REVISION OF THE AUSTRALIAN AMARYGMIDES.


Part. I.

THE GENUS CHALCOPTERUS.

In respect of number both of species and specimens this sub-family of the Tenebrionidae occupies a very prominent place in the Australian fauna. The great beauty and brilliant colouring of many of its types together with their large size render it likely to prove most attractive to the collector and student. And yet there is probably scarcely a group of genera in the whole of the Australian Coleoptera in which the proportion of named species is smaller. This is probably attributable to two causes; the one that on account of the plentiful occurrence and bright colours of many Amarygmides the sub-family was well to the front among the Coleoptera taken home to Europe by the earlier collectors and described in the brief fashion in which most of the earlier authors "knocked off" our Australian insects—often in five to ten words —so that now the student in approaching it is confronted with a formidable array of names, which are mere names and which could be reliably connected with the insects they belong to only in those cases where the original types are still extant, and by means of an exploration of all the principal museums of Europe. The other cause of the scanty work that has been done on the Amarygmides in later times is no doubt the fact that these insects are extremely variable in respect of colours and extremely closely allied inter se, so that nothing short of a very careful study of a very large collection of specimens would seem likely to lead to any satisfactory results.
In attempting, then, a systematic work on this sub-family, it appears to me inevitable to accept the certainty that the first memoir of the kind must be very imperfect and must be offered as assuredly fated to much subsequent correction, inasmuch as there are many names connected with descriptions by which it is impossible to identify the insects on which they were founded. Nevertheless, if the Australian Amarygmides are ever to be worked out satisfactorily, the first step, it appears to me, must be the issue of an imperfect memoir of the kind I have just indicated, and it is for this reason that I have thought I might make a serviceable contribution to the knowledge of our Australian fauna by gathering together as large a collection of Amarygmides as I could attain with the help of many obliging correspondents, and offering to the Linnean Society the present memoir, which will, I hope, enable the student without much difficulty to identify at least—(a) all the hitherto named species that have been recognisably described in memoirs scattered through many scientific publications, (b) certain species of which I have been permitted to inspect authentic types through the courtesy of Mr. Masters, Curator of the Macleay Museum, and (c) a considerable number of species to which I give new names.

It will be seen from the foregoing remarks that I confidently anticipate much eventual correction of my work, inasmuch as I have been compelled absolutely to disregard some of the earlier descriptions (especially some of those by Boisduval and Hope), and it is of course to be expected that sooner or later someone will, by examination of such types of the species of those authors as have not perished, identify with them some of the species to which I give new names. But the work cannot be done without accepting that risk; and as the readiness of my correspondents to lend or give me specimens has brought into my hands a collection of the sub-family larger probably than any other extant, and I have before me all the literature that has been published on the subject, my opportunities are probably exceptionally favourable.

I may say before passing on to a review of the work that has hitherto been done in the sub-family and the statement of my
estimate of its value in detail, that I have proceeded upon the line of regarding the re-naming of an insect that has been already described and named as much less mischievous than the assignment to a species, by a mistaken identification, of a name that really belongs to a different insect. The former error is easily corrected and will lead to nothing worse than a somewhat cumbersome synonymy; the latter is far-reaching, because it is liable to extend indefinitely into the descriptions of other species which the author may happen to compare with that which he has erroneously supposed to be the rightful bearer of the name he uses. In this memoir, therefore, I have not assigned an insect to a previously existing name without feeling something like certainty that the identification is correct,—in some instances I have passed over in silence specimens before me because I have thought it probable, but far short of certain, that a given name belongs to them, and I have treated as new all species that seem distinctly more likely than not (judging by published descriptions together with such inspection of types as has been possible) to be distinct from those previously named. In the tabulation of the characters of Chalcopteri, I have enclosed in brackets all the names concerning which I feel any doubt in connecting them with the insect on which I suppose them to have been founded.

It will be remembered that at the time when M. Lacordaire published the "Genera des Coleopteres" and made the Amarygmides his 45th tribe of Tenebrionideae, 22 names of Australian species attributable to the tribe had been published, all of which M. Lacordaire placed in the genus Amarygmus. The "tribe" is distinguished from other Tenebrionideae by the following characters in combination:—sides of the head reflexed into an ear-like process above the base of the antennae, intermediate coxae provided with trochantins, tarsi hairy beneath, metasternum elongate, prosternum very short in front of the coxae, anterior femora unarmed. In this tribe (which is found in Asia, Africa, Australia, America and Polynesia) the genus Amarygmus was founded by M. Dalman in 1824 on an insect which its author called Amarygmus speciosus, whose habitat he did not know and which I believe has
not since been identified. M. Lacordaire distinguishes *Amarygmus* from the other genera of the tribe by the following characters in combination:—eyes partly hidden under the prothorax, intercoxal process of the hind body short and triangular. Two years after the issue of M. Lacordaire's work on the tribe, M. Blessig, in an admirable memoir published by the Russian Entomological Society, pointed out that some at least (he thought probably all) of the Australian species attributed to *Amarygmus* differed from some at least of the species occurring in Java, &c., by their mandibles being widely and evenly truncate at the apex (instead of bifid), and he proposed for these species with the mandibles widely truncate the new name *Chalcopterus*, at the same time describing four Victorian species as new and appertaining to his new genus. Since that time no author (except myself) has attributed any more species to *Chalcopterus*; but as *Amarygmi* there have been published, in various periodicals, 21 new species by Mr. Pascoe, 11 by Sir W. Macleay, 1 by Haag-Rutenberg, and by myself 3, together with 4 *Chalcopteri*. In 1870 Mr. Pascoe published (Ann. Nat. Hist. p. 106) a diagnosis of a new genus (*Eurypera*) near *Amarygmus*: the diagnosis, however, is utterly insufficient (as defective as anything Boisduval ever did), stating that the new genus differs from *Amarygmus*, only by its "shorter and more convex body." Until something further is forthcoming regarding this genus I decline to recognise it and shall treat it as non-existent. As I have seen no species resembling *Amarygmus* which agrees with Mr. Pascoe's description of his type of *Eurypera*, I have no means of supplementing his diagnosis.

As I have already remarked (P.L.S.N.S.W, 1888, p. 1434), among the Australian species attributed to *Amarygmus* there are some whose mandibles are bifid at the apex. Whether these are really congeneric with *Amarygmus speciosus*, Dalm., or not is at present incapable of determination, I believe. Indeed, unless I am mistaken, the form of the mandibles in *A. speciosus* itself is uncertain, and it is quite possible that it may be an Australian species with truncate mandibles, in which case M. Blessig's name
Chalcopterus would be a synonym of Amarygmus, and a new name would be required for the Amarygmi (so-called) with bifid mandibles. Nevertheless, until further evidence is forthcoming, if M. Blessig's separation from Amarygmus of those species which differ in the form of their mandibles from A. speciosus is to be accepted (and I think it ought to be), M. Blessig's claim of Dalman's name for the species with bifid mandibles seems decisive, and therefore those species of the old genus Amarygmus which have mandibles widely and evenly truncate at the apex ought to be relegated to Chalcopterus.

For me, therefore, the Australian Amarygmidés hitherto named all belong to two genera, distinguished thus:—

A. Apex of mandibles bifid ................. Amarygmus.
AA. Apex of mandibles widely and evenly truncate Chalcopterus.

I am surprised that all the authors subsequent to M. Blessig have disregarded the form of the mandibles (Sir W. Macleay, however, implies, P.L.S.N.S.W. 1887, p. 550, that he had not seen M. Blessig's memoir), especially as Mr. Pascoe (Ann. Nat. Hist. 1869) actually mentions Blessig's remarks on it; for even if it were to be inferred that they regarded the character as too trivial to be treated as generic, it certainly cannot be questioned that it is most valuable for subdividing an aggregate of insects in which sharply defined differences are none too plentiful, and there are few specimens in which the mandibles are so hidden that there is the least difficulty in discerning their form. In the Chalcopteri the exposed surface of the mandibles (supposing them to be in contact with each other in repose) is evenly convex in the apical portion, the apex itself being quite straightly truncate, while in Amarygmus the surface is traversed from base to apex by a deep sharply defined sulcus, the impression of which at the apex interrupts the continuousness of its truncation.

Turning to the species named up to the present time, we are encountered by the principal difficulty in dealing with the revision of the Amarygmidés. The number of names that have been used is 67. Of these I am able to say confidently that 11 have
mandibles bifid at the apex, viz. *convexus*, Pasc., *exilis*, Pasc., *foveolatus*, Macl., *striatus*, Macl., *torridus*, Pasc., *tyrrenenus*, Pasc., *variolaris*, Pasc., *tardus*, Blackb., *uniformis*, Blackb., *diaperioides*, Blackb., and (although my identification of this is possibly open to doubt) *picicornis*, Hope. This leaves 56 which probably appertain to *Chalcopтерus* so far as I have been able to ascertain. Of these 56 there are 10 which I feel confident that I have not seen, viz., *convexusculus*, Macl., *cupido*, Pasc., *cupricollis*, Hope, *ellipsoides*, Pasc., *indigaceus*, Pasc., *minutus*, Pasc., *pusillus*, Pasc., *semissus*, Pasc., *sulcipennis*, Hope, *tarsalis*, Pasc. Of the following 7 I have examples of whose identification I feel considerable doubt; but I am confident that if my identification of them is not correct I have not seen the species, viz., *cupreus*, Fab., *grandis*, Macl., *maurulus*, Pasc., *obtusus*, Pasc., *obsoletus*, Macl., *vinosus*, Pasc., *semiticus*, Pasc. Of the remaining 38 species 9 are, I have little doubt, synonyms, viz., *coelestis*, Pasc., and *leucicollis*, Blessig = *cyanipennis*, Hope; *venereus*, Gmel. = *cupreus*, Fab.; *purpureus*, Germ. = *anthracinus*, Hope; *rugosus*, Germ. = *sulcipennis*, Hope; *Howitti*, Pasc., and *affinis*, Blessig = *cupripennis*, Hope; *rufipes*, Macl. = *nigrisemius*, Pasc.; *triangularis*, Haag-Rut. = *semiticus*, Pasc. The following six I am obliged to disregard as being described in such fashion that it is impossible to form any opinion concerning them, viz., *resplendens*, Boisd., *puncticollis*, Hope, *smaragdulus*, Fab., *tristis*, Fab., *velutinus*, Macl., *viridicollis*, Macl. The following two identifications may be regarded as probable, viz., *bicolor*, Fab., and *columbinus*, Boisd., with *cupripennis*, Hope, and *cyanipennis*, Hope, in which case Hope’s names will become synonyms. Thus there are 22 names that I regard as representing good species known to me and belonging to *Chalcopтерus*, 17 (among which are probably a few that do not belong to *Chalcopтерus*) that I have identified doubtfully or not at all, but all of which are likely to be good species, and 17 that are either mere names of practically undescribed insects or else, probably, synonyms.

It will be well to remark that in identifying Hope’s, Germar’s, and Blessig’s species, I have possessed the advantage of a personal
knowledge of the fauna of the localities in which the types were collected. Even with this assistance I have not been able to identify all the species of the former two of those authors.

Beginning with Germar,—*fervens* is unmistakable, as it is mainly characterised by its undersurface being brilliantly iridescent (a very rare character in *Chalcopterus*), and a species presenting this character occurs somewhat commonly all over S. Australia, and agrees very well with the description of *fervens* in all respects. Germar describes *purpureus* as having its elytra "tenuiter striato-punctatis," its puncturation less fine than that of *fervens*, and its upper surface (except the head) entirely variegated with metallic colours; these are fairly definite characters, and as there is a species (and only one) known to me (it is common all over S. Australia) found in the habitat of Germar's insects presenting these characters I feel no doubt about this identification. Germar describes *fastuosus* as distinguished by the unusual characters of the seriate puncturation of the elytra being somewhat obsolete and the puncturation of the prothorax stronger than in its allies and crowded near the lateral margins, characters that are combined in one, and one only, of the species before me that occur (and it, too, occurs commonly) in the locality where Germar's species were collected. The above three species also agree in size, &c., with the other characters as stated by Germar under the names mentioned. The other of Germar's names (*rugosus*) its author assigns to a species which he describes as having the prothorax black, the elytra "rugosely striate," and the interstices transversely rugulose; I have seen no *Amarygmid* to which this description would apply, unless it be a remarkable form in my collection that I am disposed to regard as a monstrosity and to refer to *C. polychromus*, Pasc., with which it seems absolutely identical in every respect, except that the elytra are sculptured in a fashion quite unlike that of any other *Amarygmid* that I have seen. I have met with another example with this same peculiarity present in a much feebler degree. Unless it be the case that the descriptions of *Amarygmus rugosus*, Germ., (and *A. sulcipennis*, Hope, which Germar thought likely to be the
same species), are founded on the above-mentioned insect, I am convinced that I have not seen it.

Passing to Mr. Hope’s species, they are six in number (besides sulcipennis already referred to). Of these cupripennis is, I think, quite unmistakable, the commonest of all the Amarygmids in Southern Australia agreeing well with Mr. Hope’s brief description. C. anthracinus is no doubt a variety, as I have not seen any S. Australian Amarygmid which is habitually of uniform black colour; I have, however, met rarely with black examples of C. purpureus, Germ., (as well as of several other species), and as Mr. Hope says that the elytra are striate in C. anthracinum, I believe it to be this black var. of purpureus; the name, however, is so inappropriate to an insect of which 99 out of every hundred specimens are brilliant with metallic colours that it would be a matter of regret if the identification were established finally and Hope’s name had to take precedence. The identity of C. picicornis could hardly be determined on the description alone, which would fit a good many species, but as I have seen only one occurring near Adelaide that it agrees with, I think that one is probably the true picicornis; it has bifid mandibles and therefore must not be referred to Chalcopterus. C. longipennis I have discussed below in re-describing the insect to which I believe the name to refer. As regards C. cyanipennis, a species widely distributed (but I believe not common) in Southern Australia fits the description very well, and I regard its identification as quite satisfactory. C. cupricollis is from an island off the north coast of Australia, and I have seen nothing that fits the description. Regarding C. puncticollis I am quite at a loss, as I know nothing (apart from the insects already referred to) that agrees with the description; the only suggestion I can make is that it may be a variety of purpureus, Germ., in which case Hope’s name would take precedence.

