

DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME NEW SPECIES OF
AUSTRALIAN AND TASMANIAN
CHRYSOMELIDÆ.

By ARTHUR M. LEA.

THE Australian and Tasmanian *Chrysomelidæ* have (in comparison with other families of Coleoptera) been well worked out; but that I am able to describe as new 74 species of the sub-families *Chrysomelides* and *Cryptocephalides* alone, will serve to show how little is known of these beautiful and often very destructive insects. For permission to describe the new *Chrysomelides* of the Macleay Museum collection I am indebted to Mr. George Masters, the Curator of that Institution.

CHALCOLAMPRA CONSIMILIS, n.sp.

Elliptic-ovate. Bronzy-black; antennæ and legs black or piceous-black.

Head with sparse punctures, becoming denser behind, and in front of eyes; clypeus finely punctate, its suture distinct, each side bounded by an angular impression; antennæ stout, third joint not much longer than fourth. *Prothorax* with minute punctures, with larger punctures scattered about, and moderately dense on each side at base, but very sparse on basal portion of disc. *Elytra* with series of not very large punctures, becoming small towards apex; interstices almost impunctate, and almost invisibly wrinkled in places. *Under-surface* almost impunctate along middle, but with moderately large punctures on sides and on antepectus. Basal joint of *tarsi* but little wider than third. Length $6\frac{2}{3}$, width $3\frac{1}{2}$; variation in length, 6-8mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Bridgetown, Swan River, Pinjarrah.

Close to *repens*, but the groove dividing the clypeus from the face more distinct, and not sexually variable; the elytral punctures are considerably larger, and the colour is constant.

CHALCOLAMPRA ADELIOIDES, n.sp.

Almost parallel-sided. Colour as in the preceding species.

Head, *prothorax*, and *elytra*, as in the preceding species, except that the punctures of the elytra are larger, and the outline is much more parallel. *Under-surface* with small but distinct punctures, each of which bears a small hair; antepectus with a few large punctures. Basal joint of *tarsi* no wider than third. Length $7\frac{1}{4}$, width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Tamworth.

Allied to the preceding species, but almost parallel-sided, and less convex; from *Hursti* it is distinguished by the antennæ being darker, with the third joint but little longer than the fourth; apparently, also, it is close to *acervata*, but the prothorax is not coarsely punctate in the middle. It has a strong general resemblance to a number of species of *Adelium* (e.g., *regulare*, *neophyta*, and *inconspicuum*).

CHALCOLAMPRA ARTHRITICA, n.sp.

Elliptic-ovate. Bronzy-black; head and prothorax sometimes with a greenish gloss; antennæ, legs, and apical segment of abdomen of a rather obscure red.

Head densely and irregularly punctate; clypeus indistinctly separated from the face, but with a small fovea on each side. *Antennæ* with the third joint almost twice the length of the fourth. *Prothorax* with moderately dense minute punctures, and with large punctures not very irregularly distributed, but becoming considerably larger at sides, especially about base. *Elytra* with series of comparatively large punctures, becoming larger at sides, and not much smaller towards apex; the interstices with rather dense minute punctures. Intercostal process of *prosternum* carinate on each side; an oblique carina from each coxa to apex. *Abdomen* rather densely and very distinctly punctate. Basal joint of *tarsi* large. Length 5, width $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; variation in length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Darling Ranges, Karridale, Bridgetown (Lea), King George's Sound (Macleay Museum).

Close to *simillima*, but the prothorax almost regularly punctate, and the interstices not impunctate, but with fine and moderately dense punctures.

CHALCOLAMPRA IMPAR, n.sp.

Parallel-sided. Bronzy-black; legs and antennæ red; under-surface obscure reddish-brown.

Head moderately densely, but irregularly punctate; clypeus depressed, indistinctly separated from the face, but each side with a shallow fovea. *Antennæ* with the third joint about once and one-half the length of fourth; terminal joint elongate. *Prothorax* with dense small punctures, the

sides with scattered larger punctures, becoming larger towards base. *Elytral punctures* and *prosternum* as in the preceding species. *Abdominal segments* with moderately dense punctures at base, but sparse elsewhere. Basal joint of *tarsi* large. Length 5, width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Geraldton, Darling Ranges.

Close to the preceding species, but the form more elongate and parallel-sided; the prothorax entirely without larger punctures on the disc, and the abdomen less densely and more irregularly punctate.

CHALCOLAMPRA SOROR, n.sp.

Oblong elliptic. Bronzy-black; legs and antennæ red.

Head with irregular and rather indistinct punctures, a shallow fovea marking each side of the clypeal suture. *Antennæ* with the third joint about once and one-half the length of the second. *Prothorax* with rather dense small punctures; the sides with sparsely-distributed and larger punctures. *Elytra* with series of punctures, becoming smaller (but still distinct) to apex; the interstices not visibly punctate. *Antepectus* indistinctly punctate. *Abdomen* irregularly and not densely punctate; sides feebly wrinkled. Basal joint of *tarsi* moderately inflated. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$, width $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Darling Ranges, Donnybrook.

In shape and general appearance close to *arthritica*, but at once distinguished by the absence of punctures on the elytral interstices.

CHALCOLAMPRA ATROPHA, n.sp.

Parallel-sided. Bronzy; legs and antennæ red.

Head with four or five distinct punctures on each side; clypeus indistinctly separated from the face, with punctures as on head, but more numerous, each side marked by a shallow fovea. *Antennæ* with the third joint considerably longer than the fourth. *Prothorax* without minute punctures, but with moderately numerous distinct punctures irregularly distributed, but denser at sides, and almost absent on basal part of disc. *Elytra* with series of comparatively distant punctures, becoming closer together and considerably smaller towards apex; interstices impunctate.

Antepectus rather densely punctate; intercoxal process scarcely ridged. *Abdomen* with very sparse, scattered, minute punctures. Basal joint of *tarsi* moderately inflated, as long as the two following combined. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$, width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Australia.

The specimen described is from the late Mr. A. Sidney Olliff's collection (without locality), and bears a label—" *Chalcolampira parallela*, Germ." It is, however, not that species, from which it differs in being considerably narrower, more convex, more decidedly bronzy, and head less densely punctate, but in particular by the punctures of the under-surface.

CHALCOLAMPIRA OBLONGA, n.sp.

Oblong, comparatively wide. Bronzy-black; legs and antennæ red; under-surface obscure reddish-brown.

Head with medium-sized irregular punctures; clypeal suture distinct; each side with a shallow impression. Antennæ with the third joint considerably longer than fourth. *Prothorax* with small dense punctures, and with larger (but not very large) punctures, becoming crowded at the sides, but sparse in the middle. *Elytra* with series of almost approximate punctures, distinct to, and but little smaller at, apex; interstices with dense small punctures. *Antepectus* densely punctate. *Metasternum* and abdomen with small but moderately dense punctures. Basal joint of *tarsi* much less inflated than usual. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$, width 3 mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Forest Reefs, Queanbeyan, Braidwood.

A short oblong species, having the metasternum as densely punctate as the abdomen; the punctures at the sides of the prothorax, and on the elytral interstices, are more crowded than usual. I have but one specimen from each locality named.

CHALCOLAMPIRA XANTHORRHÆÆ, n.sp.

Oblong-ovate. Head and prothorax dark metallic blackish green, and subopaque; elytra bronzy; legs and antennæ red.

Head and *prothorax* very densely punctate, the punctures ranging in size from almost microscopic to moderately large, and denser on prothorax than on head; clypeal suture not very distinct, each side with a shallow impression. Antennæ with the third joint almost twice the length of the fourth.

Elytra with series of punctures, which are not much smaller on apical than on basal portion; interstices with small and moderately dense punctures. *Antepectus* slightly rugulose. *Metasternum* and abdomen with small and rather sparse punctures, the sides slightly rugulose. Basal joint of *tarsi* moderately inflated. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$, width 3mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Pinjarrah (on *Xanthorrhœa*).

A very distinct species, owing to the punctures on the head and prothorax; these are so dense on the latter that, under a Coddington lens, absolutely no space can be picked out that is not densely punctate; the surface, in consequence, is rendered subopaque.

CHALCOLAMPRA PODAGROSA, n.sp.

Ovate. Bronzy-black; head and prothorax with a greenish gloss; legs and antennæ brownish-red; apical joints of the latter reddish-brown.

Head indistinctly punctate; each side of clypeal suture (which is very indistinct) with a shallow impression. Antennæ with the third joint considerably longer than the fourth. *Prothorax* with minute and comparatively sparse punctures, and with larger (but still small) ones scattered about on the sides, and becoming larger at the extreme base. *Elytra* with series of comparatively large punctures, becoming small towards apex; interstices with very sparse minute punctures. *Prosternum* with scattered punctures; the sides rugulose. *Metasternum* and abdomen with minute scattered punctures. Basal joint of all the *tarsi* considerably wider than third, and as long as second and third combined. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$, width $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Mount Kosciusko (Mr. W. E. Raymond).

The basal joint of the *tarsi* is much more strongly inflated than in any other species with which I am acquainted.

CHALCOLAMPRA GYRATA, n.sp.

Oblong-ovate, rather wide, and strongly convex. Bronzy-black; the elytra bronzy; antennæ pale red; legs reddish-brown—the tarsi paler.

Head with three or four punctures of moderate size, but otherwise indistinctly punctate; clypeus moderately densely punctate, its suture moderately distinct, and subfoveate at

the sides. Antennæ with the basal joint much stouter than usual, the third joint fully twice as long as fourth. *Prothorax* with small and rather sparse punctures, and with larger punctures moderately densely distributed (except on basal portion of disc), and becoming larger at sides. *Elytra* with series of punctures, becoming smaller and rather closer together posteriorly; interstices (except posteriorly) scarcely visibly punctate. *Pro-* and *metasternum* almost impunctate; epipleuræ of the latter with distinct irregular punctures. Abdomen with minute scattered punctures. Basal joint of *tarsi* scarcely inflated. Length 5, width 3mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Galston.

A distinct species, having a more rounded outline than usual.

CHALCOLAMPRA PUNCTIFRONS, n.sp.

Oblong-ovate, strongly convex. Head obscure blackish-brown; prothorax black with a greenish gloss; elytra bronzy; basal joints of antennæ (the apical infusate) and legs obscure testaceous—under-surface somewhat darker.

Head minutely punctate in front, with coarse punctures; vertex deeply longitudinally impressed; clypeus densely punctate, its suture indistinct in middle, subfoveate at sides, an oblique line continued hindward to each eye. Antennæ with the second, third, and fourth joints equal in length, or almost so. *Prothorax* with minute punctures, the sides with large and almost regular punctures, disc with only the small punctures at base, but with a few of moderate size apically. *Elytra* with a series of comparatively large and subapproximate punctures, but little smaller near apex than base; the interstices impunctate, and just perceptibly separately convex. *Abdomen* not minutely punctate, but the punctures rather sparse. Basal joint of *tarsi* moderately inflated. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$, width 3mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Forest Reefs.

A strongly convex and well-marked species, rendered very distinct by the sculpture of the head and comparative length of the second joint of the antennæ.

CHALCOLAMPRA SIMILLIMA, Baly.

This species (which I have from Geraldton, Mount Barker, and Beverley) is narrower and more convex than *parallela*, and with punctures in the elytral series rather larger. I

believe it to be distinct from *parallela*, although, for purposes of tabulation, I have not been able to specify any distinguishing features.

