

FURTHER NOTES ON AUSTRALIAN COLEOPTERA WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW GENERA AND SPECIES.

BY *THE REV. T. BLACKBURN, B.A.*

Summary

The species described in the following pages are a somewhat miscellaneous aggregate, some of them having been collected by myself, and others having come into my hands for description from various sources. Among the most interesting are a number of *Coccinellidæ* collected by Mr. A. Koebele, agent of the United States Department of Agriculture, during a tour which that gentleman has been making with a view of investigating the depredations of that family on scales and other enemies of plant life. Mr. Koebele has placed in my hands for determination the species that he has collected, among which are a considerable number of novelties, as "will be seen on reference to the following pages.

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By the Rev. T. BLACKBURN, B.A.

[Read May 3, 1892.]

XI.

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CARABIDÆ.

TACHYS.

I hesitate a little in referring the following species to this genus on account of the sutural stria not being recurved, but it presents all the other distinctive features of *Tachys*, and is so extremely like some species (*e.g.*, *T. Flindersi*, Blackb.) that have the recurved stria that I hardly think it can rightly be regarded as a new generic form on that character alone.

T. Yarrensisi, sp. nov. Modice elongatus; minus convexus; nitidus; ferrugineus, capite infuscato; antennis sat elongatis, submoniliformibus; prothorace transverso, canaliculato, postice minus angustato, lateribus antice sat fortiter rotundatis postice vix sinuatis, angulis posticis rectis; elytris substriatis, striis sat fortiter punctulatis, sculptura nec apicem nec latera versus obsoleta; stria recurva nulla. Long., 1 l. (vix); lat., $\frac{3}{10}$ l.

At once distinguishable from its allies by the elytral sculpture not becoming obsolete towards the sides and apex, and by the absence of a recurved stria.

Victoria; Upper Yarra; sent by C. French, Esq.

STAPHYLINIDÆ.

QUEDIUS.

Q. pictipennis, sp. nov. Sat robustus; sat nitidus; niger, sub-iridescens, elytris externe rufo-marginatis et utrinque vitta obliqua rufa ab humero ad angulum suturalem producta ornatis, antennis piceis basi rufis, pedibus piceis; capite transverso, punctura magna utrinque in oculi margine et 3 aliis postice instructo, oculis magnis; prothorace vix transverso, antrorsum a basi sat fortiter angustato, antice truncato, angulis posticis cum basi omnino rotundatis; elytris quam prothorax vix longioribus sat crebre minus fortiter punctulatis; abdomine in medio antice vix manifeste, postice et ad latera sparsim fortiter punctulato. Long., 3 l.

The punctures on the prothorax are on either side as follows:—two close to the front margin, one in the lateral margin behind the middle, several on the base, one on the front part of the disc near the middle, and three arranged in a triangle also on the disc, but nearer to the lateral margin and the base. The antennæ are moderately elongate, joint 1 the longest, 2 and 3 about equal in length (longer than the following joints), 7-10 gently transverse. In size and build resembles *Q. ruficollis*, Grav., but quite differently coloured, with the elytra much more closely punctulate, the prothorax and abdomen very differently punctured, &c.

Victoria; Dandenong Ranges; given to me by C. French, Esq.

HYPEROMMA.

The recent acquisition from Mr. French of an example (taken in the Dandenong Ranges, Victoria) referable to this genus has enabled me to ascertain somewhat certainly that the examples referred to by me in Tr. Roy. Soc., S.A., 1891, p. 70, as possibly *H. lacertinum*, Fvl. are not that species. The specimen recently acquired is very distinct from those mentioned in my former paper, and agrees with the characters of *H. lacertinum* much more satisfactorily than they do. Indeed I am not sure that the latter ought not to be regarded as forming a new generic type on account of their eyes very distinctly smaller and less entirely situated on the upper surface of the head (they are, however, much more so than in *Scimbalium*, *Lathrobium*, &c.), and the anterior tarsi of the male quite strongly dilated; the prothorax too is much less strongly narrowed hindward. As however the eyes are distinctly nearer in position to those of *Hyperomma* than of *Scimbalium*, the elytra very small and narrow, and the insect apterous, I do not see any objection to leaving this species in *Hyperomma* with the remark that it has much the facies (and tends towards the characters) of *Scimbalium*. I characterize it below.

H. abnorme, sp. nov. Apterum; angustum; nitidum; convexum; antice parce pilosum, abdomine densius pubescenti; piceum, capite rufescenti; capite quam latiori distincte longiori, postice sparsim subfortiter punctulato et antice posticeque foveis sat magnis nonnullis impresso; prothorace quam caput parum longiori haud latiori, quam latiori duabus partibus longiori, postice leviter angustato, sparsim subtilissime (latera versus magis fortiter) punctulato, puncturarum majorum seriebus 4 (medianis singulis puncturis circiter 13 compositis) paullo confusis impresso, punctura sat magna utrinque inter seriem medianam et lateralem posita; elytris quam prothorax multo brevioribus paullo angustioribus, fortiter rugulose punctulatis et puncturis majoribus indistincte 3-seriatim impressis, latera versus obscure concavis.

Maris capite confuse longitudinaliter striato; tarsis anticis fortiter dilatatis; segmento ventrali apicali profunde angulatum anguste inciso, penultimo in medio profunde subrotundatum foveato; supra abdominis segmentis 2-4 in medio longitudinaliter leviter canaliculatis.

Feminae capite angustiori haud striato; tarsis anticis vix dilatatis; segmento ventrali apicali postice sat angustato fere ut maris inciso, penultimo simplici; supra segmentis haud canaliculatis. Long., $5\frac{1}{5}$ l.; lat., $\frac{4}{5}$ l.

Victoria; Alpine district.

SCOPEUS.

S. femoralis, sp. nov. Minus nitidus; minus depressus; pube sat subtili vestitus; rufo-ferrugineus, capite antennarum articulis intermediis abdomineque leviter infuscatis; crebre subtiliter minus distincte punctulatus; capite subelongato, sat quadrato, prothorace vix latiori; hoc minus elongato, basi manifeste biimpresso, supra linea mediana obsoleta sat nitida instructo; elytris prothorace vix latioribus, distincte brevioribus, femoribus anticis ad apicem dente antrorsum directo, et subtus in medio dente magno, armatis; tibiis anticis basi summa subito angustatis. Long., $1\frac{3}{5}$ l.; lat., $\frac{3}{10}$ l. (vix).

The uniformly-coloured rufous prothorax and elytra with clear testaceous-red legs and darker head and abdomen will at once separate this species from its previously described Australian congeners. It is also distinct by its less quadrate head, and its prothorax less narrow in proportion to the head and elytra (which cause it to appear not quite so slender a species), also by the elytra distinctly shorter (in proportion to the prothorax, and also in proportion to their own width) than in any of the species I

have previously described. M. Fauvel's two species are very differently coloured, and no doubt differ in other respects, but the proportions of the segments, *inter se*, are not precisely stated.

The shape of the anterior femora is peculiar, and would probably justify generic separation; it is not sexual. The outline of the under surface is emarginate on the apical half and is angular at the inner limit of the emargination; the apex of the femur projects forward in a little spine or tooth.

N.S. Wales; Blue Mountains.

S. latebricola, Blackb.

S. dubius, Blackb.

S. obscuripennis, Blackb.

The front legs of the above three species are shaped as in *S. femoralis*. I regret that this character escaped my notice at the time I described them.

AMPHICROUM.

A. Adelaide, sp. nov. Rufo-testaceum, elytris dilutioribus (nonnullis exemplis plus minusve, præsertim juxta scutellum maculatim infuscatis), nonnullis exemplis abdomine plus minusve infuscato; antennis modice elongatis, articulo 4° quam 3^{us} breviori 5° æquali, 6-11 multo latioribus, 7-10 modice transversis, 11° quam 10^{us} longiori; capite utrinque vix manifeste impresso, crebre æqualiter sat fortiter punctulato; prothorace quam longiori fere duplo latiori, antice sat angustato, fere ut caput (sed minus crebre) punctulato, lateribus modice arcuatis, angulis posticis obtusis explanato-elevatis; elytris quam prothorax circiter duplo longioribus, vix aliter punctulatis, apice truncatis angulis externis rotundatis; abdomine crebre subtiliter punctulato; tibiis haud spinosis.

Maris (?) abdomine sat lato retrorsum gradatim angustato, segmento ventrali penultimo quam antepenultimus fere duplo longiori, apicali conico ad apicem anguste truncato.

Femina (?) abdomine magis parallelo, segmento ventrali penultimo quam antepenultimus sat longiori, apicali profunde inciso, parte interna protrusa subspiniformi subtus longitudinaliter canaliculata. Long., $1\frac{3}{5}$ —2 l.; lat., $\frac{3}{5}$ l.

Differs from *A. australe*, Fvl., *inter alia* by its evenly punctured head, from *A. spinipes* by its non-spinose tibiæ, from *A. cribriceps*, Fvl., by its longer antennæ, the ante-penultimate joints of which are less transverse.

S. Australia; near Adelaide, &c.; on flowers.

A. cribriceps, Fvl. I have a short series (all males) of a species taken on flowers in the Blue Mountains, N.S.W., which agrees very well with M. Fauvel's description of this insect except in

respect of size. My examples are very small (Long., $1-1\frac{3}{5}$ l.). The size of *A. cribriceps* is given as long. 4 mm. (=2 l., I suppose). On the other hand M. Fauvel says that *A. cribriceps* is much smaller than *A. australe* (the size of which is given as "Long. 4-5 mm.") which would hardly be a correct expression if an ordinary example of *cribriceps* were as large as a small one of *australe* (as is the case according to the published measurements).


ELEUSIS.

E. parva, sp. nov. Nitidissima; valde depressa; præter puncturas nonnullas setiferas fere lævis; pallide rufotestacea, antennarum (nonnullis exemplis) articulis intermediis et elytrorum disco (parte basali excepta) epipleuris que infuscatis; antennis sat gracilibus, articulo 3° quam ceteri angustiori, 4° 5° que piriformibus, 6-10 submoniliformibus ex ordine magis transversis, 11° quam præcedentes 2 vix breviori; capite plano fere æquali; prothorace antice fere capiti latitudine æquali, transverso, postice angustato, denticulo ante medium fere obsoleto seta nigra sat valida instructo; elytris quam prothorax paullo latioribus et manifeste longioribus. Long., 1 l.

New South Wales. Under bark of Eucalyptus on the Blue Mountains.

PAUSSIDÆ.

ARTHROPTERUS.

A. foveipennis, sp. nov. Piceo-rufus; sat nitidus; vix pubescens; capite sat crebre sat fortiter punctulato, inter oculos depresso; antennis latissimis, articulis 2°, 3°, 4° que ex ordine paullo latioribus, ceteris 4° latitudine æqualibus quam longioribus plus quam quater latioribus, ultimo quam præcedentes 3 conjuncti haud multo minori ad apicem late rotundato; prothorace quam longiori fere dimidio latiori, fortiter vix crebre punctulato (puncturis umbilicatis), disco depresso, latitudine majori longe ante medium posita, lateribus antice leviter rotundatis, angulis posticis rotundato-obtusis vix explanatis; elytris quam prothorax paullo minus crebre minus fortiter punctulatis, utrinque mox ante angulos suturales apicales fovea magna impressis, ad apicem in medio angulato utrinque sinuato (fere ut ); pygidio sat crebre sat fortiter punctulato; tibiis valde dilatatis, anticarum apice profunde triangulariter exciso (angulo apicali externo acuto), posterioribus 4 ad angulum apicalem externum oblique truncatis. Long., $5\frac{4}{5}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{9}{10}$ l.

The dilatation of the antennæ and legs in this species is re-

markedly strong; saving a fringe of rather close-set hairs running round the external margins, it is almost glabrous.

N. Territory of S. Australia; near Palmerston.

A. occidentalis, sp. nov. Pallide piceo-rufus; sat nitidus; vix pubescens; capite crebre sat fortiter punctulato inter oculos vix depresso; antennis valde dilatatis, articulis 2°, 3°, 4° que ex ordine paullo latioribus, ceteris 4° latitudine æqualibus quam longioribus circiter quater latioribus, ultimo præcedentibus 2 conjunctis sat æquali ad apicem late rotundato; prothorace quam longiori circiter quarta parte latiori, fortius sat crebre punctulato, late leviter canaliculato, latitudine majori longe ante medium posita, lateribus antice modice arcuatis postice vix sinuatis, angulis posticis rotundato-rectis vix explanatis; elytris crebre subtilius punctulatis, utrinque ad angulos suturales apicales fovea magna obscura obsolete impressis, apice late membranaceo postice obsolete tridentato; pygidio crebre subfortiter punctulato; tibiis sat fortiter dilatatis, anticarum apice triangulariter inciso (incisuræ angulis utrisque valde acutis), posterioribus 4 ad angulum apicalem externum breviter oblique truncatis. Long., 5 l.; lat., 1½ l.

The pubescence is much like that of the preceding species, but the lateral fringes are less distinct. The membranaceous apex of the elytra is almost truncate, but when closely examined it is seen to be feebly prominent in an angular fashion at the middle and on either side.

Western Australia; Yilgarn.

SILPHIDÆ.

COLON.

C. Melbournense, sp. nov. Ovale; sat nitidum; fulvo-pubescens; piceum, elytris basin versus rufescentibus, antennis basi apiceque et pedibus testaceis; prothorace transverso distincte punctulato, angulis posticis obtusis; elytris ut prothorax punctulatis, stria suturali distincta; femoribus posticis (maris) late distincte dentatis. Long., 1 l.

The antennæ are about as long as the prothorax, joints 7-10 infusate, the rest testaceous; joints 1-3 about equal in length, 1 and 2 stouter than 3, 4 shorter than 3, not quite so wide as long obconic, 5 slightly wider, not longer than wide; 6 strongly transverse, 7 very strongly transverse (about three times as wide as long), scarcely so long as 6; 8-10 not differing much *inter se* (evidently wider than and about twice as long as 7), 11 conic, evidently longer than 10. The mesosternum is strongly carinate.

Compared with the European *C. brunneum*, Latr., this species is more oval and less closely punctulate.

Victoria; near Melbourne.

HISTERIDÆ.

PAROMALUS.

- P. Ludovici*, sp. nov. Ovalis; modice convexus; sat nitidus; piceo-brunneus, antennis pedibusque testaceis; capite sat plano sat crebre minus fortiter punctulato, stria frontali haud antice continuata; prothorace transverso, fere ut caput punctulato, antrorsum a basi arcuatim angustato, angulis posticis rectis, stria marginali antica integra; elytris quam prothorax magis fortiter paullominus crebre punctulatis, striis nullis nisi 2 lateralibus subobsoletis; propygidio subtilissime punctulato; pygidio (feminæ?) subgibbo sulcis obliquis 2 postice conjunctis instructo; prosterno bistriato; stria mesosternali biangulata; tibiis anticis fortiter dilatatis, denticulis valde minutis 6 extus armatis. Long., $\frac{3}{4}$ l.; lat., $\frac{2}{3}$ l.

The denticulations of the front tibiæ are so minute as to be scarcely distinct without the use of a compound microscope; four of them are larger than the other two. I do not think this species is very close to any previously described; it is probably nearest to *P. miliaris*, Mars., from Western Australia.

New South Wales; Blue Mountains.

PHALACRIDÆ.

LITOCRUS.

- L. Sydneyensis*, sp. nov. Obovatus; nitidus; piceo-niger, antennis palpis pedibusque testaceis; capite prothoraceque vix perspicue punctulatis; elytris vix striatis, striis antice vix manifeste postice gradatim magis perspicue punctulatis, interstitiis fere lævibus. Long., 1 l. (vix); lat., $\frac{3}{4}$ l.

Differs from *L. alternans*, Blackb., *inter alia* by the absence of conspicuous punctures in the alternate interstices of the elytra; from *L. frigidus*, Blackb., by its entirely testaceous antennæ; from *L. lateralis*, Blackb., and *suturellus*, Blackb., by the almost entire absence of sculpture on the front half of the elytra; from *brunneus*, Er. (judging by the description of that species), by its darker colour and smaller size; and from its other previously described congeners by the want of a pattern on the elytra. It is a typical *Litochrus*, and therefore differs structurally in the tarsi from the species which I have attributed doubtfully to this genus.

