

THE INSECTS OF KING'S SOUND AND ITS VICINITY.

BY WILLIAM MACLEAY, F.L.S., &c.

I have on previous occasions announced to the Society the receipt of collections made by Mr. Froggatt in the King's Sound district of north-west Australia, and now I am enabled to report the return of Mr. Froggatt himself, with very considerable additions to his already large stock of Coleoptera. The result of his twelve months collecting is now before me, numbering about 1000 species, very many of them new.

I propose in this and subsequent Papers to give as complete a list as I can of all the species in the collection, believing that I shall thus be best enabled to give Entomologists an idea of the value and variety of the Fauna of that part of Australia.

Short descriptions are given of the new species, and the references to those previously described are confined to the numbers attached to each in Mr. Masters' Catalogue of the Coleoptera of Australia published in our Proceedings.*

Family CICINDELIDÆ.

1. TETRACHA HOPEI, Castln.

Mast. Cat. Col. Sp. 8.

2. TETRACHA AUSTRALASIÆ, Hope.

Mast. Cat. Col. Sp. 3.

3. CICINDELA CIRCUMCINCTA, Castln.

Mast. Cat. Col. Sp. 13.

4. CICINDELA FROGGATTI, Macl.

Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Ser. 2, Vol. II. p. 213.

* Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. X., 1st Series and Vols. I. and II. of 2nd Series.

5. *CICINDELA ALBOLINEATA*, n.sp.

Coppery-bronze, densely punctate. Head scarcely concave between the eyes, antennæ nearly the length of the entire insect, slender, the joints from the fourth slightly pubescent, the labrum white, more than twice as wide as the length, nearly truncate, and with a few punctures in the middle. Thorax as long as broad, slightly constricted near the base and apex, slightly rounded on the sides and feebly canaliculate in the middle. Elytra much broader than the thorax and thrice the length, widening a little behind the shoulders and broadly rounded at the apex, with a broad lateral margin, a sutural vitta on the apical half, and an intermediate interrupted irregular vitta, white. The under surface is of a brilliant copper colour, the thighs are albo-pilose at the base, and of a reddish hue near the apex; the apex of the tibiæ and the tarsi are slightly pubescent.

Length, 5 lines.

This and the next following species belong to the *C. upsilon* group, characterized by the elytra more or less white, and by their constantly frequenting sandy sea beaches.

6. *CICINDELA TRIVITTATA*, n.sp.

Of a rather redder bronze than *C. albolineata*, and not quite so densely punctate. The head is rather more concave between the eyes, the labrum more transverse, quite truncate and without punctures. The thorax is a little broader than long, very little rounded on the sides, constricted near the apex, and deeply transversely marked near the base, with the posterior angles protruding strongly in a lateral direction. The elytra are about four times the length of the thorax and not much wider, and are rounded at the apex, with a broad sutural vitta a narrow margin excepted, a broader lateral margin, a broad twice interrupted central vitta, the base and apex, white. The abdomen is dark coppery red, each segment with a steel-blue base, the apical

segment reddish; the legs are bright metallic green, excepting the thighs, which are albo-pubescent at the base and reddish at the apex.

Length, $4\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

7. *CICINDELA CRASSICORNIS*, n.sp.

Head and thorax of a dark coppery lustre, the elytra dull cyaneous, beneath bright cyaneous. The head is finely and densely striolate and rather deeply impressed between the eyes; the antennæ are little more than half the length of the body, of a reddish-brown colour, and thickened and compressed from the fifth joint; the labrum is white, broad, largely rounded in front, nearly as long as broad, and serrated or finely toothed on the anterior edge. The thorax is nearly square, constricted in front and behind, slightly rounded in the middle, canaliculate in the middle and very minutely striolate. Elytra broader than the thorax and more than thrice the length, broadly rounded at the apex, of an opaque bluish-black colour, with a small spot on the humeral angle, a larger one behind the middle and near the sides, and a still larger one at the posterior angles, white; a line of about eight punctures showing a coppery reflection extends along the length of each elytron not far from the suture, and a few similar punctures are placed in a short depression near each humeral angle. Under surface brilliant blue; legs reddish, very sparingly pilose, a patch of long white pile on the sides of the metathorax.

Length, 4 lines.

8. *CICINDELA OBLONGICOLLIS*, n.sp.

Brassy-black and of elongate form. Head very finely striolate, concave between the eyes; labrum black with whitish edge in front, as long as broad, rounded in front, and toothed. Thorax narrow, much longer than wide, constricted near the apex and base, and not rounded on the sides. Elytra broader than the thorax and nearly three times the length, rounded at the apex,

densely and rather coarsely punctate. Under surface brilliant blue, legs and abdomen green, sparingly pilose.

Length, 3 lines.

This and the following species, both very minute insects, were taken upwards of 100 miles inland from King's Sound, in the neighbourhood of the Barrier Range.

9. *CICINDELA TENUICOLLIS*, n.sp.

Bright golden red, rather coarsely punctate. Head concave and rather narrow between the eyes, labrum rather broader than long, the apex white, rounded and toothed. Thorax as in *C. oblongicollis*, but more rounded on the sides. Elytra broader than the thorax and about three times the length, rounded at the apex with a minute sutural spine, a minute spot near each lateral margin a little behind the middle and the posterior angles, white. Under surface brilliant bluish-green, legs a little purplish, very slightly pilose.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Family CARABIDÆ.

Sub-Family ODACANTHIDES.

10. *CASNONIA ANGUSTICOLLIS*, n.sp.

Of elongate form, black, nitid. Head long, widest at the eyes, triangularly prolonged behind into a long narrow neck, the forehead bisulcate and corrugated, the occiput very smooth and slightly convex, the third joint of the antennæ as long as the first, and much longer than the others. Thorax more than twice as long as broad, narrowed at the apex, slightly rounded at the sides, widened a little behind the middle, moderately convex, punctate and grooved on the sides, smooth and lightly canaliculate on the back, and transversely striate at the base. Elytra elongate, but much wider than the thorax, deeply punctate-striate on the basal half, very sparingly punctate on the apical portion, with an oval yellow or reddish spot near the apex of each elytron, and a narrow lateral

margin of the same colour. Legs brown, with the base of the thighs and the middle of the tibiæ yellow.

Length, 4 lines.

This may probably be identical with *Casnonia Clarensii* of Castelnau, a species from the Clarence River, but Castelnau makes no mention of the third joint of the antennæ being much longer than the following ones, a peculiarity which should properly exclude it from the genus altogether.

11. CASNONIA GLOBULICOLLIS, n.sp.

Of less elongate form than *C. angusticollis*, the head bluish-black, nitid, smooth and convex, rounded behind abruptly into a very narrow neck, and with the frontal impressions deep but short. The whole body, head included, is clothed rather thickly with long soft erect hair. The thorax is red, nitid, of globular form, much narrowed in front and behind, about as wide as the head at the eyes, and scarcely longer than wide. Elytra broadly ovate, nitid, rather thinly punctate in rows, only about twice the length of the thorax; in colour purplish-black, with a broad fascia from behind the shoulders to the suture, where it is prolonged backward, and a spot near the apex, of a deep red colour. The base of the thighs and the greater part of the tibiæ are pale yellow, the rest of the legs brown. The third joint of the antennæ is not longer than the following ones.

