughout, crenulate and subundulate; each with three strongly raised costae, the third narrower and less raised than the other two and showing a tendency to interruption near apex; between the third costa and margin two little-defined rows of small pustules, a similar row between the other costae and a better defined row between first costa and suture, the last also slightly raised, but less so than the main costae. Mentum truncate at apex, closely pustulose; sternal area rugose, pustulose on propleurae; abdomen more strongly punctate than in *browni*.

*Dimensions*:  $14 \times 8$  (vix) mm.

*Habitat*.—Western Australia: Lake Grace (H. W. Brown).

A single example sent with *browni* as from the same region is quite distinct in its narrower less convex form, its different (subangulate at sides) prothorax, and the strongly raised elytral costae, these almost entire, showing only a slight tendency to break up into tubercles at the extreme apex. Holotype in Coll. Carter.

ONOSTERRHUS GRANULATUS, n. sp.

Ovate, convex; subnitid black. Tarsi piceous, underside glabrous, more nitid than above.

Head: Epistoma subtruncate, its angles rounded, its surface with some longitudinal wrinkles, canthus raised and ear-like, forehead finely and rather closely punctate, antennae 1-2 short and bead-like, 3 cylindric, as long as 4-5 together; 4-6 successively shorter and wider at apex, 7 subtriangular, 8-10 sub-spherical, 11 pyriform. Prothorax  $3 \times 5.5$  mm.; apex truncate-emarginate, its angles acutely produced in front of eyes, base bisinuate, hind angles forming acute teeth pointing backwards; sides well rounded, gently sinuate in front, more strongly behind; lateral border convex and moderately wide, lightly channelled within, disc minutely and sparsely punctate, slightly explanate laterally. Scutellum widely transverse. Elytra considerably wider than prothorax at base, shoulders rounded, rather closely covered with large granules of irregular size, these sometimes forming transverse or curved ridges; three longitudinal rows of more pronounced granules forming subcostate ridges, equally spaced on each elytron, external margins very narrowly horizontal on front half, unseen from above. A small triangular tooth on submentum, prosternum sulcate between coxae, post-intercoxal process widely truncate. Abdomen lightly wrinkled longitudinally, mid tibiae feebly pubescent, others, also underside, glabrous.

*Dimensions*:  $12 \times 8$  mm.

*Habitat*.—Central Australia: Petermann Ranges (Dr. H. Basedow).

A single example, probably ♀, is easily distinguished from its allies by the pronounced granulose surface of the elytra. In the pronotal structure and general shape it is nearest *O. acuticollis* Cart., but the angles of prothorax are even more prominent than in that species. Holotype in the South Australian Museum.

BYALLIUS ANDERSONI, n. sp. Plate iv, figure 8.

Oblong, obovate; dull brownish-black. Antennae and tarsi reddish.

Head: Epistoma truncate in front, sinuate and obliquely widened at sides, densely and finely rugose-punctate, forehead channelled, antennae robust, 3 cylin-



dric, as long as 4-5 combined, 4-7 obconic, 8-10 subrectangular, 11 oval. Prothorax: Base wider than apex, widest behind middle; apex truncate between strongly produced, acute front angles, these pointing forwards; base truncate, sides sub-sinuate in front, thence widening, with a slightly irregular outline, rather abruptly narrowed and sinuate before the dentate hind angles, these pointing obliquely outwards, extreme border rather thick, punctate and recurved, forming a channel within; disc thickly and strongly punctate, with a transverse depression near base. Elytra much wider than prothorax at base, widest behind middle, epipleural fold recurved, margins a little explanate; each with three well marked, but irregular costae; intervals coarsely irregularly reticulate and rugose-punctate. Prosternum densely, metasternum more sparsely, punctate, abdomen finely strigose-punctate, the two apical segments finely and densely punctate.

*Dimensions:* 15-19 × 7.5-9 mm.

*Habitat.*—New South Wales: Mullaley to Coonabarabran.