New South Wales; on flowers near Sydney.

NITIDULIDÆ.

NOTOBRACHYPTERUS (gen. nov.).

- Brachyptero* affinis sed prosterno in processu distincto pone coxas anticæ producto.

I do not find any other difference from the genus *Brachypterus* in the species for which I propose this new name; they have (as in *Brachypterus*) two segments of the abdomen uncovered, bilobed maxillæ (I have been able to spare for dissection only one of the species described below, but it is reasonable to suppose the maxillæ of the others similar), head devoid of antennal sulci, basal joints of tarsi dilated. The species described below have altogether the facies of *Brachypterus*. I have not seen a true *Brachypterus* (with prosternum not produced behind the front coxæ) taken in Australia; but two species have been attributed to the genus:—*B. metallicus*, Reitter, from "Australia," and *testaceus*, Bohem., from "Sydney." The former of these I have certainly not seen; the latter is approached by an example in my collection from W. Australia, which, however, has the prosternum produced hindward, and therefore is not a true *Brachypterus*, but as it is quite possible that this character may have escaped the notice of M. Bohemann, and I am unable to specify any other well-defined distinction in the example before me, I regard it as possibly *N. testaceus*, and refrain from describing it, although I have little doubt that a comparison of types would show them to be two species.

N. australis, sp. nov. Ovals [femina (?) latiori]; vix perspicue pubescens; supra brunneus, corpore subtus antennis pedibusque testaceis; capite antice transversim impresso prothoraceque parum subtiliter vix crebre punctulatis; hoc ad basin quam elytrorum basis paullo latiori, fortiter transverso, antice sat angustato angulis posticis rotundatis; elytris fere ut prothorax punctulatis. Long., $1\frac{1}{5}$ l.; lat., $\frac{7}{10}$ l.

Compared with *B. gravidus*, Ill., which it equals in size, this species is somewhat wider and more robust and less pubescent and differently colored; it also differs *inter alia* in the following characters; the punctures on the head and prothorax are distinctly larger and not so closely crowded together, those of the elytra are less deeply impressed as well as larger and less close, the propygidium is coarsely coriaceous rather than distinctly punctulate.

W. Australia; taken by E. Meyrick, Esq.

N. creber, sp. nov. Ovals; subtiliter pubescens; piceo-niger, ore antennis pedibus elytrorum segmentorumque dorsalium apice et segmentis ventralibus apicalibus totis rufescentibus vel testaceis; capite prothoraceque crebre minus subtiliter punctulatis, hoc ad basin quam elytrorum basis paullo latiori, sat transverso, antice sat angustato, angulis posticis rotundatis; elytris crebre squamoso-punctulatis vel potius coriaceis; propygidio postice in medio angulato. Long., 1 l.; lat., $\frac{1}{2}$ l.

This species seems distinct from the others of the genus and from *B. testaceus* and *metallicus* by its nearly black colour (which seems constant, as I have seen 7 or 8 examples). It is also distinct by the sculpture of its elytra which are coriaceous rather than definedly punctulate, although from a certain point of view fine punctures can be seen mixed with a network of fine wrinkles; the sculpture is altogether finer and feebler than on the elytra of the European species of *Brachypterus* known to me (e.g., *gravidus*, *pubescens*, *urticæ*). The shape of the hind margin of the propygidium, strongly bisinuate with the middle produced in a sharp angle (in one sex at any rate), also seems characteristic.

S. Australia; Port Lincoln district.

N. bifoveatus, sp. nov. Ovals; vix perspicue pubescens; testaceus elytris indeterminate infuscatis; capite antice foveis 2 transversim positis impresso prothoraceque distincte subfortiter sat crebre punctulatis; hoc fortiter transverso, antice minus angustato, angulis posticis rotundatis; elytris subtilius subsquamose vix crebre punctulatis. Long., 1 l.; lat., $\frac{1}{2}$ l. (vix).

This little species is distinguishable by the two well-defined and distinct round foveæ placed transversely on the line dividing the clypeus from the hinder part of the head. From the species which I take to be possibly *Brachypterus testaceus*, Bohem., and from *N. creber* it also differs by the much more distinct and less crowded puncturation of its head and prothorax. It is very near *N. australis*, Blackb., but differs by its smaller and narrower form, its different colour, the foveæ on its head (which in *N. australis* are replaced by a short transverse sulcus), the considerably more sparse puncturation of its head, and the evidently more quadrate form of its prothorax.

S. Australia; near Adelaide.

N. nitidiusculus, sp. nov. Ovals; tenuiter pubescens; niger; antennis palpis pedibusque rufo-testaceis; capite sat æquali, sat crebre minus profunde nec subtiliter punctulato (certo adspectu subconcentrice rugato); prothorace fere ut caput punctulato et (certo adspectu) confuse rugato, fortiter transverso, antice sat angustato, angulis posticis rotundatis; elytris sat crebre minus profunde nec subtiliter subsquamose punctulatis. Long., 1 l.; lat., $\frac{1}{2}$ l. (vix).

Var. minor, supra brunnescens.

A very nitid little species resembling *N. creber* in colouring, but differing from that species *inter alia* in its much feebler but less fine puncturation. From the other species described above it differs by the even surface of its head. From the insect mentioned above as possibly *B. testaceus*, Boh., it differs *inter alia*

by the very much less close puncturation of its head, and from *B. metallicus*, Reitt., by the total absence of any metallic tone of colouring.

W. Australia; taken by E. Meyrick, Esq.

N. lilliputanus, sp. nov. Ovals; tenuiter pubescens; brunneus, antennis palpis pedibusque dilutioribus; capite æquali subtiliter minus crebre punctulato; prothorace sat transverso, antice minus angustato, subtilissime sat sparsim punctulato, angulis posticis rotundatis; elytris subtiliter magis crebre subaspere punctulatis. Long., $\frac{7}{10}$ l.; lat., $\frac{2}{5}$ l. (vix).

Its extremely small size will distinguish this species from its allies. The even surface of its head associates it with *nitidiusculus*, *creber*, and the species I have called *testaceus*?, all of which are very differently punctured.

S. Australia; I am doubtful of the exact habitat, but believe it to be near Adelaide.

IDÆTHINA.

I. cincta, Blackb. I have recently received from M. Grouvelle an example of *I. Deyrollei*, Reitt., which M. Grouvelle informs me has been compared with the type. In describing *I. cincta* (Tr. R. Soc. S.A., 1891, p. 107) I expressed some slight doubt as to its generic identity with the typical species, which, however, M. Grouvelle's favour has proved to have no foundation. In fact, *I. cincta* is nearer to *Deyrollei* (even specifically) than I had supposed. Compared with the example of the latter (from N.S. Wales) which, M. Grouvelle has sent, its elytra are distinctly striated throughout, whereas, at any rate near the suture, there are no striæ in the N.S. Wales specimen. In *I. cincta* moreover the underside is much more closely punctulate; this is especially noticeable on the middle part of the metasternum which, in the example from M. Grouvelle, is very nitid and bears only very sparse and fine puncturation.

COLYDIIDÆ.

TRISTARIA.

I do not think there can be any doubt that the species described below should be referred to this genus, which has very strongly marked characters; the tetramerous tarsi, 2-articulate antennal club, very widely separated coxæ, and elongate basal ventral segment of *Bothrideres*, in combination with considerable elongation of the palpi and antennæ, partial exposure of the pygidium, slenderness of tibiæ, &c. The species described below agrees very well with the diagnosis of this genus in respect of all the above-named characters, but it has not "simple mandibles,"

those organs being truncate at the apex, and having a short sharp piece projecting from the external angle of the truncation; nor does the labrum quite agree with the diagnosis which merely characterises it as "broad, rounded externally," whereas in the species before me it is narrowed from base to apex, with the sides little or not rounded, the surface set with numerous long fulvous hairs, and the apex deeply impressed above so as to give an emarginate appearance. These discrepancies do not seem sufficient to justify the creation of a new genus.

T. labralis, sp. nov. Oblonga; sub parallela; sub depressa; corpore subtus (meso- et meta-sternis nigris exceptis) antennis pedibusque obscure rufis nitidis, corpore supra subopaco pilis brevissimis fulvis sat dense vestito, lateribus breviter confertim fimbriatis; capite prothoraceque nigris crebre subtilius profunde punctulatis; hoc transversim quadrato utrinque in disco vix manifeste impresso, linea media vix notata, lateribus fere rectis, angulis sat rectis; elytris rufo-brunneis confertim subtiliter punctulatis, sculptura apicem versus vix obsolescenti; corpore subtus subtilissime sparsissime, sternis ad latera multo magis fortiter subrugulose, punctulatis. Long., $1\frac{4}{5}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{7}{10}$ l.

The elytra are (very noticeably) still more closely and finely punctured than the prothorax; on the latter the punctures in some lights seem to run into fine wavy wrinkles placed more or less longitudinally. Apart from the structural characters mentioned above, this species seems to differ from the two previously described by its elytral sculpture scarcely if at all growing feebler near the apex, also by its colour.

Victoria; near Cheltenham; sent by C. French, Esq.

CUCUJIDÆ.

LÆMOPHLÆUS.

L. Australasice, sp. nov. Sat elongatus, postice nonnihil angustatus; depressus; nitidus; glaber; testaceus, elytris ante apicem fascia lata infuscata ornatis; fronte sat convexa, linea longitudinali mediana impressa; capite prothoraceque sparsim minus subtiliter punctulatis; hoc sat transverso, postice leviter angustato, utrinque unistriato, striis pone medium fovea profunda elongata impressis, lateribus vix arcuatis, angulis anticis dentiformibus, posticis obtusis; scutello transverso; elytris punctulato-striatis in disco utrinque longitudinaliter concavis, ad apicem conjunctim rotundatis.

Maris antennis quam corpus vix (feminae tertia parte) brevioribus. Long., 1 l.; lat., $\frac{3}{10}$ l.

The deep and elongate fovea into which the prothoracic striæ are dilated immediately behind the middle will distinguish this species, I think, from all its described Australian congeners. The wide blackish fascia occupying nearly all the apical half of the elytra furnishes another conspicuous character.

Victoria; taken by Mr French in the Dandenong Ranges.

CRYPTAMORPHA.

C. Macleayi, sp. nov. Minus elongata; sparsim longe pubescens; obscure brunneo-testacea, elytris circa scutellum et transversim pone medium plus minusve distincte infuscatis; capite sat opaco sparsim sat fortiter (nullo modo rugulose) punctulato, sulcis frontalibus subtilibus a lateribus longe remotis; prothorace leviter transverso crebre fere rugulose punctulato, lateribus subrotundatis vix crenulatis; elytris sat fortiter punctulato-striatis, interstitiis subtiliter seriatim punctulatis. Long., $1\frac{4}{5}$ l.; lat., $\frac{3}{5}$ l.

The most striking characters of this species appear to be the opacity of its head, the extreme fineness of the frontal sulci (especially the inner one), and the unusual width of the space that separates the inner sulci from the eye. I have named it after the late Hon. Sir W. Macleay.

N. S. Wales; Blue Mountains; not rare among dead leaves of *Eucalyptus*.

MYRABOLIA.

M. Lindensis, sp. nov. Testacea; subnitida; oblonga; subtiliter fulvo-pubescentis; vix depressa; capite prothoraceque crebre subtilissime punctulatis; hoc subquadrato, leviter transverso, subtiliter reflexo-marginato, æqualiter leviter convexo, lateribus subparallelis, angulis posticis subacutis; elytris subtiliter punctulato-striatis, interstitiis subtilissime punctulatis et (præcipue marginem versus) subtiliter carinatis; corpore subtus confertim subtiliter punctulato. Long., $1\frac{1}{10}$ l.; lat., $\frac{2}{5}$ l. (vix).

The prothorax resembles in outline that of *M. Haroldiana*, Reitt., but is a little narrower, and has the hind angles quite sharply defined; it is considerably more finely punctured, and has no trace of an impression near the front. It differs also from *M. Grouvelliana*, Reitt. (of which M. Grouvelle has very kindly given me a type), by the much straighter sides of its prothorax, the much sharper hind angles and finer puncturation of the same and the closer puncturation of its metasternum.

The very fine slightly raised lines running down the elytra are not peculiar to this species, as I find them distinctly traceable its two described congeners.

S. Australia; under bark of *Eucalyptus* near Port Lincoln.

M. parva, sp. nov. Ferruginea; subnitida; oblonga; subtiliter fulvo-pubescentis; vix depressa; capite prothoraceque subtiliter vix crebre punctulatis; hoc subquadrato sat transverso, subtiliter reflexo-marginato æqualiter leviter convexo, lateribus subparallelis, angulis posticis subacutis; elytris subtiliter punctulato-striatis, interstitiis subtilissime punctulatis et (præcipue marginem versus) subtiliter carinatis; corpore subtus confertim subtiliter punctulato. Long., $1\frac{1}{10}$ l.; lat., $\frac{2}{5}$ l. (vix).

The prothorax, in outline, resembles that of *M. Haroldiana*, Reitt., but has the hind angles distinctly sharper; it is devoid of the discal depression, and its puncturation is evidently less close. The shape of the prothorax distinguishes this species from *M. Grouvelliana*. From *M. Lindensis* it differs by its prothorax, evidently more transverse and (together with the head) considerably more strongly punctulate.

N. S. Wales; near Sydney.

M. Haroldiana, Reitt. The habitat of this species is given as "Australia;" I have taken an insect which agrees well with the description in various localities in S. Australia; under bark of *Eucalyptus*.

CRYPTOPHAGIDÆ.

CRYPTOPHAGUS.

C. gibbipennis, sp. nov. Sat elongatus, postice angustatus; minus convexus; ferrugineus, elytris circa scutellum et in apice infuscatis; pube fulva minus crebre vestitus; prothorace vix transverso, subfortiter sat sparsim punctulato, ante scutellum gibbo, lateribus fere rectis leviter sinuatis, angulis omnibus acutis; elytris juxta scutellum utrinque gibbis, ut prothorax punctulatis; tarsorum articulo primo sat brevi; abdomine plus minusve infuscato. Long., 1 l. lat., $\frac{2}{5}$ l. (vix).

A ferruginous red species with the region of the scutellum and the apices of the elytra infuscate, or almost black. The gibbosity on the base of the prothorax seems to be outlined (except on the actual base, which it touches) by a feeble sulcus; the two gibbosities (placed one on either side of the scutellum) on the elytra are more conspicuous than that on the base of the prothorax. The antennæ laid back slightly surpass the base of the prothorax; their joints 3-8 are of about equal thickness and length (except that 3 is slightly longer than the others), 1 and 2 are much thicker but scarcely longer than 3, 9 and 10 strongly transverse and scarcely different *inter se*, 11 a little longer and scarcely transverse.

This species is certainly near *Cryptophagus*, with which it agrees in its males being heteromerous, while the females are pentamerous. Its comparatively parallel and depressed form, and the nearly straight sides of the prothorax, which are quite devoid of inequalities, give it a somewhat different facies, but I do not find any satisfactory character on which to found a new genus for it.

Victoria; Dandenong Ranges (Mr. French); also Tasmania.

ATOMARIA.

A. eucalypti, sp. nov. Sat late ovalis; sat nitida; sat convexa; sparsim pubescens; ferruginea, antennarum clava et elytris (basi apiceque exceptis) obscurioribus; capite prothoraceque sat crebre subrugulose, elytris sparsim subtiliter, punctulatis; prothorace sat æquali, fortiter transverso, antice in medio late sat fortiter producto, ad basin marginato, antice quam postice paullo augustiori, angulis posticis acutis retrorsum directis; capite antice subelongato; antennis basi distantibus. Long., $1\frac{1}{4}$ l.; lat., $\frac{3}{8}$ l.

Possessing only a female of this species, I am unable to say positively that the male has pentamerous tarsi, placing it in *Atomaria*, but its general characters and superficial appearance are so decidedly of that genus that I have no hesitation in placing it there provisionally. The head rather strongly produced in front of the antennæ may perhaps suggest the want of a new generic name, but as the description of the Australian *Cryptophagide* has hardly been touched, it would be a mistake to form new genera at present on any but very strong characters. In my opinion it is always wiser for the describer of species to attribute to an existing genus any species that is not so distinct from the typical form as to render it probable that other workers would fail to look for it there, leaving generic questions as much as possible to those who make them a speciality, and as the present insect is so like an *Atomaria* superficially and structurally that no careful worker, having it before him, could fail to regard the probability of its having been attributed to that genus, my principle leads me to place it there instead of forming a new genus on slight characters.

