

A REVISION OF THE STAPHYLINIDÆ OF AUSTRALIA.

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PART III.

Sub-Family III.—STAPHYLININÆ.

Prothoracic stigmata conspicuous, sometimes hidden by a corneous plate. Antennæ 11-jointed, inserted upon the anterior margin of the epistoma. Mandibles furnished on the inner side with a membrane which is partly free. No ocelli. A membranous space underneath the prothorax. Abdomen strongly margined laterally. Anterior coxæ large and conical; the posterior sub-conical. Posterior trochanters prominent. Tarsi 5-jointed, except in *Tanygnathus* which has only four.

This subfamily contains the largest and most brilliantly coloured members of the section, many of which are eminently predatory in their habits. *Xantholinus* and the allied genera are composed of very long and narrow species, and the true Staphylinina mostly of more robust forms; of the latter *Creophilus*, *Actinus*, *Mysolius*, and the species which I have characterized under the name *Colonia regalis*, are the most conspicuous types.

The different species are found under stones, under bark, in carrion or any decaying animal or vegetable matter, in moss, and occasionally in ants' nests. To the third tribe of the subfamily belongs the curious parasitic species *Quedius dilatatus*, which is found in Europe living in hornets' nests, but no species with similar habits has yet been detected in Australia.

Tribe 1. XANTHOLININA.

Antennæ inserted near the middle of the anterior margin of the front, near together. Prothorax with the lateral margin double; the prothoracic stigmata uncovered.

30. DIOCHUS.

Erichson, Gen. Staph. p. 300 (1840); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. II. p. 65.

Mentum very broad. Ligula membranous, short, rounded and slightly emarginate in front. Paraglossæ distinct. Maxillary palpi with the 1st and 3rd joints nearly equal, the last joint subulate. Labial palpi with the 2nd joint a little shorter than the 1st, the terminal joint very small and subulate. Maxillæ with the inner lobe ciliated internally; the external lobe ciliated at its extremity. Mandibles very short. Labrum small, transverse, sinuate in front. Head elongate, narrowed anteriorly, connected with the prothorax by a very slender neck. Eyes small, rounded. Antennæ short, very robust, straight, 1st joint a little larger than the others, 2nd and 3rd joints sub-equal, obconical, 4th to 10th transverse. Prothorax with the angles rounded. Elytra truncate behind. Abdomen parallel-sided. Legs short; intermediate coxæ near together; tibiæ finely spined; anterior tarsi slightly dilated, the 1st joint longer than the others.

A widely distributed genus.

113. DIOCHUS OCTAVII.

Diochus Octavii, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. X. p. 235 (1877).

Niger, nitidus, antennis brunneo-piceis, articulis 3 ultimis palpisque testaceis; segmenti 6¹ margine pedibusque obscure rufis; antennis elongatis, articulis 3-5 parum decrescentibus, 6-9 subaequalibus, 11^o elongato, acuminato; capite elongato, ovali, tertia parte mandibulis exceptis longiore quam latiore, lateribus parallelis, postice omnino rotundato, punctis 3 utrinque disco, tertio postico remoto, punctisque aliis parce lateribus basique notato;

thorace majore, basi capite duplo fere latiore, oblongo, convexo, antice fortiter angustato, angulis omnibus fortissime rotundatis, seriebus dorsalibus tripunctatis, oblique inter apicem mediumque sitis, punctis 2 aliis post angulum anticum sitis; elytris basi thorace paulo latioribus, circa apicem latioribus, serie suturali discoidalique utraque punctis 6 subtilissimis impressis; abdomine dense subtilissime fusco-pubescente, subopaco, omnium creberrime subtilissime, apice parcius, punctulato. Long. 5 mm. (*Fvl.*)

Wide Bay, Queensland; Victoria.

114. DIOCHUS DIVISUS.

Diochus divisus, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. X. p. 235 (1877).

A praecedente magnitudine minor, thorace piceo, antennis vix medio infuscatis, ore, elytrorum dimidia parte apicale, segmentorum marginibus, sexti dimidia parte apicali, septimo toto pedibusque rufo-testaceis; antennis brevioribus; capite minore, brevior, subtriangulari, antice sat fortiter angustato, basi minus rotundato; thorace antice paulo minus angustato; elytris seriebus vix fortius, abdomine adhuc subtilius densiusque punctatis. Long. 4 mm. (*Fvl.*)

New South Wales.

31. LEPTACINUS.

Erichson, Käf. Mark, I. p. 429 (1837); Gen. Staph. p. 333 (1840); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. II. p. 69.

General characters of *Xantholinus*. Ligula slightly emarginate in front. Palpi, both maxillary and labial, with the last joint small and acicular; the labial palpi with the 2nd joint a little longer than the first. Labrum deeply sinuate; the lateral margins membranous. Antennæ filiform. The intermediate coxæ moderately distant or contiguous; the anterior tarsi sometimes simple, sometimes dilated.

A genus of world-wide distribution resembling *Xantholinus* in *facies*.

115. LEPTACINUS LURIDIPENNIS.

Leptacinus luridipennis, Macleay, Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. II. p. 137 (1871).

Elongate, piceous, shining, finely and sparingly pubescent; prothorax, antennæ and legs reddish testaceous; elytra with the apical half pale testaceous.

Head large, slightly narrowed in front, truncate behind, moderately strongly and not very closely punctured; the punctures extend to just before the middle on each side leaving an impunctate median surface; frontal sulci moderately distinct; the posterior angles strongly rounded. Antennæ with joints 4-10 strongly transverse, the 11th large, acuminate at the extremity. Prothorax somewhat convex, slightly narrowed behind, sinuate behind the middle, a dorsal series of ten punctures on each side of the middle; the sides not very strongly and sparingly punctured; anterior and posterior angles rounded. Scutellum piceous. Elytra a little longer than the prothorax, narrowed anteriorly, moderately strongly, irregularly, and not very strongly punctured. Abdomen finely punctured. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Gayndah, Queensland.

After an examination of the type specimen I have come to the conclusion that the species should be retained in the genus *Leptacinus*, a position from which it was removed by M. Fauvel without sufficient evidence.

116. LEPTACINUS PARUMPUNCTATUS.

Staphylinus parumpunctatus, Gyllenhal, Ins. Suec., IV, p. 481 (1808)—*Leptacinus parumpunctatus*, Erichson, Gen. Staph. p. 335 (1840); Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII, p. 537 (1878).

Black, shining, finely pubescent; head strongly punctured on each side; prothorax with a dorsal series of five or six punctures on each side; elytra piceous or reddish testaceous, the outer apical angles pale testaceous.

Head densely and strongly punctured behind the eyes, the disc smooth. Antennæ a little longer than the head, reddish brown, the 3rd joint almost shorter than the 2nd. Prothorax broad, short, strongly rounded in front, a little narrowed behind, with a dorsal series of five or six strong punctures, and a lateral series of five punctures on each side. Scutellum with two or three impressions. Elytra with irregular rows of fine punctures. Legs reddish testaceous. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ -7 mm.

Melbourne, Victoria; a cosmopolitan and introduced species.

117. LEPTACINUS NOVAE HOLLANDIAE.

Leptacinus Novae Hollandiae, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. X, p. 236 (1877).

Elongatus, niger, nitidissimus, ore, antennis pedibusque rufis, thorace, scutello, elytrorumque basali parte piceis, his caeterum segmentisque 6-7 apice pallide testaceis; antennis articulis 4-10 brevissimis, duplo latioribus quam longioribus, 11° magno, oblongo-acuminato; capite magno, mandibulis exceptis tertia parte longiore quam latiore, sat convexo, subparallelo, basi subtruncato, parum dense sat fortiter punctato, linea longitudinali laevi, angulis posticis rotundatis; thorace elongato, gracili, capite tertia fere parte angustiore, dimidio fere longiore quam latiore, basi quam antice angustiore, post medium sat fortiter coarctato, basi truncato, seriebus dorsalibus subtiliter 12, externis duplicibus, circiter 6-punctatis, non confusis; elytris thorace duplo latioribus, vix longioribus, sat dense subtilius seriatim, abdomine utrinque sat parce subtiliter punctatis. Long. 4 mm. (*Fvl.*)

Rockhampton, Queensland; Victoria; West Australia.

118. LEPTACINUS LINEARIS.

Staphylinus linearis, Gravenhorst, Col. Micr., p. 43 (1802)—
Leptacinus linearis, Jacq. Duv., Gen. Staph. p. 12, f. 59.

Pitchy black, shining, finely pubescent; prothorax with a dorsal series of eight or ten punctures on each side; elytra uniformly dark brown.

Head with the sides more finely and less closely punctured than the allied *L. batychnus*, the lateral rows of punctures more regular. Antennæ reddish testaceous. Scutellum smooth. Legs pitchy. Length 4.5 mm.

Port Lincoln, South Australia.

A common European species which has recently been recorded from South Australia by the Rev. T. Blackburn. It is probably introduced.

119. LEPTACINUS PICTICORNIS.

Leptacinus picticornis, Blackburn, Trans. Royal Soc. S. Australia, 1887, p. 7.

Robustus, nitidus, niger, antennarum articulo primo apice, secundoque toto testaceis, articulis 4-11 fusco-rufis, palpis mandibulis tarsisque rufescentibus; capite elongato-quadrato, utrinque sparsim fortiter punctato; prothorace vix elongato, seriebus dorsalibus 6-7 punctatis; elytris prothorace vix longioribus, confuse-lineatim punctatis; abdominis lateribus punctatis, disco laevi. Long. 6-7 mm.