CHALCOLAMPRA REPENS, Germ.

I have little doubt but that I know this species (some of my specimens agree exactly with both Germar's and Baly's descriptions). It has been recorded from Adelaide and Melbourne by Baly; my own specimens are from New South Wales (Windsor, Hillgrove, Forest Reefs, Tamworth, Queanbeyan, Bindogundra, and Cootamundra), and vary in length from 6 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Many of them are brassy; others are brassy, brown, purplish-brown, bluish, bluish-purple, or brassy-green; in some, the elytra have a purplish gloss which is absent or scarcely traceable on the prothorax. In a large specimen the elytra are distinctly (but finely) wrinkled, especially on the apical third; in a few others feeble wrinkles (starting from the punctures) can be traced, but the majority are without them. The clypeus in one sex (†female?) is separated from the face by a distinct groove, but in the other sex the groove is scarcely traceable; in both, however, there is a very distinct angular impression on each side.

CHALCOLAMPRA THORACICA, Baly.

I have numerous specimens from Tasmania, which agree exactly with Mr. Baly's description and figure of this species. The species, however, is variable in size (7-10 mm.), in comparative width, and, to a certain extent, in markings. The paler border of the prothorax* is sometimes very obscure, with its spot sometimes isolated (as in the type), but often joined to the base, or base and middle.

C. RUFIPES, Jacoby.

Hab.—Clarence River.

C. PARALLELA, Germ.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Whitton.

C. HURSTI, Blackb.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Braidwood, Queanbeyan.

C. 18-GUTTATA, Fabr.

Hab.—Moreton Bay, Brisbane.

* Much more distinct in living than in dead specimens.

Margins of prothorax not concolourous with disc	<i>thoracica</i> , Baly.
Prothorax uniform in colour.	
Head red	<i>rufipes</i> , Jacoby.
Head dark.	
Antennæ with the 2nd joint fully as long as 3rd.	<i>punctifrons</i> , n.sp.
Antennæ with the 2nd joint much shorter than 3rd.*	
Antennæ black, legs black or blackish.	
Body almost parallel-sided	<i>adelioides</i> , n.sp.
Body more or less elliptic-ovate.	
Clypeal suture sexually variable	<i>repens</i> , Germ.
Clypeal suture constant	<i>consimilis</i> , n.sp.
Antennæ red, legs red or reddish.	
Prothorax subopaque and extremely densely punctate	<i>xanthorrhoeæ</i> , n.sp.
Prothorax polished and less densely punctate.	
Body comparatively short.	
Basal joint of all the tarsi greatly inflated	<i>podagrosa</i> , n.sp.
Basal joint not much inflated.	
Elytral interstices densely and very distinctly punctate	<i>oblonga</i> , n.sp.
Elytral interstices scarcely visibly punctate	<i>gyrata</i> , n.sp.
Body more or less elongate, often almost parallel-sided.	
Elytral interstices densely and distinctly punctate.	
Body almost perfectly parallel-sided	<i>impar</i> , n.sp.
Body elliptic-ovate	<i>arthritica</i> , n.sp.
Elytral interstices not at all or scarcely visibly punctate.	
Head with an impressed median line visible from the sides	<i>Hursti</i> , Blackb.
Head without median line.	
Head (except clypeus) sparsely punctate	<i>atropha</i> , n.sp.
Head densely punctate.	
Prothorax with moderately large and with dense minute punctures	<i>soror</i> , n.sp.
Prothorax with moderately large punctures only	<i>parallela</i> , Germ. <i>simillima</i> , Baly.

* I would have liked to have made use of the lengths of the 3rd and 4th joints, but though these are different in many of the following species, the 3rd joint is invariably longer than the 4th; sometimes it is almost twice as long; in others, just perceptibly longer.

ACACICOLA, n.g.

Antennæ subfiliform, half the length of the body. *Palpi* clavate, apical joint wide and truncate. Basal joint of all the *tarsi* inflated, the second joint very small; claws dentate. *Body* shortly ovate, moderately convex.

Abundantly distinct from any previously described genus. The shape is not unlike *Platyparopsis* (and possibly *Micro-mela*), which genus it is probably allied to, but at once distinguished from by the dentate claws; the basal piece of each claw is large, but not very deeply divided. In Dr. Baly's tabulation* it would fall beside *Eulina* and *Australica* (*Calomela*), but it is very different to those genera, or to any of the sub-genera partitioned off from the latter.

ACACICOLA TRISTIS, n.sp.

Testaceous-brown, prothorax pale flavous; its base in middle infuscate; under-surface (middle of metasternum and of abdomen slightly infuscate); antennæ (apical joints infuscate) and legs (claws infuscate) pale testaceous.

Head flat, wide, punctures not very sparse or small; clypeus minute; antennæ thin, second to tenth joints subequal in length, the third to eighth feebly increasing in width, the eleventh about once and one-half the length of the tenth. *Prothorax* with minute punctures in middle, larger and crowded at sides, base rounded, sides rounded; anterior angles obtusely rounded, and extending to middle of eyes. *Elytra* not much wider than and with an outline continuous with that of prothorax, with not very regular series of rather small punctures (larger at apex), becoming dense and irregular on sides; interstices impunctate, not separately convex; epipleuræ inwardly obliquely concave. Basal segment of *abdomen* shorter than metasternum, the three intermediate segments equal in size. *Femora* stout; tibiæ compressed, apex oblique; basal joint of all the tarsi large and wide, narrowest in the posterior; second joint small, less than half the width of third, and not as long. Length 4, width 3mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Forest Reefs.

Another specimen differs in being entirely of a dingy sooty-brown, except for a very narrow testaceous border of the prothorax, the muzzle, basal joints of antennæ, palpi, tarsi, and anterior tibiæ. The species occurs on *Acacia decurrens*.

* T.E.S., 1854, p. 170.

LAMPROLINA MICANS, n.sp.

Of a brilliant metallic-green, with a coppery gloss; antennæ pale yellow, the two terminal joints black. Under-surface and legs with thin yellowish pubescence.

Head with scattered minute punctures; clypeus separated from the face by a deep semi-circular impression, from the middle of which an impressed line extends backwards to the base, and from the sides an oblique line extends to each eye. *Antennæ* simple. *Prothorax* almost twice as wide as long, base bisinuate, sides very feebly sinuous; disc minutely punctate, each side of extreme base and the sides with a few small punctures; extreme margin with a small fovea in middle, each side with two rather deep foveæ, of which the posterior is the larger and more irregular. *Elytra* with minute scattered punctures, traceable in very feeble series, about middle of suture, each with seven foveæ; one within shoulder, four (three of which are double) forming a transverse series at basal third, and two (the inner one double) just beyond the middle. Length 9, width $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Cairns (type in Macleay Museum).

A remarkably handsome species, the brilliant colour and foveæ of which are suggestive of *Diphyllocera*, but the antennæ are composed of cylindrical and perfectly simple joints.

LAMPROLINA BINOTATA, n.sp.

Head testaceous, the base infuscate; prothorax and scutellum testaceous, the former with two distinct infuscate spots in middle, occasionally conjoined, and rarely with an additional small spot on each side; elytra obscure purplish-blue, or steel-blue, or bronzy, or coppery-bronze; under-surface (except prosternum, which is testaceous) obscure testaceous-blue; legs testaceous, the tarsi blackish-brown; antennæ black, the three basal joints more or less testaceous.

Head coarsely and irregularly punctate; clypeal suture deep on each side, but not continuous to middle, an impressed median line not continuous to vertex, an oblique line on each side to eye. *Prothorax* with comparatively small punctures on disc, becoming larger and variolose on sides. *Elytra* with series of moderately small punctures, becoming minute towards apex, and with scattered very minute ones; the interstices (except at base, sides, and near suture) with punctures almost as large as those in the series, so that these become confused; behind shoulders scarcely visibly impressed, but with larger punctures than elsewhere. Length $7\frac{2}{3}$, width $4\frac{1}{3}$; variation in length, 7-9mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Inverell.

Dr. Baly records a variety of *puncticollis* having black spots on the prothorax. I have not seen such a variety, but the species above described differs from the typical form of that species in being wider and more depressed, with the elytral and prothoracic punctures considerably smaller. I have also never seen a specimen with coppery-green elytra, nor of *puncticollis* without such. At the same time, it is possible (although far from likely) that they represent an extreme variety of that species. Numerous specimens were beaten from *Bursaria spinosa*, as have been all the species of the genus with which I am acquainted.

LAMPROLINA PERPLEXA, Baly.

I cannot regard this other than as a feeble variety of *æneipennis*.

L. ÆNEIPENNIS, Boi.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Dalmorton, Richmond River, Armidale, Galston.

L. SIMILLIMA, Baly.

Hab.—Sydney, Cairns.

L. PUNCTICOLLIS, Baly.

Hab.—Clarence River.

L. JANSONI, Baly.

Hab.—Rockhampton.

PLAGIODERA LOUNII, Baly.

I have a specimen of this species from the Clarence River, and there is another in the Macleay Museum from Ash Island (Hunter River). It belongs to the Rev. T. Blackburn's new genus *Pseudoparopsis*, and has the features mentioned by him as distinguishing it from *nitidipennis*.

CYCLONODA PILULA, Clark.

Hab.—W.A.: Darling Ranges, Bridgetown.

C. SUBPUNCTATA, Clark.

Hab.—W.A.: Mount Barker.

ÆSERNOIDES NIGROFASCIATUS, Jac.

Hab.—Richmond River.

PLATYMELA STICTICOLLIS, Baly.

Hab.—Cape York.

CHALCOMELA CUPREOSPLENDENS, n.sp.

Head (including clypeus), prothorax (the basal third at sides, and fourth in middle, and the apex narrowly, purplish-blue), base sides, and epipleuræ of elytra, prosternum, metasternum (except margins), middle of basal segment of abdomen, and part of femora, of a fiery copper; elsewhere purple; the antennæ blackish, with the basal joints partly diluted with red.

Head with a few minute punctures; clypeus finely punctate, separated from the face by a deep groove, from the middle of which a feebly impressed line extends backwards to the base. *Prothorax* minutely punctate, the sides with moderately large but not very dense punctures. *Elytra* with regular series of not very small punctures, becoming small towards apex; the interstices feebly separately convex in places, and with sparse minute punctures. Length $5\frac{2}{3}$, width 4mm.

Hab.—Thursday Island (Macleay Museum).

The shape is that of *eximia* and *insignis*, but the elytra are almost entirely purple; the coppery part commences on each side of the scutellum, and is continued irregularly round the sides to apex, being widest on, and narrowest on each side of, the shoulders.

CHALCOMELA VIRIDIMICANS, n.sp.

Upper and under surface of a brilliant green, with a slight coppery gloss, and in certain lights appearing purplish; legs, antennæ, and muzzle reddish.

Head with irregular and fine punctures, becoming denser and larger at base; clypeus with distinct punctures, its suture not deeply impressed but distinct; from its middle a feebly impressed line extends backwards to the base. *Prothorax* with small and almost regularly distributed punctures; a few larger ones at extreme base, but not at sides. *Elytra* with series of small punctures, becoming very indistinct towards apex. *Under-surface* with a semi-circular row of large punctures behind each of the four posterior coxæ. Length 8, width $6\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—N.Q.: Cairns (Macleay Museum).