The darkest part of the infuscation of this insect is on the elytra, where it is quite of a pitchy tone, and is fairly distinctly limited, taking the form of a very wide fascia, leaving about the basal and apical quarters of the elytra of the rufous ground-colour. The antennæ are very widely separated, and their club is unusually strong and abrupt; they are, in fact, suggestive of *Cryptophagus*, but the general appearance and the simple margins of the prothorax are out of harmony with that genus.

N. S. Wales; Blue Mountains; under bark of *Eucalyptus*.

DERMESTIDÆ.

TROGODERMA.

T. Froggatti, sp. nov. Elongato-ovale; nigro- et rufo-hirtum; nigrum, antennarum stipite rufo, elytris ante medium fascia rufa (suturam haud attingenti) ornatis, lateribus apiceque rufis; subtilius sat sparsim punctulatum, sulcis antennariis latis minus profundis triangularibus, postice leviter clausis.

Feminae (?) antennarum clava ovali 5-articulata (quam articuli 1-6 conjuncti multo longiori), hujus articulis 1-3 ex ordine latioribus, 4^o quam 3^{us} paullo angustiori, ultimo quam præcedentes 2 vix breviori. Long., $1\frac{2}{3}$ l.; lat., $\frac{4}{5}$ l.

A very distinct species on account of the markings on its elytra; its prosternal sulci, while very distinct from the narrow sharply cut furrows of *T. Lindense*, Blackb., and its allies, are deeper than in the species which I have tabulated (Tr. Roy. Soc. S. A., 1891, p. 129) as having feeble prosternal sulci. In the tabulation in question this species would fall beside *T. Meyricki*, from which it differs *inter alia* by the markings on the elytra, and perhaps in the number of joints composing the antennal club in the male. I do not feel sure of the sex of the two specimens before me. The markings on the elytra are very like those of *Cryptorhopalum Australicum*, Blackb.

N. S. Wales; taken by Mr. Froggatt, near Yass.

T. singulare, Blackb. In my description of this species (Trans. Roy. Soc. S. A., 1891, p. 129, line 31) for "quam articulati, 1-4," read "quam articuli 1-4."

LAMELLICORNES.

ONTHOPHAGUS.

O. Geelongensis, sp. nov. Brevis; subnitidus; setis erectis vestitus; piceus (elytris dilutioribus) læte viridi-micans, colore viridi in clypeo corpore subtus tibiis tarsisque carente, antennis rufescentibus; clypeo confluentem ruguloso, capite postice prothorace et pygidio sat crebre sat fortiter punctulatis; elytris ad latera confuse fortiter sat crebre punctulatis puncturarum series 14 geminatim positas gerentibus, interstitiis vix convexis sat lævibus; tibiis anticis extus 4-dentatis.

Maris (?) capite transversim 2-carinato, carina antica in medio tuberculiformi. Long., $2\frac{1}{5}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{2}{5}$ l.

The interstices of the striæ on the elytra would be lævigata were it not for the rows of punctures being a little irregular, so that here and there one of their punctures is impressed out of line, and on an interstice. The rows of punctures are arranged

in pairs, the two of each pair separated by a very fine stria, a rather wide interstice between each pair and the next pair. I have little doubt that the example before me is a male, but it is not certain owing to the want of an example of the other sex. I have not seen any other *Onthophagus* coloured as this, the general surface piceous inclining towards testaceous on the elytra, the whole upper surface with a rich green gloss, more noticeable in some than in other lights.

Victoria; near Geelong; in the S. A. Museum.

APHODIUS.

- A. Frenchi*, sp. nov. Obovalis; sat convexus; niger vel piceus; nonnullis exemplis plus minusve rufescentibus; nitidus; clypeo antice late leviter emarginato; prothorace sat aequaliter punctulato; elytris profunde crenato-striatis, interstitiis parum convexis sparsim subtiliter punctulatis. Long., $1\frac{3}{5}$ —2 l.; lat., $\frac{7}{10}$ — $\frac{4}{5}$ l.

This little species is very like the European *A. pusillus*, Sturm, differing little from it except in the more evident emargination of the front of the clypeus, the much closer puncturation of the prothorax (the punctures of which are of uniform size, and about as large as the larger punctures on the prothorax of *pusillus*, though becoming a little finer close to the front margin), and the somewhat smaller teeth of the front tibiæ, the uppermost tooth being, moreover, a little more widely separated from the middle one. It agrees with *A. pusillus* in the following characters:—Scutellum small, setæ of the hind tibiæ elongate, prothorax margined behind and with blunt hind angles, mesosternum finely carinate.

This species is very distinct from all hitherto described as Australian, nor can I identify it as introduced from any other country, although in so enormous and widely distributed a genus as *Aphodius* it is difficult to be certain on this point.

S. Australia and Victoria; common.

- A. Lindensis*, sp. nov. Minus elongatus; subopacus, coriaceus; lividus, capite prothoracisque disco piceis, elytris obscure piceo-umbratis; capite prothoraceque sparsim fortiter punctulatis; illo æquali, clypeo antice sat reflexo late leviter rotundato; prothorace sat transverso postice haud marginato, lateribus antice fortiter rotundatis postice fortiter sinuatis; elytris fortiter striatis, interstitiis plus minusve convexis (1° , 3° , 5° que quam cetera magis convexis); tibiis anticis extus sat fortiter 3-dentatis; mesosterno haud carinato. Long., $2\frac{4}{5}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{4}$ l.

Seems to be near *A. Candezzei*, Har., but that species is

described as being larger, with three tubercles on the head, and the basal margin of the prothorax entire.

The scutellum is moderately small (about the same size as in *A. Howitti*, Hope), and is concave and punctured in the basal part; the hind tibiæ are fringed with both long and short bristles; the prothoracic border extends along the base, on either side, very little within the hind angles, which are roundly obtuse; the legs are comparatively long and slender, the hind tibiæ only very moderately dilated at the apex, with their two transverse keels well marked (the lower one the stronger of the two); the elytra are roundly obtuse at the shoulders (much as in *A. Howitti*); the prothorax is nearly lævigata on a wide space down the middle. The markings on the elytra consist of longitudinal piceous blotches, and are scarcely marked in the type; probably they vary.

S. Australia; a single example from the Port Lincoln district.

N.B.—A very small example of *Aphodius* (long., 2 l.) in the S. A. Museum,—locality unknown,—scarcely differs from this species; it has a scarcely traceable indication of a tubercle on either side of the forehead, and may be the male.

ATENIUS.

A. mendax, sp. nov. Sat angustus; parallelus; nitidus, niger; vel nigro-fuscus, pedibus dilutioribus, clypei marginibus antennisque testaceis; clypeo rotundato-emarginato; capite sat crebre sat fortiter punctulato, prothorace æquali dupliciter (subtiliter et sat crasse) nec rugulose punctulato; elytris sulcatis, sulcis catenulato-punctulatis, interstitiis carinatis sparsim subtilissime punctulatis, humeris dentatis. Long., $1\frac{2}{3}$ l.; lat., $\frac{7}{10}$ l.

Near *A. australis*, Har., but differing in the much less close puncturation of the head and prothorax, in the absence from the latter of any trace of a median channel, and in the narrower sulci of the elytra.

Victoria; taken in Fern Gully by Mr. French.

A. torridus, sp. nov. Angustus; parallelus; nitidus rufobrunneus; clypeo rotundato-emarginato; capite in medio gibboso, antice vix perspicue postice et ad latera distincte sat crebre punctulato; prothorace æquali, dupliciter (subtiliter et subfortiter) nec rugulose punctulato; elytris sulcatis, sulcis catenulato-punctulatis; interstitiis vix perspicue punctulatis, humeris dente perparvo armatis. Long., $1\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $\frac{1}{2}$ l. (vix).

A very small species not closely resembling any of its previously described Australian congeners. I have compared it

with the *Aphodiides*, from N. W. Australia, described by Sir W. Macleay, and find it quite distinct from them all.

N. Territory of S. Australia.

PROCTAMMODES (gen. nov.).

I propose this name as a substitute for *Proctophanes*, Har. (1861), the name *Proctophana* having been previously proposed by Lacordaire (1848) for a genus of *Clythrines*. I cannot find that this *double emploi* has been as yet corrected.

TROX.

T. Elderi, sp. nov. Latissimus; minus convexus; subnitidus; niger; capite crebre fortiter punctulato, haud tuberculato; prothorace quam longiori tribus partibus latiori, postice lobato, supra costis tuberculisque angustis inæquali (interstitiis planis in medio punctulatis latera versus granulatis), postice quam antice tribus partibus latiori, angulis posticis rectis, lateribus crenulatis; elytris confuse minus crebre granulatis et tuberculorum magnorum obtusorum seriebus 3 ornatis, lateribus leviter crenulatis; tibiis anticis extus 4-vel 5-dentatis, dente apicali plus minusve bifido. Long., 12 l.; lat., 8 l.

Differs from *T. Castelnavi*, Lansb., *inter alia* by the non-dentate lateral margins of its elytra; from *T. Dohrni*, Har., and *T. gigas*, Har., by its non-tuberculate head, &c.; from all three by its very wide and somewhat depressed form, and the numerous teeth on the margin of the front tibiæ; also differs from *T. Dohrni* and *Castelnavi* by the slenderness of the costæ and tubercles of its prothorax, which appear as linear elevations placed on a flat surface, and separated from each other by spaces at least two or three times as wide as each costa.

South Australia; taken by Professor Tate near Ooldea; also in the same region by Mr. Helms, of the Elder Exploration party.

T. gigas, Har. The commonest of the large species of *Trox*, which Dr. Sharp tells me is identical with the species labelled *T. gigas* in the British Museum, does not agree at all satisfactorily with the description of that species, from which it differs as follows:—The head is not bituberculate, but has a single transverse scarcely defined prominence at the base of the clypeus; the tubercles and costæ of the prothorax are not “angustuli,” but are as wide as they can well be, there being no flat space at all between one and another of them; on the elytra the external (not the middle) row of tubercles is the shortest. In other respects this insect agrees with the description. I propose to call this form *T. Tatei* (? = *gigas*, var.).

I have seen a large number of examples of the large species of *Trox* (*Megalotrox*, de Borre) all from South-Western Australia; but have not yet met with an example agreeing with the description of *T. gigas*.

T. eremita, sp. nov. Oblongo-ovalis; minus nitidus; niger antennis (articulo primo excepto) rufis, capite (infra clypeum) rufo-hirto, tibiis capillis elongatis rufis fimbriatis; capite crebre rugulose punctulato distincte bituberculato, antice triangulari; prothorace quam longiori fere duplo latiori, postice quam antice plus quam dimidio latiori, postice lobato (lobo ante scutellum rotundato), fere ut caput punctulato, supra costis minus gracilibus inæquali, lateribus modice explanatis vix manifeste trisinuatis, ante angulos posticos subrectos manifeste emarginatis; elytris seriatim granulatis et tuberculorum minus elevatorum seriebus circiter 8 ornatis (harum serierum 2^a, 4^a que tuberculis quam ceterarum majoribus instructis, 5^a, 7^a que tuberculis quam granuli adjacentes vix majoribus instructis); tibiis anticis externe tridentatis; processu prosternali modico, in medio acuminato. Long., 7—8 l.; lat., 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ —4 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.

Considerably like *T. Augustæ* in size and build, but with the elytra bearing rows of very distinct tubercles, many of which are fairly large, although only feebly protuberant; the tubercles near the base are more or less run together into a costiform appearance in the second and fourth series. I do not find any of the nitid spots on the elytra (distinct from the tubercles of the series) which are present in so many of the genus. Very distinct from *T. Augustæ* by the shape of the prosternal process also. The middle costæ of the prothorax are very much abbreviated behind. This species is probably near *T. dilaticollis*, Macl., in which, however, the prothorax is stated to be not at all narrower in front than at the base, and also perhaps near *T. Brucki*, Har., which, however, seems to be a much smaller species (long., 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.), with the clypeus not angulated anteriorly.

Central Australia; MacDonnell Ranges.

T. quadridens, sp. nov. Oblongo-ovalis; sat opacus; niger, antennarum stipite rufo; capite infra clypeum obscure rufo-hirto, tibiis capillis elongatis rufis fimbriatis; capite obscure inæqualiter rugulose punctulato fortiter bituberculato antice vix angulato; prothorace quam longiori circiter dimidio latiori, postice lobato (lobo ante scutellum rotundato), postice quam antice circiter dimidio latiori, inæqualiter (hic confertim subtilius illic sparsius minus subtiliter) punctulato, supra costis sat robustis inæquali, lateribus fortiter trilobis, angulis posticis sat acutis; elytris undulatim sat

fortiter longitudinaliter granuloso-punctulatis et tuberculorum nitidorum seriebus circiter 10 instructis (serierum 3^a, 5^a, 7^a, 9^a tuberculis quam ceterarum majoribus nec magnis, ceterarum quam granuli parum majoribus), latera versus plagulis nitidis planatis nonnullis ornatis; tibiis anticis externe quadridentatis, dente subapicali quam apicalis haud minore; processu prosternali fere truncato, in medio vix acuminato. Long., 6—6½ l.; lat., 4 l.

This species is remarkable for the very strong external teeth of its front tibiæ; the tooth next above the apex is quite as large as the apical one (which is bifid); the next above that is smaller but, nevertheless, quite a strong tooth (larger than that in most species of *Trox* which is next above the apical one); the uppermost is very small. The front tibiæ are thus very much as in the West Australian species, which I believe to be *T. stellatus*, Har., in which, however, *inter alia* the elytra are very differently sculptured.

South Australia; near Port Augusta.

T. Euclensis, sp. nov. Ovatus; opacus; niger, indumento griseo vestitus; capite fortiter minus crebre punctulato, tuberculis distinctis 2 instructo; prothorace quam longiori tertia parte latiori, antice quam postice tertia parte angustiori, postice trisinuatim lobato, ut caput punctulato, supra costis tuberculisque gracilibus inæquali (costa 2^a in medio interrupta, parte interrupta tuberculo nitido instructa), lateribus trisinuatim rotundatis, angulis posticis sat rectis; elytris subseriatim sat crebre granulatis et tuberculorum parvorum seriebus circiter 7 ornatis (tuberculis his hic illic plus minusve in costis brevibus conjunctis), plagulis nitidis hic illic sparsim dispersis; tibiis anticis externe trisinuatis vel obtuse tridentatis. Long., 5—7 l.; lat., 3½—4½ l.

This species is characterised by the following in combination; frontal tubercles very well defined, "second" prothoracic costa widely interrupted behind the middle, the centre of the gap being occupied by a small shining tubercle, "fifth" prothoracic costa represented by a small shining tubercle, all the prothoracic costæ very slender, sides of prothorax gently and somewhat trisinuately rounded, rows of tubercles on the elytra rather numerous, the alternate ones containing tubercles more or less larger than the intermediate ones (those of the second and fourth rows the largest); anterior tibiæ variable externally, in some examples somewhat obtusely tridentate, in others merely trisinuate. The prosternal process is sharply pointed behind.

S. Western Australia; Eucla, &c.

T. Augustæ, sp. nov. Oblongo-ovatus; minus nitidus; niger;

capillis rufis elongatis in capite pedibusque setis brevibus rufis in elytris vestitus; capite fortiter nec crebre punctulato, sat concavo, vix tuberculato, antice subtriangulari fortiter reflexo-marginato; prothorace quam longiori plus quam dimidio latiori, antice quam postice fere duplo angustiori, postice fortissime trisinuato-lobato (lobo ante scutellum angulato), leviter minus distincte punctulato, supra costis inæquali (mediis 4 bene determinatis, ceteris fere obsoletis), lateribus valde explanatis postice leviter arcuatis antice sinuatis, angulis posticis subrectis; elytris leviter costatis, vix tuberculatis, costis alternis paullo magis elevatis, interstitiis obscure transversim rugulosis et seriatim sat fortiter punctulatis (hic illic pustulis nitidis vix elevatis plus minus distincte ornatis); tibiis anticis externe bidentatis; processu prosternali sat fortiter spiniformi. Long., 7—8 l.; lat., 4—4 $\frac{3}{4}$ l.