The antennæ are short, joints 4-10 strongly transverse; the forehead has only two longitudinal furrows (which are strongly punctate), the external ones of the usual 4 being obsolete. In most specimens the knees, and in some the tibiæ, are pitchy red. In some specimens also the elytra and apex of the hind body are of a dull reddish tint. (*Blk.*)

Adelaide, Port Lincoln, South Australia.

120. LEPTACINUS FILUM.

Leptacinus filum, Blackburn, Trans. Royal Soc. S. Australia, 1887, p. 7.

Angustus ; parallelus ; nitidus ; niger ; antennis, palpis, pedibusque piceis ; elytris nonnullis exemplis apicem versus dilutioribus ; antennarum articulis 4-10 sat fortiter transversis ; capite elongato ; crebre subtilius punctato, fronte longitudinaliter obsolete bifoveolato ; prothorace tertiâ parte longiore quam latiore, subtiliter crebrius vix lineatim punctato, disco laevi ; elytris prothorace vix longioribus, crebrius subtiliter confuse punctatis ; abdomine subtilissime nec crebre punctato. Long. 5-5½ mm. (*Blk.*)

Port Lincoln, South Australia.

This species is said to have the *facies* and essential characters of *Leptacinus*, but to differ from all the other species in having slightly impressed frontal foveæ and the dorsal series of thoracic punctures confused with the lateral punctures.

32. METOPONCUS.

Kraatz, Nat. Ins. II. p. 651 (1857)—Fauvel, Fn. Gall.-Rhen., III. p. 379.

General characters of *Leptacinus*. Maxillary palpi with the last joint narrow at the base, subulate. Antennæ geniculate, very short, the joints large and depressed.

This genus is remarkable for the bright colouring of many of the species. Its distribution is world wide.

121. METOPONCUS CYANEIPENNIS.

Leptacinus cyaneipennis, Macleay, Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. II. p. 137 (1871) — *Metoponcus cyaneipennis*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. X, p. 237 (1877).

Elongate, black, shining, finely and sparingly pubescent ; prothorax and 5th abdominal segment red ; elytra bright steel-blue ; 1st and 2nd abdominal segments and legs testaceous.

Head large, much longer than broad, slightly narrowed in front, truncate behind, with four foveolate punctures near the base of the antennæ, two on the disc on each of the middle, one near the posterior angle, and two on the posterior margin ; the ocular sulci are very oblique and conspicuous ; the inner orbital margin of the eye impressed and provided with a distinct puncture. Antennæ dark reddish testaceous, the terminal joint inclining to pale testaceous. Prothorax slightly convex, a little narrowed posteriorly, sinuate behind the middle, truncate at the base, very sparingly and finely punctured, with a series of four moderately distinct dorsal punctures, two on each side of the middle ; anterior and posterior angles rounded. Scutellum rufous. Elytra rather shorter than the prothorax, slightly narrowed in front, extremely finely and sparingly punctured. Length 6-9 mm.

Barron River, Mackay, Gayndah, Wide Bay, Pine Mountains, Queensland ; Clarence River, Port Macquarie, Upper Hunter, Sydney, Port Hacking, Illawarra, New South Wales ; Lord Howe Island.

122. METOPONCUS ENERVUS, sp. n.

Elongate, pitchy, shining, moderately closely covered with pubescence ; antennæ and legs reddish testaceous.

Head large, much longer than broad, narrowed in front, truncate behind, very strongly and rather closely punctured, with two obscure foveolate punctures on each side ; the frontal sulci moderately distinct ; the inner orbital margin of the eye impressed. Antennæ clothed with fuscous pubescence, the terminal joint testaceous, joints 4-10 transverse. Prothorax somewhat convex, narrowed behind, strongly sinuate just behind the middle, truncate at the base, very strongly and not very closely punctured at the sides ; the punctation extending on each side to just before the middle, where it terminates in a dorsal series, leaving the median

surface impunctate ; anterior and posterior angles rounded. Elytra about as long as the prothorax, narrowed anteriorly, moderately strongly and closely punctured. Abdomen rather finely punctured. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Lottah, Gould's Country, Tasmania (*Simson*).

A very distinct species differing from all the species known to me in its uniform colour and strongly punctured head and prothorax.

33. XANTHOLINUS.

Serville, Encycl. Meth. X. p. 475 (1825) ; Lacordaire, Gen. Col. II. p. 68.

Mentum very short. Ligula small, entire, rounded in front. Paraglossæ large, acuminate. Maxillary palpi filiform, joints 2-4 nearly equal, the last slightly acuminate. Labial palpi filiform, the joints gradually increasing in length, the terminal joint acuminate. Maxillæ with the internal lobe shorter than the other, coriaceous, and ciliated internally; the external lobe corneous, ciliated above. Mandibles very short, falciform, dentate in the middle of the inner side, membranous and ciliate at the base. Labrum corneous, transverse, bilobed, with the sides membranous. Head more or less elongate, connected with the prothorax by a rather narrow neck. Eyes small, rounded. Antennæ short, strongly geniculate, rather robust, 1st joint moderately elongate, the 2nd and 3rd obconical, joints 4-10 short, pubescent, the terminal joint sub-acuminate at the extremity. Prothorax elongate, often a little narrowed towards the base, which is rounded ; the anterior angles usually a little produced. Elytra truncate behind. Abdomen parallel-sided. Legs short ; the intermediate coxæ distant ; tibiæ spined, the anterior pair a little thickened ; tarsi simple, the first two joints nearly equal.

This genus contains a large number of species from all parts of the world, many of which are brightly coloured. They are found in moss, decaying vegetable matter, and under bark.

123. XANTHOLINUS ERYTHROPTERUS.

Xantholinus erythropterus, Erichson, Gen. Staph. p. 320 (1840); Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. X. p. 240 (1877)—*Xantholinus cervinipennis*, Macleay, Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. II. p. 138 (1871).

Pitchy black, shining; elytra, anus, and legs reddish testaceous; prothorax with a dorsal series of four or five punctures on each side.

Head sub-quadrate, rather broader than the prothorax, truncate at the base, with a few strongly impressed punctures on each side, the frontal sulci short and terminating internally in a foveolate puncture; sides nearly straight; posterior angles rounded. Antennæ piceous, a little longer than the head, the 1st joint reddish piceous, the 3rd elongate, about twice as long as the 2nd, joints 4-10 cylindrical, slightly transverse, the last joint ferruginous at the apex. Prothorax rather long, a little narrower than the elytra, considerably narrowed behind, with a series of four or five rather strong punctures on each side of the middle, and five or six less strongly marked punctures near the lateral margins. Scutellum moderately strongly and sparingly punctured. Elytra a little longer than the prothorax, rather finely and sparingly punctured, lateral margin free from punctures. Abdomen very finely and sparingly punctured, finely pubescent, the apex of the penultimate, and the whole of the terminal segment dark reddish testaceous. Length 10-14 mm.

Mulgrave River, Rockhampton, Gayndah, Moreton Bay, Queensland; Manly, Sydney, New South Wales; Victoria; Adelaide, South Australia.

An abundant species which may be found, frequently in company with *Hololepta*, between the fronds of almost every decaying grass tree (*Xanthorrhoea*).

124. XANTHOLINUS LORQUINI.

Xantholinus Lorquini, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. X. p. 241 (1877); *l. c.* XII. pl. 1, fig. 25 (1878).

X. auriceps major et latior, parce longius fulvo-pubescent, nigerrimus, nitidissimus, elytris laete, palpis pedibusque subobscuris rufis; antennis articulis 3 primis piceis, laevibus, 4-10 transversis, opacis, ultimo brevi, conico, apice vix testaceo; capite thorace tertia parte latiore, planiore, subtriangulari, fronte profunde 4-sulcata, sulcis externis transversis, puncto terminatis, sulco oculari puncto etiam terminato, punctoque alio prope adjecto plagam punctatam appropinquante; lateribus subtusque, praeter plagam mediam laevem, dense subtilius rugose punctatis, basi grosse parce punctato, medio obsolete sulcato, angulis posticis obtusis; thorace convexo, subtrapezoidali, antice oblique truncato, postice parum angustato, lateribus vix sinuatis, angulis posticis parum obtusis, puncto magno prope angulum anteriorem, serie in margine laterali parum punctata, puncturaque parca in margine anteriore notata, basi sulculo brevissimo vix impresso; elytris thorace tertia parte latioribus, nec longioribus, parce fortiter, intra humerum triseriatim, margine inflexo subtilius densiusque, abdomineque utrinque subtilissime disperse punctatis; alis fuscis. Long. 17 mm. (*Fvl.*)

Cairns, Duaringa, Wide Bay, Brisbane, Moreton Bay, Queensland; Clarence River, Newcastle, Currajong, New South Wales; also found in New Guinea, the Moluccas and Celebes.

Appears to be an abundant species.

125. XANTHOLINUS RUFITARSIS.

Xantholinus rufitarsis, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. X. p. 241 (1877).

X. Lorquini sat vicinus; niger, nitidissimus; palpis antennisque praeter basin piceis; tibiatarum spinulis tarsisque rufis;

elytris rufo-testaceis; abdomine subaeneo; antennis multo gracilioribus, articulis 4-10 fortissime transversis, 11° brevi, conico; capite minore, magis convexo, puncto antico utrinque oculo propiore, postico oculo ipso contiguo, angulis posticis magis rotundatis, supra lateribusque omnium subtilissime punctulato; thorace capitis fere latitudine, ut in *Lorquini*, antice vix minus productosinuato, ibique vix punctulato, puncto prope angulum anticum nullo; scutello multo subtilius densiusque punctato; elytris brevioribus, vix longioribus quam latioribus, multo subtilius punctatis, punctis secundum suturam irregularibus, sat numerosis, serie intra humerali obliqua punctis 14 vel 15, lateribusque inflexis sat dense subtilius punctatis; abdomine densius fortiusque quam in *Lorquini* punctato, densius piloso, segmentis basi profunde transversim sulcatis. Long. 15 mm. (*Fvl.*)

Gayndah, Rockhampton, Queensland; Sydney, New South Wales.

