

PAPERS READ

A LIST OF THE TROGOSITIDÆ OF AUSTRALIA, WITH  
NOTES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

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Like the "List of the Cucujidæ" the following Paper, although embracing all the species at present known to me as inhabiting Australia, must be considered only as an instalment of what careful searching will no doubt reveal. Of the twenty-eight species here enumerated ten are added to the Australian fauna; of these eight are described as new, the remaining two probably introduced species, *Latolæva cassidoides* and *Lophocateres Ivani*, being for the first time recorded as Australian.

The most important paper on this family which has appeared since the publication of the Munich Catalogue is Herr Edmund Reitter's "Systematische Eintheilung der Trogositidæ" published in the somewhat inaccessible "Verhandlungen" of Brünn. As I believe my copy of this paper, which I received through the courtesy of the author, is the only one to be found in Sydney I have reproduced the diagnoses of the Australian species and added the characters of the genera after a careful examination of the specimens in my own possession.

Of the genera, as yet detected in Australia, the largest and at the same time the most characteristic is *Leperina*, of which eleven species have already been described. The second is *Ancyrona*, but as the genus is widely distributed and liable to accidental diffusion I attach but little importance to this fact.

The following table showing the geographical distribution of the family is chiefly based on an examination of the specimens in the collections of the Hon. William Macleay and the Australian Museum.—

NAME OF SPECIES.		Australia, no exact locality.	Cape York and N. Australia.	Port Denison.	Rockhampton, Dist.	Wide Bay & Moreton Bay Dist.	Rich. and Clar. R. Dist.	Hunter R. Dist.	Sydney Dist.	Illawarra and Monaro Dist.	N. S. Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	West Australia.	Tasmania.	Norfolk Island.
1.	<i>Egolia variegata, Erich.</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	<i>Tenebrioides mauritanica, Linn.</i> ...	...	*	...	*	...	*	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
3.	„ <i>punctulata, Reitt</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	<i>Cymba monilata, Pasc.</i> ...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	<i>Leperina decorata, Erich.</i> ...	...	...	...	...	*	*	...	...	...	*	*	...	...	*	...
6.	„ <i>seposita, Olliff.</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	„ <i>adusta, Pasc.</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...
8.	„ <i>opatroides, Lév.</i> ...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	*	*	*	*	...	...	...
9.	„ <i>conspicua, Olliff.</i> ...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	„ <i>turbata, Pasc.</i> ...	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	...	*
11.	„ <i>Mastersi, Macleay.</i> ...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	„ <i>cirrosa, Pasc.</i> ...	...	...	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	„ <i>burnettensis, Macleay</i> ...	...	...	...	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.	„ <i>lacera, Pasc.</i> ...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	*	*	*	...	...	...
15.	„ <i>fraterna, Olliff.</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...
16.	<i>Peltonyxa Deyrollei, Reitt.</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	...	...
17.	<i>Neaspis variegata, Macleay.</i> ...	...	...	...	...	*	*	...	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...
18.	„ <i>villosa, Pasc.</i> ...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19.	„ <i>sculpturata, Reitt.</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...
20.	<i>Latolæva cassidoides, Reitt.</i> ...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21.	<i>Ancyrona laticeps, Olliff.</i> ...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	...	...
22.	„ <i>ægra, Olliff.</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	...	...
23.	„ <i>Gestroii, Reitt.</i> ...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24.	„ <i>latebrosa, Olliff.</i> ...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25.	„ <i>amica, Olliff.</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*	...	...
26.	„ <i>vesca, Olliff.</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	...
27.	<i>Peltoschema filicornis, Reitt.</i> ...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28.	<i>Lophocateres Ivani, Allib.</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	...	...

Family. TROGOSITIDÆ.

Sub-Family. I. NEMOSOMINÆ.

EGOLIA.

Erichson, Wieg. Archiv, I., p. 180 (1842).

## I. EGOLIA VARIEGATA.

*Egolia variegata*, Erichson, Wieg. Archiv. I., p. 151, pl. 5, fig. 6 (1842).

Lacordaire, Gen. Col. Atlas, pl. 19, fig. 1.

Tasmania.

## Sub-Family. II. TROGOSITINÆ.

## TENEBRIOIDES.

Piller and Mitterp. (*teste* Reitter).

