

2. DESCRIPTIONS OF UNRECORDED SPECIES OF AUSTRALIAN COLEOPTERA OF THE FAMILIES CARABIDÆ, BUPRESTIDÆ, LAMELLICORNIA, LONGICORNIA, ETC. BY ADAM WHITE, ASSIST. ZOOL. DEPART. BRIT. MUS.

(Annulosa, Pl. LVIII., LIX.)

CATADROMUS, MacL.

CATADROMUS ELSEYI. (Pl. LVIII. fig. 3.)

C. nitido-ater; thorace elytrisque viridi marginatis; thorace postice subquadrato; pectore ante propedes, lateraliter viso, recto; elytrorum basi, ad suturam, et pone scutellum, utrinque quadri-punctata.

Hab. In Australia boreali.

This fine Beetle was found on the Upper Victoria, Australia, in lat. 17° 30' S., in April 1856, by the lamented Mr. Elsey, the Surgeon of Mr. Gregory's famous Exploratory Expedition. It is as large as *Catadromus tenebrioides*, Macleay (Ann. Jav. p. 18, *Carabus t.*, Oliv.); the pectus, as in that species, is notched deeply in one sex, as Mr. Ford's admirable figure shows, less deeply in the other. It is an insect with the same long elytra as in that Javan species and in the Australian *C. australis*, differing from the *C. caraboides* from Australia, in which the elytra are much shorter.

PLATYSMA.

PLATYSMA STURTHI. (Pl. LVIII. fig. 1.)

P. nigerrime lævigatum; thorace antice latiore quam longo; elytrorum lateribus basi et ante apicem dilatatis; dorso sulcato-striato, interstitiis depresso-convexis.

Hab. In Australia interiore.

Mr. Bakewell kindly gave to the Museum this species: it was found with the following, after a violent flood, and was washed from the plains of the interior into the province of Victoria. I have given to it the name of the great Australian explorer, Capt. Sturt.

PLATYSMA FLINDERSII. (Pl. LVIII. fig. 2.)

P. thorace elongatulo, lateribus rectiusculis; elytrorum basi carina abbreviata, lateraliter extensa.

Hab. In Australia interiore.

Found at the same time as the last. Both seem to be females, and nearly resemble each other: the thorax in this is much more elongate, the shortish outstanding keel at the base is not extended so far down the elytron at the side as in the last; but the general flattened character of the elytra and their dilated hind margin nearly agrees with it. They *may be* sexes of the same species. The first joint of the antennæ is longer than the rest, somewhat as in *Trigonotoma*. I have named it after Capt. Flinders, the great Australian navigator, whose naturalist was "Robertus Brown, Botanicorum facile prin-

ceps," and one of whose midshipmen was the distinguished Arctic explorer, Sir John Franklin.

These two insects should be placed in a new genus ; but shortness of time and other reasons force me to refer them to *Platysma*, or *Percus*. Mr. Ford's admirable figures will make them known.

AULACOPRIS, White.

AULACOPRIS REICHII. (Pl. LVIII. fig. 5.)

A. aterrimus ; thoracis dorso carinis decem elevatis longitudinalibus, quatuor antice et sex postice positis ; elytris muricatis, singulis seriebus tribus longitudinalibus tuberculorum.

Hab. In ripis fluvii Yarræ (Australia).

Mr. Bakewell kindly gave the Museum this fine new species, which I have named in compliment to my excellent friend Mr. Reiche of Paris, who has studied the Lamellicorns so much and described them so well. I remember seeing his fine collection in 1841. This is one of the *Minthophilides* of Lacordaire's third volume, in Section 2, where the pygidium is covered by the elytra. It has a broadly notched lobe on the front of the head, the surface of which is punctured. The femora of the fore legs have a strong, ridged hook on the under side. The deeply grooved thorax has its grooving produced by four elevated ridges on the fore part and six shorter ridges behind, the two portions separated by a transverse groove extending from side to side. The edges of the thorax are crenulated ; on each side of the *Hyboma*-shaped elytra are four rows of pointed tubercles. The tarsi of the hind legs (the specimen is deficient of the tarsi of the other legs) are nearly equal in width throughout. The inside of the hind tibiæ is crenulate or tubercled. All the femora are two-keeled below. The pectus of the metathorax is grooved on the hinder edge, and ends in a ridge.

We have only one specimen. It is a most remarkable Australian form of the family *Copridæ*.

ORYCTES.

ORYCTES MÜLLERANUS. (Pl. LVIII. fig. 4.)

O. lævigatus, brunneo-niger ; thorace valde dilatato, dorso valde cavato, margine antico ad medium cornu apice subfurcato armato, lateribus singulis cornu crasso angulato armatis.

