

# FURTHER NOTES ON AUSTRALIAN COLEOPTERA, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW GENERA AND SPECIES.

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## XV.

### CARABIDÆ.

#### TACHYS.

*T. brightensis*, Blackb. This name appears to represent the same species as *Bembidium striolatum*, Macl.; though the conclusion could not be arrived at from Sir W. Macleay's description, I think there is no doubt of its being correct, as Mr. T. G. Sloane has recently sent me some examples of *B. striolatum* (named by comparison with the type), which are undoubtedly my *T. brightensis*. The insect certainly cannot be placed in *Bembidium*; it seems structurally to be a *Tachys* (or very close thereto) although, as I have previously remarked, belonging to a group of Australian species, that perhaps might with propriety receive a distinctive generic name.

### SILPHIDÆ.

#### CHOLEVA.

*C. antipodum*, Blackb. I have received from Mr. Simson an example of *Choleva* taken in Tasmania, which I think must be referred to this species, although it is a little more elongate, and parallel in form, and considerably darker in colour. I take this opportunity to improve my description of the mesosternal keel in this insect, which I said (Trans. Roy. Soc. S.A., 1891, p. 87) "scarcely emerges forward from between the coxæ;" a more correct expression would have been "becomes very feeble in front of the coxæ."

### LAMELLICORNES.

#### PALMERSTONIA.

*P. minor*, sp. nov. (Fem.) Nitida; valde convexa; picea, supra glabra, clypeo lævi; prothorace quam longiori dimidio latiori, grosse minus crebre punctulato; elytris vix manifeste 4-costatis, obsolete seriatim punctulatis, stria suturali leviter impressa; subtus (abdomine fere glabro excepto) longe minus dense hirsuta. Long., 8 l.; lat.,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  l.



The structural characters of this species seem to be quite the same as in *P. Bovilli*, Blackb., from which it may be at once distinguished by its much smaller size and coarsely punctulate prothorax; the coarse puncturation of the prothorax in contrast with the almost obsolete puncturation of the elytra and pygidium and the lævigatè clypeus and scutellum gives the insect a very remarkable appearance. The propygidium (which is narrowly exposed) is opaque, and very finely strigose transversely; it is probably an organ of stridulation. The vertical clypeus (at a right angle with the hinder part of the head) and extraordinary labial palpi render this genus one of the most remarkable among the *Dynastides*.

N. Queensland; sent to me by Mr. French.

#### BUPRESTIDÆ.

##### STIGMODERA.

*S. pictipes*, sp. nov. (Mas.). Sat lata; minus convexa; flava, capite (nonnullorum exemplorum maculis quibusdam inter oculos exceptis) prothoracis disco basique scutello elytrorum basi summa antennis pedibus (femorum parte mediana excepta) prosterno medio mesosterni metasternique suturis maculisque nonnullis et coxarum maculis nonnullis aureo-viridibus, elytrorum fascia communi angusta postmediana et apice læte cœruleis; capite minus crebre vix fortiter (quam *S. tricolorata*, Waterh., minus crebre) punctulato, concavo; prothorace quam longiori duabus partibus (postice quam antice fere duplo) latiori, minus crebre minus fortiter (latera versus paullo magis crasse) punctulato, lateribus subtiliter crenulatis a basi circiter ad medium arcuatim divergentibus hinc ad apicem (vix sinuatim) convergentibus; elytris ad apicem late sinuato-subtruncatis (truncaturæ angulo interno vix producto, externo nullo), punctulato-striatis, interstitiis vix convexis sparsim minus subtiliter punctulatis, basi sinuata (vix manifeste angulata); corpore subtus (abdomine excepto) lanugine brevi argentea erecta vestito; sternis in medio sparsissime punctulatis; segmento ventrali apicali postice sinuatim truncato. Long., 14 l.; lat., 5½ l.

Much resembles *S. tricolorata*, Waterh., but differs from that species (of same sex) by its form less convex and less narrowed behind, its head considerably less closely punctured, its prothorax much more evenly rounded on the sides (which are finely crenulate), its elytra having their base only *sinuate* (i.e., wanting the angularity that is so well marked in *tricolorata* a little within the shoulder), their apex sinuately rounded without any spinose process whatever except a slight sutural projection and their interstices wider and flatter, its sterna much less closely punctured,



its green markings distinctly of a golden tone, its prothoracic green marking continuous to the front margin, its post median and apical elytral fasciæ much narrower, and its femora yellow on their under-surface (except a narrow edging of golden-green colour).

W. Australia; near York; presented to me by Mr. French.

*S. Caroli*, sp. nov. (Fem.). Minus lata; minus convexa; supra rufa, capite prothorace (hoc maculis 3 magnis rufis transversim positus ornato) et elytrorum basi summa apiceque summo æneoviridibus; subtus æneoviridis, abdominis segmentis ultimis 3 rufo-maculatis; capite vix concavo linea mediana longitudinali impresso; prothorace quam longiori paullo plus quam duabus partibus (postice quam antice duplo) latiori, crebre fortiter (latera et basin versus magis grosse minus crebre) punctulato, lateribus crenulatis fortiter rotundatis (latitudine majori pone medium posita), basi quam elytrorum basis sublatiori; elytris ad apicem rotundatis, punctulato-striatis, interstitiis sat convexis sparsim punctulatis, basi sinuatim truncata; corpore subtus latera versus confertim fortiter inæqualiter punctulato (hic illic vermiculato-ruguloso), parte mediana inæqualiter sculpturata (sc. prosterno antice transversim fortiter rugato, hoc postice metasterno et abdominis basi sparsim punctulatis); segmento ventrali apicali postice rotundato, ante apicem transversim depresso.

Var. elytris et prothoracis maculis pallide testaceis, illis pone medium macula transversa communi nigra ornatis.

Maris (exempli descripti) prothorace concolori obscure æneoviridi, segmentis ventralibus (basali antice et in medio excepto) totis testaceis, segmenti ultimi parte apicali carente. Long., 12—14 l.; lat., 5—6 l.

I have no doubt of the three specimens before me appertaining to one species only. They seem to have been taken in company with the preceding. I have described the female in preference to the male on account of the latter being a considerably damaged and broken example. I cannot specify any *Stigmodera* to which this insect is very closely allied, though it bears a general resemblance to several; perhaps it comes nearest to *Menalcas*, Thoms., but that species, besides considerable difference in colour, is of narrower and more convex form, more pilose on the under-surface, with its prothorax much less strongly rounded on the sides, &c. In both the female examples before me the prothorax bears a large testaceous or red spot on each side nearly touching the lateral margin, and a smaller one on the hinder part of the disc separated by only narrow intervals on either side from the larger spots. As Mr. French's surname has already been used by me for a *Stigmodera* that was described almost simultaneously, but a



little earlier, in Europe, I have called the present species after his Christian name, as so energetic a collector of the Australian *Buprestidae* ought certainly to be commemorated in *Stigmodera*.

W. Australia ; near York ; presented to me by Mr. French.

*S. oleata*, sp. nov. (Mas.) Sat lata ; minus convexa, nitida ; cyaneo-nigra, elytris fascia communi sat lata ante-apicali læte sanguinea ornatis ; capite leviter concavo, fortiter sat crebre punctulato ; prothorace quam longiori tribus partibus (postice quam antice paullo plus quam duabus partibus) latiori, subtiliter sat sparsim (latera versus grosse rugulose) punctulato, lateribus anguste subdeplanatis (fere ut *S. Bonvouloiri*, Saund.) fortiter rotundatis, latitudine majori pone medium posita ; elytris ad apicem rotundatis, punctulato-striatis, interstitiis sat convexis sparsim subtiliter punctulatis, basi sinuato-truncata ; corpore subtus (abdomine excepto) lanugine brevi argentea erecta vestito ; prosterno in medio sparsim subtiliter (latera versus confertim rugulose) punctulato ; metasterno in medio sat crebre sat fortiter (latera versus confertim fortiter vix rugulose) punctulato ; abdomine in medio sat sparsim (latera versus confertim rugulose) grosse punctulato ; segmento ventrali apicali postice sinuatim truncato. Long., 11 l. ; lat., 5 l.

Scarcely differs in respect of colour and marking from *S. Mniszechi*, Saund., but widely differs from it in almost every other character. Placed beside *S. Mniszechi* the present species is distinguished *inter alia multa* by the strongly rounded sides of its prothorax and the simply rounded apices, and regular striation of its elytra. Its shining surface causes it to appear as if it were polished with oil.

W. Australia ; near York ; presented to me by Mr. French.

*S. oleata* (?) (Fem.) Sat lata ; minus convexa ; nitida ; supra ferrugineo-picea, prothorace obscuriori, hujus (parte basin versus excepta) elytrorumque lateribus aurantiacis ; subtus nigra, vix cyanescens ; segmento ventrali apicali rotundato, ante apicem transversim depresso ; cetera ut *S. oleatæ* (maris). Long., 12—16 l. ; lat.,  $5\frac{1}{4}$ — $6\frac{1}{3}$  l.