The shape is that of *illudens*. Of two specimens under examination, one has a shallow fovea on each side of the prothorax, whilst the other has two small foveæ on each side, the outer one of which is more distant from the side than in the other, so that they are probably all accidental.

Both this and the following species being green, no doubt somewhat resemble *sulcata*, but the antennæ and legs are red, the head is without a distinct fovea on vertex, and the elytra are not sulcate-striate in either.

CHALCOMELA TRICOLOR, n.sp.

Upper-surface metallic-green, with a coppery gloss; under-surface (including elytral epipleuræ) deep glossy black; legs, antennæ, and palpi reddish-testaceous.

Head with minute punctures, but with a few of moderate size in middle, a triangular depression (invisible from most directions) on each side, with its base on the eye; clypeus densely punctate, its suture moderately distinct. *Prothorax* with small and not very dense punctures (smaller on disc than elsewhere), becoming subvariolose on sides anteriorly. *Elytra* with series of rather small punctures, becoming smaller, to, but still distinct on, apex, the outer row of punctures large, an extreme marginal row of minute punctures; interstices with sparse minute punctures. *Metasternum* with two transverse rows of large punctures; a semi-circular row of large punctures behind each of the posterior coxæ. Length 7, width 6mm.

Hab.—N.Q.: Barron Falls (Mr. A. Koebele), Cairns (Macleay Museum).

C. EXIMIA, Baly.

Hab.—Q.: Somerset, Port Denison.

C. INSIGNIS, Baly.

Hab.—Somerset, Port Denison.

C. ORNATISSIMA, Baly.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Richmond River; Q.: Brisbane.

C. ILLUDENS, Baly.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Richmond River; Q.: Moreton Bay.

CYCLOMELA NITIDA, Baly.

Hab.—Tweed and Richmond Rivers.

CLIDONOTUS GIBBOSUS, Baly.

Hab.—Richmond River.

STRUMATOPHYMA UNDULATIPENNIS, Clark.

Hab.—Swan River.

PHYLLOCHARIS IANTHINIPENNIS, n.sp.

Head (an obscure semi-circular greenish macula at the base), prothorax (feebly maculate or not in the middle of the base), sterna (except mesosternal episterna and sutures of metasternal episterna), and coxæ red; elytral epipleuræ paler; elsewhere violet-blue, the elytra almost pure violet.

Head smooth and impunctate, or with a few scattered punctures; clypeus depressed, triangular, from its apex a shallow oblique depression extends almost to base along the eyes, a very distinct groove extends almost to vertex, and terminates in a shallow fovea. *Antennæ* stout; the first five joints sparingly, the next two densely, the others very densely punctate. *Prothorax* almost twice as wide as long, very finely margined, base feebly bisinuate, sides almost straight, apical angles rounded and produced, basal rectangular; a few moderately large punctures on each side of base, elsewhere microscopically punctate. *Elytra* elongate, wider than prothorax, widest at about apical third, shoulders rounded and prominent, seriate-punctate, punctures rather small, becoming very small and distinct posteriorly, each with about ten rows, but not very distinct, and separated at unequal distances, between some of the rows a feeble row of distinct punctures. Length 8, width 4mm.

Hab.—Cape York (types in Macleay Museum).

Allied to *ficus*, but considerably larger; elytra unicolourous, and of a deeper violet. In one malformed specimen the apical segment of the abdomen, the apex, and sides of the penultimate, and the extreme sides of the other segments, are red; it has the elytra subopaque, transversely rugulose, the series of punctures not traceable, and with several raised spaces.

PHYLLOCHARIS HILARIS, n.sp.

Clear pale yellow; scutellum, two elytral fasciæ, two basal segments of abdomen (except at sides), legs, and antennæ deep blackish purple.

Head smooth and impunctate, nowhere distinctly impressed, but with a very feeble median, and two lateral depressions traceable in certain lights; clypeus depressed and triangular. *Antennæ* stout, the four basal joints sparsely, the others densely punctate. *Prothorax* of the same shape, and with the same punctures as in the preceding species. *Elytra* shaped much as in the preceding species, but rather wider, more convex, and with the shoulders less prominent; seriate-punctate, the series more or less easily traceable on the dark portions, but becoming very confused (owing to more or less numerous punctures subseriately arranged) on

the paler portions; interstices not raised, with scattered minute punctures. Length $9\frac{1}{4}$, width $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Cairns (types in Macleay Museum).

A remarkably handsome species. Each of the two specimens under examination has a fascia occupying nearly one-third of the base of the elytra; the second fascia commences beyond the middle, and is triangularly dilated along the suture to one-fourth from the apex. In one of the specimens this fascia is complete, being at the sides half the width of the basal fascia; in the other specimen a large triangular space is completely isolated from a small spot on each side.

PHYLLOCHARIS MARMORATA, n.sp.

Head and prothorax bronzy-black, mottled with red; basal two-thirds of elytra somewhat similar, but the darker markings plum-coloured, shoulders and apical third clear testaceous; under surface reddish-testaceous, the apical segment of abdomen paler; legs violet-brown; antennæ black, the four apical joints almost white.

Head with a few scattered punctures; clypeus depressed and triangular, from its apex a depression extending on each side to behind the eyes, but close to the eyes sending out a short deep furrow. *Antennæ* stout, five basal joints sparsely, the others densely punctate. *Prothorax* about once and one-half as wide as long, base feebly bisinuate, sides slightly sinuous; apical angles rounded and slightly produced, posterior feebly acute, with irregular and moderately large punctures forming an irregular semi-circle, the sides of which rest on the posterior angles, those at the base varicose. *Elytra* much wider than prothorax, widest at base, shoulders rounded, the greater part of the surface impunctate or with microscopic punctures, across basal third punctures subseriately arranged, two very feeble sutural rows traceable almost to apex; an irregular depression behind shoulders. Length 6, width $3\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Richmond River (type in Macleay Museum).

A short robust species, allied to *melanospila* and *acroleuca*; the former has one, the latter two, whilst the present species has four of the terminal joints of the antennæ white.

PHYLLOCHARIS BICEPS, n.sp.

Pale testaceous; three spots on head (a transverse one between antennæ and a small roundish one close to each eye), with a narrow U (the convex side towards base) on

forehead, two moderately wide stripes on prothorax (continuous from apex to base), scutellum, a small oblique spot within each shoulder, a curved fascia at basal third of elytra (not quite continuous to extreme sides), three large spots beyond the middle (of which the median one is transversely suboblong), and two large subapical ones chocolate-brown. Under surface black, middle of sterna, sides of prosternum, two apical segments of abdomen, and three obscure spots on third testaceous; legs blackish, the claws red; six basal joints of antennæ red at base, dark at apex; the others infusate, apical third of the terminal joint whitish.

Head with scattered minute punctures; clypeus truncate at apex, from each side a groove extending backwards to the eye, and close to each eye, surrounding a dark eye-like space. *Antennæ* stout, the seven basal joints more or less sparsely, the others densely punctate. *Prothorax* more than twice as wide as long, sides slightly sinuous, base feebly bisinuate, anterior angles rounded and produced, posterior rectangular; each side at extreme base with elongate shallow punctures of foveæ, elsewhere with very minute punctures and with small but deep scattered punctures almost absent on the sides. *Elytra* at extreme base no wider than prothorax, and very little wider elsewhere; each with about ten seriate rows of small punctures, not traceable towards base or apex; interstices not at all or scarcely visibly punctate. Length $7\frac{1}{3}$, width 4mm.

Hab.—Brisbane (types in Macleay Museum).

A remarkable species, which I have hesitated to regard as belonging to *Phyllocharis*; but the claws are dentate, antennæ moniliform and palpi ovate. The grooves on the head, with the truncate apex of the clypeus, and the dark isolated spaces at the sides, cause an appearance as if the head of a small *Dytiscus* or *Cybister* had been carved out, the resemblance being not traceable with difficulty, but absolutely perfect, and is as distinct in the variety (noticed below) as in the typical specimens. The wide prothorax and white termination of the antennæ are also very distinctive features. The two brown stripes on the prothorax cause three testaceous stripes to appear, of which the median one is the narrowest; in conjunction with the scutellum, and the two basal spots of the elytra, they cause a W to appear when viewed from in front, or an M from behind. The basal fascia of the elytra may be considered as six closely conjoined spots. In one specimen the legs (except for the brownish femora) are testaceous, and the six basal joints of the antennæ are entirely red.

Var. ALTERNATA.

A variety in the Macleay Museum from Brisbane differs in having the markings deep black, and occupying a much greater portion of the surface. The head, except for four spots, is black; the prothorax has four stripes, of which the two median are wider than the others (these are at the extreme sides, and wider than any of the pale stripes); the elytra are black, except for three narrow fasciæ, a very small medio-lateral spot, and a small subapical spot on each side; of the fasciæ, the basal one is curved, so as almost to resemble the figure 5 on each side; the second is just before the middle, and is interrupted, and not continuous to sides or suture; the third is curved, one-third from apex, and not continuous to sides or suture. The abdomen is almost entirely black, the tibiæ are pale; the antennæ are coloured as the type.

PHYLLOCHARIS 10-MACULATA, n.sp.

Head, prothorax, legs, and antennæ (the seven terminal joints infuscate) red; under-surface (except prosternum) black; scutellum black; elytra black, but with ten pale sharply-defined spots; of these, six are almost round, two (scutellar) are elongate suboval, and two (subapical) are lunulate; four form a transverse series near the base, four just before the middle, and two at less than one-third from apex, the series being equidistant from each other.

Head impunctate, or nearly so; clypeus semi-circular, from each side an oblique groove extends backwards to beyond the eye, but near the eye sends out a short internal groove. Antennæ stout, the pale joints feebly, the others densely punctate. *Prothorax* almost twice as wide as long, base feebly bisinuate, sides straight (except for a slight diminution near apex), anterior angles produced and moderately acute, posterior rectangular; impunctate. *Elytra* subovate, at base wider than prothorax, widest at about apical third, with series of small punctures, between which are irregular series of still smaller punctures, so that the whole becomes somewhat confused. Length 4, width $2\frac{1}{6}$ mm.

Hab.—Wide Bay (types in Macleay Museum).

The smallest of the genus with which I am acquainted. In shape it approaches *flexuosa*, except that the prothorax is proportionately wider and more parallel-sided. The eyes are coarsely faceted, a character strongly at variance with the other known species, but scarcely sufficient to warrant generic separation.

Var. IMMACULATA.

Elytra entirely black.

Specimens from Moreton Bay present the above difference from *10-maculata*. I am unable to state, however, which is the species and which the variety, although I have placed the immaculate specimens as the variety. Each is represented by two specimens in the Macleay Museum.

PHYLLOCHARIS FICUS, n.sp.

Head, prothorax, and apical fourth of elytra (triangularly encroached upon along suture), and prosternum clear testaceous; scutellum and elytra deep blue, the blue sometimes encroaching on middle of base of prothorax; sterna, basal segments of abdomen, and legs obscure piceous-blue; antennæ entirely black, but with a slight bluish gloss.

Head impunctate, a fine depressed line on each side between eyes; clypeus widely triangular, finely punctate. *Antennæ* stout, extending to posterior coxæ. *Prothorax* transversely impressed at base, impunctate except for a few of moderate size at sides of base. *Elytra* with series of small punctures, becoming very small posteriorly. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$, width 3mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Dalmorton (on *Ficus* sp.), Richmond River; Q.: Moreton Bay (Macleay Museum).