Hab. In Australia sept. (Fitzmaurice River).

This remarkable Beetle, with its much dilated thorax hollowed deeply out on the back, and with a somewhat recurved, slightly forked, projecting horn in front, and a short, angled, strong upstanding horn, like a truncated snag-front, was found by the distinguished botanist Dr. Müller, on the Fitzmaurice River, N. Australia, during Mr. Gregory's exploration, on Oct. 18, 1855, as the late Mr. Elsey told me. Dr. Müller's able papers in the Linnean Society's 'Proceedings' must be valuable additions to Botanical science.

This species belongs to a new genus; but I prefer at present referring it to the old genus, as I have not *data* from which to describe it.

SCHIZORHINA.

SCHIZORHINA (HEMIPHARIS) BAKEWELLII. (Pl. LVIII. fig. 7.)

S. (H.) bakewellii, White, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1859, iii. p. 290.

S. rufescenti-flava; capite, corpore subtus, pedibus thoracisque vitta lata mediana longitudinali nigris; thorace supra lævigato, postice ante scutellum dilatato; elytrorum scutello suturaque nigris; marginibus corporis supra maculis sericeo-albis notatis; pygidio transversim aciculato, apice emarginato.

Long. unc. 1, lin. $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. Australia (ad ripas fl. Yarræ).

DIAPHONIA.

DIAPHONIA METALLESCENS, White. (Pl. LVIII. fig. 8.)

D. subrugosula, hirtula, viridi-ænea, obscure purpureo lavata; thorace linea mediana lævigata longitudinali.

Hab. — ?

A species, rather hairy, which may be known from all the others by its slightly metallic bronzy-green hue tinged with purple.

STIGMODERA, Solier.

Among the Australian *Buprestidæ*, and evidently belonging to the genus *Stigmodera*, we have in the Museum, through the great liberality of Mr. Bakewell, a species of interesting form, which at first sight resembles a *Sternocera* in form, or an *Iulodis*; unfortunately I cannot test the character of the diffuse antennal pores, or of these same pores being concentrated into one mass in a fossette of each joint,—characters, very slight, by which Lacordaire divides important groups. The species ought to belong to his third tribe, being somewhat like the *Stigmodera goryi*, but much longer and cylindrical.

STIGMODERA BAKEWELLII. (Pl. LIX. fig. 4.)

S. subcylindrica, Iulodiformis, seu Sternoceræ speciei, primo visu, subsimilis; elytris elongatis simplicibus, luteis, punctato-striatis; thorace purpureo-flavo, coloribus cyaneis et viridibus micante, rude et creberrime punctato; corpore subtus cæruleo viridi fasciato; pedibus cæruleo-viridibus.

Long. unc. 1, lin. 10.

Hab. Australia, in dumetis *Eucalypti dumosi* vulgo dictis "Maillee scrub."

In honorem Dom. Roberti Bakewell, qui in Australia detexit, et specimen unicum Museo Britannico cum multis aliis insectis raris munificenter in dono dedit.

STIGMODERA PARALLELA. (Pl. LIX. fig. 3.)

S. elongata, parallela; capite thoraceque fusco-purpurascens

crebre et regulariter punctatis, thorace unicolore; elytris nigro-purpureis, sutura marginibusque lætioribus, dorso longitudinaliter sulcato-striato; singulis flavo sex-plagatis, plagis duabus lateralibus, prima basali elongata, secunda ad medium; plagis quatuor dorsalibus longitudinaliter directis, tertia obliqua, quarta subtriangulari; elytris ad apicem integris, interne oblique subtruncatis; pedibus corporeque subtus obscure purpureis.

Hab. In Australia ("Moreton Bay") (Mr. Diggles).

STIGMODERA GULIELMI. (Pl. LIX. fig. 2.)

S. elongata, longo-elliptica, thoracis lateribus antice convexis, postice foveis tribus profunde impressis.

Hab. Australia (Moreton Bay).

Dedicated to my kind friend William Jeakes, Esq., the possessor of a large and ever-increasing collection of insects of the families *Buprestidæ*, *Longicornia*, *Carabidæ*, &c.

TEMOGNATHA.

Among the Australian *Buprestidæ* we have a fine species from the Swan River, which I have named *imperatrix*, from its rich, royal, gold and green enamelled surface.

TEMOGNATHA IMPERATRIX, n. s. (Pl. LIX. fig. 5.)

T. flava; elytris ad apicem mucronatis, sutura etiam apiculata, dorso aureo-flavo, suturæ marginibus lateralibus (spatio pone basim excepto) purpureo-nigris; ad medium dorsi maculis 3-4 parvis transversis purpureo-nigris; pedibus viridibus; corpore subtus flavo, viridi decorato.