Notwithstanding the extreme difference of colour and marking, I am disposed to believe that this is the female of the species whose male I have called *S. oleata*. I can discover no character on which to separate the two apart from their colour and markings, and from distinctions that are obviously sexual. I have seen three examples of this form (all females) and one of the other. They have all been forwarded to me by Mr. French as taken in the same locality (near York, W. Australia), and probably about the same time.



The females bear a considerable resemblance in colour to *S. flavocincta*, Lap., *S. pubicollis*, Waterh., and some others thereto allied, but differ entirely *inter alia* by the smooth nitid surface of the prothorax and the faint sparse puncturation of its disc. In all the females before me the orange border of the prothorax ceases abruptly a little in front of the base, so that the hinder part of the margin is of the colour of the disc.

*S. uncinata*, Saund. I believe this to be the male, and *S. flavicollis*, Saund., to be the female of one species.

## CURCULIONIDÆ.

### GONIPTERINI.

#### OXYOPS.

*O. placida*, sp. nov. (Fem.) Angustior; picea, squamis fulvis et nonnullis niveis (his maculatim dispositis) vestita, antennis pedibusque obscure rufescentibus; oculis minus prominulis; rostro lato brevi (ut *O. bilunaris*, Pasc.); prothorace vix transverso, a basi antrorsum leviter arcuatim angustato (fere subcylindrico), sat crasse ruguloso et granulis nitidis crebre adperso; scutello sat elongato; elytris striato-punctulatis, puncturis sat magnis squamis fulvis repletis, interstitiis angustis crebre granulatis, humeris parum prominulis. Long., 4 l.; lat., 2 l.

The snowy-white scales are thinly and singly sprinkled on the prothorax, and form a patch on and around the scutellum, as well as some very conspicuous spots on the elytra, the largest of which are placed (one on each elytron) on the third interstice, a little behind the middle. The principal characters of this species seem to be:—Rostrum short and wide, without carinæ or sulci; prothorax elongate (to a casual glance longer than wide), without any distinct constriction or longitudinal sculpture, and with its front angles but little developed, coarsely rugulose, and covered with strong, shining granules; elytra evidently depressed on the space within the third interstice, and without tubercles (except the subapical nodosity which is not strongly developed), their shoulders but little prominent; mesosternum only moderately prominent in front.

Victoria; taken by Mr. Froggatt near Bendigo.

*O. pictipennis*, sp. nov. (Fem.) Angustior; rufa, nigro-variegata, squamis silaceis et nonnullis albidis vestita; oculis minus prominulis; rostro minus brevi minus lato; capite inter oculos profunde sulcato; prothorace leviter transverso, sat crasse ruguloso et granulis nitidis crebre adperso, carina longitudinali mediana abbreviata instructo, lateribus a basi



antrorsum arcuatim convergentibus; scutello angusto; elytris striato-punctulatis, puncturis sat magnis, interstitiis sat angustis minus distincte granulatis, humeris parum prominulis. Long., 4 l.; lat., 2 l.

Not unlike the preceding in form and sculpture, but differing in several characters and in the colouring. The head and rostrum are black, the prothorax is dark-red, with the sides blackish, the elytra are dark-red, variegated with black, which forms irregular blotches. The antennæ are reddish, with the basal joint shining black, the legs red, more or less variegated with black, the under-surface black. The rostrum is markedly longer and narrower than that of the preceding species. The scales of the upper-surface are thinly, inconspicuously, and somewhat evenly distributed, and are slender and seta-like. The variegated colours of the derm render this species a conspicuous one. The mesosternum is distinctly, but not very strongly, prominent.

Victoria; taken by Mr. Froggatt near Bendigo.

#### ERIRHININI.

In part XIV. of this series of memoirs I expressed the intention of furnishing in this present part a tabulated statement of the distinctive characters of the Erirhinid genera known to be Australian. I regret exceedingly that it has proved impossible to carry out the intention in a fully satisfactory manner owing to difficulty in obtaining definite information about several of the imperfectly described genera of Mr. Pascoe. Under these circumstances, and in view of the need there is for a comprehensive treatise on these insects, I have thought it best to adhere to my intention of laying such a treatise before the Society, in spite of the knowledge that I may have wrongly identified some of Mr. Pascoe's genera, and that consequently the synonymy of my work may very probably have to undergo more or less correction eventually. At present the descriptions of the Australian *Erirhinini* are scattered through a multitude of memoirs, and are many of them extremely defective in character. The only attempt that has been made at a comprehensive treatment even of the genera consists in a tabulation published by Mr. Pascoe in the "Annals and Magazine of Nat. Hist." for 1872, dealing with only about two-thirds of the genera now known, including a number of genera that Mr. Pascoe afterwards stated he had erroneously located in the group, and dividing the group into sections, of some of which Mr. Pascoe himself said (perfectly correctly, I think) "they cannot be maintained satisfactorily, as some of the genera might be placed in either of them." That I have not succeeded in arriving at certainty in the identification of some of Mr. Pascoe's genera is not due to any carelessness or want of effort on



my part. Some years ago I procured Mr. Pascoe's consent to compare a collection of generic types from my collection with his own types, and in due course forwarded the collection to him, accompanied with a second collection which I offered for his acceptance. After an interval I received back from him the specimens I had marked to be returned, but the only information he furnished was a statement that only one (of which he furnished the name) of the species was known to him. When Mr. Pascoe's collection passed into the possession of the British Museum, I wrote proposing to exchange types of species and genera that I had myself named against examples of those species, of which there were several examples in Mr. Pascoe's collection, and was informed that there were not many specimens of most of the species I desired, and that the proposal could not be accepted. There was nothing more to be done, for the offer to compare specimens I might send with Mr. Pascoe's types did not meet the difficulty; inasmuch as such a comparison would be unreliable unless made by someone who should be able to devote more time to minute examination of characters than it was to be expected the curators of the Museum could have at their disposal, and who at the same time should be familiar as a specialist with the distinctive characters of the Australian *Erirhinini*.

I am afraid Australian workers must make up their minds to the fact that if they are to postpone describing the insects of their country until they have ascertained them to be new by comparison with types (in the case of genera or species that have been insufficiently described in Europe) they will have to leave the work almost entirely to be done outside Australia. For my own part, I am convinced that the best course to adopt is to regard all descriptions that are insufficient for recognition as non-existent (unless one can get at the types through one's own friends), and although unquestionably the result will often prove to be that one's nomenclature will have to be subsequently corrected, I regard the author of the original insufficient description as the person on whom must be laid the responsibility for any confusion that may occur.

Returning to the subject of the Australian *Erirhinini*, the number of genera (including those I characterise in the present memoir, and excluding those originally attributed to the group by Mr. Pascoe, but subsequently removed from it by their author) is 48. Two species have been described (by Schönherr and Bohemann) as belonging to the genus *Erirhinus*; but this may be confidently regarded as an erroneous nomenclature, and therefore I do not consider that there is any ground for including *Erirhinus* among our Australian genera. Of the 48 genera, I have characterised 14 myself, four are Schönherr's, and two are



Erichson's. The remaining 28 are Pascoe's. Among these there are only five (all of them Pascoe's) that I am not able to assign a place in a tabular arrangement; for which comparatively satisfactory state of things I am largely indebted to Mr. G. Masters, of Sydney, who furnished Mr. Pascoe with a large proportion of the specimens on which he founded his genera, and having retained examples in his own collection, has generously placed them in my hands during the time that I have been working on the present memoir. As the diagnoses of the five genera that I have been unable to identify are quite insufficient for distinction from the diagnoses of other genera, it is quite possible that I may have re-named some of them; nevertheless, as they all happen to have been founded on species from W. Australia, and none of my new genera are founded on W. Australian species, the probability is that they all represent forms that have not come under my notice. Although their characters are not sufficiently indicated by Mr. Pascoe to enable me to assign these genera a place in a general tabulation of the group, I have nevertheless been able to place them, on the strength of the few characters that their author mentions, in a short separate tabulation that I have drawn up. Subject to the remarks that will be found further on regarding the genus *Xeda*, I may add that the two tabulations I supply may be relied on absolutely as far as they go, for in the case of every genus that I have tabulated the characters have been taken either from an authentic type or from the author's own diagnosis. In no case have I introduced into the tabulation characters passed over by the author in silence unless I have had an authentic type before me. The name that would be assigned to any specimen by comparison with the tabulation is the generic name of that species, subject only to the inevitable condition that it may be a species requiring a *new* generic name on the ground of its differing from the type of the genus in respect of some character that is mentioned neither in the tabulation nor in the author's diagnosis.

There are several terms made use of in the tabulation that it is desirable to explain clearly. The first is the term "quadrangular" as applied to the rostrum; it signifies that the rostrum differs from the ordinary form (more or less cylindric) of that organ through its sides being abruptly vertical and thus at right angles to the upper surface. The next term is "subapical," or "submedian," or "subbasal" as applied to the scrobe of the rostrum, and which refers to the *front extremity* of the scrobe. The third term requiring definition is "divergent" or "divaricate" as applied to the claws, the former meaning that the dorsal border of each claw holds a direction *at right angles* to the direction of a longitudinal line passing down the tarsus (as in the



Longicorn genera *Zygocera* and *Hebesecis*); the latter meaning that the dorsal border holds a direction more or less *continuing* the direction of the supposed longitudinal line.