M. Blessig’s species are all well described and, I think, quite recognisable; C. iridicolor is a very well marked insect; C. variabilis may possibly be identical with one of Boisduval’s species; C. affinis, I think there is hardly a doubt, is a variety
of *C. cupripennis*, Hope, to which M. Blessig says it is "extremely close" (I have specimens from Melbourne agreeing with the description of *affinis* which are certainly vars. of *cupripennis*); *C. levicollis* I have no doubt is identical with *cyanipennis*, Hope, from which M. Blessig says he can only distinguish it by its being, according to Hope's measurement, a less slender insect.

As regards the species described by Fabricius, it is unfortunate that we do not know their exact habitats. In the case of one of them (*tristis*), it seems doubtful whether the habitat is in Australia. The types of the others are said to have been in Sir Joseph Banks' collection, from which it may be inferred that they were collected by Captain Cook's expedition. The descriptions are too brief in most cases for certain identification, *amethystinus* (owing to its remarkable colouring) being alone capable of confident recognition; *Erotylus cupreus* is very likely to be identical with a large *Chalcopterus* from N. Queensland that Mr. French has sent me, and it is probable that *Cnodulon bicolor* is the same species as *Chalcopterus* (*Cnodulon*) *cupripennis*, Hope. The other species of Fabricius (*Helops smaragdulus*) I cannot recognise in any *Amarygmis* that I have seen.

Fortunately M. Boisduval described only two species. The description of one of them (*Amarygmus columbinus*), consisting of exactly ten words, reads much as if it were founded on the same insect as *Chalcopterus* (*Cnodulon*) *cyanipennis*, Hope; that of the other (*A. resplendens*) consists of thirteen words, and does not suggest any particular species to my mind; though reasoning from probability (of locality, &c.) would perhaps indicate *vinosus*, Pasc., as likely to be the subject of the description, and I do not know that there is anything among Boisduval's thirteen words altogether irreconcilable with that supposition; but unless—and until—the types can be examined, Boisduval's *Amarygmides* ought to be treated as non-existent.

The two descriptions by Mr. W. S. Macleay in "King's Survey" are not recognisable.

In respect of the species published since 1861—by Mr. Pascoe, Sir William Macleay, and myself—the difficulties are not so great
as those concerning the earlier descriptions. Here Mr. Masters has come to my help with great kindness and has lent me specimens which he knows to be identical with many of those on which descriptions were founded.

In this first instalment of the present memoir I offer to the Society descriptions of a number of new species of *Chalcopterus*. In the second and concluding instalment I hope to supply a tabular statement of the distinctive characters of these new species and of most of the species previously described, together with a revision of the much less numerous species of *Amarygmus*.

**Chalcopterus clypealis, sp. nov.**

♂ *Sat ovalis*; *sat convexus*; *minus nitidus*; *niger, elytris obscure viridibus hand versicoloribus, epipleuris purpureomicantibus; capite sat fortiter punctulato fronte media levi, clypei parte ante canthos oculares postice fortiter emarginata; oculis quam antennarum articulis basalis longitudine multo magis remotis; sulcis ocularibus nullis; antennis, corporis dimidio parum brevioribus, apicem versus sat incrassatis, articulo 3° quam 1° 2°que conjuncti sat longiori quam 4° 5°que conjuncti param breviori, articulis 8-10 quam latioribus haud duplo longioribus; prothorace quam longiori (et postice quam antice) vix duplo latiori, modice convexo, antice bisinuatim leviter emarginato, a basi antecrum sat aequaliter sat arcuatim angustato, sparsim obsolete vix subtiliter punctulato, basi arcuatim bisinuata, angulis anticis obtusis; elytris subtiliter seriatim punctulatis (seriebus postice vix obsoletecentibus, latera versus paullo magis fortiter impressis), interstitiis planis quam series (seriebus lateralibus exceptis) parum minus fortiter punctulatis; prothoracum haud sulcato; metasterno nitido subtiliter punctulato, episternis opacis sparsim subtilissime vel vix manifeste punctulatis; abdomine nitido minus subtiliter punctulato et sat fortiter longitinaliter rugato; femoribus anticis antice subtiliter sat sparsim punctulatis, tarsis subitus breviter nigro-setosis.  

[Long. 5½, lat. 2½ lines.]
This species is extremely like some varieties of *C. eupripennis*, Hope, and may possibly prove to be itself a variety of that insect. It differs, however, from all the examples I have seen that I can refer to *eupripennis* in two characters that seem to be important, viz., the structure of the head and the sculpture of the elytra. In *eupripennis* (and in most *Chalcopteri*) the forehead is divided from the clypeus by a fine suture which passes (arched slightly hindward) immediately in front of the antennal tubers, in front of which stands the clypeus appearing from its convexity to be a little tumid; in *clypeatus*, however, the space immediately in front of the clypeal suture is a flat continuation of the plane of the clypeus, which space is strongly arched forward in front, and in front of it the clypeus becomes suddenly tumid with its hinder side deeply concave where the flattened space mentioned above cuts into it. As regards the sculpture of the elytra, I have not seen among the examples I refer to *eupripennis* any in which the punctures of the longitudinal series and those of the interstices are so nearly alike as they are in this insect, especially near the suture where the punctures of the series are scarcely distinct from those of the interstices; whereas in *eupripennis* (although the seriate and interstitial punctures are undoubtedly less distinct from each other than in the majority of *Chalcopteri*) even the series nearest the suture is perfectly apparent to a casual glance.

The shape of this species is different from that of most of its congeners, though agreeing with that of *C. eupripennis* and several others. If it be looked at from the side it will be seen that the highest point in the curve which forms the upper outline is exceptionally near to the base of the elytra, so that the posterior declivity is very gradual indeed, and begins far in front of the middle. The puncturation of the prothorax is very faintly impressed and not close, but it is not particularly fine as compared with that of some *Chalcopteri*.

S. Australia; near Adelaide.

*C. simius*, sp. nov.

Late ovalis, fortiter convexus; minus nitidus; niger, elytris rubro-cupreis; capite (hoc haud canaliculato) oculis antennis
Very like C. cupripennis in many respects, but differing much in shape, being very wide with strongly rounded sides and very convex. Viewed from the side the outline curve of the elytra is very strong, so that the elytra seem to be strongly gibbous behind the base (as in C. semiticus, Pasc.). There is very little difference between the seriate punctures of the elytra and those of the interstices, so that the former are very inconspicuous. This species may be at once separated from C. semiticus, inter alia, by its widely separated eyes and much more strongly punctured elytral interstices.

N. Queensland.

C. CUPRIPENNIS, Hope.

Sat late ovalis; sat nitidus; niger, elytris cupreo-æneis; capite minus crebre subtiliter (spatio inter oculos lævigato excepto) punctulato, in medio longitudinaliter plus minusve perspicue canaliculato; oculis quam antennarum articuli basalis longitudine multo magis inter se remotis; sulcis ocularibus nullis; antennis apicem versus manifeste incrassatis, quam corporis dimidium paullo (\(\frac{3}{4}\)) vel sat multo (\(\frac{2}{3}\)) brevioribus, articulo 3\(^{o}\) quam 1\(^{as}\) 2\(^{as}\)que conjuncti paullo longiori quam 4\(^{as}\) 5\(^{as}\)que conjuncti paullo breviori, articulis 8-10 quam præcedentes paullo brevioribus; prothorace quam longiori fere duplo (postice quam antice tribus partibus) latiori, leviter minus crebre nec subtilissime punctulato, antice sat fortiter bisinuato, a basi antrorsum arcuatim angustato, basi media sat late sublobata, angulis antiæcis obtusis posticis (superne visis) subacutis; elytris sat subtiliter seriatim punctulatis, interstitiis planis, sat crebre subtiliter leviter (\(\frac{2}{3}\)) vel minus leviter (\(\frac{3}{4}\)) punctulatis; prosterno medio plus minusve distincte carinato; metasterno in medio sat crebre sat
The head is very nitid, and is impressed with a fine more or less distinct line down the middle, for some distance on either side of which the surface is lavigate; the rest of the head is finely but very distinctly punctured, the punctures tending to become stronger and less close from the front of the clypeus hindward. The space between the eyes is about \( \frac{2}{3} \) of a line wide. The punctation of the prothorax is faintly impressed and therefore not at all conspicuous, but is not so fine as in many species in which it is more conspicuous. The surface of the prothorax is not less nitid than that of the elytra. The seriate punctures of the elytra are finer than in most Chalcopteri, being in fact so little larger than the punctures of the interstices (especially in the male) as to appear somewhat indistinct. They are generally slightly more closely placed in the series in the \( \Phi \) than in the \( \delta \). In (say) the middle part of the 4th series from the suture there are in a length equal to the width of an interstice about four punctures in the male and about (or scarcely) five in the female. The interstices are absolutely flat throughout. The antennae scarcely differ sexually, but the general form being distinctly more elongate in the female, the antennae in that sex are shorter in comparison of the total length. I do not know any species of Chalcopterus in which the eyes are more widely separated.

The above is a description of the ordinary form of *cupripennis*, which occurs abundantly all over Southern Australia. It is an exceedingly variable species however in respect of the colour of the elytra, special colouring appearing to predominate in certain localities. Examples from the interior of S. Australia (Port Augusta, &c.) usually have blue elytra with purplish reflections,
but I can find no other difference. From various localities in Victoria and S. Australia I have seen examples with dark green elytra which are somewhat less nitid (I take this to be *affinis*, Blessig). From Western Australia I have a specimen with the elytra bright green and very nitid; as this form is a trifle more elongate and less convex (the summit of the outline curve of the elytra viewed from the side being scarcely in front of the middle) it is possible that it represents a distinct species. Examples from the Victorian Alps are of the typical form. Queensland specimens have elytra inclining to reddish-copper colour, but do not seem to differ otherwise. *Amarygmus Howitti*, Pasc., seems to be the typical form. Specimens from the Fraser Range (taken by the Elder Exploring Expedition) differ from the type only in having their elytra of a purplish tone.

**C. Versicolor, sp.nov.**

Ovalis; subelongatus; nitidus; niger, capite prothoraceque viridi aureo purpureoque (elytris aureo purpureoque) micantibus; capite crebre sat fortiter punctulato (parte media inter antennas levi excepta), oculis quam antennarum articulis basalis longitudine paullo magis remotis; sulcis oculariibus nullis; antennis corporis dimidio sat brevioribus sat robustis, articulo 3° quam 1us 2usque conjuncti paullo longiori quam 4us 5usque conjuncti paullo breviori, articulis 8-10 quam precedentibus paullo brevioribus; fronte æquali; prothorace quam longiori plus quam tribus partibus (postice quam antice ut 5 ad 3) latiori, sat crebre sat profunde (nihilominus sat subtiliter) punctulato, antice sat profunde emarginato, a basi antrorsum arcuatim angustato, basi leviter bisinuata, angulis anticis distinctis subprominulis posticis obtusis; elytris æqualiter sat subtiliter seriatim punctulatis, interstitiis planis crebre distincte punctulatis; prosterno late concavo (parte concava in medio plus minusve elevata); metasterno episternisque nitidis subfortiter nec crebre punctulatis, illo oblique strigato; abdomen sat fortiter punctulato et longi-
tudinaliter strigato; femoribus anticis antice sparsim minus perspicue punctulatis; tarsis subtus nigro-setosis.

[Long. 5½-6½, lat. 2½-3¼ lines.]

The extension of the metallic colouring to the head (which seems constant) is an unusual character. The combination of eyes widely separated (not much less widely than in C. cupripennis) and the prothorax with its front margin not less than ⅔ as wide as the base places this species among a group of very limited number. In that group the metallic head, non-striate elytra, comparatively large size, will distinguish the present species. The sculpture of the prosternum seems variable—indeed I find it an unsatisfactory character in most of the Chalcopteri; in this species the prosternum is widely concave down the middle (at any rate in the front part), but the middle of this sulcus is more or less convex, so that a kind of keel runs along it which in some examples is little noticeable and in others almost fills up the concavity. The sculpture of the elytra is almost exactly as in C. cupripennis. The elytral outline viewed from the side is an even gentle curve with its summit at (or almost behind) the middle.

S. Australia; basin of Lake Eyre.

C. TINCTUS, sp. nov.

Ovalis; nitidus; convexus; niger, prothorace elytrisque versicoloribus, cyaneo- et purpureo-micantibus; capite (parte media inter antennas laevi excepta) crebre sat fortiter punctulato; oculis quam antennarum articulari basalis longitudine vix magis inter se remotis; sulcis ocularibus nullis; antennis quam corporis dimidium vix (jectory) vel sat manifeste (τα) brevioribus, apicem versus vix increassatis, articulo 3° quam 1½ 2½ que conjuncti sat longiori quam 4½ 5½ que conjuncti sat breviori, articularis 8-11 quam præcedentes manifeste brevioribus; prothorace quam longiori (et postice quam antice) fere duplo lati ori, sat crebre sat profunde nihilominus sat subtiliter punctulato, antice sat fortiter bisinuato, a basi antriorum arcuatim angustato, basi media sat late sublobata, angulis anticis obtusis posticis fere rectis; elytris subtiliter
(latera versus paullo minus subtiliter) seriatim punctulatis, interstititiiis planis sparsim (♂) vel minus sparsim (♀) distincte punctulatis; prosterno medio sulcato; metasterno in medio et in episternis sat crebre, in parte intermedia sparsim, punctulato; abdomine crebre punctulato et rugato; femoribus anticis antice perspicue sat crebre punctulatis; tarsis subtus nigro-setosis, posticorum articulo basali ceteris conjunctis longitudine aequali. [Long. 5½, lat. 3-4½ lines.

