

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

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

**Summary**

The following pages contain *inter alia* descriptions of a number of new species of Coccinellidae, collected in various parts of Australia by Mr. A Koebele, and sent to me subsequently to the collection dealt with in Part XI of this series of memoirs.

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

XII.

The following pages contain *inter alia* descriptions of a number of new species of *Coccinellidæ*, collected in various parts of Australia by Mr. A. Koebele, and sent to me subsequently to the collection dealt with in Part XI of this series of memoirs.

HYDROPHILIDÆ.

BEROSUS.

*B. majusculus*, Blackb. This appears to be the Southern form of *B. externespinosus*, Fairm. All the South Australian examples I have seen have their legs entirely testaceous, while those from Queensland have their posterior four femora widely black at the base. In both forms the apical spines of the elytra are variable, and I do not find any constant character apart from colour to distinguish the two.

PHILHYDRUS.

*P. lævigatus*; Blackb. I have recently received from Mr. Tryon, of Brisbane, some examples of *P. maculiceps*, Macl., taken by Mr. Relton. *P. lævigatus* being not unlike it, it may be well to record that besides the colour differences, the maxillary palpi are considerably shorter in *lævigatus* and the puncturation of the elytra is evidently closer, the rows of larger punctures, moreover, being scarcely traceable, whereas in *maculiceps* they are very well defined under a good lens.

DERMESTIDÆ.

TROGODERMA.

*T. Reitteri*, sp. nov. Ovale; nigro-hirtum; nigrum, antennis pedibus et elytrorum humeris (nonnullorum exemplorum marginibus postice quoque) rufis; obscure sat sparsim punctulatum; sulcis antennariis profundis bene determinatis, triangularibus, postice clausis.

Feminae (?) antennarum clava 3-articulata. Long.,  $1\frac{1}{3}$  l.; lat.,  $\frac{7}{10}$  l.

The distinctive characters of this species are its sparse

puncturation, the conspicuous red blotch on the shoulder, and (in one sex at any rate) the three-jointed club of its antennæ.

N.S. Wales, near Sydney.

*T. varipes*, sp. nov. Ovale; fulvo-hirtum; nigrum, tibiis tarsis et (nonnullorum exemplorum) elytrorum apice rufis; sat crebre sat fortiter punctulatum; sulcis antennariis profundis bene determinatis, triangularibus, postice clausis.

Maris antennarum clava 4-articulata, articulo clavam præcedenti sat dilatato.

Feminae clava 4-articulata, articulo clavam præcedenti haud dilatato. Long.,  $1\frac{1}{5}$ — $1\frac{3}{5}$  l.; lat.,  $\frac{7}{10}$ —1 l.

I have examined a considerable number of specimens without detecting any character likely to be sexual except that in the smaller and narrower examples the joint of the antennæ preceding the club is evidently dilated so as to be somewhat intermediate in width between the preceding joints and the first of the club.

S. Australia; near Adelaide.

*T. baldiense*, Blackb. I am disposed to think that this insect is probably identical with *T. apicipenne*, Reitter. Unfortunately Herr Reitter gives no information as to the structure of the antennæ or their cavities in describing that species, so that it is impossible to feel any certainty; but a recent reconsideration of the nomenclature of the *Dermestidae* in my collection has resulted in the opinion that the above alteration is probably required.

## LAMELLICORNES.

### ONTHOPHAGUS.

*O. blackwoodensis*, sp. nov. Sat nitidus; niger, vix violaceo-tinctus elytris ad apicem (et nonnullis exemplis pygidio) rufo-maculatis, antennis palpis tarsisque rufis vel testaceis; corpore subtus pedibusque minus crebre fulvo-hirsutis, capite prothoraceque fortiter sat crebre punctulatis; hoc æquali, illo antice sat fortiter emarginato; elytris sat fortiter striatis, striis crenulatis, interstitiis leviter convexis, rugulosis.

Maris vertice tuberculum in medio ferenti, sutura clypeali carinata arcuata.

Feminae vertice carinam transversam angulatam ferenti, sutura clypeali ut maris. Long.,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  l.; lat.,  $1\frac{3}{8}$  l.

S. Australia; near Blackwood.

*O. henleyensis*, sp. nov. Sat nitidus; niger, nonnullis exemplis leviter viridi-tinctis, corpore subtus pedibusque minus dense fulvo-vel cinereo-hirsutis; capite sat fortiter prothorace

crasse sat crebre punctulatis; illo antice fortiter emarginato, emarginaturæ lateribus fortiter productis; elytris sat fortiter striatis, striis crenulatis, interstitiis fortiter convexis sat crasse rugulosis.

Maris vertice cornubus 2 (his rectis, minus elongatis, vix divergentibus, haud ad basin conjunctis) armato, sutura clypeali carinata sat recta.

Feminae vertice carina transversa arcuata armato, hac ad latera magis elevata, nonnullis exemplis in medio interrupta. Long.,  $3-3\frac{1}{2}$  l.; lat.,  $1\frac{1}{5}-2\frac{1}{5}$  l.

S. Australia; Henley Beach and other localities.

*O. nitidior*, sp. nov. Sat nitidus; niger, vix cupreo-micans, corpore subtus pedibusque minus dense fulvo-vel cinereo-hirsutis; capite crebre prothorace fortiter sat crebre vix crasse nec rugulose punctulatis; illo antice sat fortiter emarginato; elytris sat fortiter striatis, striis crenulatis, interstitiis leviter convexis sat fortiter nec rugulose punctulatis.

Maris vertice lamina erecta transversa instructo, hac supra fortiter arcuatim emarginata; sutura clypeali carinata, vix arcuata.

Feminae vertice carina transversa angulata instructo, sutura clypeali ut maris. Long.,  $1\frac{1}{5}-2\frac{1}{5}$  l.;  $1\frac{3}{10}-1\frac{2}{5}$  l.

The frontal lamina of the male is so deeply emarginate that its two ends stand up almost like horns when looked at from a certain point of view.

N.S. Wales; taken by Mr. Sloane near Mulwala.

#### APHODIUS.

*A. Tasmaniae*, Hope. Harold (Berl. Zeit., 1861, p. 94) redescribed this species very fully, and pointed out that *A. Howitti* is a variety of the same. He, however, says nothing about the sexual characters, having, I presume, only one sex (evidently the female) before him. The male differs by its very much wider prothorax, which to a casual glance appears considerably wider than the elytra, but is in reality just the same width as the widest part of the elytra; the prothorax of the male, moreover, is much less strongly punctulate than that of the female, and the anterior tibiæ are much narrower and more elongate with their external teeth, though not much shorter, yet evidently narrower so as to be more widely separated one from another. The prothorax of the female to a casual glance appears of the same width as the elytra, but measurement shows it considerably narrower than the widest part of the elytra.

*A. yorkensis*, sp. nov. Mas. Sat parallelus; nitidus; in lateri-

bus longe ciliatus; rufo-ferrugineus, antennis palpisque flavis; capite grosse punctulato, clypeo antice truncato, lateribus rotundatis integris; prothorace subquadrato, quam longiori quinta parte latiori, quam elytra latiori, æqualiter subtiliter nec crebre punctulato, basi marginata; scutello modico punctulato (ut *A. Tasmanice*); elytris crenato-striatis interstitiis sparsissime punctulatis leviter convexis; pedibus minus elongatis, tibiis anticis valde arcuatis, extus tridentatis, dentibus inferioribus 2 permagnis, dente superiori parvo.

Femine prothorace multo minore, quam longiori dimidio latiori, quam elytra angustiori, sat fortiter punctulato; tibiis anticis fere rectis, dentibus inferioribus minoribus, superiori majori. Long., 4—5½ l.; lat., 1⅔—2⅔ l.

At once distinguished from *A. Tasmanice*, Hope, by the lateral margin of the prothorax being evenly continued along the base. The prothorax of the male is very large and massive, being not very much smaller than the elytra. The head is evidently more coarsely punctulate than that of *A. Tasmanice*; it has a fairly-well marked tubercle in front of each eye, but no defined elevation on the median part.

S. Australia; Yorke's Peninsula.

#### MÆCHIDIUS.

*M. tibialis*, sp. nov. Minus elongatus, subovalis; sat nitidus; rufus, capite elytris pedibusque obscurioribus; capite antice fortiter triangulariter exciso, clypeo medio longitudinaliter carinato, lateribus sinuatis; prothorace fortiter transverso, antice sat fortiter angustato, leviter sat crasse nec crebre punctulato, lateribus leviter sat æqualiter arcuatis, angulis omnibus acutis (posticis retrorsum directis); elytris leviter striatis et obscure geminatum seriatim nec crebre granulatis; femoribus sat dilatatis; tibiis anticis extus dentibus 3 sat magnis sat æqualibus (inferioribus 2 approximatis, a tertio sat remotis) armatis; tibiis posterioribus 4 robustis, in medio transversim carinatis, ad apicem extus lobato-productis, lobo truncato articulo tarsorum basali longitudine æquali; unguiculis simplicibus; elytris propygidium haud tegentibus, pygidio longitudinaliter carinato. Long., 4 l.; lat., 2 l.

The femora and tibiæ of this species resemble those of some *Liparetri* (e.g., *L. ordinatus*, Macl.), but the apical prolongation of the external margin of the posterior four tibiæ is more like that of some *Dynastides* (e.g., *Cryptodus paradoxus*, Macl.). The exposed propygidium is a character I have not seen in any normal *Mæchidius*. The general facies is quite that of *Mæchidius*, as also the structure of the head, sterna, &c. (so far as I can see without dissection); the antennæ fall into prosternal cavities

exactly as in *Mæchidius*. I should be inclined to propose a new generic name for this species if it were not that Mr. Waterhouse has already characterised a genus (*Epholcis*) very near *Mæchidius*, but without referring to the structure of the legs or the length of the elytra in its species, so that I cannot be quite sure this insect might not be referred to it. It is better therefore, for the present, to regard it as an extreme form of *Mæchidius*.

N.S.W. ; taken by Mr. Froggatt near Bungendore in a nest of *Termitidæ*.

#### PSEUDORYCTES.

*P. tectus*, sp. nov. Rufo-ferrugineus, sat nitidus ; subtus dense fulvo-pubescentis ; capite minus parvo ; scutello punctulato minus transverso, tibiis extus bicarinatis.

Maris prothorace quam elytra subangustiori, tota superficie excavato, parte excavata dense hirsuta, margine antico cornu magno (hoc supra caput antrorsum producto et ad apicem sursum reflexo, apice profunde bilobo, lobis extrorsum oblique directis) armato, utrinque in cornu elongato valido (hoc ad apicem acutum introrsum curvato) producto ; antennarum flabello valde elongato quam stipes vix breviori ; tarsis elongatis. Long., 10 l. ; lat.,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  l.

Femina latet.

I think this species may be referred to *Pseudoryctes*, although its tarsi are evidently longer than those of *P. mullerianus*, White, and the upper carina of its tibiæ is much more developed than in that species.

Australia ; a single specimen in the S.A. Museum ; its exact habitat not known.

#### BUPRESTIDÆ.

##### ASTRÆUS.

*A. navarchis*, Thoms. M. J. R. H. Neervoort van de Poll, in his Monograph of *Astræus*, gives merely "Australia" as the habitat of this species. I have seen an example in the collection of C. French, Esq., which that gentleman informs me was taken in Western Australia. M. Thomson gave Tasmania as the habitat, but I take it that this was a mistake.

*A. Oberthürri*, V. de Poll. The exact habitat of this species also seems to have been unknown to M. van de Poll. Mr. French gives Queensland as the locality, where an example in his collection was taken.

*A. simplex*, sp. nov. Sat elongatus ; nitidus ; pube albida nisi in elytris vestitus ; capite prothoraceque nigris, hoc ad latera illo antice viridi-cyaneis, elytris cyaneis maculis quaternis

flavis ornatis, corpore subtus viridi, antennis nigris, pedibus viridibus, tibiis apicem versus tarsisque testaceis, his paullo infuscatis; capite ruguloso, in fronte linea elevata glabra; prothorace convexo, canaliculato, fortiter sat æqualiter punctulato; elytris costatis, interstitiis planis, apicibus fortiter divergentibus, spinis suturalibus marginalibusque validis. Long.,  $4\frac{2}{3}$  l.; lat.,  $1\frac{1}{3}$  l.

The yellow spots on the elytra are as follows:—One basal sub-circular, one marginal ante median much like the corresponding spot in *A. Samouelli*, one post median fasciaform but not nearly reaching the suture, one half-way between the last mentioned and the apex rotundate. The fig. of *A. dilutipes*, V. de Poll (Tijd. voor Ent. XXXII., pl. iii., fig. 17) would represent this species if the spots near the middle of the suture were removed, the apical spots brought forward, and the legs differently coloured.

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

BUBASTODES (gen. nov.).

*Bubasti* similis sed antennis brevibus, foveis poriferis in articulorum facie interna positis; scutello parvo.

I think this genus is allied to *Bubastes*, which it closely resembles in its cylindric and robust appearance and general style of colours, pattern, and sculpture; but its antennæ are those of a *Chrysobothris*, and its scutellum is little more than punctiform. In the example before me the basal ventral segment is longitudinally sulcate.

*B. sulcicollis*, sp. nov. Robusta; subcylindrica; sat nitida; supra vix perspicue, subtus sparsim breviter, pubescens; obscure ænea, elytris viridibus (certo ad aspectu obscure cupreo-micantibus); capite convexo crasse ruguloso in medio longitudinaliter carinato, clypeo antice fortiter emarginato; prothorace quam longiori dimidio (postice quam antice quarta parte) latiori, late profunde canaliculato, crasse nec crebre (latera versus sat crebre) umbilicato-punctulato, lateribus fortiter rotundatis, margine antico leviter sinuato-emarginato postico leviter bisinuato, angulis anticis acute vix productis posticis subrectis; elytris inæqualiter minus fortiter punctulato-rugulosis, striatis, lateribus haud crenulatis, ad apicem oblique obsolete emarginatis; corpore subtus in medio pedibusque sparsim crasse, illo ad latera crebre magis subtiliter, punctulato-rugulosis. Long.,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  l.; lat.,  $2\frac{3}{5}$  l.

The description of *Castalia globithorax*, Thoms. (which its author thought might form a new genus), suggests the probability of its being congeneric with this insect, but it is evidently not

conspecific, as M. Thomson's species is said to have an impressed line on the head, and its prothorax "confertim punctulatus."

S. Australia.

NEOBUBASTES (gen. nov.).

*Bubasti* similis sed minus convexus, pronoti carina marginali fere integra.

This species is another ally of *Bubastes*, but incapable of being referred to that genus on account of the lateral carina of its pronotum (which in *Bubastes* is very short and entirely on the under surface) being well defined, visible from above, and continuous almost to the front margin. Beyond its somewhat less cylindrical (though equally robust and scarcely less parallel) form I do not find any other character likely to be a generic distinction from *Bubastes*.

*N. aureocincta*, sp. nov. Robusta; sat parallela; minus convexa; sat nitida; setis albidis supra sparsissime subtus magis crebre, vestita; aenea, capite prothoraceque viridi cupreoque vix manifeste micantibus, elytris læte viridibus, marginibus basalibus lateralibusque splendide aureis, his intus igneo-cupreo mutantibus; capite convexo crebre fortiter ruguloso-punctulato; prothorace quam longiori fere duplo (postice quam antice fere tribus partibus) latiori, supra æquali, crebre fortiter (fere ut caput sed antice magis subtiliter) ruguloso-punctulato, antice sinuato-emarginato postice bisinuato, lateribus sat rotundatis, latitudine majori ante medium posita, angulis anticis obtusis haud productis posticis fere rectis; scutello concavo; elytris quam prothorax vix latioribus, minus fortiter minus crebre (latera versus magis crebre magis rugulose) ruguloso-punctulatis, fortiter striatis, postice ad latera crenulatis, ad apicem rotundato-truncatis; corpore subtus pedibusque crebre fortiter (femoribus minus fortiter) punctulatis. Long., 8 l.; lat., 3 l.

Var. ? *scutalis* differt statura multo minore (long., 6 l.) corpore subtus pedibus capite prothorace læte cæruleis, hoc in disco obscuriori, scutello planato.