Among the genera that I have tabulated there are two regarding the identification of which I feel that there is an element of doubt, and it seems necessary to indicate these genera and specify the reasons of the doubt in each case. The first is *Xeda*. I cannot say that I feel any *genuine* doubt about this, inasmuch as *X. amplipennis*, Pasc., is among the types lent me by Mr. Masters, and it agrees so perfectly with Mr. Pascoe's specific description and with his generic diagnosis in respect of all characters but one as to convince me that it is rightly named; but, nevertheless, its claws are divergent, whereas Mr. Pascoe calls them divaricate. I am of opinion that Mr. Pascoe probably did not use these terms exactly in the technical sense of Lacordaire, but interpreted "divaricate" as meaning "very widely," and "divergent" as meaning "less widely" directed apart. In most cases this interpretation would lead to the same results as M. Lacordaire's. Moreover, it is to be noticed that the claws are very easily forced into an unnatural condition in mounting, and that for confidence in deciding whether the claws of a specimen are divergent or divaricate it is necessary to be sure that they are not artificially displaced. The second genus which calls for remark is *Cyttalia*. The species that I have attributed to that genus depart from the characters specified by Mr. Pascoe in two respects: their femora are all dentate, whereas, according to the diagnosis, the hind femora only should be dentate; and their claws are divaricate, whereas they should be divergent. As regards the latter discrepancy, the remarks I have made above in respect of *Xeda* may perhaps apply here; and in regard to the former discrepancy I do not regard the exact number of dentate femora as important enough to be a generic character; indeed, Mr. Pascoe himself, in the case of the *Anthonomid* genus *Diapelmus*, does not hesitate to assign to it species that depart similarly from the characters assigned by its author. It is, I think, at any rate certain, that if the species I have called *Cyttalia* are not really congeneric with that on which the genus was founded, they cannot be referred to any other characterised genus, and therefore no great harm will result from their temporary location under a name that they are not really entitled to bear. The most remarkable character of *Cyttalia* I take to be the elongation of the antennal scape to the extent of its reaching back to the hind margin of the eye, and this character is present in the species I have assigned to the genus.

It is desirable to take this opportunity of referring to those species that I have previously described regarding which I have



been led to modify my opinion by the fuller study of the *Erirhinini* that I have made for the purposes of this memoir. I am now strongly convinced that the character of the claws is of the first importance in this group; from which it results that two species which in the Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1892, p. 147, I attributed to *Myossita*, having divaricate claws, cannot, in my opinion, rightly remain under that name. One of them (*M. munda*) is undoubtedly congeneric with the species that I attribute in this memoir to *Cyttalia*; the other (*M. crucigera*) I hesitate to place in *Cyttalia* on account of its antennal scape being too short and its general form too robust for that genus. I should treat it as the type of a new genus were it not that it agrees fairly with the characters Mr. Pascoe assigns to *Agestra*, but as the diagnosis of *Agestra* contains no reference to the claws, I am barred from calling it an *Agestra*. Consequently, I wish I had not described it, but as that, unfortunately, is a futile wish, I can only suggest that it be placed under *Agestra*, with the note added to its name, “?huj. gen.” The third species on which I have to remark is that which I described in Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1890, p. 584, as *Agestra punctulata*, expressing at the time grave doubt as to its real place. It is a very remarkable insect, for which a new generic name must be provided, but as I have satisfied myself by a microscopic examination that its claws are not really simple, I think, in spite of its *Erirhinid* facies, it must come out of the *Erirhinini* altogether, and I shall therefore reserve its fuller treatment for a memoir I hope to offer to the Society at an early date, dealing with it and some other allied forms of minute *Curculionidæ*, which at present I am unable to assign to any of M. Lacordaire’s “tribes.”

The following is a tabulation of the characters of all the *Erirhinid* genera as yet recorded as occurring in Australia, with the exception of five imperfectly characterised genera, of which I have been unable to procure the opportunity of examining a type, and which, therefore, I have placed in a separate tabulation:—

- A. Tarsi not linear.
- B. Funicle of antennæ 7-jointed.
- C. Tarsi 4-jointed.
- D. Femora unarmed.
- E. Eyes distinctly on the head, as distinguished from the rostrum.
- F. Scrobes connivent.
- G. Ocular lobes distinct... .. Aoplocnemis.
- GG. Ocular lobes wanting ... .. Symbothinus.
- FF. Scrobes not connivent.
- G. Front tibiæ falcate.
- H. Basal joint of hind tarsi elongate;  
elytra not setose ... .. Enochroma.



- HH. Basal joint of hind tarsi not elongate; elytra clothed with long erect setæ ... .. Olbiodorus.
- GG. Front tibiæ not falcate.
- H. Rostrum quadrangular.
- I. Tibiæ mucronate at apex ... .. Plæsiorhinus.
- II. Tibiæ not mucronate at apex ... .. Nemestra.
- HH. Rostrum not quadrangular.
- I. Scrobes subapical; joint 4 of tarsi equal to 1-3 together.
- J. Rostrum constricted at base ... .. Anorthorhinus.
- JJ. Rostrum not constricted at base ... .. Desiantha.
- II. Not having both subapical scrobes, and joint 4 of tarsi as long as 1-3 together.
- J. Front tibiæ not bicalcarate at apex.
- K. Claws divergent.
- L. Eyes finely granulate.
- M. Scrobes lateral, submedian.
- N. Rostrum elongate ... .. Paryzeta.
- NN. Rostrum short ... .. Xeda
- MM. Scrobes abruptly turned under rostrum.
- N. Elytra smooth ... .. Olanæa.
- NN. Elytra tuberculate ... .. Rhachiodes.
- MMM. Scrobes subbasal ... .. Glaucopela.
- LL. Eyes coarsely granulate
- M. Basal joint of funicle not or little longer than 2nd joint ... .. Gerynassa.
- MM. Basal joint of funicle much longer than 2nd joint.
- N. Ocular lobes present ... .. Ethas.
- NN. Ocular lobes wanting ... .. Omorophius.
- KK. Claws divaricate.
- L. Elytra not, or but feebly, bisinuate at base.
- M. Eyes finely granulate.
- N. Prothorax rounded at base.
- O. Ocular lobes present ... .. Cydmæa.
- OO. Ocular lobes wanting ... .. Dicomada.
- NN. Prothorax bisinuate at base ... .. Erytenna.
- MM. Eyes coarsely granulate.
- N. Antennal club elongate, very distinctly articulate.
- O. Apical ventral segment shorter than 2nd segment.
- P. Apical joint of tarsi strongly exerted ... .. Epacticus.
- PP. Apical joint of tarsi but little exerted ... .. Encosmia.



OO. Apical ventral segment longer than 2nd segment.	
P. Front of prosternum evenly emarginate	Eniopea.
PP. Front of prosternum very strongly emarginate in the middle ...	Empolis.
NN. Antennal club short, compressed, indistinctly articulate.	
O. Front of prothorax (viewed from the side) strongly sinuous	Emplexis.
OO. Front of prothorax (viewed from the side) straight ...	Epamœbus.
LL. Elytra very strongly bisinuate at base ...	Themelia.
JJ. Front tibiæ bicalcarate at apex...	Hedyopsis.
EE. Eyes as much on rostrum as on head ...	Phrenozemia.
DD. Femora (at least the hind femora) dentate.	
E. Scape of antennæ not or scarcely passing the front of the eye.	
F. Apical joint of tarsi more or less strongly exerted.	
G. Prosternum normal.	
H. Eyes finely granulate.	
I. Scrobes connivent, or nearly so ...	Orpha.
II. Scrobes not nearly connivent.	
J. Basal joint of tarsi very elongate...	Meriphus.
JJ. Basal joint of tarsi normal ...	Myossita.
HH. Eyes coarsely granulate ...	Agestra.
GG. Prosternum concave ...	Storeus.
FF. Apical joint of tarsi not (or scarcely) exerted ...	Cryptoplus.
EE. Scape of antennæ reaching the back of the eye... ...	Cyttalia.
CC. Tarsi 3-jointed ...	Thechia.
BB. Funicle of antennæ 6-jointed.	
C. Tarsi 4-jointed.	
D. Apical joint of tarsi well exerted.	
E. Front tibiæ mucronate ...	Antyllis.
EE. Front tibiæ simple ...	Dyschænium.
DD. Apical joint of tarsi scarcely exerted.	
E. Rostrum long and slender ...	*Endalus.
EE. Rostrum short and stout (not longer than prothorax) ...	Niphobolus.
CC. Tarsi 3-jointed ...	Misophrice.
BBB. Funicle of antennæ 5-jointed...	Anarciarthrum.
AA. Tarsi linear ...	Bagous.

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\* It is doubtful whether this genus is really Australian (*vide* Tr. Roy. Soc. S.A., 1893, p. 315).



Tabulation of *Erirhinid* genera not included in the general tabulation preceding:—

A. Femora unarmed.

B. Scrobes not abruptly turned under the rostrum.

C. Eyes finely granulate.

D. Joint 2 of funicle short ... ... Nedyleda.

DD. Joint 2 of funicle long ... ... Methone.