This species bears considerable general resemblance to C. poly-chromus, Pasc., but is of more robust build, with the eyes much less widely separated from each other, the seri ate punctures of the elytra clearly traceable quite to the base, &c. Compared with C. cupripennis, the interval between the eyes is only about half as wide, the antennae are more slender and filiform, the prothorax is a little less transverse, the sculpture of the elytra is not much different, the legs (and especially the tarsi) are much more elongate, and the colour of the prothorax and elytra in all the examples I have seen is bright purple changing in certain lights to cyaneous. The outline curve of the elytra viewed from the side is rather strong, with its summit at about the middle of its length. There are about four punctures (in the elytral series exclusive of the nearest two to the suture) in a length equal to the width of an interstice.

S. Australia.

C. DIFFICILIS, sp.nov.

Ovalis; subelongatus; nitidus; niger, elytris viridi-aureo- et purpureo-versicoloribus; capite aqualiter distincte punctulato; oculis quam antenarum articuli basalis longitudine paullo magis inter se remotis; sulcis ocularibus fere nullis; antennis (♀?) quam corporis dimidium molto brevioribus, apicem versus paullo incrassatis, articulo 3° quam 1us 2us que conjuncti haud longiori quam 4us 5us que conjuncti parum breviori, articulis 8-10 quam precedentes vix brevioribus; prothorace quam longiori (et postice quam antice) fere duplo
This is a somewhat difficult species to place in my tabulation, owing to its having slight (but only slight) indications of ocular sulci and elytral interstices punctured somewhat less strongly than in the allies of C. cupripennis, but decidedly more strongly than in lectus, so that it appears somewhat intermediate; the sides of its prothorax, moreover, viewed from above, are less strongly arcuate than in most species in which the form of the prothorax is what I have called "normal," so that it tends a little towards the group with their prothorax trapezoidal. In colouring and puncturation of the prothorax and elytral series it resembles a very bright specimen of C. cupripennis but its head is evenly punctured, its prothorax more narrowed in front, its eyes more approximate, its antennae shorter, its elytral interstices more finely punctured, and the basal joint of its hind tarsi much shorter. It also resembles fervens, Germ., but differs from that species inter alia by its black head, prothorax and undersurface, its more approximate eyes, much shorter antennae, and the much shorter basal joint of its hind tarsi. The outline curve of its elytra (viewed from the side) is moderately strong, with its summit a little in front of the middle. It is not at all like C. rugosipennis, Macr., next to which the exigencies of tabulation require it to be placed.

S. Australia; McDonnell Ranges; sent by C. French, Esq.
C. LÆTUS, sp.nov.

Ovalis; subelongatus; nitidissimus; niger, capite obscurse cupreo prothorace minus nitido cyanoe, elyris splendidè viridi-aureo et purpureo-iridescentibus; capite crebre æqualiter punctulato; oculis subapproximatis quam antennarum articuli basalis longitudine fere minus inter se remotis; sulcis ocularibus nullis; antennis quam corporis dimidium sat brevierioribus, articulo 3° quam 1° 2°que conjuncti vix longiori quam 4° 5°que conjuncti sat brevieri, articulis 8-10 quam præcedentes parum brevieribus; prothorace quam longiori (et postice quam antice) fere duplo latiori, sparsim obsolete vix manifeste punctulato, antice sat fortiter bisinuato, a basi antrorsum (superne viso) æqualiter arcuatim angustato, basi bisinuata, angulis anticis obtusis; elytris sat subtiliter fere ut C. cupripennis sed multo minus crebi'e) seriatim punctulatis, seriebus suturam versus et postice magis subtilibus, intersticiis planis sparsim subtilissime vix perspicue punctulatis; prosterno medio concavo; metasterno subtilissime punctulato et oblique leviter rugato, episternis minus nitidis obsolete punctulatis; abdomen sparsim sat subtiliter punctulato et longitudinaliter rugato; femoribus anticis sparsim subtilissime punctulatis; tarsis subtus nigrosetosis, posticorum articulo basali ceteris conjunctis (unguiculis exceptis) sat æquali.

[Long. 6, lat. 3½ lines.

A somewhat longer and less robust species than C. cupripennis, with its elytral outline (viewed from the side) moderately arched, the summit of the arch rather behind the middle. The elytral series of punctures are exceptionally conspicuous owing to their individual punctures not being crowded together, and the interstices being so finely punctulate as to appear lãvigate unless under a very strong lens. The elytra of this species are among the most nitid and brilliantly iridescent in the genus.

Two examples in my collection, said to be from N. S. Wales, must certainly, I think, be attributed to this species; their
elytral interstices are a trifle more strongly punctulate, but I can find no other distinction whatever.

S. W. Australia.

C. juvenis, sp. nov.

♂ (?). Elongato-ovalis; sat convexus; nitidus; niger, prothorace elytrisque cyaneis purpureo-micantibus; capite sat fortiter sat æqualiter punctulato, vertice breviter longitudinaliter sulcato (sulci fundo lævi); oculis quam antennarum articuli basalis longitudine paullo magis remotis; sulcis ocularibus nullis; antennis corporis dimidio parum brevioribus, apicem versus parum incrassatis, articulo 3° quam 1° 2usque conjuncti manifeste longiori quam 4us 5usque conjuncti sat breviori, articulis 8-10 quam præcedentes paullo brevioribus parum latioribus; prothorace quam longiori (et postice quam antice) tribus partibus latiori, minus sparsim minus subtiliter punctulato, cetera ut C. clypealis; elytris seriatim (suturam versus subtilius, latera versus magis fortiter, apicem versus vix minus fortiter) punctulatis, interstitiis planis sparsim subtilissime punctulatis; prosterno haud sulcato; metasterno fere lævi, episternis sparsim subtilissime punctulatis; abdomine sparsim subtiliter punctulato et longitudinaliter rugato; pedibus ut C. clypealis. [Long. 5, lat. 2 3 lines.

Compared with C. cupripennis, Hope, this species is narrower and more parallel, its antennæ less thickened towards the apex, and having the third joint proportionally a little shorter, the prothorax less transverse, more strongly punctured and brightly coloured, the elytral seriate punctures a little stronger and not quite so closely placed (appearing very much more distinct owing to the interstices being almost lævigate), the eyes not quite so remote, no lævigate space between the eyes on the front part of the forehead, the vertex (in the typical example) with a short distinct lævigate sulcus, &c.

S. Australia; Morgan.
This species is difficult to place under the system I have adopted in tabulating the Chalcopteri, as the width of its prothorax in front is just about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the width at the base. Such difficulties are inevitable in any tabulation of a large number of closely allied forms. I have decided to place this species among those with the prothorax less narrowed anteriorly. If it were placed among those with the prothorax anteriorly more narrowed it would stand beside C. modestus, which has eyes much less distant from each other and the punctures of the lateral series on the elytra much larger.

Compared with C. cupripennis the present insect has eyes a little less widely separated, prothorax less transverse, seriate punctures of elytra not much different, interstices much less punctured (all but impunctate), basal joint of hind tarsi more
elongate, &c., &c. The colour of the head and prothorax in the typical example is a uniform bright blue in some lights, changing to purplish from certain points of view.

W. Australia; Eucla district.

C. SPARSUS, sp. nov.

♂. Sat late ovalis, postice sat acuminatus; sat convexus; sat nitidus; niger elytris roseo-cupreis (exemplorum nonnullorum certo adspectu viridi-micantibus); capite aequaliter crebre subfortiter punctulato; oculis inter se sat approximatis; sulcis ocularibus nullis; antennis corporis dimidio parum brevioribus, apicem versus vix incrassatis, articulo 3º quam 1º 2ºque conjuncti vix longiori quam 4º 5ºque conjuncti multo breviori, articulis 8-10 quam præcedentes parum brevioribus; prothorace quam longiori (et postice quam antice) duplo latiori, modice convexo, antice leviter bisinuatum emarginato, a basi antrorsum sat aequaliter sat arcuatim angustato, sat opaco, vix perspicue punctulato, basi media anguste sublobata, angulis antice obtusis; elytris subtiliter (fere ut C. cupripennis) seriatim punctulatis (serierum lateralium puncturis paullo magis fortiter impressis), interstitis planis sparsim subtilissime punctulatis; prosterno medio sulcato; metasterno sat nitido sublati, episternis minus nitidis vix distincte punctulatis; abdomine vix manifeste punctulato obscure longitudinaliter strigato; femoribus antice sparsim subtiliter punctulatis; tarsis subtus breviter nigro-setosis. [Long. 5½-6½, lat. 3-3½ lines.

Resembles C. cupripennis in colouring—also in shape, but having the elytra even more strongly convex longitudinally (i.e., as viewed from the side). The seriate punctures of the elytra are not in reality much stronger than in cupripennis, but the absence of distinct punctuation on the interstices makes them appear infinitely more distinct than they do in cupripennis, where they are much obscured by the conspicuousness of the punctuation of the interstices. The eyes are very much less separated than those of cupripennis.

N. Territory of S. Australia.
C. MODESTUS, sp.nov.

♀ (?). Sat late ovalis; minus nitidus; niger, vix picescens, elytris purpureis, cyaneo-micantibus; capite crebre sat æqualiter minus subtiliter punctulato, oculis quam antennarum articuli basalis longitudine fere minus inter se remotis; sulcis ocularibus nullis; antennis corporis dimidio vix longioribus, articulo 3° quam 1ns 2nsque conjuncti vix longiori quam 4ns 5nsque conjuncti paullo breviori, articulis 8-10 quam præcedentes vix brevioribus; prothorace quam longiori (et postice quam antice) duplo latiori, sat opaco, obsolete vix crebre punctulato, antice bisinuato, a basi antrorsum (superne viso) æqualiter arcuatim angustato, basi bisinuata, angulis anticis obtusiis; elytris fortiter seriatim punctulatis, puncturis in seriebus minus crebre positis a seriernum lateraliurn parte mediana antrorsum retrorsum et suturam versus gradatim magis subtilibus, interstitiis planis leviter vix perspicue nec crebre punctulatis; prosterno medio leviter concavo; metasterno medio subtiliter, episternis vix perspicue, punctulatis; abdomen vix perspicue punctulato leviter longitundinaliter rugato; femoribus anticis sparsim subtilissime punctulatis; tarsis subtus nigro-setosis, posticorum articulo basali ceteris conjunctis (unguiculis exceptis) fere longiori.

[Long. 3i, lat. 2i lines.

A very distinct species. The punctures in the middle of the lateral series (where two each in adjoining series form the corners of a square) are much larger than any on the elytra of C. cupripennis, but they are gradually smaller in all directions, so that the punctures near the base, the apex, and the suture are about the same size as those of cupripennis, and as they become smaller they are more closely placed. The space between the eyes is very much narrower than in C. cupripennis.

N. Queensland; also Thursday Island; sent by C. French, Esq.

C. VIGILANS, sp.nov.

Ovalis, subelongatus; minus nitidus; niger, exempli typici prothorace cyaneo-micanti elytris violaceo-purpureis (his ad
This insect is distinguished from nearly all its congeners by the distance between its eyes being not greater than the length of the 2nd joint of its antennae. Viewed from the side the outline of the elytra is a moderately strong curve, the summit of which is about at the middle. Compared with *C. cupripennis*, Hope, this species is narrower, more elongate, and of less robust appearance, with the punctures of the prothorax much finer, the seriate punctures of the elytra a little finer, and those of the elytral interstices scarcely discernible except under a very strong lens.

N. Territory of S. Australia.

*C. bellus*, sp.nov.

♂ (?). Ovalis; sat convexus; minus nitidus; niger, elytris caeruleis, prothorace vix caeruleo-micanti; capite obsolete sparsim (clypeo verticeque magis crebre minus obsolete) punctulato; oculis quam antennarum articuli basalis longitudine vix magis remotis; sulcis ocularibus nullis; antennis robustis corporis dimidio longitudine sat æqualibus, apicem...
versus sat incrassatis, articulo 3° quam 1\textsuperscript{us} 2\textsuperscript{us}que conjuncti sat longiori quam 4\textsuperscript{us} 5\textsuperscript{us}que conjuncti parum breviori, articulis 8-10 quam praecedentes (3° excepto) nullo modo brevioribus; prothorace quam longiori (et postice quam antice) duabus partibus latiori, obsolete (latera versus vix manifeste) sat crebre punctulato, antice fere truncato, cetera ut C. clypealis; elytris seriati sat æqualiter sat fortiter (postice magis subtiliter) punctulatis, interstitiiis planis sparsim vix manifeste punctulatis; prosterno baud sulcato; corpore subtus toto laevigato, abdomen haud strigoso; femoribus sublaevigatis, tibiis sparsim punctulatis; tarsis subtus nigro-setosis. [Long. 6, lat. 3 lines.