Length, 3 lines.

This species might be taken for an *Opheonia*, but the fourth joint of the tarsi is entire.

12. EUDALIA WATERHOUSEI, Casteln.

Mast. Cat. Sp. 62.

Castelnau described this species from a specimen from Arnheim's Land, given to him by Mr. Waterhouse of South Australia. The genus, which is widely distributed throughout Australia, is classed by Castelnau with the Sub-family *Ctenodactylides*, because the elytra are not truncated; it is notwithstanding, however, not far removed from the *Odacanthides*.

13. EUDALIA FROGGATTI, n.sp.

Of more elongate form than *E. Waterhousei*, and of an opaque black colour. Head a little nitid, with deep frontal impression; the antennæ long, slender, reddish-brown, the joints, after the second, elongate; the neck short and distinct. Thorax twice as long as wide, narrower than the head, very slightly widened and rounded on the sides, finely, densely and rugosely punctate, very finely canaliculate in the centre. Elytra more than twice the width of the thorax and nearly three times the length, striate-punctate and minutely punctate on the interstices, and acutely sinuate at the apex. Thighs brown, the coxæ, tibiæ and tarsi reddish.

Length, 4 lines.

14. EUDALIA SUBLÆVIS, n.sp.

Black, nitid. Head short, impressed and corrugated between the eyes, narrowed behind the eyes into a short neck, the antennæ reaching slightly beyond the thorax, and with the palpi of a brownish-red colour. Thorax elongate, cordiform, narrower than the head at the eyes, twice as long as wide, very nitid, and deeply canaliculate in the middle. Elytra much wider than the thorax and a little more than twice the length, punctate-striate,—the punctures small, the interstices flat and without punctures—not amplified behind, and sub-truncate at the apex. Legs entirely of a reddish-yellow.

Length, 3 lines.

Sub-Family GALERITIDES.

15. ZUPHIUM PINDAN, n.sp.

Of the size and general appearance of *Zuphium Australe*, Chaudoir. Black, nitid. Head broadest, and broadly rounded, behind the eyes, smooth, very slightly impressed in front, the labrum piceous, the antennæ and palpi brownish-red. Neck distinct, narrow, short. Thorax flat, scarcely wider than the head in front, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times longer than broad, truncate at the

apex, very slightly amplified on the sides, narrowed behind the middle, with the posterior angles acute and recurved. There is a very minute puncturation on the upper surface, the median line is very slightly marked, and the grooves on each side of the base are broadly and deeply impressed, but do not extend forward more than one-third of the length. The elytra are broader than the thorax and a little over twice the length, flat, striate, subnitid, rounded at the humeral angles, and truncate at the apex. The under surface and legs are of a pitchy brown.

Length, 4 lines.

16. ZUPHIUM FITZROYENSE, n.sp.

This species is very like *Z. Pindan*, as indeed are all the species of the genus known to me; it differs in being almost entirely of a reddish colour, excepting the elytra, which are of an opaque black; the head is more impressed in front, the thorax is more cordiform, legs flat, and less acute and recurved at the posterior angles. The elytra are densely and very minutely punctate, and the striæ are somewhat faint. The antennæ and legs are longer and entirely red.

Length, $4\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

17. POLYSTICHUS AUSTRALIS, Macleay.

Mast. Cat. Col. Sp. 67.

This is altogether a smaller insect than those from the East Coast, and may be another species, but I cannot make out any good specific difference.

18. ZUPHIOSOMA FULVUM, Casteln.

Mast. Cat. Col. Sp. 73.

Sub-family HELLUONIDES.

19. GIGADEMA FROGGATTI, n.sp.

Very like *G. sulcatum*, Macleay; black, subnitid, labrum smooth, excepting a few punctures on the apex, a little broader than the

length, and very slightly rounded in front. Head not swollen behind the eyes, occiput coarsely punctate, a transverse ridge separating it from the front, which is almost smooth in the middle and impressed and punctate on each side; the clypeus is large, thinly punctate, and foveate in the middle. Thorax shorter than the width, very rounded on the sides and narrowed behind, rather convex in the middle; the basal side impressions well marked, the transverse apical impression almost rectangular, the whole coarsely but not very densely punctate. Elytra 8-grooved with two rows of strong punctures in each, the interstitial ridges very narrow.

Length, 8 lines.

20. *HELLUOSOMA LONGICOLLE*, n.sp.

Black, nitid, clothed with short yellowish pubescence. Head smooth in the middle, and a little depressed in the centre of the forehead, the rest of the head coarsely punctate; the clypeus much broader than long, the labrum rather longer than broad, rounded in front with an impression near each apical angle. Thorax cordiform, longer than broad, and roughly punctate with two or three imperfect longitudinal ridges on the disk. Elytra a little broader than the thorax, and about two and a half times the length, 8-striate, with the interstices moderately flat, and densely and minutely punctate.

Length, 9 lines.

21. *HELLUOSOMA VIRIDIPENNE*, Macl.

Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1887 (2), Vol. II., p. 216.

I find the metallic colouring of the elytra of this species varies from green to blue.

22. *HELLUOSOMA PARVULUM*, Macl.

Ænigma parvulum, Macl., Mast. Cat. Col. Sp. 76.

Sub-Family BRACHINIDES.

23. PHEROPSOPHUS VERTICALIS, Dej.

Mast. Cat. Col. Sp. 101.

Two apparently distinct insects, and both unlike the specimens from the East and South of Australia, are contained in Mr. Froggatt's collection, but I cannot detect any differences which would justify the creation of a new species.

Sub-Family LEBIIDES.

24. TRIGONOTHOPS FASCIATA, n.sp.

Reddish-testaceous, nitid. Head smooth, a little prolonged triangularly to the labrum, narrowed into a short neck immediately behind the eyes. Thorax broader than long, rather broader than the head at the eyes, rounded on the sides and amplified above the middle, narrowed again to the base which is of the width of the apex, but truncate, the sides with a broad, slightly recurved margin, having an erect seta on the anterior third at the widest part, and another at the posterior angles which are rectangular and sharp, the median line is distinctly canaliculate. The elytra are wider than the thorax and about three times the length, slightly amplified behind, and finely striate with the interstices flat; there is a deep dark brown spot at the base on each side of the scutellum, and a broad fascia of the same colour near the apex. The tarsi are broad, the fourth deeply bilobed.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

25. TRIGONOTHOPS PALLIDIOR, n.sp.

This species closely resembles *T. fasciata*, but it is altogether of a paler colour, excepting, perhaps, the head, which is also less smooth and more deeply impressed in front. The elytra are of a very pale yellow, and minutely striate-punctate, with a large irregular faint brown fascia near the apex.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

26. TRIGONOTHOPS NIGRICOLLIS, Macl.

Mast. Cat. Col. Sp. 107.

27. TRIGONOTHOPS ORNATA, n.sp.

Pale testaceous, nitid. Head reddish-testaceous, a deep transverse curved depression between the eyes. Thorax as in *T. fasciata*, transverse. Elytra broader than the thorax and about three times the length, flat, finely striate and very minutely punctate, with a brown spot on each side of the suture near the base, and a lateral marginal band and a broad irregular fascia near the apex of the same colour. The tarsi are of a rather darker colour than the rest of the legs.

Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

The colouration and markings of this species resemble very much those of *T. pallidicollis*, Macl., and *T. fasciata*, Macl., but it is very different and very much smaller.

28. XANTHOPHÆA VARIABILIS, n.sp.

Colour varying in different specimens from piceous red to pale testaceous. Head sub-elongate, punctate, impressed on each side in front of the eyes. Thorax not broader than the head, longer than broad, slightly cordiform, punctate, narrowed a little near the base, with the base truncate and the angles acute. The margins of the thorax are of a lighter colour than the disk. The elytra are broader than the thorax and about three times the length, finely striate, the interstices flat and finely punctate, a very narrow pale lateral border, and in contact with it a broad dark vitta, sometimes indistinct, extending from the humeral angles to the apex, and gradually widening to the apex.

Length, 4 lines.

29. EULEBIA PLAGIATA, Macl.

Mast. Cat. Col. Sp. 146.

30. SARATHROCREPIS DIMIDIATA, n.sp.

Reddish-testaceous, nitid. Head sub-elongate in front of the eyes, short behind, smooth and convex on the occiput, impressed in front on each side and in the middle, eyes large, prominent. Thorax slightly transverse, the apex and base of equal width, but the anterior angles much rounded, the posterior acute with the margin broadly reflexed, the median canal is well-marked and the whole disk is very minutely rugosely punctate. The elytra are slightly broader than the thorax at the base, and more than three times the length, are amplified on the sides to near the apex, and are striated and very minutely punctate, the interstices slightly raised; the posterior part of the elytra is black nearly to the middle.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

S. posticalis, Guérin, which somewhat resembles this species is *inter alia* much larger, has the thorax almost concave on the apex, and is much smoother on the disk.

31. SARATHROCREPIS LITURATA, n.sp.

Very pale testaceous, nitid. Head short, smooth between the eyes, with a short linear impression on each side of the clypeus commencing on the edge of the forehead. Thorax broader than the head, much broader than long, the anterior angles rounded, the sides also rounded, the base broader than the apex, and the posterior angles rectangular, sharp and broadly margined. Elytra a little broader than the thorax at the base, and considerably amplified behind, striate and very minutely punctate, with a narrow zigzag black fascia extended on the suture, on the apical third.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

32. SARATHROCREPIS NOTATA, n.sp.

Pale reddish-testaceous and nitid. Head more triangularly prolonged in front than in *S. liturata*, but otherwise very similar. Thorax also of the same form. Elytra of similar proportions and

more distinctly striate-punctate, with a large black triangular patch, common to both elytra, behind the middle, the base of the triangle uppermost; also, one or two small black spots near the sides at the apical third.

Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

33. SARATHROCREPIS NOTABILIS, n.sp.

Of the size and general appearance of *S. liturata*, but the head more triangular in front, and the impression on each side of the clypeus and forehead extending to between the eyes, the thorax smoother, the elytra more amplified. On each elytron at the suture at the apical third is a square black spot, which gives the appearance of a short abbreviated fascia common to both.

Length, 2 lines.

The number of species of this genus in Australia is something wonderful, many of them still undescribed, and many of those described have been so imperfectly characterised as to make it extremely difficult to tell what is new or what is old. I believe, however, that in this respect I have made no mistake in the above four species.

34. PLOCHIONUS HUMERALIS, n.sp.

Dark pitchy brown, nitid. Head linearly impressed on both sides from the eyes forwards, with a horse-shoe-shaped impression in the middle; the labrum is shorter than the width, and rounded in front; the eyes are large and prominent. Thorax transverse, broader than the head, nearly truncate in front and behind, the anterior angles very round, the posterior rectangular and acute, the lateral margins broad, broadest at the posterior angles, and of a reddish colour; the disk sub-convex, and very finely transversely striolate and canaliculate in the middle. Elytra much broader than the thorax and three times the length, strongly striate and extremely minutely punctate, the base concave in the middle, the

humeral angles round and rather protruding, the sides amplified a little to near the apex; the extreme lateral edge is yellowish, and a broadish vitta of a dull red colour extends from the base to near the middle in the centre of each elytron. The under surface and legs are reddish testaceous.

Length, 4 lines.

35. *PLOCHIONUS SEMIVITTATUS*, n.sp.

Very dark brown, nitid. Head as in *P. humeralis*, but more lightly impressed in front, the thorax rather more transverse than in that species, with the lateral margins yellow and broad. Elytra scarcely broader than the thorax, finely striate, the interstices flat and extremely minutely punctate, a very narrow lateral border, an elongate oval patch extending from the base near the shoulder to the middle, and an apical patch, yellow. The abdomen and legs pale testaceous.

Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

I think I am right in associating these two species with the genus *Plochionus*. They are in fact simply *Lebiae* with securiform labial palpi.

Sub-Family PERICALIDES.

36. *PHILOPHLÆUS FROGGATTI*, n.sp.

Black, nitid. Head smooth on the occiput, with a somewhat corrugated impression on each side in front, the clypeus transverse, the labrum not longer than the width and roundly pointed, the antennæ of a reddish tinge. Thorax broader than the head, the width near twice the length, very nitid, the apex truncate, the sides widening to the anterior third, where the margin is angled and setigerous, narrowed a little behind to the posterior angles, which are acute and prominent, the base is truncate, the median canal very profound. Elytra broader than the thorax, and little more than twice the length, striate, densely and finely punctate, with a broad dull red vitta in the middle of each elytron, not quite touching the base or apex.

Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

37. SCOPODES DENTICOLLIS, Macl.

Mast. Cat. Col. Sp. 207.

38. SCOPODES SEXFOVEATUS, n.sp.

In size, form, and sculpture this species exactly resembles *S. denticollis*, but the colour is of a more brilliant golden bronze, and the three foveæ near the suture of the elytra are larger and deeper.

Long. 2 lines.

Sub-Family PSEUDOMORPHIDES.

39. SILPHOMORPHA SPECIOSA, Pascoe.

Mast. Cat. Col. Sp. 246.

40. SILPHOMORPHA STRIATIPENNIS, n.sp.

Black, nitid, the width one-half of the entire length. Head nearly square, slightly convex, minutely striate, forming a rounded prominent angle in front of the eyes, and slightly depressed near the anterior angles. Thorax very transverse, three times wider than long, and very minutely and rugosely punctate, with the median canal scarcely traceable on the apical half only. Elytra of the width of the thorax, one-fourth longer than the width, striate-punctate, with the interstices broad, flat and minutely punctate, the lateral groove with a few large punctures, and suddenly widened internally for a short space behind the humeral angles. Legs and under surface of a pitchy nitid black.

Long. 6 lines, lat. 3 lines.

The species resembles in general appearance a number of other species, especially *S. Mastersii*, Macl., but the striation and puncturation of the elytra are more profound, and the whole insect is of a comparatively shorter and broader form.

41. SILPHOMORPHA LÆVIS, Casteln.

Mast. Cat. Col. Sp. 231.

42. SILPHOMORPHA POLITA, MacL.

Mast. Cat. Col. Sp. 240.

43. SILPHOMORPHA FROGGATTI, n.sp.

Black, nitid, of almost the same proportional dimensions as *S. striatipennis*, the head more transverse, the thorax quite smooth with the margins piceous, and the elytra very finely striated with a row of minute slightly distant punctures on each stria and the interstices flat and smooth. The under surface and legs are piceous.

