

Notes on Australian *Curculionidae*
in the Collection of the German Entomological National
Museum of Berlin. (Col.)

By Arthur M. Lea, Hobart (Tasmania).

Some time ago I received from Dr. Walther Horn a large consignment of Australian weevils, belonging to the German Entomological National Museum, for naming. Some of the specimens were obtained many years ago, and in dealing with such specimens it is to be remembered that New South Wales then included both Queensland and Victoria, as well as the present state of that name. Swan River was also applied to the whole of the Western and North-Western parts of Australia.

Where single specimens of species not represented in my own collection were sent, these were returned, mostly without names. Of the new species sent I selected, where possible, specimens from my own collection for description, as being in better condition; and types of all the new species remain in my own collection, co-types of all species, however, being sent to the Museum.

Brachyderides.

Prypnus canaliculatus Gyll.

Numerous specimens varying in length from 10 to 15 mm. One labelled *subtuberculatus*, but *subtuberculatus* (which is the male of *5 nodosus*) has the elevated portion of the third interstice abruptly terminated, so as to resemble a tubercle.

Prosayleus latipennis n. sp.

Colour variable. Densely clothed with scales of a more or less muddy brown, variegated with spots of darker brown or white or greyish white; undersurface and legs with white or greyish white scales, the legs usually feebly variegated. With numerous suberect setae, usually similar in colour to the scales amongst which they are placed.

Head with small dense concealed punctures; with a narrow and partly concealed median line. Rostrum slightly longer than the width across eyes, obliquely impressed on each side of base; with three partly concealed carinae. First joint of funicle slightly stouter and longer than second. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, base and apex subequal; with numerous large, feebly raised, partially concealed granules; median line distinct. Elytra considerably wider than prothorax, about

once and one fourth as long as wide; with series of rather large punctures, but appearing much smaller on account of clothing; interstices gently convex and regular, except that the third and fifth are slightly produced at the base. Length (excluding rostrum) $4\frac{1}{2}$ —5 mm.

Hab. — Australia (Entomological Society); W. Australia: Swan River (A. M. Lea).

Belongs to the section represented by such species as *comosus* and *dispar*, but readily distinguished from these by the basal projection of the third interstice. In *Hopei* there is a somewhat similar projection, but the two species have little else in common (the eyes in the present species for instance are more coarsely faceted, sexes not noticeably different, etc).

The bulk of the specimens before me have the derm of a rather pale chestnut-brown or red, but it varies to black, with the appendages red or diluted with red. The eyes are often margined with pale scales, and on some specimens appear to be encircled by a narrow impressed ring, so that they stand out more clearly than they otherwise would, but this appearance is not constant. There is usually a feeble curved stripe on each side of the prothorax, on the elytra there are usually numerous small pale spots. The pale markings, however, are never very sharply defined, although often fairly distinct to the naked eye. On the elytra the setae are not quite evenly disposed, as when seen from behind or in front they do not appear to be in quite even rows.

Nine of the Society's specimens were marked as from Australia, but two others (possibly in error) as from N. S. Wales.

Otiorrhynchides.

Coptorrhynchus Gestroi Pasc.

There are three specimens before me, of the Society's, that were taken by D'Albertis at Somerset and are labelled *Coptorrhynchus Gestroi* Pasc., and in all probability are co-types. They differ from the description, however, in having the elytral setae varying from white on the posterior declivity to dark brown elsewhere, certainly not black; and on one specimen they are all nearly white. Nor can I regard the antennae as black.

Ecrizothis inaequalis Blackb.

One specimen labelled Queensland, but certainly in error. The species is a common one in Victoria and the specimen appears to have been pinned by Mr. C. French of Melbourne.

Leptopsides.*Leptops obesus* n. sp.

Black. Rather densely clothed with soft round muddy grey scales, closely applied to derm. Upper surface with rather numerous, stout, whitish setae, becoming longer and thinner on under surface and legs.

Head with concealed punctures; space between eyes rather more depressed than usual. Rostrum not very stout; with a strong median carina, on each side of which is a rather deep depression; sublateral sulci deep, closed at both ends; scrobes very shallow posteriorly. Antennae rather thin; first joint of funicle the length of third, and very decidedly shorter than second. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded; with numerous large granules, many of which are conjoined to form feeble short ridges; with a moderately wide median impression, deeper in front than behind, and with an irregular carina of variable length in its middle. Scutellum smaller than usual. Elytra widely ovate, more convex than usual; near middle fully twice the width of prothorax; with rows of large but partially concealed punctures; interstices with small tubercles; each side with a small *Catasarcus*-like tubercle. Length 14—17 mm.

Hab. — Queensland (Entomological Society), Cloncurry (H. Hacker).