MacDonnell Ranges, Central Australia; in the collection of C. French, Esq. The var. ? *scutalis* is in my own collection, and was taken in S. Australia, but I do not know its habitat more exactly.

BUBASTES.

*B. vagans*, sp. nov. Cylindrica; minus nitida; obscure viridis, elytris obscure cupreo-purpureis, antennis femorum apice tibiis tarsisque igneo-cupreis; corpore subtus sparsim cinereo-pubescenti; capite inter oculos haud concavo, vertice linea subtili longitudinali impresso, crebre fortiter rugulose



punctulato; prothorace quam longiori circiter tertia parte latiori, sat crebre (latera versus magis crasse rugulose) punctulato; elytris crebre subtilius rugulose punctulatis, striatis, interstitiis inaequaliter convexis piceis sparsim magis fortiter punctulatis, apice emarginatis et bispinosis, Long., 9 l.; lat.,  $2\frac{1}{5}$  l.

A narrower and more elongate species than *B. inconsistans*, Thoms., with the sides of the prothorax quite straight and parallel from the base nearly to the front margin, and the disc of the same much less closely punctulate. These same characters also furnish distinction from *B. globicollis*, Thoms. *B. sphenoida*, L. & G., is said to have the prothorax canaliculate; in the other described species the head is concave or foveate between the eyes.

S. Australia; sent to me by Mr. Masters.

#### CURIS.

*C. discoidalis*, sp. nov. Sat elongata; sat convexa; nitida; supra laete viridis, capite prothoracis disco et in elytris macula magna discoidali communi (hac a basi late, a marginibus lateralibus minus late distante) purpurascens, corpore subtus femoribus tibiisque viridibus, antennis tarsisque purpurascens; capite longitudinaliter concavo, fortiter punctulato; prothorace transverso, vix canaliculato, punctulato (antice in medio subtiliter, basin lateraque versus magis crasse), lateribus sat rotundatis; elytris postice rotundato-truncatis, abdomen fere tegentibus, fortiter punctulatis, vix manifeste costatis, juxta latera striatis (interstitiis hic subcarinatis), lateribus prope apicem apiceque denticulatis; sternis sat aequaliter subfortiter nec crebre, abdomine fortiter sat crebre, punctulatis. Long.,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  l.; lat., 2 l.

Resembles *C. Peroni*, Fairm., and *despecta*, Fairm., in build, but the elytra are not distinctly costate, and the middle of the prosternum is quite strongly punctulate, uniformly with the metasternum, but less coarsely than the side-pieces of the prosternum. The purple colouring on the prothorax consists of a wide median vitta (divided down the middle) occupying the middle one-third of the width; on the elytra it consists of a large common spot triangularly emarginate in front (so that its front comes near the base at the shoulders, and on the suture is distant from the scutellum nearly a third of the length of the suture), and separated from the lateral margin on either side by nearly a third of the width of each elytron. In the type the green colour of the elytra is of a very rich pure shade in front, but along the margins becomes golden and then coppery in tone hindward. The prothorax, compared with that of *C. caloptera*,

Boisd., is shorter, and has more strongly rounded sides; it is slightly narrower than the widest part of the elytra; it is extremely like that of the species which I believe to be *C. intercribrata*, Fairm., in all respects except in the median channel being scarcely marked. The puncturation of the elytra is very much stronger than in *C. caloptera*, Boisd.

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

## CYRIA.

*C. tridens*, Blackb. In describing this species (vide supra, p. 41) I omitted to mention its habitat, which is Richmond River District, N.S. Wales. Mr. French tells me that it is the insect on which the name *C. gagates* was founded. It is impossible to form a decided opinion on the point by reading the *description*—which does not even mention the colour of the elytra (unless the term “nigra” applied to the insect in general is to be strictly applied to every part except the eyes—in which case there would be no reason to connect *C. tridens* with it)—but I have no doubt Mr. French’s memory is trustworthy in the matter—and, indeed, I had thought of the question of identity with *gagates* when I described *tridens*; but it is of little consequence, for, as far as I can ascertain, no description of *C. gagates* has ever been published, the name occurring in a privately-circulated memoir of the late Rev. W. F. Hope. The species I named *tridens* is certainly distinct from *C. imperialis*, Don., of which *gagates* is said to be a variety.

## HYPOSTIGMODERA gen. nov.

Gen. *Stigmoderæ* valde affinis; differt maris antennis biflabellatis.

The extraordinary insect on which I found this genus seems to be a perfectly typical *Stigmodera* in all respects except that the antennæ of the male are strongly biflabellate, resembling very closely those of the male in the *Elaterid* genus *Euphemus*; the antennæ of the female are those of an ordinary *Stigmodera*.

*H. variegata*, sp. nov. Minus elongata; supra cœruleo-nigra, elytris paullo pone basin fascia lata communi (et paullo ante apicem macula sat magna) testaceis ornatis; subtus sat læte cœrulea vix viridimicans, cum pedibus concolor; capite longitudinaliter sulcato sat crebre sat fortiter punctulato; prothorace quam longiori dimidio latiori, distincte (præsertim pone medium) canaliculato, quam caput paullo magis crebre minus fortiter punctulato; elytris postice bidentatis sat fortiter striatis, interstitiis sat crebre sat fortiter punctulatis 1° 3° 5° que (antice et postice sat fortiter in medio minus evidenter) quam cetera magis convexis, later-

ibus haud denticulatis; corpore subtus sat fortiter (prosterno fortiter vix crebre, segmento ventrali apicali quam cetera multo magis fortiter magis crebre) punctulato. Long.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{3}{4}$  l.; lat.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{3}{5}$  l.

This species is extremely like *Stigmodera bella*, Saund., in shape and sculpture; so much so that it would be difficult to specify any difference in these respects, except that each elytron is terminated by two *almost equal* teeth, that the head is more elongate, and the ventral segments somewhat differently sculptured. The markings of the elytra are very different from those of *S. bella*, consisting of a very wide common testaceous fascia commencing nearer to the base than that of *S. bella*, and extending nearly to the middle of the elytra, with both its front and hind margin sinuous, and a testaceous spot on each elytron considerably before the apex (nearly round in the male example before me, transversely elongate in the female), touching neither lateral margin nor suture.

Queensland; Darling Downs; in the collection of Mr. French.

#### STIGMODERA.

*S. cara*, sp. nov. Mas. Sat elongata; splendide cuprea, elytris testaceis, horum basi sutura (his anguste) apice et fasciis 2 (altera subbasali altera pone medium posita) purpureis plus minusve viridi-tinctis, abdomine rufo-testaceo viridi-micanti, antennis viridibus; capite longitudinaliter concavo fortiter sat crebre punctulato; prothorace quam longiori duabus partibus (postice quam antice fere duplo) latiori, inaequaliter punctulato (sc. basi media fortiter minus crebre, latera versus crebre rugulose, antrorsum gradatim magis crebre magis subtiliter), lateribus postice fere parallelis antice arcuatim convergentibus, basi subangulatim bisinuata, angulis anticis acutis sat productis posticis sat rectis; elytris ad apicem oblique sat minute emarginatis et biapiculatis, punctulato-striatis, interstitiis obscure transversim rugatis et subtiliter punctulatis, lateribus postice sat fortiter denticulatis, basi subangulatim sinuata; corpore subtus breviter argenteo-pubescenti; prosterno antice confertim rugulose (inter coxas grosse sparsim), metasterno fortiter minus crebre, abdomine leviter crebre (segmento basali medio fortiter minus crebre), punctulatis. Long.,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  l.; lat.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  l.

Resembles *S. Burchelli*, L. and C. in size and shape, and in the puncturation, &c., of the upper surface; differing from it, however, in the angulate sinuation of the base of the elytra, in the denticulate sides of the elytra near the apex, and the much smaller apical emargination of the same. The dark fasciæ on the elytra are as follows:—A narrow bright-green base, a greenish-

purple fascia (very narrowly separated from the base) of moderate width, a narrower fascia of purple colour immediately behind the middle, and the apex to the extent of about one-seventh the length of the elytra. The testaceous greenish-glossed abdomen is very distinctive.

Queensland; Darling Downs; in the collection of Mr. French.

*S. insignis*, sp. nov. Depressa, minus angusta; supra niger, elytris mox ante medium fascia testacea nec marginem nec suturam plane attingenti et ante basin macula magna reniformi sanguinea marginem nec suturam attingenti ornatis, corpore subtus aureo viridi, pedibus antennisque cæruleis; capite longitudinaliter late profunde concavo fortiter minus crebre punctulato; prothorace trans basin quam longiori (et postice quam antice) paullo plus quam dimidio latiori, sparsim subtiliter punctulato, intra angulos posticos foveolato, antice fortiter emarginato, postice in media lobato, lateribus a basi ad apicem (vix arcuatim) angustatis; elytris postice angustato-productis, ad apicem late oblique emarginatis et bispinosis (spina externa majori), pone medium dilatatis, punctulato-striatis, interstitiis sublævibus alternis fortiter convexis, lateribus inermibus, basi late leviter convexa; corpore subtus sparsim pubescenti, sat fortiter minus crebre (retrosum gradatim magis subtiliter magis crebre) punctulato. Long., 7 l.; lat., 2½ l.

Near *S. producta*, Saund., but differing *inter alia* by the absence of a prothoracic channel and of a red spot near the base of each elytron. *S. acutipennis*, Thoms., is described as having a red spot near the base of each elytron. The subapical spot in the present species is kidney shaped, lying along the lateral margin for a distance equal to about a third of its length, with its two lobes directed towards the suture.

Victoria; taken by C. French, Esq.

*S. filiformis*, sp. nov. Elongata; parallela; minus convexa; glabra; læte viridis, capite prosternoque aureo-micans, elytris sanguineis ad basin anguste viridibus violaceo-ornatis (macula oblongo utrinque subhumerali, sutura apice excepto, fascia post-mediana sinuata communi margines haud attingenti, et macula communi, subapicali trilobata); capite prothoraceque crebre subtiliter (fere ut *S. sanguinolente*, L. and G) punctulatis; illo angusto fortiter producto, fere plano, in vertice canaliculato; prothorace quam longiori quinta parte (postice quam antice tertia parte) latiori, antice leviter emarginato, postice in medio late leviter lobato, lateribus leviter arcuatis; elytris ad apicem leviter oblique emarginatis et biaculeatis, punctulato-striatis, interstitiis

sparsim punctulatis antice planis postice convexis, lateribus inermibus; corpore subtus subtilius sat sparsim (prosterni lateribus crebre rugulose, metasterno subfortiter) punctulatis. Long.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  l.; lat.,  $1\frac{2}{3}$  l.

A slight dilatation of the suture opposite the subhumeral spots suggests the possibility that there may be varieties of this species in which the subhumeral spots are joined to the suture. None of the violet markings on the elytra touch the suture. The subapical common spot resembles a club (in a pack of cards), with one of the lobes directed towards the apex and one spreading out on each elytron. This is an exceptionally narrow elongate species; compared with *S. sanguinolenta* (apart from very different markings) its head is narrower and more produced, its form considerably narrower, its underside glabrous and much less closely punctured, &c. Its very narrow form and glabrous undersurface at once distinguish it from *amphicroa*, Boisd., its scarcely transverse prothorax from *Sieboldi*, L. and G.

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

*S. capucina*, sp. nov. Minus convexa, sat lata; supra rufa, capite prothoracis marginibus et macula magna antica (hac cucullum simulanti) scutello elytrorumque basi summo et apice summo æneis, corpore subtus antennis pedibusque æneis, abdominis lateribus flavomaculatis, hujus segmento apicali postice toto flavo; capite medio canaliculato sat crebre sat fortiter (fere ut *S. Brucki*) punctulato, oculis sat remotis; prothorace minus nitido, quam longiori tribus partibus (postice quam antice duplo) latiori, inæqualiter sat crebre rugulose (fere ut *S. Stevensi* sed paullo minus rugulose) punctulato, fere æquali, linea mediana fere lævi, antice sinuatim emarginato, postice subbisinuato, lateribus fortiter rotundatis, latitudine majori mox pone medium posita; elytris ad apicem rotundatis, pone humeros leviter sinuatis, fortiter sat æqualiter punctulato-striatis, interstitiis convexis sparsim punctulatis, lateribus inermibus, basi fere truncata; corpore subtus fere glabro; prosterno confertim rugulose (processu prosternali sparsim subtiliter excepto), metasterno abdomineque ad latera crebre rugulose (metasterno medio sparsim subtiliter, abdomine medio sat crasse minus crebre), punctulatis; metasterno medio profunde longitudinaliter sulcato. Long., 13 l.; lat., 5 l.

Near *S. Wimmeræ*, Blackb., but narrower, with the base of the elytra almost perfectly straight, also the colours different.

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

*S. regina*, sp. nov. Modice convexa; sat lata; subparallela; sat elongata; capite viridi, prothorace fere nigro ad latera late

aurantiaco, elytris in parte dimidia antica aurantiacis fascia communi lata cyaneo-nigra (hac margines haud attingenti) ornatis, in parte dimidia postica cyaneo-nigris utrinque macula transversa aurantiaca ornatis, corpore subtus in medio pedibusque laete viridibus (illo ad latera aurantiaco), segmentis ventralibus intermediis ad latera macula parva viridi utrinque ornatis, segmento ventrali apicalitoto aurantiaco (hoc postice in medio viridi); capite leviter convexo crebre (fere ut *S. variabilis*) punctulato, vertice linea longitudinali impresso, oculis sat approximatis; prothorace quam longiori et postice quam antice tribus partibus latiori, fere ut *S. variabilis* sed paullo minus rugulose punctulato, antice leviter sinuatim emarginato, postice subbisinuato, lateribus a margine antico fere ad basin arcuatim divergentibus, latitudine majori paullo ante basin posita; elytris ad apicem ut *S. variabilis* truncato-emarginatis, pone humeros sat fortiter sinuatis, antice leviter postice magis fortiter punctulato-striatis, interstitiis sparsim subtiliter punctulatis, alternis foveolatis, alternis postice angustioribus magis convexis, lateribus inermibus, basi sinuato-truncata; corpore subtus ad latera crebre subtilius (metasterno coxisque posticis creberrime subtiliter) in medio sparsim punctulato; pectore sat hirsuto, metasterno medio profunde longitudinaliter sulcato. Long., 16 l.; lat.,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  l.

The markings on the elytra are extremely like those of *S. Fortnumi*, Hope, but with the dark colour much more obscure, the front dark fascia more produced forward on the shoulder, the median dark fascia much narrower and the postmedian orange spot less strongly transverse in form; the prothorax also is almost exactly like that of *S. Fortnumi* in shape and sculpture; the general form much narrower and more parallel, the apices of the elytra much less straightly truncate and less strongly spined, the alternate interstices of the elytra foveolate, &c., will separate this species from *Fortnumi*. It also resembles some forms of *S. variabilis*, Don., from which it is at once distinguished by its prothorax much more narrowed anteriorly and therefore appearing to a casual glance less transverse. The example before me is a female, and therefore is compared above with females of *Fortnumi* and *variabilis*.

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

*S. ignea*, sp. nov. Minus lata; minus depressa; igneo-cuprea, elytris testaceis, sutura (hac pone medium bis dilatata) et in elytris singulis linea obliqua subhumerali maculaque sublateralis pone medium posita viridibus; capite sat elongato fortiter sat crebre punctulato, longitudinaliter profunde concavo; prothorace

quam longiori (et postice quam antice) fere duabus partibus latiori, fortiter sat crebre (antice magis subtiliter, latera versus rugulose magis crebre) punctulato, antice bisinuatim vix emarginato, lateribus sat rotundatis, basi media late obsolete lobata, angulis posticis fere rectis; elytris sat fortiter striatis, striis vix distincte punctulatis, interstitiis leviter convexis obscure punctulatis, ad apicem oblique leviter emarginatis, lateribus postice denticulatis; corpore subtus setis brevibus crassis sparsim vestito, crebre sat fortiter (sternis in medio magis fortiter sat sparsim exceptis) punctulato. Long.,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ —6 l.; lat.,  $2\frac{1}{3}$  l.

The green markings on the elytra appear black in a certain light; the sutural colouring is dilated considerably on either side of the scutellum, and is dilated into a large spot a little behind the middle, and into a small one just before the apex. The postmedian sublateral spots are level with the larger dilatation of the suture.