One of the smallest and prettiest species of the genus, and strongly resembling *Lamprolina grandis* in miniature.

PHYLLOCHARIS HIEROGLYPHICA, n.sp.

Metallic blue, with a slight greenish gloss; base of head, sides of prothorax (a small bluish spot on each side), three bands or patches on elytra, prosternum, middle of metasternum, and three apical and sides of basal segments of abdomen testaceous; legs bluish; antennæ bluish-black.

Head impunctate on vertex, sparsely and irregularly elsewhere; clypeal suture distinct, each side oblique, from middle a groove extending backwards, but not to vertex, from each side an oblique impression continued to eye. *Prothorax* with microscopic punctures, and with small punctures scattered about, and becoming subvariolose at base and at sides towards base. *Elytra* with irregular series of distinct and not very small but deep punctures, larger behind shoulders than elsewhere, and becoming smaller (but still distinct) towards apex. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$, width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—N.Q.: Somerset (Mr. C. French), Cairns (Macleay Museum).

The pale markings on the elytra consist of an irregular semi-circle on each side, commencing at the scutellum and meeting on suture at one-third from base, a transverse fascia beyond middle interrupted by suture, but continued along sides to extreme base, and a narrow stripe close to suture on apical third, and extending to extreme apex. The species is moderately close to *ornata*, but the markings are very different, and the elytral punctures are larger, denser, and differently arranged; apparently, also, it is allied to *eximia*, but the size is very much smaller, and the markings of the elytra different, the prothorax with a small spot on each side, &c.

PHYLLOCHARIS CYANICORNIS, Fabr.

In addition to the varieties of this species noticed by Dr. Baly, I have—

Var. D. Prothorax with basal and without lateral spots; elytra with four blue spots and large apical cross.

Var. E. Prothorax with three spots; elytra with eight spots, the four apical forming a large cross, but not continued across suture.

Var. F. Head immaculate; prothorax with an oblong blue patch from base to apex; elytra blue; the shoulders, a slightly oblique post median transverse spot, and a sub-apical transverse spot, yellow.

This variety might perhaps be regarded as belonging to *cyanipes*.

PHYLLOCHARIS FLEXUOSA, Baly.

I have specimens from New South Wales (Wilcannia, Armidale, and Forest Reefs), varying in length from 7 to 11mm.

P. MELANOCEPHALA, Baly.

Hab.—Tweed River.

P. ORNATA, Baly.

Hab.—Near Jenolan Caves.

P. ACROLEUCA, Baly.

Hab.—Tweed River.

P. JANSONI, Baly. (Var. B. of Jacoby).

Hab.—N.Q.: Somerset.

ATERATOCERUS INTRICATUS, Blackb.

Hab.—Richmond River.

DIPHYLLOCERA GEMELLATA, Westw.

Hab.—Richmond River.

ÆSERNIA AUSTRALICA, Jac.

Hab.—Q.: Endeavour River.

Eyes coarsely faceted.					
Elytra with 10 spots	...	...	...	...	10 <i>maculata</i> , n.sp.
Elytra immaculate	...	...	...	...	<i>immaculata</i> , n.var.
Eyes finely faceted.					
Head with head-like impressed figure.					
Prothorax with two dark stripes	...	...	...	...	<i>biceps</i> , n.sp.
Prothorax with four dark stripes	...	...	...	...	<i>alternata</i> , n.var.
Head without head-like figure.					
Part of antennæ white.					
Four terminal joints white	...	...	...	...	<i>marmorata</i> , n.sp.
Two	...	...	...	...	<i>acroleuca</i> , Baly.
One	...	...	...	...	<i>melanospila</i> , Baly.
Terminal joints not white.					
Elytra entirely dark	...	...	...	...	<i>ianthinipennis</i> , n.sp.
Elytra dark with pallid markings, or <i>vice versa</i> .					
Prothorax immaculate.					
Apex of elytra pallid	...	...	...	...	<i>ficus</i> , n.sp.
Apex and shoulders pallid	...	...	...	...	<i>cyanipes</i> , Fabr.
With two dark fasciæ	...	...	...	...	<i>hilaris</i> , n.sp.
Prothorax with two dark patches.					
Elytra coarsely punctate	...	...	...	...	<i>Jansoni</i> , var. B. of Jacoby.
Elytra finely punctate	...	...	...	...	<i>flexuosa</i> , Baly.
Prothorax with one or three dark patches.					
Elytral suture pallid for part of its length	...	...	...	...	<i>cyanicornis</i> , Fabr. *
Suture entirely dark.					
Not one of the pale elytral markings					
isolated	...	...	...	...	<i>ornata</i> , Baly.
Some of them isolated.					
Head entirely pallid	...	...	...	...	<i>cyanicornis</i> , var. F.
Head partly dark	...	...	...	...	<i>hieroglyphica</i> , n.sp.

CALOMELA NIGRA, n.sp.

Black, with a decided coppery or coppery-green gloss; under-surface and the greater portion of femora metallic-green, legs elsewhere, episterna and the elytral epipleuræ dull red or piceous-red; antennæ and palpi paler, terminal joints of the former very feebly infuscate.

Head irregularly punctate, vertex almost impunctate, the largest between eyes; clypeal suture bisinuate. *Prothorax* with large variolose punctures or foveæ on sides, becoming sparser and smaller on disc. *Elytra* with ten rows of rather distant punctures (becoming much smaller and closer together posteriorly), those about and behind the shoulders very much larger than elsewhere, being almost as large (but not so dense) as those at sides of prothorax; interstices minutely punctate. Length 7, width 4mm.

Hab.—Q.: Rockhampton (types in Macleay Museum).

A very distinct species, in build approaching *ioptera*, but very differently coloured; the elytral punctures are unusually widely separated.

* And some of its varieties.

CALOMELA CÆLESTIS, n.sp.

Bright violet-blue, the scutellum with a slight greenish tinge; legs, antennæ (the five terminal joints infusate), and palpi bright reddish-testaceous.

Head rather densely and irregularly punctate; median line feebly impressed; clypeal suture semi-circular, and more or less interrupted by punctures. *Prothorax* with large subvariolose punctures at sides, becoming smaller to and almost absent on middle of disc; with very minute punctures scattered about. *Elytra* with numerous rows of rather small punctures, larger behind shoulders than elsewhere, towards suture becoming so arranged as almost to form geminate striæ; interstices in places very feebly raised, and with very minute scattered punctures. Length 6, width 3mm.

Hab.—Port Denison (types in Macleay Museum).

The entirely blue colour (except for the appendages) will readily distinguish this from all previously described species. It is a narrow species, in build resembling *amethystina*, but narrower, and with a proportionately wider head.

CALOMELA NIGRIPENNIS, n.sp.

Head, prothorax (the extreme margins with a coppery gloss), legs, antennæ (the apical joints infusate), and palpi red; scutellum and elytra bronzy-black; under-surface (including elytral epipleuræ) dull red, with a greenish or coppery gloss.

Head moderately densely but not coarsely punctate, punctures denser between eyes than elsewhere; clypeus punctate, its suture angular, from its middle a scarcely impressed but impunctate line extending backwards almost to the base. *Prothorax* moderately densely punctate, punctures deep but not very large, larger at sides than in middle, and everywhere manifesting a tendency to form in feeble clusters; minute punctures scattered about. *Elytra* irregularly impressed behind the shoulders, with ten feebly geminate rows of small punctures, no smaller towards apex than elsewhere, but more crowded and irregular; interstices not raised, impunctate. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$, width $4\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Rockhampton (types in Macleay Museum).

In build, punctures, &c., closely resembling *ruficeps*, but readily distinguished from that species by its red prothorax.

CALOMELA PUNCTIFRONS, n.sp.

Of a burnished coppery-violet; in places (on head, apex, and base of prothorax, base suture, sides, and transversely at basal third of elytra), a brilliant metallic green or blue; under-surface dark chocolate brown, with a slight metallic gloss; legs red (the four posterior femora darker), antennæ (the apical joints not at all infusate) and palpi paler.

Head with a few small punctures at base, and scattered about, and some larger ones in front; clypeus widely triangular, coarsely but not irregularly punctate; its suture deep, from the middle a feeble line traceable to base. *Prothorax* with moderately large punctures in middle, becoming larger and subvariolose on sides, microscopic punctures scattered about. *Elytra* impressed behind the shoulders, each with ten rows of distinct punctures, becoming smaller (but still very distinct) posteriorly; interstices sparsely and minutely but (in certain lights) distinctly punctate. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$, width $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Rockhampton (types in Macleay Museum).

The elytral suture is very narrowly purple, then shades off through various degrees of metallic blue, green, and copper to the general tone; the transverse sub-basal markings are indistinct from some directions, but very distinct from others.

CALOMELA FUGITIVA, n.sp.

Of a metallic blue, green, coppery-green, and purple; under-surface and legs chocolate-brown, and with a metallic greenish gloss, sides and claw-joints obscure red; basal joints of antennæ (the rest infusate) and the palpi red.

Head (including clypeus) with sparse and minute punctures; median line not traceable. *Prothorax* with sparse, small, and irregularly distributed punctures, not much denser or larger at sides than elsewhere. *Elytra* impressed below shoulders, each with ten rows of distinct punctures, becoming very small posteriorly; interstices with sparse minute punctures. Length 6, width $4\frac{1}{6}$ mm.

Hab.—Wide Bay (type in Macleay Museum).

Close to the preceding species, but more compact in build, the colour more metallic or violet, the prothoracic punctures sparser in middle, the elytral interstices scarcely visibly punctate, clypeus sparsely and finely punctate, legs almost unicolourous, and antennæ with the apical two-thirds infusate. The colour varies so much from different directions that it is almost impossible to define it; a beautiful purple colour can, however, be usually seen on the base of the head,

apex, and base (more or less narrowly) of prothorax, on scutellum, suture, base, and epipleuræ of elytra, and from some directions on disc. Any part of the elytra, however, can be made to appear purple, and almost any part a coppery-green; the middle of the prothorax is of a more or less fiery copper or coppery rose colour, toning off into various shades of green and blue.

A specimen from Wide Bay, in the Macleay Museum, is possibly a variety of this species; its colour appears to be the same, but it is slightly less compact in build, and with stronger punctures on clypeus and sides of the prothorax. The punctures are finer and sparser (very much sparser in middle of prothorax), the colour (noticeably that of the antennæ and legs) is different, and the whole insect is more compact than *punctifrons*. It might, however, be regarded as a variety of either species, or as representing an as yet undescribed one. I can by no means regard *fugitiva* as a variety of *punctifrons*.

CALOMELA MONOCHROMATEA, n.sp.

Bright brownish-red; antennæ (except basal joints) infusate; each seriate puncture on the elytra surrounded by a watery ring.

Head with fine irregular punctures; clypeus separated from the face by a fine, semi-circular, slightly irregular punctured line. *Prothorax* more than twice as wide as long; with rather sparse minute punctures, disc and extreme base with scattered moderately large punctures. *Elytra* slightly wider than prothorax, feebly incurved behind shoulders; with ten rows of small punctures, becoming very minute on apical third; interstices with sparse and minute but fairly distinct punctures. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$, width $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Q: Barron Falls (Mr. A. Koebele).

The shape is much the same as that of *flavescens*, but the colour is very much darker, the prothorax is more irregularly punctate, and the elytra are slightly sinuous behind the shoulders. The watery rings around the seriate punctures on the elytra are invisible from most directions.

