

SCOLYTIDAE AND PLATYPODIDAE

CONTRIBUTION 35

THE COLLECTION OF THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM

By KARL E. SCHEDL.

Fig. 1-2.

THE South Australian Museum has recently placed their entire collection of these Coleoptera, including a number of types, at my disposal. Through this kindness I am now able to clear up some of the more doubtful species of the two families, publish some very interesting notes on the geographical distribution of known forms, and finally describe a number of new species. Especially interesting is a new species of the genus *Scolytotarsus* Schedl, which was originally described from Africa, and has now been found in Australia.

PLATYPODIDAE.

CROSSOTARSUS MNISZECHI Chap.

Queensland : Cairns district (A. M. Lea). North-East Papua : Mt. Lamington, 1,300-1,500 feet (C. T. McNamara).

CROSSOTARSUS BARBATUS Chap.

The description was prepared from specimens from the Moluccas Is., Ceram and Bouru. A new record is North-East Papua : Mt. Lamington, 1,300-1,500 feet (C. T. McNamara).

CROSSOTARSUS SUBPELLUCIDUS Lea.

This species, which is represented by specimens from Queensland, Cairns district, belongs to the *Crossotarsi barbati* group, and is closely allied to *C. kuntzeni* m.

CROSSOTARSUS KUNTZENI Schedl.

North-East Papua : Mt. Lamington, 1,300-1,500 feet (C. T. McNamara).

CROSSOTARSUS ARMIPENNIS Lea.

Both sexes are in the South Australian Museum collection from Queensland, Cairns district.

CROSSOTARSUS OMNIVORUS Lea.

Tasmania. New South Wales. Queensland: Blackall Ranges (A. M. Lea); ex Walnut (J. H. Smith), Coll. Imp. Inst. of Entomology, London.

CROSSOTARSUS MAJUSCULUS Samps.

North-East Papua: Mt. Lamington, 1,300-1,500 feet (C. T. McNamara).

CROSSOTARSUS LACORDEIREI Chap.

New Guinea: Wareo, Finsch Haven (Rev. L. Wagner). North-East Papua: Mt. Lamington (C. T. McNamara).

CROSSOTARSUS PERNANULUS Schedl, fem. nov.

Besides the male of this species, described from the Philippine Islands, I now find the female in a long series of both sexes from Australia. The Australian specimens are somewhat the larger. The female is larger, 2.7 mm. long, more slender, nearly five times as long as wide, the front flat, finely punctured, and also separated from the vertex by an acute angle; the pronotum is as in the male, the elytra are more slender, each rounded behind and furnished with a short brush of reddish hairs.

Types in the Imperial Institute of Entomology and in my collection.

Locality. North Queensland (J. H. Smith): ex Bolly Gum and Sparooa, Gaagarra, March 22, 1934.

PLATYPUS LUCASI Chap.

North-East Papua: Buna Bay and Mt. Lamington (C. T. McNamara).

PLATYPUS JANSONI Chap.

This common species has been taken taken at Finsch Haven, New Guinea (Rev. L. Wagner).

PLATYPUS EMDENI Schedl.

Second record New Guinea: Komba (Rev. L. Wagner).

PLATYPUS SOLIDUS Walk.

Queensland. New Guinea: Wareo, Finsch Haven (Rev. L. Wagner).

PLATYPUS CUPULATUS Chap.

New Guinea : Wareo, Finsch Haven (Rev. L. Wagner).

PLATYPUS PALLIATUS Chap.

North-East Papua : Mt. Lamington, 1,300-1,500 feet (C. T. McNamara). New Guinea : Wareo, Finsch Haven (Rev. L. Wagner).

PLATYPUS LEPIDUS Chap.

New Guinea : Wareo, Finsch Haven (Rev. L. Wagner). North-East Papua : Mt. Lamington, 1,300-1,500 feet (C. T. McNamara). Queensland : Cape York.

PLATYPUS CHEVROLATI Chap.

North-East Papua : Mt. Lamington, 1,300-1,500 feet (C. T. McNamara).

PLATYPUS FORFICULA Chap.

North-East Papua : Mt. Lamington, 1,300-1,500 feet (C. T. McNamara).

PLATYPUS AUSTRALIS Chap.

This species is distributed over the entire eastern portion of Australia. Specimens in the Museum collection are from Queensland : Kuranda (Hale and Tindale, Dec., 1926), Cairns district (F. P. Dodd and A. M. Lea), Malanda (G. F. Hill), Brisbane (A. M. Lea, Feb., 1922). North Queensland (Blackburn coll.). New South Wales : Dorrigo (W. Heron), Lismore, and Tweed River (A. M. Lea, Feb., 1922).

PLATYPUS OPACIFRONS n. sp.

Besides a single specimen, male, in my own collection, I have now seen two female specimens from New Guinea. The new species is one of the larger members of the *Platypi sulcati* group, and is easily recognized by the sculpture of the pronotum and the declivital armature.

♂ Piceus, 10 mm. long, 3.3 times as long as wide. Front flat, feebly depressed, densely areolate, the margins more shining, median portion opaque, towards vertex somewhat angulately rounded. Antennal scape longer than wide. Pronotum shining, subquadrate, minutely punctured, the median sulcus fine, surrounded by a short oval transverse patch of densely-placed punctures. Elytra wider (31:28), and 2.0 times as long as pronotum, sides parallel, rather narrowly rounded behind,

cylindrical, obliquely convex in the apical fourth; disc striate-punctate, the striae punctures very small and indistinct in most of the striae; striae I and II sulcate throughout, the others near the declivity only, the interstices sub-convex to convex, shining, sub-impunctate, the first, third, fifth, and seventh ending in recessed spines on the upper limit of the declivity, that of the first being the shortest, the third the longest and bent outwards; interstices 2, 4, 6, and 8 end abruptly as broad sub-recessed processes, the declivital face sub-shining, irregularly punctured, and with a large stout spine in lower half on fifth interstice. Abdomen normal.

♀ Larger but more slender, 10.6 mm. long, 2.1 times as long as wide. Front opaque, feebly impressed, and with very small scattered punctures which are noticeable under a very strong magnification only; median line developed as a dark shining line from vertex down to below middle. Antennae as in male. Pronotum more slender (32:27), the femoral grooves visible as very wide shallow lateral depressions, the patch of punctures more pear-shaped. Elytra but little wider than pronotum, 2.0 times as long as pronotum, parallel sided and broadly rounded behind; the sulci more shallow, the striae punctures more indistinct than in the male; the base of first four interstices granulate, the third with the longest patch, declivity convex, more steeply than in male, the lower two-thirds sub-perpendicularly aplanate, above and before this face with a transverse impression on each side, the face with a low protuberance on each side near lateral margin; the entire declivity covered with reddish rather long hairs. Front tibiae of both sexes with coarse transverse carinae.