126. XANTHOLINUS HAEMORRHOUS.

Xantholinus haemorrhous, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII. p. 538 (1878).

Forma *rufitarsis*, sed minor et gracilior, elytris testaceis, palpis, antennarum picearum articulis 3 primis, segmentis 6-7 totis pedibusque rufis, caeterum niger, abdomine subirideo; antennis longioribus et gracilioribus, articulo 11° elongato, acuminato, apice flavo; capite longiore, basi rectius truncato, oculis dimidio fere minoribus, inter antennarum basim biarcuatim fossulato, sulcis subobsoletis, oculariis ab oculis magis distantibus; post oculos supra punctis 3 vel 4, basi summa circiter 8 notatis, sulco subtilissimo a basi ultra medium longitudinaliter impresso; thorace minora, antice magis truncato, ante medium profunde sinuato, angulis omnibus fortiter rotundatis, ante anticos et collum multipunctato, punctis 2 vel 3 lateralibus, serie dorsali 3-punctata, sulculo brevissimo basali; scutello elytrisque subtilius sat dense aequaliter, abdomine densius subtiliusque punctatis, densius breviusque pubescentibus, illis paulo longioribus. Long. 12½ mm. (*Fvl.*)

Rockhampton, Queensland,

127. *XANTHOLINUS PHOENICOPTERUS*.

Xantholinus phoenicopterus, Erichson, Gen. Staph. p. 314 (1840).

Niger, nitidus, tarsi piceis, elytris rubris, purpureo-nitentibus, triseriatim punctatis, capite oblongo, laevi.

Statura omnino *X. analis*, nigerrimus, pernitidus. Antennae capite parum longiores, articulo tertio elongato, secundo duplo longiore, nigrae. Palpi picei. Caput thoracis latitudine, latitudine paulo longius, antrorsum subangustatum, lateribus rectis, angulis posterioribus rotundatis, punctis utrinque singulo maiusculo ad interiorem, binis approximatis, oblique positus, ad superiorem oculi marginem, paucisque irregulariter transversim positus verticis impressum, ceterum praeter sulculos anticos ordinarios laevissimum. Thorax coleopteris paulo angustior, longitudine paulo longior, basin versus modice angustatus, lateribus medio vix sinuatis, apice utrinque oblique truncatus, angulis anterioribus obtusis, modice prominentibus, parum convexus, intra angulum anteriorem utrinque puncto magno profundo et in margine anteriore punctis utrinque nonnullis impressus. Scutellum punctulatum. Elytra thorace paululum longiora, punctorum seriebus tribus sat regularibus notata, prima suturali, secunda in medio dorsi, tertia marginali, rubra, nitore purpureo resplendentia. Abdomen parallelum, parcius subtiliter punctulatum, nigrum, pernitidum, immaculatum. Pedes breves, nigri, tarsi piceis. Alae fusco-hyalinae. Long. 10-14 mm. (*Er.*)

Port Darwin, Cape York, Somerset, Port Denison, Rockhampton, Brisbane, Queensland; Gundagai, Murrumbidgee, Wagga Wagga, Sydney, New South Wales; Princetown, Melbourne, Victoria; Nuriootpa, Adelaide, Port Lincoln, South Australia; King George's Sound.

An abundant species.

128. *XANTHOLINUS CHLOROPTERUS*.

Xantholinus chloropterus, Erichson, Gen. Staph. p. 311 (1840).

Niger, capite triangulari laevi thoraceque opacis, elytris viridibus, abdomine nigro-subaeneo, nitidulis.

X. chalybeo longitudine aequalis, at gracilior, corporis habitu potius *X. glabrati*. Antennae capite vix longiores, articulo tertio elongato, secundo duplo longiore, 4-10 crassitie aequalibus, at sensim paulo brevioribus, nigrae, ultimo apice subferrugineo. Palpi nigri, apice rufo-picei. Caput thoracis longitudine et basi eius apici latitudine aequale, antrorsum angustatum, oblongo-subtriangulare, basi et lateribus perparum, angulis posterioribus fortiter rotundatum, supra leviter convexum, puncto maiusculo singulo ad interiorem, alteroque itidem singulo ad superiorem oculi marginem impresso, ceterum praeter sulculos anticos ordinarios laeve, nigrum, subopacum. Thorax apice coleopterorum latitudine, basin versus modice angustatus, latitudine antica paulo longior, lateribus rectis, apice utrinque oblique truncatus, angulis anterioribus subrotundatis, modice prominentibus, leviter convexus, longe intra apicem puncto singulo impressus, ceterum laevissimus, niger, subopacus. Scutellum medio punctatum, nigrum, parum nitidum. Elytra thorace vix longiora, triseriatim punctata, serie prima suturali, secunda dorsali, tertia marginali, margine inflexo summoque apice vage punctatis, viridia, nitidula. Abdomen elongatum, parallelum, parce subtiliter punctatum, parce tenuiterque nigro-pilosellum, nigro-subaenium, nitidulum. Corpus subtus nigro-subaenium, nitidum. Pedes nigri. Long. 17-14 mm. (*Er.*)

Duaringa, Queensland; Liverpool Plains, Mount Wilson, Mount Victoria, Blue Mountains, Sydney, Monaro, New South Wales; Princetown, Melbourne, Victoria; Adelaide, Port Augusta, South Australia; Launceston, Lottah, Gould's Country, Tasmania.

The elytra and abdomen of this species are somewhat variable in colour.

129. XANTHOLINUS ORTHODOXUS, sp. n.

Black, shining; elytra cyaneous or bronze green; abdomen bronze green; legs black.

Head narrowed in front, extremely finely and not very closely punctured, a row of punctures on the posterior margin, two punctures on the inner orbital margin of the eye; frontal sulci strongly marked, nearly parallel. Antennæ longer than the head, joints 4-10 finely pubescent, 11th joint with the apex ferruginous. Prothorax considerably narrowed behind, truncate in front, with a conspicuous foveolate puncture near the anterior angles; sides very slightly sinuate behind the middle; the posterior angles rounded. Scutellum rather strongly punctured. Elytra with three rows of moderately strong punctures, one near the suture, the second about the middle, and the third at the side; lateral and posterior margins sparingly punctured. Abdomen sparingly and not very strongly punctured, the pubescence black. Length 13-15 mm.

Sydney, Port Hacking, New South Wales.

This species is intermediate between *Xantholinus chloropterus* and *X. cyanopterus*. From the former it may be distinguished, apart from its smaller size and different colour, by having the prothorax more narrowed behind, and the punctuation of the elytra comparatively stronger; and from the latter by the shape of the head and prothorax, which are elongate and nearly parallel-sided, as well as in colour. From *X. chalcopterus* it differs in having black legs.

130. XANTHOLINUS CYANOPTERUS.

Xantholinus cyanopterus, Erichson, Gen. Staph. p. 311 (1840).

Nigerrimus, nitidus, elytris subtiliter triseriatim punctatis, chalybeis, capite oblongo, laevi.

Antennae capite parum longiores, articulo tertio secundo duplo longiore, ultimo apice ferrugineo. Palpi apice picei. Caput thoracis latitudine, latitudine paulo longius, basi et lateribus leviter, angulis posterioribus fortiter rotundatis, antrorsum paululum angustatum, supra convexum, subtilissime punctulatum, punctis utrinque tribus in capitis margine postico, duobus ad oculum

utrumque impressum, sulculis duobus anticis intermediis parallelis. Thorax coleopteris parum angustior, latitudine paulo longior, basin versus subangustatus, apice truncatus, angulis anterioribus lateribusque subrectis, leviter convexus, puncto utrinque singulo intra angulum anteriorem sat profundo impressus. Scutellum obsolete 4-punctatum. Elytra thorace paulo longiora, triseriatim punctata, serie prima suturali, secunda dorsali, tertia marginali, omnibus sat regularibus, margine apicali et lateribus inflexis vage punctatis. Abdomen parce punctatum, parce nigro-pilosum. Pedes nigri, tarsis piceis. Long. 12-14 mm. (*Er.*)

Melbourne, Victoria; Launceston, Lottah, Gould's Country, Tasmania.

The broad convex prothorax and brilliant colour of this species will prevent its being confused with any other.

131. XANTHOLINUS SIDERALIS.

Xantholinus sideralis, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII. p. 539 (1878).

A caeteris elytris totis sat dense aequaliter punctura duplici, altera forti, altera subtili, notatis, serie licet intrahumerali distincta et abdomine nigro notabilis; *cyanoptero* statura minore et angustiore, antennis articulo 2° brevior (caeteri desunt), capite minore, angustiore, magis parallelo, magis convexo, post oculos crebre subtiliter punctato, angulis posticis magis indicatis, punctis 3 supra ad marginem oculi posticum; thorace circa basin profundius sinuato, magis angustato, punctis 2 utrinque fossulatis, altero prope angulum anticum, altero medio, punctis 2 utrinque disco obsoletis; abdomine parcius subtiliusque punctato. Long. 12-13 mm. (*Fvl.*)

West Australia.

132. XANTHOLINUS CHALCOPTERUS.

Xantholinus chalcopterus, Erichson, Gen. Staph. p. 312 (1840)—

Xantholinus cyaneipennis, Macleay, Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. II. p. 139 (1871).

Niger, nitidus, elytris triseriatim punctatis, cyaneo-aeneis, pedibus rufo-fulvis, capite oblongo, laevi.