I took eight examples in December, 1929, some in the Pillaga Scrub near Garrawilla homestead, and others near Timor (near the Warrumbungle Mountains). The species is superficially allied to *B. punctatus* mihi, from which it is readily distinguished by the dentate hind angles, the more prominent front angles and the strongly punctate surface of the prothorax. In *punctatus* the elytral ridges and costae carry punctures, while in *andersoni* the elytral punctures are confined to the depressed parts. I have named it after my genial host, Mr. Alexander Anderson, of Garrawilla Station, Mullaley. Holotype and allotype in Coll. Carter.

BEPLEGENES LACHRYMOSA, n. sp. Plate iv, figure 7.

Elongate-ovate; upperside dark bronze, moderately nitid, glabrous; underside nitid-black, tarsi reddish.

Head: Labrum prominent, epistoma evenly arcuate and thick, terminating in raised antennal orbits, behind this a small nitid tubercle; whole surface closely rugose-punctate with a short occipital sulcus; eyes narrow, transverse and entire; antennae scarcely reaching base of prothorax, rather stoutly submoniliform, third segment elongate (about one and a half times as long as 4), apical segments successively widened, 11 asymmetrically pyriform, twice as large as 10. Prothorax: Apex and base more or less truncate, all angles rounded off, sides with two pronounced teeth, the anterior of these (slightly in front of middle) the larger; disc unevenly rugose, medial sulcus throughout its length, an irregular depression on each side near middle. Scutellum triangular. Elytra elongate-ovate, converging at apex to the width of prothorax, epipleurae not continuous to shoulder, extreme border only seen from above towards apex, elsewhere concealed by raised broken ninth interval; third, fifth, seventh and ninth intervals nitid, convex, intermittently constricted, those on the seventh and ninth more sharply and narrowly convex; sutural interval convex and narrow, the second, fourth and sixth wide and subopaque, less raised than the rest and undulating to correspond with constrictions of the adjacent intervals. Underside impunctate.

*Dimensions:* 11-12 × 3.5-4 mm.

*Habitat.*—North Queensland: Millaa-Millaa (F. H. Taylor).

I am indebted to Mr. Taylor, of the Institute of Tropical Medicine, for this interesting addition to the Tenebrionidae. Two examples, probably the sexes, sent; the larger, having slightly more robust fore tarsi and hind tibiae, I take



to be male. The characters are typical of *Beplegenes*, though the size is smaller than in the other three recorded species, and the sculpture is unique. This suggests the specific name from a rough resemblance to the well known *Ptomaphila lachrymosa*. Holotype and allotype in Coll. Carter.

SEIROTRANA ACUTICOLLIS, n. sp.

Oblong-oval; nitid dark bronze above, nitid black beneath; antennae and tarsi dark.

Head rugose-punctate, a nitid stirrup-shaped impression on forehead, antennae stout, submoniliform, segments a little elongate, 3 about one and a half times as long as 4, 8-10 subtriangular, 11 large, pyriform. Prothorax: Apex strongly arcuate-emarginate, anterior angles unusually produced forward and acute; base truncate, sides widest and rounded in front of middle, rather strongly sinuate before the subrectangular (with a tendency to acute) hind angles; margins entire, moderately thickened; disc very minutely punctate with larger irregular punctures more than usually prominent; these large and sparse on medial area, smaller and crowded near hind angles and along margin. Scutellum transversely triangular. Elytra wider than prothorax at base, rather flat, raised border evident throughout from above, punctate-striate, the punctures in the two sutural striae small, elongate and close, in the others large, irregular in size and distance, the third, fifth, seventh and ninth intervals consisting of elongate tumuli of irregular length, and generally separated by a puncture, those on the third scarcely evident except near apex, intervals otherwise flat and impunctate and without smaller pustules. Underside nearly impunctate, the epipleurae only with large round punctures.

*Dimensions*: 9-10 × 4-5 (vix) mm.

*Habitat*.—Queensland: Stanthorpe (E. Sutton and Wieldt).

Nine examples before me are readily separated from others of my Group ii (These PROCEEDINGS, 1925, 242) by the strongly produced front angles of prothorax, and the elytral tumuli occupying the full width of the intervals and which, on a larger scale, are of similar style to those of *S. tumulosa* Cart. Holotype and allotype in Coll. Carter.