## 2. TENEBRIOIDES MAURITANICA. (A.M.)

*Tenebrio mauritanica*, Linneus, Syst. Nat. I., p. 674 (1767).

*Trogosita mauritanica*, Jacq. Duv., Gen. Col., II., pl. 42, fig. 208.

Cape York, Endeavour River, Duaringa, Queensland ; Clarence River, Sydney, New South Wales ; Victoria ; Tasmania.

This cosmopolitan species has completely established itself in many parts of Australia, where it is found in granaries, corn bins, flour, &c., as commonly as in Europe. Mr. Macleay (Proc. Ent. Soc., N. S. W., I., p. XXI., 1863) has recorded the fact of his finding large numbers of this insect in one of his insect cabinets, where they appeared to be doing considerable damage.

## 3. TENEBRIOIDES PUNCTULATA.

*Tenebrioides punctulata*, Reitter, Verh. ver. Brünn, XIII., p. 74 (1875).

South Australia.

I have not been able to see the description of this species. In the "Zoological Record" for 1875 it is stated to come from Cuba and Portorico as well as from the above locality.

## Sub-family. III. LEPERINÆ.

## CYMBA.

Seydlitz, Fauna Baltica, p. 34 (1872).

## 4. CYMBA MONILATA.

*Peltis monilata* Pascoe, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) X, p. 318 (1872).

Australia.

As this species is unknown to me, I merely follow Reitter in referring it to the genus *Cymba*, of which the type is the European *Peltis procera* of Kraatz.

## LEPERINA.

Erichson, Germ. Zeitschr. V., p. 453 (1844).

This very natural genus is largely represented in Australia. The species are found under bark and are rather local, but usually abundant where they occur.

I would here point out that these insects should be killed with the fumes of chloroform or ammonia and pinned immediately, as their scales and elytral fascicles are very easily abraded. Specimens which have been preserved in alcohol are generally unfit for identification.

Section 1—*Elytra without fascicles.*

## 5. LEPERINA DECORATA.

(A. M.)

*Trogosita decorata*, Erichson, Wieg. Archiv., I., p. 150 (1842).

*Leperina decorata*, Lacordaire, Gen. Atlas, pl. 19, fig. 5.

*Leperina gayndahensis*, Macleay, Trans. Ent. Soc., N. S. Wales II., p. 164 (1871).

Gayndah, Wide Bay, Queensland; Clarence River, N. S. Wales; Port Lincoln, South Australia; Victoria; Tasmania.

I have satisfied myself after a careful examination of a long series that the specimens from Gayndah in the collection of the Australian Museum are only abraded examples of this abundant species.

## 6. LEPERINA SEPOSITA, sp. n.

(A. M.)

Oblong, pitchy black, somewhat shining; head and prothorax strongly and closely punctured, the latter with a small patch of rusty red scales at the posterior angles, the sides strongly rounded,

a moderately deep longitudinal impression on each side of the median line; elytra costate, the interstices broad, very strongly and closely punctured, and furnished with four or more rather large patches of rusty red scales.

Head rather broad, irregularly strigose-punctate and somewhat depressed in the middle. Antennæ pitchy red, the basal joint considerably enlarged and rather strongly punctured. Prothorax rather strongly emarginate in front, the sides strongly rounded and narrowly reflexed, the posterior angles obtuse, a small patch of rusty red scales at the anterior angle, another at the middle, and a third much larger patch at the posterior angle. Scutellum broad, rounded behind, closely and strongly punctured. Elytra about twice as long as the head and prothorax together, the sides almost parallel for two-thirds of their length, then gradually rounded to the apex: each elytron with three distinct costæ, the first two extending to the apical margin, the third effaced posteriorly; there is a slight indication of a fourth costa at the humeral angle, the interstices are strongly, irregularly, and very closely punctured; the lateral margin and each of the interstices is furnished with a row of rather large patches of scales, these patches vary from four to six in number and are easily abraded. Underside coloured as above; prosternum strongly and not very closely punctured; meso and metasternum equally strongly and much more closely punctured; abdominal segments finely and very closely punctured. Legs pitchy, closely punctured. Length,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ -11 mm; greatest width 3-4 mm.

King George's Sound, West Australia.

Easily distinguished from all the other species of the genus by the patches of scales on its elytra; by its strongly rounded prothorax; and by its closely punctured surface. It belongs to the section of the genus in which the elytral fascicles are absent.