Habitu omnino *X. fulgidi*, at duplo maior, niger, pernitidus. Antennæ capite paulo longiores, articulo tertio secundo plus sesqui longiore, nigrae, articulo secundo tertioque basi rufo-piceis, ultimo apice ferrugineo. Palpi picei. Caput thorace paulo latius, latitudine longius, basi cum angulis posterioribus rotundatis, lateribus subrectis, antrorsum haud angustatum, sub-depressum, omnium subtilissime obsoletissimeque punctulatum, puncto maiusculo singulo ad interiorem, duobus approximatis ad superiorem utriusque oculi marginem, pluribusque irregulariter transversim positis verticis impressum. sulculis duobus anticis intermediis prope parallelis. Thorax latitudine paulo longior, basin versus angustatus, lateribus pone medium subsinuatis, basi coleopteris angustior, parum convexus, puncto singulo ad angulum utrumque anteriorem impressus. Scutellum parumpunctatum. Elytra thorace paululum longiora, subtilius triseriatim punctata, serie prima suturali, secunda in medio dorsi, tertia marginali, omnibus sat regularibus, cyaneo-aenea, nitida. Abdomen parce vageque punctulatum, tenuiter pilosum. Pedes omnes cum coxis anterioribus rufo-fulvi. Long. 10-13 mm. (*Er.*)

Rockhampton, Gayndah, Wide Bay, Brisbane, Queensland; Clarence River, Upper Hunter, Singleton, Parramatta, Sydney, New South Wales; Melbourne, Victoria; Adelaide, Nuriootpa, South Australia; Swan River, West Australia.

A careful comparison of the type of *Xantholinus cyaneipennis* with Erichson's description of *X. chalcopterus*, and with West Australian specimens which I have identified with that species, leads me to the conclusion that the former name must be regarded as a synonym.

133. XANTHOLINUS COELESTIS.

Xantholinus coelestis, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII. p. 540 (1878).

Inter species elytris caeruleis forma depressa et abdomine vix aenescante, segmentorum basi crebre fortiter punctata facillime distinguendus ; forma potius *chalcopteri* ; niger, nitidissimus, elytris caeruleis, palpis apice rufis ; a *cyanoptero* statura minore, antennis vix validioribus, capite angustiore et longiore, depresso, lateribus parallelis, angulis posticis multo fortius rotundatis, punctis 2 contiguis intus prope oculi marginem posticum ; basi densius punctulata ; thorace multo minore et angustiore, trapezoidali, planiusculo, circa basin multo fortius angustato, lateribus magis sinuatis, antice multo minus truncato, licet angulis omnibus magis indicatis ; elytris brevioribus, depressis, abdomine utrinque fortius densiusque punctato. Long. 12-13 mm. (*Fvl.*)

Melbourne, Victoria.

134. XANTHOLINUS HOLOMELAS.

Xantholinus holomelas, Perroud, Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon, XI. p. 84 (1864)—Fauvel, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1874, p. 436 ; Ann. Mus. Genov. X. p. 244 (1877).

X. anachoreta, Er. paulo major, latior et robustior, niger, nitidus, ore, antennis articulis 3 primis basi pedibusque rufo-piceis vel piceis, abdomine dense grossequae punctato, aeneo, antennarum articulo ultimo apice testaceo ; capite maris magis orbiculari quam in *anachoreta*, sulcis anticis brevioribus, subtus tantum prope oculos subtilissime punctulato, supra post oculos punctis binis impresso ; thorace majore, lateribus minus angustato et sinuato, angulis anticis minus, posticis multo magis rotundatis ; scutello grosse 4-punctato ; elytris thorace paulo longioribus latioribusque, aliquando piceis, subaeneis, circa suturam canaliculatam lateribusque subtiliter dense punctulatis, stria profunda obliqua, disco fortiter punctata, stria laterali subhumerali 6-punctata ; abdomine robustiore ; ♀ capite minore, thoracis vix latitudine, longiore, ovato. Long. 11-14 mm. (*Fvl.*)

Port Mackay, Queensland ; Bogolong, Wagga Wagga, Sydney, New South Wales ; Adelaide, South Australia ; King George's Sound ; also recorded from New Guinea, New Caledonia, Samoa, Aru, &c.

135. XANTHOLINUS ALBERTISI.

Xantholinus Albertisi, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. X. p. 246 (1877); *l. c.* XII. pl. 1, fig. 26 (1878).

Colore instabilis, abdomine aeneo, thorace vel aeneo, vel aeneo-violaceo, capite saepius aureo-violaceo hoc, saepe elytrisque summa basi aureo-viridibus, elytris vel violaceo viridibus, lateribus rufulis, vel vix cupreis cum palpis, antennarum mandibularumque basi rufis, his apice coxisque piceolis, antennarum articulis 4-10 transversis, opacis 11° brevi, acuminato, 3, 4, vel 5 ultimis testaceo-albidis; pedibus totis aliquando brunneis, vel piceis; capite maris maximo, deplanato, subtransverso, breviter ovato, fronte omnium subtilissime strigosula, sulcis duobus antennariis minus, oculariis magis profundis, his recte transversis, puncto terminatis, punctis duobus aliis intus prope oculi marginem posticum, quinque aliis utrinque basi, lateribus totis subtusque anguste subtiliter dense punctato rugoso, infra strigosulo, quadriimpresso; thorace elytris sat angustiore, subtrapezoidali, omnium subtilissime punctulato, puncto magno circa angulum anteriorem, lateribus vix strigosulis, ad marginem inflexum serie punctorum notatis; scutello aeneo, circiter 8-punctato; elytris thorace vix longioribus, crebre fortiter, lateribus densius, punctatis, serie intrahumerali punctorum majorum impressa; abdomine grosse sat dense utrinque punctato; alis fulvo-violaceis; ♀ capite multo minore, thorace angustiore, breviter ovato, sulcis ocularibus fere nullis, puncto post-oculari unico, utrinque ad oculorum mandibularumque basim parum dense fortius punctato. Long. 12-13 mm. (*Fvl.*)

Cape York, Somerset, Russell River, Mulgrave River, North Queensland. Also recorded from Ternate, New Guinea, Aru Islands, and the Celebes.

This species is said to vary considerably in colour and punctuation, and has been divided by M. Fauvel into three geographical forms; the first, from Ternate, has the anterior half of the head and the sides of the prothorax very finely striolate, the last three joints of the antennæ testaceous, the elytra and the abdomen

bronze-green, tinged with violaceous, and the legs pitchy black; the second, from Australia, has the head metallic golden green, the prothorax more or less violaceous, the sides of the elytra reddish, the legs pitchy, the striolation of the head less marked, and the last three or four joints of the antennæ testaceous; the third, from New Guinea, Aru, and the Celebes, has the head metallic golden, the prothorax violaceous, the elytra reddish, the legs reddish or pitchy, and the last five joints of the antennæ testaceous.

Of these forms the second or Australian type I have identified from Northern Queensland, the others are unknown to me.

136. XANTHOLINUS SOCIUS.

Xantholinus socius, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. X. p. 247 (1877).

Minoribus *X. punctulati* speciminibus magnitudine et facie similis, niger, subnitidus, vix alutaceus, elytris non alutaceis, magis nitidis, cum ore, antennis, articulo 1° excepto, segmentorum marginibus pedibusque piceis; antennis capite vix longioribus, sat incrassatis, articulis 5-10 breviter transversis, 11° conico; capite subquadrato, quarta parte longiore quam latiore, antice parum angustato, angulis posticis subobtusis, utrinque vage fortiter punctato, sulcis 2 anticis brevibus, subarcuatis, puncto antico magno inter sulcum oculumque impresso, huic sulculo conjuncto; thorace antice capitis latitudine, tertia parte longiore quam latiore, postice sat fortiter angustato, medio sinuato, angulis omnibus rotundatis, seriebus dorsalibus rectis 7, lateralibus incurvis 8-punctatis; scutello bipunctato; elytris thorace parum latioribus, nec longioribus, dorso subtiliter triseriatim, suturaque confusius punctatis; marginibus inflexis seriatim subtilissime, abdomine subcupreo sat dense subtilissime punctatis. Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (*Fvl.*)

Rockhampton, Queensland; Victoria; South Australia; King George's Sound.

137. XANTHOLINUS CRIBRATUS.

Xantholinus cribratus, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII. p. 540 (1878).

Forma et statura *linearis*, niger, minus nitidus, thorace elytrisque nigro piceis, ore, antennis, ano pedibusque rufulis; antennis paulo gracilioribus, articulo 11° apice dilutius; capite multo crebrius sat fortiter punctato, spatio angusto a disco ad sulcorum antennariorum basim angustulo; sulcis profundioribus; basi rectius truncata; thorace multo angustiore, circa basin fortius angustato, lateribus profunde sinuatis, antice magis oblique truncato, dense sat fortiter utrinque punctato, linea laevi angustiore; elytris creberrime subtiliter et aequaliter, abdomine subtilius crebriusque punctatis. Long. 7 mm. (*Fvl.*)

Victoria.

Tribe 2. STAPHYLININA.

Antennæ inserted on the anterior margin of the front, inside the base of the mandibles, and distant from each other. Prothorax with the lateral margin double; prothoracic stigmata uncovered.

34. CREOPHILUS.

Mannerheim, Brachél. p. 20 (1830)—*Staphylinus* (subg.) Erichson, Gen. Staph. p. 347 (1840); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. II. p. 77.