CC. Eyes coarsely granulate ... ... Empira.

BB. Scrobes abruptly turned under the rostrum ... Phæodica.

AA. Femora dentate (at any rate the hind femora) ... Clisis.

#### SYMBOTHINUS.

*S. nasutus*, sp. nov. Elongatus, valde angustus; totus ferrugineus, squamis albidis plus minusve manifeste vestitus; rostro sat robusto, ad basin subito arcuato, quam prothorax parum longiori, sat fortiter punctulato et longitudinaliter lineis elevatis subtilibus instructo; capite prothoraceque sat crebre sat fortiter punctulatis; hoc vix transverso, antice posticeque angustato, lateribus modice arcuatis; elytris vix striatis, striis sat fortiter punctulatis, interstitiis subplanis; tarsorum articulo 3° sat dilatato, 4° minus exserto. Long. (rostr. incl.),  $1\frac{2}{5}$  l.; lat.,  $\frac{2}{5}$  l.

About the most narrowly elongate *Erirhinid* known to me; the rostrum has a very peculiar curve at the base, of which a good idea may be formed from the figure of the rostrum of *Agnesiotis pilosula*, Pasc. (Journ. Linn. Soc., x. t. 18, fig. 6a), although of course the rostrum of *A. pilosula* has no resemblance in other respects to that of the present species. The unique example before me is but sparsely clothed with scales, those of whitish color lying chiefly along the suture of the elytra, but it is quite possible that a fresher specimen would be more densely scaly.

S. Australia; I do not know the exact habitat.

#### PARYZETA.

*P. vittata*, sp. nov. Ovalis; ferruginea, squamis concoloribus et nonnullis albidis vestita; his in capite condensatis, et in prothorace vittas 2 latas in elytrisque vittas plurimas (sc. in interstitii 5<sup>i</sup> parte postica, in interstitii 6<sup>i</sup> parte antica, in suturæ parte postica, et utrinque vittam obliquam ab humero versus suturam directam) formantibus; rostro (feminæ) quam prothorax fere duplo longiori, arcuato, ad basin compresso, subtiliter punctulato, apicem versus fere lævi; prothorace vix transverso, antice fortiter angustato, crebre sat fortiter punctulato, lateribus sat rotundatis; elytris punctulato-striatis, interstitiis sat planis punctulatis; antennarum funiculi articulo 2° quam 1<sup>us</sup> multo breviori, quam 3<sup>us</sup> sat longiori. Long. (rostr. incl.), 2 l.; lat.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  l.



I have not seen an authentic type of this genus, but this species agrees well with Mr. Pascoe's generic diagnosis, except in its rostrum being very evidently compressed at the base (possibly only in the female), which is a character not mentioned by Mr. Pascoe. The elytra of the present species are at their widest at the base, where they are about half again as wide as the base of the prothorax, and whence they are narrowed hindward.

W. Australia; taken by E. Meyrick, Esq., near Albany.

#### OLANÆA.

*O. metropolitana*, sp. nov. Ovalis; ferruginea, antennarum clava et (versus apicem) tarsis infuscatis; squamis concoloribus et nonnullis albidis vel albido-viridibus vestita; his in prothorace trivittatim et in elytris ut vittæ plurimæ abbreviatæ (vitta suturali magis conspicua magis continua) condensatis; rostro (maris) quam prothorax fere sesquolongiori, sat cylindrico, leviter arcuato, punctulato, apicem versus fere lævi; prothorace sat transverso, antice modice angustato, ad apicem transversim depresso, crebre minus fortiter ruguloso, lateribus leviter rotundatis; elytris punctulato-striatis, interstitiis sat planis punctulatis; antennarum funiculi articulo 2° quam 1<sup>us</sup> multo breviori, quam 3<sup>us</sup> haud multo longiori. Long. (rostr. incl.), 2 l.; lat.,  $\frac{3}{5}$  l.

The white or greenish scales on the elytra of this species form numerous short longitudinal lines, that on the suture being the most conspicuous and most continuous.

N.S. Wales; taken near Sydney by Mr. Lea.

*O. mentitrix*, sp. nov. Ovalis; sat elongata; ferruginea, corpore subtus picescenti, nonnullorum exemplorum antennarum funiculo plus minusve infuscato; squamis albidis subtus dense æqualiter, supra subvittatim, vestita; setis erectis albis et nonnullis nigris sat sparsim instructa; rostro quam prothorax (maris parum, feminae sat multo) longiori, leviter compresso, leviter arcuato, punctulato, longitudinaliter striolato, lateribus pone medium sulcos (his scrobes simulantibus) ferentibus; prothorace vix transverso antice parum angustato, lateribus sat rotundatis; elytris punctulato-striatis, interstitiis sat planis punctulatis; antennarum funiculi articulis 1° 2° que elongatis, hoc quam illo sat breviori. Long. (rostr. incl.), 2 l.; lat.,  $\frac{7}{10}$  l.

I refer this species to *Olanæa* as having (in combination with the general characters of *Xeda* and its allies) rostral scrobes abruptly directed to the underside of the rostrum. Nevertheless, it differs from the previously described *Olanæa* in having a lateral furrow on either side of the rostrum (not unlike that of *Erytenna*), which at the first glance might be mistaken for the



scrobe. The rostrum, moreover, is somewhat too long and compressed for an average *Olanæa*. The general resemblance to *O. nigricollis*, Pasc., is so close that it would be difficult to determine an example of either if it had lost its rostrum except by the colour of the prothorax.

Victoria; Alpine district.

#### XEDA.

*X. magistra*, sp. nov. Robusta; sat parallela; picea, antennis pedibusque rufis; squamis ferrugineis albidisque intermixtis vestita; rostro quam prothorax vix longiori, punctulato, longitudinaliter leviter striolato; funiculi articulo basali quam sequentes 2 conjuncti subbreviori; prothorace fortiter transverso, antice valde angustato, sat crebre minus fortiter punctulato, lateribus fortiter arcuatis; elytris punctulato-striatis, interstitiis sat crebre sat subtiliter punctulatis, leviter convexis. Long. (rostr. incl.),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  l.; lat.,  $1\frac{1}{5}$  l.

My example of this species is somewhat abraded. It is, nevertheless, apparent that a fresh example would be uniformly covered with fine ferruginous scales, thickly and somewhat evenly sprinkled with fine whitish scales, which, however, are a good deal condensed on the sides of the prothorax. The prothorax is extremely small in proportion to the size of the elytra.

S. Australia.

*X. notabilis*, sp. nov. Late ovalis; nigra, antennis (clava plus minusve infuscata excepta) tibiis tarsisque ferrugineis squamis (supra nigris, nonnullis ferrugineis nonnullis albidis maculatim intermixtis, subtus albidis) dense vestita, et setis subtilibus sat brevibus suberectis instructa; rostro quam prothorax vix longiori, sat crasse punctulato et longitudinaliter striolato; funiculi articulo basali quam sequentes 2 conjuncti sat longiori; prothorace ut præcedentis sed magis fortiter punctulato; elytris punctulato-striatis, interstitiis punctulatis vix convexis. Long. (rostr. incl.),  $1\frac{4}{5}$  l.; lat.,  $\frac{4}{5}$  l.

The black scales form the ground of the upper surface, and are sparsely and inconspicuously mottled with ferruginous scales. The whitish scales form conspicuous and well-defined markings, which consist of a basal spot on either side of the prothorax, and on the elytra a number of small patches limited to the interstices of the striæ, and grouping themselves into the following markings:—(a) A large spot around the scutellum running backward on the suture, and giving off at its hind extremity a narrow fascia on either side a little in front of the middle; (b) a narrow zigzag and more or less interrupted fascia a little behind the middle. The white scales on the elytra vary in extent; in some



individuals those on the front part being so extended as almost to cover the basal half of the surface.

N.S. Wales ; taken by Mr. Lea at Whitton.

#### RHACHIODES.

*R. strenuus*, sp. nov. Sat latus ; fere subquadratus ; piceus, rostro antennis pedibusque rufescentibus ; squamis vestitus (his in elytrorum parte antica griseis, in parte postica fulvis, in spatio intermedio laterali triangulari albis) ; prothorace transverso crebre subtiliter ruguloso et sparsim granulato, haud tuberculis majoribus munito ; elytris punctulato-striatis et tuberculis quinque fasciculatis ornatis (sc., 2 in interstitio 2°, 1 in 4°, 2 in 5°). Long. (rostr. incl.),  $3\frac{2}{5}$  l. ; lat.,  $1\frac{2}{5}$  l.

A rather short, wide and quadrate species, very distinct by its prettily-arranged squamosity. Regarding the grey scales as forming the ground-colour, the markings consist of bright fulvous scales clothing the front and sides of the prothorax and the apical one-third of the elytra, and a somewhat triangular patch of white scales on each elytron having its base about the middle of the lateral margin. The prothorax is devoid of tubercles, but a number of small granules are scattered confusedly over its surface. On the elytra there is a good-sized fasciculated tubercle on each side of the suture scarcely in front of its middle, another of about equal size near the apex of the fifth interstice, a very small one (scarcely more than a granule) in the front part of the fifth interstice, and two of moderate size on each elytron (on the second and 4th interstices respectively) a little behind the anterior of the two larger tubercles, forming with their fellows of the other elytron a continuous curved transverse series. The outward-directed prominence of the elytra below the shoulder is feebler than in most others of the genus.