CALOMELA INTEMERATA, n.sp.

Entirely (except for the eyes) pale lemon-yellow.

Head rather densely and coarsely punctate, punctures finer on vertex than elsewhere; clypeus distinctly separated from the face, and impunctate. *Prothorax* with moderately fine punctures on disc, becoming larger and subvariolose

(but not much denser) on sides. *Elytra* slightly wider than prothorax, with ten rows of not very large punctures (moderately large at sides), becoming much smaller on apical portion; interstices scarcely visibly punctate. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$, width 4mm.

Hab.—Q.: Somerset (Mr. C. French).

Moderately close to *flavescens*, but the antennæ are entirely pallid, the head less coarsely punctate, and the prothorax with smaller punctures at sides, and denser on disc.

CALOMELA CEPHALOTES, n.sp.

Pale testaceous, apical half of antennæ and claws infusate; each seriate puncture on the elytra surrounded by a watery ring.

Head wider than usual, being almost the width of prothorax, feebly punctate, the punctures more distinct (but very small) in front than elsewhere; clypeus separated from the face by a curved line, from the middle of which a short line is directed backwards, but does not extend to the vertex. *Prothorax* densely and rather finely punctate, punctures becoming larger (but not very large or variolose) at sides. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax, with ten rows of small punctures less distant from each other than usual, but becoming obsolete posteriorly; interstices gently (but distinctly) convex, and with small punctures. Length 8, width $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—N.W.A.: Upper Ord River (Mr. R. Helms).

Of the shape and size of *flavescens*, but with the head larger and more finely punctate, the anterior margin of the prothorax less sinuous, with the sides more coarsely punctate, and the elytral punctures decidedly closer together; from *pallida* it is at once distinguished by the punctures of the head, besides its narrower form.

CALOMELA AMETHYSTINA, n.sp.

Head (basal portion, except for a narrow median line, bright metallic green), antennæ (apical half infusate), prothorax (extreme apex and base infusate, and extreme sides green), and legs clear testaceous; scutellum and elytra bright metallic blue or purplish-blue, sometimes with a greenish gloss; under-surface testaceous, but (except apical segment of abdomen and prosternum) with a very decided bluish (or greenish) gloss.

Head with coarse and not very dense but irregular punctures, smaller and sparser in middle of vertex than elsewhere; clypeus rather densely punctate, and distinctly

separated from the face. *Prothorax* with sparse, indistinct punctures in middle, at sides becoming rather large and variolose. *Scutellum* strongly transverse. *Elytra* with more than ten irregular rows (sometimes appearing feebly geminate) of rather small punctures, becoming smaller (but still very distinct) on apical portion, towards the sides feebly rugulose. Length $5\frac{2}{3}$, width $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Geraldton.

A very distinct species, in appearance resembling to a certain extent some of the small and highly coloured varieties of *ioptera*, but the punctures utterly different to those of that species.

CALOMELA VIRIDIPENNIS, n.sp.

Testaceous, extreme margins of prothorax infusate; elytra bright pale metallic green; scutellum and metasternum, with or without a metallic green gloss.

Shape and punctures as in the preceding species. Length $5\frac{2}{3}$, width $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—N.W. Australia (Macleay Museum).

Very close to (perhaps only a variety of) the preceding species, but the head and antennæ entirely pallid; the elytra of a pale green (although from some directions appearing purple), and not quite so densely punctured, and the punctures smaller towards the apex.

CALOMELA NIGRICORNIS, n.sp.

Pale testaceous; base of head, antennæ (except lower half of two basal joints), apical joint of palpi, scutellum, the suture (very narrowly), apex of femora and of tibiæ, and the tarsi black or brown; prothorax occasionally with a narrow infusate line, but usually with a minute blackish spot at base; each elytron with a wide metallic green (the margins purplish) stripe conjoined at apex. Flanks of meso and metasternum with distinct silvery pubescence.

Head moderately densely but irregularly punctate, punctures smaller and sparse towards and disappearing in middle of vertex; clypeus punctate, depressed, and very distinctly separated from the face, behind it in middle a narrow impressed line scarcely extending to the vertex. *Prothorax* with the sides more irregular, and the anterior angles more distinctly produced than usual; disc with a few distinct punctures, sides with dense variolose punctures. *Scutellum* considerably longer than wide, apex obtusely rounded. *Elytra* noticeably wider than prothorax at base, with ten rows of punctures, those beneath the green stripes very large

and crowded together, posteriorly becoming more crowded, and losing their (more or less) regular arrangement; interstices almost impunctate, the sutural and lateral wider than the others. Length 7, width $3\frac{1}{2}$; variation in length, 6-8mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Forest Reefs.

A rather large and very beautiful species; the punctures beneath the stripes are larger, more crowded and quadrate than in *vittata*, whilst those outside the stripes (especially beyond the middle) are very much smaller; the colour, to a certain extent, resembles some of the green-striped varieties of *Curtisi*, but the two species have little else in common. The dark portion of the head varies in extent, and sometimes has an indistinct bluish or purplish gloss. When seen from the sides, the stripes on the elytra lose their bright metallic green appearance, and become a decided purple. The clothing of the sterna is a very distinctive feature; in several other species the flanks of the sterna are feebly clothed, but in this species the pubescence is silvery, and very distinct.

CALOMELA JUNCTA, n.sp.

Clear pale testaceous (almost flavous); antennæ (under-surface of two basal joints excepted), palpi, and tarsi infuscate; each elytron with a narrow metallic-green (slightly curved) stripe, commencing on shoulder and conjoined at apex; extreme apex of femora and of tibiæ feebly infuscate.

Shape and punctures as in the preceding species, except that on the elytra the green stripes only cover three rows of large, crowded punctures; the punctures between the stripes and sides are as large as (or even larger than) those beneath the stripes, but they are not crowded, and are almost regular. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$, width $3\frac{3}{4}$; variation in length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ -8mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Tamworth, Armidale, Braidwood.

Decidedly close to the preceding species, but the under-surface, head, and scutellum entirely pale; the green stripe of each elytron covering only three coarse series of punctures (instead of at least six), and without silvery pectoral clothing; like that species, however, the green stripes appear purplish from the sides.

CALOMELA PARILIS, n.sp.

Testaceous; antennæ (basal joints excepted), apical joint of palpi, and the tarsi black or infuscate; each elytron with a wide metallic-green stripe (narrowly conjoined at apex), appearing decidedly purple when viewed from the sides.

Head densely and irregularly punctate, a feeble impunctate median line traceable; clypeus punctate, indistinctly (except from in front) separated from the face. *Prothorax* moderately densely punctate, punctures not very small on disc, becoming larger and variolose at sides. *Scutellum* longer than wide. *Elytra* with ten rows of punctures, the rows distinctly traceable only on the paler parts, the punctures on the green stripes being much more crowded and irregular; interstices scarcely visibly punctate. Length 6, width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Galston (Mr. W. Dumbrell), Bungendore, Armidale (Lea).

In appearance strongly resembles *Curtisi*, but the under-surface and legs (except tarsi) pallid, and the elytral punctures (especially beneath the green stripes) very much larger; in all the specimens (seven) under examination the prothorax is immaculate. The punctures of the elytra are almost as large at apex as they are at base.

CALOMELA GLORIOSA, n.sp., or var.

Head black, the muzzle and basal joints of antennæ obscure testaceous; prothorax black, the base and apex narrowly obscure testaceous, a median line and a small spot on each side blue; scutellum black, with a bluish gloss; elytra with two interstices on each side of suture, and the lateral interstice (but not the epipleuræ, which are of a more or less dingy brown) black; the space between metallic-blue or green or purple. Under-surface (except flanks of prosternum, which are obscure testaceous) black, with a bluish gloss; legs deep black. Under-surface with scattered, whitish pubescence, becoming more condensed on apex of abdomen.

Shape and punctures as in *Curtisi*. Length $5\frac{2}{3}$, width $3\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Sydney.

The specimen described probably represents an extreme variety of *Curtisi*; the colour, however, is so entirely different that, even as a variety, it deserves a name. The blue markings of the prothorax are invisible from some directions, although very distinct from others; the elytral suture, for the width of two interstices on each side throughout (except for a slight interruption near apex), and three at base, appears deep glossy black from any direction, but the colour of the space between the black portions varies, being bright emerald-green or blue or purplish-blue or deep purple, and constantly altering as the view is changed; the punctures, however, appear to be entirely purple.

CALOMELA CURTISI, Kirby.

The typical form of this species has been well described by Dr. Baly,* who also describes four-colour varieties, and ranks *punctipes* (Germar) as a synonym. The Rev. T. Blackburn, however, regards *punctipes* as a good species, but in this I cannot follow him. I have specimens which differ from the typical forms in the details noted by him,† but cannot regard them as forming more than a variety. I have seen all the varieties mentioned by Dr. Baly except D, and note the following ones:—

Var. E. Elytra unicolourous except for a very narrow margin, and the basal third of suture; the prothorax with a wide discal vitta extending to base and apex, and irregularly dilated near the base; towards the sides with an irregular blotch, almost confined to the punctures. *Hab.*—Tasmania.

Var. F. Prothorax with a moderately wide median vitta, appearing (in conjunction with the scutellum) lanceolate in shape, the sides immaculate. *Hab.*—Tasmania.

Var. G. Prothorax with a wide median blotch, suddenly terminated at one-third from base, with which it is feebly connected by a narrow infusate line, each side with a feebly infusate spot; markings purple. *Hab.*—Tasmania.

Var. H. The same, but markings bright green. *Hab.*—New South Wales.

Var. I. Prothorax with a very narrow median infusate line on apical half only, the sides immaculate; the disc unusually sparsely and finely punctate; elytral stripes bluish-green. *Hab.*—New South Wales.

Var. J. Prothorax with a moderately narrow blue median vitta on apical half only, the sides immaculate, the disc more coarsely punctate than usual; elytral stripes pale violaceous; apex of tibiæ and apical half of femora black. *Hab.*—West Australia.

CALOMELA IOPTERA, Baly.

This is a very variable species. I have several specimens in which the elytra are quite concolourous with the prothorax, and the punctures not purplish; others with purplish punctures (as described by Dr. Baly); others in which the entire elytra are purple; and yet others in which the elytra appear purple from some directions and bright metallic blue (or green) when the view is altered. The punctures are coarsest in the largest specimens. The size

* T.E.S., 1856, p. 241. † P.L.S., N.S.W., 1888, p. 1490.

varies from 6 to 10mm. My specimens are from Galston, Sydney, Manning River, and near Jenolan Caves.

It is quite possible that this species is the *Chrysomela nitidipennis* of Dejean and Boisduval.

CALOMELA CRASSICORNIS, Fabr.

It appears to be difficult to obtain two specimens of this species exactly alike in all details, so that its varieties are legion.

CALOMELA CAPITATA, Jacoby.

I have a number of specimens which agree exactly with Mr. Jacoby's description of *capitata*. They were all taken in company with specimens of *ruficeps* (on various species of *Acacia*), and I have always regarded them as forming a (distinct) variety of that species.

C. MACULICOLLIS, Boi.

Hab.—N.S.W.; T.; W.A.

C. RUFICEPS, Boi.

Hab.—N.S.W. (coastal regions).

C. PALLIDA, Baly.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Armidale; Q.: Brisbane, Cairns.

C. DIGGLESI, Baly.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Tweed River.

C. VITTATA, Baly.

Hab.—N.S.W.