Types in the South Australian Museum (♀) and in my collection (♂ ♀).

Locality. New Guinea and Bougainville. Solomon Is. (Rev. A. H. Voce).

PLATYPUS SUBGRANOSUS n. sp.

♂ Reddish-brown, 4.1 mm. long, 3.4 times as long as wide. Similar in appearance to *P. semigranosus* Samps., but larger and more slender. The granules of the first interstice of the elytra indicate that this species must be placed in the *Platypi dorso-sulcati* group. Front flat, shining, sparsely and irregularly punctured anteriorly, subopaque, densely areolate, and with short, yellow pubescence above. Pronotum shining, but little longer than wide, femoral grooves shallow when viewed from above; median sulcus fine, puncturation rather coarse all over, the punctures more densely placed on the anterior half and along median sulcus. Elytra wider (12.5:11), and 2.2 times as long as pronotum; sides parallel, broadly rounded behind, cylindrical, rather abruptly convex in posterior third, the upper angle of declivital convexity and the elytral disc distinct; disc striate-punctate, striae punctures round and rather small; all striae impressed, the interspaces feebly

convex, with scattered punctures, the first narrow and with a row of fine granules on its entire length, all interstices becoming finely uniseriately granulate shortly before the declivity, the declivital convexity opaque, with minute irregularly-placed setose granules. In some specimens the granules of the first interstice of the elytra are hardly noticeable.

♀ Of the same colour, but somewhat more slender than the male. The anterior part of the front is somewhat elevated, shining, and more distinctly punctured, the posterior portion roughly areolate, and with the median line feebly impressed above. The pronotum similar to that of male, the punctures finer and more sparsely placed. Elytra very slender, feebly convex behind, perpendicularly aplanate at the apex; base of third interstice widened and densely finely granulate; declivity opaque, with reddish pubescence and minute granules.

Types in South Australian Museum and in my collection.

Locality. Tasmania: Waratah (Lea and Carter) (A. Simson coll.). Queensland: Dividing Range V (Blackburn coll.).

PLATYPUS PSEUDO-OPACUS n. sp.

♂ Dark reddish-brown, 7.5 mm. long, 3.4 times as long as wide. This species resembles somewhat *P. semiopacus* Strohm. Front flat, sub-shining, and finely punctured on epistomal margin, more sparsely punctured on area above as far up as the lower margin of eyes, opaque, and densely roughly punctured, and with yellow pubescence posteriorly, medially with depressed striae. Antennal scape longer than wide. Pronotum shining, quadrate, rather coarsely and densely punctured on the anterior half, the punctures very sparsely placed and very fine behind, coarser and more crowded again along the basal border, median sulcus long, fine, widened anteriorly. Elytra little wider (23:20) and 2.2 times as long as pronotum, sides straight, feebly dividing towards and broadly rounded at apex, cylindrical, uniformly convex behind, disc striate-punctate, striae punctures somewhat irregularly placed, the first striae strongly, the others feebly, impressed; interspaces subconvex to flat, with scattered irregularly-placed punctures, fourth narrowed and ceasing before apex as in allied species of the *Platypi sulcati* group, the fused fourth and fifth striae deeply impressed near the base; behind the middle all the interspaces become opaque, at first with an irregular double row of shining coarse granules; towards the declivital convexity the granules decrease gradually in size, and towards the apex they are reduced to a single row of very fine rugosities; the declivital convexity subaplanate below, with a small tubercle on the centre of the face of the second interstice, another one on the apical margin opposite the third interstice, the lower face dull with irregularly-placed minute granules,

the eighth interstee shining, irregularly punctured, widened towards apex and extending to apical fourth of elytra, where it becomes narrowed, somewhat produced and finely serrated on its upper side.

♀ Somewhat larger than male, the sides of elytra more parallel, and the apex more aplanate. Front flat, sub-shining and subimpunctate on anterior half, opaque, very finely and densely punctured above, rounded towards vertex with a horn-like compressed process in the centre of anterior half. Pronotum shining, quadrate, without visible femoral grooves, with rather coarse and densely-placed punctures on anterior half; median sulcus fine but distinct, surrounded by a cordiform transverse patch of densely-placed fine punctures. Elytra with the striae deeply impressed to sulcate, the interspaces convex, the third and fourth densely rugose at base, apical convexity rugose and with yellowish short erect pubescence, the apical triangular perpendicular plate opaque and densely granulate.

Types in South Australian Museum and in my collection.

Locality. New South Wales: Dorrigo (W. Heron).

PLATYPUS QUEENSLANDI sp. n.

♂ Reddish-brown, 3.0 mm. long, 3.2 times as long as wide. This is apparently the Australian form of *P. subgranosus* m.; the new species is decidedly smaller, darker in colour, has the interstices of the elytra comparatively narrower and the striae more impressed in both sexes, and the elytral declivity more abruptly convex in the male. Front flat, shining, densely rugosely areolated, and with a depressed median longitudinal stria, rounded towards the vertex. Pronotum distinctly longer than wide (32:27), shining, femoral grooves strongly developed; median sulcus long and distinct, usually with a few coarse punctures around its anterior extremity; surface rather densely covered with punctures of varying size, with a shallow depression on the anterior half on both sides of median line. Elytra wider (31:27) and 1.7 times as long as pronotum, of the same general shape as *P. subgranosus* m., the discal striae deep, the punctures confluent to indistinct, the interstices rather narrow, rather coarsely irregularly punctured, except the third which is impunctate, the first extremely narrow and broken by the large punctures into short narrow ridges; in the caudal third all interstices become tuberculate and opaque, irregularly finely granulate, and covered with short yellow pubescence, the apical margin acute; abdomen normal.

♀ More slender, due to the more elongate elytra, the front with the median line finely carinate and elevated below, feebly depressed above; pronotum very sparsely punctured, the few punctures of equal size, reticulate to minutely punctulate, especially on anterior half. Elytra with the striae rather deep, the punc-

tures obsolete, the interstices narrowly convex, sub-impunctate, finely rugose near the base, especially the third, which is also widened up to the suture; declivity feebly convex, granulate, and sub-shining above, perpendicular below, the entire declivity covered with short reddish hairs.

