

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

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(Fortsetzung.)

Cleonides.

Lixus terminalis n. sp.

Black, antennae and legs more or less red. Clothed with white pubescence, denser on some parts than others.

Rostrum distinctly curved, about the length of front tibiae; punctures normally concealed. Second joint of funicle very distinctly longer than first. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides gently rounded and strongly decreasing in width to apex; with dense, large, round, deep punctures; the interspaces with numerous small punctures. Elytra strongly diminishing in width to apex, which is obtusely notched, scutellar region depressed; with rows of rather large, suboblong punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly; interstices with small dense punctures, the third rather strongly raised and granulate at base. Tibiae minutely granulate on lower surface. Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ —10 mm.

Hab. — N. S. Wales (Entomological Society); Queensland: Cairns (Macleay Museum and E. Allen).

In structure closer to *albineatus* than to any other species known to me, but the prothorax wider at the base, the elytra wider at the base, rapidly narrowed to the apex and their clothing different. The second joint of the funicle is also longer, although its comparative length with the first is much the same. In *Mastersi* and several other species the first is longer than the second.

There appears to be usually a distinct narrow median line of white pubescence on the prothorax, and a wider line on each side. On the elytra the spots and stripes are very short and irregularly distributed, giving the surface a somewhat speckled appearance. One specimen in the Macleay Museum is covered with an ochreous meal, and probably this is the normal condition of living specimens.

188. *Aoplocnemis armipennis* n. sp.

Reddish brown, antennae and tibiae paler. Densely but somewhat irregularly clothed with whitish scales, in places stained with ochreous.

Head with small dense punctures. Rostrum somewhat longer than prothorax, moderately curved; with small dense punctures on apical third, becoming sparser and somewhat larger towards base, basal half with feeble carinae on each side. Antennae thin; all the joints of the funicle elongate; club elongate. Prothorax distinctly longer than wide, basal half parallel-sided and then decreasing in width to apex; densely granulate-punctate. Elytra much wider than prothorax at base, parallel-sided to beyond the middle, then strongly narrowed to apex, which is obtusely notched; with rows of large subquadrate but partially concealed punctures, becoming smaller towards sides and posteriorly; interstices obtusely granulate, third, fifth and seventh distinctly raised, third crowned at summit of posterior declivity with a strong conical fasciculated tubercle. Length (excluding rostrum) $6\frac{1}{2}$ — $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. — Australia (Entomological Society and A. Bovie); Victoria (National Museum).

Differs from the description of *Loweri* by the prothorax (by measurement) longer than wide, and with the third, fifth and seventh interstices very decidedly raised. I have a species, which appears to be *Loweri*, and in addition to the features just noted, the present one differs from it in being comparatively narrower, with denser clothing, elytra with less conspicuous granules, punctures on rostrum smaller and tibiae longer and thinner.

On specimens in perfect condition the clothing appears to form three lines on the prothorax, and a stripe on the suture to the posterior declivity, these usually being stained with ochreous; on each elytron there is also a short oblique stripe terminating at the tubercle. On the rest of the upper surface the clothing is sparser, but still fairly dense. On the under surface the clothing is dense, especially at the sides. But specimens appear to be very easily abraded, and on such the upper surface appears to be very irregularly clothed, sometimes on the prothorax only the lateral stripes are present; on the elytra the sutural and oblique stripes can generally be traced, the sides are always fairly densely clothed. On the head, rostrum and legs the clothing is somewhat setose in character, but elsewhere it consists mostly of true scales.

214. *Antyllis togata* Pasc.

Apparently a fairly common species in South Australia. There are three specimens in the Society's collection, two labelled Australia and one Queensland, the latter locality is probably erroneous.

Cassythicola n. g.

Head small. Eyes fairly large, moderately faceted, separated almost the width of rostrum at base. Rostrum long, thin and curved. Scrobes submedian, rather suddenly directed beneath rostrum and touching lower margin of eyes. Scape elongate; two basal joints of funicle elongate, but first distinctly longer than second; club elongate. Prothorax strongly transverse, base much wider than apex. Scutellum distinct. Elytra widely subcordate, strongly convex. Metasternum along middle about half the length of the following segment. Abdomen with basal segment along middle almost as long as the three following combined, second distinctly but not much longer than third or fourth. Front coxae lightly but distinctly separated, very little space between them and apex of prosternum, middle coxae moderately, the hind pair widely separated; femora rather stout, edentate; tibiae rather stout; third tarsal joint rather wide and deeply bilobed, fourth rather long; claws moderately separated.

The eyes are neither coarsely nor finely faceted; but regarding them as fine then in Blackburn's table the genus should be placed with *Olanaea* and *Rhaciodes*, to neither of which is it at all close. Regarding the facets as coarse the genus should be placed with *Gerynassa*, *Ethas* and *Omorophius*; with the two latter genera it has little in common, and despite the separation of the front coxae I cannot but regard it as closely allied to *Gerynassa*. Compared with that genus the two species described below differ (apart from the coxae) in being wider and more rounded, rostrum longer, scape with second joint distinctly shorter than first (in several species of *Gerynassa*, however, the second joint is shorter than the first), and eyes smaller, with finer facets. Numerous specimens of rotundata were beaten from a curious parasitic vine of the genus *Cassytha*.

215. *Cassythicola rotundata* n. sp.

Reddish; sterna and part of abdomen usually black or blackish. Moderately densely clothed with scales, more or less variable in colour.