Long. unc. 1, lin. 6.

Hab. Australia (Swan River).

BUPRESTIS.

BUPRESTIS (CHRYSODEMA) LOUISA. (Pl. LIX. fig. 1.)

B. læte viridis; antennis, tarsorum articulis quatuor basalibus et apice extremo pedum rufulo-flavis; tarsorum articulo ultimo læte cupreo-viridi; elytris sulcato-lineatis, horum laterum dimidio majore apicali denticulato, dentibus purpureis, ad latera vitta elongata depressa; superficie metallica, cupreo-viridi, pilis curtis rufulis obsita.

Hab. In "Figi Islands, Ovalau" (Mr. John Macgillivray).

Louisæ, conjugis carissimæ Caroli Hyde, Eq., (in exercit. Brit. capitani,) Lepidopterorum præsertim studiosissimæ, insectum hoc pedibus antennisque pallidis valde distinctum, nomen fert.

There is no figure in Gory and Laporte, nor in any of the recent French or other voyages, which resembles this. The elegant species has a depressed flattened thorax, with an impressed line down the centre; and the surface is rather thickly clothed with punctures, some of which have a tendency to accumulate into four depressed spots; the

somewhat grooved lines are deepest behind, and are punctured; the under side and legs are metallic green.

ZOPHEROSIS, White.

ZOPHEROSIS GEORGII. (Pl. LIX. fig. 6.)

Z. subparallelus elongatus, carbonaceo-niger, subnitidulus; elytris rugosissime tuberculatis, dorso generali elytrorum deplanato, lateribus tuberculatis, ad suturam tuberculis minoribus, apice elytrorum subdeclivi, tuberculis ante apicem maximis; thoracis lateribus rectiusculis, paulo curvatis, antice posticeque extensis, superficie dorsali valde irregulari, medio postice sulco profundo impresso, medio antice lævi, parte lævi postice sulcis angustis profundis sinuatis marginata.

Long. lin. 14; lat. max. elytror. pone medium lin. $4\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. Australia ("New South Wales") (Mr. John Macgillivray).

In general appearance this remarkable insect closely resembles the species of the genus *Nosodendron*, particularly the *N. morbillosum* from Chili; but it evidently (as Mr. Waterhouse, who kindly examined it, and after whose Christian name its specific name is derived, remarks) is closely allied to *Zopherus*, G. R. Gray. Like that genus, it has the deep groove on the under side of the thorax, for the reception of the antennæ. This groove is widest at the end, and must effectually screen these organs from injury. The antennæ have the first eight joints with the inner edge straight, and forming a continuous line, while the outer edges of each of these joints are somewhat rounded, and give a moniliform appearance to the outer edge; the second joint is the smallest, it is very short, and widish compared with its length; the third joint is considerably longer than the joints from the fourth to the eighth; the three terminal joints form a short club, the sides of which have two notches, caused by the middle part of each joint across being the widest and the sides tapering to this point. The thorax and elytra are very like those of some species of *Nosodendron*; the tarsi, on the under side, have a widish groove, each of the sides of which have a keel; the prothorax below has a deep curved sulcus close to the margin, and two faint grooves behind it, and the sternal plate between the fore legs, which plate has on each side of the trochanter a curved groove, neatly impinged on the outer side.

The species of *Zopherus* are all from the New World; and as there are several species which agree together, others from Australia may be found agreeing with this: it may be called *Zopherosis*. The last segment of the abdomen has on each side a deep transverse bisinuated groove. This may possibly be sexual; but as the Museum only possesses a single specimen, I cannot tell.

DISTICHOCERA.

In the Proceedings of this Society, Mr. Newman, two or three years ago, described the species of this genus. I here add the description of a new species.

DISTICHOCERA THOMSONELLA, n. s. (Pl. LVIII. fig. 6.)

D. thomsonella, White, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.

D. velutino-nigra; capite, thorace elytrisque maculis albo-sericeis notatis; pedibus nigris; femoribus, apice atro excepto, rubris (♂).

Long. lin. $6\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. Australia.

Named in compliment to the well-known author and publisher of the 'Archives Entomologiques' and other finely illustrated entomological works.

RHYTIPHORA.

RHYTIPHORA AMICULA. (Pl. LIX. fig. 7.)

R. pilis cinereis delicatule obsita, plagulis rufulo-flavis variegata; elytrorum apice subtruncato, ad basin verrucis nigris paucis exstantibus, dorso carinulis duabus (saltem) haud prominentibus longitudinalibus.