Types in the Imperial Institute of Entomology and my collection.

Locality. North Queensland (J. H. Smith) ex Walnut, Gaagarra, May 4, 1934.

DIAPUS PUSILLIMUS Chap.

Specimens of *Crossotarsus grevilliae* Lea in the South Australian Museum which are either co-types or have been determined by Lea, entirely agree with the description and my compared material of *Diapus pusillimus* Chap.

Localities of this species are Queensland, Cairns district (A. M. Lea); North Queensland, Blackburn Coll. North-East Papua: Mt. Lamington, 1,300-1,500 feet (C. T. McNamara). The Imperial Institute of Entomology, London, also possesses specimens from North Queensland taken from Walnut by J. H. Smith, 10th November and 22nd October, 1930.

DIAPUS 5-SPINATUS Chap.

The only specimens in the South Australian Museum originate from North-East Papua: Mt. Lamington, 1,300-1,500 feet (McNamara).

NOTOPLATYPUS ELONGATUS Lea.

This genus, the type of which I have seen, belongs to the *Tesseroцерinac*, and not to the *Platypodinac* as Strohmeyer has stated. It is allied to *Spathidicerus* Chap.

SPATHIDICERUS INTERMEDIUS n. sp.

♂ Dark reddish-brown, 9.6 mm. long, 4.4 times as long as wide. A very distinct species. Head rostrate, front longer than wide, plano-convex, opaque when the hairs are abraded, shining above; vertex separated from front by an acute angle, a kind of protuberance in the middle, with a fringe of long upwardly-curved hairs arising from the anterior portion, a similar but somewhat shorter plush extending from upper half downwards. Pronotum longer than wide (28:20); postero-lateral angles feebly, the antero-lateral angles strongly rounded, the femoral grooves visible as a very long and very shallow emargination; median sulcus obsolete, with densely-placed longitudinal striae on more than the posterior third. Elytra wider (22:20) and 2.2 times as long as pronotum; sides sub-parallel, feebly

constricted and obliquely convex in the posterior fourth; disc striate-punctate, stria punctures obsolete, first, second, third, fourth, and ninth striae narrowly and deeply impressed throughout, the others on the caudal portion only; interstices 1 to 5 convex and impunctate, the others flat, base of third densely granulate; all interstices more strongly convex towards the declivity, the second ceasing as a short blunt recessed spine, the third similarly ending but the spine extremely long; interstices 4 to 6 reaching the declivital face but narrowed and ending without armature, the seventh and eighth fused at apex to form a short spine which extends but little further behind than the third interstices, the ninth narrow and fused with lateral process which is long, slender, and somewhat incurved, the declivital face oblique, shining, densely rugose, depressed along the suture.

Types in the South Australian Museum and in my collection.

Locality. North-East Papua: Mt. Lamington, 1,300-1,500 feet (McNamara).

SCOLYTIDAE.

DACTYLOPALPUS TRANSVERSUS Chap.

This species seems to be widely distributed in the Australian region. I have found specimens in the collection from the following localities. Queensland: Cape York (H. Hacker). New South Wales: Butlow and Sydney (Froggatt, February 20, 1915). North-East Papua: Buna Bay (C. T. McNamara). New Guinea: Wareo, Finsch Haven (Rev. L. Wagner).

LEPERISINUS BIMACULATUS n. sp.

Reddish-brown, 2.3 mm. long, 2.1 times as long as wide. The first species of the genus to be described from Australia. It is easily recognized by the size, general shape, and sculpture.

Front feebly concave, densely finely punctured, covered with short scale-like hairs. Eyes oblong, oval, nearly touching below. Pronotum distinctly wider than long (34:21), widest near base, postero-lateral angles feebly rounded, base bisinuate, sides sub-parallel on basal half, strongly constricted cephalad, apex narrowly rounded, feebly raised, and with few low asperities; surface densely and finely but shallowly punctured, near the constriction at the sides with few very small granules, densely covered with pale yellow scales of two different types, the one very small, hair-like, inclined and very numerous, the other sub-erect, larger and fewer in number. Elytra but little wider and 2.5 times as long as pronotum; sides parallel on anterior two-thirds, angulately rounded behind; base finely crenulate, cylindrical on more than the basal half, uniformly rounded towards the apex.

deeply striate-punctate, striae narrow, the punctures small and confluent in part, the interstices wide, subconvex, densely finely covered with punctures, each of which bears a small hair-like pale yellow scale, usually three to four punctures across one interstice besides a row of larger erect scales on each interstice. The scales of both types become dark-brown on two transverse bands, one of which extends along the base for a short distance laterad, and is rather broad; the other is narrow, bi-sinuate, and situated shortly behind the middle. The second specimen, apparently a female, has the front evenly convex, but corresponds in all other respects with the other.

Types in the South Australian Museum and in my collection.

Locality. Queensland: Blackall Ranges (A. M. Lea).

FICICIS Lea = *HYLESINUS* Fab.

This genus corresponds in all respects with *Hylesinus* s. st., and therefore has to be withdrawn.

HYLESINUS (*FICICIS*) *KOEBELEI* Lea.

Originally described from Cairns district, it has since been taken at Kuranda by F. P. Dodd, and at Mt. Lamington, North-East Papua, 1,300-1,500 feet, by McNamara. It resembles to a great extent *H. philippinensis* Egg., and I suspect synonymy.

HYLESINUS (*FICICIS*) *VARIANS* Lea.

The collection contains specimens from Cairns district, Queensland, and North Queensland.

HYLESINUS WALLACEI Blandf.

Locality. North-East Papua: Mt. Lamington, 1,300-1,500 feet (C. T. McNamara). The female has the front evenly rugose, the elytral interspaces more transversely rugose, and the alternate interstices of the declivity less pronounced.

PHLOESINUS PAPUANUS n. sp.