Head small but increasing in width to base, with concealed punctures. Rostrum as long as head and prothorax combined, moderately and evenly curved; with minute punctures, in front of antennae but larger behind same, with a distinct carina on each side of basal half. Scape inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum, and longer than funicle; first joint of funicle about once and one half the length of second; club the length of five preceding joints combined. Prothorax almost twice as

wide as long, base sinuous and almost twice the width of apex, disc strongly convex; with dense but normally concealed punctures. Elytra not much longer than wide, strongly convex, widest near shoulders (which are strongly rounded); with regular rows of rather large but partially concealed punctures; interstices wider than punctures and feebly separately convex. Length 2 mm.

Hab. — W. Australia: Geraldton and Garden Island (A. M. Lea).

The clothing varies from white to golden or ochreous but is sometimes black in places. On the prothorax most of the scales are white, but there is usually a distinct golden patch on each side of the base, and sometimes a patch on each side of the apex; there is usually a distinct median line of pale scales. On the elytra the white and golden scales frequently appear in feebly defined zones or irregular spots, the white scales sometimes predominating, but usually the golden ones; there is nearly always, however, a pale median fascia (the derm beneath this fascia is occasionally infuscated) bounded both in front and behind with golden scales, amongst which there frequently appear feeble spots of darker scales. On several specimens there is a distinct spot of black scales on each side of the middle of prothorax at its apical third, and three transverse rows of spots on the elytra: one about base, one slightly before, the other slightly beyond the middle, with the space between the two submedian rows clothed with ochreous and white scales intermingled. On other specimens there are feeble spots of black scales, but it is not often that they form three distinct rows. On one specimen the scales on the upper surface are almost entirely white. On the undersurface (where the scales have a looser appearance than elsewhere), scutellum and legs, the scales are usually white, but the golden ones frequently extend on to the side pieces of the meso- and metasternum. The prothorax from the sides appears to be somewhat gibbous in the middle. The size is remarkably uniform, as there is barely one fourth of a millimetre difference between the largest and smallest of 31 specimens.

216. *Cassythicola longirostris* n. sp.

Reddish-brown, rostrum antennae and legs somewhat paler, sterna and part of abdomen more or less blackish. Rather densely clothed with scales varying from white through golden or ochreous to brown or black. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. — Australia (Entomological Society).

The two specimens before me appear to be partially abraded. Their sculpture is exactly as described in the preceding species,

but the much larger size will readily distinguish the two species. The rostrum is almost 2 mm in length. On the upper surface most of the scales are golden or ochreous. On the prothorax the whitish and darker scales are mostly scattered singly amongst the golden or ochreous ones. On the elytra there is a feeble transverse curved fascia of obscure whitish scales just beyond the middle, and another about the basal third, the scales between are mostly darker than elsewhere. On the under parts of the legs, middle of sterna and on abdomen the scales are white.

Euhackeria n. g.

Head small. Eyes large, ovate, rather coarsely faceted. Rostrum long, thin and curved; scrobes rather shallow, touching lower margins of eyes. Antennae thin; funicle seven-jointed, two basal joints long; club elongate. Prothorax small, strongly convex, without ocular lobes. Scutellum distinct. Elytra wide, tuberculate. Metasternum rather short. Abdomen short, greatest width more than greatest length, first segment about as long as three following combined, its suture with second slightly arched in middle. Front coxae touching, middle moderately, the hind pair widely separated; femora stout, edentate; tibiae stout, lightly curved, obtusely spurred at apex.

I refer this genus to the Eirrhinides, and to the vicinity of *Gerynassa* and *Cassythicola*. From the former it differs in the much wider elytra, shorter metasternum and second segment of abdomen and rather more widely separated middle coxae, the space between these being about equal to the length of the trochanters. From *Cassythicola* it differs in the elytra being suddenly much wider than the prothorax, the eyes larger and the front coxae touching.

217. *Euhackeria insignis* n. sp.

Dark brown, almost black in places; antennae and claws reddish-castaneous. Densely clothed with brownish scales, somewhat variegated in places, and paler on the under surface and legs; with a short curved and very conspicuous white stripe on each side.

Rostrum longer than prothorax; with rather dense punctures, basal third obtusely carinate. Scape inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum and very thin, but apex clavate. Prothorax lightly transverse, base almost twice as wide as apex; disc gibbous and lightly bilobed; punctures minute and normally quite concealed. Elytra about twice the width of prothorax, very little longer than wide, with a number of conspicuous

tubercles, with fairly large but partially concealed punctures, in rows sometimes deflected by tubercles. Apical segment of abdomen about as long as second, or third and fourth combined, and more than four times as wide as long. Length $4\frac{3}{4}$ —5 mm.

Hab. — N. S. Wales (Entomological Society); Queensland: Mulgrave River (Henry Hacker).

The strong elytral tubercles and the conspicuous lateral markings render this one of the finest species of the subfamily. The suture close to the base is suddenly elevated so as to appear tuberculate, but the tubercle slopes gradually backwards; on each elytron there are three tubercles on the third interstice, of which the second is the largest, the others being comparatively feeble; on the fifth there are two large ones and a very feeble one, the latter being postmedian; on the seventh there are two, of which the subbasal one is joined on the shoulder, this being obliquely produced and prominent. The lateral stripe on each side is of a silvery whiteness, it commences on the hind angle of the prothorax, curves round on the side of the mesosternum and is dilated hindwards to apex of metasternum, where it terminates. The front half of the metasternum has normal clothing and in consequence appears as a brown triangle. On each elytron there is an oblique dark stripe, commencing behind the scutellum and extending almost to the side, with another but less regular one commencing about the middle and also extending almost to the side, but the stripes are not always conspicuous. Scattered about on the upper surface are some pale setae, giving it a slightly speckled appearance.

Balanerhinus n. g.