Mentum very short. Ligula small, emarginate in front. Paraglossæ coriaceous, ciliate internally. Maxillary palpi filiform, 4th joint shorter than the 3rd, sub-acuminate. Labial palpi filiform, 3-jointed. Maxillæ with the internal lobe ciliate internally; the external lobe a little longer, narrowed at the base, ciliate above. Labrum corneous, transverse, bilobed. Head sub-quadrate, connected with the prothorax by a distinct neck. Antennæ greatly thickened towards the extremity, the 1st joint moderately long; joints 7-10 transverse, gradually thickening. Prothorax transverse, rounded in front, truncate behind, with the anterior angles distinct, deflexed. Elytra obliquely truncate at the extremity, Abdomen parallel-sided. Mesosternum transverse, very much rounded above. Legs moderately long, rather robust, the intermediate coxæ near together; the intermediate and posterior tibiæ spined; the anterior tarsi dilated.

Widely distributed throughout the old world.

The different species are found in carrion, in decaying vegetable matter, or flying in the sunshine. There is, I believe, only one species at present known from Australia.

138. CREOPHILUS ERYTHROCEPHALUS.

Staphylinus erythrocephalus, Fabricius, Syst. Ent. p. 265; Erichson, Gen. Staph. p. 351 (1840).—*Creophilus erythrocephalus*, Nordmann, Symb. Staph. p. 23 (1837).

Black, depressed; head red, with a large round black spot in the front on the disc; prothorax shining; elytra tinged with blue.

Head shining, extremely finely and sparingly punctured, a setigerous puncture on the inner orbital margin of each eye. Antennæ greatly thickened towards the extremity; joints 4-6 slightly transverse, 7-10 more decidedly transverse, gradually widening, 11th much longer than the preceding, compressed at the apex. Prothorax broadly transverse, somewhat narrowed behind, the sides sinuate behind the middle; the posterior angles strongly rounded. Scutellum densely punctured, thickly clothed with long black pubescence. Elytra black, tinged with steel-blue, somewhat shining, moderately strongly and closely punctured, covered with black pubescence; the shoulders rather prominent, shining, impunctate. Abdomen irregularly and rather closely punctured, the pubescence distinct. Legs black. Length 14-19 mm.

Barron River, Gayndah, Brisbane, Queensland; Mossgiel, Darling River, Lithgow, Penrith, Sydney, Kiama, Mulwala, New South Wales; Melbourne, Victoria; Adelaide, Ardrossan, Fowler Bay, South Australia; King George's Sound, Swan River, West Australia; Lord Howe Island; Norfolk Island; also recorded from New Caledonia, Tonga, &c.

An abundant and widely distributed species resembling the European *Creophilus maxillosus* in habits.

var. LANIO, Erichson, Gen. Staph. p. 352 (1840).

Black ; head red, with a large black spot in front on the disc ; prothorax shining, the posterior angles slightly rounded ; elytra black, not tinged with blue.

Lithgow, New South Wales ; Melbourne, Victorian Alps ; Lottah, Gould's Country, Port Frederick, Hobart, Tasmania.

The latter form has usually been regarded as distinct from *Creophilus erythrocephalus*, but after an examination of a large number of specimens from all parts of the country I have come to the conclusion that it can only be regarded as a variety. The most noticeable differences, namely the colour of the elytra and the slightly-rounded hinder angles of the prothorax, are characters of little importance, and in this instance of no geographical significance, as both the typical form and the variety are sometimes found in the same locality. A series of specimens which I have received from Lithgow, in the Blue Mountains, contains both black and blue forms as well as several exhibiting intermediate stages ; of these one with black elytra (var. *lanio*) has the hinder thoracic angles as strongly rounded as the typical form, a fact, I think, in itself sufficient evidence of the specific identity of the two forms.

The New Zealand form *C. oculatus*, has been recorded as Australian by M. Fauvel, but as the locality is vaguely stated to be Eastern Australia and no special reference is made to it, I think more evidence is necessary before admitting the species into our lists.

35. COLONIA, gen. nov.

Mentum broadly transverse, the anterior margin straight. Ligula very small. Maxillary palpi moderately long, the basal joint very short, the 4th joint acuminate, about as long as the 2nd, distinctly longer than the 3rd. Labial palpi like the maxillary in form, the last joint much longer than the 2nd. Maxillæ with the lobes distinct, the internal one shorter than the other and ciliated internally ; external lobe narrowed at the base, ciliated above.

Labrum transverse, bilobed, with a membranous border. Mandibles very strong, toothed on the basal half of the inner margin. Head transverse, sub-orbicular, narrowed behind into a moderately distinct neck. Eyes not very prominent. Antennæ short, slightly thickened towards the extremity; the basal joint long and sinuous, the following joints short and gradually decreasing in length, the terminal joint acuminate. Prothorax transverse, rounded behind, truncate in front, with the anterior angles distinct and reflexed. Elytra obliquely truncate at the extremity. Abdomen sub-parallel. Intermediate coxæ widely separated. Legs rather short, robust; the tibiæ spined; the tarsi moderately long, the anterior pair strongly dilated, the intermediate and posterior pairs filiform, with the basal joints rather longer than the three following ones.

The division which I have here ventured to propose is very nearly allied to *Creophilus* and *Ocypus*, but differs from the former genus in having the antennæ longer and more slender, the head very broad, the elytra smooth and almost free from pubescence; from *Ocypus* it is distinguished by having the intermediate coxæ widely remote.

139. COLONIA REGALIS, sp. n.

Pitchy black, shining, very robust; prothorax narrower than the head, the posterior angles rounded; elytra dull black; abdominal segments tinged with green.

Head very broad, obscurely and rather sparingly punctured on the disc, more strongly punctured between the antennæ, with two setigerous punctures on the inner orbital margin of the eyes, and another less conspicuous puncture near the base of each antenna; the sides regularly rounded. Antennæ moderately robust, black, joints 5-11 clothed with fine fuscous pubescence. Prothorax slightly narrowed in front, very obscurely and not very closely punctured, with a row of punctures on the anterior margin near

each shoulder and another on each side. Scutellum pointed behind, strongly and not very closely punctured. Elytra as broad as the prothorax, slightly sinuate before the middle, obscurely and sparingly punctured; the suture somewhat raised. Abdomen rather strongly and sparingly asperate-punctate; 6th segment margined with flavous posteriorly. Legs piceous. Length 18-20 mm.

♀ The head much narrower; the 7th abdominal segment entire and not emarginate below as in the other sex.

Lismore, Richmond River, New South Wales.

Two specimens of this very distinct form are in the collection of Mr. G. Masters.

36. ACTINUS.

Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XII. p. 250 (1878).

Mentum short, transverse. Ligula entire. Maxillary palpi with the 4th joint parallel, a little longer than the 3rd. Labial palpi filiform, the last joint a little longer than the 2nd. Maxillæ similar to those of *Philonthus*. Head large, transverse, connected with the prothorax by a slender neck. Antennæ sub-geniculate, short, thickened towards the extremity. Prosternum acute above. Metasternum sinuately rounded in front. Legs short; tibiæ spined; anterior tarsi dilated in the ♂; posterior tarsi short, the 1st joint much longer than the 5th, joints 2-4 gradually shorter, sub-triangular.

Allied to *Philonthus*, but distinguished by the structure of its antennæ and tarsi.

Two species are known, one from Australia, and one from New Guinea.

140. ACTINUS MACLEAYI, sp. n.

Elongate, moderately robust, black, shining, sparingly clothed with long pubescence; head and prothorax brassy, highly polished; elytra iridescent purplish green, the sides and apex brassy; the apical half of the 6th and the 7th abdominal segments, and the legs, except the coxæ, reddish testaceous.



Head moderately strongly and sparingly punctured, with a few larger punctures behind and near the inner margin of the eyes, a conspicuous depression in the middle just behind the antennæ. Antennæ somewhat thickened towards the extremity, the first four joints shining, the first two reddish testaceous, 4th joint nearly quadrate, joints 5-9 transverse, 10th and 11th yellowish white, the former transverse, the latter elongate and pyriform. Prothorax strongly convex, moderately strongly and not very closely punctured, with six rather deeply impressed punctures on the disc, three on each side of the middle; anterior angles conspicuous, reflexed; the sides strongly sinuate; posterior angles obtuse. Scutellum rather strongly and very closely punctured in the middle, the sides almost impunctate. Elytra considerably longer than the prothorax, widening posteriorly, rather closely and strongly rugose-punctate. Abdomen narrowed behind, strongly and not very closely asperate-punctate on each side of the middle which is smooth. Legs reddish testaceous. Length 19-22 mm.

♂ Differs from the female in having the head much larger and nearly quadrate, the anterior tarsi more strongly dilated, and the 7th abdominal segment acutely emarginate.

Johnstone River, Cairns, North Queensland.

This beautiful species is allied to *Actinus imperialis* described from New Guinea by M. Fauvel. In colour it agrees precisely with a specimen of that species from Port Moresby in the Macleay Museum, but it is readily distinguished by its much less strongly and closely punctured head and prothorax, less strongly rugose-punctate elytra, and by having the last two, instead of only the terminal, joints of the antennæ yellowish white.

A specimen of this species obtained during October at the Johnstone River was sent to me nearly a year ago by Mr. Henry Tryon, of the Queensland Museum, and recently Mr. Macleay, to whom the species is dedicated, has received a large series from Cairns.

37. MYSOLIUS.

Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XII, p. 255 (1878).

General characters of *Philonthus*. Maxillary palpi very slender, the 4th joint acicular, much longer than the 3rd. Labial palpi also slender, the 2nd joint ciliate internally, the 3rd fusiform. Head connected with the prothorax by a slender neck. Eyes not prominent, scarcely lateral. Antennæ elongate, rather slender. Prothorax with a lateral line joined before the anterior angles. Prosternum produced above. Metasternum rounded anteriorly, not produced. Legs slender; tibiæ spined; anterior tarsi dilated in the ♂; posterior tarsi elongate, the 1st joint equal to the 5th, joints 2-4 gradually shorter.