Piceus, elytral declivity more reddish, 1.9 mm. long, 2.1 times as long as wide. The transverse rugae on the first elytral interstice distinguishes this species from its allies of the Indian Region. Front plano-convex, densely finely punctured, and with short yellow downwardly-directed hairs, with a short fine median carina just above the epistomal margin, which is continued caudad by a wide oval polished space, apparently a sexual character. Pronotum distinctly wider than long, widest

near the base, sides rounded, and convergent from the base to the narrowly-rounded apex, but interrupted by a shallow constriction in front, surface shining, ascending from the apex to the base, closely moderately coarsely punctured, except for a few yellow hairs, without pubescence. Elytra wider (31:29), and 2.0 times as long as pronotum; sides parallel on more than basal half, broadly rounded behind; declivity convex, commencing shortly behind the middle, deeply striate-punctate, stria punctures indistinct; interspaces flat at the base becoming narrower and strongly convex towards the declivity, the first narrow throughout, and with tubercle-like rugae near the base and uniseriately tuberculate behind up to the apex, the second widened basally, and here covered with numerous transverse rugae; on the disc and declivity similar to the first, the outer interstices with a few transverse rugae near the base, granulate-punctate on the disc, and tuberculate behind; the declivity sub-opaque, all interstices narrowly elevated, and with a regular row of tubercles, the second narrower than the first and third, the first somewhat more strongly elevated, the first three continued to the apex, the third meeting with the ninth, the others shorter, entire declivity covered with short sub-inclined pale yellowish, scale-like pubescence. The antennal club is large, broadly oval, and with indistinct feebly oblique suture.

Types in the South Australian Museum and in my collection.

Locality. North-East Papua: Mt. Lamington, 1,300-1,500 feet (McNamara).

PHILOESINUS TRANSVERSARIUS n. sp.

Nearly black, 1.7 mm. long, 2.3 times as long as wide. The second species to be recorded from Australia; it is easily recognized by the numerous transverse rugae of the elytra. Front sub-shining, convex above, circularly depressed below, densely finely somewhat roughly punctured below, more regularly punctured on the upper convex portion, the depression surrounded by fringe of moderately densely placed yellowish incurved hairs. Pronotum feebly wider than long, base strongly bi-sinuate, postero-lateral angles only feebly rounded, sides arcuate and narrowed towards the apex, narrowly constricted before the latter, apical margin rather narrowly rounded; surface shining, feebly convex, densely regularly moderately coarsely punctured, and with long sparsely-placed hairs. Elytra but little wider and 1.7 times as long as pronotum; humeral angles rectangular, sides sub-parallel on basal half, broadly rounded behind, declivity commencing at middle, gradually declivous and convex; disc with hardly visible rows of punctures, the striae impressed but the punctures irregular, confluent, and near the base obsolete on account of the strongly developed rugae; interstices opaque, rather narrow, densely covered with rows of small transverse rugae, especially near the base on

the sides the rugae partly replaced by punctures, the basal half therefore grate-like; on the declivity all interstices become somewhat narrower, more convex, the punctures of the striae more indistinct, the granules of the interstices replaced by small punctures which are placed in irregular double rows on each interspace; each puncture and transverse ruga on the disc bears a short yellowish more or less inclined hair.

Types in the South Australian Museum and in my collection.

Locality. Queensland: Blackall Ranges (A. M. Lea).

PHLOEOPHTHORUS ACACIAE Lea.

Besides the types, which are from Tasmania, there are specimens in the collection from Victoria.

HYLESINOSOMA Lea = ARICERUS Blandf.

My suspicion that these genera might be synonymous has been proved correct. A specimen of *Aricerus eichhoffi* Blandf., which apparently has been in the hands of Mr. Blandford, and which is at present in the Stettiner Museum, entirely corres-

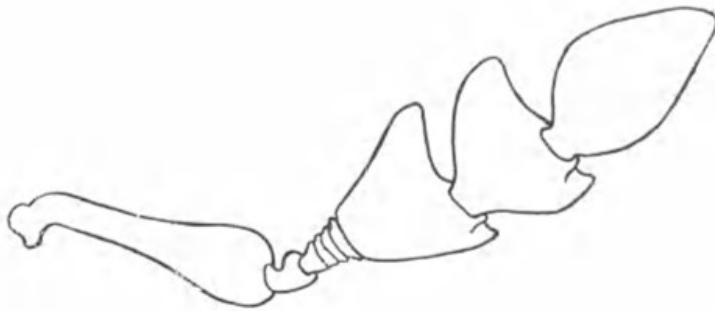


Fig. 1. *Aricerus eichhoffi* Blandf. (*Hylesinosoma fici* Lea), antenna ($\times 42$).

ponds with Blandford's description and with the co-type of *Hylesinosoma fici* Lea before me. The second species of *Aricerus*, *A. chapuisi* Blandf., is also represented in the South Australian Museum collection.

The genus *Hylesinosoma* therefore must be considered synonymous with *Aricerus* Blandf. and *H. fici* Lea, as such with *A. eichhoffi* Blandf.

ARICERUS EICHHOFFI Blandf.

Localities. Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea), Maryborough (E. W. Fischer), Mt. Tambourine (A. M. Lea). New South Wales: Gosford.

ARICERUS CHAPUISI Blandf.

Locality. North Queensland: Tweed River.

The examination of the funicle of the antenna under a high magnification shows that it consists of five segments only, and not seven as Lea has stated.

XYLECHINUS LEAII n. sp.

Reddish-brown, 2.5 mm. long, 2.3 times as long as wide. This represents the variety Lea refers to, in his description of *Picicis kochelei*, as having no elytral granules, finer pubescence, and the scales more numerous on both the pronotum and the elytra. I have examined this species thoroughly, and find that it has a five-segmented antennal funicle, and belongs to the genus *Xylechinus* Chap. The nearest relative is *X. formosanus* Schedl. The latter has the elytra with the striae punctures much coarser, the interspaces narrower and with only a single row of yellow rather long scales.

Front plano-convex, densely finely punctured, with short, pale, and erect pubescence anteriorly. Eyes large, long oval, somewhat narrowed in front, strongly narrowed below. Pronotum distinctly wider than long, widest at base, the latter bi-sinuate, the postero-lateral angles rectangular, sides broadly rounded and convergent towards the apex, the latter rather narrowly rounded, surface feebly convex, ascending from the apex to the base; densely coarsely punctured, towards the antero-lateral angles the punctures are replaced by minute asperities, entire surface covered with scales of two types, the larger ones arising from the punctures, the smaller ones from the interstices. Elytra but little wider (39:37), and 2.0 times as long as the pronotum; sides sub-parallel on the basal three-fifths, rather narrowly, feebly angulately rounded behind, declivity convex, and commencing shortly behind the middle; entire surface opaque, rather finely striate-punctate, striae narrowly impressed; striae punctures small, interstices feebly convex, reticulate, and apparently with a row of distinct punctures; each interstice bears a fairly regular row of yellow scales, and numerous much smaller scale-like hairs; first interstice continued to apex, meeting the ninth, interstices 2, 3, and 4 meeting the fused seventh and eighth, others gradually shorter.