Long. 6 lines, lat. $2\frac{7}{8}$ lines.

44. SILPHOMORPHA LATICOLLIS, n.sp.

Black, nitid, proportionally broader than *S. Froggatti*, and in other respects very similar. The elytra are more nitid and the punctate striæ are very fine and apparently most distinct near the apex.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines, lat. 3 lines.

45. SILPHOMORPHA OBSOLETA, n.sp.

Very like the last-named species in general character. Black, sub-nitid, minutely punctate all over; the punctate striæ of the elytra nearly obsolete, the lateral margins broader and of a piceous hue.

Long. $6\frac{1}{3}$, lat. 3 lines.

46. SILPHOMORPHA PUNCTATISSIMA, n.sp.

Black, nitid, of broadly ovate form; head smooth, thorax of the usual form, very minutely punctate, the apex less emarginate than in the other species, with the lateral margins smaller, the base truncate and the posterior angles less rounded. The elytra are rounded a little on the sides, and are wider a little than the

thorax, they are entirely and densely minutely punctured, with the usual punctured striae very obsolete.

Long. 4 lines, lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

47. SILPHOMORPHA CENTRALIS, n.sp.

Ovate, flat; the width one-half the total length, black, nitid, smooth; anterior angles of the thorax acute and prominent, lateral margin not reflected, the base truncate. Elytra slightly broader than the thorax and a little longer than the breadth, with a roundish orange spot on the suture about the middle of the length common to both elytra. Under surface reddish-piceous.

Long. 4 lines, lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

The species most resembling this is *S. maculigera*, MacI., from Port Denison.

48. SILPHOMORPHA ORNATA, n.sp.

Broadly ovate, black, nitid, smooth. Head smooth; not prominently angled in front of the eyes. Thorax deeply emarginate in front, with the anterior angles prominent but scarcely acute, and the lateral margins wide, recurved, and of a bright yellow colour. Elytra scarcely wider than the thorax, as wide as the length, and very obsoletely striate, with a broad lateral vitta, a broad ragged edged fascia proceeding from it near the base to near the suture, and another less broad near the apex from the lateral vitta to close to the suture, of a pale yellow. Beneath dark piceous.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines, lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

This species in its peculiar markings comes nearest to *S. nitiduloides*, Guérin.

49. SILPHOMORPHA FLAVICOLLIS, n.sp.

Rather narrower than *S. ornata*. Head black, smooth. Thorax entirely yellow, shorter than in the preceding. Elytra longer than the width, striate, finely rugose, black, with yellow

lateral margins, a fascia from it near the base almost to the suture, and another of the same wavy character near the apex, but much wider than in *S. ornata*. The under surface is pale piceous.

Long. 4 lines, lat. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

50. *SILPHOMORPHA BIVITTATA*, n.sp.

Black, nitid. Head and thorax slightly opaque, the latter longer a little than usual in the genus, not much emarginate in front, scarcely rounded at the posterior angles, with a thin reddish lateral margin. Elytra nearly as wide as long and quite smooth, with a very narrow reddish lateral margin, and a broad yellow vitta, widest on the anterior portion, extending from the middle of the base of each elytron almost to the apex near the suture. Beneath piceous.

Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines, lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

51. *ADELOTOPUS BREVIPENNIS*, n.sp.

Ovate, black, nitid, smooth, subconvex. Head transverse, broadly rounded in front. Thorax a little wider than the length, a little emarginate in front to receive the head, much reflected on the lateral margins, wider at the base than at the apex, and truncate, with the posterior angles acute. Elytra about the width of the thorax, twice the length, and broadly truncate at the apex, with the lateral margins less widely reflected than those of the thorax. Beneath piceous black, very nitid.

Long. 3 lines, lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

This species differs in the shorter and broader body from all of the genus I have seen.

52. *ADELOTOPUS ELONGATULUS*, n.sp.

Elongate, black, nitid, smooth, subconvex. Head as in the last-described species. Thorax of the same form, but the lateral margins narrower and of a piceous hue, and all the angles very

acute. Elytra of the width of the thorax, nearly three times the length, parallel-sided and narrowly margined. Beneath piceous.

Long. 3 lines, lat. 1 line.

53. *ADELOTOPUS LONGIPENNIS*, n.sp.

Elongate, reddish-brown, nitid. Thorax nearly as long as the width, with the lateral margins rather broadly reflected. Elytra very slightly narrower than the thorax and nearly three times the length, parallel-sided and obsoletely striate and very faintly punctate. Beneath pale piceous, nitid.

Long. 3 lines, lat. 1 line.

54. *ADELOTOPUS LÆVIS*, n.sp.

A very small species of almost a cylindrical form, elongate, convex, smooth, very nitid and of a pale reddish-piceous colour, a little darker on the head and thorax. The reflexed margins are rather narrow, and the elytra are slightly narrower than the thorax.

Long. $1\frac{1}{3}$ line, lat. $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

55. *ADELOTOPUS LINEARIS*, n.sp.

Elongate, cylindrical, the sides parallel from the head to the extremity of the elytra, sub-nitid. Head black, very round and convex in front. Thorax black, longer than the width, scarcely broader than the head, the lateral margins much reflected, but not very wide, the apex and base both truncate. Elytra black at the base, the remainder of a dark red, narrow and elongate.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines, lat. $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Sub-Family SCARITIDES.

56. *CARENOSCAPHUS VIRIDISSIMUS*, n.sp.

Elongate, metallic green, very nitid. Head black, nearly square, the frontal canals diverging behind. Thorax very little broader than the head, longer than broad, sub-truncate at the apex,

parallel-sided for three-fourth of the length, and rounded at the posterior angles, with the base much narrowed and shortly lobed, the median line is strongly marked from near the apex, and there is a very marked depression near the base at the posterior angles. Elytra narrower than the thorax and twice the length, slightly narrower at the base than behind, depressed a little on the suture, rather faintly but distinctly striate-punctate with an impressed puncture near each shoulder, another towards the apex, and a regular series of strong punctures in the lateral margins. Beneath black, the anterior tibiae very strongly bidentate externally.

Long. 9 lines, lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

This insect has much the appearance of an *Eutoma*, but the less securiform palpi, the short moniliform antennae, and less notched anterior femora seem to mark its approach to the next group which I have named *Carenoscaphus*. In fact the resemblance to *C. quadripunctatus*, MacL., is very striking.

57. *CALLISCAPTERUS VIRIDIÆNEUS*, n.sp.

Oblong-oval, brilliant metallic green on the upper surface with a purplish tinge on the apex of the thorax, and the sides and disk of the elytra. Head large, transverse, the frontal grooves diverging a little behind. Thorax transverse, wider than the head, the anterior angles prominent, the lateral margins reflected and narrowed to a short lobe at the base, the basal impression on each side shallow, and the median canal deep. Elytra shortly oval, about the width of the thorax at the widest part and about twice its length, faintly striate-punctate, the base a little emarginate and punctate, the humeral angles thick, prominent and a little recurved, the disk flattish, the lateral margins with a row of deep punctures and a large puncture on each elytron about the apical fourth. Beneath black, the anterior tibiae tridentate externally.