N. Queensland.

*R. forcipatus*, sp. nov. Modice elongatus, elytris sat parallelis ; piceus antennis pedibusque rufescentibus ; squamis griseis sat æqualiter vestitus ; prothorace vix transverso, crebre subtiliter ruguloso sparsim granulato, tuberculis 4 transversim positus munito ; elytris punctulato-striatis et tuberculis quinque (ut speciei præcedentis positus) ornatis, angulo subhumerali fortiter prominenti. Long. (rostr. incl.),  $2\frac{4}{5}$  l. ; lat., 1 l.

This little species is nearer to *R. dentifer*, Bohem., than to any other described species, with which it agrees in the number and general arrangement of the tubercles on the prothorax and elytra, except as follows :—In both species the three tubercles placed on the middle part of each elytron may be regarded as enclosing with their fellows on the other elytron a common discal space which in *dentifer* is transversely oval, and in this species almost



circular. This species also is smaller than *dentifer*, and its elytra are considerably less narrowed from the base hindward, being almost parallel; also the large subapical tubercles of the elytra are more erect and are distinctly curved in shape, their apices being directed towards each other; neither have I seen any example of *dentifer* in which the squamosity of the upper surface is of a uniform grey colour, as it is in my unique example of this insect. *R. multidentatus*, Chevr., from Tasmania, is described (in spite of its name) as having only *four* tubercles on each elytron, and as being very differently coloured from the present species. I think a *Rhachiodes* from Tasmania sent me by Mr. Simson is almost certainly *multidentatus*, but as it is open to doubt it is better not to mention other characters than those specified in Chevrolat's description.

N.S. Wales; Tweed R.

#### GLAUCOPELA.

*G. fusco-marmorea*, sp. nov. Ovalis; minus lata; picea, rostro antennis pedibusque (his, præsertim femoribus, plus minusve ænescentibus) testaceis; squamis albidis et nonnullis nigro-fuscis variegatis dense vestita (squamis nigro-fuscis in prothorace vittas latas 2 et in elytris maculas incertas formantibus); rostro quam prothorax subbreviori sublævi parum subulato; prothorace leviter transverso antice fortiter angustato; elytris punctulato-striatis, interstitiis sat planis. Long. (rostr. incl.),  $1\frac{1}{5}$  l.; lat.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  l.

This genus is easily recognisable among the Australian *Erirhininæ* by its subbasal scrobes. The present species may be at once distinguished from *G. unicolor*, Pasc., by its testaceous antennæ and from *G. varipes*, Blackb., by its smaller size, evidently narrower build, and different colors and markings. In *G. varipes* the upper surface is evenly (though not very closely) clothed with shining whitish scales, and has no pattern, while in the present species the whitish scales are of an opaque tone, and are so intermingled with blackish scales that there is a very distinct though very variable pattern, consisting of two wide dark vittæ on the disc of the prothorax, and a number of smaller or larger dark spots or blotches (in some examples exceeding the lighter coloring in extent) dispersed over the elytra.

N.S. Wales; taken near Sydney by Mr. Lea.

*G. distincta*, sp. nov. Præcedenti valde affinis; minus parallela; squamarum pallidiorum colore magis viridi, his magis nitidis; corpore supra setis subtilibus sat elongatis fulvis sat sparsim ornato; prothorace sat fortiter transverso. Long. (rostr. incl.),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  l.; lat.,  $\frac{7}{10}$  l.

As I have seen only two examples of this insect, and the



species is very likely to be variable in the arrangement of its squamosity, it is useless to describe the pattern very minutely ; in general the markings resemble those of the preceding species, but are much less clearly defined, and the lighter colored scales are more nitid, and have a distinctly greenish tone. The insect may, however, be at once distinguished from all other previously described Australian *Erirhinini* by the following characters in combination : antennæ testaceous, scrobes subbasal, upper surface clothed with fine hairs of a bright fulvous color (in addition to the scales).

N.S. Wales ; taken by Mr. Lea at Whitton.

ETHAS (gen. nov. *Erirhininarum*).

Corpus squamosum ; rostrum elongatum (maris quam feminae brevius), gracile, arcuatum ; scrobes laterales, fere rectæ, (maris multo feminae vix) ante medium rostrum positæ ; scapus oculum vix attingens ; funiculus 7-articulatus ; oculi ovales minus fortiter granulati ; prothorax subcylindricus, basi leviter vel vix bisinuata, lobis ocularibus bene determinatis ; scutellum minutum ; elytra quam prothorax sat latiora ; prosternum antice fortiter emarginatum, ante coxas sat elongatum ; coxæ intermediæ approximatae ; femora mutica ; tibiæ anticae intus ad apicem breviter mucronatae ; tarsorum articuli basales 3 minus elongatae, ex ordine latiores, 3° bilobo, 4° modico sat exserto ; unguiculi divergentes ; segmentum ventrale 2<sup>um</sup> quam 3<sup>um</sup> 4<sup>um</sup> que conjuncta (et quam ultimum) vix longius.

The granulation of the eyes in this genus is somewhat intermediate in degree of coarseness, being evidently less coarse than in *Emplesis*, *Gerynassa*, &c., but not so fine as in *Cydmæa* and its allies. On the whole I think the genus is best placed with those having the eyes *coarsely* granulated. The following characters in combination (without regarding the eyes) will distinguish it from most if not all the other named Australian *Erirhinid* genera :—2nd joint of funiculus scarcely longer than 3rd, ocular lobes prominent, claws divergent. The rostrum is much like that of *Dicomada*.

*E. varians*, sp. nov. Ovalis (sat late) ; piceus, rostro pedibusque plus minus ve rufescentibus ; squamis fumosis et nonnullis albidis confuse intermixtis vestitus ; rostro quam prothorax (maris plus quam paullo, feminae permulto) longiori, gracili, arcuato, supra longitudinaliter carinato ; funiculi articulo basali quam 2<sup>us</sup> multo longiori et crassiori, hoc quam 3<sup>us</sup> vix majori ; prothorace quam latiori fere longiori, albido trivittato, antice modice augustato, lateribus modice rotundatis ; elytris punctulato-striatis, interstitiis sat planis. Long. (rostr. incl.),  $1\frac{3}{5}$  l. ; lat.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  l.



Remarkably like *Cydmaea diversa*, Blackb., but at once distinguishable from that species by its claws being (not divaricate, but) divergent. All the examples that I have seen are closely scaled and present the appearance of a smoky-black surface confusedly and somewhat variably mottled with whitish. On the prothorax the whitish scales generally form three fairly well-defined vittæ, and the scales of the under surface are entirely whitish. The sculpture of the prothorax and elytra (except the elytral striæ) is entirely hidden by squamosity.

Victoria; sent by Mr. French; examples from Sydney (Mr. Lea) seem quite identical.

*E. eruditus*; sp. nov. Præcedenti affinis; minor; minus latus; squamis albidis in elytris versus apicem condensatis et signaturam communem literam V simulantem (hac ab humeris ad suturam mediam extensa) formantibus. Long. (rostr. incl.),  $1\frac{2}{3}$ ; lat.,  $\frac{2}{3}$  l.

The distinct pattern formed by the scales on the elytra (which do not seem at all possibly a mere variation of the marks of the preceding species), together with a manifest difference in size and build, satisfy me that this is a good species. The extremities of the arms of the V-like mark on the elytra touch the shoulders, while the apex rests on the suture at about its middle.

N.S. Wales; near Sydney.

OMOROPHIUS (gen. nov. *Erirhininarum*).

Corpus squamis parvis adpressis dense vestitum; rostrum sat gracile valde elongatum, arcuatum, nitidum, subcylindricum, supra sparsim punctulatum, vix strigatum; scrobes submedianæ laterales; scapus oculum attingens; funiculus 7-articulatus; oculi grosse granulati; prothorax parvus leviter transversus, basi subtruncata, lobis ocularibus nullis; scutellum minutum; elytra quam prothorax multa latiora, ovalia; prosternum antice emarginatum, ante coxas modice elongatum; coxæ intermediæ inter se approximatae; femora mutica; tibiæ anticae vix mucronatae; tarsorum articuli basales 2 sat breves (2° quam 1<sup>us</sup> breviori), 3° alte bilobo, 4° quam ceteri conjuncti vix breviori; unguiculi divergentes; segmenta ventralia 3<sup>um</sup> 4<sup>um</sup> que conjuncta quam 2<sup>um</sup> sublongiora, ultimo sat brevi.

This genus is near *Gerynassa*, but differs from it *inter alia* by the much longer claw-joint of the tarsi, the much longer rostrum, and much shorter second joint of the funiculus.

*O. seriatus*, sp. nov. Ferrugineus, rostro (nonnullorum exemplorum) antennarum clava et unguiculis infuscatis; squamis pallide fulvis et nonnullis albis vestitus; rostro (feminae) quam prothorax duplo longiori; antennis modicis, funiculi



articulo basali quam sequentes 3 vix breviori; prothorace vix transverso, subquadrato, antice leviter angustato, supra sat crebre sat subtiliter rugulosa, lateribus parum arcuatis; elytris punctulato-striatis, interstitiis subcostatis setis brevibus albis adpressis seriatim ornatis. Long. (rostr. incl.),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  l.; lat., 1 l.