One specimen which has the front transversely depressed below, but otherwise corresponding to the others, is believed to be the female.

Types in South Australian Museum and my collection.

Locality. Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea).

DIAMERUS INTERSTITIALIS Lea.

This species has been placed erroneously in the genus *Hylesinus*. The antenna, mounted in Canada Balsam, shows a distinctly seven-segmented funicle, a

solid club which is long oval, not three-segmented, strongly compressed, opaque, and with a strongly angulated polished basal portion. There is no doubt that it belongs to the genus *Diamerus*.

ACACICIS ABUNDANS Lea.

Besides the co-type from Tasmania I have seen specimens from Launceston; South Australia; Lucindale and Feuerheerdt. The genus *Acacicis* Lea should be placed near *Renocis* Casy (*Pseudocryphalus* Sw.).

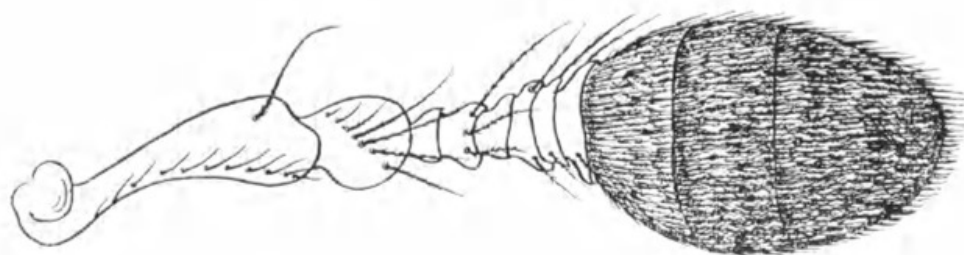


Fig. 2. *Acacicis abundans* Lea, antenna ($\times 140$).

ACACICIS MINOR n. sp.

Dark reddish-brown, 1.3 mm. long, 1.5 times as long as wide. This is the species that Lea referred to as being represented by a single sex only, and which is distinctly smaller than *A. abundans*. As I regard it as a good species it is described below.

Front sub-depressed, polished and sparsely hairy up to the middle of the eyes; antennal club broadly oval, and with two distinct transverse sutures. Pronotum along median line much shorter than wide (25:16), widest at base, the latter strongly angulate; sides rounded and convergent to apex, but interrupted by an anterior distinct constriction, the apical margin very narrowly rounded, extended, feebly raised, and armed with a row of small asperities; as the beetle is strongly hump-shaped like *A. abundans*, the pronotum ascends from the apex to the base without a summit; surface densely granulate-punctate, covered with rather long pale yellow scale-like hairs. Scutellum extremely small, hardly noticeable. Elytra wider than long (28:25), sides sub-parallel on the basal half, very broadly rounded behind, evenly convex from middle to apex; on the declivity the first two striae distinctly impressed, the second interstice feebly convex; the rest of the surface is densely rather coarsely irregularly punctured, with but very feeble indications of striae, and with short erect bristles which are paler on the disc, darker on the declivity.

Types in the South Australian Museum and in my collection.

Locality. New South Wales: Sydney and Wollongong (A. M. Lea).

OZOPEMON PAPUANUS Egg.

This species has again been found in New Guinea. The label says: North-East Papua: Mt. Lamington, 1,300-1,500 feet (C. T. McNamara).

OZOPEMON GRANULATUS n. sp.

Piceus, 6.4 mm. long, 2.5 times as long as wide. A species easily recognized by its size, feebly convex and uniformly granulate pronotum, and the dense punctation of the elytra.

Front shining, plano-convex, densely coarsely punctured, longitudinally wrinkled about the epistomal margin, with sparsely-placed long yellow hairs. Pronotum nearly as wide as long, base transverse, sides and apex conjointly broadly rounded, but the sides less strongly so that they appear more sub-parallel; surface feebly convex, summit nearly at the base, uniformly densely granulate all over. The hairs are long and sparsely-placed. Elytra wider (27:24), and 1.9 times as long as pronotum; sides sub-parallel on anterior two-thirds, somewhat angulately rounded behind, declivity commencing in the apical third, obliquely flattened, and with round side and apical margins; disc and declivity extremely densely and coarsely punctured; on the former the first striae only, distinctly impressed, the others merely indicated, on the declivital face the suture wide, feebly elevated, and with an irregular double row of small setose granules; first striae strongly impressed, the punctures very large, the second and third with large punctures also, but hardly impressed; interstices 2 and 3 finely granulate-punctate, the entire elytra with erect long reddish hairs. Front tibiae with six, middle tibiae with six, and hind tibiae with seven marginal teeth, all three pairs of equal width and similar form.

Types in the South Australian Museum and in my collection.

Locality. New Guinea: Finseh Haven (Rev. L. Wagner).

PELICERUS NITIDUS var. *ORIENTALIS* Egg.

Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). The first record from Australia.

THAMNURGIDES PHILIPPINENSIS Egg.

This Philippine species also has been found for the first time in Australia. Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea).

COCCOTRYPES DACTYLIPERDA Fab.

Queensland: Brisbane. New South Wales: Sydney (April 6, 1921, W. W. Froggatt).

DRYOCOETES DIMORPHUS n. sp.

Reddish-brown, 3.5 mm. long, 2.3 times as long as wide. This species is the first to be recorded from Australia, and apparently comes near to *D. samoensis* Egg.

Front largely covered by the pronotum, as far as visible plano-convex and densely rather coarsely punctured. Pronotum feebly wider than long, base transverse, postero-lateral angles strongly rounded; sides parallel on the posterior half, thence gradually narrowed to the rather broadly rounded apical margin, a feeble constriction noticeable; surface moderately convex, with a transverse summit just behind the middle, very densely covered with moderately large asperities; in front of the base the punctures are large and with anteriorly-raised margins. Elytra as wide as and 1.6 times as long as pronotum; sides parallel on anterior two-thirds, very feebly narrowed behind, and transversely rounded at apex, declivity commencing at caudad third, steeply convex, sub-aplanate; disc very coarsely punctured in rows, the first row distinctly impressed, interstices shining, narrow, each with a rather regular row of punctures which are somewhat smaller, but the interspaces between the striae punctures are so wide and connected with the interstices between the rows that the entire disc has a rather rough appearance, just before the declivital convexity, and on the latter the punctures of the interspaces are replaced by remotely-placed fine granules; between these a few finer punctures are visible, these more numerous and irregularly-placed at the sides. The pubescence of the entire beetle is very long, yellow, and erect. This species is interesting on account of the asperities on the pronotum, which near the apical margin are decidedly smaller than towards the summit.