Head small. Eyes rather large, briefly oval, widely separated; finely faceted. Rostrum long, thin, and feebly curved; mentum not filling the mouth; scrobes well defined but not very deep, oblique, base not visible from sides. Antennae thin; scape inserted about middle of rostrum and almost extending to eyes; two basal joints of funicle elongate, seventh subadnate to club; club elongate-elliptic, about as long as six preceding joints combined. Prothorax without ocular lobes, but apex of lower surface emarginate, base much wider than apex. Scutellum distinct. Elytra short. Side pieces of mesosternum large, the inner widely separated by the outer from the elytra. Metasternum about as long as basal segment of abdomen, each side piece fairly wide, dilated at apex with the inner apex subacute, and the outer rounded but cutting into the elytron. Abdomen with distinct sutures; first segment almost as long as three following combined, second and fifth

each about as long as third and fourth combined. Pygidium exposed but small. Legs long; front coxae touching, middle moderately separated, hind widely separated but not quite touching elytra; femora stout, edentate; tibiae not spurred or spinose at apex; tarsi very wide, claw joint thin and deeply inserted in third, claws simple and close together.

I am unable to satisfy myself as to the subfamily this genus should be referred to, but for the present refer it to the Eirrhinides, despite the exposed pygidium (several genera of Eirrhinides have the pygidium slightly exposed, at any rate in the males). If not to the Eirrhinides it probably belongs to a subfamily not as yet recorded from Australia. A specimen was sent to M. Blackburn for his opinion and he wrote. "I should be disposed to refer this to the Balaninides rather than the Eirrhinides. Its pygidium is exposed." But the claws are simple, and the mandibles are not vertical as they are in most of the Balaninides. In some respects it approaches *Sigastus* of the Haplonycides, but the front coxae are touching.

The body of the species is compact, closely covered with stout pubescence (scarcely setae or scales) and is probably winged, although I have not ventured breaking a specimen to be sure of this.

218. *Balanerhinus problematicus* n. sp.

Reddish brown. Densely clothed with stout setae pubescence (scarcely scales) varying from silvery white to fawn, and sometimes with a golden gloss.

Head with small, dense, partially concealed punctures. Rostrum as long as head and prothorax combined, almost parallel sided from base to apex; basal two thirds with seven narrow carinae, but the median one wider than the others, apical third with dense but rather small punctures. Prothorax strongly transverse; with small, dense, more or less concealed punctures; with an impunctate median line or very feeble carina. Elytra widely cordate not much longer than wide, and not much wider than prothorax, widest close to shoulders; with regular rows of fairly large, suboblong, partially concealed punctures; interstices not separately convex, with small, dense, normally concealed punctures. Length 7, width $4\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum 4 mm.

Hab. — N. S. Wales (Entomological Society), Tweed River (W. W. Froggatt).

The specimen belonging to the Society and two in my own collection all appear to be slightly abraded. On the upper surface the clothing is mostly fawn coloured, becoming more or less

golden on the prothorax, and mottled with white on the elytra (on quite fresh specimens the white may form feeble fasciae). On the under surface and legs the clothing is of an uniform greyish white. But there is a very conspicuous patch of dense, silvery white clothing on each flank of the prothorax, with an extension on to the meso- and metasternum.

221. *Lebus blandus* Faust, *diurus* Lea.

Referred by Faust to *Agnesiotis*, with which it has no connection. At the time of my description of *diurus* I had not seen Faust's description, and supposed that it was correctly referred to *Agnesiotis*. There are two specimens without locality in the Society's collection, but the species appears to be confined to Victoria.

222. *Belus acanthopterus* n. sp.

Piceous-brown with a slight purplish or purplish-green gloss; tip of rostrum, antennae and legs (part of femora excepted) reddish. Eyes rather feebly margined on upper surface, and densely on lower, with yellowish pubescence; prothorax rather feebly clothed, except for a conspicuous stripe on each side; elytra with a row of very feeble spots on each side of suture, the tips with blackish pubescence; each flank of mesosternum with a conspicuous yellowish stripe, but with a glabrous spot in front; two basal segments of abdomen conspicuously striped at sides with yellow, the others with paler and sparser clothing. Rest of under surface and legs with sparse, whitish pubescence.

Head with dense punctures, coarser on a convex space between eyes than elsewhere. Rostrum thin, lightly curved, the length of front femora; with coarse punctures on basal half, becoming much smaller towards apex. Antennae thin, third joint slightly but distinctly longer than fourth, eleventh about as long as ninth and tenth combined. Prothorax moderately transverse, median impression deep and not interrupted; densely granulate-punctate. Elytra narrow, decreasing in width almost from extreme base to apex, apices very acute and passing abdomen almost the length of two apical segments, near base slightly raised, but not suddenly elevated behind scutellum, depressed on each side of suture; non-carinated; with very dense, clearly defined, and fairly large punctures. Front femora long, fairly stout, with two small subapical teeth placed transversely, middle and hind femora each with a small subapical tooth, hind pair extending to middle of second abdominal segment; front tibiae with numerous small teeth on lower surface. Length $9\frac{3}{4}$ —11 mm.

Hab. — N. S. Wales (Entomological Society).

A small species with apices of elytra unusually acute. In Blackburn's table it would be associated with *frater*, from the description of which it differs in having the third joint of the antennae slightly longer than the fourth, in not being black, in the clothing, especially of the abdomen, being different, the head not granulate etc. It is also apparently considerably narrower. In my own table it would be associated with *phoenicopterus*, to which in fact it is closely allied, but it differs in being considerably smaller, in the clothing of abdomen, and in its more acute apices of elytra. There are two specimens before me, both probably female.

245. *Apion turbidum* n. sp.