The rostrum has three distinct carinae, of which the median one terminates at the inter-ocular fovea, and the others slightly behind it; but on specimens normally clothed the lateral carinae are partially concealed. All the tubercles are small, and they should perhaps be regarded as entirely absent from the even interstices. On the suture a row of very small ones commences near the middle, and terminates just below the summit of posterior declivity, with the largest (but still small) one at the summit itself. On the third interstice the row commences nearer the base, with its apical one marking the junction of the third and seventh interstices. On the fifth the row commences near its base and extends almost to its apex. The row on the seventh is very feeble, and commences on the base and terminates about the middle. On the ninth there is one small conical tubercle near the base.

In the table given in Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 1906, p. 314, this species should be placed next to *Horni*; from the description of which it differs in being considerably larger, some of the interstices without tubercles, and the second joint of the funicle conspicuously longer than the first. In some respects it resembles

globoicollis, but the elytra are more rounded, prothorax more transverse and with a short median carina, antennae thinner, rostrum longer, eyes with finer facets, etc.

Leptops vacillans n. sp.

Black. Densely clothed with pale brown scales, becoming almost white on under surface and legs. With numerous stout white setae scattered about, but becoming very fine on parts of the under surface and legs.

Head with dense but more or less concealed punctures. Rostrum stout, with a strong median carina suddenly terminated posteriorly, and with an irregular row of small punctures down its middle; sublateral sulci dilated and open posteriorly; scrobes deep and distinct almost to eyes. Antennae not very thin; first joint of funicle about once and one half the length of second. Prothorax at sides about as long as wide, but shorter in middle, sides not very strongly rounded; widely and rather shallowly impressed along middle, with a shining and feebly elevated node in its middle; on each side near its base (where it is deepest) with an oblique impression connecting it with the side; sides somewhat vermiculately impressed; with small dense punctures, and a few of larger size. Elytra not much wider (for the genus) than the prothorax, widest at about the basal third; with rows of large and deep but partially concealed punctures; interstices irregular, the alternate ones slightly raised; posterior declivity very abrupt. Length 13—16 mm.

Hab. — Queensland (Entomological Society).

The clothing appears to be easily abraded. The interstices at first appear to be supplied with rows of granules or small tubercles, but there are no distinctly conical tubercles, even of small size, and the interstices would best perhaps be regarded as irregularly undulating, rather than as having small tubercles.

In the table given in Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 1906, p. 314, this species (if its elytra are regarded as nontuberculate) should be placed next to *regularis*, but it is much wider than that species, rostrum stouter, with a very strong carina, prothorax differently sculptured and elytral interstices narrower and more or less waved. Regarding its elytra as tuberculate, it should be placed near *hypocrita*, from which it differs in its wide rostrum, with a strong median carina, more transverse and differently sculptured prothorax, etc. In some respects it resembles *robustus*, but the shoulders are not tuberculate and the suture is not conspicuously raised posteriorly, although from the side the posterior declivity appears to be almost vertical.

Leptops iliacus Pasc.

A specimen marked "*Leptops iliacus* Pasc." and taken by D'Albertis at Somerset is in the Society's collection. Although not a co-type (the species, however, was originally described from Cape York) it is probably the same species that Pascoe recorded from D'Albertis' taking. It differs from the description, however, in having the eyes narrowly ovate and almost acutely pointed below, so that the words "*oculis late ovatis, infra rotundatis*" would certainly be misleading if applied to this specimen. The eyes, however, are certainly wider than in most species of the genus. In general appearance it is remarkably close to *cicatricosus*, and its prothorax is much narrower than that of *squalidus*, the species with which Pascoe compared it.

Peripagis robustus n. sp.

Black. Antennae and tarsi obscurely diluted with red. Densely and almost uniformly clothed with pale scales having a more or less distinct golden gloss. Elytra in addition with dense setae.

Rostrum with an acute median carina and rather feeble lateral ones, the interspaces longitudinally rugose. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides rather strongly rounded, base distinctly wider than apex; with vermiculate but partially concealed sculpture, with a rather strongly impressed median line, in the middle of which is a short and very narrow carina. Elytra wide, much wider than prothorax; shoulders square, sides very feebly decreasing in width to beyond the middle; punctures in striae large, but appearing much smaller through clothing. Length (excluding rostrum) 16—17 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. — Queensland (Entomological Society of Berlin), Cooktown (J. A. Anderson).

A large robust species entirely without elytral markings. On one specimen the setae are almost white, on another they are almost of a golden yellow, on both they are more conspicuous towards the suture than towards the sides. There are numerous setae on the prothorax and elsewhere.

Peripagis V-albus n. sp.

Of a dull red or reddish-brown, sometimes black. Under surface, both of body and legs, a line on each side of prothorax, scutellum, a V and eight isolated spots on elytra, with white scales; elsewhere more or less sparsely clothed.

Rostrum tricarinate, median carina fairly acute, the others feeble; with dense, partially concealed punctures. Prothorax

about as long as wide, sides moderately rounded, base slightly wider than apex; irregularly granulate or granulate-punctate; with a short, feeble median carina or node. Elytra much wider than prothorax, shoulders square, parallelsided to beyond the middle; with large and usually not at all concealed punctures, the interstices with a few feeble scattered granules. Length $11\frac{1}{2}$ — $13\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. — N. S. Wales (Entomological Society), Richmond River (R. Helms), Tweed River (Macleay Museum).