Allied to *Philonthus*, but easily separated by the form of the palpi and prosternum, and by having the transverse impression on the neck, which borders the head, interrupted in the middle.

A single species is known from New Guinea and an allied form from Australia is here added.

141. MYSOLIUS CHALCOPTERUS, sp. n.

Robust, black, shining; antennæ with the last three joints white; elytra bright coppery, sometimes with a tinge of purplish, densely clothed with golden pubescence; abdomen black, tinged with purplish; legs reddish testaceous.

Head rather broad, sub-quadrate, strongly convex, narrowed behind the eyes, with four or five irregular impressions in front, a row of moderately strong punctures on the inner orbital margin of each eye, and another row extending obliquely from behind the eye to the middle of the posterior margin, strongly and rather closely punctured about the posterior angles, which are rounded. Antennæ with the first four joints reddish testaceous, 5-8 fuscous, the last three white; the basal joint elongate, the 2nd short, 3rd

twice as long as the preceding one, the last joint obliquely emarginate at the extremity. Prothorax convex, rather strongly narrowed behind, slightly sinuate behind the middle, with a series of four moderately strongly impressed punctures on each side of the middle, and an oblique series of four or five punctures at the shoulders; the anterior margin and the sides strongly punctured and pilose; the posterior angles rounded. Scutellum moderately strongly and closely punctured. Elytra considerably longer than the prothorax, widening posteriorly, rather closely and finely rugose-punctate. Abdomen narrowed behind, strongly asperate-punctate on each side of the middle, which is smooth. Legs reddish testaceous. Length 18-23 mm.

♂ Differs in having the head much larger, the anterior tarsi more strongly dilated, and the 6th and 7th abdominal segments more strongly emarginate.

Mulgrave River, North Queensland.

Allied to *Mysolius aurichalceus* from New Guinea, but distinguished by the different punctuation of the head and prothorax, and by having the legs uniformly reddish testaceous. The species is represented in the Macleay Museum by a series of both sexes.

38. CAFIUS.

Stephens, Ill. Brit. Ent. V. p. 245 (1832)—*Philonthus* (subg.) Erichson, Gen. Staph. p. 427 (1840); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. II. p. 81.

General characters of *Philonthus*. Mentum very short. Ligula membranous, entire, rounded in front. Paraglossæ ciliate internally, acuminate in front. Maxillary palpi short, the last three joints equal. Labial palpi filiform, the joints gradually increasing in length. Mandibles obtusely dentate in the middle. Labrum transverse, emarginate in front, the margins membranous and ciliate. Head large, connected with the prothorax by a moderate neck. Eyes small. Antennæ short, pubescent, the 1st joint

moderately long, the last oval, slightly acuminate. Prothorax oblong-ovate. Elytra truncate behind. Abdomen large. Metasternum strongly produced anteriorly. Legs moderately long; the tibiae slightly spined; anterior tarsi rather strongly dilated in the male, pubescent; posterior tarsi with the 1st joint longer than the 5th, joints 2-4 pyriform or cordiform.

The genus appears to be composed of species which are found on the sea-shore, or near the mouths of rivers, where they are usually to be found under decaying sea-weed. The group is well represented in Australia.

142. *CAFIUS AREOLATUS*.

Cafius areolatus, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. X., p. 251 (1877).

♂ In genere statura maxima formaque satis *Hadrotem* simulante maxime distinctus; niger, nitidus, capite thoraceque vix aeneis, abdomine dense griseo-sericeo; palpis, antennis praeter basin tarsisque piceis; elytrorum margine inflexo latius, apicali anguste segmentorumque marginibus supra subtusque ferrugineis; antennis minutis, brevibus, articulo 3° 2° longiore, 4-10 moniliformibus, parum incrassatis, 4-5 subquadratis, 6-10 sensim brevioribus, transversis, 11° parvo, obtuso; capite transversim subquadrato, antice parum angustato, subdepresso, antennarum basi utrinque sinuato, fronte vix triangulariter impressa, postice punctis 2 parum distantibus notata, circa angulos posticos subtruncatos basique punctis grossis, punctis aliis subtilibus in margine oculorum antico notato; thorace capite paulo angustiore, paulo latiore quam longiore, ante medium antice arcuatim, postice sinuatim angustato, subconvexo, angulis posticis obtusis, circa angulos anticos sat fortiter dense punctato, punctis 2 vel 3 quasi foveolatis; scutello crebre sat fortiter punctato; elytris thorace sat latioribus, quarta parte longioribus, breviter apice aureo ciliatis, vix nigro piceis, summa basi depressa, sat fortiter crebre punctata, disco toto punctis grossis parce, marginibus punctis densis multo subtilioribus notatis, et in fundo subtilissime reticulato-striolatis; abdomine elytris vix angustiore, segmentis omnibus lateribus sextoque apice

creberrime subtiliter, dorso parcius fortiter punctatis, linea longitudinali sublaeviore ; tarsis anticis fortiter dilatatis ; segmentis 3-6 subtus sensim latius emarginatis ; 5° apice, 6° disco toto impressis ; 7° profunde lateque triangulariter inciso, incisura basi marginato-impressa. Long. $13\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (*Fvl*).

Bondi, Manly (on the sea-shore under decaying sea-weed), Sydney, Murrumbula Point, New South Wales ; Princetown, Victoria ; Port Frederick, Tasmania.

A common species.

143. CAFIUS AUSTRALIS.

Ocypus australis, Redt., Reise Novara, Zool. II p. 28 (1867)—*Cafius australis*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. X, p. 251 (1877).

Magnitudine et facie *Ocypii fuscati* ; rufo-testaceus, thoracis disco nigricante, capite, scutello, pectore basique segmentorum abdominalium nigris ; capite quadrangulati, non longiore quam latiore, nitido, polito, angulis posticis rotundatis tantum punctatis, punctis aliquot majoribus post oculos ; antennis capite paulo longioribus, ab articulo 4° moniliformibus, 11° ovato-globo, nigris basi rufo-testaceis ; ore ferrugineo, palporum maxillarium articulis 2 ultimis longitudine aequalibus ; thorace non longiore quam latiore, vix capite latiore, postice rotundato, antice truncato, angulis maxime obtusis, laevissimo, angulis posticis punctis aliquot notatis ; scutello dense punctato ; elytris non longioribus quam latioribus, thorace paulo latioribus, disco rufo-testaceo, punctis sparsis majoribus, punctis in margine inflexo flavo densis notatis ; abdomine dense supra, parce subtus punctato, sat dense longeque griseo-pubescente ; segmento 7° subtus profunde triangulariter inciso ; tarsis anticis fortiter dilatatis. Long. $11\frac{1}{4}$; larg. $3\frac{1}{3}$ mm. (*Rt. tr. Fvl*.)

Sydney, New South Wales.

M. Fauvel suggests that this description, which has not yet been identified, may have been drawn up from an immature male *Cafius* allied to *C. areolatus*.

144. CAFIUS SABULOSUS.

Cafius sabulosus, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. X. p. 253 (1877).

Prope *cribratum* collocandus, sed dimidio minor, facie *Philonth. cephalotes*, et omnino distinctus; nigro-piceus, capite thoraceque plus minusve cupreis, nitidis; elytris abdomineque opacis, illis parce pilosis, apice albido ciliatis, hoc dense cinereo-sericeo; antennarum articulis 4-11, coxis anticis subtus, tibiis plus minusve, tarsis, elytrorumque sutura post scutellum et apice vix ferrugineis; his margine inflexo ferrugineo-testaceo; thorace saepius piceo; antennis brevibus, articulis 4-10 sensim magis transversis; capite convexo, ♂ quadrato, thorace latiore, ♀ hoc paulo angustiore, longiore, parcius omnium subtilissime punctulato, punctis antice prope oculos verticeque fere toto majoribus parce notato, duobus medio fronte summa, hac in ♂ breviter obsolete sulcata; thorace subcylindrico, in ♂ paulo, in ♀ tertia parte longiore quam latiore, sub-parallelo, lateribus antice parum sinuatis, punctis aliquot prope angulos anticos subrectos notato, angulis posticis fere rotundatis; scutello alutaceo, subtilius punctulato; elytris thorace sat latioribus, non longioribus, alutaceis, dense fortiter rugose, abdomine creberrime subtiliter punctatis; ♂ segmento 6° subtus apice latius sat profunde, 7° profunde triangulariter incisis. Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ -8 mm. (*Fvl.*)

Cape York, Port Denison, Mackay, Gayndah, Queensland; Manly (on the sea-shore under sea-weed), Botany, Sydney, Port Hacking, New South Wales.

An abundant species.

145. CAFIUS LAETABILIS, sp. n.

Pitchy black, shining; head and prothorax tinged with bronze green, the latter with a series of four punctures on each side; elytra inclining to fulvous, shining.

Head somewhat convex, impressed in front, with two moderately large punctures between the eyes one on each side of the middle,

sparingly and rather strongly punctured near the posterior angles, which are rounded. Antennæ fuscous, rather short, joints 4-10 transverse. Prothorax sub-parallel, very slightly sinuate in front, with a series of four moderately strong punctures on each side of the middle, a few punctures near the anterior angles, one or two near the sides, and two or three less conspicuous ones on the posterior margin. Scutellum rather finely and closely punctured. Elytra a little longer than the prothorax, moderately strongly and not very closely punctured, the punctures less distinct at the apex. Abdomen pitchy, finely pubescent, and sparingly punctured. Legs with the femora pitchy, the tibiæ and tarsi reddish testaceous. Length 8 mm.