#### 7. LEPERINA ADUSTA.

(A. M.)

*Leperina adusta*, Pascoe, Journal of Entom. I., p. 100 (1860).

Bombala, Gunning, Monaro, New South Wales; Melbourne, Victoria; South Australia.

As in the case of *Leperina opatroides* the ground colour of the elytra in this species varies from a pale grey to a rich rust colour. An example from Gunning has the prothorax a little broader and the markings larger than the other specimens.

8. *LEPERINA OPATROIDES*, (A. M.)

*Leperina opatroides* Lèveillé, Ann. Mus. Genov. (2) I., p. 637 (1884).

Cape York, Somerset, North Australia.

If I have correctly identified this species, which M. Lèveillé records from Yule Island and New Guinea, as well as from the above localities, the scales on the elytra composing the ground colour vary in tint. In some specimens they are pale grey and in others a rich brown.

9. *LEPERINA CONSPICUA*, sp. n. (A. M.)

Oblong, slightly narrower in front than behind, dark piceous, covered with black scales; prothorax about twice as broad as long, with three irregular patches of white scales on the disc, the sides thickly covered with broad white scales; elytra crenate-striate, the interstices rather broad, with elongate patches of white scales on the disc and at the margins behind the middle, a narrow fascia of white scales near the apex.

Head moderately closely covered with black scales, with which a few reddish brown ones are intermingled. Antennæ reddish brown, the club three jointed. Prothorax deeply emarginate in front, the sides rounded and very slightly constricted at the base, with three oblique patches of white scales on the disc, two just before the middle and one somewhat smaller and narrower just before the base, the lateral margins rather broadly banded with white scales. Scutellum transverse, rounded behind, black. Elytra rather more than twice as long as the head and prothorax together, slightly narrower in front than behind, finely crenate-striate, the interstices rather broad, the disc ornamented with elongate patches of white scales which are contained within the interstices, a small white spot near the humeral angle, a narrow

curved fascia near the base and a row of five or six spots situated at the margin on each side behind the middle also composed of white scales; the suture free from scales. Underside ferruginous, moderately closely covered with fine scales and pubescence; sterna finely rugose-punctate, the abdominal segments finely and closely punctured. Legs ferruginous. Length  $7\frac{1}{2}$ -9 mm.; greatest width  $4-4\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Lizard Island, North Australia.

Of this very distinct species I have three specimens before me, all agreeing in the position and general appearance of the elytral spots, but differing to some slight extent in their number and size. One specimen has the markings on the prothorax composed of pale reddish brown instead of white scales. *Leperina conspicua* may be distinguished from the preceding species, not only by its different colour and markings, but also in having the anterior angles of the prothorax less rounded internally, the elytral interstices slightly broader and the suture free from scales.

Section 2—*Elytra with six or more fascicles.*

10. LEPERINA TURBATA. (A.M.)

*Leperina turbata*, Pascoe, Journal of Entom. II, p. 29 (1863.)

*Leperina fasciculata*, Redtenbacher, Reise Novara II, p. 37, pl. 2, fig. 3 (1867.)

Port Denison, Moreton Bay, Queensland; Clarence River, Rope's Creek, Illawarra, New South Wales; Norfolk Island.

Herr Reitter (Verh. ver. Brünn XIV., p. 36, 1876) placed this species as a synonym of *Leperina Signoreti*, Montr. from New Caledonia, a species with which it certainly has no connection. M. Léveillé (Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. (5) VII, p. CXII) has already pointed out this error.

11. LEPERINA MASTERSI. (A.M.)

*Leperina Mastersi*, Macleay, Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. Wales II, p. 163 (1871).

Gayndah, Queensland.

Nearly allied to *Leperina turbata*, which it resembles in form and colour; head more closely and less strongly punctured; prothorax moderately strongly and not very closely punctured, the sides distinctly constricted just before the posterior angles, the median line only slightly elevated; the elytral fascicles much less raised, and the abdominal segments not as strongly punctured as in the allied species.

12. *LEPERINA CIRROSA*. (A.M.)

*Leperina cirrosa*, Pascoe, Journal of Entom. I., p. 100 (1860).

Percy Island, Endeavour River, Port Denison, Rockhampton, Maryborough, Wide Bay, Moreton Bay, Queensland.