One of the four specimens before me (excluding its clothing) is entirely black, except that its tarsi and antennae are obscurely diluted with red, another has the elytra of a rather bright red, with the prothorax and femora almost black; but the two others are of an almost uniform reddish brown, except that the tibiae and tarsi are paler.

The elytra have a conspicuous V as in *stigma*, but without the large humeral patch of that species, and with other markings. The V extends from the suture to the fifth interstice, the isolated spots on each elytron are three near the base (one on the third, one on the fifth and one on the seventh) and one on the preapical callus.

Zymaus angustus n. sp.

Black. Tips of ocular lobes reddish. Clothed irregularly with round somewhat muddy scales. Legs, antennae and parts of rostrum with rather dense setae.

Head with minute punctures, interspersed with a few rather larger ones. Rostrum dilated towards apex, with a deep median line opening into interocular fovea; sublateral sulci deep and closed at both ends. Antennae not very stout; scape extending almost to back of eye; two basal joints of funicle subequal. Prothorax strongly convex, longer (including the ocular lobes) than wide, coarsely vermiculate-foveate; with a wide but irregular median line. Elytra strongly convex, scarcely wider than prothorax, with double rows of very large punctures or foveae; suture, third, fifth and seventh interstices raised and undulating. Legs rather long; tibiae feebly denticulate. Length (excluding rostrum) 10—11 mm.

Hab. — North Queensland (Entomological Society).

A narrow strongly convex insect, readily distinguished from *binodosus* by the absence of elytral tubercles. It, however, bears a considerable resemblance to that species, whilst the only other described one (*inconspicuus*) is said not "to bear the slightly resemblance other than structural" to *binodosus*. The three spe-

cimens before me are also sparsely clothed, whilst *inconspicuus* is described as densely squamose. One of the specimens is labelled "Victoria", but almost certainly in error.

Stenocorynus apicipennis n. sp.

Black. Appendages more or less diluted with red. Moderately densely clothed with scales and setae varying from white to black; with a feeble greyish fascia at summit of posterior declivity. Club with black sensitised pubescence.

Rostrum rough and dilated towards apex; with a rough median channel, along the middle of which is a somewhat irregular carina; with coarse punctures, becoming denser and much finer on apical plate. Antennae moderately stout; second joint of funicle distinctly longer than first, and about once and one half the length of third. Prothorax moderately transverse; surface very uneven and with large irregular punctures. Elytra very wide, at its widest almost thrice the width of prothorax, dilated to beyond the middle and then suddenly and strongly narrowed, but apex itself lobed; with somewhat irregular rows of large deep punctures, fourth interstice feebly raised, but at summit of posterior declivity suddenly and largely thickened, seventh interstice slightly thickened at the same position. Length (excluding rostrum) 10—12 mm.

Hab. — Queensland (Entomological Society).

An unusually wide species; the apex of the elytra at a glance appears to be strongly trilobed, with the lobes level on their apical margin, but the median lobe is seen to be composed of two small mucros, whilst the outer lobes are seen to be rather large tubercles. Seen from below the elytral margins embrace the abdomen as usual, instead of suddenly changing their direction as in *Alleni*. One specimen has the antennae, part of the mouth and legs of a rather bright red, but in two others the antennae are almost black, whilst the legs are not much paler.

Stenocorynus albolineatus W. S. MacL.

I have recently examined the type of this species. In Master's catalogue it is given as a synonym of *lateralis* Boh., but this is probably not the case. I think it more likely that *lateralis* is the species subsequently described by Pascoe under the name of *marginatus*. The type of *albolineatus* has the rostrum unusually wide, with a strong median carina abruptly beginning and ending. The second joint of its funicle is about once and one half the length of the first. On the elytra its fourth (owing to the irregularity of the punctures in some places it appears to

be the fifth) interstice is very feebly raised on its basal half, and not at all posteriorly, the tenth is also very feebly raised; but the elevation of these interstices is much less noticeable than on many other species. The apex of the elytra is not reddish, and on the prothorax there is only one distinct transverse line.

The specimen is labelled "N. S. W." but at that time Queensland was not separated from N. S. Wales, and it probably was from Queensland, as there is a specimen of it in my own collection from Cairns, and two from Queensland belonging to the Society. The two latter specimens have the tenth interstice quite regularly striped to about the apical fourth, whilst in the type the stripe is slightly interrupted in parts.

Onesorus conifer n. sp.

Black. Densely clothed with whitish scales and setae.