Dark reddish brown, scutellum, suture, undersurface (wholly or in part), base and tip of rostrum, and the claws black. Moderately clothed with whitish pubescence, denser on sides of meso- and metasternum than elsewhere.

Head with dense but normally concealed punctures. Rostrum rather thin, lightly curved, about once and one fourth the length of prothorax in female, slightly shorter in male; with rather numerous but small punctures. Antennae inserted at about one fourth from base of rostrum. Prothorax about once and one half as wide as long, sides lightly constricted near base and apex, and feebly rounded in middle; with rather dense but more or less concealed punctures; subbasal fovea very indistinct. Elytra more than twice as long as wide; with suboblong punctures in rather strong striae; interstices much wider than striae, and with numerous normally concealed punctures. Length (excluding rostrum) $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2 mm.

Hab. — Australia (Entomological Society), S. Australia (Macleay Museum).

Regarding the species as being associated with *philanthum*, it differs in being smaller, paler, with the legs but little paler than the elytra, instead of strikingly different and the disproportion between the rostrum of the sexes less pronounced. *Integricolle*, *carpophagum*, *comosum*, *solani* and *anthidium* are all larger and paler, besides being different in other respects. From all the other species it can be readily separated by my table.

The two colours are nowhere sharply defined. There is a short transverse nude or seminude space about the middle of the elytra, the space being bounded in front and behind by rather denser clothing than usual, and usually interrupted at the suture, so as to appear as two small spots. But the elytra frequently appear (owing to the ease with which they are abraded) to be

sparsely and irregularly clothed. The rostrum is clothed at the basal fifth only in the male, and not at all in the female.

246. *Apion Australasiae* n. sp.

Black, opaque; antennae (club excepted) dull red. Densely clothed with white or whitish pubescence, rostrum glabrous.

Head with punctures and derm between eyes concealed. Rostrum scarcely longer than prothorax, thin, almost perfectly straight; cylindrical, except that it is slightly dilated close to base; impunctate except close to base. Antennae inserted very close to base of rostrum. Prothorax about once and one third as wide as long, sides moderately rounded; with dense partially concealed punctures. Elytra more than twice as long as wide, sides very feebly increasing in width to beyond the middle; strongly striate-punctate, but punctures partially concealed; interstices about the width of striae. Legs rather long; basal joint of tarsi somewhat inflated. Length (excluding rostrum) $1\frac{1}{3}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. — W. Australia: Rottnest Island (A. M. Lea); South Australia (Macleay Museum); N. S. Wales: Wagga Wagga (W. W. Froggatt); Tasmania: Swansea (Lea).

In the table given by me (in Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1898, p. 614) this species would be placed with pudicum, from which it is easily distinguished by its smaller size, denser clothing, different shape and almost perfectly straight rostrum, the rostrum in fact from most directions appears to be quite straight.

One specimen (perhaps immature) has the rostrum, legs and antennae dull red. The clothing at a glance (except for the rostrum) appears to be uniform throughout, but on the elytra it is longer and somewhat denser on the interstices than on the walls of the striae, in consequence they appear to be lightly but distinctly lineate. On most of the specimens before me the clothing is uniformly white, but it varies to uniformly stramineous. The species occurs on several species of pine trees.

247. *Apion cylindrirostre* n. sp.

Black, opaque; legs antennae and rostrum dull red. Densely and uniformly (except that the rostrum is glabrous) clothed with stramineous pubescence.

Rostrum slightly shorter than prothorax, thin and perfectly straight. Prothorax very little wider than long; with small, dense, concealed punctures. Elytra less parallel-sided than in the preceding species, and with somewhat narrower striae. Length (excluding rostrum) 2 — $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. — Australia (Entomological Society); S. Australia (Macleay Museum).

Very close to the preceding species, but with all the appendages more or less red. Its clothing is also denser and more uniform (on the elytra it has no trace of a linear arrangement) which will readily distinguish it from the occasional red-legged specimens of that species.

The rostrum and club are slightly darker than the legs, but they are far from being black. The punctures of both prothorax and elytra are entirely concealed before abrasion.

256. *Tychius Horni* n. sp.

Flavous; under surface and club variable in colour. Densely clothed with stout adpressed setae or thin scales, almost lemon-yellow on the upper surface, white on the under.

Eyes conspicuous. Rostrum stout, feebly curved, slightly shorter than head in male, somewhat longer in female; basal half clothed in male, basal third only in female. Antennae stout; scape inserted about one third from apex of rostrum; club almost globular. Prothorax about once and one half as wide as long, sides gently rounded, base very little wider than apex; punctures quite concealed normally. Scutellum distinct. Elytra not much wider than prothorax almost parallel-sided to beyond the middle, apex widely rounded; punctures normally concealed; interstices not separately convex. Legs rather stout; femora edentate. Length (excluding rostrum) $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab. — Australia (Entomological Society); N. S. Wales: Forest Reefs, Sydney (A. M. Lea).

In build very much like *minutissimus*, but with the derm of the upper surface flavous, instead of black. The club is usually black, but in the female is sometimes no darker than the rest of the antennae. In the male the metasternum and abdomen are black, but in the female only the metasternum is black, and frequently the whole of the under surface is but slightly darker than the upper. On abrasion the elytra are seen to have small punctures in fine striae, and the interstices to have very fine punctures.

268. *Haplonyx unidentatus* n. sp.

Black or almost black. Clothed with scales varying from white to black, and forming fascicles on prothorax and elytra.

Rostrum slightly shorter than prothorax, feebly curved; with dense and rather strong punctures, feeble at tip and smaller towards apex than base, towards the latter somewhat seriate in

arrangement. Prothorax with small round and dense, but normally concealed punctures. Elytra about one-third wider than prothorax; with rows of large and rugose, but partially concealed punctures; interstices with numerous small, but in places concealed, granules, and feebly tuberculate beneath fascicles. Femora unidentate, front tibiae feebly bisinuate. Length $4\frac{1}{3}$ —5 mm.

