

Some New Australian *Heteromera* in the Germ. Entomolog. Museum Dahlem (Col.).

by St. J. Carter B. A., F. E. S., N. S. Wales.

Gonocephalum hackeri (n. sp.): Widely oblong, brownish black, subnitid, almost glabrous above, with sparse short setae beneath. Head wide in front of eyes, clypeus with deep V-shaped excision, on each side of this a rounded lobe almost continuous with antennal orbit, this unusually wide and subtriangular so that part external to eye wider than the eye itself; surface finely granulose setose; antennae with 3 not as long as 4—5 combined, 7—10 successively wider, 11th ovoid, Prothorax widest behind middle, discal part of apex nearly straight, lateral foliation strongly produced in front of eyes; anterior angles acute, base strongly bisinuate, angles less than 90°, foliate margins wide and subhorizontal, sides rounded and narrowed to apex, a little sinuate behind, disc finely granulose. Scutellum widely triangular. Elytra as wide as prothorax at base, very slightly widened behind shoulders, sides largely parallel, bluntly rounded behind; striate-punctate, seriate punctures very small and rather close and even; intervals wide and subequal, the 1st (sutural), 3rd, 5th and 7th forming wide subcostate convexities, surface minutely granulose, extreme margins showing setae; underside black, the middle of sterna and abdomen with sparse short reddish setae. Tibiae spinose on outside edge, protibiae strongly, mid and hind sparingly, the protibiae flattened and widened near apex. — Dimensions 10 × 5 mm.

Habitat. Queensland. Charters Towers to Hughendew. (Coll. Hacker in Mus. Berlin-Dahlem).

A single specimen, probably female is quite distinct from *G. subcostatum* Cart. which is the only other species with similarly costate elytra. In *alternatum* Cart. and *costipenne* Cart. the costae consist of rows of large granules. *G. subcostatum*, from Stanthorpe, differs in (1) hairy surface (2) subtruncate clypeus (3) pronotum widest at middle, its post angles obtuse (4) elytral seriate punctures large and subcancellate. Holotype in Mus. Berlin-Dahlem.

Platydema hackeri (n. sp.): Rather widely ovale, moderately convex, dark castaneous, subnitid, here and there with darker shading; appendages red. Head coarsely punctate, epistoma widely rounded, front armed with two wide and stout horns having a sharp spine at extreme point. (In all 5 examples the left hand horn longer than the right); antennae with segments 5—10 widened. Prothorax apex subtruncate, base bisinuate, sides widely rounded, all angles obtuse, the anterior widely so; widest near base, disc evenly finely punctate, basal foveae subobsolete. Scutellum curvilinear triangular. Elytra widest near middle, slightly wider

than prothorax at base without humeral swelling; striate-punctate, the evenly spaced punctures in rather deeply impressed striae; intervals convex, minutely and sparsely punctate; prosternum and abdomen moderately punctate, metasternum laevigate except on episterna, mid and post tibiae finely serrated on outside. — Dimensions $4-4.5 \times 2$ mm.

Habitat. C. York. Coen River (H. Hacker).

Five examples show a wide convex species, nearest to *P. abdominale* Geb. in form and colour. But Gebien's species has the head unarmed in both sexes, the upper surface with a pale lateral band and pronounced humeral swellings and was found at Torbay S. W. Australia. As all 5 examples have the armed head I conclude that all are males. Holotype in Mus. Berlin-Dahlem.

Hypophlaeus hackeri (n. sp.): Elongate, subcylindric, castaneous, legs paler red. Head subtrigonal, strongly punctate, clypeus rounded, eyes large, round, not very prominent; antennae short, its segments closely adapted, mostly transverse, widening from 4—7 thence narrowing, 11th rounded; mandibles notched at apex. Prothorax convex, elongate, apex rather straight, its angles with a short, acute emargination, base slightly arcuate, its angles obtuse, sides nearly straight, base and sides with narrow up-turned border, the lateral visible from above; disc clearly, not closely, punctate without medial line or foveae. Scutellum transversely oval. Elytra convex, of same width as prothorax at base, and thrice as long, parallel, margins invisible from above; seriate-punctate, intervals flat, punctures in series regular, a little confused with the more irregular interstitial punctures of the same size. Underside coarsely and unevenly punctate, the punctures coarser and denser at sides, much finer on abdomen; tibiae widely enlarged at apex, margins entire, fore tibiae fringed on inside. — Dimensions $5 \times 1 (+)$ mm.

Habitat. C. York. Coen River (H. Hacker).