Head with more or less concealed punctures; inter-ocular fovea wide and shallow, but with a small central pit. Eyes ovate, strongly convex, finely faceted. Rostrum not much shorter than prothorax, feebly decreasing in width to near apex, and then rather strongly inflated, with dense but mostly concealed punctures and with a fine but usually concealed carina. Scape almost the length of funicle, the latter with first joint slightly longer than third, but slightly shorter than second. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, base wider than apex, ocular lobes distinct; somewhat vermiculate, or with large irregular punctures; with a feeble median carina, and a rather shallow apical depression. Scutellum distinct. Elytra not much longer than wide ($9 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ mm), at its widest fully twice the width of prothorax, sides strongly rounded; suture, third, fifth and seventh interstices distinctly raised; with regular rows of large, partially concealed punctures; shoulders tuberculate. Tibiae rather long, apparently not denticulate below. Length (excluding rostrum) 10–14 mm.

Hab. — N. W. Australia (Macleay Museum), Behn River (R. Helms); Queensland (Entomological Society of Berlin).

One specimen has the elytra of a blackish brown, whilst another is almost entirely dark brown, but in four others the derm is entirely black. On the under surface and legs the setae are thickly interspersed amongst the scales, but both are regular. On the prothorax there is a dense line of scales and setae on each side of middle (the lines continued on to the head), and a somewhat similar line on each side; the interspaces are sparsely clothed and in consequence there appear to be three very distinct dark lines. On the elytra the scales are fairly dense, but the

raised interstices are in addition clothed with dense setae. The tubercle on each shoulder is small, but conical and very distinct, and points obliquely backwards. The ocular lobes are almost angular.

The only other species (amongst several allied genera) described by Pascoe as having armed shoulders is *Enchymus humeralis*, which is said to have the prothorax "albido trivittato" and should have the ocular lobes very feeble.

Polyphrades nitidilabris Germ.

A variable species in size, as it ranges from 5 to 9 mm. The scales are usually of a muddy grey, but occasionally have a faint golden gloss, and are sometimes feebly variegated. Numerous specimens are in the collections of the Entomological Society of Berlin and the Belgian Museum. Of the latter one specimen is labelled *Catalalus obscurus* Germ.¹⁾ and another *Polyphrades murinus* Sch.; both these names apparently being wrong.

Polyphrades fortis Blackb.

A specimen from Victoria, in the collection of the Society evidently belongs to this species. The type was described as possibly abraded, and this appears to be the case, as this second one is uniformly covered (except at the sides, where the clothing is much denser and paler) with minute rounded scales, becoming mixed, on the hind parts of the elytra, with sparse stout setae.

Amycterides.

Sclerorrhinus multigranulatus n. sp.

Black. Densely clothed with short, stout, setose pubescence (scarcely scales), more or less stramineous in colour; on the under surface much sparser and more or less condensed into spots, of which there are three on each abdominal segment. With rather thin and long, reddish, suberect setae.

Rostrum about twice as wide as long, almost the width of head; with a wide shallow median impression, each side of which is bounded by a fairly deep groove, the two grooves not continuous to apex and at base abruptly turned inwards but not meeting. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded; with numerous large, isolated granules, smaller in middle than elsewhere. Elytra broad, at base almost as wide as widest

¹⁾ A name omitted from Master's catalogue, but published at page 218 of Germar's paper in Linn. Ent.

portion of prothorax, sides feebly dilated to beyond the middle, apex widely rounded; with rows of large and fairly deep punctures, sometimes transversely confluent; with rows of conspicuous granules, each having a distinct setiferous puncture; the interspaces also with granules. Length (excluding rostrum) 15—16 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. — Queensland (Entomological Society).

A stout species; both specimens before me evidently females. At first sight it appears to belong to *Talaurinus*, but the rostrum is without median carinae. The outline and build are much as in a species I have doubtfully identified as *tessellatus*, but the clothing is denser, the granules larger and more numerous, and the rostrum wider, etc.

The elytral granules on the interstices (where they are usually in single rows, although occasionally irregular) are somewhat smaller than those on the prothorax, whilst those between the interstices are still smaller. The apex has a double row of small granules.

Although the locality "Queensland" is given, so many of the specimens belonging to the Society were labelled Queensland in error, that I am very doubtful as to whether this species really came from there, more especially as the genus *Sclerorrhinus* is very sparsely represented in Queensland. *S. meliceps*, from that state, appears to be a smaller species, with paler antennae and legs, the latter having the middle tibiae notched near apex.

Talaurinus orthodorus n. sp.

♂. Black. With small and depressed black scales and depressed black setae.

Head with a feeble longitudinal impression in front, marking the middle of a shallow depression. Rostrum almost as wide as head; with a wide shallow median channel, increasing in width to apex; towards each side with an oblique groove, rather shallow in front, but deep and open behind. Scape fairly stout and almost straight. Prothorax rather wide and flat, sides rather strongly rounded; with large, round, somewhat depressed granules or small tubercles, larger and sparser at about one third from apex than elsewhere. Elytra not twice as long as their greatest width, disc somewhat flattened; with rows of rather large, but shallow punctures; suture very feebly granulated and only posteriorly; second interstice with a row of very obtuse tubercles (appearing like a feeble interrupted ridge) from near base to just beyond the middle; third with a more distinct and longer row, but also towards the base appearing like a feeble interrupted ridge; fourth with from three to five small tubercles, fifth and

sixth each with a row of very small tubercles. Apical segment of abdomen with an excavation extending almost its entire width, deep in the middle, shallow at the sides, and feebly connected with the middle of the base; each side of its middle with a small tubercle. Length (excluding rostrum) 15—17 mm.