Long. $5\frac{1}{4}$ lines, lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Except for its much smaller size and acutely shouldered elytra, this species might almost be taken for *C. coruscus*, MacL., a species from some part of Northern Australia, and unique in my collection.

58. *CALLISCAPTERUS FOVEOLATUS*, n.sp.

Very like the last-named species, but smaller, of narrower form, and of bluish-green colour; the frontal grooves are more parallel, the elytra are narrower than the thorax, and have two fovea-like punctures on each elytron, one nearly one-third of the length from the base, the other about the same distance from the apex. Anterior tibiæ tridentate.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines, lat. $1\frac{3}{4}$ line.

59. *SCARAPHITES LATICOLLIS*, Macl.

Mast. Cat. Col. Sp. 458.

60. *GEOSCAPTUS LEVISSIMUS*, Chaud.

Mast. Cat. Col. Sp. 469.

61. *GEOSCAPTUS APPROXIMATUS*, Macl.

Mast. Cat. Col. Sp. 467.

Of the *Clivina* group of this sub-family the collection contains 17 distinct species, but I must defer any attempt to describe them until I can procure Putzey's "Révision Générale" of the Clivinidæ, the most complete work on the subject ever published.

Sub-Family PANAGEIDES.

62. *EUDEMA NOBILE*, n.sp.

In size this species approaches most nearly to *E. convexum*, Macl., but it is of more elongate form. The thorax is of very different form, being longer than the width, the apex not wider than the head, the sides roundly amplified to behind the middle, but not so much or so angularly as *E. convexum*, and narrowed from that to the base, with the posterior angles reflected and the base about equally as wide as the apex. The elytra are more oval and less globular than in *E. convexum*, but the sculpture and markings are identical.

Long. 8 lines.

63. EUDEMA PARVULUM, n.sp.

Most like *E. Australe*, but smaller and of a broader form, the thorax rather wider than long, and less coarsely punctate; the elytra much shorter and comparatively wider, in other respects identical.

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

Sub-Family CHLÆNIDES.

64. CHLÆNIUS AUSTRALIS, Dej.

Mast. Cat. Col. Sp. 541.

I believe this to be *C. australis*, but in all the specimens from other parts of Australia the thorax is of a green metallic colour, whereas the King's Sound specimens have the thorax of a coppery red.

65. CHLÆNIUS SUBCOSTATUS, MacI.

Mast. Cat. Col. Sp. 551.

66. CHLÆNIUS MACULIFER, Casteln.

Mast. Cat. Col. Sp. 545.

67. OODES FROGGATTI, n.sp.

Like *O. riverince*, Macleay, oblong-ovate, bronzy-black, nitid. Thorax narrower in front than behind, sub-truncate at base and apex, very smooth, the median line showing merely as a faint scratch, with two shallow depressions on each side near the base. Elytra scarcely wider than the thorax at the base, very finely striate, the short scutellar stria scarcely traceable, a deep punctiform impression at the base at the junction of the first and second striæ from the suture, and two small punctures close to the second stria on the interstice between that and the second stria—one near the middle of the elytra, the other near the apex. Beneath black, nitid.

Long. 7 lines.

This would probably be a *Coptocarpus* of Chaudoir.

68. OODES FITZROYENSIS, n.sp.

In form and general appearance much like *O. australis*, Dej. black, nitid, smooth, the clypeal suture marked with minute punctures, and a stronger puncture on each side. The median line of the thorax finely impressed, a deeply impressed fovea on each side of it at the base. The striae of the elytra are well marked, the interstices flat and smooth, the scutellar stria is distinct and punctate, and is about twice the length of the scutellum, the impressions on the base of the thorax are continued on to the elytra at the union of the second and third striae, and the two punctures on the third interstice are smaller and farther from the apex than in *O. Froggatti*.

Long. 5 lines.

69. OODES PYGMÆUS, n.sp.

Black, nitid, piceous on the lateral margins. Thorax strongly bi-impressed at the base. Elytra ovate, deeply striate with the interstices subconvex, the scutellar stria deep and more than twice the length of the scutellum, the two punctures on the third interstice placed as in *O. Froggatti*. Beneath piceous, antennae and palpi reddish.

Long. 3 lines.

70. OODES LILLIPUTANUS, n.sp.

Black, nitid, the elytra slightly bronzy. Thorax finely canaliculate in the middle, the basal impressions distinct. Elytra of the width of the thorax at the base, not widened behind and rounded at the apex; they are finely striate-punctate with the interstices flat and smooth; the scutellar stria is about three times the length of the scutellum, and the punctures on the third interstice are placed, one about the middle, the others half way between the first and the apex. The legs and margin of thorax and elytra are reddish-yellow.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Sub-family STOMIDES.

71. DARODILIA CASTELNAUI, n.sp.

Oblong, black, very nitid; head very smooth, with a puncture on each side in front of the eyes, the labrum much emarginated. Thorax longer than broad, sides regularly rounded, apex and base subtruncate, the latter slightly the narrower, with a very slight median canal and a deep impression near each posterior angle. Elytra rather wider than the thorax and about twice the length, the humeral angles rounded, the sides parallel, and the apex rounded, with four distinct punctate striæ on each elytron, and the sides smooth, without striæ.

Long. 4 lines.

Count Castelnau founded this genus for an insect from the Lachlan, which I have never seen.

Sub-Family CRATOCERIDES.

72. PHORTICOSOMUS NUYTSI, Casteln.

Mast. Cat. Col. Sp. 652.

Sub-Family HARPALIDES.

Under this sub-family I include the *Anisodactylides*, as the two sub-families approach very closely, and are not easily separated from one another. Baron de Chaudoir has found that all the species of *Harpalus* hitherto described from Australia by Castelnau and others, are really of the sub-family *Anisodactylides*.

73. GNATHAPHANUS PULCHER, Dej.

Mast. Cat. Col. Sp. 664.

74. DIAPHOROMERUS POLITUS, n.sp.

Elongate-ovate, black, nitid. Head a little narrowed between the eyes, considerably narrowed in front, very smooth, a light

depression on each side close to the clypeal suture, and another larger at the sides of the clypeus, the palpi reddish-yellow, the antennæ with the first joint pale red, the second, third, fourth and fifth brownish, the remainder reddish. Thorax a little wider than the head, and a little wider than the length, the apex almost truncate, the base scarcely wider than the apex and quite truncate, the sides lightly rounded and the angles obtuse; the median line and basal depressions not profoundly marked. Elytra wider than the thorax and nearly three times the length, strongly striate, the interstices smooth and very slightly convex, a short stria near the scutellum of about three times the length of it, on the interstice between the first and second striæ and not running quite into either of them, the apex of the elytra very slightly sinuate. Under surface and legs piceous, the first four joints of the four anterior tarsi strongly dilated in the male, the fourth joint bilobed, the anterior thighs short, thick, and somewhat compressed.

Long. 4 lines, lat. $1\frac{1}{3}$ line.