♀ Differs from the male in having the head and prothorax narrower, and the former much less distinctly impressed in front.

Port Lincoln, South Australia; Hobart, Tasmania.

Allied to *Cafius sabulosus*, but easily distinguished by the punctuation of the prothorax and the uniform colour of the elytra. The prothorax is sparingly clothed with pubescence at the sides, and the elytra are much less closely punctured.

146. CAFIUS AMBLYTERUS, sp. n.

Black, shining; the head and prothorax tinged with bronze green, the former narrow, the latter with five foveolate punctures on each side; elytra ferruginous, sometimes tinged with purplish.

Head narrowed in front, very strongly and irregularly punctured behind the eyes, slightly impressed in front, with two distinct punctures between the eyes; the posterior angles strongly rounded. Antennæ moderately long, piceous, the first three joints elongate, shining, 4th joint a little longer than broad, 5th to 10th gradually decreasing in length. Prothorax moderately convex, slightly narrowed anteriorly, with a longitudinal series of four or five punctures on each side of the middle, and one or two less distinct ones nearer the sides; anterior angles deflexed, rounded; posterior

angles rounded. Scutellum finely and densely punctured. Elytra widening posteriorly, about as long as the prothorax, finely and rather closely rugulose-punctate, thickly clothed with grey pubescence. Abdomen moderately broad, rather closely asperate-punctate, and densely clothed with long pubescence. Legs piceous. Length, 11-13 mm.

Launceston, Hobart, Tasmania.

Differs from *Cafius laeus*, to which it is nearly allied, in having the prothorax decidedly narrower in front, the punctures of the dorsal series placed at regular intervals, and the punctuation near the posterior angles much more irregular. The three specimens I have examined appear to be females as they have the terminal segment of the abdomen entire.

147. CAFIUS LAEUS, sp. n.

Black, shining; the head and prothorax tinged with bronze green, the latter with five foveolate punctures on each side; elytra dark ferruginous.

Head sub-quadrate, very strongly and sparingly punctured behind the eyes, the disc smooth, three conspicuous punctures in front; the posterior angles strongly rounded. Antennæ moderately long, dark piceous; the first three joints elongate, the 2nd and 3rd with the apex testaceous, 4th a little longer than broad, 5th to 10th gradually decreasing in length, 11th acuminate. Prothorax moderately convex, slightly narrowed behind, a little narrower than the head, with a longitudinal series of five punctures on each side of the middle, of which the second and third punctures approach one another, and one or two less distinct punctures near the shoulders; anterior angles strongly deflexed; posterior angles obtuse. Scutellum finely and densely punctured, Elytra sub-quadrate, somewhat convex, about as long as the prothorax, finely and moderately closely rugulose-punctate, thickly clothed with cinereous pubescence. Abdomen broad, closely punctured and densely pubescent; in the ♂ the terminal segment acutely emarginate beneath. Legs piceous. Length 11 mm.

Sydney, New South Wales ; Adelaide, South Australia ; Launceston, Tasmania.

A single male example.

148. CAFIUS LITTORALIS.

Cafius littoralis, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. X. p. 254 (1877).

A praecedentibus [*sabulosus*] thorace seriato elytrorumque marginibus non dilutis, a sequentibus elytris abdomineque nitidulis, multo parcius fortiusque punctatis distinctus ; niger, capite thoraceque nitidis, femoribus plus minusve rufis ; antennis longioribus, sat robustis, articulis omnibus longioribus quam latioribus, 11° oblongo-acuminato ; capite quadrato, paulo longiore quam latiore, utrinque inter et post oculos basique punctis grossis subfossulatis notato, angulis posticis subrotundatis vix squamose punctulatis ; fronte antice discoque medio laevibus ; thorace antice capitis fere latitudine, tertia parte longiore quam latiore, subtrapezoidali, circa basin sat fortiter angustato, sinuato, angulis posticis obtusis ; seriebus duabus dorsalibus grosse 12 punctato-impressis, punctis 2 extus in tertia parte antica sitis, serie altera confusa prope latera impressa, punctisque prope angulum anticum subtilioribus ; elytris thorace plus quam tertia parte latioribus, paulo longioribus, dense fortius rugulose, abdomine subtilius sat dense punctatis, parcius fusco-puberulis ; ♂ segmento 5° subtus vix, 6° latius parum profunde, 7° late triangulariter incisus, incisura basi impresso-marginata. Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $8\frac{1}{3}$ mm. (*Fvl.*)

Wide Bay, Queensland ; Manly (on the sea-shore under seaweed), Sydney, New South Wales ; Melbourne, Victoria ; Launceston, Hobart, Tasmania ; King George's Sound.

149. CAFIUS PACIFICUS.

Philonthus pacificus, Erichson, Gen. Staph. p. 501 (1840)—*Cafius pacificus*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. X. p. 254 (1877).

Elongatus, niger, abdomine subtus, elytrorum margine inflexo et summo apicali pedibusque ferrugineis, capite oblongo-sub-

quadrato, thorace seriebus dorsalibus 11-punctatis, lateribus parce punctatis.

Statura elongata subdepressa omnino *Ph. fucicolae*. Antennae capite sesqui longiores, apicem versus haud incrassatae, articulo tertio secundo tenuiore et sesqui longiore, 4-10 sensim brevioribus, penultimo crassitie vix longiore, ultimo ovato, apice truncatulo et inferne acuminato, fuscae, articulis tribus primis nigris. Palpi picei, articulo ultimo rufo. Mandibulae piceae. Caput thorace paulo latius, oblongo-subquadratum, parum convexum, utrinque crebrius vage fortiter profundeque punctatum, spatio medio longitudinali inaequali laevi, nigrum, nitidum. Thorax coleopteris plus dimidio angustior, latitudine sesqui longior basin versus leviter angustatus, basi et lateribus ante medium leviter rotundatis, his pone medium subsinuatis, apice truncatus, angulis anterioribus rotundatis, posterioribus obtusis, leviter convexus, seriebus dorsalibus sat regularibus, lineae leviter impressae impositis, circiter 11-punctatis, lateribus punctis praeter marginalia utrinque fere 10, partim subseriatis, impressus, niger, nitidus, margine summo apicali et laterali inflexo sanguineo. Scutellum crebre punctatum, nigrum, opacum, subtiliter nigro-pubescent. Elytra thorace sesqui longiora, confertissime subtilius punctata, subrugulosa, nigra, opaca, limbo laterali inflexo et margine summo apicali ferrugineis, subtiliter nigro-pubescentia, apice cinereo-ciliata. Abdomen crebrius subtiliter punctatum, subnitidum, supra nigrum, segmentis 4 primis macula obsoleta, quinto apice, sexto toto subferrugineis, subtus totum ferrugineum, tenuiter subtiliterque supra nigro-, subtus ferrugineo-pubescent. Pectus nigrum. Pedes ferruginei, coxis intermediis leviter distantibus, tibiis omnibus subtiliter spinulosus. Long. $11\frac{1}{4}$ mm. (*Er.*)

Tasmania.

150. *CAFIUS SERIATUS*.

Cafius seriatus, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. X. p. 255 (1877).

Praecedenti [*littoralis*] facie puncturaque corporis antici propinquus, sed caeteris omnino alius: nigro piceus, minus nitidus,

antennis brevioribus, articulis minus elongatis, 4-11 ferrugineis; capite paulo densius minusque fortiter punctato, angulis posticis minus rotundatis; thorace obscure rufo-maculato, latiore breviorique, angulis anticis magis rotundatis, seriebus dorsalibus circiter 14-punctatis, punctis anticis extus quatuor lateralibusque minus grossis, magis numerosis; scutello elytrisque omnium subtilissime creberrime, abdomine adhuc subtilius vix rugosule punctulatis, opacis, creberrime subtiliter fusco sericeis, segmentis 2-4 medio utrinque ferrugineo maculatis; pedibus rufo-piceis. Long. 8 mm. (*Fvl.*)

Victoria; Swan River, West Australia.

151. CAFIUS CATENATUS.

Cafius catenatus, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. X. p. 256 (1877).

C. seriato vicinus, sed totus niger, antennis gracilioribus et brevioribus, capite minus nitido, minus quadrato, paulo longiore quam latiore, sat angustiore, angulis posticis rectioribus, thorace angustiore, angulis anticis non rotundatis, subrectis, posticis recte indicatis, seriebus dorsalibus circiter 18-punctatis, lateribus totis confuse fortiter punctatis, subopacis, non impresso seriatis; elytris abdomineque vix minus subtiliter punctulatis sericeisque. Long. 8 mm. (*Fvl.*)

Sydney, New South Wales.

152. CAFIUS VELUTINUS.

Cafius velutinus, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. X. p. 256 (1877).

C. sericeo paulo major, praecedenti vicinus, sed triplo minor, angustior, magis depressus, capite quadrato, utrinque posticeque densius multoque subtilius punctato; thorace piceo, vel rufo obscure maculato, angulis anticis rotundatis, seriebus dorsalibus lateribusque subtiliter densius punctatis, punctis lateralibus fere omnino saepius cum seriebus confusis, praecipue basi apiceque;

elytris abdomineque piceis, omnino cinereo-sericeis, opacis, obsolete creberrimeque punctatis, potius alutaceis, pedibus rufis, tibiis piceis; ♂ segmento 6° subtus apice obsolete emarginato, 7° late profundeque triangulariter inciso, incisura basi impresso-marginata. Long. 6 mm. (*Fvl.*)

Middle Harbour, Manly (under sea-weed in both localities), Sydney, New South Wales; Victoria; Swan River, West Australia.

153. CAFIUS DENSIVENTRIS.

Cafius densiventris, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. X, p. 258 (1877).