♀. Differs in having the prothorax smaller, elytra wider and more ovate, with the apex less widely rounded and the apical segment of abdomen longer and not largely excavated.

Hab. — Australia (Entomological Society).

Very close in appearance to *M-elevatus*, but rostrum wider, the median channel wider and shallower, and at its apex traversed by a fairly deep impression, the sublateral sulci shorter and shallower. From behind the elevated parts between the scrobes are seen to form an M, but it is wider and less distinct than in that species, with its median arms more widely separated. The prothorax is wider with slightly larger with more obtuse granules. The elytra have a row of tubercles on the second interstice. The male also has the abdominal tubercles about equi-distant from each other and the sides, instead of distinctly nearer the sides. In the males of *rugosus* and *rudis* there are two tubercles on each side of the excavation.

Cubicorrhynchus maculicollis n. sp.

Male. Black. Very densely clothed almost all over with pale muddy brown or ochreous grey scales, with paler spots in places. With rather dense pale setae.

Head with sculpture normally concealed, but with two distinct granules on forehead, and a conical tubercle near each eye. Prothorax about as long as wide, sides strongly rounded, apex slightly wider than base and very feebly incurved to middle; with a feeble median line and with numerous small granules. Elytra with regular rows of rather shallow punctures; basal half with numerous small granules, absent or indistinct elsewhere; third and fifth interstices very feebly raised. Basal segment of abdomen widely and gently concave. Legs granulated; hind tibiae very feebly curved, but distinctly thickened in middle, and with numerous granules. Length 12—14 mm.

Female. Differs in having the sides of prothorax less rounded, with the granules at the sides less regular, and forming a feeble oblique ridge on each side from near the middle to the base. Abdomen with basal segment convex. Legs without distinct granules; and hind tibiae thinner and straighter.

H a b. — Australia (Berlin Museum and Entomological Society); S. Australia (A. Solari), Adelaide, Beaumont Hills (H. H. D. Griffith); Victoria (National Museum).

There is frequently a small pale spot in the middle of the forehead. On the prothorax there are four small distinct spots in the middle placed in pairs, of which the front pair are at a slightly greater distance apart than the hind pair, these being very close together. There is frequently also a small spot on each side, and occasionally there is an additional spot (or two conjoined ones) slightly in advance of the middle. On the elytra the spots are usually fairly numerous, but not conspicuous.

Readily distinguished from all other species of the genus by the prothoracic spots; which, on fresh specimens at least, are always very conspicuous. The tibiae of the male are much as in *maculatus*, except that the granules are rather less noticeable. Most of the Society's specimens are labelled *sepidioides* and from Queensland. The species certainly is not *sepidioides* (see comments under preceding species) and I believe that all the specimens labelled Queensland were taken in S. Australia.

Cubicorrhynchus maculatus MacI.

The types of this species are both females, and their clothing is still in excellent preservation. There are numerous specimens of the species before me, but not one of these has the clothing so distinctly variegated as on the types, whilst many have the scales entirely abraded, and very few setae left on the upper surface.

The male has all the tibiae thickly studded with granules, the hind pair rather strongly curved at the base, and then somewhat dilated and slightly curved at apex, the front pair are rather strongly curved at the apex, whilst the middle pair are almost straight.

The species is very close to the one identified by Macleay as *morosus*, but differs in being larger (this, however, is not invariably the case) with the tibiae of the male stouter and more strongly curved, and the granules of the prothorax rather smaller in proportion.

The sides of the prothorax are almost identical in the same sex in each species, although they differ between the sexes.

The specimens before me are from Australia (Entomological Society), and in my own collection from S. Australia (Adelaide), Victoria (Sea Lake and Benalla) and N. S. Wales (Queanbeyan, Moree, Hay and Adelong).

Cubicorrhynchus maculatus Macl. var. *brevipes* n. var.

There are numerous specimens which structurally (except by the tibiae of the male) I cannot distinguish from *maculatus*, but they have the tibiae stouter and shorter, with the hind pair less noticeably curved; the difference is not very great, but is quickly noticed when specimens are placed side by side. The females I cannot separate at all. A name has been attached to the variety, although not a single character can be given by which it may be distinguished from the typical form, except on comparison of specimens.

Most of the specimens belong to the Entomological Society, and are labelled Australia, Queensland and Victoria. My own ones are from S. Australia (Macleay Museum), Birchip (J. C. Goudie), and Illawarra (G. Compere).

Cubicorrhynchus morosus Boi.