75. DIAPHOROMERUS SEXPUNCTATUS, n.sp.

Elongate-ovate, black, nitid. Head as in the last species, the antennæ and palpi piceous red, the third joint of the former longer than the following. Thorax nearly square, the angles rounded, the sides a little rounded, the median canal and the basal depressions slight. Elytra very slightly bronzy, not wider than the thorax, very slightly amplified from the humeral angles, three times the length of the thorax, striate, and the interstices flat, with the short basal stria running out into the first stria at about one-seventh of the length, and with six well-impressed punctures on the third interstice, commencing about one-fifth of the length from the base, and extending to the very apex at nearly equal distances. Body beneath and legs piceous, the thighs thick and compressed, the four first joints of the four anterior tarsi dilated in the male.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines, lat. $1\frac{3}{4}$ line.

76. DIAPHOROMERUS MULTIPUNCTATUS, n.sp.

Elongate-ovate, nitid; head and thorax black; elytra brownish-sericeous; the antennæ, palpi, and legs more or less pale testaceous. The head resembles that of the last two species; the labrum is piceous, the first joint of the antennæ paler than the others. Thorax slightly wider than long, and slightly wider at the base than the apex, the angles and the sides a little rounded, the median line lightly, and the basal impressions deeply marked. The elytra are very slightly wider than the thorax and very slightly rounded on the sides, and are of semi-opaque faintly silky-brown appearance, striate, the interstices flat, the short basal stria not running into either the first or second stria, a series of about ten deep punctures on the third stria or second interstice extending from base to apex, and about six on the fifth stria, on the posterior two-thirds. The legs are rather strongly hairy, the four first joints of the four anterior tarsi of the male dilated, but not so broadly as in the foregoing species.

Long. 3 lines, lat. $1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

77. DIAPHOROMERUS SULCATULUS, n.sp.

Elongate-ovate, black, moderately nitid. Head smooth, sub-convex, clypeal suture distinctly marked, clypeus rather longer than usual in the genus and slightly emarginate, the palpi and antennæ ferruginous, the first joint of the latter paler than the rest. Thorax rather transverse, with the base wider than the apex, the sides a little rounded, the angles sub-obtuse, and the discal impressions very shallow. The elytra are slightly inclined to widen from the base and are slightly wider than the thorax, deeply striate, the interstices smooth, and sub-costate, the short basal stria of the usual length, and not extending into either the first or second stria, with about four small punctures on the third interstice commencing about the anterior fourth; scarcely any emargination at the apex. Beneath black, legs piceous. A female specimen.

Long. 5 lines, lat. 2 lines.

78. DIAPHOROMERUS LATICOLLIS, n.sp.

Oblong-ovate, black, nitid, elytra sub-opaque. Head smooth, the puncture on each side between the eyes and the clypeal suture distinct, the palpi and antennæ piceous, the third joint of the latter rather longer than the fourth. Thorax much broader than the head, nearly square, the sides a little rounded, the angles a little obtuse, and the dorsal impressions large but shallow. Elytra very slightly wider than the thorax, and little over twice the length; strongly striate, the interstices slightly convex, the short basal stria almost extends into the first stria, on the second interstice from the suture which is rather narrower than the others, there are five rather small punctures, the first about one-fourth of the length from the base, the second, third, and fourth at about equal distances apart, the fifth close to the fourth and the apex. Under surface very nitid. Legs piceous; thighs moderately enlarged and compressed. One female specimen.

Long. 5 lines, lat. 2 lines.

78. DIAPHOROMERUS FROGGATTI, n.sp.

Oblong-ovate, black, nitid, the elytra a little duller. Head as in the last species, the labrum arched and emarginate at the apex, the palpi and antennæ piceous, the first joint of the latter almost yellow, the second quite half the length of the third. Thorax wider than the head and wider than long, the sides well rounded, the base not wider than the apex, and the posterior angles very obtusely rounded; the discal impressions well marked. Elytra wider than the thorax and three times the length, striate, but not so strongly as in *D. laticollis*, and with the interstices more flat, the short basal stria not running into the first stria, five or six rather small punctures on the second interstice from the suture extending from near the base to the apex, and two or three others on the fourth interstice at the basal half. Legs pale piceous, thighs only slightly swollen, sub-elongate, the antennæ rather elongate, quite half the length of the body. One female specimen.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines, lat. $1\frac{3}{4}$ line.

79. DIAPHOROMERUS PORCATULUS, n.sp.

Elongate-ovate, black, nitid, elytra bluish-black. Head as in preceding species, antennæ reaching the base of the thorax, of a reddish colour. Palpi also reddish, rather obtusely pointed. Thorax wider than the head, much wider than long, much rounded on the sides and posterior angles, the base rather narrower than the apex, the median line and basal depressions well marked, and a broad transverse depression near the base. Elytra scarcely if at all wider than the thorax, and over three times the length, very strongly striate or grooved, the interstices convex, the short basal stria longer than usual, and not running into the first stria; the first four interstices from the suture are marked with punctures, very irregular as to the numbers. Legs dark piceous, thighs slightly swollen, the anterior tarsi of the male very slightly dilated. The female is wider in the body.

Long. 5 lines, lat. 2 lines.

80. DIAPHOROMERUS OPACUS, n.sp.

Oblong-ovate, black, subnitid, the elytra opaque and of a brownish-black. Head small, clypeus a little emarginate, labrum short, palpi reddish, rather acutely pointed, antennæ also red, the terminal joints pubescent. Thorax wider than long, the anterior angles slightly prominent, the sides a little rounded behind them, very little narrowed to the base which is rather wider than the apex, the posterior angles almost rectangular. Elytra wider than the thorax, and nearly three times the length, covered with a very minute greyish pubescence as in some species of *Chlœnius*, very finely striate, the interstices flat, the short basal stria running parallel and close to the second stria. Legs pale yellow, the first four joints of the four anterior tarsi of the male, enlarged, scarcely dilated.

Long. 3 lines, lat. $1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

81. *DIAPHOROMERUS NIGRANS*, n.sp.

Oblong-ovate, black, very nitid, the antennæ, palpi, and legs, red. Head smooth, the clypeal suture and punctate impression on each side of it lightly marked, the clypeus short and emarginate, the palpi acute. Thorax wider than the head and nearly square, the sides a little rounded, the median line distinct from near the base, the basal impressions and transverse basal depression minutely punctate. Elytra about the width of the thorax at the base, about twice the length, widening a little from the shoulder to near the apex which is broadly rounded and scarcely sinuate, deeply striate, the interstices smooth and nearly flat, the short basal stria long and not running into the first, one or two very inconspicuous punctures towards the apex of the second interstice. The anterior tarsi of the anterior legs of the male a little dilated.

Long. 3 lines, lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

82. *DIAPHOROMERUS SERICIPENNIS*, n.sp.

Very like the last, but smaller, the clypeal suture more profoundly marked, the thorax more transverse, the basal impressions shorter, and the transverse depression between them deeper and smoother. Elytra of the same oval form, but of a deep silky brown colour, with one puncture near the apex of the second interstice. Antennæ, palpi and legs pale red, the four anterior tarsi slightly enlarged.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines, lat. 1 line.

83. *STENOLOPHUS SUTURALIS*, n.sp.

Oblong, black, nitid, thorax red. Head triangular, deeply impressed on each side between the eyes, the palpi red and rather acutely pointed, the antennæ brownish excepting the first two joints, which are yellow. Thorax almost square, wider than the head, the sides slightly rounded, the posterior angles very obtuse, and the basal impressions large, shallow and minutely punctate.