The upper surface is very uniformly clothed (in the examples before me) with small, close-set, inconspicuous pale fulvous scales, the sides of the prothorax and the shoulders, however, bearing scales that are somewhat conspicuously more pallid than those of the general surface. The scales of the under surface are whitish. The shape and general facies of this insect recall *Xeda* to the mind; the rostrum, however, is very different, the eyes are coarsely granulate, the prothorax is much narrower at the base than the elytra and not much narrowed in front, the claw-joint of the tarsi much longer, &c.

N.S. Wales; taken by Mr. Lea near Gosford.

#### CYDMÆA.

*C. mixta*, sp. nov. Sat late ovalis; picea, antennis tibiis tarsisque plus minusve rufescentibus; squamis fulvis albidisque intermixtis vestita; rostro quam prothorax (maris vix, feminae manifeste) longiori, minus compresso; funiculi articulo 1° quam 2<sup>us</sup> multo longiori; prothorace leviter transverso; elytris punctulato-striatis, interstitiis vix convexis. Long. (rostr. incl.),  $1\frac{2}{5}$  l.; lat.,  $\frac{3}{5}$  l. (vix).

The arrangement of the scales in this species are (as usual in the Australian *Erirhinini*) fairly constant in colour, but variable in arrangement. In all the specimens I have seen (taken by Mr. Lea and myself) the fulvous and white scales are so arranged as to present the appearance of the fulvous scales forming the ground and the whitish scales being condensed in the form of small spots rather closely and evenly distributed over the upper surface—in some examples without any more pattern-like arrangement, in others running into irregular ill-defined transverse series (especially on the hinder part of the elytra).

This species somewhat resembles *crassirostris*, Blackb., but is of somewhat narrower build, with a much less compressed rostrum, more reddish antennae and tibiae, and very different markings.

N.S. Wales; in the neighborhood of Sydney.

#### ENCOSMIA.

*E. cornuta*, sp. nov. Minus elongata; ferruginea, squamis silaceis plus minusve vestita; rostro quam prothorax vix longiori, punctulato; funiculi articulis basalibus 2 sat elongatis (basali



quam 2<sup>us</sup> sat longiori), ceteris brevibus; prothorace vix transverso, antice sat angustato, supra crebrius ruguloso, lateribus sat arcuatis; elytris punctulato-striatis, interstitiis subplanis crebre subtilius rugulosis, interstitio 3° postice tuberculo magno conico nigro armato. Long. (rostr. incl.),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  l.; lat., 1 l.

I place this species in *Encosmia* with considerable hesitation on account of its great difference in facies from the previously described species of the genus, compared with which it is a much larger and more robust insect, having a large tubercle on each elytron at the summit of the posterior declivity almost as in *Rhachiodes*. To a casual glance it has much the appearance of a *Rhachiodes*, but its divaricate claws, and eyes comparatively coarsely granulate, at once separate it from that genus. In structural character I can find no distinction from *Encosmia*. I have not described in detail the arrangement of the pale reddish scales with which it is clothed, as I have only a single specimen before me, and descriptions of the scales in an *Eriirhinid* founded on anything short of a good series of specimens is generally misleading. The example before me has fairly closely-set whitish and yellowish-red scales on its underside and shoulders, but it is quite likely that it may be abraded and that in fresh specimens the scales are more generally distributed, and perhaps variable in pattern. The tubercles on its elytra distinguish this species readily from all others yet described which approach it structurally.

Tasmania.

#### EMPLESIS.

*E. interioris*, sp. nov. (Mas.) Sat angusta; ferruginea, squamis albidissat æqualiter vestita; funiculi articulo 2° quam 1<sup>us</sup> multo breviori quam 3<sup>us</sup> parum longiori, articulis ceteris brevibus; rostro modico, arcuato, quam prothorax paullo longiori; prothorace leviter transverso, in parte antica summa manifeste constricto; elytris punctulato-striatis, interstitiis vix convexis; tibiis anticis breviter mucronatis. Long. (rostr. incl.),  $1\frac{1}{3}$  l.; lat.,  $\frac{2}{3}$  l. (vix).

Very distinct from its previously described congeners by its very small size together with its uniform ferruginous color and evenly distributed whitish squamosity. The prosternum is gently concave in front of the coxæ.

Central Australia; near Oodnadatta.

#### THEMELIA (gen. nov., *Eriirhininarum*).

Corpus dense squamosum; rostrum sat elongatum minus robustum sat cylindricum sat arcuatum; scrobes antemedianæ laterales; scapus oculum vix attingens; funiculus 7-articulatus; oculi subfortiter (quam *Emplexis* minus, quam



*Rhachiodis* magis, fortiter) granulati; prothorax sat elongatus, basi vix manifeste bisinuata, lobis ocularibus nullis; scutellum distinctum; elytra quam prothorax modice latiora, subcordiformia, ad basin conjunctim fortiter bisinuata; prosternum antice fortiter emarginatum, ante coxas sat fortiter elongatum; coxæ intermediæ inter se minus approximatae; femora mutica; tibiæ antice ad apicem parum distincte mucronatae; tarsorum articuli basales 2 breves, 3° alte bilobo, 4° minus fortiter exserto; unguiculi divaricati; segmenta ventralia 3<sup>um</sup> 4<sup>um</sup> que conjuncta quam 2<sup>um</sup> parum breviora, ultimo 2° sat æquali.

An isolated genus, as it appears to me, on account of the strong bisinuation of the front of its elytra; a little resembles *Eniopea* in general appearance.

*T. inconspicua*, sp. nov. Ferruginea, antennis apicem versus infuscatis; squamis ferrugineis griseisque intermixtis vestita; rostro quam prothorax (maris vix feminae sat multo) longiori, squamis griseis parce vestito; funiculi articulo 1° sat elongato, 2° paulo breviori quam sequentes sat longiori; prothorace quam latiori longiori, a basi antrorsum leviter rotundatim angustato; elytris elongato-cordiformibus, quam prothorax sat latioribus, punctulato-striatis, interstitiis subconvexis (3° mox pone medium minute tuberculato). Long. (rostr. incl.),  $1\frac{3}{5}$  l.; lat.,  $\frac{3}{5}$  l.

At once recognisable by the small tubercle (scarcely more than a fair-sized granule) on the third interstice of each elytron immediately behind the middle. The convexity of the elytral interstices is scarcely noticeable except in an abraded specimen. The prevalent squamosity forming the ground color of the upper surface is of a fulvo-ferruginous tone, the markings (or pattern) being formed by scales of a bluish-grey color; these latter are condensed on the sides of the prothorax, and are vaguely blotched over the elytra, being, however (in examples not at all abraded), condensed to form two oblique ill-defined subtransverse lines on each elytron—one at, the other in front of, the middle. The scales of the under surface are entirely bluish-grey. A narrow line of scales, varying in color from testaceous-grey to bluish-grey, runs down the centre of the prothorax.

N.S. Wales; Blue Mountains, &c.

#### CYTTALIA.

*C. tarsalis*, sp. nov. Oblonga; lætefulva, meso- et meta-sternis antennarum clava et tarsorum apice nigricantibus; pilis subaureis supra (in elytris longitudinaliter seriatim dispositis), griseis infra, vestita; rostro prothoraci longitudine æquali, haud carina mediana instructo; prothorace transverso,



antice sat constricto, lateribus leviter arcuatis; scutello albo-piloso; elytris quam prothorax fere duplo latioribus, punctulato-striatis, interstitiis convexis; femoribus dentatis. Long.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  l.; lat.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  l.

Distinguished from *C. griseipila*, Pasc., by its smaller size and by all its femora being dentate; from *C. munda*, Blackb. (originally described as *Myossita* as noted above), differing *inter alia* by the smaller tooth of its front femora, by its entirely fulvous legs and antennæ (except the antennal club and the apex of the tarsi) and by the linear arrangement of the elytral pilosity; and from *Diapelmus ventralis*, Pasc., and *Erichsoni*, Pasc. (with which I cannot but think it congeneric), by its longer rostrum. The tooth on the front femora is very slightly defined, that on the intermediate well marked, that on the hind very strong and large.

Victoria.

*C. Sydneyensis*, sp. nov. Elongata; testaceo-brunnea, corpore subtus rufescenti, antennis (clava nigra excepta) pedibusque pallide testaceis; pilis albidis (in rostro elytrisque longitudinaliter seriatim dispositis) vestita; rostro prothoraci longitudine æquali, haud carina mediana instructo; prothorace vix transverso, antice sat constricto, lateribus arcuatis; scutello obscuro; elytris quam prothorax fere duplo latioribus, punctulato-striatis, interstitiis minus convexis; femoribus anticis vix manifeste, intermediis modice, posticis fortiter, dentatis; tarsis elongatis. Long.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  l.; lat.,  $\frac{2}{3}$  l.