Hab. — Australia (Entomological Society of Berlin); S. Australia: Adelaide (Belgian Museum).

The white, or whitish, scales are rather large and rounded, and are dense on and usually cover almost the whole of the prothorax, except the space between the fascicles; but they are sometimes stained with ochreous behind these. On the elytra they are dense at the base and irregularly clothe the apical two-fifths; here, however, sometimes being interrupted by feeble transverse stripes of darker scales. On the under surface and legs they are rather dense, but stained with ochreous on the sides of the sterna. The scales on the head and base of rostrum vary from dingy white to ochreous. There are four distinct but small fascicles on the prothorax, usually but not always, composed of black scales. On each elytron there are six black fascicles; three on the third interstice, of which the median one is largest, and three on the fifth, of which, however, only the median one is always present, the others, and especially the apical one, being very feeble, or altogether absent; there is also a rather large fascicle, common to both, behind the scutellum. One specimen has the elytra and legs of a reddish brown.

In build somewhat resembling *fasciculatus*, except that it is narrower, and the fascicles somewhat similarly disposed, although of smaller size; but the femora are unidentate. The clothing apparently is much as in *occipitalis*, but that species is described as having the front femora unarmed.

269. *Haplonyx nasutus* n. sp.

Reddish brown, in places vaguely stained with piceous; muzzle club and tibial hooks blackish. Prothorax with whitish scales forming feeble oblique stripes on the sides, and irregular elsewhere. Elytra with white scales at base and forming a moderately distinct fascia across middle, a feeble fascia between this and apex, and irregular at apex. Under surface and legs with whitish scales. Head with dark indistinct scales in middle, and feeble whitish ones on sides, as also on sides of rostrum. A black velvety spot, mostly behind, but partly on scutellum.

Rostrum rather lightly curved. In male the length of prothorax and scutellum combined; towards base with coarse punc-

tures leaving seven feeble costae, towards apex with smaller punctures and without costae. In female longer and thinner with smaller punctures and less noticeable costae, and with the sides feebly incurved between insertion of antennae and apex. Prothorax densely granulate-punctate, and with a feeble median line. Elytra about one-fourth wider than prothorax; with rows of large rugose punctures, partially concealed in places; interstices with comparatively sparse granules. Femora strongly dentate, and each with a small supplementary tooth; front tibiae strongly bisinuate, basal sinus shorter and deeper than the other. Length 5—5¹/₄ mm.

Hab. — Australia (Entomological Society and A Bovie); S. Australia: Adelaide (Belgian Museum).

The dark scutellar spot of scales is margined by almost snowy white ones, but these do not form a very distinct and rather large circle as in *centralis*, and the rostrum is very much thinner than in that species. *Punctipennis*, which has somewhat similar clothing, has also a much shorter rostrum. In build it is much like *sexvittatus*, but rostrum of both sexes longer, less coarsely punctured in front of antennae, hind sinus of front tibiae distinctly shorter than front sinus, and four hind tibiae less curved. In *cionoides* the rostrum (both sexes) is shorter and stouter, the front tibiae are only feebly bisinuated, and the femora are unidentate. The general appearance, except for the absence of fascicles, is much as in *ericeus*.

270. *Haplonyx niveodispersus* n. sp.

Of a rather dark reddish brown, head darker. Moderately clothed with stout survey-white scales.

Rostrum wide and almost straight, distinctly shorter than prothorax; with rather coarse punctures, becoming smaller towards apex, more or less seriate in arrangement, but without leaving distinct costae. Prothorax about once and one half as wide as long; densely granulate punctate. Elytra not much wider than prothorax; with rows of large rugose punctures; interstices the width of or narrower than punctures, and with numerous small granules. Femora rather acutely unidentate, front tibiae strongly bisinuate, basal sinus considerably longer than the other. Length 4 mm.

Hab. — Australia (Entomological Society).

The scales, which are alike on three specimens, are of unusual width, and their whiteness causes the surface to appear speckled; on the elytra, where they are sparser than elsewhere, they are usually confined to the striae, where many of them

are actually wider than long; nowhere (except on parts of the rostrum and of the legs) are they at all setose in character.

The outline is much as in *cionoides*, *sexvittatus* and *cioniiformis*, but the rostrum is very much shorter, and the scales are different to those of any other species known to me. The tooth on each of the femora is also rather peculiar, being placed almost in its exact middle, and appearing to rise suddenly from an unprepared surface. In other species the femur on each side of the tooth appears to be slightly ridged, with the tooth accentuating the ridge.

271. *Haplonyx (Aolles) longirostris* n. sp.

Of a rather light reddish brown, muzzle and tibial hooks almost black. Densely clothed with large soft scales, white or whitish on the under surface and legs; reddish brown, but variegated with black and ochreous, on the upper surface.

Rostrum comparatively thin, almost straight, almost twice the length of prothorax; with dense punctures, small at apex, but becoming larger and seriate in arrangement towards base, base with feeble costae. Antennae thin, inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum, first joint of funicle the length of five following combined. Prothorax fully thrice as wide as long, punctures concealed, apex feebly incurved to middle. Elytra very little wider than prothorax, distinctly longer than wide, parallel-sided to about the middle; with very indistinct rows of small punctures, in very feeble striae only near base. Femora strongly unidentate; front tibiae strongly bisinuate; tarsi with claw joint scarcely traceable. Length 3—3½ mm.

Hab. — Australia (Entomological Society of Berlin); West Australia: Swan River (A. M. Lea).