S. Australia.

*S. lawsonensis*, Blackb. I think this will probably prove to be a var. of *S. liliputana*, Thoms.; it is, however, so unlike the type in respect of its markings that it may well retain a distinctive name.

#### AGRILUS.

- A. *Terræ reginæ*, sp. nov. Læte viridis, elytrorum vitta subnaturali mesosterno metasterni lateribus et abdominis parte dorsali superiori aureo-pulvinatis; capite (antice transversim, postice longitudinaliter) rugato; prothorace sat transverso postice angustato, minus fortiter canaliculato, transversim crebre rugato; elytris confertim subtiliter subrugulosis, apice rotundatis. Long., 3 l.; lat.,  $\frac{4}{3}$  l. (vix).

Queensland; sent to me by Mr. Masters.

#### MALACODERMIDÆ.

##### SELENURUS.

- S. variegatus*, sp. nov. Elongatus; capite (hoc ante oculos flavo-notato) palpis pedibus segmento apicali scutello antennisque nigris (harum articulis  $8^{\circ}$   $9^{\circ}$  que plus minus albidis); prothorace nigro, trans basin flavo (parte nigra retrorsum carinam in partem flavam utrinque emittenti); elytris cœruleis flavo-bifasciatis, fascia altera antemediana communi arcuata altera postmediana forma variabili, segmentis dorsalibus postice late flavis, corpore subtus flavo plus minusve nigro-notato; mandibulis appendiculatis nec intus dentatis; antennis quam corporis dimidium paullo longioribus (maris) vel paullo brevioribus (feminæ) subfiliformibus, articulo  $2^{\circ}$

minimo, quam hic 3° duplo longiori, quam 3<sup>us</sup> ceteris fere duplo longioribus inter se sat æqualibus; oculis modice prominulis; capite prothoraceque crebre subtilissime punctulato, illo medio planato; palporum maxillarium articulo ultimo præcentibus 2 conjunctis æquali, leviter obtuse elongato—subcultriformi; prothorace quam longiori vix latiori, plus minusve perspicue canaliculato; elytris crebre rugulosis, abdominis segmenta apicalia 2 vel 3 aperientibus, postice plus minusve dehiscentibus, apice singulatim rotundatis; pedibus elongatis sat gracilibus, tarsorum posteriorum articulo basali quam sequentes 2 conjuncti vix breviori; unguiculis granulo basali setifero subtus munitis.

Maris segmento apicali filamento contorto testaceo utrinque instructo; mandibulis extus testaceis. Long.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ — $6\frac{1}{2}$  l.; lat.,  $\frac{2}{5}$ — $1\frac{2}{5}$  l.

The above detailed account of the structural characters is rendered necessary by the brevity of the generic diagnosis of *Selenurus*, which omits *inter alia* all reference to sexual characters. The species before me seems to differ from *Ichthyurus* by its mandibles (which are truncate close to the apex, and have a short acute appendiculate piece attached to the outer part of the truncate end) by its longer and less dehiscent elytra, and by the intermediate legs devoid of sexual character. I suspect it is congeneric with *Ichthyurus depressicollis*, Macl.

N. S. Wales; Blue Mountains.

*S. sydneyanus*, sp. nov. Elongatus; capite nigro (maris antice flavo, femine ad antennarum basin flavo-maculato), mandibulis flavis, antennis palpisque nigro-piceis (illarum articulis basalibus subtus rufis), prothorace flavo antice fascia nigra ornato, elytris obscure viridibus, pedibus nigro-piceis (tibiis anticis plus minusve dilutioribus), corpore subtus sordide flavo (metasterno medio nigro et abdomine plus minusve piceo-notato); prothorace haud canaliculato; elytris abdominis segmenta apicalia 3 vel 4 aperientibus; cetera ut *S. variegati*. Long., 2— $3\frac{1}{2}$  l.; lat.,  $\frac{2}{5}$ — $\frac{3}{5}$  l.

This species is evidently congeneric with the preceding. I find no difference in its structural characters.

N. S. Wales; in the suburbs of Sydney.

#### HETEROMASTIX.

*H. anticus*, sp. nov. Mas. Niger, capite prothorace antennis palpis pedibusque læte rufo-testaceis; pubescens; capite prothoraceque nitidis vix perspicue punctulatis; hoc transverso antice vix angustato, lateribus leviter arcuatis; elytris



crebre minus fortiter punctulatis; antennis quam corpus sat brevioribus, sat robustis, articulis 3-5 sat dilatatis.

Feminae antennarum articulis 3-5 haud dilatatis, articulis singulis apicem versus infuscatis. Long.,  $1\frac{4}{5}$  l.; lat.,  $\frac{3}{5}$  l.

In one of the male examples before me the base of the hind femora is lightly infuscate. Easily distinguished from its allies by the entirely bright rufous colour of the head, prothorax, antennae, palpi, and legs—except the base of the hind femora as mentioned above.

N. S. Wales; Blue Mountains.

*H. dilataticollis*, sp. nov. Niger, antennarum basi prothorace pedibus anticis tibiisque ceteris testaceis; pubescens; capite prothoraceque alutaceis; hoc transverso ante medium fortiter angulatim dilatato; elytris crebre rugulose sat subtiliter punctulatis; antennis sat gracilibus quam corpus sat brevioribus. Long.,  $1\frac{4}{5}$  l.; lat.,  $\frac{3}{5}$  l.

Near *Telephorus pusio*, Gemm. (which is, I think, a *Heteromastix*), but differing from it by its larger size, the testaceous colour of the basal three joints of its antennae, the entirely testaceous front legs, the testaceous hinder four tibiae, and the stronger angular dilatation of the sides of its prothorax. I have both sexes of *H. pusio* before me, which differ little *inter se* except in the usual different shape of the apical ventral segment and the longer and stouter antennae of the male.

N.S. Wales; Blue Mountains.

#### CLERIDÆ.

##### LEMIDIA.

*L. pictipes*, sp. nov. Minus elongata; fulvo pubescens et setis erectis obscuris vestita; nigra, subcyanea, capite antice antennis (apice picco excepto) femoribus anterioribus 4 genibus posticis et tibiis anticis flavis, prothorace rufo; prothorace sublavi, leviter transverso, lateribus fortiter rotundatis; elytris grosse nec seriatim punctulatis. Long.,  $1\frac{3}{5}$  l.; lat.,  $\frac{7}{10}$  l.

N.S. Wales; Blue Mountains.

*L. simulans*, sp. nov. Minus elongata; pallide pubescens et setis erectis obscuris vestita; nigra: capite antice, palpis, antennis, elytrorum basi macula communi subbasali (cum basi connexa) maculaque postmediana (hac suturam vix marginem lateralem nullo modo attingenti), pedibusque (horum tibiis tarsisque posticis infuscatis), flavis; capite prothoraceque sparsim sat grosse punctulato; hoc quam latiori vix longiori, lateribus fortiter rotundatis; elytris grosse seriatim punctulatis. Long.,  $2\frac{2}{3}$  l.; lat.,  $\frac{1}{3}$  l.

Resembles *L. bella*, Westw., in the markings of the elytra, but, *inter alia*, is a less elongate species, with the prothorax black and sparsely sprinkled (together with the hind part of the head) with large coarse punctures.

S. Australia; Port Lincoln.

*L. munda*, sp. nov. Sat elongata; setis brevibus et nonnullis valde elongatis sat sparsim vestita; picea, capite antennis palpis prothorace et pedibus anticis plus minusve flavescens; elytris in parte dimidia basali læte brunneis, fasciis binis angustis (sc. altera basali altera mediana) niveis nitidis ornatis; capite prothoraceque fere lævibus; illo inter oculos fortiter biimpresso; hoc quam latiori longiori, pone apicem valde constricto lateribus fortiter rotundatis; elytris sparsim grosse (apicem versus magis etiam sparsim) punctulatis; pedibus valde gracilibus elongatis. Long.,  $1\frac{2}{3}$  l.; lat.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  l.

A remarkable looking little species on account of its very long slender legs resembling those of a *Clytus*, the hind femora reaching back beyond the apex of the hind body. The colouring too is peculiar, more or less yellowish in front of the elytra, with the front half of those organs pale-brown, and the other half nearly black, a raised shining-white ivory-like fascia across the middle, and a somewhat similar one (but not raised) across the base. The constriction across the front part of the prothorax is unusually strong.

S. Australia; Port Lincoln.

*L. soror*, sp. nov. Minus elongata; setis minus elongatis et nonnullis valde elongatis pallidis sat sparsim vestita; nigra, capite antennis pedibus anterioribus 4 (his nonnullis exemplis plus minusve infuscatis vel rufescentibus), et elytrorum basi apice fasciaque mediana flavescens; capite prothoraceque fere lævi; hoc quam longiori vix latiori, lateribus fortiter rotundatis; elytris grosse seriatim punctulatis. Long.,  $1\frac{1}{3}$ — $2\frac{1}{3}$  l.; lat.,  $\frac{3}{8}$ — $\frac{4}{8}$  l.

Much like *L. concinna*, Gorham, but with an apical spot on the elytra, the median fascia yellowish and not raised above the surface, and the surface bearing fairly regular rows of large conspicuous punctures.

S. Australia; Port Lincoln; also near Petersburg.

*L. pulchella*, sp. nov. Minus elongata; fulvo-pubescentibus et setis elongatis obscuris vestita; nigra; antennarum basi, prothorace (macula magna antica picea excepta) et abdomine (apice excepto), rufis; tibiis tarsisque anterioribus 4 obscure rufescentibus; elytris læte viridibus; capite (parte media inter oculos fere lævi excepta) sat crebre punctulato, inter oculos profunde biimpresso, prothorace quam longiori vix

latiori, sparsissime sat fortiter punctulato, lateribus fortiter rotundatis; elytris confertim subfortiter subrugulose punctulato. Long.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  l.; lat. 1 l. (vix).

A very beautiful species, perhaps nearest (but not very near) to *L. biaculeatus*, Westw.

Victoria; Alpine district.

*L. angustula*, sp. nov. Fere filiformis; pallide pubescens, et setis elongatis obscuris vestita; nigra; capite, antennis, palpis, prothorace, pedibus anticis, genubus tibiis tarsisque intermediis, et elytrorum basi apice maculisque binis postmedianis linearibus obliquis, rufo-testaceis; capite leviter obscure, prothorace minus perspicue, punctulatis; hoc quam latiori paullo longiori, lateribus minus fortiter rotundatis; elytris sat crebre sat grosse seriatim punctulatis. Long.,  $2\frac{2}{3}$  l.; lat.,  $\frac{3}{5}$  l.

A remarkably narrow and elongate species, not very near, I think, to any previously described.

Victoria.

*L. leoparda*, sp. nov. Minus elongata; sparsim nigro-hirta; nigra, capite prothorace elytris abdomineque rufis, elytris maculis 7 (ex his una communi) nigris ornatis et ad apicem nigro-marginatis; capite prothoraceque sparsissime punctulatis; hoc quam longiori vix latiori, pone apicem valde constricto, lateribus fortiter rotundatis; elytris obsolete vix seriatim punctulatis.

Var. ? *nigritula*, differt capite prothoraceque nigris, antennis palpis pedibus anticis et femoribus posterioribus 4 flavis, elytris pallide testaceis (ut typi nigro-maculatis). Long.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  l.; lat.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  l.

The black spots on the elytra are a large common diamond-shaped spot on the middle of the suture, and three on each elytron near the lateral margin (the first on the shoulder round, the next about the middle oval, the last elongate near the apex and touching the lateral margin), successively larger hindward. The var. ? is in the collection of Mr. French; though coloured so extremely differently from the type, it presents absolutely no other difference that I can discover.

Victoria.

#### TENEBRIONIDÆ.

##### ISOTIRA.

The following species may for the present be attributed to this genus, although it will likely enough be regarded eventually as generically distinct. Mr Pascoe (Ann. Nat. Hist., 1870) characterised *Isotira* very briefly by saying that it agrees with

*Hopatum* in the form of its maxillary palpi, its elytra closely fitted to the prothorax and its incomplete elytral epipleuræ, but differs in its entire clypeus and transverse non-sinuate labrum. The insect before me (which I have received from Mr. Masters) agrees with this description, and is evidently very near to *Hopatum*. But in his description of the typical species, Mr. Pascoe says that the eyes are nearly entire; in that respect Mr. Masters' insect differs much, the ocular canthus cutting into the eyes scarcely if at all less deeply than it does in *Hopatum*.

*I. rancipennis*, sp. nov. Glabra; nitida; alata; obscure brunnea, corpore subtus pedibus antennisque rufescentibus; capite prothoraceque crebre fortiter granuloso-ruguloso; illo intra oculos utrinque carinato; prothorace quam longiori circiter duplo latiori, antrorsum fere a basi leviter arcuatim angustato, antice valde emarginato in medio late leviter producto, fortiter sat late canaliculato, lateribus fortiter crenulatis, angulis anticis sat acutis posticis subrectis, basi media late lobata; elytris punctulato-sulcatis, interstitiis carinatis seriatim tuberculatis; tibiis sat gracilibus ad apicem summum angustatis: corpore subtus fortiter punctulato (prosterno quam cetera segmenta magis crasse). Long., 3 l.; lat., 1  $\frac{2}{3}$  l.

Apparently with a good deal of general resemblance to *I. crenata*, Pasc., but differing from it (besides in the shape of the eyes already alluded to) *inter alia* by the puncturation of the head, which is said to be in *crenata* "rather finely and closely punctured on the vertex," the tuberculate elytra, &c. The well-defined rows of tubercles on each elytron are eight in number; between the last of these and the external margin is a space on which the sculpture is somewhat confused, but bears at least one fairly defined row of tubercles.

Queensland.

#### PLATYPHANES.

*P. creber*, sp. nov. Oblongus; parallelus; glaber; sat nitidus; niger, elytris æneis, pedibus picescentibus; capite antice distincte punctulato postice et pone oculos subtiliter granulato; prothorace quam longiori duplo (postice quam antice fere quarta parte) latiori, leviter fere obsolete nec crebre punctulato, toto marginato, antice profunde arcuatim emarginato, lateribus leviter sinuato-arcuatis, basi media lobata, angulis anticis fortiter productis nec acutis posticis acutis dentiformibus; elytris conjunctim quam prothorax dimidio latioribus, ad apicem sat anguste rotundatis, minus convexis, singulis striis circiter 14 impressis, striis inaequaliter nec grosse cancellato-punctulatis, latera versus striis nec

puncturis gradatim obsoletis, prope apicem striis puncturisque obsoletis; antennis prothoracis basin attingentibus, articulis 8-11 moniliformibus; sternis in parte majori lævigatis; abdomine confertim subtiliter punctulato; elytrorum epipleuris integris; prosterno antice compresso-carinato; abdominis processu intercoxali antice sat late rotundato. Long., 13 l.; lat.,  $5\frac{2}{3}$  l.

This is the largest species yet described of the genus. Of the species approaching it in size *oblongus*, Waterh., and *Godeffroyi*, Haag-R. (which I suspect are identical), are both described as having ten rows of punctures on each elytron—this having 14 rows—while *gibbosus*, Westw., is very differently shaped, having the elytra very strongly convex—or rather gibbous—behind the scutellum.

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

#### CHARTOPTERYX.

*C. victoriensis*, sp. nov. Ovata; setis nigris erectis vestita; nitida; nigro-anea, elytris cupreo cyaneoque intermixtis micantibus; capite inæqualiter punctulato, clypeo antice truncato; prothorace quam longiori fere duplo (postice quam antice dimidio) latiori, in medio sparsissime ad latera crebre sat fortiter punctulato, antice profunde arcuatim emarginato, lateribus leviter sinuato-arcuatis, basi media lobata, angulis anticis fortiter productis sat acutis posticis acutis denticulatis; elytris pone scutellum conjunctim gibbosis, quam prothorax plus quam dimidio latioribus, ad apicem anguste rotundatis, confuse inæqualiter nec crebre foveolatis, foveis apicem versus obsoletis, lateribus ante apicem fortiter sinuatis; antennis prothoracis basin longe superantibus, articulis 9-11 brevibus; corpore subtus in medio vix perspicue ad latera crebre subtiliter punctulato; elytrorum epipleuris rugulosis haud plane integris; prosterno antice compresso-carinato; abdominis processu intercoxali antice lato rotundato; tarsorum posticorum articulo basali quam cetera conjuncta manifeste breviori. Long.,  $7\frac{2}{3}$  l.; lat.,  $3\frac{1}{3}$  l.