SEIROTRANA JOHNSTONENSIS, n. sp.

Oblong-ovate, dark bronze.

Head and pronotum densely and finely punctate. Prothorax: Apex emarginate, the anterior angles prominent and subacute, with extreme tips blunt, base truncate; sides widely rounded, widest at middle, thence obliquely, scarcely sinuately narrowed to the rather widely obtuse posterior angles; lateral margins entire; disc with a few larger punctures irregularly scattered among the dense (cellulose) ground punctures. Scutellum strongly transverse. Elytra wider than prothorax at base, seriate-punctate, the punctures small and close near suture, larger externally, the striae subobsolete; intervals impunctate and flat, save for nodules; the fifth, seventh and ninth intervals with narrow elongate nodules more or less over their whole length, those on the third only on apical declivity, the suture and first two intervals quite flat. Pronotum and epipleurae sparsely punctate, abdomen finely strigose.

*Dimensions*: 11 × 4½ mm.

*Habitat*.—Queensland: Johnstone River (E. Mackness).



A single specimen with mutilated antennae is so distinct as to deserve description. In my table (These PROCEEDINGS, 1925, 242) it comes under "elytral nodules longitudinal" and can only be confused with *S. parallela* Germ., and *S. bimetallica* Cart., both of which are larger, with raised suture and the third interval raised or nodulose throughout, the former also having the pronotum little widened at sides. The unusually fine cellulose-punctate ground sculpture of the pronotum is characteristic of the new species. Holotype in Coll. Carter.

#### Family CISTELIDAE.

##### CHROMOMOEAE SUTURALIS, n. sp.

Head (including palpi and basal segments of antennae), the greater part of pronotum, the elytral suture (narrowly) and whole underside red; a wide medial vitta on pronotum and the greater part of elytra dark metallic green; antennae (except basal segments) dark; legs testaceous, knees of mid and post femora narrowly dark. Sides and apex of elytra, also sides of abdomen with light recumbent pubescence; head, especially clypeus, with longer upright hair.

Head and pronotum with fine, rather close punctures; eyes widely separate and moderately prominent; antennae having segment 3 longer than 4, 4-10 subequal and subconic, 11 shorter and more slender than 10. Prothorax sub-rectangular with front angles rounded and depressed; wider than long ( $2.5 \times 3$  mm.), apex and base truncate, medial sulcus clearly impressed on basal half, hind angles rectangular. Elytra much wider than prothorax at base and nearly four times as long, sides parallel for the greater part, shoulders rounded; striate-punctate, the striae shallow, the close seriate punctures appearing as transverse hatching, intervals almost flat, except near apex, and themselves finely punctate and cross-wrinkled; legs slender, tibiae simple, hind tarsi with basal segment as long as the rest combined; sternal area finely punctate, abdomen nitid and impunctate.

*Dimensions:* ♂,  $13 \times 4$  mm.; ♀,  $16 \times 5$  mm.

*Habitat.*—New South Wales: East Dorrig (W. Heron).

Two examples, the sexes, taken by Mr. Heron, are very distinct from other described species by combination of large size, metallic elytra and vittate pronotum. It belongs to the *violacea* Cart., *major* Cart., and *oculata* Cart. group, but is easily distinguished by colour. Holotype and allotype in Coll. Carter.

##### CHROMOMOEAE METALLICA, n. sp.

Upper side brown-bronze, glabrous; head and pronotum subopaque, elytra nitid metallic-bronze; antennae and palpi reddish, the former slightly infuscate towards apex; underside and legs dark brown, basal half of femora testaceous, tarsi red.

Head less finely and closely punctate than prothorax, eyes rather prominent and widely separated, antennae elongate (the eighth segment opposite shoulders when extended backwards), 3-10 subequal in length and breadth, each feebly enlarged at apex, 11 lanceolate, as long as 10. Prothorax cylindric, about as long as wide, front angles rounded off and depressed, hind angles rectangular, densely and finely cellulose-punctate, without medial line. Scutellum widely oval. Elytra considerably wider than prothorax and two and a half times as long as it; apices separately rounded; striate-punctate, striae clearly impressed, seriate punctures uniform in size and evenly placed, slightly impinging on sides of intervals, these



very lightly convex, with a single row of minute punctures on each. Underside glabrous, almost impunctate.