An extremely distinct species, notable for its elytra devoid of tubercles (the costæ being little more than crenulated even in the hinder part), its very strongly-lobed prothorax (a line joining the hind angles would pass very little behind the centre point of the segment), and the strongly-produced spiniform process of its prosternum.

S. Australia; near Port Augusta.

T. scaber, Linn. I have examples taken near Adelaide which I cannot separate from this European species; doubtless they are imported.

T. velutinus, sp. nov. Sat late ovalis; opacus; brunneo-niger, antennis testaceis, capite infra fulvo-hirsuto, corporis partibus elevatis (e.g., prothoracis et elytrorum tuberculis) rufescentibus; capite obscure ruguloso bituberculato antice vix angulato; prothorace quam longiori fere duplo latiori, postice lobato (lobo ante scutellum rotundato) postice quam antice minus quam dimidio latiori, haud punctulato, granulis ferrugineis adperso (his latera versus confluentibus et costas fere tegentibus), supra in medio costas usitatas ferenti (costis intermediis integris), lateribus arcuatis vix sinuatis, angulis posticis obtusis; elytris seriatim punctulatis (puncturis sat magnis in fundo nitidis, in seriebus sat remote positis), interstitiis sat æqualiter tuberculis parvis elongatis opacis ornatis (his in seriebus sat crebre positis, in interstitiis 3°, 5° que ad basin costas formantibus); tibiis anticis in medio dente minuto extus armatis; processu prosternali perbrevis vix acuminato. Long., 5 l.; lat., 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ l.

A very peculiar-looking species, presenting a dark-brown velvety aspect with all the raised parts appearing as rusty red spots in a

certain light, and in a different light appearing almost of the colour of the derm. The front tibiæ too are peculiar, being scarcely dilated externally into a defined tooth even at the apex, and above the apex having only a very minute sharp tooth about the middle. The example before me has no trace of a removable indumentum.

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

BUPRESTIDÆ.

CYRIA.

C. tridens, sp. nov. Elongata; postice angustata; supra glabra, subtus pilis pallidis vix aliter quam *C. imperialis* vestita; nigra, labro prothoracis vitta utrinque laterali antice posticeque abbreviata et elytris flavis, his nigro-notatis, pictura antice tridenti postice cultro simili; capite subfortiter acervatim punctulato, longitudinaliter inter oculos antice carinato postice sulcato; prothorace quam longiori (et postice quam antice) circiter dimidio latiori, foveis sat numerosis impresso, canaliculato, sparsim subtiliter (angulos anticos versus, nec ad latera, magis crebre) punctulato, lateribus a basi ad apicem sinuatim convergentibus, angulis posticis acutis sat productis; elytris apice singulatim subspinoso-acuminatis, lævibus, puncturarum seriebus intra substantiam positis per superficiem conspicuis; prosterno antice et ad latera sat fortiter rugulose punctulato retrorsum gradatim fere lævi; metasterno ad latera sparsim sat fortiter punctulato, in medio fere lævi, abdomine ad latera sparsim subtiliter punctulato in medio lævi. Long., $11\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $3\frac{1}{2}$ l.

The pattern on the elytra at once distinguishes this species; it consists of a single common black mark, which (in the example before me) touches base, apex, or lateral margin only at the base of the suture. This black mark, in the hindmost third part of the elytra, is shaped like a ploughshare, from the middle of which (on the suture), rises a mark resembling a handle; on this handle, and occupying more than the front half of the elytra, rests the anterior portion of the black mark, which resembles a trident, with the three prongs directed forward, the lateral prongs nearly (and the middle one quite) reaching the base of the elytra.

Compared with *C. imperialis*, Don., apart from colour and pattern, this species is, throughout, much more finely punctured. The prothorax is not more closely or coarsely punctured on the sides than on the disc; besides the round fovea at the base of the median line, there are two sharply defined foveæ on either side, placed longitudinally, about half-way between the median

line and the lateral margins, and two more on either side still nearer to the lateral margins; the elytra (except at the extreme base) are absolutely devoid of sculpture; the rows of what, on a casual glance, seem like punctures being on the underside, and only showing through. The elytra do not nearly meet at the sutural apex, but each elytron is separately narrowed behind into a subspiniform point.

NEOCURIS.

This genus seems to be very near *Anilara*, and both are near *Anthaxia*. They are both distinguished from the Australian genera allied to them by the total absence of longitudinal striae on the elytra. M. Thomson says that *Anilara* appears to have only four segments in the hind body, but I think this must be a mistake; at any rate, I have not seen any species in which I cannot trace a fine suture between the first and second segments, making the number five; and I think I certainly know *A. Adelaidæ*, Hope. *N. Mastersi*, Macl., is described as having the elytra punctulate-striate, but I should say there is a doubt whether this is a true *Neocuris*. Probably all the Australian species attributed to *Anthaxia* are either *Neocuris* or *Anilara*. *Anilara* seems to be best distinguished from *Neocuris* by its short stout tarsi; its prothorax also is more strongly rounded laterally (as M. Thomson points out), but this character does not seem equally reliable in all the species. M. Thomson says that the apical ventral segment in *Anilara* is excavated; I do not find this to be quite an exact description of the structure, but its free margin has a distinct raised border running completely round it, which seems to be invariable, and undoubtedly gives it a certain appearance of being excavated; this border being absent in *Neocuris*.

Neocuris as at present constituted may be characterised by its small scutellum and moderately slender and elongate tarsi in combination with absolutely non-striate elytra and apical ventral segment devoid of spines, and of a continuous raised border. I think the species presenting these characters will need further subdivision eventually, as some of them have the elytra much shorter than the hind body (a character not mentioned by M. Thomson), but it will perhaps be well for the present not to treat this character as generic. The following are new species:—

N. dilataticollis, sp. nov. Convexiuscula; sparsim pubescens; supra aenea, capite viridi, elytris antice latera versus viridimicantibus, utrinque postice vitta submarginali læte purpurea, corpore subtus femoribusque viridibus, antennis tibiis tarsisque obscuris; capite plano, crebre fortiter subrugulose punctulato; prothorace fortiter transverso, ut caput

punctulato (latera versus paullo crassius), lateribus ab angulis anticis ad medium leviter divergentibus pone medium sat fortiter dilatato-rotundatis, margine antico fere recto, basi media lobata, angulis posticis acutis retrorsum directis; scutello haud transverso postice acuto; elytris obscure rugulosis, antice manifeste convexis, lateribus postice subtiliter denticulatis; prosterno fere ut pronotum sed paullo magis rugulose, abdomine sat æqualiter (ad latera paullo magis crebre) punctulatis; segmento ventrali apicali leviter late emarginato. Long., $2\frac{4}{5}$ l.; lat., 1 l.

The elytra of this insect are not shorter than the hind body. The most striking character lies in the shape of the prothorax, that segment increasing in width only gently from the front to about the middle, but thence nearly to the base being much more strongly and more abruptly dilated; the sides, however, owing to the strong curve of their hinder part are convergent close to the base.

Compared with *N. Fortnumi*, Hope, the principal differences (apart from colour and markings) are as follows:—The head is not concave, and its sculpture is not at all longitudinal; the prothorax is differently shaped, and is very much more closely and strongly punctured; the elytra are distinctly less coarsely sculptured.

N. S. Wales; near Sydney.

N. nigricans, sp. nov. Convexiuscula; sparsim pubescens; tota nigro-ænea; capite plano vel potius subconvexo, crebre fortiter subrugulose punctulato; prothorace fortiter transverso, confertim rugulose punctulato, lateribus ab angulis anticis fere ad basin leviter arcuatim divergentibus, margine antico fere recto, basi media lobata, angulis posticis acutis retrorsum directis; scutello parvo rotundato; elytris sat fortiter rugulosis, antice sat fortiter convexis, lateribus postice subtiliter denticulatis; prosterno fere ut pronotum punctulato; abdomine coriaceo et ad latera sat fortiter squamose punctulato; segmento ventrali apicali toto sat fortiter squamose punctulato, postice sat anguste angulatim nec profunde emarginato. Long., $2\frac{2}{5}$ l.; lat., 1 l.

This species is very like the preceding, and I have felt some doubt as to whether its differences might be merely sexual, but I do not think this can be the case. It is a shorter and wider insect, with the apical ventral segment differently shaped, and all the ventral segments differently sculptured. These characters are very likely to be sexual, but in addition the colour is widely different, the whole sculpture of the upper surface is more rugulose, the outline of the prothorax is different, and the front

margin of the elytra is quite strongly produced, instead of being only gently convex.

N. S. Wales ; Blue Mountains.

MELOBASIS.

M. Derbyensis, sp. nov. Supra viridi-aurea, subtus viridis vix auratus; nitida; fere glabra; capite plano confertim fortiter punctulato et pilis brevibus albidis dense vestito; prothorace quam longiori duplo (postice quam antice fere tertia parte) latiori, nullo modo canaliculato, sat fortiter minus crebre latera versus magis crebre (fere ut *M. verna*, Hope, sed paullo minus fortiter) punctulato, lateribus vix arcuatis, margine antico leviter emarginato vix bisinuato, basi bisinuata, angulis posticis sub acutis leviter retrorsum directis: elytris punctulato-striatis, latera versus striis obsoletis et puncturis confusis, interstitiis suturam versus subtilissime sparsissime punctulatis, lateribus postice denticulatis; prosterno antice declivi. Long., $5\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., 2 l.

The prothorax scarcely differs from that of *M. verna*, Hope, in any respect except that the front margin is scarcely at all bisinuate, and that the puncturation is a trifle finer. The elytra are very much more distinctly striated than in that species, the interstices of the striæ being almost lævigatæ. The puncturation of the underside is evidently finer than in *M. verna*. The following characters in combination will, I think, distinguish it from all its described congeners; colour of upper surface bright greenish-golden, head flat, pubescent and very closely punctured, prothorax without any trace of a dorsal line beyond a faint scratch at the base only discernible in certain lights, elytra quite devoid of costæ, but exceptionally distinctly striate.

N.W. Australia; King's Sound; in the collection of C. French, Esq.

STIGMODERA.

S. minuta, sp. nov. Sat angusta; capite viridi, prothorace aureo-cupreo viridique iridescenti, elytris cupreo-nigris singulis maculis 4 flavis ornatis, corpore subtus pedibusque cyaneis; capite planato crebre fortiter punctulato; prothorace quam longiori fere dimidio latiori, postice quam antice tertia parte latiori, fortiter convexo, perspicue canaliculato, crebre subtilius (quam caput minus fortiter) punctulato, lateribus leviter arcuatis, basi fortiter bisinuata in medio lobata, angulis posticis acutis; elytris sat fortiter striatis, basi antrorsum late sat fortiter arcuatim prominulis, apice oblique emarginatis et 2-spinosis, interstitiis convexis punctulatis alternis postice magis elevatis; corpore subtus fere glabro sat fortiter punctulato. Long., 3 l.; lat., 1 l.

The spots on each elytron are a nearly circular one between the scutellum and shoulder, an oblong one placed longitudinally on the lateral margin a little behind the base, a fascia-like one about the middle, touching the lateral margin but not the suture and roundly dilated at its inner extremity, and an arched fascia-like one a little before the apex touching the lateral margin but not the suture.

Of the section of *Stigmodera* having the underside and also the prothorax unicolorous, the elytra of two colours and the apex of the elytra spined, the following very small species have been described:—*sexguttata*, Macl.; *bella*, Saund.; *hilaris*, Hope; *liliputana*, Thoms.; *parva*, Saund.; *triguttata*, Macl.; *læna*, Thoms. Of these only the first and last bear any marked resemblance to the present species. *S. sexguttata*, Macl., seems to differ considerably in the markings, and also in having the head broadly impressed and “very finely” punctured, while *læna*, Thoms., from W. Australia, differs *inter alia* by the hindmost yellow mark on its elytra being straight.

Queensland; sent to me by C. French, Esq.

S. septemmaculata, sp. nov. Minus lata; minus depressa; supra sat glabra, subtus sat dense albedo-pubescentis; obscure ænea, elytris testaceis, basi anguste æneis, maculis 7 nigro-purpureis ornatis (sc. communibus in sutura 3 utrinque marginem lateralem versus 2, posterioribus 2 in sutura conjunctis); capite prothoraceque confertim subfortiter (fere ut *S. amphichroæ*, Boisd.) punctulatis; illo longitudinaliter concavo; hoc subgibboso, canaliculato, quam longiori plus quam dimidio (postice quam antice vix dimidio) latiori, lateribus sat fortiter arcuatis, basi leviter bisinuata, angulis posticis acutis; elytris punctulato-striatis, basi late leviter arcuatis, apice oblique emarginatis et bispinosis (spinis nigris), interstitiis subtiliter sat crebre punctulatis; corpore subtus crebre subtilius (prosterno medio postice magis sparsim magis fortiter) punctulatis. Long., $4\frac{4}{5}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{3}{5}$ l.

The submarginal spots on the elytra are placed one a little behind the shoulder, the other scarcely behind the middle; the sutural spots are placed one about a quarter of its length from the base, one (of a diamond shape) slightly behind the middle and one near the apex, the hinder two being narrowly connected on the suture.

This is a very distinct species, a little like *S. 6-guttata*, Macl., but much larger, and very differently coloured, with the elytra very much more deeply emarginate at the apex, the apical spines (especially the external ones) very much larger, &c.

S. Australia; Lyndoch; in the S. A. Museum.

S. Skusei, sp. nov. Tota læte cœrulea certo adpectu viridimicans, elytris antice ad latera et postice ante apicem transversim flavis exceptis; capite longitudinaliter concavo sat crebre sat fortiter punctulato; prothorace quam longiori (et postice quam antice) paullo plus quam dimidio latiori, basin versus in medio fortiter minus crebre punctulato (hinc antrorsum et latera versus gradatim magis crebre magis rugulose, antrorsum magis subtiliter punctulato; prothorace ut *S. 8-pilota*, Saund., sculpturato), lateribus fere a basi ad apicem arcuatim convergentibus, basi fortiter bisinuata, angulis posticis acutis; elytris punctulato-striatis, basi antrorsum late sat fortiter arcuatim prominulis, apice oblique emarginatis, intus breviter extus fortiter spinosis, lateribus pone humeros late minus fortiter dilatatis postice denticulatis, interstitiis sparsim minus subtiliter punctulatis, antice suturam versus subplanis, latera apicemque versus sat convexis; corpore subtus sat crebre sat fortiter punctulato, breviter sparsim albido-pubescenti. Long., $6\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $2\frac{3}{5}$ l.

A very pretty and distinct species, entirely (except the yellow parts of the elytra) of a rich blue colour with greenish reflections in certain lights. The elytra are more easily described if the yellow be regarded as the ground colour. The blue then appears as a very wide common sutural vitta (about as wide as each of the yellow lateral spaces) extending from the base to slightly beyond the middle of the length, where it merges in a straight fascia of the same colour (both margins of which, however, are sinuous), the front of which is a little behind the middle of the elytra; each elytron also bears a small blue spot occupying its inner apex.

N. S. Wales; taken in the Blue Mountains by Mr. Skuse.

S. hostilis, sp. nov. Nigro-ænea, elytris flavo-brunneis nigro-trifasciatis, externe rubro marginatis; fasciis in sutura conjunctis; prothorace quam elytra multo angustiori creberrime subtilius (basin mediam versus sparsius magis fortiter) punctulato; elytris punctulato-striatis, interstitiis crebre punctulatis antice suturam versus sat planis latera apicemque versus convexis, ad apicem singulatim trispinosis; corpore subtus dense sat longe piloso. Long., $5\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $2\frac{1}{5}$ l.