Types in the South Australian Museum and in my collection.

Locality. New South Wales: Burwood, ex *Pittosporum*, July 12, 1929.

CRYPHALUS MELASOMUS Lea.

This species, which is remarkable through its dark brown scales, has been taken at Sydney, New South Wales, cut out of *Casuarina* (W. Bowley); Brisbane, Queensland, bred from dead branches (H. Hacker).

CRYPHALUS STRIATOPUNCTATUS Lea.

Queensland: Cairns district, and Somerset (A. M. Lea). North-East Papua: Mt. Lamington, 1,300-1,500 feet (C. T. McNamara).

CRYPHALUS PILOSELLUS Er.

This determination requires checking by comparing with the type. The following localities are represented: Tasmania: Hobart and Launceston (A. M. Lea). South Australia: Mt. Lofty Ranges, Lucindale, and Feuerheerdt.

CRYPHALUS SETISTRIATUS Lea.

Specimens from Cairns district agree well with the co-type variety, but the holotype is required for comparison. They are especially pale in colour although apparently mature.

XYLEBORUS FORNICATUS Eichh.

North-East Papua: Mt. Lamington, 1,300-1,500 feet. (C. T. McNamara).

XYLEBORUS MORIGERUS Blandf.

New Britain: Ratum (F. Dahl, Zool. Museum, Berlin).

XYLEBORUS TRUNCATUS Er.

South Australia: Kangaroo Island and Lucindale (A. M. Lea). New South Wales: Dalby. Queensland (Mrs. F. H. Hobler). Tasmania: Huon River (Lea), Devonport (A. Simson).

XYLEBORUS URSUS Egg.

Bougainville, Solomon Is. (Rev. A. H. Voyce).

XYLEBORUS URSA Egg.

North-East Papua: Mt. Lamington, 1,300-1,500 feet. (C. T. McNamara).

XYLEBORUS DESTRUENS Blandf.

North-East Papua: Mt. Lamington, 1,300-1,500 feet. (C. T. McNamara).

XYLEBORUS WALLACEI Blandf.

North-East Papua: Mt. Lamington, 1,300-1,500 feet. (C. T. McNamara).

XYLEBORUS CORDATUS Hag. = *EMARGINATUS* Eichh.

New Guinea: Wareo, Finsch Haven (Rev. L. Wagner).

XYLEBORUS ARTESTRIATUS Eichh.

Darwin (F. G. Hill).

XYLEBORUS EXIGUUS Walk.

New Britain: Ratum (F. Dahl, Zool. Museum, Berlin).

XYLEBORUS INDICUS Eichh.

North-East Papua: Mt. Lamington, 1,300-1,500 feet (C. T. McNamara). New Guinea: Wareo, Finsch Haven (Rev. L. Wagner). Queensland: Mulgrave River (Hacker).

XYLEBORUS TESTACEUS Walkl.

New Britain: Ratum (F. Dahl). Zool. Museum, Berlin. New Guinea: Finsch Haven (Rev. L. Wagner). North-East Papua: Mt. Lamington, 1,300-1,500 feet (C. T. McNamara). Darnley Is.: Torres Straits (A. M. Lea). Queensland: Magnetic Is. (A. M. Lea) (Blackburn), Dalby (Mrs. F. H. Hobler), Brisbane (H. Hacker, August 12, 1914) (A. M. Lea), Somerset (G. F. Hill), Kuranda (F. P. Dodd), Stapleton (G. F. Hill), Stewart R. (Hale and Tindale, Jan., Feb., 1928), Bowen (A. Simson), Cairns district (A. M. Lea), Groote Eylandt (N. B. Tindale), Melville Is. (W. D. Dodd). New Guinea: Brisiatabu, Port Moresby (W. N. Lock). The type of *X. hirsutus* Lea apparently, and numerous specimens which have been in the hands of Lea, agree exactly with *X. testaceus* Walk. I have not yet seen the type of *X. parvus* Lea, and am unable to interpret it from the short description.

XYLEBORUS SIMILIS Ferr.

New South Wales: Wearne, Sydney (W. W. Froggatt, December 16, 1923, ex White Ash). New Guinea: Peterhafen, in *Kriolobacumen* lebend, Zool. Museum, Berlin.

XYLEBORUS SOLIDUS Eichh.

Having the type of this species before me I find that none of the specimens identified by Lea correspond entirely. They are all somewhat smaller, have the elytral declivity more abrupt and rather more flattened. The pronotum is also stouter. Dissection has shown that they are all females. In spite of these differences I am inclined to believe that they merely represent varieties, which would be more apparent if the type series was a longer one. A similar but distinct species which was included in these is described below.

In the South Australian Museum specimens are represented from the following localities: New South Wales: Tamworth (A. M. Lea), Tenterfield (J. Miller, in cherry, February 19, 1892), Queenbeyan (A. M. Lea), Dorrigo (W. Herron), Brooklane, Sydney (W. W. Froggatt, ex Blue Gum, February 16, 1924), Bangabla, Sydney (W. W. Froggatt, ex Red Gum, March 14, 1924), Canterbury Vale (Cliff), Victoria (French).

XYLEBORUS PSEUDOSOLIDUS n. sp.

♀ Black, 4.1 mm. long, 1.8 times as long as wide. Similar to *X. solidus* Eichh. but smaller, of uniform black colour, elytral declivity more abrupt, declivital face strongly flattened, the wide interspaces densely punctured, etc.