*Dimensions:* 7 × 2.2 mm.

*Habitat.*—North Queensland: Millaa-Millaa (F. H. Taylor).

A single female, sent by its captor, is quite distinct from any described species by its glabrous, metallic surface. In general facies it is not very unlike *C. unicolor* Bates, which is, however, strongly pubescent, with much coarser punctures on pronotum and elytra and with more robust legs and antennae. Holotype in Coll. Carter.

OMMATOPHORUS BOOPS, n. sp.

Upperside and underside castaneous red, nitid; sides of elytra infusate, legs testaceous (dark at knees only), upper surface sparsely clad with long upright hairs.

Head: The narrow triangular forehead with large punctures, not very close; eyes contiguous anteriorly, occupying greater part of head; antennae very stout, linear, segments 3–11 subequal, covered with short dense hair. Prothorax strongly transverse, sides rounded and converging in front, hind corners subrectangular, base lightly bisinuate; disc strongly, densely punctate. Elytra slightly widest behind middle; striate-punctate, the striae little evident, seriate and interstitial punctures equally large, the intervals flat and transversely wrinkled, surface strongly pubescent, the long hairs most evident at sides and apical third.

*Dimensions:* 6 × 2 mm.

*Habitat.*—North Queensland: Millaa-Millaa (F. H. Taylor).

A single male captured by Mr. Taylor is very like *O. mastersi* Macl., in general coloration, but differs widely\* in (1) approximate eyes, (2) much more densely punctate head and pronotum, (3) less clearly defined striae and seriate punctures (*O. mastersi* is without cross wrinkles on intervals of elytra), and (4) testaceous legs. Holotype in Coll. Carter.

HYBRENIA CLERMONTIA, n. sp.

Black; subnitid glabrous above, lightly pilose beneath; antennae (especially apical segments), palpi and tarsi red.

Head densely punctate, eyes very prominent, rather widely separated in both sexes (in ♂ by about half the diameter of one eye), antennae long and tapering, 3 much longer than 4, 4–11 successively shorter and narrower. Prothorax moderately convex, apex and base subtruncate, sides rounded in front, nearly straight on basal half, or slightly widened at the acute hind angles; disc densely and clearly punctate, medial line only faintly indicated near base. Elytra considerably wider than prothorax at base and more than thrice as long; striate-punctate, intervals wide, flat and minutely pustulose, the striae very narrow, with close punctures occupying their width; sternal regions with round, distant punctures, abdomen scarcely punctate with short, recumbent hair.

*Dimensions:* 17 × 7 mm.

*Habitat.*—Queensland: Clermont district (Dr. K. K. Spence).

---

\* In *mastersi* Macl., the eyes are closer in the ♂ than in the ♀, but are clearly separated throughout their length.



A large species, recognizable by the combination of glabrous black, scarcely nitid surface, flat and pustulose elytral intervals, the pustules small and close, distinct under a binocular. Holotype and allotype in Coll. Carter.

*Hybrenia dentipes* Cart.—Described from ♂ only, seems to be a common Queensland species. I have recently seen examples, including the sexes, from Townsville and Clermont.

#### Family DRYOPIDAE.

##### STETHOLUS PAPUANUS, n. sp. Plate iv, figures 1-3.

Elongate-oblong; nitid black above, beneath fuscous with a thick clothing of short greyish hair; antennae, tibiae and tarsi reddish-brown, underside of femora reddish at base.