C. PULCHELLA, Baly.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Galston.

C. SUTURALIS, Jacoby.

Hab.—N.W.A.

C. FLAVESCENS, Blackb.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Richmond River.

C. SATELLES, Blackb.

Hab.—W.A.: Beverley, Geraldton.

C. IMPERIALIS, Blackb.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Whitton.

C. GENICULATA, Baly.*

Hab.—Cairns.

C. TARSALIS, Blackb.*

Hab.—Cairns.

* These species are not included in the tabulation, as they were returned to the Macleay Museum before it was prepared.

Prothorax testaceous or reddish, immaculate.

Elytra concoloured with prothorax, immaculate.

Elytra coarsely and irregularly seriate-punctate *ioptera*, Baly.

Elytra regularly seriate-punctate.

Prothoracic punctures coarser at sides than in middle.

Antennæ entirely pallid *intemerata*, n.sp.

Antennæ pallid at base only.

Head coarsely punctate *pallida*, Baly.

Head finely punctate *cephalotes*, n.sp.

Prothoracic punctures no larger at sides than in middle.

Brownish-red *monochromatea*, n.sp.

Pale flavous *flavescens*, Blackb.

Elytra maculate *crassicornis*, Fabr.*

Elytra darker than prothorax and not striped.

Head partly blue... .. *amethystina*, n.sp.

Head entirely pallid.

Elytra irregular behind shoulders.

Elytra greenish *pulchella*, Baly.

Elytra black *nigripennis*, n.sp.

Elytra regular behind shoulders.

Prothorax coarsely punctate in middle as well as at sides *ioptera*, Baly.*

Prothorax almost impunctate in middle *viridipennis*, n.sp.

Elytra striped.

Suture blue (or green) *suturalis*, Jac.

Suture concoloured with prothorax (sometimes narrowly infuscate)

Head partly black.

Scutellum black *nigricornis*, n.sp.*

Scutellum not black *vittata*, Baly.

Head not at all black.

Markings of elytra narrow and curved *juncta*, n.sp.

Markings wider and straight.

Markings bright blue or green *parilis*, n.sp.

Markings "dusky violaceous," the punctures with a greenish or bluish gloss *satelles*, Blackb.

Prothorax entirely dark.

Head red *ruficeps*, Boi.

Head (except for metallic shades) concoloured with prothorax.

Upper surface of one shade of colour.

Black *nigra*, n.sp.

Blue *cælestis*, n.sp.

Upper surface with various metallic shades of colour.

Each elytron with ten rows of punctures.

Clypeus with strong and dense punctures *punctifrons*, n.sp.

Clypeus sparsely and minutely punctate... *fugitiva*, n.sp.

Each elytron with more than ten rows of punctures

imperialis, Blackb.

Prothorax maculate.

Elytra maculate.

Markings transverse *Digglesi*, Baly.

Markings longitudinal *crassicornis*, Fabr.*

Elytra striped or uniformly coloured.

Head partly black.

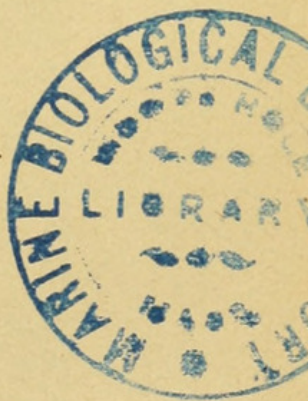
Elytra with a black sutural stripe *gloriosa*, n.sp.

Elytra at most infuscate along suture *nigricornis*, n.sp.*

Elytra uniformly coloured *maculicollis*, Boi.

Head entirely red *Curtisi*, Kirby.

* In part.



STETHOMELA LATERALIS, n.sp.

Bluish-violet, with a more or less greenish gloss, especially on the head; sides of prothorax pale yellow; under-surface (except prosternum) black, with a bluish or greenish gloss; muzzle, antennæ (apical joints infusate), and legs red.

Head with sparse punctures around the margins, becoming moderately numerous and larger at the base; clypeus punctate, its suture deep (from its middle a depressed line extends half-way to the vertex, but traceable to the base). *Prothorax* more than twice as wide as long, with minute scattered punctures, and with moderately large punctures confined to the dark portion, where they are condensed into three feeble clusters (extreme base on each side with larger shallow punctures). *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax, each with ten rows (the first short) of distinct punctures of moderate size, but becoming very small posteriorly, transversely impressed below shoulders; epipleuræ transversely wrinkled posteriorly. *Tibiæ* strongly arcuate. Length $7\frac{2}{3}$, width 6mm.

Hab.—Cairns (type in Macleay Museum).

In build resembling *limbata*, but very differently coloured, and with tibiæ more strongly curved than in any other species known to me. The yellow portion of the prothorax occupies more than half the surface.

STETHOMELA DISCORUFA, n.sp.

*. Head black, with a greenish gloss; under-surface (except prosternum and middle of metasternum) and legs (except anterior femora) black; antennæ brownish-black, the two basal joints diluted beneath; prothorax lemon-yellow, a wide median patch (dilating to base) stained with red, a narrow irregular transverse line at base greenish-black; scutellum and elytra deep black, the latter with the sides narrowly testaceous, the border angularly dilated near and continued across apex; disc on each side with an almost circular reddish macula extending across four interstices.

Head very finely and sparsely punctate; clypeus separated (but not throughout) from the face by a rather deep groove, from the middle of which a distinct impressed line extends backwards to the base. *Prothorax* more than thrice as wide as the length down middle, with very minute scattered punctures, and with small sparse punctures on disc and on each side of middle at base. *Elytra* with regular series of small

* Male.

punctures, becoming smaller towards apex and sides; interstices with sparse minute punctures, feebly transversely impressed behind shoulders. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$, width $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—N.Q.: Cairns (Macleay Museum).

Appears to be allied to *caudata*, but the head of that species is described as "*fortiter sat crebre . . . punctulatis*"; in shape it approaches *limbata*. The punctures on the paler portions of the elytra are surrounded by watery rings.

A female specimen (having simple claws), which possibly belongs to this species, is entirely reddish, except for the elytra; these are deep black, with the apical fourth and a large irregularly rounded patch on each elytron (covering six interstices) reddish; the head also is without an impressed median line.

STETHOMELA T-SPLENDENS, n.sp.

*. Upper-surface deep metallic purplish-green, with coppery-violet reflections in places, but apparently constant in middle of base of prothorax and suture of elytra; epipleuræ violet. Under-surface coloured almost as upper, but the violet reflections almost absent; legs and antennæ testaceous.

Head flat, without median line; a few small punctures between eyes and on clypeus. *Prothorax* highly polished, about twice as wide as long; disc with a very few small punctures, base and sides with more numerous (but still rather sparse) and larger (but rather small) punctures. *Elytra* with regular series of small and rather distinct punctures, becoming very small towards apex; behind shoulders rather strongly transversely impressed, and with a single fovea on the tenth series of punctures; interstices with very minute and scarcely traceable punctures; epipleuræ finely wrinkled on apical two-thirds. Intercoxal process of *prosternum* with a few very distinct punctures. Length 6, width $4\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Tweed River.

A small compact species, in shape resembling *limbata*, the violet markings of the elytra forming (from some directions) a distinct T.

STETHOMELA CUPRIPES, n.sp.

*. Deep metallic blue, from the sides appearing almost purple; clypeus coppery-violet. Under-surface black, with

* Male.

a coppery gloss; legs metallic coppery; antennæ pale yellow.

Head finely and sparsely punctate; clypeus separated from the face by a deep groove, from the middle of which an impressed line extends backwards to the base. *Prothorax* about twice as wide as long; disc impunctate, base (except in middle) with a few moderately large punctures, each side near base and each side near the anterior angles with a few punctures. *Elytra* with regular rows of small punctures, becoming smaller towards apex; interstices with sparse minute punctures, behind shoulders moderately transversely impressed. Length $8\frac{2}{3}$, width $5\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—N.Q.: Barron Falls (Mr. A. Koebele), Cairns (Macleay Museum).

The shape approaches that of *prasina*; the coppery tone of the legs is continued even to the tarsi.

STETHOMELA CHLOROPHANA, n.sp.

*. Upper-surface of a delicate pale (almost transparent) green; scutellum, under-surface, legs (the third tarsal joint brown or not), antennæ (the terminal and basal joints feebly infuscate), and muzzle pale yellow, and with or without a feeble greenish tinge.

Head feebly punctate, a feeble impression in middle starting from clypeal suture, but not extending to vertex. *Prothorax* scarcely twice as wide as long, with very minute punctures, and with scattered larger punctures, except on disc. *Elytra* with series of moderate-sized punctures, placed at irregular intervals, but never very close, and becoming very small towards apex; interstices scarcely visibly punctate; behind shoulders very feebly impressed, but the punctures there larger than elsewhere. Length 5, width $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Clarence River.

A singularly delicate species, allied to *prasina*, but differing considerably in the size and punctures. The locality given is the most southerly record as yet for the genus.

STETHOMELA PRASINA, Baly.

This species sometimes has the head and prothorax concolourous with the under-surface, sometimes the prothorax is tinged with pale green on all its borders, and sometimes it is entirely green.

Prothorax with sparsely scattered but distinct punctures, becoming larger on each side of base, and sparser (and no larger) at sides than elsewhere. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax, each with ten rows of small punctures; interstices impunctate; below shoulders feebly impressed. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$, width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Illawarra (types in Macleay Museum).

The two specimens under examination agree in all details, except for slight shades of colour.

A. ELEGANS, Baly.

Hab.—Richmond River.

A. HYPOCHALCEA, Germ.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Wentworth, Forest Reefs.

ELAPHODES LARINUS, n.sp.

Briefly ovate, clothed with short white pubescence, denser on under than on upper surface; on elytra longer hairs, forming a feeble fascia at base, and a more distinct one beyond middle. Testaceous, head and elytra testaceous red; base of elytra and prothorax very narrowly margined with black.

Densely punctate all over, punctures of head coarser than elsewhere. Head shallowly but rather distinctly impressed. Basal lobe of prothorax notched. Elytra seriate, towards sides striate-punctate; apical portion confusedly punctate. Length $5\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—N.W.A.: Behn River (Mr. R. Helms).

A short broad species, which should be very distinct, owing to the entire absence (except at extreme base) of dark elytral markings.

ELAPHODES ILLOTUS, n.sp.

Ovate; moderately densely clothed with rather stout hairs, each of which (except a few which are entirely white) is stramineous at base and white at apex; under-surface with longer and white pubescence. Testaceous brown; prothorax and elytra at base narrowly margined with black; each elytron with two large transverse blotches, one on the shoulder and one beyond middle; prothorax and elytra with small and obscure piceous blotches; femora tinged in places with piceous.

Densely punctate all over. Head gently concave, and distinctly impressed between eyes. Prothoracic lobe obtuse. Elytra feebly punctate-striate, the striæ appearing to be

moderately distinct, owing to infuscation; towards base distinctly, elsewhere feebly transversely, strigose. Length $5\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Inverell.

Of the size of *Dohrni*, *rutilus*, and *murinus*, but very differently marked.

ELAPHODES OBLONGUS, n.sp.

Briefly oblong-ovate; clothed with pale yellowish hair, rather longer, sparser, and darker on upper than on under surface; head with longer hairs (almost concentrically arranged) than elsewhere. Reddish-brown; antennæ, legs, and abdomen paler; elytra reddish, with markings the colour of prothorax.