Four examples examined. The only other species recorded from Australia is *P. australis* Champ. a much smaller insect of which I possessed a cotype, now in National Mus. Melbourne. — Holotype in Mus. Berlin-Dahlem.

Pterohelaus nigellus (n. sp.): Oblong oval, moderately convex, subopaque black, antennae and tarsi piceous, underside reddish brown, apical segment of antennae paler. Head as in *P. asellus* Pasc., but more strongly punctate, antennae with 8—10 strongly transverse, 11th piri-form, twice as long as 10. Prothorax apex arcuate, emarginate, base bisinuate, sides evenly arched and narrowing from base to apex, anterior angles rounded, posterior falcate and acute, foliate margins moderately wide and slightly sloping downwards, without notable border their surface roughened; disc very finely punctate, medial line indicated on front half, basal foveae indicated by subtriangular depressions. Scutellum

curvilinear triangular laevigate. Elytra as wide as prothorax at base, feebly widened near middle, with narrow horizontal foliation; finely striate-punctate, with about 17 rows of small close punctures in shallow striae, the sutural and four other intervals forming subobsolete costae clearly discernible on apical half; intervals otherwise flat and very minutely and sparsely punctate. Prosternum finely pustulose, the rest of underside velvety without evident punctures. — Dimensions 12×6.5 mm.

Habitat. Queensland. Cairns (Coll. Hacker in Mus. Berlin-Dahlem).

A single example appears distinct from any species known to me. About the size of *P. asellus* Pasc., *P. pusillus* Hack. and *P. assimilis* Cart. with the convexity and form of *P. peltatus* Er., it is distinguished from all of them by its much finer and closer elytral sculpture. In this it approaches *P. nitidissimus* Pasc., but this species is nitid black with a much more strongly sculptured pronotum. *P. ovalis* Blkb. is clearly wider, with coarser elytral series and wider foliation. Holotype in Mus. Berlin-Dahlem.

Pterohelaeus setosus (n. sp.): Oval, very convex, reddish brown, moderately nitid, tarsi paler, upper surface sparsely clad with short recumbent red setae. Head rather small, widely rounded in front, antennal orbits a little raised, eyes widely separated, surface rugose and setose. Prothorax apex semicircularly emarginate, anterior angles prominent, rounded at tips, base weakly bisinuate, posterior angles acute closely adapted to elytra, sides strongly converging from base to apex in a light curve; foliate margins wide, sloping downwards without perceptible lateral edging, their surface rugose setose; disc coarsely punctate, each puncture bearing a short hair; without evident middle line, two large basal foveate depressions. Scutellum subsemicircular. Elytra oval, convex, as wide as prothorax at base, the suture at its highest behind scutellum; foliate margins moderately wide — but not as wide as the pronotal — and sloping downwards; striate-punctate with about 17 rows of rather large round punctures, these successively coarser and closer from the suture outwards, the external row of large punctures at junction with foliation well marked; the sides of punctures sometimes forming little transverse ridges, this especially notable towards apex. Prosternum minutely pustulose and strigose abdomen longitudinally strigose. — Dimensions 11×6.5 mm.

Habitat. Cape York. Coen River (H. Hacker) in Mus. Berlin-Dahlem.

A single example shows a distinct species, larger more oval and more convex than *P. vestitus* Cart. the only other species with similar clothing — also with much coarser sculpture of its upper surface. Holotype in Mus. Berlin-Dahlem.

Saragus rubidiventris (n. sp.): Rather widely oblongovate, opaque

reddish brown, legs and underside more decidedly red. Head: Labrum prominent and ciliate, front and sides granulose, clypeus punctate and semi-circular, antennal orbits flat, towards each side a deeply impressed sulcus, antennae stout, 3 longer than 4—5 combined, successively widening from 6th outward. Prothorax apex arcuate emarginate, base strongly bisinuate, anterior angles advanced but rounded, posterior acute, foliate margins wide and subhorizontal (a little concave at middle) nowhere with noticeable border; disc very convex and coarsely punctate, the punctures irregular, oval, dense near apex and base more distant near middle; without medial line or foveae. Scutellum transversely oval. Elytra of some width as prothorax at base, sides parallel for the greater part, widely rounded behind, with a steep apical declivity, a narrow horizontal margin widening at base, each with three slightly irregular sinuate costae, the third (external) less raised than others, the suture also more widely convex; intervals very sparsely punctate, except for a line of close punctures outside sutural interval; surface generally uneven with a few, vague wide, transverse impressions. Prosternum finely granulose, its episterna with coarse longitudinal furrows, meso- and metasternum rugose punctate, abdomen irregularly and strongly punctate. — Dimensions 13×7.5 mm.