Somewhat resembling *C. Childreni*; Westw., but *inter alia* without the areolar sculpture of the apical part of the elytra.

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

#### CARDIOTHORAX.

*C. æripennis*, sp. nov. Mas. Oblongo-ovalis; niger, elytris sat nitidis subauratis; capite prothoraceque sparsim subtilissime punctulatis; illo sat lato antice late rotundato; prothorace sat transverso, sat fortiter canaliculato et foveolis nonnullis impresso, antice sat fortiter arcuatim emarginato, lateribus

fortiter rotundatis mox ante basin rectis et sat late deplanatis, parte deplanata a disco sulco profundo (hoc postice obsoleto) divisa et antice carina obliqua instructa, basi subangulatim emarginata quam apex parum angustiori, angulis anticis subacutis posticis valde acutis vix extrorsum directis, margine integro; elytris æqualiter profunde sulcatis, supra subplanatis, lateribus sat abrupte declivibus, humeris obtuse angulatis antrorsum sat prominentibus, interstitiis æqualibus fortiter convexis; femoribus inermibus; tibiis anticis modice dilatatis et subtus denticulatis, posticis sat fortiter dilatatis flexuosis, externe concavis. Long.,  $6\frac{2}{3}$  l.; lat.,  $2\frac{1}{5}$  l.

Isolated from its congeners by the following characters in combination:—Femora of male unarmed, foliaceous margins of prothorax moderately wide (about the width of one-sixth of the disc), surface nitid, elytra strongly and evenly striated, hind angles of prothorax extremely prominent and acute, hind tibiæ of male strongly compressed and flexuous. It may be remarked that *C. simulans*, Haag-Rutenberg, is founded on a female; and the description, moreover, being a very bad one, omitting nearly all important characters, it is difficult to form a clear idea of what that insect is; but the expression “lang herzförmig” applied to its prothorax certainly does not fit the prothorax of this species, the width of which is just about once and two-thirds the length down the middle line. In Mr. Bates’ tabulation of *Cardiothorax* (E.M.M., 1879, pp. 32, &c.) the present insect would stand beside *Castelnaudi* and *grandis*, from both of which the even striation of its elytra distinguishes it. The greatest width of the prothorax is exactly equal to that of the elytra by measurement, but to a casual glance the prothorax appears slightly wider. A strong character, if constant, is the oblique carina running across the foliaceous margins of the prothorax near the front, and cutting off the front angles.

N.S. Wales; Blue Mountains.

#### DÆDROSIS.

*D. monticola*, sp. nov. Elongata; sat nitida; capillis paucis hic illic vestita; nigra, tarsis et antennarum apice summo castaneis; capite subfortiter minus crebre punctulato, postice spatio pentagonali impresso, prothorace leviter transverso, crebre subtilius punctulato, postice paullo angustato, lateribus vix perspicue crenulatis; elytris profunde crenato-striatis, interstitiis sat planis, haud transversim rugulosis vix perspicue punctulatis; tibiis posticis rectis, tarsis anticis (? maris solum) fortiter dilatatis. Long., 5 l.; lat.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  l. (vix).

Distinguished at once from its previously-described congeners by the very much finer puncturation of its prothorax and the

almost levigate interstices of its elytra. The long hairs on its surface are very few and far between, and need looking for. The crenulations of the sides of the prothorax are very feeble.

N.S. Wales ; Blue Mountains.

#### SEIROTRANA.

*S. major*, sp. nov. Oblongo-ovalis ; sat convexa ; sat nitida ; ænea ; prothorace sat dense longitudinaliter strigoso et fortiter punctulato, antice sat fortiter emarginato, lateribus fortiter rotundatis postice coarctatis ; elytris lineis 4 interruptis elevatis instructis, interstitiis biseriatis fortiter punctulatis et tuberculis parvis nonnullis instructis. Long., 9 l.; lat., 4 l.

Very like *S. catenulata*, Boisd., but much larger, of a bright (almost nitid) brassy colour, decidedly convex in form, with the prothorax less strongly emarginate in front, the surface of the same marked with less closely-placed elevated lines, leaving the puncturation much more conspicuous, and the sides more strongly rounded and less strongly toothed, and the interstices of the elytra with larger punctures in the geminate series with small pustules (not placed in regular order one in front of each puncture but) very sparingly placed at distant intervals. The hind angles of the prothorax are considerably less sharply defined than in *S. catenulata*. The other large species described differ from this insect, *inter alia*, in having the sides of their prothorax entire. The basal four joints of the front tarsi in the example before me are all strongly transverse.

N.S. Wales ; taken near Tamworth by Mr. Musson.

#### MELOIDÆ.

##### HOPLOZONITIS (gen. nov.)

*A Zoniti* differt palpis multo magis robustis ; capite sat brevi ; antennis (? maris solius) prothoracis basin haud multo superantibus femoribus posticis (? maris solius) valde incrassatis, subtus fortiter 4-dentatis et ad tibiarum receptionem sulcatis, tibiis posticis valde compressis et curvatis ; unguiculorum lobo superiori in parte basali sola denticulato, lobo inferiori pergracili subclavato.

The heteromerous tarsi, bifid claws and head divided from the prothorax by a distinct neck, place this genus in the *Meloidæ* ; its elongate metasternum, normal maxillæ, clypeus produced beyond the insertion of the antennæ, elytra reaching the apex of the abdomen, nonclavate antennæ, claws denticulate along the basal part of their superior lobe and oval apical joint of the palpi associate it with *Zonitis*, from which it is at once dis-

tinguished by its hind legs resembling those of a *Haltica* (at any rate in one sex) with two large teeth on either side of the under-side of the femora near their apex.

*H. mira*, sp. nov. Elongata; sat parallela; rufa, antennis palpis femorum apice tibiis tarsisque nigris; capite prothoraceque subtiliter minus sparsim punctulato; hoc quam longiori plus quam dimidio latiori, postice truncato antice emarginato, lateribus sinuatis, disco utrinque (exempli typici) late obscure impresso; elytris obscure sat crebre rugulosis, obsolete 4-costatis, apice late rotundatis. Long., 8 l.; lat.,  $2\frac{4}{5}$  l.

The elytra are of very thin texture, and have dried (in the typical example) in a more or less distorted condition, but they are as long as the hind body, and are wide enough at the apex to cover the same; probably, however, their normal condition is to be somewhat open.

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

#### CURCULIONIDÆ.

##### MANDALOTUS.

This genus founded by Erichson in 1842, and of which he described no less than four species—all from Tasmania—seems to have been a difficulty to subsequent authors. Schönherr does not appear to have expressed any opinion about it; Lacordaire places it among a group of genera which he thought might appertain to the *Eremnides*, but of which he had never seen a type; Pascoe expresses no opinion, but merely remarks that he has never seen *Mandalotus*.

Starting from the consideration that it is extremely unlikely Erichson had four congeneric species from Tasmania which no one has since seen, I have recently been examining the Tasmanian *Curculionidæ* (of which there are a considerable number) in my collection, to endeavour to identify *Mandalotus*, and I feel no doubt I have succeeded, and that it is identical with the genus which Pascoe has since named *Dysostines*. A *Dysostines* from Tasmania, in my collection, agrees perfectly well with Erichson's generic characters for *Mandalotus*, and is not improbably the species Erichson calls *sterilis*, though on this latter point I feel some doubt. *Dysostines* presents every character that Erichson attributed to *Mandalotus*, and the diagnosis is a very full one, although, as might be expected in a diagnosis published before Schönherr's work, two of the characters of chief classificatory value (viz., the visibility of the maxillæ and the non-contiguity of the front coxæ) are passed over in silence. I think, therefore, that the name *Dysostines* must be treated as a synonym of *Mandalotus*, and that *Mandalotus* must be removed from the



*Eremnides*, and placed among the *Rhyparosomides*, where Pascoe has placed *Dysostinæ*.

#### EREMNINI.

This aggregate of species is distinguished from the *Leptopsini* by M. Lacordaire by only one character that is stated as constant and reliable, viz., that the rostral scrobes are not directed downward. This character, although slight, is one that (at any rate in many *Curculionidæ*) seems to be an important one, i.e., the direction of the scrobes does not seem to vary so much as many other characters do in species that seem to be in reality closely related to each other. It must be confessed, however, that it does not appear to be so satisfactory in its application to the Australian *Eremnini* (at least those known to me) as might be wished, since its application distributes between two subfamilies species that certainly do not seem as if they ought to be so widely separated. Among the *Adelognathi* furnished with ocular lobes in my collection are three species whose scrobes are not directed downward, that is, the lower margin of the scrobe, if continued hindward, would not pass beneath the eye, but would cut it, or at least touch its lower extremity. In one of them the head exactly agrees with the figure of the head of *Pephricus* in Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1870, pl. v., fig. 72; in the other two the scrobe is placed still higher. Apart from the structure of the scrobes these species have decidedly the facies of small *Leptopsini*, but that structure certainly seems to require their being referred to the *Eremnini*.

As regards the genus to which these species should be referred, I think they might, with fair reason, be treated as representing two new genera, as their facies is distinctly of two types and very different from that of the already-named Australian *Eremnini*. But as things stand at present—only a very small proportion of the Australian *Curculionidæ* having been described—it seems to me that new genera should be formed only very reluctantly, and where there is some extremely salient structural character absolutely requiring it, as the examination of a long series of species, in many instances, shows that characters apparently very satisfactory in themselves are nevertheless of little value. As an example of this I may mention the number of claws on the tarsi. Mr. Pascoe has, very naturally, regarded the absence of one of the two claws as a good generic character in the *Eremnini* and *Leptopsini*; nevertheless, I have before me specimens which throw great doubt on its value, presenting in a number of small *Polyphrades*-like species a *gradual* change in this respect, beginning with the evidently *two* soldered claws of a typical *Polyphrades*, then passing to a form in which the two claws are more

closely soldered, and only split apart as mere points at the apex, then to a form in which the hind tarsi or the four posterior tarsi have only one claw while the claws of the front tarsi are distinctly double at their extreme point, and ending with forms in which no duality can be discerned in any of the claws.

Still, as genera have already been formed on the number of claws as their principal character, it will for the present be convenient to regard this as a *generic* character, and as only a single *Eremnid* genus is recorded to have a single claw, I think it will be well to refer to that genus (*Pephricus*) all the Australian *Eremnini* having only a single claw unless they differ from the diagnosis of *Pephricus* in some character really of first-class importance. I take then the following to be the distinctive characters of *Pephricus* as a genus:—Rostrum separated from the head on the underside by a deep transverse sulcus; antennæ shortish and more or less stout, with a funicle of 7 joints; scutellum not, or scarcely, apparent; femora unarmed; a single claw only to the tarsi; metasternum very short; basal two ventral segments sub-equal, *inter se*, the next two much shorter; hind corbels open. Thus characterised the genus *Pephricus* may receive the following two species:—

#### PEPHRICUS.

*P. umbratus*, sp. nov. Obscurus, squamis albidis fuscis et nonnullis nigricantibus indeterminate crebre vestitus: vix manifeste setosus: rostro antrorsum angustato supra sat plano: scrobibus supernis; oculis ovalibus infra paullo acuminatis; prothorace quam longiore tertia parte (postice quam antice parum manifeste) latiori, lateribus modice arcuatis; scutello vix distincto; elytris quam prothorax tertia parte latioribus, plus quam duplo longioribus basi emarginatis, leviter striatis, striis, sat fortiter punctulatis, lateribus sat rotundatis, latitudine majori paullo pone basin posita. Long.,  $2-2\frac{1}{2}$  l.; lat.,  $1-1\frac{1}{2}$  l.

This species differs from the two previously described by not being clothed with long setæ. The antennæ are short and stout; set back they would about reach the base of the prothorax; the scape reaches the back of the eye; joints 1 and 2 longer than wide, 1 longer than 2, 3—7 transverse, the club short and stout obovate; the head rostrum and front of prothorax viewed from the side are exactly represented in the figure of *P. eclymis*, Pasc. (Tr. Ent. Soc., tab. v., fig. 72.) Viewed from above the rostrum is gradually narrowed forward, its lateral margins forming the upper margins of the scrobes, the whole of which are visible when the rostrum is looked down upon from above. The actual base of the elytra is the same width as the base of the prothorax, but

the elytra are quickly dilated behind the base; the shoulders are distinctly marked. The legs are more or less reddish, the anterior tibiæ denticulate within. There are no defined markings, the whitish, fawn-colored, and darker scales shading off one into another; but the paler shades predominating at the sides more or less distinctly. The sculpture of the upper surface (except the punctulate striæ of the elytra) is completely hidden by the scales.

Western Australia; taken by E. Meyrick, Esq.

*P. squalidus*, sp. nov. Obscurus; indumento terreo indutus; setis brevibus adpressis rufis sparsim vestitus; rostro sat plano, parte superiori in medio valde constricta; scrobibus plane supernis fere rotundatis; oculis subrotundatis; prothorace quam longiori (et postice quam antice) vix latiori, lateribus sat rotundatis; scutello haud manifesto; elytris quam prothorax fere dimidio latioribus paulo plus quam duplo longioribus, basi emarginatis, striatis, striis minus distincte punctulatis, interstitiis postice sat convexis, lateribus modice rotundatis. Long.,  $1\frac{2}{3}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$  l.; lat.,  $\frac{4}{5}$ —1 l.

Usually completely covered with an earthy-looking indumentum, which it is almost impossible to remove without removing the underlying scales, but (as far as I can see) the insect without the indumentum is densely clothed with scales of various shades of brown, some of them bright, and almost coppery. The most distinctive character consists in the remarkable sculpture of the rostrum, in which the scrobes look like roundish holes inserted in the upper surface, and separated from each other by a space less than a third part the width of the whole rostrum, as viewed from above. The space between them has a little the appearance of being compressed into a kind of *ridge*, as though the true upper surface of the rostrum were here very narrow; this quasi-ridge being at its narrowest at the hind end of the scrobes, and its sides diverging from that point forward (at the same time forming the inner edge of the scrobes). The head, rostrum, and front of prothorax, viewed from the side) are almost as in the preceding species; but the eyes are rounder, and both eyes and scrobes appear much nearer to the upper line of the outline. The antennæ are a little longer and less stout than those of *P. umbratus*, joints 3 to 7 of the funiculus being not quite so wide as long, and the club being considerably longer and less thickened. The inner outline of the front tibiæ is spinulose rather than denticulate.

Two examples taken at no great distance from Adelaide, although smaller than the type (long.,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  l.), appear to me to belong to this species. They are, however, devoid of the indumentum that is usually present, their surface being clothed with

scales of various brown tints, shaded off into each other. The prothorax is covered with rather coarse flattened tubercles, closely placed, and the elytra are clothed with short curved setæ.

S. Australia; Basin of Lake Eyre.

## LONGICORNES.

### TRYPHOCHARIA.

*T. Mitchelli*, Hope. My note on this sp. (vide supra, p. 56) has elicited from Mr. French, the Victorian Colonial Entomologist, information that satisfies me of my supposed identification of this insect having been founded on a mistake, and that the specimen I regarded as *T. Mitchelli* is in reality an example of an undescribed species—which accordingly I describe as follows:—

*T. Frenchi*, sp. nov. Valde elongata; fusco-ferruginea, capite prothorace et elytrorum basi piceis, his in parte apicali tertia fuscis in parte intermedia sordide testacea (parte intermedia irregulariter fascia transversa angusta anfracta fusca notata); prothorace quam longiori paullo latiori, fortiter ruguloso, tuberculis 4 et spatio mediano sub-lanceolato instructo, lateribus spina modica acuta vix arcuata armatis, elytris crasse punctulatis (antice profunde, retrorsum gradatim minus profunde), ad apicem oblique truncatis et spinis binis acutis validis armatis; antennarum articulo 3<sup>o</sup> quam 4<sup>us</sup> parum (quam 5<sup>us</sup> haud) longiori, articulis 3<sup>o</sup> 4<sup>o</sup> que spina externa armatis. Long., 20 l.; lat., 5 l.