There are two specimens standing under this name in the Macleay Museum, and these were probably believed by Macleay to be *morosus*, and for the sake of convenience¹), they may be accepted as such. I believe the specimens (sexes) to be correctly mated. The male has the hind tibiae somewhat curved, both outwardly and longitudinally, and they are thickly studded with granules; the front tibiae are less noticeably curved and have fewer granules, whilst the middle tibiae have the curvature and granules still less conspicuous. Its prothorax (except for the subapical constriction) is quite evenly rounded. The female has the tibiae straight or almost so, and without granules; its prothorax has the sides less rounded and each side has an obtuse granulated ridge towards the base.

Macleay recorded it from N. S. Wales and S. Australia. There are three specimens belonging to the Society from Australia, and another (a female from S. Australia) labelled *morosus*. My own specimens are all from N. S. Wales (Tamworth, Glen Innes, Bathurst, Jenolan, Goulburn, Jindalyne and Albury).

Cubicorrhynchus calcaratus Macl. (*sepidioides* Macl.).

The male of this species can be readily identified by the hind tibiae alone. These are long, strongly curved towards the apex, thickly studded with granules and with a strong obtuse granulated spur near the apex.

¹) The original description would fit numerous species, and without examination of the type I think the Macleay Museum specimens should be accepted as correct. If the type itself is a female, it will probably be exceedingly difficult to place it.

The type of *sepidioides* is a muddy and abraded female of the same species, with broken legs and antennae. Its prothorax has an obtuse ridge with large granules on each side of the base, and there are three small conical tubercles on each side of the apical half and obliquely placed, one at the apex, one at the middle and one half-way between. Macleay described its prothorax as "transversim biimpresso". The prothorax, however, has but the normal apical constriction; although a gap between the median tubercle, and the granulated ridge on each side of the base, causes an appearance as of a second impression.

A specimen belonging to the Society is labelled Queensland, almost certainly in error.

Cylindrorhinides.

Perperus tuberculatus n. sp.

Black. Appendages more or less red. Densely covered with light brown or fawn coloured scales, more or less feebly variegated. With numerous straw coloured setae scattered about.

Head with small and dense, but normally quite concealed punctures. Rostrum comparatively thin, almost the length of prothorax, with a very feeble and normally quite concealed median carina. Antennae moderately long; first joint of funicle just perceptibly longer than second, second distinctly longer than third, none of the others transverse. Prothorax lightly transverse, sides evenly rounded, apex scarcely visibly incurved to middle; with a feeble median line; with numerous small, feeble, normally almost concealed granules. Scutellum very indistinct. Elytra subovate, in male very little wider than middle of prothorax, in female about once and one half the width; with series of rather large punctures in male, considerably smaller in female; alternate interstices raised, third to sixth sinuous about the middle, third and fifth subtuberculate about sinuation, fourth with a moderately distinct tubercle there. Second segment of abdomen much shorter than first or fifth, and about two-thirds the length of the third and fourth combined. Front tibiae lightly denticulate below. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ — $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. — Victoria (Entomological Society and National Museum), Gippsland (C. French).

The female differs from the male in being larger; the elytra wider, with smaller punctures and less noticeable tuberosities; and with shorter legs.

Differs from *sinuatus* (for a specimen of which I am indebted to M. Blackburn) in having the third and fifth interstices distinctly

raised above their fellows, with the sinuated portion more pronounced and the interstices there (the third and fifth, but especially the fourth) subtuberculate.

On one specimen most of the scales are white with a light blue tinge, but with several distinct brown spots on the elytra; and the middle of the prothorax brownish. But the others are more soberly clad; two of them, however, have a distinct dark spot on the middle of the prothorax, the spot bounded by paler scales and marked at the middle of its base by paler scales; on another the brownish spot is just traceable, and the scales at its sides are of the ordinary colour. The femora are very indistinctly annulated. Before abrasion the rostrum appears to be entirely without a median carina.

Oxyops nodicollis n. sp.

Black. Rather sparsely (except on the antennae and legs where they are dense) clothed with thin whitish setae.

Head with dense but more or less concealed punctures; inter-ocular fovea wide and deep. Rostrum about once and one third as long as greatest width; with three shining and conspicuous carinae, which are conjoined at inter-ocular fovea; with four grooves of which those between the carinae are more distinct than the others. Prothorax with dense and very coarse punctures; with a large rough tubercle on each side of middle, and with a strong but not continuous median carina. Elytra with rows of coarse subquadrate punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly; interstices feebly raised in places but not where the punctures are largest; third with an elongated tubercle near base, fourth with a feeble one just behind that on third; shoulders tuberculate; preapical callus conical and very distinct; with numerous granules scattered about towards base sides and apex, but sparse in middle. Intercoxal process of mesosternum very acute. Tibiae apparently not denticulate. Length (excluding rostrum) 14—15 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. — N. Queensland (Entomological Society of Berlin), Brisbane (R. Illidge).

Readily distinguished from all the other large species of the genus by the two conspicuous prothoracic tubercles. Two of the specimens before me are densely and irregularly clothed in places with an ochreous meal. In fresh specimens this is probably uniformly distributed.