The prothorax is comparatively small (its width is to the elytra as 5 to 8); its width only exceeding the length by about 2 of the latter furnishes a good distinction from many species. The punctures of the elytral series are much larger than those of cupripennis, and scarcely so large as those in the juxta-sutural series in punctipennis, Macl.; they are rather closely placed in the series. The interstices (as in the preceding 3 species) are absolutely flat throughout. This species bears considerable resemblance to the insect which I take to be C. celestis, Pasc., but differs by its bluish-green and by no means impunctate prothorax, its much stouter antennæ, eyes much less approximate, and not bordered within by sulci, &c. An example from Thursday Island has elytra more purplish in colour.

N. Queensland; also Thursday Island.

C. brevipes, sp.nov.

Sat cylindricus; sat nitidus; niger, prothorace plus minus aureo-micanti, elytris læte versicoloribus (coloribus aureis purpureis viridibusque ornatis); capite crebre sat æqualiter (postice paullo sparsius) subfortiter punctulato; oculis quam antennarum articuli basalis longitudine vix magis inter se remotis; sulcis ocularibus fere nullis; antennis corporis dimidio sat (♂) vel multo (♀) brevioribus, articulo 3° quam 1\textsuperscript{us} 2\textsuperscript{us}que conjuncti manifeste longiori quam 4\textsuperscript{us} 5\textsuperscript{us}que
conjuncti multo breviori, articulis 8-10 quam præcedentes paullo (♂) vel multo (♀) brevioribus; prothorace quam longiori duabus partibus (postice quam antice fere duplo) latiori, distincte inæqualiter (subacervatim) punctulato, antice leviter emarginato, lateribus (superne visis) a basi antrosum rotundatim convergentibus, basi media sat anguste sublobata, angulis anticis obtusis; elytris æqualiter sat subtiliter (quam cupripennis, Hope, paullo minus subtiliter) seriatim punctulatis, interstitiis planis subcrebribus punctulatis; prosterno minus fortiter carinato; metasterno distincte punctulato et sat fortiter oblique rugato, episternis subopacis leviter indistincte punctulatis; femoribus anticis antice sparsim subtiliter punctulatis; tarsis subtus nigros, posticorum articulo basali quam 4th parum longiori; abdomine sat crebre punctulato et longitudinaliter rugato.

[Long. 9, lat. 4½ lines.

The puncturation of the elytra is much like that of C. cupripennis, but the seriate punctures are more distinct owing to there being a greater disparity between them and the punctures of the interstices. The eyes are considerably more approximate than in cupripennis. The shortness of the hind tarsi (and especially of their basal joint) is a conspicuous character.

Victoria; sent by C. French, Esq.

C. Placidus, sp.nov.

Late ovalis; sat nitidus; supra viridis vel purpureus vel aureus, vel his coloribus intermixtis micans, corpore subitus antennis palpis pedibusque nigris; capite antice crebre postice sparsius punctulato, oculis quam antennarum articuli basali longitudine vix minus inter se remotis, intus vix manifeste sulco marginatis; antennis quam corporis dimidium sat brevioribus, articulo 3° quam 1us 2us que conjuncti sat longiori quam 4us 5us que conjuncti sat breviori, articulis 8-11 quam præcedentes sat brevioribus; prothorace sat convexo, quam longiori (et postice quam antice) duabus partibus latiori, distincte inæqualiter punctulato, lateribus a basi antrosum (superne
visis) convergentibus, margine antico bisinuatim emarginato, angulis anticis obtusis parum productis posticis (superne visis) subrectis; elytris quam prothorax duabus partibus latioribus, modice convexis, seriatim punctulatis (seriebus antice obliteratis), puncturis in seriebus crebris subtilibus, interstitiis distincte minus crebre punctulatis; prosterno medio concavo; metasterno toto (episternis inclusis) et abdomine subfortiter minus sparsim punctulatis; hoc longitudinaliter strigoso; femoribus anticis sat crebre sat fortiter punctulatis; tarsis subtus nigro-setosis, posticorum articulo basali quam ceteri conjuncti haud breviori.

A very distinct species on account of its wide form, the comparatively strong puncturation of its metasternum and femora, &c. The eyes are not really margined with a sulcus, but the space separating them (which is much narrower than in C. cupripennis, fervens, &c.) being slightly raised above the level of the margin of the eye causes a deceptive appearance of a very narrow sulcus. Viewed from the side, the curve of the outline of the elytra is strong and is very manifestly at its highest decidedly in front of the middle. The seriate punctures of the elytra are finer, and the interstitial stronger, than in cupripennis, so that the series are less distinct than in that species; near the front they are quite obliterated.

W. Australia; seems to be widely distributed.

C. FAAEATTI, sp. nov.

C. placido affinis; antennarum articulo 3° minus elongato; prothorace magis fortiter transverso, quam longiori fere duplo latiori, lateribus a basi ultra medium leviter hinc ad apicem sat fortiter convergentibus; elytris prothoraceem latitudine minus antecedentibus; prosterno medio carinato; abdomine magis crebre punctulato; tarsorum posticorum articulo basali quam ceteri conjuncti paullo breviori.
Besides the differences specified above, this species differs from all the examples known to me of *C. placidus* in colour, the prothorax being black with a faint coppery tone, and the elytra of a uniform reddish-copper colour with the suture greenish in certain lights, whereas in all the specimens of *C. placidus* I have seen the whole upper surface is blue or green, changing from certain points of view to purple or golden. The form of the prothorax is very like that of *C. fastuosus*, Germ., (but with the crowded lateral puncturation wanting). The prothorax being much less rapidly narrowed forward than that of *C. placidus* appears conspicuously more massive.

N. S. Wales; taken near Maitland by Mr. Froggatt and generously presented to me.

*C. purpureus*, Germ.

*C. versicolori* valde affinis; differt forma angustiori, capite haud (vel vix) metallico-micanti, prothorace magis nitido, elytris perspicue (nee profunde) striatis, interstitiis leviter convexis. [Long. 4\(\frac{1}{4}\)-6\(\frac{1}{2}\), lat. 21-3\(\frac{1}{3}\) lines.]

The species forming the group to which this and *C. versicolor* belong are extremely closely allied *inter se*, and it is possible that they ought to be considered local races of a single type. The differences, however, such as they are, seem to be constant. I found *C. versicolor* plentifully (though I was able to take only a short series) on young shoots of *Eucalyptus* in the far North (basin of Lake Eyre), and all the specimens of it that I have examined seem to be quite identical, being oval in form, with the prothorax a little less nitid than the elytra, the head of a bright green colour, and the elytra, when carefully examined, not in the least striate, although the closeness of the seriate punctures in the rows makes them seem to a casual glance finely striate, with the interstices perfectly flat. *C. purpureus* is widely distributed and not uncommon in the southern part of S. Australia. It is a distinctly narrower and more elongate species with the head black or faintly tinged with copper colour, the prothorax very nitid and the elytra distinctly though finely striate, with their
interstices widely and gently convex. I suspect that *C. purpureus* is the insect from Port Lincoln that Mr. Pascoe refers to (Ann. Nat. Hist. 1870, p. 105) as a variety of *C. suturalis*, sibi, as I have frequently taken, at Port Lincoln, *C. purpureus* (coloured, as Mr. Pascoe describes the so-called var. of *suturalis*), but never anything more like *C. suturalis*. This (*C. suturalis*) is another species belonging to the same group, and was described by Mr. Pascoe on an example from Western Australia. Through the courtesy of G. Masters, Esq., of Sydney, I have been able to examine a specimen which he tells me was named *suturalis* by Mr. Pascoe, and which agrees well with the description. It is very close to *C. purpureus* in respect of all characters except the sculpture of the elytra (I attach no importance to the colour of the suture alluded to by Mr. Pascoe, as I find it to vary in *C. purpureus*), but its elytra are very deeply striate, with the interstices strongly elevated, evidently narrower than the interstices of *C. purpureus* and scarcely visibly punctured. It appears to me quite possible that *C. anthracinus*, described by Mr. Hope (Proc. Ent. Soc. 1842, p. 79) in a few words, quite insufficient for confident identification, may be a black var. of *C. purpureus* (I have seen a single black specimen of that insect), but I have no means of settling the point, and the application of the name *anthracinus* to an insect brilliantly shining with golden purple and green colours, because it was first named on a very rare black variety, seems so unnatural as almost to justify a change of name even if my suspicion should prove to be well founded.

**C. vividus**, sp. nov.

♀ (?). Elongato-ovalis; sat nitidus; niger, prothorace elytrisque versicoloribus, purpureo- cyaneo- viridi- et aureo-mican- tibus; capite crebre subfortiter punctulato, parte mediana lævi; oculis quam antennarum articuli basalis longitudine magis inter se remotis; sulcis ocularibus nullis; antennis apicem versus manifeste incrassatis, quam corporis dimidium sat brevieribus, articulo 3° quam 1° 2° que conjuncti parum longiori quam 4° 5° que conjuncti paullo brevieri, articulis
8-10 quam praeecedentes paullo brevioribus; prothorace quam longiori (et postice quam antice) fere duabus partibus latiori, minus crebre minus subtiliter punctulato, antice fortiter bisinuato, a basi antrornum leviter arcuatim angustato, basi media sat late sublobata, angulis antecis distinctis subacutis posticis obtusis; elytris sat subtiliter seriatim punctulatis, interstiiis planis distincte minus crebre punctulatis; prosterno planato; metasterno in medio subtilissime, ad latera et in episternis minus subtiliter sparsim punctulato; abdomine subfortiter punctulato et rugato; femoribus antecis antice sparsim minus subtiliter punctulatis; tarsis subitus fulvo-setosis, posticorum articulo basali quam ceteri conjuncti parum breviori.

Bears a general superficial resemblance to C. variabilis, Blessig, but differs from it and from others allied to it by the very different shape of the prothorax, which in this species is distinctly less wide, at the base, than once and two-thirds the width of the front, and has its front margin very strongly bisinuate, with the front angles distinctly prominent and subacute, almost as in C. micans. It is distinguished from most of its congeners by the lateral carine of its prothorax being (not arched downwards but) almost straight as viewed from the side. Compared with C. cupripennis the interval between the eyes is about one-third narrower, the head and prothorax are decidedly more strongly punctulate, the punctures both of the series and the interstices are stronger, the episterna are distinctly punctulate, the prothorax of quite different form, &c., &c. The outline curve of the elytra is moderately strong with its summit about the middle of the length.

N. Queensland; sent by Mr. French.

C. intermedius, sp. nov.

Elongato-ovalis; sat nitidus; niger, elytris cupreis (certo adspectu viridi-micantibus); capite sat crebre sat fortiter punctulato, in medio anguste laevi; oculis quam antennarum articuli basalis longitudine vix minus inter se remotis;
sulcis ocularibus nullis; antennis apicem versus leviter incassatis, quam corporis dimidium paullo brevioribus, articulo 3° quam 1nst 2nstque conjuncti paullo longiori, quam 4nst 5nstque conjuncti sat breviori, articulis 8-10 quam praecedentes vix brevioribus; prothorace quam longiori quatuor partibus (postice quam antice fere tribus partibus) latiori, crebre minus subtiliter punctulato, antice fortiter sinuatim emarginato, a basi antrorsum leviter arcuatim angustato, basi media sat late sublobata angulis antici distinctis subacutis posterioris fere rectis; elytris subtiliter seriatus punctulatis (puncturis in seriebus minus crebre postitis), interstitiis planis crebrius distincte punctulatis; prosterno medio carinato; metasterno (episternis inclusis) subtiliter punctulato; abdomen subtilius punctulato et distincte rugato; femoribus antici antice sparsim subtiliter punctulatis; tarsis subtus nigro-setosis, posticorum articulo basali quam ceteri vix breviori.  [Long. 5, lat. 2 ½ lines.

Belongs to a small group of species remarkable for their prothorax being wider in front than is usual in the genus, with the front angles prominent and well developed. Among the species of that group the present insect is distinguished by the following characters in combination:—prothorax having its lateral carina (viewed from the side) nearly straight, interval between the eyes little more than half as wide as in C. cupripennis, elytra not striate, their interstices quite flat and very distinctly punctured, the punctures in the elytral series not very closely placed (distinctly less closely than in C. cupripennis). The outline curve of the elytra is as in C. vividus; the seriate punctures of the elytra are much finer than in that species.

Victoria; sent by Mr. French.

C. CONFLUENS, sp.nov.

Ovalis; nitidus; niger; supra versicolor viridi- aureo- purpuro- et cyanoe-micans; capite crebre fortiter punctulato; oculis quam antennarum articuli basalis longitudine magis inter se remotis; sulcis ocularibus nullis; antennis apicem
versus sat incrassatis, quam corporis dimidium multo brevioribus, articulo 3° quam 1\textsuperscript{us} 2\textsuperscript{us}que conjuncti parum longiori quam 4\textsuperscript{us} 5\textsuperscript{us}que conjuncti paullo breviori, articulis 8-10 quam praecedentes parum brevioribus; prothorace quam longiori duplo (postice quam antice fere duplo) latiori, fortiter (in medio sparsius, latera versus fere confluenter) punctulato, apice sat fortiter sinuatim emarginato, postice leviter antice fortiter arcuatim angustato, basi media sat late sublobata, angulis anticis obtuse subproductis posticis fere rectis; elytris sat subtiliter seriatim punctulatis, interstitiis planis quam series nullo modo minus fortiter punctulatis; prosterno medio carinato ad latera rugulosu; corpore subtus sat fortiter vix crebre punctulato, abdomen rugato; femoribus anticis antice subtilius sat crebre punctulatis; tarsis subtus nigro-setosis, posticorum articulo basali quam ceteri conjuncti parum breviori.

[Long. 5-6\frac{1}{2}, lat. 3-3\frac{1}{2} lines.]