The base of the elytra, which is narrowly black, is very distinctly wider than the base of the prothorax, and is distinctly and minutely dentiform at its humeral angles; it is widely arcuately and somewhat evenly arched forward. The front fascia is a little behind the base and is straight, its lateral apices a little produced forward, its middle with a small triangular projection nearly touching the scutellum; it does not reach the lateral

margins. The second fascia is immediately behind the middle of the length, and touches the lateral margins; it is straight and nearly twice as wide as the front fascia, its lateral apices considerably dilated. The hindmost fascia is somewhat of a half-moon shape,—viewed with the head of the insect next the observer, it resembles an open umbrella,—and is near the apex. The prothorax, at its widest, is scarcely more than three-quarters the length of the widest part of the elytra; it is half again as wide as long, and nearly twice as wide across the base as across the front. Its puncturation is about as close as that on the prothorax of *S. amphicroa*, Boisd., but is a trifle finer (except in front of the scutellum where it is stronger and less close), and less rugulose. Its form is strongly convex in all directions, so that it appears decidedly gibbous. The head is moderately elongate and moderately concave longitudinally; its puncturation is much like that of the prothorax. The underside is closely and finely punctured.

This species seems to be near *Burchelli*, L. & G., but differs from it and its described allies by the the trispinose apex of each of its elytra; of the three apical spines the middle one is the largest and the least acute; the others are small and sharp.

W. Australia; near York; sent by C. French, Esq.

S. sternalis, sp. nov. Brevis; lata; depressa; fere glabra; cœrulea, capite prothoraceque supra æneis, antennis viridibus, elytris testaceis ad basin anguste obscuris, pone medium fascia angusta et in apice macula communi subquadrata nigris ornatis; capite longitudinaliter concavo, fortiter minus crebre (postice minus fortiter magis crebre) punctulato; prothorace quam longiori (et postice quam antice) duabus partibus latiori, sparsim subfortiter (latera versus paullo magis fortiter magis crebre) punctulato, lateribus a basi ad apicem arcuatim convergentibus, basi media late angulatim lobata, angulis posticis acutis; elytris striatis (striis sat fortiter punctulatis), basi antrorsum fortiter angulatim prominulis, apice emarginatis et bispinosis, lateribus pone humeros minus late sat fortiter dilatatis, interstitiis sparsim subfortiter punctulatis suturam versus in medio sat planis (basin apicem lateraque versus carinatis); corpore subtus subtiliter minus crebre punctulato; canali sternali elevato. Long., $5\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $2\frac{1}{2}$ l. (vix).

Extremely like *S. Andersoni*, L. & G. It is a shorter and more depressed insect, with the elytra much more dilated behind the middle. The prothorax is much more strongly and sparsely punctulate, and is without any trace of a fovea in the hind angles; the scutellum is much less transverse; the punctures in

the elytral striæ and also on the interstices are much stronger, the interstices are very much more convex; the underside is of a bright blue colour, and the pectoral excavation (receiving the prosternal process) is strongly elevated; the pubescence of the underside and legs is very thin and inconspicuous. The external angle of the base of the elytra is strongly defined and directed outward. The apical spot on the elytra is not connected on the suture with the transverse fascia.

S. Australia; in the collection of C. French, Esq.

S. Macleayi, sp. nov. Sat lata; subtus modice albido-pubescentis; obscure viridis; elytris testaceis, basi anguste viridi, sutura late viridi (colore viridi pone scutellum dilatato, mox pone medium fasciam externe violaceam ad latera emittenti, paullo ante apicem in macula magna transversa dilatato, circa apicem recurvato), macula sat parva violacea pone humeros oblique posita; capite prothoraceque creberrime subtilius punctulatis; illo inter oculos longitudinaliter concavo; hoc quam longiori vix dimidio (postice quam antice fere duplo) latiori, lateribus a basi ad apicem rotundatim convergentibus, basi media angulatim lobata, angulis posticis acutis; elytris striatis (striis subtiliter punctulatis), basi antrorsum late trisinuatim minus fortiter prominulis, apice oblique emarginatis et bidentatis, dentibus externis majoribus, lateribus pone humeros modice dilatatis, interstitiis fere ut *S. sternalis* set multo magis crebre punctulatis; corpore subtus confertim punctulato. Long., 6 l.; lat., $2\frac{1}{5}$ l.

The colour of the markings on the elytra is peculiar, the base and extreme suture being green, all the other markings deep violet. The markings on the elytra are almost exactly (save that the post-humeral spot and the post-scutellar dilatation are smaller) as depicted in the figure of *S. audax*, Saund. (Ins. Saund., III., 1, t. 1, fig. 7), which, however, is a very different insect in other respects. The base of the elytra is of the same width as the base of the prothorax, their humeral angle is acute, but scarcely dentiform. The puncturation of the head and prothorax is as in *S. ocelligera*, L. & G. Perhaps near *S. Masteri*, Macl., which, however, is described as a smaller species of a brassy or bluish-black colour, the anterior spots on the elytra as adjoining the scutellum, the apices of the elytra strongly bispinose and not marked with dark colour, &c. The description of puncturation, &c., is not definite enough for comparison. Also near *cyanicollis*, Boisd., differing *inter alia* by its prothorax at the widest across the base and more closely punctulate.

Queensland; in the collection of C. French, Esq.

S. equina, sp. nov. Minus elongata; sat depressa; supra glabra,

subtus sat dense argenteo-pubescens; brunneo-cuprea, elytris flavis, ad basin anguste cyaneis vittis fasciisque brunneo cupreis ornatis (sc. pone humeros utrinque vitta arcuata—his fascia transversa conjunctis—fascia mox pone medium posita, macula magna apicali et a fascia antemediana ad apicem sutura); capite medio longitudinaliter canaliculato, fortiter sat crebre punctulato; prothorace quam longiori (et postice quam antice) plus quam dimidio latiori, subfortiter minus crebre punctulato, lateribus rotundatis postice sinuatis, basi leviter bisinuata, angulis posticis acutis; scutello viridi concavo; elytris punctulato-striatis, basi subrectis, apice emarginatis (haud oblique) et bispinosis, lateribus pone humeros sat fortiter subangulatim dilatatis postice subtiliter denticulatis, interstitiis sparsim subfortiter punctulatis sat convexis; corpore subtus leviter crebre punctulato. Long., $4\frac{1}{5}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{5}$ l.

In the unique example before me there is a large round fovea on either side of the disc of the prothorax, which, however, may be accidental.

The markings on the elytra are much like those of *S. simulata*, L. & G. (as depicted in Tr. Ent. Soc., 1868, t. 3, fig. 5); the markings on the front half of the elytra differ only in the transverse fascia (connecting the lateral vittæ) having its front margin straight (i.e., not produced forward on the suture); the post-median fascia differs in not being dilated near the lateral margin, and having both its front and hind edge evenly arched on either side (not flexuous); the apical spot is quite different, being somewhat like that of *S. thoracica*, Saund. (as depicted Jour. Linn. Soc., vol. IX., t. 9, fig. 11),—from a certain point of view the portion of it on each elytron bears a rough resemblance to a horse's head, the apical spines being regarded as the animal's ears. The apical emargination of each elytron is *quite* apical (not at all oblique), and the spines on either side of the emargination are well defined and equal. I incline to place this species near *simulata*, although it differs much in its much smaller size, more depressed form, prothorax wider at the middle than at the base and much less closely punctured, &c I am doubtful of the sex of my example.

S. Australia; near Port Lincoln.

S. quadrinotata, sp. nov. Sat elongata; sat depressa; postice latior; supra glabra subtus breviter minus dense pubescens; capite prothoraceque subaureo-viridibus, scutello viridi, elytris testaceis externe rufescentibus (sutura viridi, basi apice et fasciis 3 cyanescentibus), corpore subtus viridi, pedibus plus minusve violaceis, capite longitudinaliter concavo; protho-

race quam longiori et postice quam antice dimidio latiori, lateribus ab angulis anticis fere ad basin rotundatim divergentibus, basi valde bisinuata, angulis posticis acutis; elytris punctulato-striatis, basi fortiter antrorsum rotundato-productis, apice oblique emarginatis et bispinosis, lateribus pone humeros modice dilatatis interstitiis sparsim punctulatis alternis convexis. Long., $4\frac{1}{3}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{3}{5}$ l.

Not unlike *S. quadrifasciata*, Saund., but much smaller and differently coloured; also the pattern on the elytra is different, the ante-median fascia being dilated (not contracted) on the suture, and reaching the lateral margins; it resembles the corresponding fascia in *S. carminea*, Saund. (as depicted in Journ. Linn. Soc., vol. IX., tab. 10, fig. 32). The post-median fascia is very like that of *S. 4-fasciata* (as depicted loc. cit., fig. 39). The ante-apical fascia resembles the ante-median one reversed. All the fasciæ touch the external margins.

Victoria; in the collection of C. French, Esq.

N.B.—I have seen an example (from N. S. Wales) of this species in which the anterior two fasciæ of the elytra are both interrupted on either side on the disc, so that in place of those fasciæ there are two large marginal or submarginal spots on each elytron placed opposite (but not joining), corresponding dilatations of the suture. It is just possible that this variety may be *S. disjuncta*, Kerremans, although it does not agree well with the description, especially in colour, the underside not being at all coppery, nor the apical part of the elytra red; but even if it should prove identical, the form I have called *S. 4-notata* is certainly deserving a name as a var.

S. dispar, sp. nov. Modice elongata; minus depressa; supra glabra, subtus sparsim breviter pubescens; læte viridis, elytris testaceis; capite prothoraceque confertim subtilius punctulatis; illo medio longitudinaliter canaliculato; hoc quam longiori (et postice quam antice) dimidio latiori, lateribus fortiter rotundatis, basi media fortiter lobata, angulis posticis minus acutis; elytris punctulato-striatis, basi valde subangulatim antrorsum productis, apice oblique minute emarginatis et bidenticulatis interstitiis sat crebre punctulatis (alternis antice, omnibus postice, sat convexis); corpore subtus crebre, prosterno medio sat sparsim, punctulato. Long., $3\frac{3}{5}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{2}{5}$ l.

The extremely brilliant green colour of every part, except the elytra—these being of a yellowish testaceous colour, without the slightest trace of any marking—will, I think, distinguish this from all the other *Stigmoderæ* of small size.

Queensland; in the collection of C. French, Esq.

S. canaliculata, sp. nov. Sat elongata; minus depressa; supra fere glabra, subtus sparsim breviter pubescens; nigra, elytris rufis, sutura postice nigra (colore nigra ante apicem abbreviata et hic rotundatim dilatato; capite crebre sat fortiter punctulato, longitudinaliter profunde concavo; prothorace quam longiori (et postice quam antice) plus quam dimidio latiori, profunde canaliculato, in medio crebre subtilius punctulato et transversim rugato latera versus sat crasse ruguloso, lateribus ab angulis anticis longe ultra medium divergentibus ante basin sat fortiter rotundatis, basi bisinuata, angulis posticis acutis; elytris striatis (striis puncturis magnis sparsis parum distinctis instructis), basi fortiter rotundatim antrorsum productis, apice oblique emarginatis et bispinosis, lateribus postice subtiliter denticulatis, interstitiis confertim punctulatis alternis modice convexis; corpore subtus subtilius sat crebre punctulato, prosterno medio crebre sat crasse ruguloso. Long., 3 l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{10}$ l.

Near *S. erythroptera*, Boisd., but *inter alia* very much smaller and narrower, with the prothorax less strongly punctured on the disc, the prosternum much more closely rugulose (this may not be the case in both sexes), the dark colour of the suture expanding into a rounded spot considerably before the apex, and not continued behind the spot. Also near *S. nanula*, Kerremans, which, however, has the apex of the elytra black and rounded.

Queensland; in the collection of C. French, Esq.

S. arborifera, sp. nov. Modice lata; minus convexa; supra fere glabra, subtus sat dense argenteo-pubescens; nigra, obscure hic illic purpureo-vel cyaneo-micans, elytris flavo-ornatis (sc. in elytris singulis vitta sat lata discoidali a medio fere ad basin attingenti, margine laterali angusto a basi ultra medium postice dilatato, et macula semilunulari apicali externe convexa); capite prothoraceque sat crebre sat fortiter (ut *S. Australasiæ*) punctulatis; illo in medio longitudinaliter sulcato; hoc quam longiori dimidio (postice quam antice paullo plus quam dimidio) latiori, lateribus sat arcuatis pone medium leviter sinuatis, basi leviter bisinuata, angulis posticis acutis; elytris sat fortiter punctulato-striatis, basi late vix arcutis, apice fortiter (vix oblique) emarginatis et bispinosis, lateribus postice subtilissime denticulatis, interstitiis sat convexis sat crebre punctulatis; corpore subtus crebre subtilius (in medio sparsim) punctulatis; prosterno medio sparsim minus fortiter punctulato. Long., $5\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $2\frac{1}{10}$ l.

If yellow be regarded as the ground colour of the elytra, the

black markings (the insect being looked at with its head next the observer) appear as three parallel wide vittæ, connected (along the base, and also a little behind the middle) at their extremities by transverse fasciæ; while the apical quarter of the elytra is occupied by a spot bearing a rough resemblance to the figure of a tree standing on the hinder transverse fascia, and not reaching the apex, except very narrowly along the suture. This species is not unlike *S. Wilsoni*, Saund., but besides considerable difference in pattern, the prothorax is considerably wider across the base than across the middle, &c.

Australia; I am doubtful of the exact habitat; in S. A. Museum.

S. marcida, sp. nov. Sat angusta; viridis, elytris (sutura in medio basique anguste viridibus exceptis) rufis; capite inter oculos leviter concavo, sat crebre minus fortiter (fere ut *S. viridicinctæ*, Waterh.), punctulato; prothorace quam longiori fere duplo (postice quam antice circiter dimidio) latiori, vix manifeste canaliculato, pernitido, inæqualiter sat fortiter sat crebre (fere ut *S. flavomarginatæ*, G. & H., sed latera versus magis crebre magis rugulose) punctulato, lateribus modice sat æqualiter arcuatis, basi bisinuata (in medio vix distincte lobata), angulis anticis minus distinctis posticis sat acutis; elytris sat fortiter striatis (interstitiis transversim subtiliter rugatis sparsim subfortiter punctulatis) ad apicem leviter emarginato-truncatis, angulis suturalibus sat acutis vix prominulis, basi leviter æqualiter arcuata; corpore subtus pilis pallidis sat dense vestito, sat crebre sat fortiter punctulato.

Maris segmento ventrali apicali apice profunde arcuatim emarginato. Long., 12 l.; lat., 4 $\frac{2}{3}$ l.

The width of the prothorax is to its length down the middle as 19 to 11. The species in general appearance is suggestive of *S. flavomarginata*, G. & H., but differs from that species (apart from colour) *inter alia* by its narrower form, and especially by its longer head with the clypeus emarginate in front, and its prothorax evenly arched at the sides, whereas in *flavomarginata* the prothorax is at its widest a little in front of the base and thence narrows forward with sides but little curved.

The middle part of the prosternum is punctured rather strongly and closely, scarcely less so than the middle part of the ventral segments; this, however, is very likely not the case with the female. In my example of *flavomarginata*, which seems also to be a male, the apical ventral segment is only slightly emarginate (almost truncate) behind, and the middle part of the prosternum is very finely and sparsely punctulate.

W. Australia; in the collection of C. French, Esq.

- S. Andersoni*, L. & G., var. *terminalis*, Kerremans. This must be very close to, if not identical with, *S. brutella*, Thoms. I believe it to be a good species.
- S. Melbourneensis*, Thoms. This species must be very close to, if not identical with, *S. Australasiae*, L. & G.
- S. Carpentariae*, sp. nov. Sat lata; minus convexa; postice sat angustata; fere glabra; prothorace rufo antice posticeque et in disco viridi-tincto; scutello viridi; elytris rufo-testaceis rubro-cinctis, margine antica angusta macula oblonga transversa pone medium posita sutura postice et apice viridibus; corpore subtus rufo-testaceo, prosterno medio cum maculis nonnullis in meso et meta-sternis et in abdomine segmentum ventralium marginibus transversis et pedibus (his nihilo minus rufo-maculatis) viridibus; capite fere plano crebre sat fortiter punctulato; prothorace quam longiori duabus partibus (postice quam antice fere duplo) latiori, subfortiter minus crebre sat æqualiter punctulato, lateribus postice fere parallelis antice ad angulos anticos sinuatim fortiter convergentibus, basi media late lobata; elytris punctulato-striatis, ad basin externam subquadratum productis (fere ut *S. viridicinctæ*, Waterh.), ad apicem fortiter emarginatis (spinis externis parvis, suturalibus magnis), interstitiis crebre punctulatis antice transversim rugulosis. Long., 13 l.; lat., $5\frac{1}{5}$ l.