Oxyops amplipennis n. sp.

Black. Rather sparsely (except on parts of head, on antennae and legs where they are dense) clothed with thin whitish setae.

Head with dense but almost concealed punctures; interocular fovea deep and moderately wide. Rostrum about once and one half as long as greatest width; with a conspicuous median carina, on each side of which is a groove, that commencing very narrowly at its base, becomes dilated and shallower till it disappears near the apex. Prothorax with numerous large irregular granules or small tubercles, larger (and each with a puncture) on each side of middle than elsewhere; with some coarse irregularly distributed punctures; middle widely impressed, and with a feeble carina. Elytra with rows of extremely coarse punctures or foveae, becoming smaller, but still large posteriorly; shoulders tuberculate; preapical callosities conical and distinct; with numerous granules towards base sides and apex, but sparse in middle. Intercoxal process of mesosternum moderately acute. Tibiae apparently not denticulate. Length 16—18 mm.

Hab. — Australia (Entomological Society of Berlin and A. Bovie); N. S. Wales (Macleay Museum).

The median impression of the prothorax appears to divide it into two lobes. On the elytra there are two (one near the basal third and one near the apical third) transverse narrow spaces, where the punctures are much smaller and the granules more numerous than in their immediate vicinity.

Differs from *excavata*, by its much coarser punctures, by the third interstice being nowhere elevated into distinct tubercles, and by the fourth not tuberculate near base. The head and prothorax are unusually small in proportion to the elytra. On one of the specimens before me there are several dense patches of an ochreous meal.

Oxyops posticalis n. sp.

Reddish-piceous, elytra and appendages somewhat paler. Densely (in places rather sparsely) clothed with setae and scales of a snowy whiteness.

Head with dense and rather coarse but more or less concealed punctures; interocular fovea rather small. Rostrum scarcely longer than greatest width; with a very feeble median carina; and with coarse, irregular, punctures. Prothorax coarsely granulate-punctate; almost evenly convex; with a feeble and irregular median carina. Elytra almost parallel-sided from shoulders to near apex; with rows of large, often conjoined punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly; interstices with numerous granules, the third strongly elevated at base and to a less extent elsewhere. Intercoxal process of mesosternum somewhat feeble. Tibiae not very strongly denticulate. Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ — $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

H a b. — Australia (Entomological Society of Berlin).

The clothing varies from rather thin setae to elliptic or ovate scales, and on the two specimens before me it is sparser on the prothorax and basal half of elytra than elsewhere. The apical half of the elytra is clothed almost solely with scales, but although considerably denser than on the basal half, the two portions are not sharply defined. Scales are fairly numerous amongst the setae even on the femora.

In general appearance rather close to several species of *Gonipterus*, but the subhumeral tubercles entirely absent, and the mesosternum produced (rather feebly, however, for an *Oxyops*). *Gonipterus excavifrons* (to which it bears a close resemblance); has the mesosternum not at all produced, and the rostrum with a wide, shallow, longitudinal depression. *Oxyops armatus* (which it also resembles) has armed shoulders.

Oxyops soror n. sp.

Black. Parts of legs obscurely diluted with red. Moderately clothed with whitish setae.

Head with rather small partially concealed punctures; interocular fovea very small. Rostrum scarcely as long as greatest width; with rather small punctures. Prothorax rather coarsely granulate-punctate; with a short and irregular median carina. Elytra with series of (for the genus) not very large punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly; interstices with irregularly distributed granules. Intercoxal process of mesosternum acutely produced. Tibiae feebly denticulate. Length $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

H a b. — Australia¹⁾ (Entomological Society of Berlin).

The setae, on both specimens before me, appear to form three very feeble lines on the prothorax, and to be rather more numerous on the hind part of elytra than on the rest of the upper surface, but they nowhere form distinct markings. The granules on the elytra are numerous at the base, apex, sides and suture and usually sparse elsewhere, but they are densest of all (and on slight elevations but not tubercles) on the third interstice at the base, and about the middle, on the suture close to the base, and on the shoulders.

In general appearance remarkably close to the preceding species (in fact at first I thought it possible that they were partially abraded specimens of it), and with exactly similar outlines; but the setae are nowhere thickened so as to become

¹⁾ Both specimens bear a small purple label used by M. Chas. French to denote specimens from Queensland.

scales; the head with considerably smaller punctures; the inter-ocular fovea smaller; rostrum shorter, non-carinate and with much smaller punctures; prothorax less coarsely granulate-punctate; elytra with much smaller and all isolated punctures, and the interstices with smaller and less regularly distributed granules, which on the suture are noticeably smaller but rather more numerous. The intercoxal process in particular is different; in the present species it is acute and its upper edge is in a line with the metasternum; whilst in the preceding species it is obtuse, and slopes downwards at an angle of 45 degrees.

Oxyops modesta Lea.

In describing this species I compared it with *australis*¹⁾, probably in error for *fasciata*.