This species is remarkable for the great length of the white scales on the sides of the prothorax and the large size of the elytral fascicles.

13. *LEPERINA BURNETTENSIS*. (A.M.)

*Leperina burnettensis*, Macleay, Trans. Ent. Soc., N. S. Wales, II., p. 164 (1871).

Rockhampton, Gayndah, Queensland.

Closely allied to *Leperina cirrosa*—indeed I think it very possible that when more specimens are available for comparison they will prove to be extreme varieties of a single very plastic species. The two specimens before me, one of which is the type, differ from *Leperina cirrosa* in their smaller size, in having the fascicles on the prothorax and elytra comparatively smaller and the appressed white scales on the sides of the former shorter and less numerous; the abdominal segments are rather more closely and regularly punctured.

14. *LEPERINA LACERA*. (A.M.)

*Leperina lacera*, Pascoe, Journal of Entom, p. 101 (1860).

Gayndah, Queensland; Jerrawa, Jugiong, Clyde River, Monaro, New South Wales; Melbourne, Victoria; Adelaide, South Australia.

This species varies considerably in size (8-13 mm.) and in the punctuation of the prothorax. In some specimens the disc on

each side of the smooth median line is strongly and closely punctured whilst in others the disc is shining and the punctures much less dense. A small specimen from Gayndah in the collection of the Australian Museum appears to bear the same relation to this species as *Leperina burnnettensis* does to *L. cirrosa*. It has the scales on the prothorax and the elytral fascicles less conspicuous than those of the typical form. As it is not in a very good state of preservation I prefer to regard it as a variety at all events for the present.

15. *LEPERINA FRATERNA*, sp. n. (A. M.)

Oblong, piceous, thickly covered with black scales, intermingled with white and pale reddish-brown ones; prothorax a little more than one and a-half times as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded; elytra finely costate, with three fascicles on each side composed of black spatuliform scales, the first near the humeral angle, the other two situated in the first interstice—one about the middle and the other just before the apex.

Head rather strongly and closely punctured, with a small black fascicle on the inner margin of each of the eyes. Antennæ dark ferruginous. Prothorax irregularly and rather closely punctured, with a smooth and slightly elevated median line, two indistinct fascicles on each side considerably before the middle; anterior angles rounded. Scutellum rounded behind. Elytra narrower in front than behind, finely costate, the interstices rather broad, moderately strongly and very irregularly punctured, with several small fascicles situated in the first, second and third interstices. Underside ferruginous; prosternum impunctate in the middle, finely rugose at the sides; mesosternum metasternum and abdominal segments strongly, closely and very irregularly punctured. Legs dark ferruginous. Length 9-12 mm.; greatest width  $3\frac{3}{4}$ -5 mm.

Salt River, West Australia.

Very near *Leperina lacera*, but separated by its narrower and more elongate form, strongly rounded prothorax and in having the fascicles on the elytra less conspicuous; the sides of the prothorax

are clothed with a few dingy white scales very unlike the dense mass of appressed scales with which the prothorax of *L. lacera* is provided.

Sub-Family. IV. PELTINÆ.

The following are the chief characters of the genera of this sub-family.

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| A. Antennæ with nine joints.....  | <i>Peltonyxa</i>    |
| B. Antennæ with ten joints.   |                     |
| a. Claws very slightly dentate .....  | <i>Neaspis</i>      |
| b. Claws dentate  |                     |
| aa. Body almost glabrous. Prosternum very slightly dilated behind the coxæ, the apex rounded.....           | <i>Latolæva</i>     |
| bb. Body densely pubescent or clothed with scales. Prosternum dilated behind the coxæ, the apex triangular. | <i>Ancyrona</i>     |
| C. Antennæ with eleven joints.  |                     |
| a. Antennæ with a gradually formed three-jointed club.  | <i>Lophocateres</i> |
| b. Antennæ filiform, only slightly thickened towards the extremity. ....                                    | <i>Peltoschema</i>  |

PELTONYXA.

Reitter, Verh. ver. Brünn XIV, p. 46 (1876).

Body elongate, very slightly pubescent. Head truncate in front, slightly emarginate on each side, with a transverse impression on the disc between the antennæ. Antennæ nine jointed, the first joint very much, the second slightly thickened, the club three-jointed. Prothorax scarcely emarginate in front, the anterior angles only slightly produced. Elytra punctate-striate. Prosternum between the coxæ narrow, the apex not dilated.