Habitat. Queensland. Hughenden. In Mus. Berlin-Dahlem.

A single example is intermediate between *S. bicarinatus* Champ. and *S. luridus* Haag, the former having straight, the latter strongly undulate costae. *Bicarinatus* is black with fine pronotal sculpture, while *luridus* is more oval with a much rougher pronotum. The reddish upper surface is most marked on margins, the disc of pronotum being much darker. Holotype in Mus. Berlin-Dahlem.

Meneristes lobatus (n. sp.): Elongate oblong, polished nitid black, antennae, palpi, and tarsi castaneous; front tibiae enlarged at apex this strongly fringed with red hair. ♂: Head differs from *M. australis* Bless. in the narrower and less angulated clypeus with much less strongly punctate surface. Prothorax widest near front, apex arcuate, anterior angles little advanced and rather widely rounded; base very feebly bisinuate; sides widened and rounded on anterior two thirds, narrowing and slightly sinuate near hind angles, these produced into a rounded lobate process directed backward, its extreme tip somewhat pointed and turned inward; border narrowly raised throughout, explanately widened at middle of apex, a narrow sulcus within the border widest at middle of base; disc with shallow medial depression not continued to apex or base; four foveae symmetrically placed, the two anterior large and round, the two posterior smaller and less regular; general surface (under a Zeiss binocular) seen to be finely punctate (more strongly than in *M. australis*).

Scutellum small, curvilinear triangular. Elytra wider than prothorax at base, shoulders rather squarely rounded, a narrow margin just perceptible from above; striate-punctate, the seriate punctures smaller and more distant than in *australis*, but successively larger in lateral series; intervals rather flat in middle, strongly convex at sides, the striae deeply cut, narrow near suture, wider outwardly. Underside mostly glabrous and nitid, prosternum with some ridges near front margin, some transverse strigae outside front coxae, abdominal segments longitudinally strigose at their front margins; fore tibiae strongly curved, and twisted and enlarged at apex, this enlargement covered with long coarse hairs. — ♀ The pronotum with posterior angles shortly dentate (not lobed), front tibiae nearly straight, little enlarged and without fringe at apex. — Dimensions 18×6.5 mm. Habitat. N. Queensland. Kuranda (in Coll. Hacker Mus. Berlin-Dahlem).

The species is quite distinct from recorded species, especially in the male. I have little doubt that the unlobate specimen is the female of the species. Both are labelled similarly as to place and date, while the form and sculpture are identical, with the exceptions noted above; also less obvious pronotal foveae. Holotype and Allotype in Mus. Berlin-Dahlem.

Meneristes quadratus (n. sp.): Elongate oblong, polished nitid black; antennae, palpi and tarsi castaneous. Head very similar to the preceding with the following exceptions; surface more highly polished punctures only discernible under a high power lens; clypeus narrower, the sides, including antennal orbit a little oblique, but nearly straight, the part impinging on eye narrower than usual, antennae unusually short, its segments closely adpressed, 6—10 successively and increasingly transverse. 11th ovate. Prothorax 4×5 mm, subquadrate, apex nearly straight, anterior angles rounded off, little advanced, base feebly bisinuate, posterior angles subrectangular and just perceptibly produced; sides nearly straight (seen from above) with a vertical sinuation due to a rather strong depression of margin at middle, corresponding to a slight compression of pronotum, margined, with associated sulcus throughout, anterior margin a little explanate at middle, basal sulcus deep; disc mirrorlike, its punctures even less discernible than those on head; without a sign of medial impression or discal foveae. Scutellum curvilinear triangular. Elytra slightly wider than prothorax at base, more cylindric than usual, margins unseen from above; sulcate punctate. The sulci deep, especially at sides, three external sulci especially wide and deep at base; seriate punctures oval and crenating the sides of intervals, the latter strongly convex. Beneath polished black, a few transverse striae near apex of prosternum, a few longitudinal striae at apex of abdominal segments alone noticeable: fore tibiae moderately curved and

enlarged at apex without hair. — Dimensions 16×5 mm. — Habitat. C. York. Coen River. (H. Hacker in Mus. Berlin-Dahlem).

A single ♂ example deserves description as a very distinct member of this genus and forms another trophy of Mr. Hackers historical survey of this region. It is easily distinguished by its cylindrical form, very nitid surface and subquadrate pronotum. Holotype in Mus. Berlin-Dahlem.