The type is a female, its antennæ not quite reaching the apex of the elytra.

N.S. Wales.

### DIDYMOCANTHA.

*D. novica*, sp. nov. Nitida; minus sparsim pilosa; nigro fusca; scutello griseo-pubescenti; antennarum articulis 3<sup>o</sup> 5<sup>o</sup> que (apice excepto) 6<sup>i</sup> que basi, femoribus ad basin, tibiis in medio, elytrorum humeris summis, prosterno metasterno et abdominis basi, testaceis; prothorace quam longiori vix latiori, sat crasse umbilicato-punctulato, 11-tuberculato; elytris sat fortiter (apicem versus magis subtiliter) sat crebre punctulatis, obsolete bicostatis, apicibus rotundatis; femoribus quam *D. obliquæ*, Newm. paullo brevioribus paullo minus linearibus; antennis (femina?) quam corpus paullo brevioribus, articulo 3<sup>o</sup> quam 4<sup>us</sup> sat longiori quam 5<sup>us</sup> vix breviori. Long., 7 l.; lat., 2 l.

This species appears to be very near *D. brevicollis*, Pasc. (from W. Australia), which I know only by description, but it is cer-

tainly, I think, distinct. It seems to be very differently coloured, the W. Australian insect having testaceous elytra with the shoulders and apices darker, whereas in this the elytra are brownish-black, with the shoulders testaceous. In *D. brevicollis* the tubercles on the prothorax are said to be nine (three on the disc and three on each side); in this species there are a transverse row of five tubercles a little in front of the base (the external one on each side being spiniform), a transverse row of four slightly in front of the middle, and a single tubercle on each side just about the middle. The basal four joints of the antennæ are nitid and very coarsely punctulate; the entirely dark colour of the fourth joint is probably not constant. The absence of a depressed pubescence, the colour, and many other characters, distinguish it from *D. obliqua*. The femora, without being at all clavate, are stouter than, and not quite so linear, as those of *D. obliqua*.

Victoria; Mooroolbark Ranges; taken by Mr. French.

*D. (Stenocorus) annulicornis*, Germ. This species seems to be identical with *D. obliqua*, Newm., of which, in that case, its name will be a synonym.

#### TEISPES.

*T. Frenchi*, sp. nov. Mas. Nitidus; piceo-niger; metasterno pedibusque rufis, hoc breviter fulvo-pubescenti, antennis rufo-piceis; mandibulis quam caput parum brevioribus, sparsim inæqualiter punctulatis; capite medio subtiliter canaliculato, antice inæqualiter punctulato (puncturis magnitudine valde diversis), postice opaco granulato; prothorace quam longiori plus quam duplo latiori, antice fortiter trisinuato, disco toto (puncturis magnis sparsis in parte postero-externa exceptis) fere lævi, parte laterali sat late opaca crebre rugulose punctulata, lateribus serratis; elytris obsolete reticulato-rugatis vix perspicue punctulatis ad apicem rotundato-truncatis (angulo suturali breviter spiniformi), vix perspicue 3-costatis, sulco elongato obsolete prope marginem lateralem instructis; femoribus posterioribus 4 subtus biseriatis denticulatis; tibiis anticis prope apicem dente singulo et ad apicem altero extus armatis; antennis quam corporis dimidium paullo longioribus, scapo oculum medium paullo superanti parum depresso, articulo 3<sup>o</sup> quam scapus paullo breviori; abdomine fere lævi, segmento apicali postice longe fulvo-ciliato.

Femine mandibulis paullo brevioribus, prothorace angustiori. Long. (mands. incl.), 18—21 l.; lat., 6—6½ l.

The prothorax of the male is scarcely, of the female considerably, narrower than the elytra. I have in my collection an example from Port Darwin of an insect which I take to be *T.*

*dorsalis*, Thoms. (and which, moreover, is very likely to be *Mallo-don insulare*, Hope—Hope's name in that case having the priority). Compared with the Port Darwin species the present insect is much more nitid, the basal joint of the antennæ scarcely flattened, the lateral borders of the prothorax very much more strongly and closely punctured, in sharp contrast with the almost perfectly lævigata disc, the elytra nearly lævigata, the abdomen nearly black, &c.

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

#### MICROTRAGUS.

*M. quadrimaculatus*, sp. nov. Setis erectis sparsim vestitus ; dense nigro-fusco-squamosus, palpis testaceis, pedibus et maculis in elytris binis (humerali et subapicali) cinereo-squamosis ; prothorace quam latiori (spinis lateralibus exclusis) vix longiori, supra subplanato, inæquali, ruguloso, utrinque spina robusta conica armato ; elytris quam prothorax (spinis lateralibus inclusis) vix latioribus, tuberculorum conicorum seriebus binis instructis, ad apicem singulatim minute oblique truncatis. Long.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ —6 l. ; lat.,  $1\frac{4}{5}$ — $2\frac{2}{5}$  l.

The disc of the prothorax bears numerous obscure little tubercles, and a larger one on each side of the median line nearer to the front margin than to the base ; some of the small tubercles form an obscure raised line across the disc somewhat behind the middle. The elytra are sparsely pitted with large fovea-like punctures. The nearly-black colour with a large ashy-white spot on each shoulder, and another near the apex of each elytron (the latter ill-defined,—the whole apex being slightly cinereous) renders this a very distinct species.

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

#### PENTHEA.

*P. pardalis*, Newm. I have recently seen in the collection of C. French, Esq., a specimen taken in N.W. Australia which appears to be a small and rather obscurely-coloured example of this insect. I believe its occurrence in Western Australia has not been previously recorded.

#### PHYTOPHAGA.

##### DONACIA.

*D. Australasiae*, sp. nov. Testacea, prothorace obscuriori, hoc elytrisque viridimicantibus ; corpore subtus confertim breviter albido-argenteo-pubescenti ; antennis gracilibus quam corpus paullo brevioribus ; femoribus haud dentatis ;

elytris punctulato-striatis, ad apicem truncatis. Long., 4 l.;  
lat.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  l.

This species appears to be a true *Donacia*, the insertion of the antennæ, the almost contiguous strongly exerted front coxæ, the form of the prothorax, and I think all other structural characters being quite as in that genus. It is an insect of a pale, washed-out, testaceous-brown colour, with a bright greenish gloss in certain lights. The head and prothorax are almost devoid of puncturation, and are semi-opaque, owing to being minutely coriaceous. The prothorax is a little rugulose near the base, all its angles well defined and laterally prominent. The antennæ and legs are of a brighter testaceous colour than the general surface, each joint of the former a little darker at the apex.

Queensland; sent to me by G. Masters, Esq.

#### RHYPARIDA.

*R. Mastersi*, sp. nov. Flavo-fulva, mandibulis antennis (articulis basalibus 4 exceptis) genubus et elytrorum fasciis latis 2 (altera basali altera apicali) nigris, his in margine laterali anguste connexis, tibiis tarsis mesosterno metasternoque obscurioribus; clypeo profunde emarginato (angulis anticis productis) fortiter sat crebre punctulato; fronte impunctata puncturis paucis antice positis exceptis) in medio antice longitudinaliter breviter foveolata; prothorace lævi, lateribus rotundatis; elytris seriatim sat fortiter punctulatis puncturis apicem versus subobsoletis; femoribus muticis. Long.,  $2\frac{2}{3}$  l.; lat.,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  l.

This species does not approach any yet described in colouring—and it is certainly not a variety of any of a fairly long series of species in my collection. Nevertheless the species of this genus are so subject to variation in markings that it is not improbable a good many now called species may eventually be found to be varieties. I cannot, however, suggest any species of which this may be a variety, and in any case it is convenient that well-marked varieties should have a distinctive name. In the present insect the dark fasciæ are so wide as to occupy the greater part of the elytra, the fulvous colouring appearing as a fascia, occupying about the middle one-third of the elytra, its front margin commencing on each elytron a little behind the scutellum on the suture and running obliquely hindward to the lateral margin (which it does not quite touch) at about a third of its length; the *hind* margin of the fulvous part of the elytra commencing on the suture a little behind its middle and running obliquely towards (but not quite touching) the lateral margin at about two thirds of its length from the base.

Queensland; sent to me by Mr. Masters.

## STETHOMELA.

*S. caudata*, sp. nov. Late ovalis, valde convexa; nitida; nigro-viridis capite prothorace antennarum basi elytrorum apice summo abdomineque (segmento basali excepto) rufis; capite fortiter sat crebre (vertice lævigato excepto), prothorace acervatim sat fortiter, punctulatis; elytris seriatim punctulatis (puncturis retrorsum gradatim magis subtilibus), pone humeros profunde impressis; prosterno medio triangulariter planato, parte planata carina subtili marginata; unguiculis appendiculatis. Long., 3 l.; lat., 2 l.

An extremely distinct species. The structure of the prosternum bears a remarkable resemblance to that of some species of *Rhizobius*.

Queensland; sent to me by Mr. Masters.

## PAROPSIS.

*P. rufopicta*, sp. nov. Breviter ovata; minus convexa; sat nitida; nigra, antennis palpis tarsisque rufescentibus, prothorace ante medium maculis 2 approximatis elytris maculis 3 (basali prope scutellum oblongo, mediana transversa oblique posita, subapicali irregulari) rufis ornatis; supra tripliciter punctulata (puncturis subtilibus et aliis sat fortibus intermixtis undique, puncturis magis crassis latera versus, positis), puncturis magnitudine intermedia in elytris irregulariter undatim seriatim; prothorace quam longiori plus quam duplo (postice quam antice paullo plus quam tertia parte) latiori, antice fortiter bisinuatim emarginato, lateribus leviter arcuatis, angulis anticis productis minus acutis posticis rotundatis; sternis fere lævigatis; abdomine sparsim fortiter punctulato. Long., 2½ l.; lat., 2 l. (vix).

The seriate puncturation of the elytra is much confused, but seems to consist of about ten fairly continuous lines, and about as many more mixed among them, which are wavy and scarcely continuously traceable. This sculpture would place the present species in Dr. Chapuis' "Group IV." of the genus. The coarsest of the punctures are scattered about the front and sides of the head (which is very wide), and form a confused stripe along either side of the prothorax and elytra. The elytra at the base are considerably wider than the base of the prothorax; their shoulders are much rounded.

W. Australia; sent to me by G. Masters, Esq.

## AULACOPHORA,

*A. occipitalis*, Baly. I have an example taken near Port Darwin, which is quite identical with specimens of this species from New Guinea.



## RUPILIA.

- R. rugulosa*, sp. nov. Ovata; subopaca, subtus magis nitida; nigro-piceo, capite antice prothorace sternis et segmento ventrali apicali rufescentibus; supra sat equaliter rugulose punctulatus; prothorace quam longiori fere duplo (postice quam antice haud multo) latiori, latitudine majori ante medium posita, lateribus subangulatim rotundatis, marginibus anticis et posticis late leviter concavo, utrinque basin versus sulco obliquo impresso. Long., 4 l.; lat.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  l.  
N. Queensland; sent to me by Mr. Masters.

## COCCINELLIDÆ.

## EGLEIS.

*E. varicolor*. Muls. From the description of *Coccinella Kingi*, Macl., it has appeared to me that *E. varicolor* is identical with it, and Mr. Masters has now done me the favour of comparing an example with the original type of Macleay's insect, with the result of proving my conjecture right. *E. varicolor*, therefore, becomes a synonym of *C. Kingi*.

## NEDA.

- N. bicolor*, sp. nov. Late ovata; valde convexa; nitida; supra modice vix crebre punctulata; capite antennis palpis corpore subtus pedibusque rufo-testaceis, prothorace (hujus angulis anticis anguste flavis) nigris. Long.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  l.; lat.,  $2\frac{2}{3}$  l.

This species is a *Neda* in Mulsant's sense of the term. I am unable to discriminate the briefly-characterised sections into which Mr. Crotch divided it, but as I can find no structural character to separate it from *N. princeps*, Muls., I presume that author would have placed it in *Archaioneda*. Apart from its entirely different colouring it is very like *N. princeps* in miniature, having an exactly similar outline (which is very peculiar) when viewed from the side. The prothorax, however, is much more strongly transverse than that of *N. princeps*, and is somewhat wider in proportion to the elytra. Superficially not unlike *Synia melanaria*, Muls., but differs in the form of the clypeus and other structural characters. The flanks of the prosternum are not foveated.

N. Queensland; sent to me by Mr. Masters.

## CELOPHORA.

- C. Mastersi*, sp. nov. Late ovalis; subcircularis; distincte sat crebre punctulata; nigra, capite antennis palpis prothoracis lateribus (late) margine antico et linea mediana angusta prosterno epipleuris (his externe nigris) pedibus et abdominis

lateribus rufo-testaceis, elytris ad apicem anguste rufescentibus. Long.,  $2\frac{1}{3}$  l.; lat.,  $1\frac{4}{5}$  l.

This species also bears a superficial resemblance to *Synia melanaria*, but has the clypeus of a *Celophora*. It is not unlike *C. Jansoni*, Crotch, but is smaller, with the prothorax and underside marked with black, and the tips of the elytra only very narrowly reddened; its puncturation, moreover, is considerably less strong. It is also near *C. vidua*, Muls., from Java, but is a little smaller, with the median line of the prothorax red, the elytra tipped with red, the abdomen (except at the sides) black, &c.

N. Queensland; sent to me by Mr. Masters.

*C. guttata*, spec nov. Subcircularis; sat convexa; sat crebre minus subtiliter punctulata; nigra, prothorace (parte mediana tertia excepta) pallide flavo, capite antennis palpis et pedibus anterioribus 4 rufo-testaceis, elytris maculis binis magnis sanguineis (altera antemediana transversa, altera subapicali ovali paullo minori) ornatis. Long.,  $1\frac{7}{10}$  l.; lat.,  $1\frac{3}{5}$  l.

A very distinct species. I do not think any very near it has been described.

N. Queensland; sent by Mr. Masters.

#### CHILOCORUS.

*C. flavidus*, sp. nov. Hemisphæricus; minus subtiliter sat crebre punctulatus, puncturis magnis seriebus binis in elytris latera versus irregulariter positis; callo humerali valde prominenti; flavus, elytris macula communi elongato-triangulari in sutura alteraque transversa postmediana nigris, his maculis in sutura confluentibus. Long.,  $2\frac{1}{3}$  l.; lat., 2 l.

The puncturation is very similar to that of *C. renipustulatus*, Scriba. The sides of the prothorax are not pubescent. The black markings on the elytra consist of an elongate triangle, with its base occupying about the middle quarter of the base of the elytra, and its apex on the suture considerably behind the middle, and a post median fascia touching the margin on both sides, and of very irregular shape, with its hindmargin produced on the suture nearly to the apex. The two black marks meet on the suture. The spine on the tibiæ is very strongly developed.

N. Queensland; sent by Mr. Masters.

#### ORCUS.

This genus might easily be subdivided on structural characters of considerable importance. The species differ in the form of the clypeus to an extent that seems inconsistent with the importance attributed to that character in founding the sub-family *Chilocorites* upon it. In *O. bilunulatus*, Boisd., the clypeus is

extremely strongly dilated laterally, forming a wide lamina in front of the eyes, and entirely concealing the base of the antennæ, which lamina becomes successively feebler in *Australasia cyanocephalus caelestis*, until in *chalybeus* it is reduced to a mere fine carina. Mulsant has already called attention to the presence in some species, and absence in others, of a fovea on the sides of the prosternum. The elytral epipleuræ also vary, being foveolated more or less strongly in *bilunulatus Australasiae* and *cyanocephalus*, but not (or at least not distinctly) in the others known to me of the genus. I may say that I have not seen *O. quadrimaculatus*, De Kerville. The following species appear to be new.

*O. punctulatus*, sp. nov. Hemisphæricus; minus convexus; crebre sat subtiliter punctulatus; supra cyaneus, prothorace antice et ad latera ante medium anguste rufomarginato, antennis labro palpis pedibus et corpore subtus (prosterno epipleuris que nigris exceptis) testaceis; prothorace ad latera quam in disco magis fortiter punctulato sed nullo modo ruguloso; elytris ad latera sat late sat æqualiter deplanatis; clypeo ad latera sat fortiter (fere ut *O. cyanocephali*, Muls.) laminato; prosterni lateribus et epipleuris foveolatis. Long.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  l.; lat.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  l.