Elytra slightly wider than the thorax and three times the length, rather square at the humeral angles, not ampliate behind, striate, the interstices nearly flat, the short basal stria about twice the length of the scutellum and not running into the first stria, with a narrow sutural vitta not quite reaching the scutellum, a somewhat transverse spot near the humeral angles, and a longish spot near the apical angle, of a deep red. Legs yellow, thighs moderately dilated, the anterior four tarsi considerably enlarged.

Long. 3 lines, lat. 1 line.

84. *HYPHARPAX VARUS*, n.sp.

Oblong-ovate, sub-convex, black, very nitid. Head rather obtuse, smooth, a deep punctiform impression on each side between the eyes, antennæ piceous, the second joint half as long as the third. Thorax with a faint greenish lustre, wider than the head and wider than long, the sides a little rounded and thickly margined, the base truncate and slightly wider than the apex, the posterior angles nearly rectangular, the basal impressions in the form of deep rounded foveæ, connected by a light transverse depression. Elytra rather wider than the thorax, and not three times the length, less nitid than the thorax and with a slight purplish hue, striate, the striae near the base very profound, the interstices flat, a very short deep stria extending diagonally from the base of the second stria. Legs piceous, posterior thighs short, much swollen and curved, emarginate and toothed beneath, the tibiae also much curved, the tarsi of the anterior legs of the male broadly dilated, those of the intermediate legs less so.

Long. 5 lines, lat. $1\frac{3}{4}$ line.

85. *HYPHARPAX OPACIPENNIS*, n.sp.

Differs from the last species in having the thorax a little more green, the posterior angles more obtuse, the basal impressions very light, and the median line more distinct. The elytra are subsericeous and opaque, the striae finer than in *H. varus*, the interstices more flat, and the short stria from the base of the

second stria is longer and more acute. The posterior thighs are very thick and curved, but rather less so than in *H. varus*, and the tibiæ are rather thicker.

Long. 5 lines, lat. 2 lines.

86. *HAPLANER MARGINATUS*, n.sp.

Oblong-ovate, brownish-black, nitid, thorax and elytra narrowly margined with yellowish, the latter subsericeous. Head smooth, the impressions on each side in front extending in a deep line upwards to the eyes, the first and second joints of the antennæ yellowish. Thorax slightly wider than the head, nearly square, a little rounded on the sides, not wider behind than in front, the posterior angles obtuse, and the base depressed and minutely punctate. Elytra wider than the thorax and $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the length, striate, the interstices flat, no vestige of a short stria at the base, the apex rounded. Legs yellowish, rather slender, the anterior tarsi slightly enlarged.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines, lat. $1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

I believe this and the following species may be considered as belonging to Chaudoir's genus *Haplaner*, though differing somewhat from his description. The entire absence of the short basal stria of the elytra is the most striking feature, and in that they are all alike.

87. *HAPLANER RECTICOLLIS*, n.sp.

Black, nitid. Head small, deeply impressed on each side between, and in front of, the eyes, mandibles curved, acute, palpi acute, these and the antennæ reddish. Thorax wider than the head and longer than wide, much rounded on the sides to near the base, then straight to the base with the angles acute, the base truncate, slightly wider than the apex, the median line lightly marked, the basal depression larger and deep, the base transversely depressed and finely punctate. Elytra much wider than the thorax, and scarcely more than twice the length, very strongly

striate, the striae becoming fewer near the sides, the interstices convex. Legs reddish-yellow, rather slender, the anterior tarsi of the male moderately dilated, the intermediate very slightly.

Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lines, lat. 1 line.

88. *HAPLANER PUNCTICOLLIS*, n.sp.

Black, moderately nitid, the elytra with a reddish-brown tinge, the legs, antennae and palpi piceous-red. Head smooth, with a large punctiform impression on each side at the clypeal suture. Thorax about as wide as long, rather convex, rounded on the sides, nearly rectangular at the base, the basal depression large, shallow, and densely and finely punctate. Elytra a little wider than the thorax and little more than twice the length, slightly opaque, very deeply striate, the interstices convex, no short basal stria. Legs rather slight, the posterior thighs short and curved a little as in *Hypharpax*, the anterior tarsi slightly dilated.

Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines, lat. 1 line.

89. *HAPLANER SUBSERICEUS*, n.sp.

Ovate, sub-depressed, black, very nitid, elytra silky-brown. Head with the usual impressions, but not strongly marked, the palpi and antennae piceous. Thorax transverse, wider than the head, slightly rounded on the sides, rectangular behind, the median line rather faint, and the basal impressions deep but not large. Elytra wider than the thorax, and little over twice the length, rounded slightly on the sides, rounded and slightly emarginate at the apex, finely striate, the interstices flat, the first stria from the suture deep throughout, the second deep at the base only, no short stria. Legs piceous-red, hind thighs short and thick, tibiae spinous-hairy.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines, lat. 1 line.

90. *HAPLANER ASSIMILIS*, n.sp.

Resembling *H. puncticollis* in every respect excepting that it is much larger, and of a piceous-red all over, the thorax more

rounded on the sides with a narrow reddish margin, and much rounded at the posterior angles. The four anterior joints of the four anterior tarsi of the male are transversely dilated; in all else like *H. puncticollis*.

Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lines, lat. 1 line.

91. ACUPALPUS ORNATUS, n.sp.

Elongate-oval, black, very nitid. Head broad, blunt, very lightly impressed in front of the eyes, the clypeus broadly emarginate. Thorax scarcely wider than the head, about as wide as the length, a little emarginate at the apex, much rounded on the sides, narrowed to the base, which is narrower than the apex, and very round at the posterior angles, the disk very smooth and a little convex, with a transverse line near the base. Elytra wider than the thorax and twice the length, the humeral angles squarely rounded, the sides very slightly rounded, very finely striate, the interstices flat, the first stria from the scutellum short, reaching one-eighth of the length of the elytra, an orange oblong spot near each humeral angle, diagonally placed, and another, also oblong, placed in the middle of each elytron near the apex. Legs pale piceous.

Long. 2 lines, lat. $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

92. ACUPALPUS QUADRIMACULATUS, n.sp.

Sub-elongate-oval, black, nitid. Head less large than in the preceding species, and the punctiform impression on each side in front of the eyes deeper. The thorax is wider than the head and a little wider than long, the sides moderately rounded and very narrowly margined with yellow, the posterior angles rounded, the base as wide as the apex, the median line distinctly impressed and the basal impressions wide, very shallow and very minutely punctate. Elytra scarcely wider than the thorax and more than twice the length, striate, the interstices rather convex, a short stria at the base of the second interstice, a small elongate spot near each

humeral angle, and another larger near the apex and towards the sides of each elytron, of a pale yellow. Legs pale yellow; antennæ brownish, the first two joints paler.

Long. 2 lines, lat. $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

93. ACUPALPUS BIMACULATUS, n.sp.

This species exactly resembles the preceding, differing only in being a little less nitid, in the much finer striation of the elytra, the flatter interstices, and in wanting the humeral spot.

Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines, lat. $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

There are a few other *Harpalides* in the collection, single specimens, which I cannot well make out without sacrificing the insects.

Sub-Family FERONIDES.

94. CATADROMUS ELSEYI, White.

Mast. Cat. Col. Sp. 760.