Prophanes versicolor (n. sp.): Oblong ovate, convex, head, pronotum and underside (except episterna and epipleurae), also appendages, black, the pronotum showing faint metallic gleams, elytra and epipleurae brilliantly varicolarous, the colours in vittae in the following order: suture narrowly golden green, then wider bands of purple, green, purple, green, and the margins narrowly golden green: episterna and epipleurae (in order from inside) golden green, purple and blue. Head clearly, regularly punctate, clypeus truncate forming an angle at its junction with rounded antennal socket; eyes very large, separated by a space of $\frac{1}{2}$ diameter of one eye, antennae extending beyond base of prothorax, 3 much longer than 4; 4—7 subequal and sublinear, 8—10 successively shorter and slightly wider, 11th elongate, nearly as long as 9—10 combined. Prothorax strongly transverse, anterior angles produced into long spines directed upwards and obliquely outwards, the posterior angles also with short tooth pointing obliquely outward, base rather widely produced behind in middle; sides subparallel, border narrowly raised throughout, lateral margins rather wide and subhorizontal, each with a shallow foveate depression, medial line indicated by a shallow depression; surface sparsely, irregularly punctate, the punctures small, denser near sides. Scutellum laevigate curvilinear triangular, rounded behind. Elytra strongly convex with steep basal and more gradual apical declivity, as wide as prothorax at junction, much wider at the obliquely rounded shoulders, sides thence to apical fourth subparallel, apices with two prominent and well separated, elongate spines, each also with a small sutural production: surface rather regularly dotted with small punctures, these larger at base, diminishing in size to apex. Suture subcarinate, each elytron with three discernible raised lines and a narrow horizontal margin becoming obsolete in front and behind. Under-side largely laevigate, abdomen with some transverse strigae near post-coxae, the apical segment with wide oval depression having a raised margin, hind tarsi with basal segment as long as the apical. — Dimensions: 20×9.5 mm.

Habitat: C. York. Coen River. (Coll. by Kraatz in French Coll.: Mus. Berlin-Dahlem).

A single specimen, probably ♂, adds a fine species to a fine genus. The pronotal and elytral spines are more strongly developed than in

other species, while the colours are very distinctive. In general form it is nearest to *P. ducalis* Cart. Holotype in Mus. Berlin-Dahlem.

Hybrenia horni (n. sp.): ♂. Elongate, obovate, castaneous brown, labrum, oval organs, antennae and legs pale red; head, sides of pronotum, sides and apex of elytra, antennae and legs rather thickly flavo-pilose, the hair on pronotum and elytra shorter and recumbent, on legs and antennae longer and more upright. Head densely punctate, eyes large and approximate, distance 'apart as in' *H. elongata* Macl., antennae linear, 3—11 successively diminishing in length. Prothorax apex bisinuate, produced and rounded in middle and at angles, the latter depressed, base nearly straight (very feebly bisinuate), posterior angles subacute, sides lightly narrowed from base to apex; disc closely, not confluent, punctate, medial line indicated by shallow depression. Scutellum equiangular triangular. Elytra slightly wider than prothorax at base, humeri rounded, sides gradually widening to apical third; finely striate-punctate, intervals quite flat and more or less covered with punctures of the same size as those in striae. These larger than the pronotal punctures; posterior half of elytra also with signs of transverse wrinkles. Underside rather finely punctate, abdomen clothed at sides like the elytra, apical segment subcordate — with rounded triangular excision in middle, the forciculate aedeagus protruding; post tibiae strongly bowed, anterior tarsi unusually wide. — Dimensions: 15×5 mm.

Habitat: Queensland (Frkl. Müller), in Mus. Berlin-Dahlem.

A single example is distinct from its allies by its combination of approximate eyes, pale appendages, flat and strongly punctate elytral intervals and pilose clothing — even if its brown colour be merely a sign of immaturity. — Dedicated to Dr. Walther Horn. Holotype in Berlin-Dahlem Mus.

Eine interessante Variante am Hypopygium einer Culicide (Dipt.).

Von E. Martini, Hamburg, Tropeninstitut.

(Mit 3 Textfig.)

In mehreren Insektengruppen spielen zur Unterscheidung der Arten (auch sonst in Überlegungen zur Systematik) die Hypopygien (oder Terminalia) eine sehr große Rolle, ja in vielen Fällen erlauben sie bekanntlich allein Arten sicher zu trennen. Da ist es eine natürlich immer wieder auftauchende Frage: „Wie weit kann man sich auf die Terminalia verlassen, d. h. gibt es nicht auch da eine Variabilität und gibt es nicht Übergänge zwischen angeblich für verschiedene Arten charakteristischen Terminalia? Ich muß letzteres vorerst für die Culiciden verneinen. Selbst-

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