C. nautico maxime vicinus, niger, elytris abdomineque vix nigropiceis, opacis; pedibus rufis; capite thoraceque fere densius subtiliusque, elytris densius minusque fortiter, abdomine praesertim quadruplo crebrius subtiliusque, segmento 7° tantum nitidulo parce, punctatis; abdomine multo densius subtiliusque fusco-pubescente, segmentis subtus utrinque vix piceo-marginatis. Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$ -9 mm. (*Fvl.*)

Port Mackay, Queensland; also found in Aru.

154. CAFIUS SERICEUS.

Remus sericeus, Holme, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. II. p. 64 (1837)—*Philonthus sericeus*, Erichson, Gen. Staph. p. 509 (1840)—*Cafius sericeus*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII. p. 542 (1878).

Black, somewhat opaque; the elytra and abdomen clothed with golden yellow pubescence.

Head rather closely and deeply punctured. Antennæ pitchy red. Prothorax closely and strongly punctured on each side, with a raised median line. Elytra one half longer than prothorax closely and finely punctured. Abdomen rather closely punctured. Legs pale pitchy. Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ -4 mm.

Adelaide, South Australia; Swan River, West Australia; also in Europe, Madeira, &c.

A variable species.

155. *CAFIUS OCCIDENTALIS*.

Cafius occidentalis, Blackburn, Trans. Royal Soc. S. Australia, 1887, p. 13.

Niger; elytris abdomineque plus minusve nigro-piceis, his apice dilutioribus; ore antennis pedibusque rufis vel piceo-rufis; antennis capiti prothoracique conjunctis longitudine subaequalibus sat gracilibus; capite antice medio longitudinaliter sulcato, utrinque crasse seriatim punctulato; prothorace sat elongato, disco subtilius biseriatim punctulato, spatio intermedio lato convexo, lateribus punctis sat crebris subseriatim instructis; elytris creberrime subtilissime subrugulose punctulatis, prothorace sat longioribus, parce sericeo-pubescenti. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (*Blk*)

West Australia.

Mr. Blackburn states that this species closely resembles *Cafius sericeus* in form and colour, but differs in being less opaque, in having the punctuation of the elytra less smooth, and in having the dorsal series of punctures on the prothorax widely separated and composed of fifteen punctures.

39. *HESPERUS*.

Fauvel, Fn. Gall.-Rhèn., III. p. 426.

General characters of *Philonthus*. Ligula entire. Maxillary palpi very elongate, the last joint slender, aciculate. Metasternum triangularly produced in front. The posterior tarsi with the 1st and 5th joints equal, joints 2-4 oblong.

156. *HESPERUS HAEMORRHOIDALIS*.

Philonthus haemorrhoidalis, Macleay, Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W., II. p. 140 (1871).—*Hesperus mirabilis*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. X. p. 260 (1877).

♂ *H. rufipenni* paulo major; nitidissimus, parce longe nigro pilosus, capite, thorace elytrisque laete cupreis, abdomine nigro, vix irideo; ore, antennis articulis 3 primis, thoracis marginibus subtus, elytris humeris margineque laterali, abdominis segmento 6° apice 7° que toto, pedibusque cum coxis anticis rufis; antennis sat incrassatis, pilosis, caeterum nigris, articulis 3 vel 4 ultimis flavis; capite sat fortiter transverso, subquadratum orbiculari, angulis posticis rotundatis, fronte antice subimpressa, breviter longitudinaliter sulcata, punctis binis utrinque ad impressionem, alio extus majore in margine oculi, 3 vel 4 aliis prope oculi angulum posticum interiorem, caeterum post oculos subtilius parum dense punctato; thorace convexo, subquadrato, tertia fere parte longiore quam latiore, capitis latitudine, circa basin vix angustato, basi fortiter rotundato, antice truncato, angulis anticis subrectis, seriebus dorsalibus duabus 10 vel 12 fortiter punctatis, punctis aliis saepius minoribus utrinque dispersis; scutello creberrime subtilissimeque punctulato, virescente; elytris fere transversim quadratis, thorace tertia parte latioribus, parum brevioribus, subconvexis, parce sat fortiter subsquamose, abdomine vix fortius, basi parce, apice crebrius, subtus dense punctatis; segmento 6° subtus apice sinuato, 7° subtriangulariter sat late profundeque inciso; tarsis anticis fortiter dilatatis. Long. $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (*Fvl.*)

♀ latet. (*Fvl.*)

Barron River, Pine Mountains, Gayndah, Wide Bay, Brisbane, Moreton Bay, Queensland; Clarence River, Upper Hunter, Illawarra, New South Wales.

I think there is no doubt that the above synonymy is correct. M. Fauvel's very accurate description, which I have quoted in full, agrees in every detail with the type of *Hesperus haemorrhoidalis* in the collection of the Australian Museum.

157. *HESPERUS PACIFICUS*, sp. n.

Black, shining, very sparingly clothed with long black pubescence; head, prothorax, and elytra bronze-green; antennæ with the last joint testaceous; abdomen with the apex of the 6th and the whole of the 7th joint reddish testaceous; legs pitchy.

Head rather strongly transverse, somewhat impressed in front, longitudinally sulcate in the middle, with two rather strongly impressed punctures on each side of the middle, and two on the inner orbital margin of the eye; strongly and rather closely punctured behind the eyes, and near the posterior angles. Antennæ somewhat thickened towards the extremity, the first three joints scarcely paler than the rest, joints 4-10 pilose. Prothorax rather convex, narrowed towards the base, truncate in front, rounded behind, with a dorsal series of ten or eleven strongly impressed punctures on each side of the middle, between these dorsal series and the margins strongly and sparingly punctured, an irregular row of punctures at the anterior angles. Scutellum rather finely and densely punctured. Elytra inclining to brassy green, finely pubescent, slightly convex, a little shorter than the prothorax, narrowed in front, rather strongly and not very closely punctured, the punctures more dense and less strong at the base, very irregularly punctured at the sides; all the angles rounded. Abdomen strongly and moderately closely asperate-punctate, rather thickly clothed with long black pubescence. Legs pitchy. Length 10 mm.

Lord Howe Island.

This species may be distinguished from *Hesperus haemorrhoidalis*, to which it is nearly allied, by the colour of the antennæ, which have only the terminal joints testaceous, and by the punctuation of the prothorax; the elytra are without a trace of red at the sides, and the legs are much darker.

It is probable that this form is a modification of *H. haemorrhoidalis*, the result of long isolation. Like the typical form found on the mainland it is provided with ample wings.

158. *HESPERUS AUSTRALIS*.

Philonthus australis, Macleay, Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W. II. p. 139 (1871)—*Hesperus australis*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. X. p. 260 (1877).

Black, shining, sparingly pubescent; antennæ with the last three joints testaceous; elytra dark reddish testaceous; abdomen with the apex of the 6th and the whole of the 7th joint reddish testaceous; tibiæ and tarsi reddish testaceous.

Head rather strongly transverse, somewhat impressed in front, with two rather strongly impressed punctures on each side of the middle, strongly and rather closely punctured behind the eyes and near the posterior angles. Antennæ thickened towards the extremity; joints 4-7 elongate, gradually decreasing in length. Prothorax rather convex, narrowed towards the base, truncate in front, rounded behind, with a dorsal series of ten or eleven very strongly impressed punctures on each side of the middle, the space between these dorsal series and the margins very strongly and sparingly punctured. Scutellum rather finely and densely punctured. Elytra slightly convex, finely pubescent, shorter than the prothorax, narrowed in front, moderately strongly and closely punctured; anterior and posterior angles rounded. Abdomen tinged with violaceous, moderately strongly and rather closely punctured. Legs with the femora pitchy; the tibiæ and tarsi reddish testaceous. Length 10-11½ mm.

Gayndah, Queensland; Parramatta, Sydney, New South Wales.

The black head and prothorax, and red elytra at once distinguish this species from its allies.

159. *HESPERUS SEMIRUFUS*.

Hesperus semirufus, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII. p. 543 (1878).

H. australi latior, laete rufus, nitidus, longius parce nigro pilosus, femoribus piceis, tibiis fere totis albidis, antennis articulis 4-10 nigricantibus, abdomine praeter segmenti 6ⁱ apicem 7^{um} que testacea toto nigro-irideo; antennis brevibus, validis, articulis 6-10 brevissimis, maxime transversis, 11° lato, oblique truncato; capite transversim orbiculato, fronte media foveolata, intero culos transversim 4-punctata, post oculos parce fortiter, basi summa utrinque

subtiliter punctato, caeterum laevi; thorace lato, brevi, convexo, capite latiore, quarta parte longiore quam latiore, disco utrinque parce fortius, lateribus vage subtilius, longe ante basin late laevem fossulato; scutello elytrisque ut in *mirabili*, abdomine praesertim basi densius fortiusque punctatis. Long. 12 mm. (*Fvl.*)

♂ latet.

Cairns, Port Denison, Queensland.

A very distinct species.

160. *HESPERUS PULLEINEI*.

Hesperus Pulleinei, Blackburn, Trans. Royal Soc. S. Australia, 1887, p. 7.

Niger, nitidus, parce nigro-pubescens, clypeo, palpis, antennis et abdominis segmentis ultimis 2 laete testaceis (his aureo-pubescentibus), elytris violaceo-caeruleis; capite fortiter transversim quadrato, crasse punctato, disco laevi; prothorace transverso, antice truncato, crasse punctato, disco longitudinaliter laevi; elytris prothorace vix longioribus, subtilius squamose nec crebre punctatis; abdomine subtilius nec crebre punctato. Long. 12mm. (*Blk.*)

Burnside, Adelaide, South Australia; *in stercore bovis*.



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