The ochreous scales on the upper surface are more noticeable at the sides than elsewhere, but (on the three specimens before me) are nowhere sharply defined. The black scales on the head of one specimen enclose two small reddish brown spots of scales, but on the others are irregularly scattered. On the prothorax they are scattered singly, except that they are somewhat condensed along the middle. On the elytra they are scattered singly or in feeble lines, but on one specimen, in addition, they form two distinct but irregular spots on each side, one at about the basal third and a somewhat smaller one near the apex.

The almost complete absence of elytral striation, long rostrum and long basal joint of funicle render this species remarkably distinct; in general appearance it is something like *rubiginosus*, Pasc.

272. *Haplonyx (Aolles) orbiculatus* n. sp.

Black or dull reddish brown with parts darker. Densely clothed with large soft scales, mostly whitish; but on parts of the prothorax and elytra brownish or black.

Rostrum straight and rather wide; in female the length of prothorax, in male somewhat shorter; basal two-thirds with seven very distinct costae, between which are rows of punctures, apical third with dense and rather small punctures. Prothorax more than twice as wide as long, apex feebly incurved to middle; with dense, partially concealed punctures. Elytra very little wider than prothorax, and scarcely longer than wide; with regular series of not very large punctures; interstices much wider than punctures and apparently with numerous small granules or punctures. Femora strongly unidentate; front tibiae strongly bisinuate; tarsi with claw joint very indistinct. Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ — $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. — Australia (Entomological Society of Berlin); South Australia (H. H. D. Griffith); Victoria: Birchip (J. C. Goudie).

One of the specimens (excluding its clothing) is almost entirely black, except for the prothorax and elytra, but the colour usually appears to be of a dingy reddish brown, with the head rostrum and scutellum black or blackish. The dark scales on the elytra, whilst uniform in colour on the individual, vary from a rather bright reddish brown to sooty black; and, except for a few white scales in the striae (and sometimes for a few feeble spots on the interstices) occupy the whole of a more or less circular space, leaving only the margins with whitish scales. From directly above, however, only the base and apex appear to be clothed with white scales. On the prothorax the dark scales may occupy a small irregular space on each side of the middle only, or may cover almost the entire disc except for a few scattered white ones.

273. *Haplonyx uniformis* Lea.

The type of this species was the only specimen I had seen at the time of its description. There are now six others before me (three belonging to the Entomological Society, one of which is labelled Queensland, one from A. Bovie, without locality, and two from Birchip in Victoria) and these demonstrate that the species, although very distinct on account of its structural characters, is somewhat variable in clothing. One of the Birchip specimens has a number of vague pale spots on the apical half of the elytra, so disposed as to form feeble oblique fasciae; the other has pale spots still less conspicuous, but in addition has a rather large subtriangular patch of dark scales at the base;

of which the widest part is about one-third from the base; its prothorax also has a few dark scales scattered about. On the Society's specimens there are numerous dark scales scattered about on both prothorax and elytra, and on the latter frequently conjoined in feeble clusters.

The type is probably a female, on the other sex the four front tibiae are very feebly bisinuate on their lower edge and the hind ones are considerably and somewhat irregularly thickened towards the apex.

Cryptorhynchides.

284. *Neomelanterius subtuberculatus* n. sp.

Of a more or less dark reddish brown, in parts somewhat paler; parts of abdomen and of sterna sometimes black; legs and antennae more or less red. Rather densely clothed (sparser on the abdomen than elsewhere) with stramineous elongated scales or setae.

Rostrum thin, much longer than prothorax, moderately curved; apical third glabrous but with dense punctures, basal two thirds with fine acute but partially concealed carinae. Antennae thin; first joint of funicle almost as long as second and third combined, second as long as third and fourth combined. Prothorax about one fourth wider than long; with dense, round, partially concealed punctures. Elytra cordate; considerably wider than prothorax; with series of large, partially concealed, and rather distant punctures; interstices with an appearance as of numerous very feeble tubercles; third, fifth and seventh feebly raised above their fellows. Intercostal process of mesosternum somewhat angularly produced in middle. Abdomen with deep moderate sized punctures on first segment, smaller and sparser on second and very small and sparse on the third and fourth; second slightly longer than third and fourth combined, and distinctly longer than fifth. Femora strongly dentate. Length $4\frac{1}{4}$ — $5\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. — N. S. Wales (Entomological Society).

The rostrum when at rest extends almost to the abdomen. There are three specimens before me, all apparently males.

In general appearance somewhat like a large *Lybaeba*, but readily distinguished from that genus by the eyes almost meeting on the under surface. The two previously described species (*carinicollis* and *longirostris*) are entirely without traces of elytral tuberosities, and are otherwise very different.

341. *Tentegia quadrisignata* n. sp.

Black, tibiae piceous-brown, antennae dull red. Each puncture with a short seta; prothorax with four small distinct spots of

white setose scales, transversely placed in middle; elytra with a distinct semicircular fascia of similar scales, commencing on each shoulder (covering the lateral projection) and meeting on suture before the middle; between it and apex several irregular patches of similar scales.

Head with dense, round, shallow punctures, rather smaller than usual; ocular fovea moderately distinct. Rostrum very irregularly punctate, being coarsely and irregularly on basal two-fifths, irregularly and comparatively sparsely between antennae, and densely at apex; on each side an irregular groove from behind antennae and near scrobes; the punctures nowhere linear in arrangement nor leaving distinct carinae. Prothorax and elytra as in *Spenceri*, except that the punctures are smaller in size and the granules less regular, with the third, fifth and seventh interstices distinctly raised at base. Sterna densely and irregularly punctate. Two basal segments of abdomen foveate, foveae of the second in two regular series. Legs as in *Spenceri*, but the femora quite edentate, the tibiae stouter with the subapical teeth less distinct. Length $6\frac{1}{4}$ — $7\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. — N. S. Wales (Entomological Society); Queensland: Cooktown (J. Faust), Bowen, Salisbury Plains (Aug. Simson).