Densely punctate all over; punctures, especially of head and prothorax, clearly cut. Basal lobe of prothorax slightly notched. Elytra striate—strongly at sides, feebly towards middle; shoulders and basal portion of suture feebly transversely wrinkled. Length $4\text{--}4\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Thursday Island (Macleay Museum).

Regarding the paler portions as forming the ground-colour of the elytra, the brown markings consist of a rather narrow basal fascia, which opens out into an elliptic spot on suture (and which does not quite extend to middle), a post-median fascia rather broad towards sides, and narrowed towards suture, and extending to apex from suture and sides, so that a somewhat triangular space is enclosed near the apex of each elytron. Appears to be close to *amictus*, but is larger, and the elytral markings not black; *rufovarius* is described as having the elytra trifasciate.

E. EPILACHNOIDES, Chp.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Tamworth.

E. TIGRINUS, Chp.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Widely distributed.

E. PILULA, Chp.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Glen Innes.

PRASONOTUS RUFICAUDIS, Baly.

Hab.—N.S.W.

DITROPIDUS INTONSUS, n.sp.

Briefly ovate; moderately densely clothed with pure white pubescence. Coppery; under-surface obscure coppery-green; antennæ, mouth-part, and legs (tarsi infuscate) red.

Head and prothorax very indistinctly punctate, the former very feebly longitudinally impressed; basal lobe of the latter entire, but feebly transversely depressed. Elytra with about three distinct lateral striæ, elsewhere very feebly impressed; punctures dense, but very small and indistinct, from some directions appearing to form feeble series. Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Whitton.

The clothing is longer and more distinct than in any other species with which I am acquainted.

DITROPIDUS HOLOPORPHYRUS, n.sp.

Briefly ovate; rather sparsely clothed with very fine whitish pubescence. Purple; mouth-parts, antennæ, and tarsi testaceous; scutellum coppery.

Head moderately densely punctate, from some directions appearing to be feebly wrinkled between eyes; median line feebly impressed. Prothorax with small but distinct punctures, larger towards base and sides than elsewhere; basal lobe feebly notched. Elytra nowhere striate, but with rather small punctures arranged in numerous (between 20 and 30 on each elytron) series, punctures rather larger towards sides than in middle. Length 4 mm.

Hab.—Sydney.

A lovely species. The specimen described was beaten from drying Eucalyptus leaves.

DITROPIDUS VIRIDIÆNEUS, n.sp.

Oblong-ovate; bright metallic coppery green; apex of elytra almost white; mouth-parts, antennæ, abdomen, and legs testaceous; sterna dark coppery green.

Head feebly rugose; median line feebly impressed. Prothorax microscopically punctate, and rather densely (especially at sides) and briefly longitudinally strigose; basal lobe feebly notched. Elytra seriate—the sides striate-punctate; interstices very finely punctate, and indistinctly wrinkled. Length 2 mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Bunbury.

A handsome species. In this and all the following species the prothorax and elytra are entirely glabrous.

DITROPIDUS XANTHURUS, n.sp.

Briefly ovate; coppery-bronze; mouth-parts, antennæ (apical joints infuscate), legs, part of abdomen, pygidium

(and the elytra narrowly at apex) yellowish-red; sterna black.

Head transversely and obliquely finely wrinkled; median line distinct. Prothorax strigose in middle, becoming at sides very densely and finely corrugated; punctate only in middle; basal lobe notched. Elytra seriate—towards sides striate-punctate; interstices not visibly punctate. Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Karridale, Bunbury, Swan River.

The abdomen is sometimes wholly black, except for a narrow border; sometimes the black forms a subquadrate basal patch of the three first segments, in several specimens the red is continued to flanks of metasternum. The species differs from *apiciflavus* in being much shorter, with less parallel sides, not tinged with green, by the corrugations at sides of prothorax, &c. In colour (except as to being coppery) it agrees with the description of *laevigatus*, but that species is said to have the prothorax impunctate.

DITROPIDUS NIGRIPENNIS, n.sp.

Oblong-ovate; pale reddish-testaceous; elytra black, with a slight bluish gloss, the extreme apex and margins very feebly diluted with red; apical joints of antennæ infusate.

Head feebly wrinkled; median line scarcely traceable. Prothorax impunctate; basal lobe entire. Elytra seriate, sides striate-punctate; interstices impunctate. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Galston (Dumbrell and Lea), Tamworth (Lea).

The dark elytra, in striking contrast to the rest of the body, should render this species peculiarly distinct. At a glance it is not unlike *Pascoei*, but that species has part of the under-surface dark.

DITROPIDUS ELUTUS, n.sp.

Oblong-ovate. Head and prothorax red; elytra black, each diluted with red in middle; mouth-parts, antennæ, and legs testaceous; sterna and abdomen black.

Head rather sparsely and finely punctate; median line indistinct. Prothorax almost invisibly punctate; basal lobe feebly notched. Elytral seriate-punctate, punctures very distinct; sides deeply striate. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Forest Reefs.

Apparently not very close to any species hitherto described.

DITROPIDUS MANDIBULARIS, n.sp.

*. Oblong-ovate; black, with a slight bronzy gloss; mouth-parts, base of antennæ, knees, and pygidium obscure testaceous; prothorax red, but largely stained with piceous.

Head densely punctate; median line distinct; mandibles large and prominent. Prothorax with moderately dense and large punctures, becoming substrigose at sides; basal lobe acutely notched. Elytra seriate, sides striate-punctate; interstices very indistinctly wrinkled. Length $3\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

†. Differs in having the head and mandibles smaller and the prothorax narrower at apex.

Hab.—Swan River.

Allied to *fugitivus*, but considerably different in colour. The piceous stain on the prothorax covers almost the entire apical half, and is connected with base along middle and towards each side.

DITROPIDUS SUBSIMILIS, n.sp.

†. Oblong-ovate; black; the elytra with a slight coppery or greenish gloss; prothorax (including flanks of prosternum) red, except at extreme base and apex; mouth-parts and base of antennæ obscure testaceous.

Head densely punctate; median line distinct. Prothorax distinctly but not densely or strongly punctate, and nowhere strigose; basal lobe acutely notched. Elytra seriate—the sides striate-punctate; interstices impunctate. Length $3\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Geraldton.

Allied to *fugitivus*, but the head (except mouth-parts) entirely dark. I have three specimens (all females) under examination. A specimen from Queanbeyan (New South Wales) differs in having the median line of the head more distinctly impressed, the elytra without a coppery gloss, and the black basal margin of the prothorax slightly wider.

DITROPIDUS NIGRICOLLIS, n.sp.

Briefly elliptic ovate; pale testaceous; head stained with piceous towards sides and base; prothorax, basal eighth of elytra, sterna, and basal segments of abdomen (except at sides) deep black.

Head indistinctly punctate; median line feeble. Prothorax with the basal lobe but feebly produced and obtuse; very densely and finely longitudinally corrugated throughout. Elytra striate-punctate, punctures distinct, but striæ

feeble towards suture; interstices impunctate. Length 2mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Loftus.

The colour, corrugations, and shape of the prothorax at the base render this species very distinct. The complete longitudinal corrugations of the prothorax are seen in the following species, but in no other with which I am acquainted.

DITROPIDUS CORRUGATUS, n.sp.

Very briefly ovate. Head and prothorax coppery; pygidium and elytra pale testaceous; suture of the latter narrowly black, two small black spots on each at base; one on humeral callus, and one between it and suture, punctures slightly infusate; under-surface black; palpi, base of antennæ, and parts of tibiæ obscure testaceous.

Head and prothorax densely and finely longitudinally corrugated; the former with median line very distinct. Prothorax with a few very indistinct punctures scattered about; basal lobe notched. Elytra seriate-punctate, sides with two feeble striæ; interstices densely and very finely transversely wrinkled, sides (especially towards base) very indistinctly wrinkled. Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Swan River.

In colour resembling some of the varieties of *pictus*, but the prothorax very differently sculptured.

DITROPIDUS TARSALIS, n.sp.

Briefly ovate; head piceous, diluted in front; prothorax and elytra of a peculiar reddish-yellow, the former with a large chocolate-brown transverse blotch occupying the greater part of the surface, but nowhere touching the margins, its base (and base and suture of elytra) narrowly black, punctures more or less infusate; under-surface black; antennæ, knees, anterior tibiæ (with part of femora), and all the tarsi testaceous.

Head moderately densely punctate; median line strongly impressed; eyes rather larger than usual. Prothorax sparsely and indistinctly punctate; basal lobe acutely notched. Elytra seriate-punctate, sides with two or three feeble striæ; interstices very indistinctly transversely wrinkled. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Armidale.

The elytral punctures are slightly infuscated, otherwise they would be invisible; the transverse wrinkles are visible only in certain lights (in certain lights there appear to be very feeble striæ along the lines of punctures). The colour

of the elytra is something like that of *antennarius*. Compared with the description of *rufescens*, this species appears to be larger, prothorax not at all strongly punctured, and there appear to be a number of differences in colour.

DITROPIDUS LÆVICOLLIS, n.sp.

Briefly ovate; testaceous; head and prothorax tinged (but not very strongly) with piceous, but having a very decided coppery gloss, and which is continued on to base of elytra, its base (and base and suture of elytra) narrowly black, punctures infusate; sterna and legs in places (and all the tarsi) infusate.

Head not densely punctate; median line feebly impressed. Prothorax not very densely punctate, but punctures clearly defined, becoming slightly strigose at base near sides; basal lobe notched. Elytra seriate-punctate, sides unistriate; interstices almost invisibly wrinkled. Length 2mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Pinjarrah, Swan River, Darling Ranges, Vasse.

The prothorax at a glance appears to be coppery, but when closely examined it is seen to possess but a coppery gloss, being really testaceous, with a slight piceous tinge.

DITROPIDUS PULICOSUS, n.sp.

Oblong-ovate; testaceous red; head black, except in front, or at base only, or entirely red; prothorax narrowly stramineous at sides and apex; elytra stramineous, punctures infusate, base and suture with base of prothorax narrowly black.

Head coarsely punctate; median line deeply impressed. Prothorax moderately punctate at sides, not strigose, but punctures sometimes slightly elongate; basal lobe obtuse. Elytra seriate-punctate, the sides feebly bistriate; interstices impunctate. Length 3mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Bridgetown.

The elytral punctures would be moderately distinct by themselves, but, being infuscated, they are rendered very distinct. In colour the species appears to approach *pallidipennis*, except that the abdomen is not paler than the sterna, but the punctures are very different.

DITROPIDUS INSULARIS, n.sp.

Briefly ovate; dull blue, in places with purple reflections, sides with coppery reflections; under-surface and pygidium black; mouth-parts, antennæ, and legs (except part of posterior femora) red.

Head densely and between the eyes coarsely punctate; median line distinctly impressed in front. Prothorax with dense clearly-cut punctures; basal lobe feebly notched. Elytra indistinctly seriate-punctate, sides tristriate, inner stria distinct only on apical half; interstices very finely rugulose. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Rottneest Island.

A specimen differs in having the legs (except apex of tibiæ) and the tarsi black.

DITROPIDUS CŒLESTIS, n.sp.

Briefly oblong-ovate; steely-blue; the elytra with purplish reflections; palpi, antennæ (except at apex), extreme apex of tibiæ, and apical joints of tarsi obscure red.