Hab. In Australia septentrionali (*Dom. Elsey*).

The late Mr. Elsey found this species at the Victoria River depôt, on Mr. Gregory's expedition; it is of a most delicate ash-colour, and slightly ornamented with dots of reddish-yellow hairs.

A species closely allied to *Rhytiphora polymita* of Mr. Pascoe. The antenna-joints, after the second, are fringed with hair; the head and thorax are thickly punctured under the hairs, and varied with rufous-yellow dots; the antennæ are cinereous, the fringe blackish, evanescent on the last joint.

SYMPHELETES.

SYMPHELETES (PLATYMOPSIS) ARMATULUS. (Pl. LIX. fig. 8.)

S. argenteo-cinereus, plagulis indistinctis rufescenti-flavulis, macula subobliqua subquadrata nigro-fusca in lateribus elytrorum ante medium, parte basali elytrorum colore subobfuscato, spinis curtis conicis paucis lineatim directis subarmata, spinis paucis in medio ad suturam, et paucis semiobsoletis in partibus alteris elytrorum; elytris ad apicem externum spinigerum ad suturam truncatis; thorace spinis (tuberculis potius) duabus transverse in medio dorsi positis, tuberculo in lateribus singulis thoracis ad angulum anticum.

Hab. In Australia septentrionali.

Collected by the late lamented J. R. Elsey, Esq., Surgeon to Mr. Gregory's Exploring Expedition. In this species the silvery grey pubescence, blackened somewhat on the base and on the hinder parts, and the squarish brownish-black spot on the sides before the middle, with a very short white oblique band before it, directed backwards, and another light and longer band considerably behind it, and directed forwards, and reaching almost to the suture, the conical spines on the back of elytra at the base and along the suture, and

other characters, mark it out as distinct from any other. The *Saperda obliqua* of Donovan is not unlike it. The hairs fringing the inside of the antennæ are whitish; while the eyes are nearly divided into two portions, the connecting part being very small. I must say I do not see any very trenchant characters to separate *Nyphona* and *Saperdopsis* or *Symphheletes*, Newm. In one *Lamia* (*L. pedicornis*), the great spine proceeding from the trochanters is a sexual character, possessed to a greater extent (and considerably curved) by a curious Longicorn from the Aru Islands, which will doubtless be described by my friend Mr. Pascoe, who studies the Longicorns so much, and who has described so many. In this the tibiæ of the fore legs are curved and have a spine at right angles to the tibia and near its tip. In the genus *Platymopsis*, established by Buquet in the 'Archives Entomologiques,' the head is flatter and broader than in *Symphheletes*. As we have not the 'Archives' in the British Museum, I can only quote it on Mr. Pascoe's authority. The head in *S. (Pl.) armatulus* is widish and hardly notched.

3. DESCRIPTION OF TWO NEW SPECIES OF BULIMUS FROM THE COLLECTION OF MRS. DE BURGH. BY LOVELL REEVE, F.L.S., F.G.S.

BULIMUS DEBURGHIE. *Bul. testa elongato-ovata, crassiuscula, parum ventricosa, intense cærulescenti-viridi, infra suturas flavicanti-viridi abrupte interrupta, strigis flavidis longitudinalibus oblique undatis subdistantibus ornata, linea nigra spiraliter decurrente; anfractibus sex, declivi-converxis, lævibus, apertura parviuscula alba; labro reflexo; columella eburnea, valide implicata.*

Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. Lat. $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Hab. Peruvian side of the Amazon.

A fine solid shell, encircled by a broad dark-green band, which suddenly stops short within a quarter of an inch of the suture, where the shell is yellowish-green, and it is crossed obliquely with yellow lightning-marks, which on reaching a thin black spiral band become narrower and more numerous. The columella, which is strongly plaited, and the aperture, are of a shining porcelain white.

BULIMUS PEELII. *Bul. testa elongato-ovata, subfusiformi, basi effusa, albida, maculis undatis ferrugineo-griseis albipunctatis fasciatim marmorata; anfractibus sex, lævibus aut longitudinaliter plicato-striatis; columella subappressa et oblique contorta vivide aurantiaca; apertura parviuscula, depressa; labro tenuiter reflexo, intus vivide aurantiaco.*

Long. $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. Lat. $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Hab. Peruvian side of the Amazon.

This very elegant species belongs to the Bolivian and New Granada type of the genus represented by *B. fusoides*, *murinus*, *lino-*



White, A. 1859. "Descriptions of unrecorded species of Australian Coleoptera of the families Carabidae, Buprestidae, Lamellicornia, Longicornia, etc." *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1859, 117–123.

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