A very distinct species somewhat resembling *S. vitticollis*, Macl., in general style of marking on the upper surface.

N. Queensland; Gulf of Carpentaria; in the collection of C. French, Esq.

- S. ornata*, sp. nov. Minus lata; minus convexa; fere glabra, subtus sparsim albido-pubescentis; capite prothorace scutelloque læte cupreo-viridi-cyaneoque versicoloribus, corpore subtus splendide aureo, pedibus viridi purpureoque micantibus, elytris testaceis, his macula magna communi basali (prothoraci magnitudine formaque simili) fascia mediana lata et macula communi elongata apicali nigris ornatis; capite prothoraceque confertim sat fortiter punctulatis; illo longitudinaliter concavo; hoc quam longiori (et postice quam antice) plus quam dimidio latiori, lateribus leviter arcuatis, basi leviter bisinuata; elytris punctulato-striatis, ad basin subrectis, ad apicem rotundatis, interstitiis convexis sparsim punctulatis; corpore subtus crebre nec fortiter punctulato. Maris segmento ventrali apicali postice late sinuato-truncato, prosterno medio fortiter sat crebre punctulato. Long., $6\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $2\frac{1}{2}$ l.

This is a very beautiful and very distinct species. The mark

ings on the elytra bear considerable general resemblance to those of *S. grata*, Saund. These markings are all connected on the suture; the basal one is a spot nearly as large as the area of the prothorax, and not unlike it in shape, touching the base along about three-quarters of its width, but not touching the lateral margins; the space between the basal spot and the median fascia is narrowly black on the suture, and is very short; the median fascia touches the lateral margins very narrowly, its front edge is somewhat triangular, its hind edge sinuous; the median fascia is joined on the suture by a wide stem to the apical spot, which is somewhat elongate-quadrate, and very similar in form and size to the apical spot of *S. thoracica*, Saund. (depicted Journ. Linn. Soc., vol. IX., tab. 9, fig. 11).

Victoria; in the collection of C. French, Esq.

S. longula, sp. nov. Sat elongata; subdepressa; subglabra; cœrulea, prothoracis lateribus elytrorum fasciis 2 latis suturam haud attingentibus altera mox ante medium externe antrorsum producta, altera subapicali externe retrorsum producta) prosterni lateribus abdominis lateribus (macula utrinque in segmentis 2-4 positis exceptis) macula in segmento ventrali penultimo medio posita et segmento ventrali apicali testaceo-rufis; capite longitudinaliter profunde sulcato, crebre minus fortiter punctulato; prothorace quam longiori plus quam dimidio (postice quam antice fere duplo) latiori, sparsim vix fortiter punctulato, lateribus incrassatis fortiter rotundatis, basi leviter bisinuata; elytris punctulato-striatis, ad basin late nec fortiter arcuatis ad apicem emarginatis et bispinosis, spinis externis valde elongatis, interstitiis sparsius punctulatis subplanis latera apicemque versus magis convexis.

Mas latet.

Feminae prosternomedio sparsim parum fortiter punctulato.

Long., 9 l.; lat., $3\frac{2}{3}$ l.

The shape of the prothorax is very unusual in the genus, the sides being strongly rounded, so that the base is much narrower than the widest part, and the widest part being exceptionally far from the base—indeed, a line drawn across the prothorax at its widest would intersect the median longitudinal line in front of its middle; the sides of the prothorax are incrassated, and limited by a sulcus, as in *S. variabilis*, Don. The red lateral margins of the prothorax are so wide as together to equal the dark intermediate space.

I hardly know to what species to compare this; its elytra spinose at the apex in combination with red-margined prothorax, underside variegated with red, and elytra fasciated, place it in a

section of the genus (as I have roughly and artificially tabulated it) to which *cyanipes*, Saund., and numerous other species belong; *cyanipes* is very variable in markings, and one of its varieties (not that figured by Mr. Saunders) scarcely differs from the present insect in markings, except in the hinder red mark being less produced hindward on the margin, so that the hinder dark mark has a nearly straight edge in front reaching from margin to margin; whereas in *S. longula* this dark mark appears as a subquadrate spot, placed and shaped much as in *S. cruenta*, L. & G. (as figured by Saunders, Tr. Ent. Soc., 1868, t. 2, fig. 21). But this insect is very unlike *S. cyanipes* in other respects, and recalls to mind, I think, very differently-coloured species (e.g., *S. cruenta*) by its shape, while it stands almost, if not quite, alone in its prothorax being at the widest (to the eye considerably, and by measurement a little) in front of the middle of the median line, while at the same time the prothorax is much wider at this point than at the base; the prothorax of *S. sanguinea*, Saund., approaches somewhat to this form, but besides having its sides less converging hindward, it has not the thickened lateral margins separated from the disc by a sulcus.

Victoria; in the collection of C. French, Esq.

EUCNEMIDÆ.

DYSCOLOCERUS.

I have some hesitation in referring the following species to this genus. M. de Bonvouloir, in his monograph of the *Eucnemides*, attaches great importance to the relative length of the joints of the antennæ, and notes *Dyscolocerus* as very remarkable on account of joints 4-8 of the antennæ being very short and transverse, hardly longer together than the ninth. In the present insect joints 4-8 are strongly transverse (joint 4 a little longer and less transverse than the following) and are together distinctly shorter than joint 9; joint 10 is distinctly, though not much, shorter than 9, and 11 is the longest joint of the antennæ, being nearly half again as long as 10. In *Dyscolocerus* the apical joint is much smaller than the tenth. I think it not unlikely that M. de Bonvouloir would consider this sufficient difference to call for a new generic name, but as the general characters seem in other respects to agree with *Dyscolocerus*, and the *species* seems considerably to resemble the unique species ascribed to *Dyscolocerus*, there seems no great objection to place it provisionally in that genus. It agrees with *Dyscolocerus* in the form of its posterior coxæ (prolonged over the base of the femora and beginning to narrow outward much nearer to their inner than their external extremity), the absence of tarsal sulci on the

abdomen of prosternal sulci and of tarsal lamellæ, the prothorax not having more than one marginal carina, the mandibles of ordinary structure, the clypeus simply rounded in front, the prosternal sutures straight, and the epistoma much narrowed at its base, and much bent under the head.

D. heros, sp. nov. Oblongo-elongatus; modice convexus; postice leviter attenuatus; aterrimus, elytris et prothoracis angulis posticis rubris; capite prothoraceque crebre rugulose nec crasse punctulatis; illo in medio longitudinaliter leviter impresso; hoc fortiter transverso, canaliculato, antice manifeste angustato, ante basin utrinque oblique impresso; elytris pube densa nitida læte rubra vestitis, striatis, sat dense vix rugulose punctulatis, interstitiis leviter convexis. Long., 6 l.; lat., $2\frac{1}{5}$ l.

This is by far the finest Australian *Eucnemid* I have seen. N. S. W.; Blue Mountains.

CURCULIONIDÆ.

DYSCHÆNIUM.

Attention is called in the Zool. Record., 1890, to my having omitted to state categorically to what group of *Curculionidæ* this genus should be referred. Its place is among the *Erirhinides*, as the Recorder rightly conjectures from its place in my memoir, where it stands between two *Erirhinid* genera.

LONGICORNES.

TRYPHOCHARIA.

T. Mitchellii, Hope. The insect which I suppose must be this species, and which I have seen, I believe, from several localities in N. S. Wales and Queensland, does not agree very well with the figure [Tr. Zool. Soc., III. (2), t. 12, fig. 8] in respect of markings. It is very much like *T. Mastersi*, Pasc., but differs in having a small sharp spine (not a blunt tubercle) on either side of the prothorax, in the more coarsely rugulose puncturation of almost every part, and in the less elongation of the third joint of the antennæ as compared with the fourth; the infuscation of the apical part of the elytra moreover is much less extended forward (though it is likely that this is an unreliable character).

It is also a good deal like *T. Odewahni*, Pasc., differing from it *inter alia* by the bispinose apex of its elytra.

BETHELIUM.

B. tricolor, sp. nov. Setis erectis sparsim vestitum; ferrugineum, prothorace antice posticeque paullo infuscato, elytrorum

parte dimidia apicali lateribusque piceis vel nigris, disco utrinque flavo-bifasciato, (fascia antica angusta a margine retrorsum arcuata, postica lata a margine oblique antrorsum directa) fasciis suturam haud attingentibus; capite crebre punctulato, antice fortiter declivi; antennis maris elytrorum apicem vix superantibus (feminae manifeste brevioribus), articulo 3^o quam 1^{us} vix quam 4^{us} multo quam 5^{us} manifeste longiori, 6^o-11^o (10^o, 11^o que paullo brevioribus exceptis) 5^o subæqualibus; prothorace vix transverso, crebre æqualiter granulato vel rugulose umbilicato-punctulato, lateribus sat fortiter sat æqualiter rotundatis postice vix sinuatis; elytris apice subrotundatis vix sinuato-truncatis, antice sat fortiter sat rugulose (retrorsum gradatim minus fortiter) punctulatis, abdomine infuscato; oculis grosse granulatis. Long., $3\frac{4}{5}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{10}$ — $1\frac{3}{10}$ l.

Although this is by no means a rare insect, it appears to have escaped description hitherto. It is of somewhat broader and more robust form than *B. signiferum*, Newm. In the male the prothorax is by measurement just barely longer than wide, the length and breadth being equal in the female. The dark portions of the elytra are so ordered that the ferruginous part is simply a common patch on the anterior half of the suture occupying the whole base, contracting hindward and then expanding again.

S. Australia; Port Lincoln; also near Adelaide.

B. mundum, sp. nov. Setis erectis sparsim vestitum; rufum, prothorace antice posticeque paullo infuscato, elytris piceis circa scutellum vix rufescentibus fasciis binis angustis subburneis tortis albidis ornatis, femoribus (basi excepta) abdomineque piceis; cetera fere ut *B. tricoloris* sed prothorace paullo minus fortiter sculpturato. Long., 3 l.; lat., $\frac{4}{5}$ l.

I can hardly specify any difference between this and the preceding species except in the diminutive size of this, and the very different markings of its elytra, which consist of two slightly-raised transverse zigzag lines, one a little in front of the middle, almost hair-like in its narrowness, and scarcely reaching the suture; the other a little behind the middle, somewhat wider, less zigzag, and distinctly reaching the suture. This insect must be very like *Ectosticta eburratum*, Pasc., but its coarsely-granulated eyes place it far from *Ectosticta*, and moreover its prothorax could not possibly be described as having "coarse crowded punctures," the sculpture of its prothorax presenting the appearance rather of small almost-effaced granules.

N. S. Wales; Mulwala; sent to me by Mr. Sloane.

SISYRIUM.

The discrimination of generic characters in the numerous

species closely related to *Sisyrium* seems to be most difficult. M. Lacordaire says that complete identity exists between that genus and *Acyrusa*, except in the latter having a spine at the apex of the third joint of the antennæ, and a pubescent fovea on either side of the basal four ventral segments. I have not seen any species presenting these characters, but I have before me an insect from western S. Australia, and another from near Adelaide, having a pubescent fovea on either side of the third and fourth ventral segments, but no spine on the antennæ. I have also a species from western S. Australia having the antennal spine, but no ventral foveæ; and a fourth species from the same locality devoid of both characters, neither of which appears to be sexual. The last-mentioned of the above species is possibly, but not probably, a variety of *S. stigmatosum*, Pasc.; in any case its differences from *stigmatosum* are so strongly marked that a distinctive name seems desirable; the others appear to be new.

As it seems absurd to go on making a new genus for every new species among insects that might at a casual glance almost pass for being mere varieties of a single species, it seems to me desirable to call them all *Sisyrium*, as none of them possess both the characters on which *Acyrusa* has been distinguished. The last of the following species has the maxillary palpi much longer than the labial (a divergence which M. Lacordaire allows within the limits of the allied genus *Callidiopsis*), and also has the anterior coxæ more prominent than is usual in the subfamily; a little more prominent even than in *Diatomocephala*.

S. stigmatosum, Pasc., var. ? *vittatum*.

A *S. stigmatoso* differt colore. Rubro-ferrugineo, elytris nigro-notatis, macula antica in vittam nigro-piceam (a basi ad fasciam antiapicalem integram) elongata; prothorace quam latiori circiter quarta parte longiori; pedibus unicoloribus. Long., $4\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., 1 l.

Apart from the characters mentioned above, the description of *S. (Igenia) stigmatosum* applies very well to the present insect. It will be noticed that the colouring and the pattern on the elytra are considerably different, and that the prothorax is very much less elongate than that of *S. stigmatosum* is said to be. Unless, however, Mr. Pascoe measured the proportions, his statements on the point are probably worthless, as the proportions of a prothorax are in few instances by measurement the same they appear to a casual glance.

S. Australia; near Port Lincoln.

S. fraternum, sp. nov. Setis erectis sat sparsim vestitum; ferrugineum, elytris macula communi (literam U simulanti) nigro-fusca ornatis; capite fortiter minus crebre punctulato

inter oculos subapproximatos longitudinaliter ruguloso, antennis (? maris) elytrorum apicem parum superantibus, articulo 3° (hoc ad apicem spina elongata armato) quam basalis breviori quam 4^{us} vix longiori, 5°-11° inter se sat æqualibus quam basalis fere longioribus; prothorace quam latiori parum longiori, ad latera nodoso, supra inæquali fortiter minus crebre punctulato, spatiis lævigatis subconvexis circiter 5 ornato, pone apicem constricto; elytris apice rotundatis seriatim sat regulariter (nisi parte apicali confuse leviter punctulata) puncturis sat magnis subquadratis instructis, his (et seriebus et in seriebus puncturis) sat crebre positis. Long., 4—4½ l.; lat., 1½ l. (vix).

Extremely like the preceding, but a slightly stouter form, and distinguishable (apart from the antennal spine) by the very different proportions *inter se* of the antennal joints, and the different pattern on the elytra, which consists of a common mark resembling the letter U, extending almost from the base to the apex; whereas in the preceding the pattern consists of a wide subapical fascia, from the front of which on each elytron (a little nearer to the suture than to the lateral margin) a narrow vitta runs forward nearly to the base of the elytra. The eyes are evidently more approximated above than in any of the allied forms in my collection, and the antennæ are slightly stouter. I cannot but acknowledge the *possibility* that this may be the male of the preceding insect, but if so the sexual differences are certainly very unusual in including a considerable elongation of the third joint of the antennæ in the female. Moreover, as I have two examples of *S. fraternum*, and the pattern on their elytra is absolutely identical, and markedly different from that of the "var. ? *vittatum*," the differences look still less likely to be sexual

S. Australia; west of Port Lincoln.

S. ventrale, sp. nov. Setis erectis sat sparsim vestitum; pallide testaceum, antennis prothorace et corpore subtus (abdomine infuscato excepto) rufescentibus, capite obscuro, elytris fascia lata subapicali (et antice utrinque macula vel vitta discoidali) fusca vel nigra ornatis; capite ut *S. fraterni* sed oculis minus approximatis; antennis elytrorum apicem vix superantibus, articulo 3° quam basalis vix quam 4^{us} multo longiori, ceteris (2° brevi excepto) 3° et inter se subæqualibus; prothorace quam latiori vix longiori, ad latera nodoso, supra inæquali, sparsim crassissime punctulato, spatiis lævigatis circiter 5 ornato, pone apicem constricto; elytris apice rotundatis ut *S. fraterni* sculpturatis; segmentis ventralibus 3°, 4° que utrinque fovea aureo-pilosa ornatis. Long., 3½ l.; lat., ½ l.

The hind body with tomentose foveæ on the sides of the third and fourth segments (only) will at once distinguish this species. I have seen about half a dozen examples, among which I do not observe differences likely to be sexual except that the antennæ of some are slightly, and of others not, longer than the body. The mark on the anterior part of the disc of each elytron varies from a small almost square black spot to a vitta of variable length, and is liable to be almost obsolete. It differs from *S. fraternum*, *inter alia*, by the extremely coarse sparse puncturation of its prothorax.

