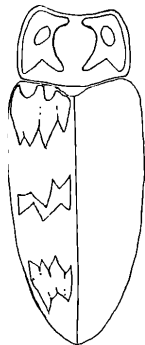


(7) großer, tiefer Punkte. Schienenspitze und Unterseite der Tarsen dicht gelb behaart; Vorderschienen innen hinter der Basis mit einer stumpfen Ausbuchtung (♂?).

Die gelbrote Zeichnung auf Halsschild und Flügeldeckeu ist aus der beigegebenen Figur deutlich zu erkennen, so daß eine Beschreibung nicht notwendig erscheint.

Die größte bis jetzt bekannte Art der Gattung. *M. gigas* M'Leay ist nach der Beschreibung 9 Linien lang (die beiden im D. Ent. Institut befindlichen, von Heller identifizierten Exemplare messen 16 bzw. 18 mm), *M. hercules* Lea 23 mm. Es ist eine Ironie des Schicksals, daß gerade so große Arten in die Gattung *Micrencaustes* gehören. Von den beiden genannten Arten weicht die neue Spezies schon durch die Zeichnung ganz beträchtlich ab; in der Form stimmt sie mehr mit *M. hercules* überein.



IV. On two new species of Otiorynchini from Australia

by Arthur M. Lea.

Dr. Walther Horn sent to me, for identification, numerous Curculionidae labelled „Australien ex. coll. Frkl. Müller“. They appear to be all from Queensland, two of them are new, and the types are in the Deutsches Entomologisches Museum, as follows.

Synomus setipennis (n. sp.). Male. Black, parts of antennae and of legs reddish. Densely clothed with slaty-grey or whitish scales, variegated with patches of sooty-brown or black. Elytra with numerous long setae, becoming much shorter on head and prothorax. Head wide. Rostrum about as long as its basal width, sides evenly decreasing in width to apex: with three fine carinae, of which the median one is slightly longer than the others. Antennae extending almost to middle of elytra, scape moderately curved, two basal joints of funicle long. Prothorax strongly transverse, base bisinuate, sides rounded and widest slightly in front of middle; with numerous fairly large punctures, in places somewhat concealed by clothing. Elytra not much wider than widest part of prothorax, with regular rows of large punctures appearing smaller through clothing. Legs rather long, femora acutely dentate. Length (excluding rostrum) 5—6 mm.

Female. Differs in having elytra wider and more convex, abdomen more convex, and legs and antennae shorter.

The conspicuous markings of the elytra distinguish from the description of *S. cephalotes*; *S. ovipennis* is a smaller species, the elytra shorter and more convex, and with less extensive markings; *S. aeruginosus* and *inconspicuus* are clothed with green scales. There are three

wide dark vittae on the pronotum, but on many specimens (sometimes due to abrasion) the only pale scales on it are condensed into a vitta on each side, on the elytra the dark scales form very irregular transverse or oblique vittae, often broken up into spots irregularly conjoined, not exactly alike on any two specimens, and usually asymmetrical. From behind the elytral setae are seen to be in a regular row on each interstice, they are mostly dark, but there are a few white ones. On several specimens the legs and antennae are entirely reddish, but this due to immaturity; on one specimen a deciduous mandibular appendage is present.

Coptorhynchus equinus (n. sp.). — Black. With numerous spots of white scales, and with many white setae. Head with fairly numerous punctures in front, and with a distinct horse-shoe shaped impression between eyes, the enclosed part shining. Front part of rostrum sloping downwards and with many small punctures. Antennae long and thin, second joint of funicle slightly longer than first. Prothorax strongly convex, slightly longer than the median width, sides strongly and evenly rounded; punctures dense and each containing a seta. Elytra ovate, strongly convex, widest part about twice the width of prothorax; with striae containing large punctures, the latter about the width of the interstices. Legs long, femora clavate. Length 3,5—4 mm.

In general appearance close to *C. jansoni*, but with prothoracic markings consisting of a conspicuous broken ring on each side, the break in front, so that from above the base appears to have two narrow triangles (much as on *C. albivarius*), the white marks form a small L near the apex of the right elytron (reversed on the left, but from two specimens the horizontal part of the L is missing from one side). On *albivarius* the markings on each side of the prothorax are usually in two parts, and the resemblance to a broken ring is less pronounced; on that species also there are never more than two spots on the third interstice, and the apical L is broken. Most of the spots on the elytra are small and more or less round, there are usually (excluding the apical L), one on the suture, two or three on the third interstice (sometimes a feeble additional one at the base), two (or three) on the fifth, two on the seventh and two on the ninth, on the eighth and tenth there are usually some white scales forming feeble lines, there are also white spots near the eyes and on the under surface. From above the setae appear to be entirely white, but from the sides many are seen to be brownish.

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Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

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