16. PELTONYXA DEYROLLEI. (A.M.)

*Peltonyxa Deyrollei*, Reitter, Verh. ver. Brünn, XIV., p. 46 (1876).

Lane Cove, Sydney, New South Wales.

Herr Reitter's description of this species is as follows:—  
 "Elongata, levissime subconvexa, fusco-ferruginea, subtus ferrugineo-testacea, subopaca, vix perspicue pubescens; capite thoraceque obsolete punctatis, hoc lateribus paullo dilutiore, elytris elongatis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis alternis elevatis. Long. 4.2 mm."

## NEASPIS.

Pascoe, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), X., p. 317 (1872).

## 17. NEASPIS VARIEGATA, (A.M.)

*Soronia variegata*, Macleay, Trans. Ent. Soc., N. S. Wales, II., p. 161 (1873).

*Neaspis subtrifasciata*, Reitter, Verh. ver. Brünn, XIV., p. 47 (1876).

Gayndah, Ipswich, Queensland; Clarence River, Lane Cove, Sydney, Bowenfels, Port Hacking, Illawarra, Bombala, Gundagai, New South Wales; Melbourne, Victoria.

I have little doubt that the above synonymy is correct. The type of *Soronia variegata* in the collection of the Australian Museum agrees in every particular with the description of *Neaspis subtrifasciata*. This insect is abundant in the neighbourhood of Sydney.

## 18. NEASPIS VILLOSA.

*Neaspis villosa*, Pascoe, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), X., p. 318 (1872).

Australia.

## 19. NEASPIS SCULPTURATA.

*Neaspis sculpturata*, Reitter, Verh. ver. Brünn XIV., p. 48, pl. 2, fig. 29 (1876).

“Elongato-ovalis, nitida, nigra, lateribus prothoracis elytrorumque, antennis, pedibus, corpore infra ferrugineis, supra setulis albidis et nigris brevibus subsquamulosis minus dense variegatis, capite thoraceque parce fortiter, minus profunde punctatis, interstitiis punctorum subtilissime dense punctulatis; lateribus thoracis elytrorumque subtiliter lanuginoso-ciliatis, his dense æqualiter punctato-striatis, interstitiis angustissimis leviter elevatis et dense interruptis, alternis paullo magis elevatis. Long. 4.5 mm.”

Melbourne, Victoria.

## LATOLEVA.

Reitter, Verh. ver. Brünn XIV., p. 49 (1876).

Body broadly ovate, almost glabrous or clothed with short inconspicuous pubescence. Head somewhat dentate in the middle. Antennæ ten jointed, the club three jointed and loosely articulated. Prosternum behind the coxæ very slightly dilated, rounded at the apex.

20. *LATOLÆVA CASSIDOIDES*. (A. M.)

*Latolæva cassidoides*, Reitter, Verh. ver. Brünn XIV., p. 50 (1876).

Cape York, Endeavour River, Queensland.

Specimens from the above localities appear to agree with this Malaccan species, which is probably of very wide range. The following is Herr Reitter's description:—

Breviter-ovalis, depressa, nitida, ferruginea, oculis nigris, parce haud perspicue nigro pubescens, capite crebre fortiter punctato, prothorace antice angustato, minus dense sat profunde punctato; elytris subparallelis, apice rotundatis, lateribus minus valde explanatis, dorso elevato-sublineatis, interstitiis sat profunde biseriatim punctatis. Long. 7, lat. 4 mm.

ANCYRONA.

Reitter. Verh. ver. Brünn XIV., p. 51 (1876).

Body broad, densely pubescent or clothed with scales. Head scarcely dentate in the middle. Antennæ ten jointed, the club three jointed and loosely articulated. Prosternum behind the coxæ triangularly dilated.

Section 1. *Elytra punctate-striate or striate-punctate*.

21. *ANCYRONA LATICEPS*, sp. n. (A.M.)

Elongate-ovate, depressed, narrower in front than behind, ferruginous, shining, thickly covered with long woolly pubescence; head and prothorax strongly and rather closely punctured, the former very broad; elytra with feebly raised costæ, the interstices broad and provided with two rows of rather large punctures.