The coarse puncturation of the prothorax rugulosely crowded on the sides distinguishes this species from all its congeners known to me except fastuosus, Germ. The seriate punctures of the elytra are somewhat finer than in cupripennis, and are quite indistinguishable from the punctures of the interstices except by their seriate arrangement. The interval between the eyes is about a quarter narrower than in cupripennis. The outline curve of the elytra, viewed from the side, is strong, with its summit slightly in front of the middle.

W. Australia.

C. micans, sp.nov.

♀ (?). Ovalis; sat nitidus; niger, prothorace elytrisque versicoloribus purpureo-cyaneco-viridi- et aureo-micantibus; capite crebre sat fortiter punctulato, antice in medio anguste levii; oculis quam antennarum articuli basalis longitudine magis inter se remotis; sulcis ocularibus nullis; antennis apicem versus manifeste incrassatis, quam corporis dimidium sat brevioribus, articulo 3° quam 1\textsuperscript{us} 2\textsuperscript{us}que conjuncti sat
longiori quam 4° 5′ que conjuncti parum breviori, articulis 8-10 quam præcedentes sat brevioribus; prothorace quam longiori (et postice quam antice) fere tribus partibus latiori, crebre sat æqualiter minus subtiliter punctulato, antice sat fortiter sinuatim emarginato, lateribus (superne visis) fere recte a basi ad apicem convergentibus, basi retrorsum sat fortiter sinuatim producendo, angulis anticis productis sat acutis posticis acutis (apice summo truncato); elytris sat subtiliter seriatim punctulatis, interstitiis planis sat crebre (quam series vix minus fortiter) punctulatis; prosterno medio sulcato; metasterni parte media sparsim subtiliter, lateribus episternisque magis fortiter, punctulatis; abdomen crebre minus subtiliter punctulato obscure rugato; femoribus anticis antice sparsius minus subtiliter punctulatis; tarsis subtus nigro setosis, posticorum articulo basali quam apicales 2 conjuncti paullo longiori. [Long. 6, lat. 3 lines.

Resembles C. palmerstoni and C. eyrensis in the straightness of the sides of its prothorax, but differs from both in the deep emargination and sharp angles of the front of the prothorax. The seriate punctures are so little larger than those of the interstices that the series are quite indistinct. If this species be compared with C. cupripennis, Hope, the following differences among others are noticeable: the space between the eyes is very evidently narrower, the punctures of the head, of the prothorax, and of the elytral interstices are very distinctly stronger, the seriate punctures of the elytra are a little less strong, the prothorax is quite differently shaped, and the outline curve of the elytra (viewed from the side) is at its summit not in front of the middle. The lateral carina of the prothorax is really straight in this species, but is not in the preceding two or in eyrensis.

W. Australia; Yilgarn; sent by C. French, Esq.

C. eyrensis, sp. nov.

Elongato-ovalis; sat nitidus; niger, prothorace elytrisqve ut C. micantis tintis; capite crebre sat fortiter sat æqualiter punctulato; oculis quam antennarum articuli basali quam 4° 5′ que conjuncti parum breviori, articulis 8-10 quam præcedentes sat brevioribus; prothorace quam longiori (et postice quam antice) fere tribus partibus latiori, crebre sat æqualiter minus subtiliter punctulato, antice sat fortiter sinuatim emarginato, lateribus (superne visis) fere recte a basi ad apicem convergentibus, basi retrorsum sat fortiter sinuatim producendo, angulis anticis productis sat acutis posticis acutis (apice summo truncato); elytris sat subtiliter seriatim punctulatis, interstitiis planis sat crebre (quam series vix minus fortiter) punctulatis; prosterno medio sulcato; metasterni parte media sparsim subtiliter, lateribus episternisque magis fortiter, punctulatis; abdomen crebre minus subtiliter punctulato obscure rugato; femoribus anticis antice sparsius minus subtiliter punctulatis; tarsis subtus nigro setosis, posticorum articulo basali quam apicales 2 conjuncti paullo longiori. [Long. 6, lat. 3 lines.
tudine multo magis inter se remotis; sulcis ocularibus nullis; antennis apicem versus vix incrassatis, quam corporis dimidium vix (\( \mathcal{C} \)) vel multo (\( \mathcal{Q} \)) brevioribus, articulo 3\(^{o} \) quam 1\(^{as} \) 2\(^{as} \) que conjuncti multo longiori quam 4\(^{as} \) 5\(^{as} \) que conjuncti manifeste breviori, articulis 8-10 quam præcedentes manifeste brevioribus; prothorace quam longiori (et postice quam antice) fere duplo latiori, sparsius sat subtiliter punctulato, antice sinuatim subtruncato, lateribus (superne visis) fere recte ad apicem convergentibus, basi retrorsum sat fortiter sinuatim producta, angulis antici obtaining posticus acute (apice summo truncato); elytris sat subtiliter seriatim punctulatis, interstitiiis minus planis (presertim maris) sat crebre (quam series sat subtilius) punctulatis; prosterno medio carinato; metasterno ut \( \text{C. micantis} \); abdomen sparsim obscure punctulato et rugato; femoribus anticiis antice ut \( \text{C. micantis} \); tarsis subbus nigro-setosis, posticorum articulo basali quam ceteri conjuncti parum breviori. [Long. 6-6\( \frac{1}{2} \), lat. 2\( \frac{1}{2} \)-3 lines.

Resembles the preceding in the peculiar shape of its prothorax, but is very differently punctured. Compared with \( \text{C. cupripennis} \), the space between the eyes is scarcely narrower, and has no defined navigating portion; the shape of the prothorax is entirely different, the punctuation of the elytra is very similar, the interstices of the elytra are more or less convex in some examples (? males), and the outline curve of the elytra (viewed from the side) is at its summit much further from the base.

S. Australia; basin of Lake Eyre.

\( \text{C. Palmerstoni, sp.nov.} \)

\( \delta \) (?). Sat anguste ovalis; sat nitidus; niger, elytris caeruleis certo adspectu purpureo- vel viridi-micantibus; capite vix perspiciue (clypeo paullo magis distincte) punctulato; oculis quam antennarum articuli basalis longitudine vix minus inter se remotis; sulcis ocularibus nullis; antennis corporis dimidio longitudine sat aequalibus, articulo 3\(^{o} \) quam 1\(^{as} \) 2\(^{as} \) que conjuncti sat longiori quam 4\(^{as} \) 5\(^{as} \) que conjuncti parum 30
breviori, articulis 8-10 nullo modo incrassatis quam praecedentes haud brevioribus; prothorace quam longiori (et postice quam antice) fere tribus partibus latiori, subobsolete sat crebre vix subtiliter punctulato (exempli typici utrinque ante basin sulco obliquo impresso), antice leviter sinuatim emarginato, lateribus (superne viso) fere rectis a basi antrorsum convergentibus, angulis anticis obtusis posticis (superne visis) acutis; elytris minus subtiliter seriatim punctulatis, interstitiis planis obsoletissime vix perspicue punctulatis; prosterno medio concavo; corpore subtus fere leviter rugato; tarsis subtus nigro-setosis, posticorum articulo basali quam ceteri conjuncti parum breviori.

The prothorax small and with its sides (viewed from above) almost straight in their whole length, distinguishes this species from all but a very small number of its congeners. The remarkable obliquely placed furrow on either side of the prothorax a little in front of the base is very likely to be merely accidental in the typical specimen. The eyes (in the typical specimen) are too much drawn back into the prothorax for the space dividing them to be measured, but I can see that it is just about half as wide as in *C. cupripennis*, Hope. The seriate punctures of the elytra are not much different from those in the middle part of the discal series in *cupripennis*; but their size does not vary noticeably in the series towards the suture or lateral margins, and this, together with the interstices being scarcely punctured, makes the seriate punctures appear to a casual glance very much stronger than in that species. The outline curve of the elytra (viewed from the side) is very strong, its summit being almost behind the middle of its length.

N. Territory of S. Australia; near Palmerston.

*C. perlongus*, sp.nov.

♂ (?). Elongato-oblongus; nitidus; niger, elytris versicoloribus æneo-viridi et violaceo-micantibus; capite crebre sat fortiter punctulato, in medio anguste lævi; oculis quam antennarum
articuli basalis longitudine paullo magis inter se remotis; sulcis ocularibus nullis; antennis apicem versus vix incrassatis, quam corporis dimidium parum brevioribus, articulo 3° quam 1ns 2nsque conjuncti vix longiori quam 4ns 5nsque conjuncti sat breviori, articulis 8-10 elongatis quam praeecedentes vix brevioribus; prothorace quam longiori (et postice quam antice) dimidio latiori, crebre sat fortiter punctulato, antice truncato, a basi antorsum (vix arcuatim) angustato, basi retrorsum arcuatim vix sinuatim producta, angulis anticis obtusis posticis subacutis; elytris subtiliter sat seriatim punctulatis, interstitiis planis subtiliter subcrebre punctulatis; prosterno medio sulcato; metasterno sparsim, episternis magis crebre, punctulatis; abdomen sparsim distincte punctulato, obscure rugato; femoribus anticis antice sparsim sat subtiliter punctulatis; tarsis subtus nigrosetosis, posticorum articulo basali quam apicales 2 conjuncti paullo longiori. [Long. 7½, lat. 3½ lines.

This is a very elongate species resembling C. cylindricus in outline, but being less convex it does not appear so cylindric. It is an extremely isolated type, the evenly distributed strong puncturation of its prothorax and the well-defined puncturation (scarcely at all obscured by wrinkles) of the underside being characters almost as unusual as the peculiarly elongate form. The interval between the eyes is about a third narrower than in C. cupripennis, and the elytral puncturation (both of the series and the interstices) is almost as in that species.

S. Australia; McDonnell Ranges; sent by C. French, Esq.

C. obscurus, sp. nov.

Ovalis, subelongatus; minus nitidus; niger, elytris obscure cyaneis, vix purpureo-tinctis; capite opaco aequaliter sat crebre subtilius punctulato; oculis quam antennarum articuli basalis longitudine vix minus inter se remotis; sulcis ocularibus nullis; antennis (♀ ♂) quam corporis dimidium sat brevioribus, articulo 3° quam 1ns 2nsque conjuncti vix longiori quam 4ns 5nsque conjuncti paullo breviori, articulis
8-10 quam præcedentes paullo brevioribus nullo modo incrassatis; prothorace opaco, quam longiori fere tribus partibus (postice quam antice fere duplo) latiori, hænd punctulato, antice sat fortiter bisinuato, a basi (superne viso) antrosum arcuatim angustato, basi media sat late sublobata, angulis anticis obtusis; elytris minus fortiter (quam C. cupripennis sat magis fortiter, suturam versus sat subtiliter) seriatis punctulatis, interstitiis planis sparsim subtiliter punctulatis; prosterno medio sat profunde sulcato; metasterno in medio subtiliter ad latera sat crasse punctulato, episternis obsolete punctulatis; abdomine sat crebre punctulato obscure rugato; femoribus anticis antice sparsim subtiliter punctulatis; tarsis subtus fulvo-setosis, posticorum articulo basali quam apicalis vix longiori.

A very distinct species distinguished by its opaque dark blue-black appearance in combination with the perfectly flat evidently punctulate interstices of its elytra and the short basal joint of its hind tarsi. It bears a certain resemblance to C. coelestis, Pasc., but is larger and more obscure, without ocular sulci, &c. C. coelestis, moreover, has the basal joint of its hind tarsi much longer. The outline curve of the elytra, viewed from the side, is moderately strong, with its summit about the middle. The space between the eyes is scarcely more than half as wide as in cupripennis, but is evidently wider than in vigilans, major, &c. I have an example from Port Darwin and another from N. Queensland, which probably represent distinct species, as they present appreciable differences in the seriate punctuation of the elytra; but as they are unique specimens it is safer at present to treat them as local forms of this insect. The colour of the elytra in both is a uniform dark green.

N. W. Australia; Kimberley district.

C. neglectus, sp. nov.

Oblongo-ovalis; sat nitidus; niger, elytris cyaneis, certo adspectu violaceo-micantibus; capite sat crebre (postice
minus crebre) sat fortiter punctulato; oculis quam anten-
narum articuli basalis longitudine multo minus inter se
remotis; sulcis ocularibus nullis; antennis quam corporis
dimidium paullo brevioribus, apicem versus hand incrassatis,
articulo 3° quam 1us 2usque conjuncti sat longiori quam
4us 5usque conjuncti parum breviori, articulis 8-10 quam
precedentes hand brevioribus; prothorace quam longiori (et
postice quam antice) vix tribus partibus latiori, hand
punctulato, antice sinuatim vix emarginato, a basi antrorsum
arcuatim angustato, basi media sat late subtruncata, angulis
anticis obtusis posticis (superne visis) subacutis; elytris
seriatim minus subtiliter punctulatis, interstitiiis planis sat
crebre minus subtiliter punctulatis; prosterno medio planato;
metasterno in medio subfortiter sat crebre punctulato, latera
versus oblique rugato, in episternis vix manifeste punctulato;
abdomine distincte nec fortiter punctulato et leviter rugato;
femoribus anticus antice sparsim subtiliter punctulatis;
tarsis subitus fulvo-setosis, posticorum articulo basali quam
ceteri conjuncti paullo breviori. [Long. 8, lat. 4½ lines.
Not very near to any other described species; among the species
devoid of ocular sulci and having the tarsal vestiture fulvous, it
may be distinguished by the following characters in combination:
eyes exceptionally approximate, prothorax impunctulate. The
outline curve of the elytra (viewed from the side) is moderately
strong, with its summit somewhat in front of the middle. The
seriate punctures of the elytra are a trifle stronger than in
cupripennis, Hope (considerably stronger near the lateral margins),
and the interstices are evidently less finely punctulate. Compared
with C. obscurus the eyes are more approximate, the 3rd joint of
the antennæ is considerably longer, the elytral sculpture is
evidently stronger, the prothorax is impunctulate, &c., &c.
An example, belonging to Mr. French, from the same locality
as the type, specifically identical I think, is larger (long. 9½ lines)
with the eyes a trifle more approximate, the colour more greenish
and the elytral sculpture a little coarser. It is quite possibly a
distinct species, but I do not find any character that seems
satisfactory for giving it a name, at any rate without being sure that the differences are constant.