95. CRATOGASTER OCCIDENTALIS, n.sp.

Of more elongate form than *Cratogaster sulcatus*, Blanch., black, nitid. Head not longer than wide not including the labrum, that emarginate, a deep impression on each side between the eyes, the anterior angles of the head almost acutely prominent. Thorax much wider than the head, nearly as long as wide, sub-convex, anterior angles slightly prominent, sides rounded with a thick recurved margin, the posterior angles obtuse, the base about the same width as the apex, the median line deep, the basal impressions deep, linear, about one-third of the length of the thorax, and a short deep linear impression close to the posterior angles on each side. Elytra wider than the thorax, and rather over twice the length, convex, the humeral angles sub-acute, deeply striate, the interstices smooth and convex. Beneath and the legs nitid, a transverse line across the abdominal segments close to the hind margin.

Long. 8 lines, lat. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

96. *PÆCILUS LAEVIS*, MacL.

Mast. Cat. Col. Sp. 895.

97. *PÆCILUS CHLÆNIoidES*, n.sp.

Resembling somewhat *P. resplendens*, Casteln. Black, nitid, thorax green, elytra semi-opaque greenish-black. Head rather small, a deep short impression on each side in front of the eyes immediately behind the clypeal suture and another punctiform one on each side of the clypeus, the labrum shorter than the clypeus, the antennæ and palpi piceous. Thorax wider than the head, nearly square, rounded on the anterior angles, sides slightly round, posterior angles almost rectangular, the base wider a little than the apex, the median line lightly marked, the basal impressions short and deep, and a very small depression at the posterior angles. Elytra wider than the thorax and about four times the length, of oblong-oval form, finely striate, the striæ finely punctate, the interstices almost flat, the first stria from the suture short, about thrice the length of the scutellum. Legs rather long and slender, the hind thighs a little curved.

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines, lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

98. *PÆCILUS SULCATULUS*, n.sp.

Black, nitid. Head smooth, the frontal impression deep and nearer the centre than in the other species. Thorax nearly square, wider than the head, the sides moderately rounded and thickly margined, the anterior angles very slightly produced, the posterior rectangular not acute, the base a little wider than the apex, the median line deeply marked, the basal impressions large, and a shallow fovea near the posterior angles. Elytra wider than the thorax and more than three times the length, strongly striate or grooved, the interstices smooth and convex, a few punctures

(2-4) on the second interstice from the suture on the middle third of its length, the scutellar stria punctate, about thrice the length of the scutellum and running out into the second stria. The under surface, legs and antennæ piceous.

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines, lat. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

99. OMASEUS FROGGATTI, n.sp.

Black, nitid. Head sub-elongate, smooth, a short, curved deep impression on each side between the eyes. Thorax wider than the head and rather longer than wide, the sides rounded and narrowly margined, narrower at the base than at the apex, the posterior angles obtuse, the median line distinctly marked, and the basal impressions deep, narrow, and nearly one-third of the length of the thorax. Elytra very slightly oval, scarcely wider than the thorax and about three times the length, deeply striate on the four striæ nearest the suture, the interstices smooth and a little convex, scutellar stria wanting. Legs, antennæ, and under surface piceous.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines, lat. $2\frac{1}{4}$ line.

100. RHYTISTERNUS ANGUSTULUS, n.sp.

Black, nitid, subdepressed. Head longer than wide, smooth, the frontal impressions well marked and diverging behind near the eyes, the antennæ and palpi piceous. Thorax wider than the head, slightly transverse, rounded a little on the sides, the base rectangular and of the width of the apex, the median line very lightly impressed, the basal impressions deep, narrow, and about one-fourth of the length of the thorax, with a small impression near each posterior angle. Elytra wider than the thorax and nearly three times the length, striate—the four striæ on each side of the suture, and two lateral rather strongly marked, the others almost obsolete, no short sutural stria. Under surface and legs dark piceous, the latter rather short and strong.

Long. 5 lines, lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

101. RHYTISTERNUS LIMBATUS, n.sp.

Of more robust form than the last, black or reddish-brown, nitid. Head as wide as long (labrum excluded), impressed as in the last, the antennæ and palpi piceous. Thorax wider than the head and nearly square, slightly rounded on the sides, the anterior angles subacute, the posterior nearly rectangular, the base and apex of equal width, the median line only impressed distinctly at the base, about the same length as the basal impressions, which are deep, the outer basal impressions strong and punctiform. Elytra a little wider than the thorax and more than twice the length, strongly striate on the first four and the lateral striæ, the others obsolete, the interstices slightly convex, no sutural stria, a wide more or less distinct yellowish border to the sides and apex of the elytra. Under surface piceous red, legs yellow, short and stout as in the last species.

Long. 4 lines, lat. $1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

102. PTEROSTICHUS CRENULATUS, n.sp.

Elongate-ovate, black, nitid. Head much longer than wide, smooth, the frontal impressions short not deep, formed of two impressions on each side scarcely united—one on the clypeus, the other immediately behind the clypeal suture; the antennæ piceous, filiform, the first four joints smooth, the rest pubescent, the last elongate-ovate. Thorax wider than the head, longer than wide, very nitid, the anterior angles slightly produced and sub-acute, the sides slightly rounded and distinctly margined, the base a little wider than the apex, with the posterior angles rounded, the median line lightly marked and the basal impressions broad, deep and punctate at the base. Elytra not wider than the thorax at its widest part, and three times the length, deeply striate, the striæ deeply punctured and narrow, the interstices raised and narrow, having a crenulated appearance from the small sharp punctures of the striæ, no short scutellar stria. Under surface and legs piceous, very nitid, the latter rather slender, the prosternum without margin, smooth.

Long. $4\frac{1}{4}$ lines, lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

103. *PTEROSTICHUS LÆVIGATUS*, n.sp.

Oblong-ovate, depressed, black, nitid, elytra slightly iridescent. Head as in the last species, antennæ slender, piceous. Thorax exactly as in *P. crenulatus*, the anterior angles being perhaps less acute, and the basal impressions rather more linear. Elytra wider than the thorax and nearly three times the length, striate, the striæ very minutely punctate, the interstices flat, no short scutellar stria. Legs piceous, moderately stout.

Long. 4 lines, lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

I have placed the last two species under the old sub-genus *Pterostichus*, because I have been unable to ascertain under which of the many sub-divisions of the genus *Feronia*, made by the late Baron de Chaudoir, they would come.

The *Feronides* of Australia are very numerous, and notwithstanding all that has been done by Count Castelnau, and Baron de Chaudoir, I know of no group more requiring careful revision.

104. *SIMODONTUS OCCIDENTALIS*, n.sp.

Oblong-ovate, subdepressed, black, very nitid, the elytra of a bronzy-black. Head scarcely longer than wide, smooth, the frontal impressions straight, linear, very slightly diverging behind and reaching to past the middle of the eyes, the antennæ short, piceous. Thorax transverse, much wider than the head, a little rounded on the sides, the base slightly wider than the apex, the posterior angles nearly square, the median line lightly marked except near the base, and the basal impressions short, deep, and minutely and rather rugosely punctate. Elytra a little wider than the thorax and more than twice the length, strongly striate, the interstices convex, a short stria at the base of the second interstice from the scutellum. Under surface and legs piceous, the latter short and moderately stout.

Long. 3 lines, lat. 1 line.



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