Front plano-convex, finely reticulate, densely coarsely punctured, with a short median carina just above epistomal margin. Pronotum strongly globose, wider than long (24:19); base transverse, postero-lateral angles rectangular and not rounded; sides feebly arcuate, and subparallel on more than the basal half, broadly rounded in front, the sides and front margin, which are about similarly rounded, are separated by broadly-rounded antero-lateral angles, summit at the middle, anterior half steep, densely covered with rather coarse asperities, anterior margin produced downwards, and armed with four larger teeth, posterior area shining, finely punctured, the entire pronotum covered with very fine pale erect hairs. Elytra as wide and 1.2 times as long as pronotum, humeral angles feebly rounded, sides parallel on basal half, broadly rounded behind, basal half cylindrical, obliquely truncate behind; disc shining, very densely, irregularly, roughly punctured with feeble indications on the first two striae only; declivity flattened on the first four interstices, the first four striae distinct, impressed, and consisting of densely-placed shallow punctures, the fifth striae distinct in median portion only, the first four interstices subconvex, very densely finely punctured, with a row of fine granules on each; apical margin acute up to seventh interstice, pubescence as on pronotum.

Types in the South Australian Museum and my collection.

Locality. Tasmania: Blackburn coll. New South Wales: Dorrigo, Narara (Hudson, October 16, 1896).

XYLEBORUS NOVAGUINEANUS sp. n.

♀ Dark brown, 2.7 mm. long, 2.6 times as long as wide. The first interstice of elytral declivity is similarly widened as in *X. similis* Ferr., and its allies but otherwise I am disposed to place this species close to *X. tonkinensis* mihi. Front subshining, plano-convex, densely minutely punctulate, coarsely punctured on anterior portion, with sparsely-placed long yellow hairs. Pronotum longer than wide (37:34), base sub-transverse, sides broadly arcuate, anteriorly more strongly narrowed than towards base; apical margin transverse, moderately convex, summit at middle; anterior area finely densely asperate, posterior portion subshining, very finely and rather remotely punctured. Scutellum distinct, without puncturation. Elytra but little wider and 1.4 times as long as pronotum, widest just behind the middle; sides straight on more than basal half, broadly rounded behind, declivity commencing behind the middle, evenly convex, shining in the basal fourth; on the

sides somewhat further behind, opaque on the rest of the surface; disc punctured in rather regular rows, the punctures comparatively small, the interstices flat, each with a single row of fine setose punctures, declivity with the first interstice strongly widened, with a large tubercle in lower half and a smaller one above; on all interstices each second and third puncture replaced by a small granule, more distinctly so on third interstice; apical margin acute, on sides narrowly rounded, and plainly visible up to seventh interspace.

Type in my collection.

Locality. New Guinea.

XYLEBORUS SEXSPINOSUS Motsch.

This common species is represented by large numbers from the following localities. Queensland (Blackburn coll.), Coen R. (W. D. Dodd). New Guinea: Brisatubu, Port Moresby (W. N. Lock). North-East Papua: Mt. Lamington, 1,300-1,500 feet (C. T. McNamara), Wareo, Finsch Haven (Rev. L. Wagner).

XYLEBORUS 12-SPINATUS n. sp.

♀ Reddish-brown, 2.7 mm. long, 2.0 times as long as wide. This species belongs to the neighbourhood of *X. haddeni* Schedl and *X. dossuarius* Egg., but differs in the declivital armature. Front convex, minutely punctured all over, with few scattered punctures below, impunctate above; the puncturation gives the entire surface a subopaque appearance. Pronotum strongly globose, wider than long (46:32), base subtransverse, sides and front margin uniformly rounded, the latter feebly extended and armed with two large and two smaller asperities; summit at middle, anterior area very steep, medially with a few coarse asperities; on the rest of the surface with small and more numerous ones, posterior area shining; extremely finely punctured, the postero-lateral angles obtuse but hardly rounded. Elytra as wide and 1.8 times as long as pronotum; humeral angles strongly rounded, sides parallel on basal two-thirds, angulately rounded behind; cylindrical on basal fourth, obliquely truncate behind; disc shining, with rows of fine punctures; interstices wide uniseriately punctured, the strial and interstitial punctures equal in size and hardly distinguishable; declivital face oblique, shining, very feebly convex, the strial punctures coarse, and all striae distinctly impressed, the interstices wide and shining, the first narrow with a row of minute punctures, the second with a similar row, but the punctures somewhat larger and more remotely placed, the outer more irregularly finely punctured; the apical and side margins acute, raised up to the seventh interstice, near the apex elevated, and with several small granules on first three interstices; just before the declivity the striae one to

six become deeply impressed, and the interstices end in recessed spines, the first interstice shortest and the spine tubercle-like; interstices 2, 4, 5, and 6 gradually longer and the spines short and stout, the third interstice produced further down, strongly callose, and ending in a long-pointed strongly-recessed spine.

Types in South Australian Museum and in my collection.

Locality. North-East Papua; Mt. Lamington, 1,300-1,500 feet (C. T. McNamara).

XYLEBORUS BIMACULATUS Egg.

Locality. North-East Papua; Mt. Lamington, 1,300-1,500 feet (C. T. McNamara).

XYLEBORUS PUNCTATOPILOSUS n. sp.

♀ Reddish-brown, 2.4 mm. long, 2.0 times as long as wide. Allied to *X. punctulatus* Egg., but with the elytral declivity more gradually declivous. Front plano-convex, opaque, coarsely punctured, with an indication of a median carina. Pronotum much wider than long (39:31), base sub-transverse, sides nearly uniformly rounded from base to apex, latter unarmed; surface globose, summit at middle, sub-opaque, anterior area densely but finely asperate, posterior area finely densely punctured; entire pronotum and elytra covered with fine yellowish hairs. Elytra as wide and 1.5 times as long as pronotum; sides parallel on slightly more than basal half, broadly rounded behind, declivity commencing just before middle, gradually obliquely declivous and convex, the entire elytra finely and very densely punctured; under certain lights it appears as if there are small remotely-placed granules bearing apparently longer hairs on the interstices.

Types in my collection.

Locality. New Guinea.

XYLEBORUS LATECOMPRESSUS n. sp.

♀ Reddish-brown, 3.9 mm. long, 2.5 times as long as wide. This species was labelled as a variety of *X. compressus* by Lea. Actually it is a very distinct species not very closely allied to the latter. Front plano-convex, densely coarsely rugosely punctured and sparsely hairy. Pronotum as long as wide, widest at middle, base transverse; postero-lateral angles rounded, sides sub-parallel, feebly arcuate on the basal two-thirds, broadly rounded in front, summit at middle; anterior half very steep and densely asperate, moderately coarsely but rather remotely punctured behind. Scutellum very small and triangular. Elytra but little wider and 1.6 times as long as pronotum; humeral angles strongly rounded, sides parallel on basal two-thirds, broadly rounded behind, cylindrical on more than basal half, declivous, broadly sulcate behind; disc with rows of moderately large punctures, the

interstices wide, flat, and each with a fairly regular row of punctures, which are more remotely-placed but as large as those on the striae; declivity depressed along the suture, the lateral convexities low, the puncturation in general more irregular and smaller; the first striae more or less regular and visible, the others noticeable as shallow depressed discs on close examination, the third interstice bearing two large tubercles, the upper larger one near the apex, a similar smaller tubercle between these on the fifth interstice. The apical margin is not acute. The entire elytra are covered with long yellowish hairs which are more numerous on the declivity.