Queensland; Darling Downs; sent by Mr. French.

C. minor, sp.nov.

Ovalis; sat nitidus; niger, elytris cyaneis certo adspectu viridi- vel purpureo-micantibus; capite subtiliter inaequaliter punctulato; oculis quam antennarum articuli basalis longitutudine paullo minus inter se remotis; sulcis ocellaribus nullis; antennis quam corporis dimidium vix longioribus, articulo 3° quam 1ns 2nsque conjuncti paullo longiori quam 4ns 5nsque conjuncti parum breviori, articulis 8-10 quam praecedentes vix brevioribus haud incrassatis; prothorace quam longiori duabus (postice quam antice tribus) partibus latiori, sparsim obsolete (vix manifeste) punctulato, antice subtruncato vix emarginato, a basi (superne viso) antrorsum arcuatim angustato, basi media sat late sublobata, angulis anticus obtusis; elytris subtiliter vix crebre seriatim punctulatis, interstiiis sub lente vix manifeste punctulatis; prosterno medio plus minusve manifeste sulcato; metasterno medio subtiliter, lateribus episternisque vix perspicue, punctulatis; abdomen sparsim obsolete punctulato, obsolete rugato; femoribus anticis antice subtiliter minus crebre punctulatis; tarsis subitus fulvo-setosis, posticorum articulo basali quam apicales 2 conjuncti sublongiori.

[Long. 5-6, lat. 3-3½ lines.

The interval between the eyes is about half as wide as in C. cupripennis, Hope. The seriate punctures of the elytra are very similar to those of cupripennis, but the interstices being lavigate, or very nearly so, the seriate punctures are very much more conspicuous. The absolute flatness of the interstices on the elytra distinguishes this species from those which are its nearest allies structurally.

W. Australia.
C. major, sp. nov.

♂ (?). Elongato-ovalis; sat robustus; minus nitidus; niger, capite prothoraceque plus minusve cyaneo tinctis, elytris læte cyaneis certo adversctu purpureo- et viridi-micantibus; capite subtilissime sat æqualiter punctulato; oculis quam antennarum articuli 2

The only very large Chalcopterus known to me having in combination, eyes not bordered by a sulcus, prothorax evidently narrower at the middle than at the base, and tarsi with fulvous cilia. The evident convexity of the interstices makes the elytra appear striate, somewhat as C. longipennis, Hope.

N. Queensland; sent by C. French, Esq.

C. mercurius, sp. nov.

Elongato-ovalis; sat nitidus; niger, elytris læte cyaneis, certo adversctu purpureo- aureo- et viridi-micantibus; capite leviter (inter oculos obsolete) punctulato; oculis quam antennarum articuli basalis longitudine minus inter se
Among the species devoid of ocular sulci with the prothorax much narrowed in front, and at its widest at the base (but not trapezoidal) and with the tarsi fulvous beneath, this insect is recognised by the following characters in combination: size moderate, front of prothorax scarcely emarginate, elytra striate, head almost devoid of puncturation. The interval between the eyes is about half as wide as in _cupripennis_. The outline curve of the elytra (viewed from the side) is not at all strong, and its summit is about at the middle.

N. Queensland; sent by C. French, Esq.

_C. mimus, sp.nov._

Oblongo-ovalis; sat nitidus; niger, prothorace obscure cyanescenti, elytris late cyaneis (certo adspectu) purpurascentibus; oculis quam antennarum articuli basalis longitudine vix magis remotis; prothorace crebris punctulato, lateribus (superne visis) a basi antrorsum arcuatum sat æqualiter convergentibus, angulis posticis (superne visis) sat obtusis; elytris minus cylindricis, serierum puncturis paullo minoribus.
et minus æqualibus (suturam lateraque versus magis sub-
tillioribus', interstitiiis paullo minus planis sat crebrel punctu-
latis; cetera ut C. cylindrici. [Long. 6, lat. 3 lines.

Near C. cylindricus in many respects, but very differently
coloured, with the eyes less remote, the prothorax and elytral
interstices much more closely [though not much less faintly
(prothorax) or finely (interstices)] punctured, the punctures in
the discal series scarcely so large (at least seven in the length of
a line), and distinctly smaller in the series near the suture and
lateral margins. The shape also is distinctly less cylindric; this
is especially notable if the insects be looked at from the side, when
the upper outline of cylindricus appears as a nearly straight line
from the base of the elytra to considerably beyond the middle, the
corresponding outline in mimus being a curve; in mimus, more-
over, the prothorax viewed from above is at its widest more
exactly at the base, while in cylindricus it seems almost to dilate
(or at any rate not to narrow) immediately in front of the base.
C. mimus also resembles C. tyrrhenus, Pasc., but that species is
more cylindric (almost as much so as cylindricus), with the
prothorax wider in front, the elytra striate, the eyes a little more
remote, &c.

W. Australia; Yilgarn; sent by Mr. French.

C. similis, sp.nov.

C. longipenni, Hope, valde affinis, sed corpore subtus haud vel
vix iridescenti, tarsis brevioribus fulvo-ciliatis, posticorum
articulo basali quam apicalis vix longiori.

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

This species is perplexingly like C. longipennis, Hope. I have
before me two examples (both from the neighbourhood of King
George's Sound) which are probably male and female, since they
differ from each other by characters similar to those which dis-
tinguish the sexes of longipennis, and which also differ from each
other in the underside of one being quite black while the corre-
spanding surface of the other is faintly tinged with coppery colour.
They both differ from longipennis in their tarsi being shorter and
clothed with (not black but) fulvous setae, and also in the basal joint of the hind tarsi being of nearly the same length as the apical joint, while the corresponding joint in \textit{longipennis} is a trifle longer than the 3rd and 4th joints together. The bisinuation of the front of the prothorax in this species is very feeble and renders its place in the tabulation a little doubtful.

W. Australia.

\textbf{C. cylindricus, \textit{sp. nov.}}

\textit{Sat cylindricus; nitidus; niger, elytris splendide versicoloribus (coloribus aureis purpureis viridibusque, his plus minusve longitudinaliter dispositis, ornatis); capite prothoraceque minus nitidis; illo sat aequaliter sat crebre minus subtiliter punctulato; oculis quam antennarum articuli basalis longitudine magis remotis; sulcis ocularibus nullis; antenna corporis dimidio sat brevioribus, sat robustis, articulo 3° quam 1° 2°que conjuncti vix longiori quam 4° 5°que conjuncti sat breviori, articulis 8-10 quam præcedentes vix brevioribus; prothorace quam longiori postice quam antice paullo magis quam dimidia parte latiori, leviter sat tequaliter sat crebre (latera versus magis obsolete) punctulato, antice subtruncato, lateribus (superne visis) mox ante basin antrorsum fere divergentibus hinc ad apicem arcuatim convergentibus, basi bisinuata, angulis posticis (superne visis) subacutis; elytris seriatim fortiter sat aequaliter (postice magis subtiliter) punctulatis, interstitiis sat planis sparsim subtilissime punctulatis; prosterno acute carinato; corpore subitus subtilissime (abdominis lateribus obscure subrugulosissimis) punctulatis; pedibus subtiliter minus sparsim punctulatis; tarsis subitus fulvosetosis.}

[Long. 7, lat. 3 lines.

Totally different from all the preceding in shape, but resembling in that respect \textit{C. logiusculus}, from which, however, it differs \textit{inter alia} by its non-striate elytra. The puncturation of its prothorax closely resembles that of \textit{C. cupripennis}, Hope; the seriate punctures of the elytra resemble those in the intermediate rows on the elytra of \textit{C. punctipennis}, Macl., in which species, however, the punctures become feeble towards the suture and
coarser towards the lateral margins, whereas in the present insect they are uniform or nearly so. There are about six punctures in the length of a line in the discal series, and the intervals between puncture and puncture are about equal to (slightly more or less than) the diameter of the individual punctures. The eyes are fully as wide apart as in *C. cupripennis*. This is an exceptionally beautiful species.

N. Queensland; sent to me by Mr. French; also N. S. Wales, near Wilcannia.

**C. bovilli, sp. nov.**

♂ (?). Elongatus; subcylindricus; sat nitidus; niger; capite sat crebre sat aequaliter minus subtiliter punctulato; oculis quam antennarum articuli basalis longitudine vix magis inter se remotis; sulcis ocularibus nullis; antennis apicem versus leviter incrassatis, quam corporis dimidium longioribus, articulo 3° quam 1° 2°que conjuncti sat longiori quam 4° 5°que conjuncti vix breviori, articulis 8-10 quam precedentes haud brevioribus; prothorace quam longiori vix dimidio (postice quam antice fere duabus partibus) latiori, distincte crebre leviter punctulato, antice subsinuatim truncato, a basi antorsum sat arcuatim angustato, basi retrosum arcuatim vix sinuatim producta, angulis omnibus distinctis obtusis; elytris sat subtiliter seriatis punctulatis, interstitiis fere planis sparsim subtilissime punctulatis; prosterno medio leviter carinato; corpore subtus fere laevi, abdomen obscure rugato; femoribus anticus antice sparsim minus subtiliter punctulatis; tarsis subtus fulvo-setosis, posticorum articulo basali quam apicales 2 sublongiori.

[Long. 5½, lat. 2¼ lines.

Like the preceding, the width of the front of the prothorax as compared with the base in this species seems to make it somewhat intermediate between the two groups that I have distinguished in the tabulation by the prothorax being more or less narrowed forward. If placed among those with the prothorax more narrowed it would fall beside *C. minor*, from which *inter*
alia its much narrower and more slender form will easily distinguish it.

Compared with C. cupripennis the interval between the eyes is nearly a half narrower, prothorax of totally different form, seriate punctures of elytra a little less closely placed, interstices all but impunctulate, general form quite different, &c., &c.

N. Territory of S. Australia.

C. COLOSSUS, sp.nov.

♀ (?). Oblongus; parallelus; sat nitidus; niger, elytris viridibus purpureo- (præsertim in sutura) et aureo- micantibus; capite crebre subtilius subrugulose punctulato; oculis quam antennarum articuli basalis longitudine vix magis inter se remotis; sulcis oculariibus nullis; antennis quam corporis dimidium sat brevioribus, articulo 3° quam 1° 2° que conjuncti sat longiori quam 4° 5° que conjuncti sat breviori articulis 8-10 quam præcedentes multo brevioribus vix incrassatis; prothorace quam longiori quatuor partibus (postice quam antice duplo) latiori, subtiliter sat crebre æqualiter punctulato, antice modice emarginato, lateribus postice fere parallelis, basi trisinuata, angulis anticus obtusis posticis (superne visis) sat rectis; elytris subtiliter seriatim punctulatis, interstitiis subconvexis sat crebre distincte punctulatis; prosterno medio carinato; metasterno in medio subfortiter punctulato, latera versus fortiter oblique rugato, in episternis subtilius punctulato; abdomine sat crebre subfortiter punctulato et fortiter rugato; femoribus anticus antice subtilius sat distincte punctulatis; tarsis subtus fulvo-setosis, posticorum articulo basali quam apicales 2 conjuncti paullo breviori.

[Long. 10½, lat. 5 lines.

This remarkably fine large species is closely allied to C. longulus, from which it differs (apart from colour) in its considerably more closely punctured head, in the much greater transversity and different puncturation of its prothorax, and in the distinct though gentle convexity of its elytral interstices, which is even more pronounced near the apex than in front.
S. Australia; Basin of Lake Eyre; also N.S. Wales, near Wilcannia.

C. IMPERIALIS, sp.nov.

*C. colosso affinis*; differt capite inter oculos paullo minus crebre punctulato et (exempli typici) inter oculos utrinque longitudinaliter carinato, antennis apicem versus magis incrassatis (articulis 8-10 quam precedentes haud multo brevioribus), elytrorum puncturis seriatis magis majoribus et interstitiis nullo modo convexis fortiter punctulatis, metasterno minus fortiter magis sparsim sculpturato, et (ab exemplis visis) coloribus multo magis splendidis,—se. viridi aureo purpureo cyanoeque-longitudinaliter vittatim positis (fere ut *C. superbii*, Blackb.). [Long. 10, lat. 5½ lines.

This species is near *C. colossus*, Blackb. The style of colouring is so entirely different that it may probably be relied on as a character. The difference in the antennae may be unreliable, as I am not sure of the sex of either species. The carina on either side of the interval between the eyes is probably constant. The antero-internal corner of the eyes is much rounded off, so that the interval between the eyes looks much less parallel than in *C. colossus* (the head is almost exactly like that of *C. carinaticeps* except in not having distinct ocular sulci). The punctures in the elytral series are considerably stronger than in *C. variabilis*, Blessig (they are scarcely less strong than in *C. punctipennis*, Macl.), whereas in *C. colossus* the corresponding punctures are very little less fine and close than in *cupripennis*, Hope. The interstices on the elytra are more strongly punctured than in almost any other *Chalcopterus*, very little less so than in *C. rugosipennis*, Macl., while in *C. colossus* the punctures of the interstices are exceptionally fine.