Head, with eyes, much wider than apex of prothorax, eyes large, round and prominent, surface finely and closely punctate and lightly clothed with downy hair; antennae short (very much as in *S. elongatus* Cart. and Zeck), first segment stout, curved, thrice as long as second, these two hairy and much stouter than the succeeding; 3-4 cup-shaped, 5-10 transverse, more or less perfoliate, 11 pyriform. Prothorax: Apex truncate, base rather strongly bisinuate, narrowest at apex, widest near base, sides strongly and obliquely widening from apex to near base (subsinuate near apex through slight impression on each side), the posterior angles bidentate, formed by a deep subcircular excision, each tooth acute; surface finely punctate, sparsely clad with short hair. Scutellum large, triangular, with rounded sides. Elytra wider than prothorax and four times as long; shoulders prominent and tumid, subparallel (slightly widest behind middle), separately rounded at apex; striate-punctate, the striae well marked, but not deep, seriate punctures finer near suture, coarse towards sides, intervals almost flat, minutely punctate and pilose. Prosternum very short, almost exactly as in *S. elongatus* C. & Z., with narrow, elongate process longitudinally carinate in middle, metasternum smooth and nitid in middle, closely pubescent elsewhere, abdomen with dense recumbent pubescence, legs very long and hairy, post tarsi with apical segment as long as rest combined.

*Dimensions:* 6-7 × 2 (+) mm.

*Habitat.*—North-east Papua: Mt. Lamington, 1,300 feet (C. T. McNamara).

Seven examples sent from the South Australian Museum, amongst other Papuan Coleoptera. The species is a close ally of *S. elongatus* from New South Wales; its notable distinctions are (1) shape of prothorax, and (2) coarser seriate sculpture of the elytra. In *elongatus* the pronotum has a strong groove which separates a sort of anterior lobe; in *papuanus* this groove is represented by a feeble depression towards each side near apex, forming a light sinuation at the margin, but the general outline is similar except for the curiously bidentate hind angles. Holotype in the South Australian Museum.

##### SIMSONIA DEANEI, n. sp. Plate iv, figures 4, 5.

Nitid dark bronze above, beneath fuscous at sides, dark in the middle; antennae testaceous, the apical segments dark.

Head and pronotum rather closely pitted with round punctures, pronotum bilobed, each lobe very convex and separated by a nearly straight transverse depression at anterior third, forming a light sinuation at sides; lateral margins



narrowly horizontal, their anterior angles rounded off. Scutellum large, sub-circular. Elytra wider than prothorax at base, lightly obovate, margins not explanate or perceptibly serrate; striate-punctate, the striae well marked, the seriate punctures large, round and of uniform size, placed about half the diameter of one apart, intervals transversely wrinkled and minutely punctate. Prosternum and metasternum sparsely and coarsely punctate, the prosternal process wider and shorter than in *S. purpurea* and *S. wilsoni*, with raised margins and a distinct medial carina.

*Dimensions*: 2 (+) mm. long.

*Habitat*.—Queensland: Tambourine Mountain (C. Deane).

A pair, sent by their captor, show a species distinguished from its allies, *S. purpurea* and *S. wilsoni*, by its wider form, especially of the prothorax, the different elytral sculpture, and very different prosternal process, this wider and carinate. Holotype in Coll. Carter.

AUSTROLIMNIUS LURIDUS, C. & Z., var. SUFFUSUS, n. var.

Amongst the examples of *A. politus* King from the Allyn River we find four examples that differ from the typical *politus* very much as *A. luridus* does in form and sculpture, but are distinct from both *politus* and *luridus* in markings. On the elytra the pale markings largely overrun the whole area, leaving undefined longitudinal patches and a moderately wide lateral area black. This may ultimately be found to be a distinct species, and at least is worth a name.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE IV.

1. *Stetholus papuanus* Cart.
  2. Sternal process of *S. papuanus*.
  3. Antenna of *S. papuanus*.
  4. *Simsonia deanei* Cart.
  5. Sternal process of *S. deanei*.
  6. *Stigmodera imitator* Cart.
  7. *Beplegenes lachrymosa* Cart.
  8. *Byallius andersoni* Cart.
-





1930. "Australian Coleoptera. Notes and new species. VII." *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 55, 179–190.

**View This Item Online:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/109060>

**Permalink:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/48390>

**Holding Institution**

MBLWHOI Library

**Sponsored by**

Boston Library Consortium Member Libraries

**Copyright & Reuse**

Copyright Status: In copyright. Digitized with the permission of the rights holder.

License: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/>

Rights: <https://biodiversitylibrary.org/permissions>

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