S. Australia; Port Lincoln district; under bark of Eucalyptus.

S. sparsum, sp. nov. Setis erectis sat sparsim vestitum; colore ut *S. ventralis*, sed prothorace (exempli typici) piceo; capite antennisque ut *S. ventralis*; prothorace quam latiori circiter tertia parte longiori, ad latera nodoso, ut *S. ventralis* sculpturato; elytris a *S. ventralis* differt puncturarum seriebus minus crebris et puncturis in seriebus minus crebre positis postice minus obsoletis; segmentis ventralibus ut *S. ventralis* (exempli typici tomento abraso). Long., 3 l.; lat., $\frac{3}{5}$ l. (vix).

Very distinct by its diminutive size and the comparatively sparse puncturation of its elytra, as well as by its comparatively longer prothorax, which is decidedly (and looks much) longer than wide. In the typical example the anterior spot on the elytra is large, square, and black, but probably it is variable.

S. Australia; near Adelaide.

S. lævigatum, sp. nov. Ferrugineum, elytris intra marginem lateralem antice vitta fusca ornatis, mesosterno metasternoque paullo infuscatis; subopacum; supra fere lævigatum; capite quam prothorax fere latiori, linea longitudinali impresso; prothorace leviter transverso, lateribus subangulatis rotundatis; elytris pustulis minutis setiferis 4-seriatim impressis; antennarum articulo 3° quam 1^{us} et quam 4^{us} paullo breviori. Long., $5\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{3}$ l.

Perhaps somewhat like *S. (Obrium) ibidionides*, Pasc., although such a conjecture is necessarily not much more than a guess, for the author of that species does not vouchsafe any information upon a point so important even as its puncturation.

W. Australia; Champion Bay; in the collection of C. French, Esq.

The following is a tabulation of the described species attributable to *Sisyrium* (regarding the characters of the genus among the *Callidiopsidae* as follows:—femora moderately clavate, prothorax not furnished with well-defined callosities, such as those on the prothorax of *Callidiopsis*, head not abruptly declivous in front, elytra with well-defined colours and pattern, antennæ as

long as the body or nearly so, basal and second ventral segments not furnished with tomentose foveæ). I have been obliged to depend on Mr. Pascoe's descriptions for the characters of some of his species.

- A. Elongate species of small size (long., 3-5 l.)
 - B. Antennæ devoid of spines.
 - C. Ventral segments devoid of tomentose foveæ
 - D. Sides of elytra of pale colour in their anterior half.
 - E. Prothorax nearly half as long as elytra ibidionides, Pasc.
 - EE. Prothorax much shorter... .. stigmatosum, Pasc.
 - DD. Sides of elytra dark, except at base dorsale, Pasc.
 - DDD. Elytra with a dark lateral stripe reaching the base, but not the apex lævigatum, Blackb.
 - CC. Third and fourth ventral segments with tomentose foveæ
 - D. Punctures in rows on elytra close and regular except near apex... .. ventrale, Blackb.
 - DD. Punctures in rows on elytra much less close sparsum, Blackb.
 - BB. Antennæ with a spine at the apex of the third joint... .. fraternum, Blackb.
- AA. Robust species of larger size (long., 6 l.) tripartitum, Pasc.

APOSITES.

A. lanaticollis, sp. nov. Rufo-piceus, elytris lividis, elytris pedibusque pilis fulvis (his basin versus albidis) dense vestitis, antennis pube minuta fulva confertim instructis, ceteris partibus pilis albidis vestitis (his in prothorace conspicue condensatis); prothorace rugulose sat crebre punctulato in medio longitudinaliter et lateraliter spatio nitido sublævi instructo, quam latiori fere longiori, subquadrato, antice quam postice manifeste angustiori, lateribus obscure bisinuatis, basi fere truncato, angulis posticis extrorsum sat prominulis; elytris externe fortiter emarginatis, apice angustatis, sat crebre sat squamose punctulatis (basin versus minus crebre minus squamose), singulis leviter 4-costatis, costis apicem fere attingentibus (1^a haud suturæ conjuncta); segmentis ventralibus maculis parvis denudatis ornatis; antennis quam corpus longioribus, articulis 3-11 compressis. Long., 9-10 l.; lat., 2 l.

Much smaller than *A. macilentus*, Pasc., with the prothorax clothed with white woolly pilosity all but entirely concealing the

derm, which, on the removal of the pilosity is seen to be very distinctly punctured, and to have two nitid lævigatæ stripes placed in the form of a cross. The elytra are gradually narrowed to almost a *point* at the apex, and are very strongly incurved laterally; on each of them are four feeble costæ (besides the lateral margin and suture) of which that nearest to the suture is somewhat widely separated from the latter at the base, but gradually approaches it hindward to about the middle of the elytra, whence to the apex (or nearly so) it runs parallel to the suture.

S. Australia; basin of Lake Eyre.

A. niger, sp. nov. Niger; supra pube subtili fulva vix conspicua, subtus et anguste in elytrorum marginibus pilis griseis sat dense positis vestitus; prothorace transversim crassissime rugato, quam latiori fere longiori, antice quam postice sat angustiori, lateribus a margine antico retrorsum divergentibus (in medio subangulatis, hinc retrorsum convergentibus, juxta basin retrorsum divergentibus), angulis posticis extrorsum sat prominulis; elytris externe leviter emarginatis, apice angustatis, fere ut præcedentis sculpturatis sed costa 1^a paullo pone basin suturæ conjuncta; antennis fere ut præcedentis sed nigræ. Long., $8\frac{1}{2}$ —9 l.; lat., $1\frac{2}{3}$ l.

A very distinct species.

W. Australia; near Eucla.

LYGESIS.

It is impossible, I think, in many instances to feel any confidence in determinations arrived at from a study of Mr. Pascoe's work on the *Longicornes*. This genus furnishes a case in point. Mr. Pascoe originally confused it with *Didymocantha*, whose species, as M. Lacordaire remarks, are "very different insects," but subsequently formed a new genus for it and others under the name *Isalium*. Later still Mr. Pascoe discovered that some members at least of his *Isalium* were attributable to a genus long before characterised by the Rev. F. W. Hope under the name *Strongylurus*; so *Isalium* was dropped; and then finally, on further reconsideration still, the author arrived at the conclusion that one of the species originally published as a *Didymocantha* was neither a *Didymocantha* nor a *Strongylurus*; and so another new name (*Lygesis*) was proposed, with a very brief diagnosis, merely mentioning a few characters in which *Lygesis* differs from yet another new allied genus characterised at the same time. If one turns to the description of the typical *species* of *Lygesis* for more information, one finds a description of extreme brevity, in which there is actually no mention whatever of the *puncturation* of the insect.

I have before me an undescribed insect near *Strongylurus* which seems not unlikely to be a *Lygesis*; at the same time I cannot consider the determination at all reliable. I have also a species which is probably *Lygesis mendica*, Pasc. If the latter is right, my examples of it are females; and if so, the insect I am about to describe is probably the male of a *Lygesis* (Mr. Pascoe does not say whether he founded the genus on the male or female). If this species is not a *Lygesis*, it represents a new genus very near to it. The principal differences that I observe consist in the almost contiguous eyes, the much greater length of the antennæ (which are not much less than half again as long as the body), and the very elongate head, which is produced in front of the antennæ to a length slightly exceeding the length of the head behind the antennæ; the intermediate coxæ and adjacent parts are as in *Strongylurus*. The antennæ, moreover, are distinctly compressed, and not much different from those of a female *Opsidota*; but in *Opsidota* the head is not produced anteriorly at all.

L. (?) *ornata*, sp. nov. Sat parallela; setis subtilibus erectis sparsius vestita; nigro-fusca, elytris fere albidis antice et in medio fusco-notatis apicem versus rufo-ferrugineis, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis; capite antice fortiter producto, oculis grosse granulatis permagnis et supra et subtus fere contiguis; prothorace (hoc quam caput parum latiori) quam trans basin latiori fere longiori, subcylindrico, antrorsum nonnihil angustato, crassissime ruguloso, lateribus vix sinuatis; scutello testaceo-pubescenti; elytris (his quam prothorax sat latioribus) apice singulatim rotundatis, antice ut prothorax (retrorsum gradatim minus crebre minus fortiter) sculpturatis. Long., $6\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{2}$ l.

The anterior fuscous-black mark on the elytra occupies the whole of the front quarter (and is continued hindward a little on the suture), except a large spot in the middle of the dark space so formed, which is of the prevailing yellowish-white colour; the hinder mark is extremely like the corresponding mark in *Strongylurus scutellatus*, Hope; the apical reddish-ferruginous space is sharply distinguished from the rest of the surface; its front margin is projected forward about at its middle. The narrow strip of the whitish ground colour which lies between the hinder blackish fascia-like mark and the reddish apical patch appears from a certain point of view (*i.e.*, looking across the suture) like the figure "3," owing to the irregularities of outline before and behind it.

Queensland; in the collection of C. French, Esq.

OPSIDOTA.

It is not entirely without hesitation that I refer this species to *Opsidota*, but I think the structural characters are sufficiently close to justify my doing so—at any rate provisionally. The style of marking is very suggestive of *Phoracantha*, the upper surface is nearly devoid of pubescence, the antennal joints while very distinctly compressed are less so than in *O. infecta*, Pasc., and the basal ventral segment is a little longer than in that insect. The following characters, however, bring it very near to *Opsidota*; eyes coarsely granulated, intermediate coxal cavities closed externally, anterior coxal cavities open behind, head short, antennæ (in the male) much longer than the body, their joints not spinose rather strongly compressed (but only slightly more produced at their inner than their outer apex), elytra rounded at the apex but having the sutural angle produced in a short spine, legs moderately elongate, the femora not clavate, antennæ not ciliated beneath but with a few long hairs at the apex of the joints, their third and fourth joints about equal in length.

O. guttata, sp. nov. Nigra, elytris singulis maculis 3 flavis ornatis; macula antica transversim subreniformi paullo pone basin posita, macula submediana transversa, macula subapicali parva fere circulari; prothorace crassissime ruguloso, ad latera inæquali nec spinoso, pone medium spatio levi ornato; elytris antice crassissime rugulose, postice multo subtilius nec rugulose, punctulatis, apice rotundatis, sutura ad apicem spinosa; antennis quam corpus multo longioribus, articulis sat compressis, 3° 4° longitudine æquali; unguiculis divaricatis. Long., 8—10 l.; lat., $2\frac{1}{5}$ —3 l.

S. Australia (interior); also W. Australia (near Eucla).

BEBIUS.

B. variegatus sp. nov. Elongatus; cylindricus; pilis elongatis erectis sparsim vestitus; ferrugineus, femoribus anticis abdomineque obscuris, elytris fascia mediana angulata flava (hac antice posticeque nigro-marginata, spatio nigro postico maculam parvam flavam ferenti) ornatis; capite prothoraceque crebre fortiter rugulosis, in hoc rugulis transversim positis; elytris antice fortiter rugulose, postice paullo minus fortiter minus rugulose, punctulatis, ad apicem emarginatis. Long., $5\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., 1 l.

Very distinct from *B. filiformis*, Pasc., by the markings on its elytra and the emarginate apex of the same; also by its prothorax scarcely so elongate, not in the least narrowed in front, and with the rugulosity of its surface having a distinctly transverse arrangement.

Victoria; taken by C. French, Esq., from a wattle near Lillydale.

MAULIA (gen. nov.).

Caput sat breve, genis antice dentiformibus, fronte lata minus concava; oculi sat tenuiter granulati, lobo superiori sat parvo; tuberculi antennarii subobsoleti; antennæ robustæ, sat breves; prothorax supra sat inæqualis, ad latera tuberculatus; elytra sat parallela abdomen tegentia; pedes minus elongati, femoribus leviter clavatis, tarsis sat latis; coxæ antice globosæ minus approximatae, postice apertæ; coxæ intermediae ad latera clausæ; segmentum ventrale basale quam cetera modice longius; unguiculi divaricati.

The intermediate trochantins are very conspicuous, transversely placed, and transversely intersected by a strong sulcus.

I am at a loss to suggest any group of Longicornes in which this genus can be placed satisfactorily.

The structure of the intermediate coxæ and parts adjacent thereto is decidedly suggestive of *Phalota*, but the facies and many characters are quite inconsistent with such an alliance. The general appearance is much like that of *Pempsamacra dispersa*, Newm., in miniature, with which there is agreement in many characters including the tooth-like prominence of the apex of the cheeks, but in *Pempsamacra* the intermediate coxæ are widely open laterally. *Nenenia*, Pasc., is a genus which its author has been unable to place in any named "tribe," though considering it nearest to *Phalota*, and these particulars seem to suggest a probable relationship to the present insect; I think I know *Nenenia*, and in that case there does not seem to be much real affinity, but even if I am wrong in my identification the "fronte excavato" and "abdominis segmenta longitudine æqualia," of that species are quite conclusive as to its generic distinctness from that which I have characterised above. On the whole I think this genus cannot stand far away from *Pempsamacra*.

Compared with *Pempsamacra dispersa* (and apart from size) the head of this insect is less produced in front, but is very similar in respect of its slight concavity and width between the antennæ, and in the structure of its antennæ (except in the apical six joints being less abbreviated); its prothorax is considerably shorter, with much stronger and sharper lateral tubercles; and its elytra are scarcely so much narrowed hindward.

I believe I am right in considering that the intermediate coxæ are closed externally; it is very difficult, however, in the case of a small Longicorn, with the sternal sutures much obscured by rugulosity to be quite sure without the removal of the mesothoracic epimeron whether the angle of the metasternum absolutely touches that of the prothoracic episternum.

M. picticornis, sp. nov. Modice elongata; supra opaca, pilis erectis nonnullis sat sparsim vestita, obscure pupureo-brunnea, antennis flavo nigroque læte variegatis, elytrorum lateribus antice anguste flavis; subtus nitida nigra cupreo-purpureoque iridescens, femorum tibiærumque basi et tarsorum articulis ultimis 2 flavis; corpore supra confertim sat fortiter ruguloso; elytris (ad apicem truncatis) præter hanc sculpturam foveis magnis nec profundis (his ab apice ad basin gradatim minoribus et magis crebris) confuse ornatis; sternis sat rugulose punctulatis; abdomine sublævigato. Long., $4\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{5}$ l.

The first, second, sixth, seventh, eighth, and eleventh joints of the antennæ are entirely black (with a slight coppery tone); the ninth and tenth are entirely yellow, the rest yellow in the basal half and black in the apical half. The basal joint is stout and subcylindric, as long as 2 and 3 together, 2 very short, 3-5 slightly increasing in length successively (5 as long as the basal joint), 6, 7, and 11 each about equal to 3, 8-10 each shorter. The antennæ set back would scarcely reach the apex of the elytra.

Victoria; taken near Berwick by C. French, Esq.; unique in that gentleman's collection.

ECTOSTICTA.

E. ornata, sp. nov. Setis erectis sparsim vestita; rufa, capite prothorace abdomineque nigris, antennis obscuris (articulis 1° 2° que totis et ceteris basi plus minusve late rufescentibus) elytris piceis (spatio communi basali rufo, fasciisque binis albis); antennis quam corpus paullo brevioribus articulo 3° quam 1^{us} manifeste quam 4^{us} multo quam 5^{us} vix longiori, 6°-11° gradatim brevioribus; capite prothoraceque fortiter sat crasse ruguloso; hoc quam latiori parum longiori; lateribus modice rotundatis postice vix sinuatis; elytris apice rotundatis, juxta scutellum utrinque gibbosis, inæqualiter punctulatis; oculis sat tenuiter granulatis. Long., 3 l.; lat., $\frac{4}{5}$ l.

Compared with *E. cleroides*, White, this is a smaller much more rufus insect. The base of the elytra is bright red all across, and this red patch extends backward, irregularly narrowing to about the middle of the elytra. From the lateral margin, a little behind the shoulder, a moderately narrow white fascia runs obliquely inward and (slightly) forward, but stops abruptly at the edge of the red patch. The space immediately in front of this fascia, and that between it and the hinder fascia, are the darkest part of the elytra. The hinder fascia is placed slightly behind the middle, is of the same width as the other fascia, and

runs from the margin inward and scarcely forward to the suture. There is a well-defined gibbosity on each elytron (near the scutellum) on and around which the puncturation is very sparse; the front part of the lateral half of the elytra is very coarsely and not very sparsely punctured, the puncturation becoming closer and less coarse toward the suture and becoming obsolete in about the apical two-fifths of the elytra. The legs are entirely red.