Queensland; Darling Downs; sent by Mr. French.

C. LONGULUS, sp.nov.

Elongatus; sat parallelus; sat nitidus; niger, elytris versicoloribus purpureis latera versus viridi- et cyanoe-micantibus; capite subtiliter sat crebre punctulato, vertice medio lavigato;
oculis quam antennarum articuli basalis longitudine fere magis inter se remotis; sulcis ocularibus nullis; antennis (♂ ?) quam corporis dimidium sat brevioribus, articulo 3° quam 1″ 2″que conjuncti sat longiori quam 4″ 5″que conjuncti multo brevioribus vix incrassatis; prothorace subopaco quam longiori (et postice quam antice) duabus partibus lateriori, subttiliter inaequaliter punctulato, antice sat fortiter emarginato, lateribus postice fere parallelo, basi trisinuata, angulis anticis obtusis posticis (superne visis) sat rectis; elytris subttiliter seriatim punctulatis, interstitiis sat crebre distincte punctulatis; prosterno medio carinato; metasterno in medio subttilius latera versus sat rugulose, in episternis distincte, punctulato; abdomine crebrius sat fortiter punctulato et rugato; femoribus anticis antice sparsim subttiliter punctulatis; tarsis subtus fulvo-setosis, posticorum articulo basali quam apicales 2 conjuncti vix breviori. [Long. 8, lat 4 lines.

A large robust species bearing much general resemblance to C. similis, Blackb., but differing from it by its larger size and by the sides of the prothorax (viewed from above) being parallel or nearly so in their hinder half and then roundly narrowed to the front. If the prothorax be viewed from the side, the lateral carina appears in C. similis as a curve evenly arched downward from base to apex, while the same in C. longulus is seen to be strongly sinuate in its front half. The interval between the eyes is something more than half as wide as in C. cupripennis. The seriate punctures on the elytra and the punctures of the interstices scarcely differ from the same in C. cupripennis. The interstices being slightly convex near the front, the elytra have some appearance of striation, as in C. longipennis, Hope, and similis, Blackb.

W. Australia.

C. longipennis, Hope.

Oblongus; sat nitidus; niger, et supra et subtus iridescens, viridi- cyaneo- aureo- et purpureo-versicolor; capite aequaliter crebre distincte punctulato; oculis quam anteninarum articuli basalis longitudine fere minus inter se remotis;
sulcis ocularibus nullis; antennis quam corporis dimidium paullo (♀) vel multo (♂) brevioribus, articulo 3° quam 1ns 2nsque conjuncti manifeste longiori quam 4ns 5nsque conjuncti paullo breviori, articulis 8-10 quam præcedentes vix (♀) vel manifeste (♂) brevioribus; prothorace quam longiori (et postice quam antice) tribus partibus latiori, sat crebre distincte (maris quam feminæ minus distincte) punctulato, antice leviter sinuatim emarginato, a basi antrosum (superne viso) arcuratim (antice quam postice magis fortiter) angustato, basi media sublobata, angulis anticis obtusis; elytris subtiliter (fere ut C. cupripennis, maris quam feminæ paullo magis subtiliter) seriatis punctulatis, interstitiis leviter subconvexis sat subtiliter (maris quam feminæ paullo magis subtiliter) punctulatis; prosterno medio antice carinato; metasterno sat distincte punctulato et oblique rugato, episternis minus nitidis obsolete punctulatis; abdomine distincte punctulato et longitudinaliter rugato; femoribus anticis subtilius sat sparsim punctulatis; tarsis subtus nigro-setosis, posticorum articulo basali ceteris conjunctis sat breviori.

[Long. 7½-8, lat. 3½-3¾ lines.]

Hope's description of C. longipennis is too brief for certain identification on its merits, but as the author expressly states that Adelaide is the habitat of the species, mentions 7½ lines as the length, and specifies the shape as oblong, as there is nothing in the description distinctly inconsistent with my identification, and as, moreover, this insect is not rare near Adelaide, and is the only oblong species of large size that I know of occurring near Adelaide, I have little hesitation in applying the name, though I take the precaution of carefully describing the species to which I apply it. The principal discrepancy is in respect of colour, as Hope says that the prothorax is "black," and the underside "black and nitid." I have not seen an example of this insect in which both prothorax and underside are not iridescent, but in dark specimens (especially if they have become a little greasy) the iridescence of the prothorax is not very brilliant, and it seems
possible that the addition of "and nitid" to the "black" in describing the underside may be a reference to the iridescence as in describing other species (e.g. cyanipennis), in which the underside only differs in colour in the absence of iridescence Mr. Hope calls the underside simply "black." "Elytra punctulate-striate," moreover, presents a slight difficulty; but here again the insect I have described presents some excuse for the phrase, for although when carefully examined it is seen that the elytra are not genuinely striate, yet the interstices being distinctly not quite flat, and the punctures in the series close, there is certainly some superficial appearance of striation in contrast with the absolute want of it in cupripennis and numerous others of the genus. Compared with C. cupripennis the species differs inter alia as follows: the eyes are much less widely separated, the head is evenly punctured (without a levigate space between the eyes), the prothorax is more strongly punctured and much less transverse, the interstices of the elytra are less flat and less strongly punctured so that the seriate punctures appear more distinct, the general form is larger and more elongate, and the underside is iridescent. The last-named character furnishes a distinction from nearly all the other Chalcopteri known to me. The elytral outline (viewed from the side) is a very gentle curve, with its summit about the middle of the length. From C. fervens, Germ., this species differs inter alia by its much more elongate and parallel form, and its prothorax (not evenly narrowed in a regular curve from the base but) narrowing only slightly from the base to the middle, and then much more strongly forward.

S. Australia; widely distributed.

C. iridiventris, sp. nov.

Ovalis; subelongatus; sat nitidus; niger, et supra et subtus iridescens (exemplo typico subtus magis late quam supra), viridi- cyaneo- aureo- et purpureo-versicolor; capite sat æqualiter sat crebre punctulato; oculis quam antennarum articuli basalis longitudine fere minus inter se remotis; sulcis ocularibus nullis: antennis quam corporis dimidium
brevioribus, articulo 3° quam 1us 2usque conjuncti vix longiori quam 4us 5usque conjuncti sat breviori, articulis 8-10 quam precedentes haud brevioribus; prothorace quam longiori (et postice quam antice) tribus partibus latiori, subtiliter minus sparsi minus perspicue punctulato, antice leviter sinuatu emarginato, a basi antrorsum (superne viso) æqualiter arcuatim angustato, basi anguste sublobata, angulis anticis paullo promiaulis; elytiis subtiliter (quam C. cupripennis paullo magis subtiliter) seriatim punctulatis, puncturis in seriebus crebre positis, interstitiis planis vix manifeste punctulatis; prosterno medio leviter concavo; metasterno medio subtilissime ad latera vix perspicue punctulato, episternis minus subtiliter punctulatis; abdomen distinctæ punctulato et longitudinaliter rugato; femoribus anticis sparsi subtiliter punctulatis; tarsis subitus nigro-setosis, posticorum articulo basali ceteris conjunctis (unguiculatis exceptis) sat æquali.

[Long. 5½, lat. 2½ lines.

Differs from nearly all its congeners in having the whole under-surface (especially the ventral segments) brilliantly iridescent. In build closely resembling C. lotus but differing inter alia in its prothorax a little less transverse (not more than once and three-quarters as wide as long), the seriate punctures of its elytra considerably finer and closer (four or five in the middle part of the intermediate rows on a length equal to the width of an interstice), the interstices even less visibly punctulate, and the upper surface less nitid. Compared with fervens, Germ., (which also has the undersurface iridescent) this insect is a much less robust and more elongate species, with longer legs, hind tarsi much longer, puncturation finer throughout, &c.

S. Australia; near Port Lincoln.

C. setosus, sp.nov.

♂ (?). Elongato-ovalis; subnitidus; niger, supra viridis vix aureo-micans; capite crebre sat subtiliter punctulato; oculis quam antennarum articuli basalis longitudine haud multo minus inter se remotis; antennis quam corporis dimidium
pauullo longioribus, articulis apicalibus quam præcedentes haud brevieribus; prothorace sat perspicuus punctulato antice sat fortiter bisinuato, hoc (exempli typici) utrinque ad basin oblique impresso; elytris sat fortiter (quam C. cupripennis multo magis grosse) seriatim punctulatis, interstitiis planis sparsim subtíliter punctulatus et puncturis majoribus sparsissimis (his setas subtiles fulvas erectas ferentibus) instructis, epipleuris setis erectis sat crebre vestitis; metasterni episternis perspicue punctulatis; abdomine crebre minus subtiliter punctulato, minus perspicue rugato; cetera ut C. majoris.

The elongate fine setæ sparingly sprinkled over the elytra and quite thickly clothing the epipleurae, render this a most distinct species. The interval between the eyes is about half as wide as in C. cupripennis. The outline curve of the elytra (viewed from the side) is moderately arched and its summit is slightly in front of the middle.

Victoria; sent by Mr. Best, of Melbourne.

C. semiseriatus, sp.nov.

♀ (?). Sat late oblongus; sat nitidus; niger, elytris cupreopurpureis, certo situ viridi-micantibus; capite antice crebre subtílius postice magis fortiter minus crebre punctulato; oculis quam antennarum articuli basalis longitudine vix magis inter se remotis; sulcis ocularibus sat bene determinatis sat elongatis; antennis quam corporis dimidium sat brevieribus, apicem versus vix incrassatis, articulo 3º quam 1º 2ºque conjuncti pauullo longior quam 4º 5ºque conjuncti pauullo brevieri, articulis 8-10 quam præcedentes pauullo brevieribus; prothorace quam longiori (et postice quam antice) tribus partibus latiori, subtiliter minus crebre punctulato, antice leviter bisinuato-emarginato, a basi antrorsum (leviter arcuatom) angustato, basi media sat anguste sublobata, angulis anticis obtusis posticis (superne visis) leviter subacutis; elytris interrupte sat subtiliter seriatim punctulatis, interstitiis planis distincte sat crebre
punctulatis; proSteruo medio sulcato; metasterno in medio
sparsim minus subtiliter punctulato, latera versus oblique
rugato, in episternis sparsim subtiliter punctulato; abdomen
distincte sat sparsim punctulato et rugato; femoribus anticus
antice sparsim subtiliter punctulatis; tarsis subtus obscure
piceo-setosis, posticorum articulo basali quam ceteri con-
jecti vix breviori. [Long. 8, lat. 4½ lines.
Rather a robust-looking species, distinguished among its allies
by the irregularity of the seriate puncturation of its elytra. The
middle part of the series near the suture is obliterated, and parts
of other series are very obscure. If this species be placed beside
C. cupripennis it will be seen that the interval between its
eyes is not much more than half as wide, that its prothorax is
less transverse, less nitid, and more finely but less feebly
punctulate, that the seriate punctures of its elytra are much less
evenly placed and a trifle less fine, that the interstices are more
closely punctulate, and that the general form is more parallel.
The outline curve of the elytra (viewed from the side) is moderately
strong with its summit at about the middle of its length.
Victoria; sent by C. French, Esq.

C. PLUTUS, sp.nov.

Ovalis; minus elongatus; sat nitidus; niger, supra purpureus,
certo adspectu cyaneo-viridi-micans; capite antice crebre
(postice minus crebre) subtius punctulato; oculis quam
antennarum articuli basalis longitudine vix minus inter se
remotis; sulcis ocularibus profundis sat elongatis; antennis
quam corporis dimidium parum brevioribus, apicum versus
vix incassatis, articulo 3\textdegree\quad quam 1\textsuperscript{us}\quad 2\textsuperscript{us}que conjuncti sat
longiori quam 3\textsuperscript{us}\quad 4\textsuperscript{us}que conjuncti parum breviori, articulis
8-10 quam praecedentes haud brevioribus; prothorace quam
longiori (et postice quam antice) fere tribus partibus latiori,
crebre leviter minus subtiliter punctulato, antice bisinuato, a
basi antrorsum arcuatim angustato, basi trisinuata, angulis
anticis sat obtusis posticis (superne visis) subacutis; elytris
sat grosse seriatim punctulatis, plus minusve substriatis,
interstitiis subtiliter minus crebre punctulatis; prosterno medio antice carinato; metasterno fere impunctato; abdo-
mine sparsim subtilissime punctulato et sparsim subtiliter rugato; femoribus anticis sparsim subtiliter punctu-
latis; tarsis subtus nigro-piceo-setosis, posticorum articulo basali ceteris conjunctis longitudine æquali.

[Long. 5½-6½, lat. 3-3½ lines.

A general resemblance in colour, size, and elytral striation seems to associate this species superficially with C. mercurius, with which it might be supposed identical until carefully examined; it is, however, very widely different from it in reality, being distinguished by the puncturation of its head, the presence of ocular sulci, the much less convexity and much stronger puncturation of its prothorax, the puncturation of its elytral interstices, the obscure vestiture of its tarsi, the much longer basal joint of its hind tarsi, &c., &c. The typical example has the elytra very decidedly striate, with the interstices rather strongly convex; I refer to the same species another example of the habitat of which I am uncertain, which seems to differ from the type only by the less marked striation and less convex interstices of its elytra.

Queensland.