Colored almost as *O. cyanocephalus*. It is allied to that species, but is larger, more evenly rounded on the sides (not at all ovate) and not so strongly convex; the puncturation is finer and much closer throughout, the prothorax is not rugulose at the sides, and the explanate border of the prothorax is considerably wider; the basal line of the prothorax is (as in that species) distinctly separate from the hindmargin. I have no doubt of my identification of *cyanocephalus*, as my type is from Port Darwin (near the original locality), and agrees well with the description.

N. Queensland; sent by Mr. Masters.

*O. splendens*, sp. nov. Subhemisphæricus; minus convexus; sat crebre minus subtiliter punctulatus; supra læte purpureus, subtus cum antennis palpis pedibus epipleuris que testaceus; prothorace ad latera quam in disco magis fortiter punctulato sed nullo modo ruguloso; elytris ad latera anguste deplanatis; clypeo ad latera fortiter laminato; nec prosterni lateribus nec epipleuris foveolatis. Long.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  l.; lat.,  $1\frac{3}{10}$  l.

Easily distinguishable by its small size and bright purple colour, the underside being entirely testaceous, as well as by the strong lateral dilatation of the clypeus in conjunction with the absence of foveæ on the sides of the prosternum and on the epipleuræ. The basal line of the prothorax is scarcely separated from the hindmargin.

N. Queensland; sent by Mr. Masters.

*O. ovalis*, sp. nov. Late ovalis; sat convexus; subtiliter sat crebre punctulatus; supra splendide viridis, subtus cum pedibus (tarsis abdomineque rufescentibus exceptis) niger, antennis palpisque rufis; prothorace sat æqualiter punctulato; elytris ad latera anguste deplanatis; clypeo ad latera fortiter laminato; nec prosterni lateribus nec epipleuris foveolatis. Long.,  $1\frac{4}{5}$  l.; lat.,  $2\frac{2}{5}$  l.

Var. supra cyaneus.

A very distinct species, well characterised by its brilliant metallic upper surface and black under surface (except the reddish abdomen) and legs (except the tarsi). It is a little more elongate than its congeners, and is also remarkable for the sides of its prothorax being punctured very little more strongly than the disc. The basal line of the prothorax is distinct from, but very near to, the hind margin.

N. Queensland; sent by Mr. Masters.

*O. Australasiæ*, Boisd., var. ? *obscurus*. Differt statura multo minore, colore nigro (maculis minoribus obscure ferrugineis). Long.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  l.; lat.,  $1\frac{2}{5}$  l. (vix).

I have seen several examples of this insect, all from Yilgarn, W. Australia, and all quite identical—and can hardly persuade myself that they are a mere variety, although I cannot find any difference from the type except in respect of size, colour, and markings. The spots on the elytra are placed as in *Australasiæ*, but are quite small, and of a very dark ferruginous tint, so as to be very inconspicuous.

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

GYMNOSCYMNUS, gen. nov. *Coccinellidarum*.

Corpus fere glabrum, prothorace setis brevibus minus conspicuis sat sparsim vestito; oculi minus subtiliter granulati fere paralleli; clypeus antice truncatus; antennæ ad basin apertæ, quam *Scymni* paulo longiores, \*11-articulatæ; prosternum breve in medio sat æqualiter convexum; lamellæ abdominales segmenti basalis apicem attingentes, hujus cum margine postice confusæ; elytrorum epipleuræ subhorizontales integræ, haud foveolatæ; unguiculi appendiculati; sutura ventrali inter segmenta basale et secundum sat fortiter impressa.

The minute species for which I propose this new generic name is scarcely pubescent; the elytra appear to be absolutely glabrous,

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\* I have not been able to break off an antenna for microscopic examination, as I possess only a single example, but I feel satisfied that there are 11 joints in the antennæ; I can count 10 very distinctly, and am nearly certain there is another that would be distinct under a microscope.

but the head and prothorax are set somewhat sparsely with short crisp silvery hairs; its epipleuræ entire and horizontal furnish a very distinctive character, they are almost exactly like those of *Epilachna*. This genus is not very near to any other known to me; in Dr. Chapuis' arrangement of the *Coccinellidæ* its place is in the group *Scymnites*. In my tabulation of the Australian *Coccinellidæ* (Tr. Roy. Soc., S.A., XI., pp. 186-7) it falls beside the species that I have called "*Eupalea*?" from which it differs by its incomplete abdominal lamellæ.

*G. quadrimaculatus*, sp. nov. Fere circularis; nitidus; niger, elytris maculis binis magnis rufis ornatis, nonnullorum exemplorum (?marium) capite prothoracis lateribus femoribusque anticis plus minusve testaceis; supra crebrius subtiliter (latera versus magis fortiter) punctulatus; prothorace fortiter transverso, hujus basi quam elytrorum basis vix angustiori; corpore subtus sublevi. Long.,  $\frac{4}{5}$  l.; lat.,  $\frac{1}{5}$  l. (vix).

SCYMNOMORPHA, gen. nov.

Corpus pubescens; oculi subtiliter granulati sat paralleli; clypeus antice truncatus; antennæ ad basin apertæ breves 11-articulatæ; prosternum sat elongatum, antice transversim æqualiter sat fortiter convexum haud carinatum; scutellum modicum; lamellæ abdominales integræ, antice extus longe intra marginem lateralem terminatæ, postice segmenti basalis ventralis apicem nullo modo attingentes; elytrorum epipleuræ horizontales longe ante apicem terminatæ, haud foveolatæ; femora haud in sulcos recepta; unguiculi appendiculati.

This genus is certainly near *Scymnus* (Mulsant's subgenus *Pullus*), but the prosternum wide in front, and evenly convex without any depression or carinæ, seems to justify its separation. The first ventral suture is well defined, and scarcely less strongly impressed than the others. The facies is that of an elongate *Scymnus*.

*S. duplopunctulata*, sp. nov. Sat elongato-ovalis; albido-pubescens; convexa; nigra, corpore subtus rufescenti, antennis pedibusque rufis; capite prothoraceque crebre subtilissime elytris dupliciter (crebre subtiliter et fortiter sparsim) punctulatis. Long.,  $1\frac{2}{5}$  l.; lat., 1 l.

Victoria; Alpine District.

SCYMNODES.

*S. Koebeli*, Blackb. Among the *Coccinellidæ* recently sent to me by Mr. Koebele are a number of examples of *Scymnodes*, which I think must be referred to this species, although in that

case they prove it to be one of the most variable of its family. Among them there are hardly two to be found strictly identical in colouring or sculpture. The greater part of them appear from the labels to have been taken at one place (Toowoomba) and on one plant (*Eugenia*). As most of them would be quite unrecognisable by comparison with my description of the type form, I think it will be best to describe them as being probably varieties of *S. Koebeli*, as follows:—

Var. ? *immaculatus* a, *S. Koebeli*, differt elytris immaculatis.

Var. ? *Eugenia* a, *S. immaculato*, differt pedibus (tarsis exceptis) totis capiteque nigris.

Var. ? *fulvohirtus* a *S. immaculato*, differt pedibus totis capiteque nigris, corpore supra fulvo- (nec cinereo-) hirsuto.

var. ? *varipes* a *S. immaculato*, differt tibiis (praesertim anticis) plus minusve rufescentibus, elytris obsolete punctulatis magis nitidis (nonnullorum exemplorum corpore supra fulvo-hirsuto).

An example differing from the typical form only in the somewhat stronger sculpture of its elytra and under surface and its more darkly coloured head and legs I take to be a typical female. A remarkable character in *S. Koebeli* is the exceptionally strong dilatation of the elytra immediately behind the base, which causes the lateral margin to be very strongly sinuate about the middle.

#### SCYMNUS.

*S. Sydneyensis*, sp. nov. Ovalis; pubescens; sat convexus; sat nitidus; coriaceus, vix distincte punctulatus; niger, capite prothoraceque (?maris solum) rufescentibus vel testaceis, hoc in medio (praesertim postice) infuscato, elytris maculis rufis ornatis (sc. macula basali magna juxta scutellum, macula parva pone humerum, et fascia pone medium nec marginem lateralem nec suturam attingenti), abdomine postice (?maris solum) rufescenti, pedibus rufescentibus vel testaceis; prosterno medio longitudinaliter depresso, spatio depresso lato sat parallelo utrinque leviter longitudinaliter carinato; lamellis abdominalibus haud integris. Long., 1 l.; lat.,  $\frac{2}{3}$  l.

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

*S. Australasiae*, sp. nov. Breviter ovalis; pubescens; minus convexus; modice nitidus; coriaceus, vix distincte punctulatus; rufo-testaceus, capite prothoracis parte media et elytrorum maculis nonnullis (sc. macula communi triangulari basali et binis minoribus discoidalibus posterioribus) piceis; prosterno medio longitudinaliter depresso, spatio depresso lato sat parallelo utrinque leviter longitudinaliter

carinato; lamellis abdominalibus haud integris. Long.,  $\frac{9}{10}$  l.; lat.,  $\frac{7}{10}$  l.

Among the *Coccinellidæ* taken by Mr. Koebele are specimens from various localities in Queensland, N.S. Wales, and Victoria which agree in presenting the structural characters of the example here described, and are all distinguished by their very fine (scarcely distinct) puncturation, and by being of a rufo-testaceous colour with a more or less distinct infuscate triangular spot, with its base on the base of the elytra, and its apex on the suture at about one-third of the length of the same from the scutellum. In some of these the head is infuscated, and in some the middle part of the prothorax is more or less stained with black; some have also two small infuscate spots placed longitudinally on the hinder part of the disc of each elytron. I think, though not without hesitation, that they all belong to one variable species. I have, however, selected a well-marked example from Queensland for description, and consider it possible that some of the specimens I treat as varieties may yet prove to be distinct species. The insect is very near *S. insidiosus*, Blackb., from S.W. Australia, but is certainly, I think, distinct by its more needle-point puncturation, which is less closely placed on the elytra.

Queensland, &c.

*S. jocosus*, sp. nov. Ovals; pubescens; modice convexus; minus nitidus; coriaceus, vix distincte punctulatus; niger vel piceo-niger, corpore subtus plus minusve rufescenti, antennis palpis tibiis anticis tarsis omnibus et elytris postice rufo-testaceis, his maculis binis magnis transversis (altera antemediana lata altera postmediana sat angusta) læte flavis ornatis; posterno medio longitudinaliter depresso, spatio depresso minus angusto antrorsum a basi leviter angustato utrinque leviter carinato; lamellis abdominalibus haud integris; prothoracis basi media sublobata, lobo postice truncato. Long., 1 l.; lat.,  $\frac{4}{5}$  l. (vix).

Easily recognisable by the markings on the elytra, which seem constant. They consist of two large bright-yellow transverse spots on each elytron, which nearly (but not quite) touch both suture and lateral margin. The front one extends from a little behind the base to about one-third the length of the elytron, and is produced forward in the middle of its front margin. The hind one is not much more than half as wide as the other, and is situated a little in front of the apex; it is of flexuous form.

Queensland; taken by Mr. Koebele near Toowoomba on *Eugenia*.

*S. cucullifer*, sp. nov. Ovals; pubescens; modice convexus;

minus nitidus ; coriaceus, vix distincte punctulatus ; pallide testaceus, metasterno abdomineque rufescentibus, elytris nigris utrinque macula magna arcuata longitudinaliter posita pallide testacea ornatis, elytrorum colore nigro in prothorace producto cucullum simulanti (nonnullis exemplis maculis in elytris divisis vel minoribus vel carentibus, nonnullis exemplis corpore subtus infuscato) ; prosterno medio longitudinaliter depresso, spatio depresso lato sat parallelo utrinque leviter longitudinaliter carinato ; lamellis abdominalibus haud integris. Long., 1 l. ; lat.,  $\frac{7}{10}$  l.

In the example described there is a somewhat kidney-shaped whitish-testaceous mark on each elytron, its convex side directed outward, its lobes nearly reaching the suture, its front a little in front of the middle of the length of the elytra, its hind extremity not very far from the apex of the elytra ; in another example only the two lobes of this mark are present, as two isolated spots on each elytron, in another it is altogether wanting, and the elytra are uniformly black ; all the examples have the prothorax of a very pale testaceous colour, with a large black mark projecting forward over more than half the length and width, like a hood thrown forward from the black elytra over the prothorax ; in one of them, however, the black colouring becomes a little pitchy or brownish in the front of the elytra and on the prothorax.

N. S. Wales (Richmond River) and Queensland ; taken by Mr. Koebele.

*S. victoriensis*, sp. nov. Sat elongato-ovalis ; albedo-pubescentis ; sat convexus ; niger, capite prothorace (macula magna basali mediana nigra excepta) elytrorum (nonnullis exemplis) apice summo prosterni lateribus abdominis lateribus et apice antennis palpis pedibusque rufis ; capite prothoraceque crebre subtiliter, elytris minus subtiliter vix crebre, punctulatis ; prosterno medio longitudinaliter minus depresso, spatio mediano minus lato sat parallelo haud ad marginem anticum continuato utrinque subtiliter longitudinaliter carinato ; lamellis abdominalibus haud integris. Long.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  l. ; lat., 1 l.

The elongate form of this species associates it with *S. auruginus*, Blackb., to which, however, it bears no other resemblance.

Victoria ; Alpine district.

*S. subelongatulus*, sp. nov. Sat elongato-ovalis ; albedo-pubescentis ; convexus ; niger, prothoracis margine antico summo elytrorum apice, abdomine antennis tibiis tarsisque rufis ; capite prothoraceque subtilissime vix manifeste, elytris paullo magis fortiter nec crebre punctulatis ; prosterno medio



longitudinaliter depresso, spatio depresso lato sat parallelo haud ad marginem anticum continuato, utrinque longitudinaliter carinato; lamellis abdominalibus haud integris. Long.,  $1\frac{2}{3}$  l.; lat.,  $\frac{4}{5}$  l.

Much like the preceding in size and shape, but very differently coloured and punctured.

Victoria; Alpine district.

*S. sublatus*, sp. nov. Late ovalis; albido-pubescens; sat convexus; rufo-testaceus, elytris piceis; capite prothoraceque vix manifeste elytris subtiliter crebre punctulatis; prosterno medio longitudinaliter depresso, spatio depresso sat lato sat parallelo haud ad marginem anticum continuato utrinque subtiliter carinato; lamellis abdominalibus haud integris. Long.,  $\frac{4}{5}$  l.; lat.,  $\frac{7}{10}$  l. (vix).

Very distinct from its previously described congeners by its short broad form (suggestive of *Ditropidus*) and its colouring.

N.S. Wales; Blue Mountains.

*S. pretiosus*, sp. nov. Sat late ovalis; albido-pubescens; sat convexus; colore variegatus, capite prothorace (hoc postice in medio infuscato) et pedibus (femorum posteriorum tibiisque apice et tarsis, infuscatis) flavis, elytris metasternoque nigris, abdomine rufescenti; capite prothoraceque crebre subtiliter, elytris sat sparsim sat fortiter, punctulatis; prosterno medio longitudinaliter minus depresso, spatio mediano sat lato sat parallelo utrinque subtiliter longitudinaliter carinato; lamellis abdominalibus haud integris. Long.,  $\frac{7}{10}$  l.; lat.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  l.

A very pretty species; bears a certain resemblance to the preceding, but differs in its dark metasternum and hind body, and in the colour of some other parts, as well as in the much more strong and sparse puncturation of its elytra.

Victoria; Alpine district.

*S. aspersus*, Blackb. The examination of more examples of *S. insidiosus*, Blackb., suggests the possibility that *S. aspersus* may be an extreme variety of it. I have not, however, seen any specimen of *insidiosus* that is not of distinctly shorter and wider form than *S. aspersus*.

*S. inaffectatus*, sp. nov. Sat late ovalis; albido-pubescens? (exemplo typico fere abraso); sat convexus: capite prothorace (hoc macula magna basali fere semi-circulari nigra ornato) pedibusque rufo-testaceis, elytris rufis (horum sutura picea) corpore subtus (prosterno elytrorumque epipleuris pallidis exceptis) fere nigro; capite prothoraceque subtilissime, elytris magis fortiter, punctulatis; prosterno medio longi-

tudinaliter depresso, spatio depresso minus lato sat parallelo utrinque longitudinaliter carinato, lamellis abdominalibus haud integris. Long., 1 l.;  $\frac{7}{10}$  l.