Head transverse, more than one and a-half times as broad as long, rather closely covered with elongated punctures. Antennæ

testaceous, the club composed of three loosely articulated joints. Prothorax at the base considerably more than twice as broad as long, narrowed and rather deeply emarginate in front; anterior angles rounded, prominent; lateral margins reflexed, rather broad, moderately strongly and closely punctured. Scutellum transverse, rounded behind, finely punctured. Elytra about twice as long as the head and prothorax together, narrower in front than behind, the suture slightly raised; each elytron with six feebly raised costæ which extend to just before the apex, the interstices broad and provided with two rows of rather large punctures; lateral margins broad, reflexed, finely and closely punctured, clothed with long yellowish pubescence. Underside reddish testaceous, shining, very feebly and sparingly punctured; under-margins of the elytra pale ferruginous. Legs reddish testaceous, knees and claws darker. Length  $5-6\frac{1}{2}$  mm.; greatest width  $3-3\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Wide Bay, Queensland; Lane Cove, Sydney, New South Wales.

The elongated form of this species, in conjunction with its long erect pubescence, its ovate and rather deeply punctured elytra, and its broad head, will serve to distinguish it from all the known species of the genus.

22. *ANCYRONA ÆGRA*, sp. n. (A. M.)

Ovate, somewhat depressed, slightly broader in front than behind, pale ferruginous, shining, densely clothed with short yellow pubescence; head and prothorax moderately strongly and not very closely punctured; elytra distinctly but not very strongly punctate-striate, the alternate interstices feebly raised.

Antennæ reddish testaceous, the club composed of three loosely articulated joints. Prothorax at the base more than twice as long as broad, considerably narrowed and rather deeply emarginate in front; lateral margins rather broad, strongly reflexed and finely punctured. Scutellum rounded behind, finely punctured. Elytra about twice as long as the head and prothorax together, distinctly and not very strongly punctate-striate, the interstices narrow and alternately raised; lateral margins moderately broad, reflexed, finely punctured and clothed with short yellow pubescence.

Underside reddish testaceous, sterna and abdominal segments extremely finely and sparingly punctured. Legs reddish testaceous. Length 4 mm. ; greatest width  $2\frac{1}{3}$  mm.

Lane Cove, Sydney, New South Wales.

Readily known by its small size, by the punctuation of its elytra (which are arcuately narrowed behind) and by its finely pubescent surface.

### 23. ANCYRONA GESTROI.

*Ancyrona Gestroi*, Reitter, Ann. Mus. Genov., XV., p. 459 (1880).

Somerset, North Australia ; also recorded from New Guinea.

### 24. ANCYRONA LATEBROSA, sp. n. (A.M.)

Broadly ovate, ferruginous, somewhat shining, thickly clothed with short grey and black pubescence ; head and prothorax finely and not very closely punctured ; elytra moderately strongly punctate-striate, the alternate interstices slightly elevated : each elytron with an indistinct black fascia near the base, and another narrower and even less distinct fascia just before the apex.

Head transverse. Antennæ reddish testaceous, the club composed of three loosely articulated joints. Prothorax at the base about twice the width of the head, considerably narrowed and moderately emarginate in front ; the anterior and posterior angles rounded ; the lateral margins broad, reflexed and finely punctured. Scutellum transverse, rounded behind, clothed with pubescence. Elytra about twice the length of the head and prothorax together, moderately strongly punctate-striate, the interstices narrow and alternately raised ; lateral margins moderately broad, reflexed. Underside of the head and prosternum ferruginous, the latter very finely and sparingly punctured ; mesosternum, metasternum and abdominal segments testaceous, finely and not very closely punctured. Legs testaceous. Length 5 mm. ; greatest width  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Wide Bay, Queensland.

A very distinct species apparently belonging to the same section of the genus as the Japanese *Ancyrona Lewisi* of Reitter.

Section 2—*Elytra irregularly punctured.*

## 25. ANCYRONA AMICA, sp. n. (A. M.)

Ovate, depressed, dark ferruginous brown, shining, finely, rather closely and irregularly punctured; head and prothorax moderately closely covered with grey scales and very fine pubescence; each elytron with an indistinct reddish testaceous marking near the suture extending from the base to just behind the middle, where it is bent inwards, the scales forming regular rows on the disc.