The four white spots on the prothorax are not placed in shallow foveae, the punctures beneath them being of normal size. The shape is almost exactly as in *Spenceri*, but the clothing is different, the punctures and foveae are smaller, and the rostrum is differently sculptured.

Orthoporopectus n. g.

Head large, convex, partially concealed. Eyes briefly ovate, widely separated, moderately coarsely faceted. Rostrum short, stout and curved. Antennae comparatively stout; scape inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum, slightly shorter than funicle; two basal joints of funicle moderately long; club ovate, rather large, its outline continuous with that of funicle. Prothorax transverse, sides rounded, base bisinuate, apex produced, constriction slight; ocular lobes rounded. Scutellum distinct. Elytra elongate, not much wider than prothorax, base bisinuate. Pectoral canal deep and wide, terminated between four front coxae. Mesosternal receptacle slightly raised, slightly longer than wide, emargination widely transverse; cavernous. Metasternum not much shorter than following segment; episterna very narrow, especially in middle. Abdomen gently decreasing in width throughout, sutures distinct; basal segment as long as second and third combined, apex slightly but rather suddenly incurved, intercoxal process

narrow; third and fourth rather large and flat, their combined length slightly more than that of second or fifth. Legs short; hind coxae touching elytra; femora edentate, widely but shallowly grooved, hind terminated before apex of abdomen; tibiae short, straight (except at extreme base), of almost equal width throughout; tarsi almost as long as tibiae, third joint wide and deeply bilobed, fourth rather long and thin. Elongate, cylindrical, squamose, winged.

A very distinct genus, not close to any with which I am acquainted. Although with wings and a large metasternum it may be placed with the allies of *Poropterus*, on account of the narrow metasternal episterna, and short stout and coarsely-sculptured rostrum.

342. *Orthoporopterus elongatus* n. sp.

Black, antennae dull red. Densely clothed with small soft scales, varying from a pale dingy yellow, to yellowish-brown, or dark brown; with longer stouter scales (suberect and moderately dark on prothorax, stramineous and depressed on elytra) scattered about and forming lines on the elytra. Under surface sparsely clothed; abdomen glabrous, except sides of three apical segments.

Head convex; punctures dense but concealed. Rostrum stout, moderately curved, sides very feebly incurved to middle; densely, coarsely and (apparently) irregularly punctate. Scape inserted at apical third of rostrum; first joint of funicle stouter and slightly shorter than second. Prothorax strongly transverse, base decidedly but not deeply bisinuate; densely punctate. Elytra slightly wider than prothorax, and fully thrice as long, parallel-sided almost to apex, which is widely rounded; seriate-punctate. Basal segment of abdomen with moderately large, round, deep punctures; second with sparser and smaller ones; fifth densely punctate; third and fourth each with a row of moderately small ones. Hind femora terminated before penultimate segment; under surface of tibiae with three shallow grooves. Length 6 mm.

Hab. — N. S. Wales (Entomological Society); Queensland: Cairns (E. Allen), Port Denison (Macleay Museum).

The clothing is so dense as to entirely conceal the derm, except on parts of the abdomen. On the elytra the scales (except that they are darker at base and apex) are pale; on the prothorax they are considerably darker, but with several very feeble pale spots, the scales on the legs are mostly dark; on the head there is a very distinct patch of pale scales shaped somewhat like an oak leaf, commencing between the eyes and trifurcate on forehead. The elytra are evidently seriate (or striate) punctate,

but both punctures and striae are almost everywhere concealed. The abdominal punctures are the only ones that are clearly defined. The type is in the Macleay Museum.

343. *Imaliodes edentatus* n. sp.

Dark blackish brown, antennae and tarsi dull red. Densely clothed with suberect stout scales of an almost uniform shade of dark brown.

Head with coarse concealed punctures; eyes coarsely faceted. Rostrum shorter than prothorax, feebly curved, sides incurved to middle, punctures concealed (except at apex) but evidently coarse, and behind the antennae subseriately arranged. Scape the length of four basal joints of funicle, inserted slightly nearer base than apex; first joint of funicle longer and stouter than second. Prothorax transverse, base slightly bisinuate; with rather large but almost concealed punctures. Elytra ovate, as deep as wide, shoulders not projecting and no wider than prothorax, widest at about middle; seriate punctate, punctures large, round, regular and very slightly obscured by scales. Legs not very long, femora grooved but edentate, posterior extending almost to apex of abdomen. Length 5 mm.

Hab. — Australia (Entomological Society); Queensland: Gayndah (Australian Museum).

The outline is much as in *ovipennis*, but the elytra are rather narrower and less suddenly raised above prothorax and the punctures are smaller; the clothing and legs are also different. The absence of femoral teeth is a very distinctive feature.

Alatidotasia n. g.