Types in the South Australian Museum, and my collection.

Locality. New South Wales: Upper Williams R. (Lea and Wilson, October, 1926), Galston (Dumbrell). Victoria: Kewell (Hill, 1877).

XYLEBORUS COMPRESSUS Lea.

This species, originally described as *Xylopertha compressa*, seems to be very abundant in the Australian region. The Museum specimens bear the following locality labels. New South Wales: Tamworth, Galston (Dumbrell), Dorrigo (W. Heron), St. Mary's, Upper Williams R. (Lea and Wilson, October, 1926, ex *Pittosporum*), Burwood, 19/7/29. Queensland: Blackall Ranges (A. M. Lea), Mt. Tambourine (A. M. Lea), Brisbane, Coats, Bowen. South Australia: Mt. Lofty Ranges (S. H. Curnow), Lucindale, Feuerheerdt, Adelaide (A. M. Lea). Tasmania: Hobart (A. M. Lea), Kelso (A. Simson).

XYLEBORUS FLAVOPILOSUS n. sp.

♀ Dark reddish-brown, 4.0 mm. long, 2.6 times as long as wide. This unique specimen, which I was unable to place for some time, I can now describe after seeing its allies, *X. compressus* Lea and *X. latecompressus* miki from Australia. Front convex, sub-shining, densely roughly punctured, with a median shining space. The entire beetle is covered with dense short yellow pubescence. Pronotum slightly longer than wide, base transverse; sides sub-parallel on more than anterior half, broadly rounded in front, rather feebly convex, summit at middle; anterior margin with several very low broad asperities; anterior area densely rather finely asperate, posterior area very densely finely punctured, thus appearing sub-shining. Elytra as wide and 1.5 times as long as pronotum, sides sub-parallel on anterior two-thirds, somewhat angulately rounded behind, cylindrical on anterior half, just behind middle obliquely convex, feebly depressed up to the third interstice, the lateral and apical margin not acute but fairly well defined; disc very densely punctured, the striae hardly distinguishable from rest of the punctures; on the declivity with

two to three granules on the third interstice; finely granulate at the sides, more coarsely so in the lower third and along apical margin, the first two striae well marked, feebly impressed, and the punctures distinct, the interstices as on the disc densely multi-punctate. The granules along the apical margin appear under high magnification like the asperities found on the pronotum.

Type in my collection.

Locality. New Guinea.

Xyleborus pityogenes n. sp.

♀ Reddish-brown, 2.6 mm. long, 2.6 times as long as wide. The locality label on this specimen, "Australia", and the short description of Lea, led me to mis-determine it. It is not *X. compressus* as I at first thought, but a new species. Front shining, subconvex, densely punctured. Pronotum nearly as wide as long, base transverse; sides feebly curved and narrowed to the broadly-rounded apex, apical margin armed with several small low asperities, surface shining, summit distinctly before the middle; anterior area densely covered with small asperities, posterior area rather strongly but not closely punctured. Elytra as wide and 1.6 times as long as pronotum; sides parallel on basal two thirds, broadly rounded behind, each elytron again very feebly separately rounded behind, thus forming a very shallow emargination at the suture; cylindrical on basal half, sulcate, and with three tubercles on third interstice shortly within the summit of the lateral convexities, as in some species of *Pityogenes*; disc fairly regularly striate-punctate, interstices wide, shining, with scattered punctures, declivital sulcus irregularly strongly punctured, apical margin acute.

Type in my collection.

Locality. Australia.

Webbia canaliculatus Egg.

Locality. New Guinea: Finsch Haven (Rev. L. Wagner).

Scolytotarsus maculatus sp. n.

Reddish-brown, densely covered with scale-like hairs; 4.9 mm. long, 2.5 times as long as wide. This very interesting species, the second of the genus, resembles in general sculpture *S. impar* from the Cameroons, but has a perpendicular fifth sternite on the abdomen. Head very strongly produced downwards and compressed, front concave, very densely roughly and coarsely punctured, with moderately long yellow pubescence which is directed to the median line, the side margins of the front up to the eyes acute, the latter sub-circular and half-spherical: antennal scape stout, funicle seven-segmented; club conical, feebly compressed, and without

noticeable sutures. Pronotum as long as wide, basal margin sub-transverse; postero-lateral angles rounded, sides feebly arcuate, at the base as wide as short before the strongly-produced anterior constriction, apical margin rounded and feebly emarginate in the middle; surface densely coarsely punctured, covered with yellow scale-like hairs which are directed towards the distinctly carinate and impunctate middle line. On a rather large spot in the basal half on each side of the middle line, and a similar smaller one just before the middle, the scales are dark brown, giving at first sight the impression that these spots are hairless. Elytra but little wider (20:19), and 1.5 times as long as the pronotum, sides straight, feebly diverging caudad, transverse at apex, cylindrical, and very feebly convex at apex; striate-punctate, the striae deep but narrow, the punctures largely confluent, the interstices wide, flat, with somewhat irregular double rows of densely-placed coarse punctures, the first three feebly widened posteriorly, and extending to the apical margin, the seventh to ninth interstices continued to the third, the others not extending so far but gradually shortened; all interstices with long scale-like hairs, which are of a yellowish colour in the greater part, with two wavy transverse bands of dark brown. Abdomen with first four sternites normal, the fifth after a short cylindrical portion, which is as wide as the second sternite, perpendicularly ascending to the apex of the elytra; this perpendicular face is rugosely punctured and sparsely covered with long erect dark inconspicuous hairs.

Types in South Australian Museum and in my collection.

Locality. Queensland: Coen district, Cape York (H. Hacker).



Schedl, Karl E. 1936. "Scolytidae and Platypodidae. Contribution 35. The Collection of the South Australian Museum." *Records of the South Australian Museum* 5, 513–535.

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