There are five other specimens before me which I refer to the species. Two (without exact locality) are in the collection of the Germ. Entomological National Museum of Berlin, one was sent to me from Victoria, and the others are from Glen Innes in New South Wales. The Victorian specimen is slightly smaller than the type, and is similarly coloured, but the others are all slightly larger and darker (some have the derm almost uniformly black), with the postmedian fascia rather more distinct. To the naked eye all of these specimens appear to be without a prothoracic carina, but there really is a very fine irregular carina present, but it is more or less concealed by the clothing.

In general appearance the species is close to *armata*, but the shoulders are strongly rounded instead of acutely produced, and the mesosternum is of quite normal form for an *Oxyops*.

Syarbis Goudiei n. sp.

Reddish-castaneous, head prothorax and under surface somewhat darker. With scales or setae varying (apparently with age) from snowy white to somewhat ochreous, and dense on head (especially close to eyes), scutellum and parts of under surface and legs, forming five lines on prothorax (of which, however, two are sometimes scarcely traceable) and irregular on elytra.

Head with punctures each containing, but concealed by a scale; inter-ocular fovea partially concealed, but opening into a median impressed line on rostrum. Rostrum about once and two-thirds as long as greatest width; basal half with coarse, but more or less concealed punctures, apical half with much smaller and usually exposed ones. First joint of funicle con-

¹⁾ No species of *Oxyops* has so far been described under this name.

siderably stouter and slightly longer than second, second slightly longer than wide, the others distinctly transverse. Prothorax with numerous round punctures of uneven size. Elytra with regular rows of large round punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly. Legs stout; tibiae strongly denticulate. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ —6 mm.

Hab. — Australia (Entomological Society of Berlin); Victoria: Sea Lake (J. C. Goudie).

On the elytra the scales are fairly dense but irregular on the posterior declivity (where, except for the suture and sides they are, however, sometimes almost confined to the fifth interstice), and dense on each shoulder and for a subtriangular space between each shoulder and the suture; on the other parts of the elytra they are sparse or altogether absent. Most of the elytral punctures are so round and clearly defined that they almost appear as if cut out with a punch; this appearance being heightened by the non-elevation of the interstices; they are usually less than twice the width of the interstices. The prothoracic punctures, although quite round, are of very uneven sizes, and in some places are altogether absent.

From *alcyone* (to which it is rather close), it differs in being larger, in its clothing being somewhat different, and punctures rather larger. The specimen belonging to the Entomological Society (except as to its clothing) is of an almost uniform shade of colour throughout.

Hyperides.

Eurychirus bituberculatus Wath.

This species was described from New Holland. There are two specimens in the Society's collection from N. S. Wales, and I have others from the Richmond River in N. S. Wales and Mount Tambourine in Queensland.

The clothing of the type was described as "*virescenti cinereis*", but on the majority of specimens it is of a more or less golden brown, and slightly variegated.

Aterpides.

Ethemaia adusta Pasc.

A specimen in the Macleay Museum standing under this name agrees well with the description, except that I cannot regard its prothorax as sulcate, but as there is a feeble ridge on each side of the middle it has the appearance of being sulcate. The width across the eyes is not much greater than elsewhere, and there is not a distinct fascicle above each eye; very

little more than the outer margin of each eye can be seen when viewed directly from above. These characters readily distinguish the species from all others known to me.

A specimen from Victoria in the collection of the Society, and one from Illawarra in my own, differ in having the clothing of the upper surface mostly of a sooty brown; with the scutellum, and patches of variable size on the elytra; white or greyish.

Zwei neue Coleopteren-Varietäten.

Von **Heinr. Löden**, Kiel.

Rhynchaeus rufus Schrank. var. *unicolor* m.

ist nach 2 mir vorliegenden, in Mittel-Italien gesammelten Stücken unzweifelhaft eine Varietät des, wie es scheint, sonst nur im mittleren und nördlichen Europa vorkommenden *Rhynchaeus rufus*. Während bei dieser bekannten Art die Unterseite größtenteils schwarz ist, finde ich sie bei der hier erwähnten Varietät ganz rot. Dabei handelt es sich, wie die völlig ausgebildete Skulptur der Oberseite und die satte, rötliche Färbung zeigen, durchaus um ganz ausgefärbte Stücke. Ich darf daher mit Recht annehmen, in dieser var. *unicolor* eine südliche Form des *Rhynchaeus rufus* vor mir zu haben.

Gymnetron tetrum var. *rufescens* m.

aus Mittel-Italien ist ebenfalls eine südliche Form, bei welcher sich die rote Farbe der Flügeldecken so sehr ausbreitet, daß nur ein schwarzer Dreiecksfleck an der Basis bleibt. Diese Varietät würde sich also an var. *plagiellum* anreihen, deren Decken eine rostrote Spitze bezw. hier je eine rote Makel haben.

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Zeitschrift/Journal: [Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift \(Berliner Entomologische Zeitschrift und Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift in Vereinigung\)](#)

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