Head rather small, not concealed by prothorax; ocular fovea obsolete. Eyes rather large and prominent, round, coarsely faceted, not very distant. Rostrum the length of prothorax, not very stout, sides incurved to middle. Antennae rather stout; scape inserted in middle of rostrum, more than half the length of funicle; first joint of funicle stout, slightly longer than second, the others transverse; club large, ovate. Prothorax transverse, convex, sides rounded, apex feebly produced and more than half the width of base, base bisinuate; ocular lobes obtuse. Scutellum small, rounded, distinct. Elytra subcordate, strongly convex, shoulders rounded, sides decreasing in width from immediately behind shoulders. Pectoral canal deep and moderately wide, termination nearer middle than front coxae. Mesosternal receptacle rather large, slightly raised, triangularly emarginate in front; cavernous. Metasternum moderately large, shorter than basal segment of ab-

domen; episterna narrow but distinct. Abdomen large, sutures distinct; basal segment the length of two following combined, intercoxal process rounded and narrow; third and fourth rather small, their combined length about equal to that second or fifth. Legs rather long and thin; femora grooved and very feebly dentate, posterior not extending to apex of abdomen; posterior coxae moderately distant from elytra; tibiae compressed, straight (the anterior feebly curved) except that they are rather strongly arcuate at base; tarsi moderately wide, third joint wide, deeply bilobed, claw joint elongate; claws feeble. Elliptic, strongly convex, punctate, shining, winged.

In appearance close to *Idotasia*, but the presence of wings and a scutellum and the posterior coxae distant from the elytra at once distinguish it.

255. *Alatidotasia rubriventris* n. sp.

Black, highly polished; in some lights with a feeble reddish glow; abdomen dark red, rostrum darker; antennae piceous-red. Upper surface glabrous, except for a small patch of snowy scales on each side near apex of elytra. Under surface and legs with white scales, sparse on abdomen except on apical segment.

Head moderately densely and strongly punctate; a feeble impression between eyes. Rostrum wider at base than at apex, sides regularly incurved to middle; basal portion strongly and moderately densely punctate, the punctures in feeble lines, apical two-thirds scarcely visibly punctate. Prothorax sparsely and finely punctate, punctures larger on flanks than on disc. Elytra not much wider than prothorax; with very distinct fine striae, in which small distant punctures can be seen; apex moderately densely but shallowly punctate; interstices wide and regular. Under surface, except apical segment of abdomen, with rather fine and sparse punctures. Coxae and femora with rather strong punctures; the tibiae with punctures in grooves. Length $2\frac{4}{5}$ mm.

Hab. — Australia (Entomological Society); Queensland: Barron Falls (A. Koebele), Cairns (Macleay Museum).

A pretty and well marked species. The whole of the upper derm appears (when seen through transmitted light) to be of a very dark piceous red; but on a casual examination it appears to be black.

Zygopides.

358. *Mecopus rufipes* Heller.

An abraded specimen labelled Victoria (certainly in error) belonging to the Society, appears to belong to this species. The

elytral armature is described as similar to that of *terrae-reginae*, in which the second interstice is described as being armed with three spines. In the Society's specimen (and in numerous others before me from Tambourine, Cooktown, Cairns, Mackay and Coen River) the third interstice is armed, but it is a common practice not to count the sutural interstice.

The legs vary from a dull red to almost entirely black, in most of those before me being black.

Mecopus tenuipes Pasc.?

The sexes of a species labelled as Australian agree with a New Guinea specimen before me labelled *tenuipes*, Pasc., and they agree with the description of that species except that the tibiae are not clothed with dense white scales. One of the Society's specimens is labelled *trilineatus*, Guér. They are probably not really Australian.

359. *Mecopus sobrinus* n. sp.

♂. Black, antennae, pectoral spines and sometimes parts of the legs dull red. Densely clothed (except on the rostrum which is glabrous and on parts of the legs with pale brown scales, with dingy whitish markings).

Rostrum about twice the length of prothorax, feebly serrated towards the base; front portion shining and with fine punctures, behind insertion of antennae subopaque and with rather coarse punctures; non-carinate. Second joint of funicle very slightly longer than first. Prothorax about twice as wide as the length down middle; with dense more or less concealed punctures. Elytra subtriangular; suture (except near base) and sides near apex, finely serrated; third interstice with two small but distinct teeth about the middle, several indistinct ones towards base, and a subapical one (which does not project beyond the elytra); fifth, seventh and ninth with a few rather acute granules, the others either not at all or very sparsely granulate; with series of more or less concealed punctures. Each side of prosternum with a sharp spine (about the length of two basal joints of funicle) projecting obliquely downwards. Front femora slightly longer than rostrum, and finely but acutely dentate, middle femora similarly dentate, hind femora with a very acute tooth and usually with a feeble supplementary one. Basal joint of front tarsus almost straight, about two-thirds the length of its supporting tibia. Length 8—9 mm.

Hab. — Australia (Entomological Society); N. S. Wales: Richmond River (Macleay Museum).

All four specimens before me are males and the front tarsi are much less noticeably fimbriated than usual. The markings are much like those of the above species in pattern, but are much less sharply defined, the legs (although very long and thin) are shorter and the pectoral spines much shorter. The non-carinated rostrum would appear to be as in *terrae-reginae*, but the pattern of the clothing and the elytral armature do not agree with the description of that species.

On the prothorax there are five whitish stripes — three dorsal, two lateral — placed at almost even distances apart. On the elytra the whitish scales have a more or less lineate arrangement, but are most pronounced in a large subtriangular space about the scutellum; this space is connected along the suture with a sudden triangular extension near the apex. On one specimen the scales at the sides of the elytra have, from certain directions, a very decided green metallic gloss, and a few similar scales are on the prothorax. On the under surface the clothing is mostly whitish, but with a dark stripe along the middle of prosternum, the middle of the metasternum dark, with three dark lateral spots (two of which are on each side piece); each segment of abdomen has also most of its middle dark. On two specimens, the hind femora have each a very acute and distinct tooth, with, some distance behind it, a very small tooth (indistinct or invisible from most directions). On a third specimen the small tooth is absent from each. On a fourth the right femur has an acute tooth of the normal size and a very small second one, but the left femur has the larger of the two teeth very small and obtuse, and the smaller one very indistinct.

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