Victoria; near Berwick; taken by Mr. French, and also sent to me by Mr. Sloane.

PHYTOPHAGA.

MEGAMERUS.

M. mandibularis, sp. nov. Mas. Sat elongatus; supra nitidus, subtus cum pedibus tenue pubescens; brunneus, mandibulis atris valde compresso-dilatatis et contortis; capite crebre ruguloso; prothorace leviter sparsius nec subtiliter punctulato; elytris inæqualiter punctulato-rugulosis et fortiter transversim rugatis; segmento ventrali apicali fovea profunda impresso. Long., 9 l.; lat., $3\frac{1}{5}$ l.

A considerably more elongate, less massive, species than *M. Kingi*, Macl., and of different colour, being of a full brown tone. The mandibles (perhaps of the male only) are very peculiar, being enormously compressed, dilated, and bent in their apical half; it is difficult to imagine how they can be serviceable. The antennæ scarcely differ from those of *M. Kingi* of the same sex. Compared with *M. Kingi* the head is rugulose and very much more closely sculptured; the prothorax is narrower, much more distinctly punctured, and with its hind angles not at all prominent laterally; the elytra are much more strongly and unevenly sculptured, and are transversely wrinkled; the impression on the apical ventral segment is very much deeper.

N. W. Australia; in the collection of C. French, Esq.

HISPIDÆ.

EURISPA.

E. nigripes, sp. nov. Sat angusta; æneo-nigra, prothorace rufotestaceo linea mediana rufa notato ad latera sat late niveo-marginato, elytris pallide luteis (horum apice summo nigro) margine externo anguste albido; antennis sat brevibus, articulis 2 et 3 sat elongatis, 4-6 brevioribus nec transversis cylindricis, 7-10 transversis, 11 acuminato; prothorace quam transbasin latiori parum longiori, antice angustato, minus crasse vix rugulose punctulato; elytris apicem versus acuminatis breviter spiniformibus, striatis, striis foveis sat

magnis seriatim impressis, interstitiis postice vix convexis ; abdomine (præsertim antice) sat crebre transversim rugato. Long., $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 l.; lat., $\frac{3}{5}$ — $\frac{7}{10}$ l.

Mare magis angusto sat parallelo, segmento ventrali apicali postice emarginato.

Femina pone medium manifeste dilatata ; abdomine opaco coriaceo ; segmento ventrali apicali carina transversa recta instructo.

Near *E. albipennis*, Germ. (which I have never been able to identify), and possibly a colour-var. of that species on the supposition of a slight mistake in Germar's description, according to which the sixth joint of the antennæ is transverse and wider than the fifth, whereas in the examples before me that joint is not transverse, and not at all wider than the fifth (the seventh being the first wider joint). *E. albipennis* is also said to have its front femora ferruginous at the base, and no mention is made of the snowy-white sides of the prothorax. Among the somewhat numerous examples I have seen of the species I am describing I have seen no ferruginous colouring on the femora, and very few specimens in which the lateral vittæ of the prothorax are not well defined. Compared with *E. Howitti*, Baly, this species apart from colour, *inter alia*, has the prothorax not nearly so coarsely and rugulose punctured, the apical five joints of the antennæ much shorter, and the elytra a little less strongly produced behind into a tail.

S. Australia ; Port Lincoln district.

E. simplex, sp. nov. Sat angusta ; fere ut præcedens colorata sed elytrorum apice summo haud nigro ; a præcedenti differt prothorace antice haud angustato multo magis crasse magis rugulose punctulato ; elytris ad apicem multo minus acuminatis. Long., $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 l.; lat., $\frac{3}{5}$ — $\frac{7}{10}$ l.

Near *E. Howitti*, Baly, but at once distinguishable by its elytra very much less drawn out at the apex and its antennæ much shorter, with joints 7-10 transverse and much shorter, and its legs entirely black.

Victoria ; Alpine district.

E. fraterna, sp. nov. Sat angusta ; nigra, pedibus antennarumque parte mediana rufescentibus, prothorace (hoc rufo-trilineato) elytris que fulvo-testaceis ; antennis subelongatis, articulo 1° brevi fere transverso, ceteris quam latioribus plus minusve longioribus ; prothorace quam latiori paullo longiori, antice parum angustato, postice subtruncato, minus crasse vix rugulose punctulato ; elytris apicem versus acuminatis fortiter productis breviter spiniformibus, striatis, striis foveis sat magnis seriatim impressis, interstitiis angustis postice subcarinatis. Long., 3 l.; lat., $\frac{3}{5}$ l.

Very close to *E. major*, Blackb.; differing from it by its smaller size, colouring, less coarse prothoracic puncturation, elytral interstices scarcely convex anteriorly, and especially by the almost truncate base of its prothorax; from *E. Howitti*, Baly, it differs by the narrower interstices of the elytral striæ and the much more elongate prothorax which by measurement is considerably longer than its greatest width; from *E. normalis*, Baly, by the anteriorly non-costate interstices of its elytra and its prothorax considerably narrower across the front than across the base; the other described species have the subapical joints of the antennæ much shorter.

N. Territory of S. Australia.

LONGICORNES.

MICROTRAGUS.

M. sticticus, Pasc. The author of this species was unable to state its habitat, and in Masters' Cat. nothing more precise than "Australia" is mentioned. It is worthy of note therefore that I have lately received a specimen taken by Mr. C. T. Musson, F.L.S., at Narrabri, N. S. W.

COCCINELLIDÆ.

SCYMNODES (*Blackb.*, Tr. Roy. Soc., 1888, p. 189).

S. Koebeli, sp. nov. Sat late ovalis; sat convexus; pilis albidis erectis sat dense vestitus; nitidus; sat crebre sat fortiter punctulatus; æneo-niger capite antennis pedibus anticis femoribus intermediis basi tarsis omnibus elytris ad apicem abdomineque rufis; prothorace quam longiori plus quam duplo latiori, elytris basi angustiori, antice leviter angustato, lateribus pone medium fere rectis, angulis anticis prominulis rotundatis, posticis distinctis fere rectis. Long., $1\frac{3}{5}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{5}$ l.

N. S. W.; Gosford; taken by Mr. Koebele.

SCYMNUS.

S. tenebricosus, Bohem. I have lately received from Mr. Koebele an example taken near Sydney, which appears to be this insect, agreeing very well with the description. Mr. Koebele has also given me some examples taken at Mulgoa (N. S. W.), which I judge to be conspecific, although they are considerably larger, and seem a little more minutely punctured; in one of them, moreover, the intermediate (as well as the front) tibiæ are testaceous, and in all of them the prothorax is narrowly rufescent along its front margin. This latter character would perhaps suggest a doubt as to whether my identification is correct, but in

some specimens the rufescence "needs looking for," and would easily escape the notice of a describer who had not seen specimens having it more defined.

RHIZOBIUS.

R. fugax, sp. nov. Ovals; sat elongatus; modice convexus; pilis pallidis suberectis sat dense vestitus; sat nitidus; subfortiter vix crebre (elytris mediis suturam versus sparsim minus fortiter) punctulatus, ferrugineus (elytris, prothoracis parte postica mediana, femoribusque apicem versus, piceis exceptis); prothorace quam longiori duplo latiori, antice minus angustato, elytris basi vix angustiori, lateribus parum arcuatis, angulis anticis rotundatis nullo modo productis, posticis fere rectis. Long., $1\frac{2}{5}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{5}$ l.

The prosternal ridge is narrowed forward, but is not sharply pointed at the apex. This character in combination with the presence of erect hairs on the elytra, finer and longer than the general pubescence brings the present insect near *R. Lindi*, Blackb., from which it differs *inter alia* by its more elongate form and very much coarser puncturation. The puncturation is not unlike that of *R. Evansi*, Muls., but is distinctly less close, and near the suture of the elytra finer. Were it not for this latter character I should regard it as possibly a variety of *Evansi*.

N. S. Wales; taken by Mr. Koebele near Whitton.

R. dorsalis, sp. nov. Sat late ovalis; sat convexus; pilis albidis erectis sat dense (nonnullis multo longioribus intermixtis) vestitus; nitidus; supra piceus, prothoracis lateribus et elytrorum regione suturali indeterminate rufescentibus; subtus rufescens, antennis palpis pedibusque rufo-testaceis, femoribus (præsertim posticis) infuscatis; capite prothoraceque subcrebre minus fortiter, elytris magis fortiter nec profunde minus crebre, punctulatis; prothorace quam longiori plus quam duplo latiori, antice minus angustato, elytris basi vix angustiori, lateribus leviter arcuatis, angulis anticis obtusis (certo adspectu rotundatis) posticis rectis. Long., $1\frac{1}{5}$ l.; lat., $\frac{9}{10}$ l.

A small inconspicuous species, chiefly notable superficially for the distinct (but not sharply defined) reddening of the sutural region, which seems to be constant. The flattened surface of the prosternal ridge is triangular, and very sharp in front. The puncturation is strong on the elytra, but considerably less fine on the prothorax.

N. S. Wales; Gosford; taken by Mr. Koebele.

R. cæcus, sp. nov. Ovalis; convexus; pilis argenteis suberectis sat dense vestitus; sat nitidus; subtilissime sat crebre punctulatus; totus ferrugineo-rufus; prothorace quam longiori vix duplo latiori, elytris basi angustiori, antice parum angustato, lateribus fere rectis, angulis anticis rotundatis haud prominulis, posticis fere rectis. Long., 1 l.; lat., $\frac{7}{10}$ l. (vix).

The silvery pubescence of the upper surface is mingled with fine hairs longer and more erect than the rest. The prosternal ridge is sharply pointed in front, but owing to the strong convexity of the prosternum (of which it forms the flattened median surface) it is less noticeable than in most of the *Rhizobii*, and requires to be looked at from a particular point of view (obliquely from the side) to be seen distinctly; the carinæ limiting the ridge are excessively fine. The prothorax covers the eyes more completely than in most *Rhizobii*, but owing to the thin substance of the former the eyes can be seen through it. It may be distinguished from its Australian congeners, having mixed pubescence and a prosternal ridge sharp in front, by its uniform rufous colour.

N. S. W.; taken by Mr. Koebele at Gosford.

R. lanosus, sp. nov. Sat late ovalis; sat convexus; nitidus; supra pilis erectis ochraceis confertissime vestitus; piceo-niger, haud ænescens, tarsis rufescentibus, antennis palpis abdomineque rufo-testaceis; capite prothoraceque sat crebre subfortiter, elytris fortiter paullo minus crebre, punctulatis; prothorace quam longiori plus quam duplo (postice quam antice haud multo) latiori, lateribus fere rectis, angulis anticis rotundatis vix prominulis, posticis fere rectis. Long., 2 l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{2}$ l.

This species is readily characterised by its non-metallic surface, together with its dense even clothing of erect ochraceous (not silvery or whitish) pile. The flattened surface of the prosternal ridge is very wide (not at all pointed) in front. In my tabulation of *Rhizobius* (Tr. Roy. Soc. S. A., XI., pp. 203-4) the present insect would require the formation of a distinct subsection (line 2, p. 204) as follows:—"B.B.B. Elytra very densely and evenly clothed with erect pubescence."

Queensland; Toowoomba; taken by Mr. Koebele.

R. pulcher, sp. nov. Ovalis; convexus; pilis albedo-argenteis brevibus sat dense vestitus; supra testaceus capite et maculis nonnullis in elytris positis infuscatis; subtus piceus abdominis lateribus et apice plus minusve testaceis; pedibus sordide testaceis, femoribus plus minusve infuscatis; capite prothoraceque obscure subtilissime, elytris distincte vix

crebre, punctulatis; prothorace quam longiori circiter duplo latiori, antice parum angustato, elytris basi haud angustiori, lateribus vix arcuatis, angulis anticis sat rotundatis, posticis rectis; prosterno æqualiter convexo, antice simplici. Long., $\frac{9}{10}$ l.; lat., $\frac{3}{5}$ l.

A prettily-marked little species; the general colour of the upper surface varies a little, the dark markings being less conspicuous on the examples having the ground colour less pallid. The markings are as follows:—A small spot on each side of the scutellum, the suture (where the infuscation is dilated into a large common spot about the middle), and an oblong vitta-like dash on either side near the lateral margins, which in some examples is dilated at its apex, and connected near its front with the median dilatation of the suture. Allied to *R. umbratus*, Blackb., but differently marked, with the front angles of the prothorax not at all prominent, &c.; in *R. umbratus* these angles, though not sharp, are slightly prominent.

N. S. Wales; taken by Mr. Koebele near Mulgoa.

BUCOLUS.

B. convexus, sp. nov. Sat late ovalis; sat convexus; sat nitidus; supra pilis argenteis sat crebre vestitus; nigro-piceus, prothorace abdomine tarsisque rufis; capite planato, crebre subfortiter punctulato; prothorace quam longiori circiter duplo latiori, crebre subtilius punctulato, antice angustato, ad latera valde deflexo; elytris crebre fortius punctulatis. Long., $1\frac{3}{5}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{5}$ l. (vix).

Considerably less wide and depressed than *B. Fourneti*, Muls., but agreeing with that species in structure, the prosternum being prolonged to receive the head in repose, the tibiæ being very strongly dentate externally, and the epipleuræ having very well-defined foveæ.

N. S. W.; taken by Mr. Koebele near Sydney.

LIPERNES.

Blackb., Tr. R. Soc., S.A., XI., p. 211.

L. subviridis, sp. nov. Late ovalis; sat convexus; nitidus; piceo-niger, supra obscure subviridi-micans; subtiliter sat crebre punctulatus. Long., $\frac{9}{10}$ l.; lat., $\frac{7}{10}$ l. (vix).

Differs from *L. angulatus*, Blackb., in its smaller size, æneous tone of colour, base of prothorax not angular in front of the scutellum, and in the closer puncturation of its elytra, which is uniform with that of the prothorax.

N. S. W.; taken by Mr. Koebele at Gosford.

SERANGIUM.

Blackb., Tr. R. Soc., S.A., XI., p. 209.

S. maculigerum, sp. nov. Late ovale; convexum; nitidum; capillis erectis sparsim vestitum; nigrum, antennis palpis corpore subtus pedibusque plus minus dilutioribus, elytris utrinque macula magna discoidali rufa ornatis; supra sublævigatum; subtus punctulatum. Long., $\frac{7}{10}$ l.; lat., $\frac{3}{5}$ l.

The red spot on each elytron is at about half the length, but is nearer to the suture than to the external margin. Notwithstanding its great difference in size, I cannot find any reason to separate this species generically from *S. mysticum*.

Queensland; taken near Toowoomba by Mr. Koebele.

S. hirtuosum, sp. nov. Sat late ovale; convexum; nitidum; capillis albidis sat elongatis erectis sat dense vestitum; obscure rufum hic illic plus minusve distincte infuscatum, elytrorum sutura anguste nigra; supra leviter vix perspicue, subtus sat manifeste, punctulatum. Long., 1 l. (vix); lat., $\frac{7}{10}$ l.

This species is much like *S. mysticum*, Blackb., in miniature, but of a brighter red color, the head and prothorax scarcely infuscate, the pilosity more conspicuous, and some puncturation traceable on the upper surface.

N. S. Wales; taken near Sydney by Mr. Koebele.

TRICHORCUS (gen. nov. Coccinellidarum).

Ab *Orco* differt corpore haud metallico, subopaco, dense pubescenti.

I can find no structural character to distinguish the genus from *Orcus*, but it seems scarcely possible to place in that genus a non-metallic subopaque species densely clothed with pubescence.

T. cinctus, sp. nov. Hemisphaericus; dense fulvo-pubescent; subopacus; supra brunneus, prothorace nigricanti (basi excepta) albedo-marginato, elytris externe testaceo-marginatis (marginem a basi retrorsum gradatim dilatato); subtus nigricans, abdomine testaceo; confertim subfortiter punctulatus; clypeo antice late sat fortiter emarginato et ad latera ante oculos dilatato; prothorace antice profunde bisinuatum emarginato, ante basin linea transversa minus distincte impresso; antennis palpisque labialibus flavis, illis apicem versus infuscat. Long., $1\frac{1}{5}$ l.; lat., 2 l.

This remarkable insect is actually a trifle wider than long. I have seen nothing at all near it.

N. S. Wales; taken near Sydney by Mr. Koebele.