The second ventral segment is scarcely so long on the middle line as the third and fourth together. The tarsi are distinctly longer and more slender than in the species mentioned above (except *C. griseipila*, which I have not seen, but which is described as a larger insect with its anterior four femora unarmed); its dark colored scutellum distinguishes it from all except *C. munda*, from which it differs *inter alia* by its pale testaceous legs.

I have seen examples (also from New South Wales) of somewhat darker color (the upper surface dull brown, the metasternum blackish, the legs less pallid) and scarcely so elongate, which I cannot satisfy myself represent a distinct species.

N.S. Wales; near Sydney.

#### MISOPHRICE.

*M. dispar* (mas.), sp. nov. Oblonga, postice latior; rufo-testacea, capite tarsis antennarum clava et nonnullorum exemplorum rostro plus minusve infuscatis; squamis albis et nonnullis læte viridibus vestita (his in capite, prothorace, elytrorum



lateribus suturaque, et metasterni lateribus dispositis); rostro sat nitido, arcuato, sat gracili, supra leviter longitudinaliter sulcato (sulcis grosse sparsim punctulatis), quam prothorax vix longiori; antennis ad medium rostri insertis; scapo apice subito valde clavato; funiculi articulo 1° magno (quam scapi clava majori) subgloboso vel late piriformi, 2° brevi gracili, ceteris parvis moniliformibus (sed quam 2<sup>us</sup> manifeste latioribus); prothorace leviter transverso, a basi antrorsum leviter arcuatim angustato, crebre sat crasse ruguloso; elytris fortiter subgrosse punctulato-striatis, interstitiis leviter convexis; prosterno ante coxas brevi parum emarginato. Long. (rostr. incl.),  $\frac{9}{10}$  l.; lat.,  $\frac{3}{10}$  l.

Of the five examples that I have seen of this minute species, three have deformed antennæ, with some of the joints of the funiculus so soldered together that the funiculus appears to consist of only 4 or 5 joints; in the specimen described the 6 joints of the funiculus are all well defined. The S. Australian *M. oblonga*, Black., is very like the present insect, but is larger, not dilated behind the middle of the elytra, and devoid of the metallic light-green scales which clothe the head prothorax sides and suture of the elytra and sides of the metasternum in *M. dispar*. *M. munda*, Blackb., has the second joint of its funiculus longer, and also is of the same form as *M. oblonga*. *M. submetallica*, Blackb., and *setulosa*, Blackb., have the prothorax of dark color, &c., &c. The other described species are all quite different, and need not be compared with this one.

N.S. Wales; taken near Tamworth by Mr. Lea.

*M. spilota* (fem.), sp. nov. Oblonga, postice latior; rufo-testacea, capite pectore tarsis et maculis nonnullis in elytrorum parte postica positis piceis; squamis albis setiformibus sparsim vestita; rostro quam prothorax sat longiori, basin versus fere ut præcedentis sculpturato ultra medium fere lævi; antennis pone medium rostri insertis; scapo apice modice clavato; funiculi articulo 1° elongato-piriformi (quam sequentes 3 conjuncti vix breviori), articulis 2° 3° que inter se sat æqualibus subparallelis, ceteris submoniliformibus; prothorace transverso, sat grosse sat confertim sat rugulose punctulato, lateribus sat fortiter arcuatis; elytris fortiter sat crasse punctulato-striatis; prosterno ante coxas sat elongato, parum emarginato. Long. (rostr. incl.),  $1\frac{1}{3}$  l.; lat.,  $\frac{2}{5}$  l.

It is noteworthy that of this and the preceding (both from one locality) all the examples before me seem to be females and males respectively (I have made *sure* in respect to one of each). Nevertheless, I cannot bring myself to believe that they pertain to a single species, as the differences seem to me far too great to



be merely sexual, *M. dispar* being, as indicated above, very closely allied to, and superficially very like, several previously-described species, whereas the present one, in respect of its general appearance, is one of the most distinct species of the genus, and its structural characters are very different from those of *M. dispar*.

N.S. Wales; taken about the Tweed R. (Tamworth, &c.) by Mr. Lea.

*M. quadraticollis*, sp. nov. Fem. Sat angusta, postice latior; picea, antennarum scapo et pedibus (genubus tarsisque exceptis) rufis, elytris (basi excepta) rufescentibus; squamis piliformibus albidis disperse vestita; rostro quam prothorax paullo longiori, arcuato, nitido, apicem versus (a latere viso) subacuminato; antennis pone rostri medium insertis; funiculi articulo basali quam sequentes 3 conjuncti paullo breviori; prothorace leviter transverso, subquadrato, antice parum angustato, pone marginem anticum transversim leviter impresso, sat grosse punctulato; elytris sat fortiter punctulato-striatis; prosterno ante coxas modice elongato, parum emarginato. Long. (rostr. incl.),  $1\frac{1}{5}$  l.; lat.,  $\frac{2}{5}$  l.

Nearest to *M. submetallica*, Blackb., but without any metallic scales and with the prothorax very much less narrowed towards the front. The elytra also (in the unique example before me) are very differently colored, being pitchy black at the base, and becoming a little reddish in the posterior two-thirds of their length.

S. Australia; near Quorn.

#### BAGOUS.

*B. clarenciensis*, sp. nov. Rufus, vertice rostri basi corpore subtus et tarsis piceis; rostro quam prothorax (maris vix feminae sat manifeste) longiori; prothorace pone apicem sat fortiter constricto; elytris striatis, interstitiis leviter convexis. Long. (rostr. incl.), 1 l. (vix); lat.,  $\frac{2}{5}$  l. (vix).

Easily recognisable among its described congeners by its very small size and the bright brick-red color of its whole upper surface except the head and the extreme base of the rostrum.

N.S. Wales; taken at the Clarence River by Mr. Lea.

#### EURHYNCHINI.

##### EURHYNCHUS.

*E. bispinosus*, Boisd. I have an example of this species from tropical Queensland. I think it has not been previously recorded as occurring in Australia.

*E. splendidus*, sp. nov. Niger, pedibus et antennarum clava



ferrugineis; prothorace elytris et corpore subtus squamis piliformibus coccineis ornatis [his densissime condensatis et vittas 4 (sc. 2 in corpore supra, 2 in corpore subtus) latas formantibus]; rostro quam prothorax paullo longiori, basi grosse apicem versus subtiliter punctulato; prothorace transversim fortiter strigato, lateribus rotundatis; elytris suturam versus grosse latera versus subtiliter punctulato-striatis, juxta scutellum utrinque crista parva et mox pone medium spina perlonga granulata munitis; antennarum clava quam articuli 1—8 conjuncti vix breviori, clavæ articulo ultimo quam præcedentes 2 paullo longiori; femoribus anticis dente parvo armatis. Long. (rostr. incl.), 5 l.; lat.,  $1\frac{1}{3}$  l.

This is a remarkably handsome species. Its color is black, with the club of the antennæ and legs reddish; on either side, on both the upper and under surface, there is a vitta of dense scarlet squamosity. The vittæ of the upper surface commence at the front margin of the prothorax, and terminate close to the apex, but are interrupted by the elytral spines and again near the apex, so that the extreme apical portion forms a small spot, separated from the vitta by a narrow interval. The vittæ of the under surface commence on the front of the prosternum, and are continuous to the apex of the second ventral segment, where they terminate. The mesosternal process is also clothed with scarlet squamosity. The elytral spines are very long (about as long as the distance from their base to the base of the elytra). The great length of the antennal club is probably a sexual character of the male.

N. Queensland; presented to me by Mr. Masters.

#### CYLADINI.

##### CYLAS.

*C. turcipennis*, Bohem. I have lately received from Mr. Cowell an example taken near Cairns of this widely distributed species. No species of the genus has previously been recorded as found in Australia; the capture is, therefore, of considerable interest.

#### HAPLONYCINI.

##### HAPLONYX.

*H. ornatipennis*, sp. nov. Ferrugineus, plus minusve picescens; squamis piceis albidis ochraceisque vestitus, his inter notas alias fasciam insignem ochraceam communem arcuatam medianam in elytris formantibus; supra æqualis (*i.e.*, nec tuberculatus nec fasciculatus); capite rostroque obscuris, hoc depresso lato recto longitudinaliter strigato quam prothorax vix



longiori; antennis læte rufis, nonnullorum exemplorum ad clavæ apicem infuscatis; prothorace conico modice transverso, lateribus vix arcuatis; elytris fortiter punctulato-striatis, puncturis in striis quadratis, interstitiis sat planis (his exemplorum abrasorum rugulosis magis convexis); femoribus omnibus subtus, et tibiis anterioribus 4 intus, unidentatis. Long. (rostr. excl.),  $1\frac{4}{5}$  l.; lat.,  $1\frac{1}{10}$  l. (vix).

A pretty little species, easily recognisable (among the *Haplonyses* of the group devoid of tubercles and of fascicles on the upper surface and having a short depressed rostrum) by the very conspicuous bright red median fascia on its elytra; this fascia is of a curved form with its convex side directed forward. Besides the above-mentioned fascia the scales form the following markings (which, however, seem to be more easily abraded than the median fascia, as abraded examples generally have the median fascia even if all the other scales have been lost):—On the prothorax, a dark median patch and two indistinct whitish vittæ on each side; on the elytra a bright ochreous basal fascia and more or less bright ochreous coloring about the sides and apex, and a white scale on each interval between puncture and puncture in the elytral striæ (these white scales, however, very deciduous, and therefore wanting in all but very well preserved examples). The rostrum does not appear to differ much sexually.