This species, in its colour and markings, is more or less like *S. insidiosus* and *Australasiae*, but at once distinguished from them by the considerably stronger puncturation of its elytra, which associates it with *S. Whittonensis*, a very differently coloured species, with bright fulvous (instead of ashy-white) pubescence.

Victoria; Alpine district.

*S. Whittonensis*, sp. nov. Breviter ovalis; læte aureo-vel fulvo-pubescent; modice convexus; minus nitidus; crebre sat distincte punctulatus; piceo-niger, capite prothoracis margine antico lateribusque prosterni lateribus pedibus anticis femoribus intermediis et tarsis omnibus rufo-testaceis; prosterno medio longitudinaliter depresso, spatio depresso lato sat parallelo utrinque leviter longitudinaliter carinato; lamellis abdominalibus haud integris. Long., 1 l.; lat.,  $\frac{9}{10}$  l.

This species resembles *S. tenebricosus*, Bohem., in puncturation, but is very differently coloured, its pubescence particularly being of a bright fulvous colour. The limit of the dark part of the prothorax consists of a curved line commencing on the lateral margins a little in front of the base, and nearly touching the anterior margin at its middle.

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

*S.* (†an gen. nov.) *queenslandicus*, sp. nov. Oblongus; albidopubescent; minus convexus; minus nitidus; obscure brunneus, antennis pedibusque dilutioribus, epipleuris testaceis; capite prothoraceque crebre subtiliter, elytris et corpore subtus fortiter minus crebre, punctulatis; prosterno medio longitudinaliter depresso, spatio depresso minus lato sat parallelo utrinque leviter longitudinaliter carinato; lamellis abdominalibus haud integris; suturis ventralibus æqualiter sat profunde impressis. Long.,  $\frac{4}{5}$  l.; lat.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  l. (vix).

This minute insect is probably not a true *Scymnus*; the only definite character, however that I can find to distinguish it consists in the first ventral suture not being enfeebled in the middle; the comparatively narrow elongate flattish form gives it a facies unlike *Scymnus*. Nevertheless, as I have not an example for dissection, and so cannot satisfactorily investigate its characters, it is better to place it provisionally in *Scymnus*, from which I do not think it could be far removed structurally.

An example occurs among Mr. Koebele's *Scymnidæ* which is a little less elongate, less parallel, and more convex (being, therefore, more *Scymnus*-like in form); it possibly represents a closely allied distinct species; the flattened space on its prosternum (as

might be expected from the general form) seems distinctly wider than in the specimen described, but as I can find no other difference I think the variation of form is probably sexual.

Queensland; taken by Mr. Koebele.

*S. vagans*, sp. nov. Late ovalis; pubescens; modice convexus; minus nitidus; niger, vel nigro-piceus, antennis palpis pedibusque late testaceis; prothorace subtiliter sat crebre, elytris sat fortiter minus crebre, punctulatis; prosterno medio angusto planato; lamellis abdominalibus integris. long.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  l.; lat.,  $\frac{1}{3}$  l.

This minute species seems to be a typical *Scymnus* in all respects except in having its abdominal lamellæ entire (I have not, however, succeeded in counting the joints in its antennæ). It is at once distinguished from its Australian described congeners by its extremely small size.

Victoria and N.S. Wales; taken by Mr. Koebele.

The following tabulation of the hitherto described Australian *Scymni* will probably aid in the identification of the foregoing new species.

- A. Abdominal lamellæ incomplete.
- B. First ventral suture enfeebled in the middle.
- C. Pubescence short and fairly close.
- D. Prosternum not simple.
- E. Puncturation of elytra more or less fine and close (not less so, e.g., than in *S. discoideus*, Ill.).
- F. Prosternal ridge entire.
- G. Form more or less widely oval.
- H. Puncturation of elytra excessively fine (scarcely visible), especially near suture.
- I. Elytra blackish, without sharply defined pale markings (prothorax without sharply defined markings).
- J. Suture finely carinate behind middle ... simplex, Blackb.
- JJ. Suture not at all carinate behind middle ... lubricus, Blackb.
- II. Elytra not as I (or prothorax with sharply defined markings).
- J. Base of prothorax not with an emarginate lobe.
- K. Elytra blackish, at least on a large space around the scutellum.

- L. Punctuation of elytra  
sparse and scarcely  
visible ... .. Australasiae, Blackb.
- LL. Punctuation of elytra  
less fine and sparse
- M. Form very short and  
wide ... .. insidiosus, Blackb.
- MM. Form less short and  
wide.
- N. Elytra with large  
conspicuous yellow  
markings ... .. jocosus, Blackb.
- NN. Elytra not bear-  
ing large conspic-  
uous yellow mark-  
ings ... .. aspersus, Blackb.
- KK. Elyt. (except suture  
and some small mark-  
ings) pale testaceous  
brown ... .. australis, Blackb.
- JJ. Base of proth. with an  
emarginate lobe.
- K. Markings of elytra  
yellow ... .. cucullifer, Blackb.
- KK. Markings of elytra  
red ... .. sydneyensis, Blackb.
- HH. Punctuation of elytra  
much better defined (not  
much less strong than in  
*S. capitatus*, Fab.).
- I. Elytra evenly punctured,  
or nearly so.
- J. Large species (exceeding  
1 l. in length) with the  
elytra red, at least in  
hinder part.
- K. Prothorax almost laevi-  
gate ... .. poonindiensis, Blackb.
- KK. Prothorax punctured  
almost uniformly with  
the elytra ... .. Meyricki, Blackb.
- JJ. Small species (at most  
1 l. in length).
- K. Pubescence silvery  
whitish.
- L. Head front of pro-

- thorax and front legs  
in male pale yellow flavifrons, Blackb.  
LL. Not colored as L ... tenebricosus, Boh.  
KK. Pubescence fulvous  
L. Hind legs black ... Whittonensis, Blackb.  
LL. All the legs rufo-  
testaceous ... inaffectatus, Blackb.  
II. Elytra almost lævigata  
towards the lateral mar-  
gins ... casuarinæ, Blackb.  
GG. Form very elongate ... aurugineus, Blackb.  
FF. Prosternal ridge not extend-  
ing to front margin of  
prosternum.  
G. Elytra not marked with a  
sharply defined sanguin-  
eous pattern.  
H. Head and prothorax not  
entirely bright rufous.  
I. Head black.  
J. Size large, sides nearly  
parallel ... subelongatulus, Blackb.  
JJ. Size small, sides arcuate  
oscillans, Blackb.  
II. Head red ... victoriensis, Blackb.  
HH. Head and prothorax  
entirely bright rufous  
sublatus, Blackb.  
GG. Elytra marked with a  
sharply defined sanguin-  
eous pattern ... Sedani, Blackb.  
EE. Punctuation of elytra much  
more strong and sparse ... pretiosus, Blackb.  
DD. Prosternum quite simple ... inusitatus, Blackb.  
CC. Pubescence long and sparse ... notescens, Blackb.  
BB. First ventral suture normal ... queenslandicus, Blackb.  
AA. Abdominal lamellæ complete.  
B. Elytra with defined markings ... parallelus, Blackb.  
BB. Elytra devoid of markings ... vagans, Blackb.

HYPOCYREMA, gen. nov. (*Coccinellidarum*).

*Corpus pubescens*; oculi subtiliter granulati; clypeus antice late truncato-emarginatus subreflexus ad latera late dilatatus antennarum basi omnino obtegens; prosternum latum sat æqualiter convexum; scutellum parvum; lamellæ abdominales magnæ integræ, segmenti basalis apicem attingentes; elytrorum epipleuræ sat latæ, ad femora recipienda foveolatæ; femora in sulcos recepta; suturæ ventrales bene impressæ; tibiis in femorum sulcos receptæ.

The species on which I found this genus has much general resemblance to *Cyrema nigellum*, Blackb., but its clypeus being dilated widely (quite as much so as in any *Orcus* or *Chilocorus*) on the sides in front of the eyes seems to forbid placing it in *Cyrema*. It may be distinguished from *Serangium* (which has a somewhat similar clypeal structure) by its finely-granulated eyes and from *Lipernes* by the under-surface of its body being deeply sulcate for the reception of the legs.

*H. pauxillum*, sp. nov. Subhemisphæricum; nitidum; breviter albido-pubescentis; nigrum; prothorace inmedio obsolete, ad latera crebre rugulose punctulato; elytris subtiliter leviter vix crebre punctulatis; segmentis ventralibus basali et apicali crebre rugulose, ceteris vix perspicue, punctulatis. Long.,  $\frac{4}{5}$  l.; lat.,  $\frac{3}{8}$  l.

Australia; taken by Mr. Koebele; exact locality not specified.

CYCLOSCYMNUS, gen. nov. (*Coccinellidarum*).

Corpus minus pubescens, capite prothoraceque setis brevibus minus conspicuis sat sparsim vestitis; oculi sat subtiliter granulati fere paralleli; clypeus antice truncatus; antennæ ad basin apertæ, breves, 11-articulatæ; prosternum sat breve, in medio vix planato sed spatio lato mediano carina subtili utrinque marginato; scutellum parvum; lamellæ abdominales segmenti basalis apicem attingentes, hujus cum margine postice confusæ; elytrorum epipleuræ sat horizontales haud integræ, ad femora recipienda foveolatæ; femora in sulcos recepta; suturæ ventrales bene impressæ; unguiculi appendiculati.

The species for which it is necessary to form this genus is very similar in general appearance to *Gymmoscymnus*, *Bucolellus*, and *Serangium*, but a glance at the structural characters will show that it cannot be placed in any of them. In Dr. Chapuis' arrangement of the *Coccinellidæ* its place is in the *Bucolites*. In my tabulation of the Australian *Coccinellidæ* (Trans. Roy. Soc., XI., pp. 1886-7) it falls into the Division "AA" along with *Serangium* and *Cyrema*, from both which the following characters in combination will distinguish it:—Prosternum not abnormally produced in front, nor having the median space abruptly flat.

*C. minutus*, sp. nov. Fere circularis; nitidus; sat convexus; piceus, elytris brunnescentibus, maculis ternis testaceis ornatis (his longitudinaliter in serie positis); in capite prothoraceque sparsim manifeste (in elytris vix manifeste) setis brevibus vestitus; supra sparsim minus fortiter (latera versus magis fortiter) punctulatus; prothorace fortiter transverso, hujus basi quam elytrorum basis vix angustiori; corpore

subtus sparsim minus subtiliter punctulato; segmento ventrali apicali (?maris) crebre fortiter punctulato. Long.,  $\frac{2}{3}$  l.; lat.,  $\frac{2}{3}$  l. (vix).

This species is very easily recognisable by its markings, consisting of a longitudinal series of three pale testaceous spots on each elytron.

N.S. Wales; Blue Mountains; taken by Mr. Koebele.

BUCOLINUS, gen. nov. (*Coccinellidarum*).

Corpus pubescens; oculi minus subtiliter granulati sat paralleli; clypeus antice truncatus; antennæ ad basin apertæ elongatæ robustæ 11-articulatæ; prosternum sat breve, antice transversim leviter convexum vix depressum nec carinatum; scutellum modicum; lamellæ abdominales integræ fortiter transversæ postice segmenti basalis ventralis apicem fere attingentes; elytrorum epipleuræ leviter concavæ longe pone elytrorum medium continuatæ, contra pedes intermedios et posticos foveolatæ; corpus subтус ad femorum receptionem leviter excavatum; unguiculi appendiculati.

The species for which I propose this name has very much the appearance of *Bucolus*, but though it is certainly near that genus structurally, it cannot be placed in it. According to Dr. Chapuis, the essential character of the *Bucolites* is a combination of the following,—antennæ exposed at the base, epipleuræ foveolated, body pubescent. The present genus presents this combination, and agrees with *Bucolus* in the following characters (by which Dr. Chapuis separates *Bucolus* from the other genera of the group)—claws appendiculate, abdomen consisting of five segments, no fossa under the anterior angles of the prothorax. It differs from *Bucolus*, however, in the absence of a chin-piece (mentonnière) in its comparatively long, stout antennæ, which are almost like those of a *Rhizobius*, in its clypeus not being at all expanded laterally, in its simple tibiæ, and in the different shape of its elytral epipleuræ, which are not nearly so wide in front as those of *Bucolus*, and are generally narrowed hindward to near the apex (the evenness of their narrowing being not much disturbed opposite the hind coxæ, whereas in *Bucolus* the epipleuræ are very wide in front, but suddenly become almost vertical,—apparently non-existent, opposite the hind coxæ). The eyes (as in *Bucolus*) are evidently less finely granulated than in *Scymnus*, but very much less coarsely than in *Rhizobius*. The abdominal lamellæ are very much like those of *Bucolus*, but do not quite so nearly reach the hind margin of the basal ventral segment.

*B. longicornis*, sp. nov. Late ovalis, fere subcircularis; minus depressus; albidopubescens; piceo-rufus capite prothoracis

lateribus antennis pedibusque dilutioribus, metasterno et segmenti basalis parte mediana nigris; capite prothoraceque subtiliter, elytris paullo magis fortiter, crebre punctulatis. Long.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  l.; lat.,  $1\frac{1}{10}$  l.

Victoria; Alpine District.

#### RHIZOBIUS.

*R. major*, Black. This species is very closely allied to *D. Boucardi*, Crotch; but I believe it to be a distinct species. I do not find any difference in the sexual characters. I have before me an example of *R. Boucardi* (female) which differs from *R. major* of the same sex as follows:—The general form is much more ashy-coloured instead of being clear bright fulvous, the general form is much more convex, and not so wide, the elytra are more nitid, and evidently less closely punctured, and the elevated middle space of the prosternum is differently shaped, being dilated immediately behind its front margin, and then distinctly narrowed again hindward, while the same piece in *R. major* is uniformly narrowed from the coxæ to the front margin.

*R. nigromotatus*, sp. nov. Ovalis, paullo elongatus; convexus; pallide fulvo-pubescentis et setis erectis sparsim vestitus; rufis, elytris insigniter nigro-pictis; prothorace quam longiori vix duplo (postice quam antice haud multo) latiori, lateribus sat rotundatis, angulis anticis rotundatis posticis distinctis obtusis; capite prothoraceque vix perspicue elytris sparsim dupliciter (subtiliter et sat crasse) punctulatis; prosterno medio longitudinaliter anguste depresso, spatio depresso fere parallelo utrinque carinato antice obtuso. Long., 2 l.; lat.  $1\frac{1}{3}$  l.

Very distinct by the sharply defined and conspicuous black markings on the elytra, which consist of a number of longitudinal lines forming (in the example before me) a strong vitta on either side the scutellum reaching nearly the middle of the elytra and dilated at its base, and several other vittæ which are dilated and run into each other here and there in such fashion as to form an irregular and very strongly zigzagged fascia near the apex not touching the lateral margin, and on each elytron a discal fragment of a fascia reaching neither the suture nor the lateral margin, and connected at its external side with the hinder fascia.

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

*R. ornatipennis*, sp. nov. Sat late ovalis; sat convexus; pallide fulvo-pubescentis et setis erectis sparsim vestitus; niger, capite prothoracis lateribus elytrorum partibus nonnullis [sc. margine laterali suturaque (his anguste), macula magna



humerali (hac postice bifida), macula elongata communi suturali mediana, et macula sat parva postmediana prope suturam] prosterno antennis palpis pedibus et abdominis lateribus apiceque rufo-testaceis; prothorace quam longiori circiter duplo (postice quam antice haud multo) latiori, lateribus modice rotundatis, angulis anticis rotundatis posticis distinctis obtusis; capite prothoraceque subtilissime, elytris sat crebre minus subtiliter, punctulatis; prosterno medio longitudinaliter anguste depresso, spatio depresso elongato-triangulari antice sat acuto. Long., 2 l.; lat.,  $1\frac{3}{10}$  l.

Distinguished from all the previously-described Australian *Rhizobii*, with a similar prosternal structure (except *R. nigronotatus*) by its elytra having well-defined markings. From *R. nigronotatus* it differs *inter alia* by the puncturation of its elytra.