Head rather small, transverse. Antennæ ferruginous, the club compact, three jointed. Prothorax at the base more than twice as broad as long, deeply emarginate in front, finely and irregularly punctured; anterior angles acute; the lateral margins broad, slightly reflexed, finely punctured and aciculate. Scutellum transverse, rounded behind, finely and rather closely punctured. Elytra more than one and-a-half times as long as the head and prothorax together, the sides nearly parallel for two thirds of their length then arcuately narrowed to the apex; lateral margins broad, slightly reflexed. Underside and legs pale ferruginous. Length  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm.; greatest width  $2\frac{3}{4}$  mm.

Albany, West Australia; Port Lincoln, South Australia.

This very distinct *Ancyrona* may be known at once from the other species here enumerated by its having the elytra finely and irregularly punctured (not punctate-striate) and the scales on the disc arranged in rows.

## 26. ANCYRONA VESCA, sp. n. (A.M.)

Ovate, moderately depressed, dark ferruginous brown, somewhat shining, very finely, closely and irregularly punctured; lateral margins pale ferruginous; head and prothorax closely covered with small grey scales and very fine pubescence; each elytron with two indistinct reddish testaceous spots near the suture, one at the base the other just behind the middle, the scales forming irregular rows on the disc.

Head transverse. Antennæ pale ferruginous, the club moderately compact, three jointed. Prothorax at the base more than twice as broad as long, deeply emarginate in front; anterior angles acute; lateral margins very broad, reflexed, finely punctured and pubescent. Scutellum very small, transverse, very finely and closely punctured. Elytra about one and a half times as long as the head and prothorax together, slightly narrowed behind, finely and closely punctured on the disc, more finely and closely punctured near the sides; lateral margins broad, reflexed and finely punctured. Underside and legs rather pale ferruginous. Length  $2\frac{3}{4}$ - $3\frac{3}{4}$  mm.; greatest width  $2$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Monaro, New South Wales; South Australia; King George's Sound, West Australia.

Allied to the preceding species but easily separated by its smaller size and more ovate form, by its more arcuately rounded prothorax and by its pale coloured lateral margins.

#### PELTOSCHEMA.

Reitter, Verh. ver. Brünn, XVIII., p. 4 (1880).

This genus is only known to me by the abstract of Herr Reitter's description published in the "Zoological Record," for 1880, judging from which it appears to differ from all the Australian forms in having the prothorax bilobed and the antennæ eleven jointed and filiform.

#### 27. PELTOSCHEMA FILICORNIS.

*Peltoschema filicornis*, Reitter, Verh. ver. Brünn, XVIII., p. 5 (1880).

Australia.

#### LOPHOCATERES.

Olliff, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1883, p. 180 and Cist. Ent. III., p. 58 (1883).

Body elongate, free from scales. Head almost truncate in front. Antennæ eleven jointed, the eighth joint somewhat broader than the preceding ones, the three terminal joints forming a gradual and moderately compact club. Elytra finely

costate. Prosternum projecting behind the coxæ. Tibiæ armed on their outer margins with short sharp spines; the posterior tibiæ with a row of inconspicuous blunt teeth at the apex projecting over the first joint of the tarsus.

In Herr Reitter's revision of the Trogositidæ the *Ostoma Ivani* of Allibert was placed in *Grynocharis*, which was regarded as a division of *Ostoma*, but subsequently (Verh. ver. Brünn, XX., p. 36, 1882), it was referred by the same author to *Gaurambe* also treated as a division of *Ostoma*. In my opinion *Lophocateres* has quite as good claim to generic rank as *Ancyrona*, *Latolæva* and other groups recently separated from the old genus *Ostoma*.

## 28. LOPHOCATERES IVANI.

(A.M.)

*Ostoma Ivani*, Allib. Rev. Zool., 1847, p. 12.

*Peltis pusilla*, Klug, Ins. Madag., p. 159.

Sydney, New South Wales; in rice and other grain.

This species although not very common is spread over the whole world. It has been recorded from South America, Madagascar, Siam and China. In Europe it is known from Spain, and I have myself captured it in a herbarium in London. At Leyden I have seen specimens in dried apples where they were found in all stages by my friend Mr. C. Ritsema.



Olliff, Arthur Sidney. 1886. "A list of the Trogoitidae of Australia, with notes and descriptions of new species." *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 10, 699–715. <https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.17954>.

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