Victoria; sent by Mr. French.

#### LONGICORNES.

#### PHORACANTHA.

*P. lætabilis*, sp. nov. (Mas.). Castanea, elytris flavis castaneo-notatis, femorum parte apicali infuscata; capite prothoraceque pube subtili grisea confertim vestitis; antennis subtus parum fimbriatis, quam corpus multo longioribus, articulo 3<sup>o</sup> haud supra canaliculato quam 4<sup>us</sup> manifeste longiori, articulis 3—6 extus breviter spinosis; prothorace vix transverso, in disco tuberculis 5 vel 7 munito, lateribus tuberculo magno conico-obtuso armatis; scutello dense flavo-hirto; elytris quam prothorax plus quam quadruplo longioribus, a basi ad medium grosse [hinc (subito) ad apicem subtiliter] punctulatis, ad apicem truncatis et bispinosis (spinis subæqualibus), latitudine majori longe pone medium posita; segmento ventrali apicali sinuato-truncato. Long., 13 l.; lat., 4 l.

The castaneous markings on the elytra consist of a spot round the scutellum, the whole suture, a narrow zig-zag fascia in front of the middle, and a wide fascia behind the middle which is narrowly prolonged hindward along the lateral margin to meet the castaneous suture so as to enclose a very large spot of the



yellow ground color. The inequalities on the prothorax are much like those of *P. recurva*, Newm., but the prothorax (as well as the head) is entirely clothed with close ashy-grey pubescence (except on the central elongate elevation) which covers the tubercles and conceals the puncturation.

N. Queensland; in the collection of Mr. French.

#### STRONGYLURUS.

*S. minor*, Blackb. In describing this species (Proc. L. Soc. N.S.W., 1893, p. 199) I omitted to remark on the fact that its head is shorter than in the other species of *Strongylurus*. It is possible that this may point to its requiring a new generic name. Its antennal characters are inconsistent with its being placed in any of the known *Strongylurid* genera having the head short. The basal joint of its hind tarsi is longer than in most species of *Strongylurus* and less flattened beneath, but this is a character that *S. ceresioides*, Pasc., shares with it. For the present, at any rate, it seems to me undesirable to separate it from *Strongylurus*.

#### NOTOMULCIBER (gen. nov. *Lamiinarum*).

Caput verticale, fronte transverso-quadrate; oculi emarginati, fortiter granulati; antennæ (?feminæ) quam corpus longiores, articulo 1° haud cicatricoso sat brevi (quam 6<sup>us</sup> fere breviori) piriformi, 3° quam 4<sup>us</sup> fere sesquialongiori, 4° quam sequentes longiori, his inter se sat æqualibus; prothorax transversus, postice fortiter bisinuatus, ad latera fortiter tuberculatus; scutellum transversum; elytra elongata minus convexa, ad apicem conjunctim rotundata; pedes mediocres, femoribus sat robustis leviter fusiformibus (posticis quam abdomen multo brevioribus), tibiis quam tarsi multo longioribus (intermediis emarginatis), tarsis brevibus depressis; prosternum ante coxas elongatum, pone coxas declive et triangulariter dilatatum; mesosternum antice subverticale (parte subverticali longitudinaliter carinata); acetabula intermedia extus aperta.

It will be seen from the above characters that this genus is structurally allied to *Mulciber*, differing from it notably in its much less strongly emarginate eyes. M. Lacordaire places *Mulciber* in the *Homoneides*, a Malayan "Groupe" not previously recorded as occurring in Australia. In M. Lacordaire's tabulation of his "second division" of *Lamiini* [Gen. Col. IX. (2), pp. 413, &c.] the insect on which I found this genus would fall into that "Groupe."

*N. Carpentariæ*, sp. nov. (Mas. ?) Sat nitidus; piceus; pube subtili obscura (hac pube ferruginea conferta maculatim



variegata) vestitus, antennis (basi excepta) tibiarum apice tarsisque rufescentibus; capite sparsim grosse punctulato, inter antennis late leviter concavo, linea longitudinali profunde impresso; prothorace inæquali, ut caput (disco medio lævi excepto) punctulato, trans basin transversim depresso; elytris ad basin quam prothoracis basis sat latioribus, quam prothorax quadruplo longioribus, obsolete 3-costatis, sat fortiter sat crebre (apicem versus magis obsolete) punctulatis, humeris quadratis (angulis humeralibus summis rotundatis); corpore subtus sparsim subtiliter punctulato; prosterno ante coxas fortiter transversim rugato. Long., 11 l.; lat., 4 l.

This is a typical *Lamiid* structurally (having the vertical head, acutely pointed palpi, and obliquely furrowed front tibiæ, characteristic of the sub-family), but it has much more resemblance to the *Cerambycides* in facies; indeed, on a casual glance it might almost be taken for a *Pachydissus*. I have omitted, in describing it, to characterise the vestiture of the antennæ, as I suspect that it is much abraded in the type (which, however, is in good condition generally), the joints being fringed beneath with very distantly and irregularly placed fine hairs; the basal four joints are nitid and glabrous, the rest very finely and closely pubescent.

In the specimen I am describing the lateral tubercles of the prothorax and the shoulders of the elytra are slightly rufescent. There is an excessively fine greyish pubescence, which probably in a perfectly fresh example covers all or nearly all the surface (in the type it is wanting here and there, probably through slight abrasion), and also a much more conspicuous, though still fine, rusty-brown pubescence is present forming spots and patches. The rusty-brown pubescence is condensed round the eyes, in small spots on the face, and on the sides of the prothorax; on the elytra it forms a number of more or less connected blotches, the largest of which are a spot behind the shoulder and two spots near the apex of each elytron. As far as I can see, without injuring the specimen, the derm underlying these blotches is a little reddish in color.

Cape York; in the collection of C. French, Esq.

#### ORICOPIS.

*O. guttatus*, sp. nov. Obscure brunneus, pube subtili paullo dilutiori vestitus et setis erectis albis sparsissime ornatus, elytris guttis discoidalibus binis (setis niveis densissimis formatis) variegatis; capite sparsim punctulato; antennis quam corpus paullo longioribus, subtus sparsim ciliatis, articulis basi rufescentibus, 3<sup>o</sup> quam 4<sup>us</sup> parum breviori quam 1<sup>us</sup> sat longiori; prothorace supra planato tuberculato (sc.



tuberculo parvo nitido mediano, utrinque ad disci latera tuberculo magno bifido, et in lateribus veris tuberculo conico, armato), sparsim punctulato; elytris sparsim (apicem versus obsolete) punctulatis, vix manifeste costatis, ad apicem truncatis, in parte basali tuberculis parvis nitidis ornatis (horum nonnullis biseriatim positis). Long., 6 l.; lat.,

This species is easily recognisable by the two conspicuous spots of snowy-white pubescence on the disc of each elytron—the anterior and larger one a little in front of, the other a little behind, the middle.

I do not think I can be mistaken in referring this insect to *Oricopis*, although I have not previously seen an example of the genus. It agrees perfectly with the characters assigned by Mr. Pascoe, except that I can scarcely consider the intermediate cotyloid cavities open externally. Their aperture is certainly only very narrow. However, to regard them as closed would involve placing the insect among species where it would seem quite out of place, and in all other respects it seems very close, even specifically, to the typical *Oricopis*. Its divaricate claws, intermediate tibiæ externally emarginate, tubercled mesosternum, and remarkably tubercled prothorax seem to forbid its generic separation from *O. umbrosus*, Pasc.

N.S. Wales; Tweed River District.

#### SYBRA.

*S. Mastersi*, sp. nov. Picea, pube fulva (hac grisea brunnea que marmorata) vestita; elytris macula communi (hac pube nivea densa vestita, suturam mediam late tegenti et in humerum marginemque lateralem posticum ramos obliquos utrinque emittenti); capitis prothoracisque sculptura sub pubem abdita; prothorace nonnihil inæquali, subtransverso, postice quam antice vix latiori; elytris sat fortiter subseriatim (apicem versus magis obsolete) punctulatis, ad apicem anguste sat acute productis, partis producta margine suturali sat fortiter concavo. Long., 7 l.; lat.,  $2\frac{1}{5}$  l. (vix).

This is a very pretty insect, and appears to be very distinct from all the numerous species of the genus previously described. It is clothed with fulvous pubescence slightly mottled with brown and white; this pubescence is very evenly distributed on the upper surface, except that each elytron is traversed by a well-defined wide band of white pubescence which, commencing on the shoulder, runs obliquely to the suture, and on reaching it runs along it to considerably behind its middle, when it turns outward and runs obliquely to the lateral margin, which it nearly touches a little in front of the apex. The under-surface is much clothed with greyish-white pubescence.

N. Queensland; presented to me by Mr. G. Masters.





Blackburn, Thomas. 1894. "Further notes on Australian Coleoptera, with descriptions of new genera and species. Part XV." *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia* 18, 139–168.

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