C. MURRAYENSIS, sp.nov.

Elongato-ovalis; sat nitidus; niger, prothorace viridi (cupreo-
micanti), elytris versicoloribus viridi- aureo- purpureo- et cyaneo-micantibus; capite sat crebre (inter oculos magis sparsim) distincte punctulato; oculis quam antennarum articuli basalis longitudine vix magis inter se remotis; sulcis ocularibus profundis subfoveiformibus; antennis apicem versus leviter incrassatis, quam corporis dimidium multo brevioribus, articulo 3° quam 1¹/₄ 2¹/₄ que conjuncti parum longiori quam 4¹/₂ 5¹/₂ que conjuncti manifeste breviori, articulis 8-10 quam præcedentes haud brevioribus; prothorace quam longiori (et postice quam antice) duplo latiori, sparsim sat subtiliter punctulato (exempli typici in medio anguste
laevi), antice modice sinuatim emarginato, a basi antornsum arcuatim angustato, basi media sat late sublobata, angulis anticis obtusis posticis fere rectis; elytris sat subtiliter seriatiim punctulatis, interstitiis subplanis (♀?) vel sub-convexis (♂?) subtiliter sat crebre punctulatis; prosterno medio convexo; corpore subtus sparsiissime subtilissime punctulato, abdomine sat crebre minus subtiliter rugato; femoribus anticis antice sparsi sim sat subtiliter punctulatis; tarsis subtus nigro-setosis, posticorum articulo basali quam ceteri conjuncti paullo breviori. [Long. 7½, lat. 3¼ lines.

Much like C. longipennis, Hope, in general appearance, but differs from it by its eyes being less approximate and being bordered at their anterior corner with deep foveiform sulci, by the prothorax being much more transverse with its sides much more evenly converging from base to apex, by its elytral interstices evidently more strongly punctulate, its undersurface of a uniform shining black colour, &c., &c. Compared with C. cupripennis, the interval between the eyes is about a quarter narrower, the prothorax differs chiefly in the front angles being much more sharply defined, and the elytra are very similar, except in being more elongate and less convex, their outline curve viewed from the side being less strongly arched and reaching its summit at about the middle of its length. The whole insect has a much more elongate appearance than cupripennis.

S. Australia; Murray Bridge.

C. PUNCTULATUS, sp. nov.

Oblongo-ovalis; sat nitidus; niger, supra versicolor, elytris prothoraceque (hoc obscure) viridi- purpureo- et cyanec- tinctis; C. murrayensi affinis; differt antennis apicem versus haud incrassatis, articulis 4° 5°que conjunctis quam 3° vix longioribus; prothorace minus nitido, magis crebre (paullo acervatim) punctulato; elytrorum puncturis seriatis paullo majoribus in seriebus minus crebre dispositis, inter- stitiis nullo modo convexis multo magis fortiter punctulatis. [Long. 7½, lat. 3¼ lines.
This species is no doubt nearly allied to *C. murrayensis*; but, apart from other differences, is easily distinguishable from it by the quite different sculpture of the elytra.

N.S. Wales; taken near Wellington by Mr. Froggatt.

**C. macer**, sp.nov.

*C. murrayensi* affinis; differt forma magis elongata magis parallela; antennarum articulo 3° quam 4° quinque conjuncti vix breviori; prothorace magis æqualiter punctulato (exempli typici ante scutellum distincte biimpresso), elytrorum interstitiis subtilissime sparsim punctulatis.

[Long. 7\(\frac{3}{4}\), lat. 3\(\frac{1}{4}\) lines.]

Though very close to *C. murrayensis*, I feel no doubt this insect is a good species, its much more elongate form and the extremely minute puncturation of its elytral interstices being characters that certainly seem to indicate more than a mere variety. In the typical example the interstices of the elytra are absolutely flat, and the colour is considerably different from that of the type of *murrayensis*, the whole upper surface being of a pure bright green tone, and requiring to be looked at from a particular (oblique) point of view to bring out any purplish and golden tints.

S.A.; Basin of Lake Eyre.

**C. oblongus**, sp.nov.

Oblongus; sat parallelus; sat nitidus; niger, supra versicolor, prothorace cyaneo-purpureoque tincto, elytris coloribus laetibus (sc. viridi, aureo, purpureoque) vittatim ornatis; *C. murrayensi* affinis; differt prothorace minus transverso, magis fortiter et multo magis crebre punctulato, basi haud distincte lobata, angulis posticis (superne visis) subacutis; elytrorum puncturis seriatis minoribus interstitalibus multo majoribus (his cum illis subconfusis), interstitiis nullo modo convexis; corpore subtus magis distincte punctulato.

[Long. 6\(\frac{1}{2}\), lat. 3\(\frac{1}{4}\) lines.]
This species is rather closely allied to *C. murrayensis, macer,* and *punctulatus,* but is smaller and narrower than any of them and differs from them all in the elytral punctures of the series and of the interstices being sufficiently nearly equal in size for them to appear confused together (almost as in *C. fastuosus,* Germ.). This latter character is extremely unusual in the genus. The clearly defined vittæ (running the whole length of the elytra) in which the different colours are arranged, is probably also a more or less constant and fairly reliable character. This is one of the most beautiful species of the genus.

W. Australia; Gnarlbine; sent by Mr. French. There is an example apparently identical in the S. Australian Museum from Innaminka, in the far north of S.A.

**C. LEPIDUS, sp.nov.**

Elongatus; subcylinclricus; sat nitidus; niger, supra versicolor purpureo- viridi- cyaneo- et aureo-micans; capite sat crebre sat fortiter punctulato; oculis quam antennarum articuli basalis longitudine multo magis inter se remotis; sulcis ocularibus sat profundis minus latis sat elongatis; antennis apicem versus parum incrassatis, quam corporis dimidium multo brevioribus; articulo 3° quam 1 ms 2 ms que conjuncti vix longiori quam 4 ms 5 ms que conjuncti vix breviori, articulis 8-10 quam præcedentes vix brevioribus; prothorace quam longiori (et postice quam antice) fere tribus partibus latiori, subfortiter minus æqualiter punctulato, antice sinuatim subtruncato, a basi antrorsum arcuatim angustato, basi media sat late sublobata, angulis anticis subacutis posticis fere rectis; elytris subtiliter seriatim punctulatis, interstitiis planis distincte sat crebre punctulatis; prosterno medio planato; metasterno puncturis setiferis sparsis instructo, episternis magis crebre punctulatis; abdomine sparsim punctulato et sat crebre rugato; femoribus anticis antice fere lævibus; tarsis subtus nigro-setosis, posticorum articulo basali ceteris conjunctis longitudine æquali.

[Long. 7 1/2, lat. 3 2/5 lines.]
An extremely elongate species somewhat resembling *C. perlongus* and *cylindricus*, but differing from both *inter alia* by the presence of distinct ocular sulci and the greater width of the interval between the eyes. Compared with *C. cupripennis* this species (apart from its entirely different shape) has eyes about the same distance apart, prothorax somewhat less transverse and with front angles evidently more pointed, sculpture of elytra not much different, &c., &c. The outline curve of the elytra (viewed from the side) is not strong and its summit is at, or even a little behind, the middle of its length. The arrangement of colours on the elytra of the typical specimen is peculiar, the suture being widely purple except near the base and apex; the elongate spot thus formed is surrounded on all sides by a green ring; the lateral margins are widely green and the rest of the surface is dull greenish-âeneous, changing in certain lights to coppery.

Victoria; sent by C. French, Esq.

**C. inconspicuus**, sp.nov.

Elongato-subovatus; sat nitidus; niger, elytris minus lâete versicoloribus (sc. obscure viridibus suturem versus aureopurpureoque micantibus); capite crebre subfortiter sat æqualiter punctulato; oculis quam antennarum articuli basalis longitudine magis remotis; sulcis ocularibus nullis; antennis corporis dimidio sat brevioribus, modice robustis, articulo 3° quam 1° 2°que conjuncti parum longiori quam 4° 5°que conjuncti paullo breviori, articulis 8-10 quam precedentes (3° excepto) vix brevioribus; prothorace quam longiori (et postice quam antice) tribus partibus latriori, sat crebre sat profunde (nihilominus sat subtilliter) punctulato, antice sat fortiter hisnuatro, cetera ut *C. clypealis*; elytris subtiliter æqualiter seriatim punctulatis, interstitiis planis crebre distincte punctulatis; prosterno simplici (sc. nec carinato nec distincte sulcato); metasterno sparsim, episternis (his subnuitidis) sat crebre, distincte punctulatis; abdome sparsim punctulato minus perspicue longitudinaliter.
rugato; femoribus anticis antice sparsi in subtiliter punctulatis; tarsis subitus nigro-setosis.

[Long. 6½-7½, lat. 3½-3½ lines.

The form is a little ovate, being slightly at the widest behind the middle of the elytra. Viewed from the side the upper outline of the elytra is a feeble curve, the summit of which is at—or almost behind—the middle. The sculpture of the elytra is almost as in C. cupripennis, the puncturation of the prothorax being closer and stronger (i.e., deeper and more conspicuous, but scarcely less fine) than in that species. The distance between the eyes is scarcely less than in C. cupripennis. Compared with C. cupripennis the head in this insect is much more closely and evenly punctulate, the antennal joints quite differently proportioned inter se, the prothorax less transverse, the metasternal episterna much more punctulate, &c. The general form is much more elongate and parallel with the outline curve of the elytra (viewed from the side) much feeble, with its summit much further from the base. The interstices of the elytra are absolutely flat.

W. Australia; sent by C. French, Esq.; also by E. Meyrick, Esq.

C. YORKENSIS, sp.nov.

Elongato-ovalis; sat nitidus; supra versicolor, viridi- aureopurpureo- et cyaneo-micans; capite sat crebre sat fortiter punctulato, in medio spatio parvo impunctulato instructo; oculis quam antennarum articuli basalis longitudine vix magis inter se remotis; sulcis ocularibus sat profundis minus latis sat elongatis; antennis apicem versus modice incrassatis, quam corporis dimidium multo brevioribus, articulo 3° quam 1us 2usque conjuncti parum longiori quam 4us 5usque conjuncti paullo breviori, articulis 8-10 quam precedentes parum brevioribus; prothorace quam longiori tribus partibus (postice quam antice dimidio) latiori, distincte sat crebre punctulato, antice sinuatim truncato, a basi antrorsum (leviter arcuatim) angustato, basi media sat late vix lobata,
An ordinary looking species of rather dull aspect, but readily distinguishable from nearly all its congeners by the presence of well-defined ocular sulci in combination with a wide interval between the eyes. Placed beside _C. cupripennis_, Hope, the present insect is seen to be of much narrower and less robust form, with the interval between the eyes scarcely narrower, the prothorax much less transverse, and the seriate punctures of the elytra scarcely different, while the punctures of the interstices are evidently stronger. The outline curve of the elytra, viewed from the side, is moderately strong, and at its summit slightly behind the middle.

W. Australia; York.

_C. cariniticeps_, sp. nov.

♀ (?). Elongatus; subparallelus; sat nitidus; niger, elytris versicoloribus viridi- et purpureo-micantibus; capite prothoraceque subopacis; illo sat crebre subfortiter punctulato; oculis quam antennarum articuli basalis longitudine paullo magis inter se remotis; spatio interoculare utrinque carina brevi instructo; sulcis ocularibus ut _C. yorkensis_; antennis quam corporis pars tertia haud longioribus apicem versus haud incrassatis, articulo 3° quam 1° 2°que conjuncti parum longiori quam 4° 5°que conjuncti manifeste breviori, articulis 8-11 quam precedentes sat brevioribus; prothorace quam longiori vix duabus partibus (postice quam antice tribus partibus) latori, distincte sat crebre punctulato, antice leviter emarginato, a basi antrorsum (præsertim ante
medium) arcuatim angustato, basi media sat anguste sub-
lobata, angulis anticis obtusis posticis (superne visis)
subaequitis; elytris sat fortiter (latera versus magis fortiter)
seriatim punctulatis, interstitiis planis subtiliter minus crebre
punctulatis; prosterno medio antice carinato; metasterno
sparsim perspicuus punctulato et (episternis exceptis) rugato;
abdomine minus sparsim punctulato et crebre rugato;
femoribus anticis antice sat crebre minus subtiliter punctu-
lati; tarsiis subtus fulvo-setosis, posticorum articulo basali
quam apicales 2 vix longiori. [Long. 8, lat. 4½ lines.

A fine large species, bearing considerable resemblance to
C. longipennis, Hope, but at once distinguishable by the presence
of distinct ocular sulci and of a carina on either side close to the
eye, the opaque prothorax, the stronger seriate puncturation of
the elytra, the absence of iridescent colouring on the underside,
fulvous tarsal vestiture, &c., &c. Placed beside C. cupripennis
this species is seen to be much larger, with the eyes evidently less
(though not much less) remote, the seriate punctures of the elytra
considerably larger and less closely placed (in most parts three—
but here and there only two—punctures on a length equal to the
width of an interstice), &c., &c. The eyes are remarkable for
having their antero-internal angles completely rounded off. The
outline curve of the elytra, viewed from the side, is feeble, with
its summit about at the middle of its length.

N. Queensland; sent by C. French, Esq.

C. CATENULATUS, sp. nov.

C. carinaticipiti valde affinis sed capite prothoraceque versi-
coloribus, elytrorum coloribus viridi et purpureo alternatim
vittatim positis, prothorace antice paullo minus angustato;
elytris grosse seriatim foveolatis; cetera ut C. carinaticipitis.
[Long. 9, lat. 4½ lines.

Notwithstanding the close resemblance of this insect to
C. carinaticeps in nearly all its structural characters (I can find
no difference in them except in the less anterior narrowing of the
prothorax) it seems impossible to regard it otherwise than as a good species, owing to the entirely different sculpture of the elytra, the seriate punctures of which are large foveae (larger than in any other Chalcopeterus that I have seen). The intervals between the series are scarcely wider—and in places even narrower—than the diameter of individual foveae in the series. I have seen several examples all quite alike.

N. Queensland.

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