Head densely punctate; median line deeply impressed in middle. Prothorax with dense, round, clearly-cut punctures, nowhere elongate or confluent; basal lobe entire. Elytra seriate-punctate, sides on apical half tristriate; interstices faintly rugulose. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Geraldton.

The elytral punctures are very distinct, and there are frequently a few in the vicinity of the regular series, so that these in places appear to be somewhat irregular; the punctures of the prothorax are remarkably uniform. The species resembles the blue variety of *concolor* to a certain extent, but may be at once distinguished by its punctures.

DITROPIDUS VIGILANS, n.sp.

Very briefly ovate; blue; the prothorax with a feeble greenish gloss; the elytra, under-surface, and legs somewhat purplish; labium, palpi, and basal part of antennæ obscure testaceous.

Head sparsely punctate; eyes large, and very much closer together than is usual. Prothorax with very small and indistinct punctures; basal lobe entire. Elytra seriate-punctate, the punctures rather strong, sides tristriate; interstices impunctate. Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Tweed River.

The eyes are much larger and more approximate than is usual, and this (combined with the colour) should render the species (which to a certain extent resembles many of the *Saprinæ*) very distinct. Quite possibly, had this species been before Dr. Chapins, he would have referred it to *Cænobius*; it seems, in fact, fairly close to his *C. lucidulus*, but differs in being larger, upper-surface almost uniformly coloured, legs darker, scutellum without basal notch, &c.

DITROPIDUS STRIATO-PUNCTATUS, n.sp.

Briefly ovate; black; legs piceous-black, base of antennæ obscure testaceous.

Head with rather small punctures; median line distinctly impressed. Prothorax densely (especially at sides) and finely aciculate-strigose; basal lobe entire. Elytra striate-punctate, punctures much larger than is usual, median striæ feeble, the lateral deeply impressed; interstices scarcely visibly rugulose. Length $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Darling Ranges.

DITROPIDUS MELASOMUS, n.sp.

Oblong-ovate; black; mouth-parts, antennæ, anterior tibiæ, and all the tarsi testaceous.

Head moderately densely punctate; median line distinctly impressed. Prothorax distinctly but not very densely or coarsely punctate. Elytra seriate-punctate, punctures very distinct, sides tristriate; interstices impunctate. Length 3mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Forest Reefs.

Appears to be close to *gagatinus*, but that species is described as having the first joint of the antennæ blackish.

DITROPIDUS SOBRINUS, n.sp.

Oblong-ovate; black; antennæ (except at apex), mouth-parts, anterior legs, and tarsi obscure testaceous.

Head coarsely punctate; median line strongly impressed. Prothorax scarcely visibly punctate; median lobe obtuse. Elytra bistriate at sides, towards suture (except near apex) scarcely visibly seriate-punctate; interstices very faintly rugulose. Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Swan River.

DITROPIDUS CHALCEUS, n.sp.

Briefly oblong-ovate. Head and prothorax coppery, elytra bronzy, under-surface black, mouth-parts, antennæ, and legs red.

Head densely punctate; median line feebly impressed. Prothorax with dense clearly-cut punctures, at sides becoming somewhat confluent, but not strigose; basal lobe feebly notched. Elytra seriate-punctate, punctures rather small, but distinct, sides bi-(towards apex tri-) striate; interstices impunctate. Length $3\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Swan River.

In general appearance somewhat like *nitiduloides*, but with differently coloured legs.

DITROPIDUS STRIGICEPS, n.sp.

Oblong-ovate; coppery; under-surface black; mouth-parts, antennæ (apex infusate), and legs red.

Head transversely and obliquely strigose, and with a few punctures; median line moderately well impressed. Prothorax faintly punctate, punctures at the sides moderately distinct; basal lobe obtuse. Elytra faintly seriate-punctate towards suture, near sides much more strongly; sides tristriate; interstices impunctate, from some directions apparently faintly rugulose. Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Galston (Mr. W. Dumbrell), Sydney, Glen Innes (Lea).

Differs from the preceding (which it strongly resembles) in the punctures of the head and prothorax. From the description of *ochropus*, it differs in having the posterior femora (not piceous but) red.

DITROPIDUS SCITULUS, n.sp.

Briefly ovate; coppery bronze, under-surface black; antennæ, palpi, and legs pale red.

Head sparsely punctate; median line invisible. Prothorax rather densely and (except at the sides, where the strigæ are longer) briefly strigose, and with small punctures scattered about; basal lobe acutely notched. Elytra seriate-punctate, punctures rather indistinct; sides tristriate; interstices densely and very finely wrinkled. Length 2mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Swan River, Geraldton.

Appears to be moderately close to *cupreus*, but the prothorax is differently sculptured, the legs are of a rather pale red, and the size is less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

DITROPIDUS MICANS, n.sp.

Ovate; metallic green; head and sides with fiery copper reflections; disc of both prothorax and elytra with bluish, purplish, and coppery reflections; under-surface black, with a slight coppery gloss; antennæ, palpi, and legs pale red.

Head moderately punctate; median line faintly but distinctly impressed. Prothorax and elytra sculptured as in the preceding species. Length $2\frac{1}{6}$ mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Geraldton.

The prothorax is punctate and strigose, and the elytra punctate and striate, as in the preceding species, from

which, however, it may be distinguished by its more oval shape and by its very beautiful colour.

DITROPIDUS VENUSTUS, n.sp.

Very briefly ovate. Head and prothorax coppery, elytra bronzy-purple, pygidium coppery bronze; under-surface black, antennæ and palpi obscure testaceous, four anterior legs obscure piceous-red.

Head densely punctate; median line widely and rather faintly impressed; eyes rather larger than usual. Prothorax with dense clearly-cut punctures, sides strigose; basal lobe indistinctly notched. Elytra seriate-punctate, punctures very distinct, sides tristriate; interstices smooth and impunctate. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Brisbane (Mr. A. J. Coates).

Possibly close to *cupreus trabeatus* or *angustifrons*, but in both specimens under examination the elytra are of a beautiful bronzy-purple, very different to the coppery tone of the prothorax.

DITROPIDUS LATERALIS, n.sp.

Briefly ovate; bluish; the head and the sides of prothorax and elytra with coppery reflections; under-surface black; mouth-parts, antennæ, tarsi, and extreme apex of tibiæ testaceous.

Head rather densely punctate; median line distinct. Prothorax with dense and distinct but not very clearly-cut punctures; basal lobe notched. Elytra faintly seriate-punctate, sides bistriate; interstices very faintly rugulose. Length $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Garden Island.

DITROPIDUS BRACHYSOMUS, n.sp.

Very briefly oblong-ovate; black, the upper-surface with a slight bronzy or coppery gloss; basal joints of antennæ obscure testaceous.

Head with rather small punctures; median line faintly impressed. Prothorax (except at sides) not very distinctly punctate, sides tristrate; interstices faintly but distinctly rugulose. Length 2mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Geraldton.

Following is a tabulation of the species above described:—

Pubescent.

- Coppery, densely pubescent *intonsus*.
 Purple, finely pubescent *holoporphyrus*.

Glabrous.

Prothorax and elytra not entirely concolourous.

Elytra, except at apex, concolourous with prothorax.

Prothorax and elytra, except at apex,
 metallic coppery green *viridi-aeneus*.

Prothorax and elytra entirely without
 green tinge *xanthurus*.

Elytra darker than prothorax.

Under-surface entirely pale *nigripennis*.

Under-surface more or less black.

Elytra diluted with red in middle... *elutus*.

Elytra entirely uniform in colour.

Disc of prothorax stained *mandibularis*.

Disc of prothorax clear *subsimilis*.

Elytra paler than prothorax.

Prothorax densely longitudinally corrugated.

Abdomen and legs pallid *nigricollis*.

Abdomen and legs more or less black *corrugatus*.

Prothorax punctate, the sides sometimes strigose.

Sterna and abdomen black... .. *tarsalis*.

Sterna and abdomen pale (sterna
 sometimes infuscate).

Prothorax with a coppery gloss *laevicollis*.

Prothorax without a coppery
 gloss *pulicosus*.

Prothorax and elytra concolourous.*

Blue, sometimes with a purplish gloss in parts.

Tarsi pallid *insularis*.

Tarsi dark.

Prothorax with dense clearly cut
 punctures *cælestis*.

Prothorax indistinctly punctate ... *vigilans*.

Black, without a coppery or bronzy gloss.

Prothorax strigose *striato-punctatus*.

Prothorax punctate.

Punctate striæ very distinct to suture *melasomus*.

Punctate striæ indistinct near suture *sobrinus*.

With a coppery or bronzy gloss, wholly or in part.

Legs entirely red.

Prothorax punctate.

Prothoracic punctures dense and
 clearly cut... .. *chalceus*.

Prothorax indistinctly punctate *strigiceps*.

Prothorax strigose, at least towards sides.

Prothorax and elytra uniformly
 bright coppery *scitulus*.

Derm with various reflections.. *micans*.

Legs more or less black.

Prothorax laterally strigose *venustus*.

Prothorax punctate.

Very distinctly so *lateralis*.

Feebly so *brachysomus*.

* Not always entirely concolourous, but never red or diluted with red; the colours usually metallic.

DITROPIDUS CONCOLOR, Saund.

This species is variable to a certain extent in size. Specimens may occasionally be taken which are of a bright blue colour. In Western Australia, where the species is very abundant, it is very destructive in spring to the young shoots and leaves of fruit trees; it occurs also on many wild plants. In New South Wales I have taken it on *Acacia decurrens* at Braidwood.

D. PUBICOLLIS, Chp.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Windsor, Tamworth.

D. SUBÆNEUS, Chp.

Hab.—Tasmania.

D. PUNCTULUM, Chp.

Hab.—Sydney.

D. TIBIALIS, Chp.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Armidale, Sydney.

D. FRONTALIS, Chp.

Hab.—W.A.: Swan River, Pinjarrah.

D. FUGITIVUS, Chp.

Hab.—Swan River.

D. ANTENNARIUS, Chp.

Hab.—Brisbane.

D. CUNEATUS, Chp.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Cootamundra.

D. NITIDULOIDES, Chp.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Near Jenolan Caves, Sydney.

D. MACULIFRONS, Chp.

Hab.—W.A.: Geraldton.

D. APICIFLAVUS, Chp.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Gosford, Armidale.

D. ABDOMINALIS, Chp.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Forest Reefs.

D. SUFFRIANI, Chp.

Hab.—Forest Reefs.

D. CANESCENS, Chp.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Whitton.

D. LENTULUS, Suffr.

Hab.—Tasmania.

D. RUFIPES, Saund.

Hab.—N.S.W. Gosford, Rhine Falls, Braidwood.

D. ODEWAHNI, Baly.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Whitton

D. ORNATUS, Baly.

Hab.—W.A.: Vasse

D. CARBONARIUS, Baly

Hab.—W.A.: Geraldton

D. PICTUS, Baly.

Hab.—Geraldton.

D. ELEGANTULUS, Baly

Hab.—N.S.W.

D. PASCOEI, Baly.

Hab.—Forest Reefs

D. DIMIDIATUS, Baly.

Hab.—N.S.W.. Tamworth



Lea, A. M. 1903. "Descriptions of some new species of Australian and Tasmanian Chrysomelidae." *Report of the ... Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science* 9, 384–431.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/52617>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/74311>

Holding Institution

MBLWHOI Library

Sponsored by

MBLWHOI Library

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: Public domain. The BHL considers that this work is no longer under copyright protection.

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.