Queensland; taken by Mr. Koebele near Toowoomba, on *Eugenia*.

*R. speculifer*, sp. nov. Ovalis; sat convexus, elytris minus longe pone scutellum fere subgibbosis; pallide fulvo-pubescentis et setis erectis sparsim vestitus; rufus, prothorace plus minusve infuscato, elytris aëneo-piceis; prothorace quam longiori vix duplo (postice quam antice circiter tertia parte) latiori, lateribus subrectis, angulis anticis rotundatis, posticis fere rectis; capite prothoraceque sat crebre vix fortiter, elytris sat fortiter vix crebre (quam *R. lituri*, Fab., paullo minus fortiter minus crebre, in spatio communi paullo pone scutellum obsolete) punctulatis; prosterno medio longitudinaliter depresso, spatio depresso triangulari utrinque carinato antice obtuso. Long.,  $1\frac{3}{8}$  l.; lat.,  $1\frac{1}{10}$  l.

Easily distinguished by the almost levigate common space on the elytra, a little behind the scutellum.

Queensland; taken by Mr. Koebele on *Eugenia*.

*R. Toowoombæ*, sp. nov. Ovalis; sat convexus; pallide fulvo-pubescentis et setis erectis sparsim vestitus; rufo-testaceus, elytris aëneis, prothorace nonnullis exemplis plus minusve infuscato; prothorace quam longiori duplo (postice quam antice haud multo) latiori, lateribus vix arcuatis, angulis anticis rotundatis, posticis fere rectis; corpore supra subtiliter minus crebre punctulato; prosterno medio longitudinaliter depresso, spatio depresso elongato-triangulari utrinque carinato antice obtuso. Long.,  $1\frac{3}{10}$  l.; lat., 1 l.

The elytral puncturation of this species is even finer than that of *R. debilis*, Blackb., from which it also differs (apart from very different colouring) in the sides of its flattened prosternal ridge

converging from base to front. The described species resembling it in color are all strongly punctured.

Queensland (Toowoomba).

*R. satelles*, sp. nov. Ovals; sat convexus; pallide argenteo-albo- (nullo modo fulvo) pubescens et setis nigris erectis sparsim vestitus; supra nigricans, corpore subtus piceo, antennis metasterni lateribus abdomine coxis genibus tarsisque rufescentibus; prothorace quam longiori duplo (postice quam antice haud multo) latiori, subtilius punctulato, lateribus leviter arcuatis, angulis anticis rotundatis, posticis fere rectis; elytris sat fortiter minus crebre punctulatis; prosterno medio longitudinaliter depresso, spatio depresso triangulari utrinque carinato antice subacuto. Long.,  $1\frac{1}{10}$  l.; lat.,  $\frac{4}{5}$  l. (vix).

Closely allied to *R. Lindi*, Blackb., but at once distinguishable by the short pubescence of the upper surface being silvery white (not at all fulvous), and the long setæ black. From *R. hirtellus*, Crotch, it differs *inter alia* by its smaller size and different colouring.

Queensland; taken by Mr. Koebele.

*R. Aurantii*, sp. nov. Ovals, elytris in partibus duabus posterioribus æqualiter arcuatim angustatis; subdepressus; cinereo-fulvo-pubescens et setis pallidis erectis minus perspicuis vestitus; piceo-niger, capite prothorace antice et ad latera elytrorum margine laterali summo antennis pedibus abdomineque rufis; prothorace quam longiori circiter dimidio latiori, antice modice angustato, lateribus sat arcuatis, angulis anticis rotundatis, posticis sat rectis; prothorace sat fortiter, elytris æqualiter valde fortiter, sat crebre (fere ut *R. lituri*, Fab., sed multo magis æqualiter) punctulatis; prosterno medio longitudinaliter depresso, spatio depresso subtriangulari utrinque carinato antice vix acuto. Long.,  $1\frac{2}{5}$  l.; lat.,  $\frac{4}{5}$  l.

This species has little of the facies of a *Rhizobius*, owing to its depressed form and the shape of its elytra, which widen gently from the base hindward for only about one-third of their length, and then narrow gently, continuously, and arcuately to the apex. Viewed from the side the insect appears only about half as *high* as most of its congeners (e.g., *discolor*, Er.); in its depressed form *R. cyaneus*, Blackb., approaches it. In colouring and puncturation it approaches *R. discolor*, Er., but with the punctures on the elytra evidently more even (i.e., of more equal size and more equally distributed).

N.S. Wales; Blue Mountains; also taken by Mr. Koebele in Queensland.

*R. fasciculatus*, sp. nov. Late ovalis; nitidus; sat convexus; niger, abdomine vix rufescenti, elytris violaceis, capite antice antennis palpis geniculis anticis tarsisque rufo-testaceis; setis elongatis erectis nigris et fasciculis niveis brevioribus intermixtis vestitus; capite prothoraceque minus sparsim elytris sparsissime inæqualiter, perspicue punctulatis; prothorace quam longiori circiter duplo (postice quam antice haud multo) latiori; prosterno medio planato, spatio planato lato postice sat parallelo antice acuminato. Long.,  $1\frac{1}{5}$  l.; lat.,  $\frac{4}{5}$  l.

A very distinct species on account of the rich violet colour of its elytra, and the fascicles of snowy-white hairs with which they are spotted. The head of the type is so drawn back into the prothorax that I cannot examine the eyes very satisfactorily, but I can see that they are more or less coarsely granulated, and as all the other characters agree well with *Rhizobius*, I have no hesitation in referring the present insect to that genus.

Queensland; taken by Mr. Koebele, near Toowoomba, on *Eugenia*.

*R. apicalis*, sp. nov. Ovalis; sat convexus; nitidus; argenteo-pubescentis et setis erectis pallidis sparsim vestitus; piceo-niger, labro palpis antennis femoribus anticis tibiis tarsisque omnibus et abdomine plus minusve testaceo-rufis, elytrorum parte apicali (hac bene determinata) sanguinea; prothorace circiter duplo (postice quam antice haud multo) latiori, antice utrinque oblique late obscure impresso, minus perspicue punctulato, lateribus fere rectis, angulis anticis rotundatis posticis sat rectis; elytris sparsim sat fortiter punctulatis; prosterno medio longitudinaliter depresso, spatio depresso triangulari. Long.,  $1\frac{1}{5}$  l.; lat.,  $\frac{4}{5}$  l.

The sharply defined bright-red apical part of the elytron readily distinguishes this species from all its near allies yet described.

N.S. Wales; taken by Mr. Koebele in the Richmond River District.

*R. cœrulens*, sp. nov. Ovalis; sat convexus; nitidus; rufo-piceus, antennis palpis prothoracis lateribus et margine antico tibiis tarsisque dilutioribus, prothoracis disco elytrisque obscure cœruleis; fulvo-pubescentis et setis fulvis sparsim vestitus; prothorace quam longiori fere duplo (postice quam antice haud multo) latiori distincte sat crebre punctulato, lateribus leviter arcuatis, angulis anticis rotundatis posticis fere rectis; elytris crebre minus fortiter punctulatis; prosterno medio longitudinaliter depresso, spatio depresso lato parallelo. Long.,  $1\frac{1}{5}$  l.; lat.,  $\frac{4}{5}$  l.

The blue colour of the elytra, together with the very distinct puncturation of the elytra and the unusual width of the longitudinal depressed space on the prosternum, readily distinguish this species.

Australia; taken by Mr. Koebele; the exact locality not known.

*R. dorsalis*, Blackb. (Tr. Roy. Soc., S.A., 1892, p. 70). For "(the puncturation is strong on the elytra, but) considerably less fine on the prothorax" read ". . . considerably less so on the prothorax."

*R. plebeius*, sp. nov. Elongato-ovalis; sat convexus; setis fulvis sat brevis erectis minus sparsim vestitus; rufo-piceus, antennis pedibus et epipleuris dilutioribus; capite prothoraceque vix manifeste, elytris sat crebre sat fortiter punctulatis; prothorace quam longiori fere duplo (postice quam antice haud multo) latiori, lateribus vix arcuatis, angulis anticis rotundatis haud productis posticis rectis; corpore subtus sat crebre minus subtiliter punctulato; prosterno medio æqualiter convexo nec planato nec carinato. Long.,  $\frac{4}{5}$  l.; lat.,  $\frac{3}{5}$  l.

Easily distinguished from the other described species having the prosternum similarly formed by its obscure dark-red colour and comparatively coarsely punctured elytra.

N.S. Wales and Queensland; taken by Mr. Koebele.

Since I furnished the Royal Society (in 1888) with a tabular statement of the distinctive characters of the Australian species of *Rhizobius*, so many additional species have been described in the first group of the genus (which I called "A") that a new tabulation seems to be called for, as follows—[In the case of *R. Evansi*, Muls., and *R. discolor*, Er., and also of *R. hirtellus*, Crotch, and *R. ruficollis*, Blackb., I am unable (for want in each case of a reliable type of one of the species) to set down a clearly intelligible record of a distinctive character; but in each case I believe that the species bracketed together are distinct *inter se*.]

#### RHIZOBIUS.

- A. Median space of prosternum longitudinally flattened, and with a fine carina on either side.
- B. Males distinguished by two large foveæ on the apical ventral segment.
- C. Form oval.
- D. Suture of the general colour.
- E. Lateral margins of general colour, apex of elytra sanguineous.

- F. Form convex, puncturation sparse and fine ... .. Boucardi, Crotch.
- FF. Form depressed, puncturation stronger and closer ... major, Blackb.
- EE. Lateral margin narrowly sanguineous ... .. Bakewelli, Crotch.  
carnifex, Muls.
- DD. Suture narrowly sanguineous ...
- DDD. Suture with a large sanguineous spot ... .. bajulus, Muls.
- CC. Form narrow and elongate ... proprius, Blackb.
- BB. Sexual characters not as in B.
- C. Elytra uniformly piceous reddish or black, or with these colours indefinitely mingled (as from immaturity) and furnished with long erect hairs.
- D. Colour of ventral segments uniform (or nearly so) with the undersurface.
- E. Species of normally convex form.
- F. Elytra more or less evenly punctured.
- G. Prothorax conspicuously and closely punctured.
- H. Prothorax (or at least its disc) coloured as the elytra.
- I. Legs (especially the femora) more or less infusate.
- J. Size moderate or small (long.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  l. or less).
- K. Elytra uniformly shining piceous, slightly metallic-bronzy (less closely punctured) ... .. Lindi, Blackb.
- KK. Elytra not at all metallic, usually in part rufescent (more closely punctured) ... dorsalis, Blackb.
- JJ. Size large (long. 2 l. or nearly so) ... .. fugax, Blackb.
- II. Legs entirely bright rufous or testaceous ... .. } discolor, Er.  
Evansi, Muls.
- HH. Prothorax entirely bright rufous, in strong contrast to the elytra ... .. } hirtellus, Crotch  
ruficollis, Blackb.

- GG. Prothorax scarcely distinctly punctulate.
- H. Prothorax and elytra concolorous or nearly so.
- I. Flattened ridge of prosternum elongate-triangular ... cæcus, Blackb.
- II. Flattened ridge of prosternum with parallel sides debilis, Blackb.
- HH. Prothorax red, in conspicuous contrast to the elytra ... Toowoombæ, Blackb.
- FF. Elytra with a conspicuous common lævigata space a little behind the scutellum specularifer, Blackb.
- EE. Form much more depressed than is usual in *Rhizobius* ... Aurantii, Blackb.
- DD. Ventral segments rufo-testaceous, in strong contrast to the black sterna.
- E. Puncturation of elytra close (as much so as in *R. discolor*, Er.) ventralis, Er.
- EE. Puncturation of elytra much less close ... satelles, Blackb.
- CC. Elytra not as in the preceding group ("C")
- D. Elytra spotted with fascicles of white hair ... fasciculatus, Blackb.
- DD. Elytra with a sharply-defined coloured pattern.
- E. Elytra finely punctulate ... ornatipennis, Blackb.
- EE. Elytra coarsely punctulate ... nigronotatus, Blackb.
- DDD. Elytra blue or metallic.
- E. Elytra pale reddish, with greenish opalescence ... insipidus, Blackb.
- EE. Elytra dark blue (general form very elongate) ... cyaneus, Blackb.
- EEE. Elytra bright metallic blue (general form oval) ... cæruleus, Blackb.
- DDDD. Elytra piceous, with ill-defined reddish blotches læticulus, Blackb.
- DDDDD. Elytra piceous, with the apex brightly sanguineous ... apicalis, Blackb.

## ERITHIONYX (gen. nov.).

*Rhizobio* affinis differt oculis minus fortiter granulatis unguiculisque anterioribus 4 bifidis posticis appendiculatis.

Typ. *E. (Rhizobius) lanosus*, Blackb.

When I described *R. lanosus* (supra, p. 71) I noted the necessity of regarding it as forming a distinct sub-section of *Rhizobius*. In studying the further supply of material sent by Mr. Koebele, I find that the difference in the pubescence which gives it a facies, different from that of typical *Rhizobii* is accompanied by a very considerably finer granulation of the eyes, and the very peculiar character of the claws of the anterior four legs being strongly bifid while those of the hind legs are appendiculate. I must therefore form a new genus.

#### MIDUS.

According to Mr. Crotch, in his "Revision of the *Coccinellidæ*," *Scymnus stragulatus*, Er. (from Tasmania), belongs to this genus, which M. Mulsant founded (on an African species) as a subgenus of *Pharus*. Mr. Crotch states that it is a good genus on account of its elongate subdepressed form, complete abdominal plates, coarsely granulated eyes, and long antennæ. In his subsequent remarks Mr. Crotch seems to imply that he has not seen Erichson's species; but also states some of its characters with a preciseness that appears inconsistent with his not having seen it, making no remark on its antennæ beyond what is implied in associating it with the African species.

Among the *Coccinellidæ* taken by Mr. Koebele in N.S. Wales and Queensland are three examples of an insect which, I think, is almost certainly congeneric with *S. stragulatus*, Er., and must be exceedingly close to it as a species. It is certainly not a *Midus*, as Mr. Crotch defines the genus; but it agrees very well with Mulsant's diagnosis of the same, which assigns to it eyes finely granulated. It differs also from the characters Mr. Crotch assigns to *S. stragulatus* in its elytral epipleuræ not being distinctly foveolate (although there is an exceedingly obsolete depression opposite the hind femora).

Unfortunately I have not an example of the African species of *Midus* for comparison, but I think it extremely improbable that this insect is really congeneric with them; as, however, it seems to agree (in respect of the characters its author assigns to the genus) with *Midus* of Mulsant, although differing from the flatly contradictory characters assigned by Mr. Crotch I think it will be best to regard this insect for the present as a *Midus*. It may be noted that it bears a great resemblance superficially (especially in respect of its colour and markings) to *Scymnus parallelus*, Blackb., but differs from that species in important structural characters, especially in the form of its abdominal lamellæ (which are transverse, their outline meeting the front margin of the segment externally quite close to the external

margin of the segment), in its first ventral suture not being enfeebled in the middle, and in the elytral epipleuræ being continued back (gradually narrowing) very much nearer to the apex.

*M. pygmæus*, sp. nov. Ovalis, paullo elongatus; sat convexus; sparsim fulvo-pubescentis; supra piceo-niger, prothoracis lateribus et in elytris vittis dorsalibus singulis (his ante apicem introrsum flexis et suturam attingentibus) rufescentibus, corpore subtus rufescenti, antennis pedibusque testaceo-rufis; capite prothoraceque sparsim subtilius punctulatis; hoc quam longiori fere duplo (postice quam antice haud multo) latiori, a basi antrorsum angustato, lateribus vix arcuatis, angulis anticis leviter productis subacutis posticis obtusis; elytris confuse dupliciter (subtiliter et magis fortiter) minus crebre punctulatis; segmento ventrali basali in medio sparsim subtiliter, ceteris magis fortiter sat crebre, punctulatis. Long., 1 l.; lat.,  $\frac{3}{5}$  l.

Nearly allied to *M. stragulatus*, Er., but very much smaller, and with the lateral portions of the elytra entirely blackish, the breast not black, the head less finely punctulate, &c.

N.S. Wales and Queensland; taken by Mr. Koebele.

