

Curculionidae from various parts of Australia.

By *A. M. Lea.*

Last year I undertook to name, as far as possible, the *Curculionidae* from different parts of E. and S. Australia that were unnamed in the Natural History Museum of Hamburg.

Most of the species sent were represented in my own collection, and in drawing up the descriptions of new species use was made of my own specimens as well as those belonging to the Museum. Where but a single specimen was sent by the Museum, that was not represented in my own collection, and could not be identified as belonging to a described species, it was returned unnamed and as probably new. These unique specimens were not described, as, from an Australian entomologists point of view, it is very undesirable that authentically named specimens should not be locally referable to.

Brachyderides.

Evas crassirostris, PASC.

On perfect specimens of this species the prothorax appears to be feebly striped. On abrasion the legs are seen to be of a rather bright red. There are specimens in the Berlin Museum, from Adelaide, in the Hamburg Museum, without locality, and in the collection of the Entomological Society of Berlin, from Swan River and Adelaide.

Prosayleus comosus, GERM., Var. Hab.: Australia.

Otiorhynchides.

Homoeotrachelus tricarinatus, LEA. Hab.: Queensland, Peak Downs.

Mylocerus rugicollis, LEA.

A single specimen labelled Sydney, but probably incorrectly so.

Titinia ignaria, PASC. Hab.: Queensland, Peak Downs.

Leptopsides.

Leptops corrugatus, PASC. Hab.: Queensland, Rockhampton.

Plagyocorynus quadrituberculatus, WATH. Hab.: Queensland, Rockhampton.

Cherrus canosus, FHS. Hab.: Queensland, Brisbane.

Cherrus infaustus, OLIV. Hab.: Australia.

Polyphrades paganus, BOH. Hab.: N. S. Wales, Sydney.

Catastygnus amplipennis, n. sp.

Of a dull red or reddish-brown. Densely clothed with pale scales frequently having a more or less distinct golden or silvery lustre. With dense pale setæ. Elytra with a distinct V.

Rostrum with dense partially concealed punctures; acutely carinated along middle and rather feebly on sides. Prothorax rather lightly transverse, sides moderately rounded, base distinctly wider than apex; granulate-punctate, with a short and feeble median carina. Elytra much wider than prothorax, shoulders somewhat rounded, parallel sided to beyond the middle; with large punctures partially concealed in places, the interstices with small scattered granules. Length (excluding rostrum) 13—16 mm.

Hab.: N. S. Wales (Entomological Society of Berlin), Tweed River (Hamburg Museum).

A large reddish species with a V as in *C. stigma* and *V. albus*, but otherwise very different. On two specimens the antennæ and prothorax are rather darker than the rest of the derm, the knees are usually slightly stained with brown. The prothorax appears to have a vague dark line (solely due to the clothing being rather sparser there than elsewhere) towards each side, and immediately beyond this line a rather dense stripe of scales. The V on the elytra is conspicuous and extends from the suture to the fifth interstice, the derm before it, and to a certain extent immediately behind it, is rather sparsely clothed. The elytra are unusually large in proportion to the prothorax.

Essolithna squalida, BLACKB. Hab.: Australia.

Amycterides.

Psolidura miracula, MACL. Hab.: N. S. Wales.

Psolidura Howitti, MACL.

Talaurinus tomentosus, BOL.

Talaurinus pallidus, MACL. Hab.: Queensland, Peak Downs.

Sclerorhinus dilaticollis, MACL.

Amycterus Boisduvalii, DUP.

Cylindrorhinides.

Pantopueus cervinus, BOH. Hab.: N. S. Wales.

Gonipterides.

Oxyops irrasa, PASC.

A specimen of this species, belonging to the Hamburg Museum, is very densely clothed with an ochreous meal. This is probably the normal or at least a common appearance of living specimens, although in most of the specimens before me the meal is almost or quite absent. — Hab.: Australia.

Oxyops placida, BLACKB.

There are five specimens before me, which agree with the description of this species, and are labelled as follows: Peak Downs (Hamburg Museum), Queensland and West Australia (Entomological Society of Berlin), and Cootamundra (A. M. LEA).

Oxyops vitiosus, PASC. Hab.: Queensland, Peak Downs.*Gonipterus exaratus*, FHS. Hab.: Australia.*Gonipterus pulverulentus*, LEA. Hab.: Australia.

Hyperides.

Hypera Acaciae, PASC. Hab.: Queensland, Peak Downs; N. S. Wales, Sydney.

Diabathrariides.

Aromagis echinata, PASC. Hab.: N. S. Wales, Sydney.

Aterpides.

Rhinaria cavirostris, PASC. Hab.: Queensland, Gayndah.

Cleonides.

Lixus Mastersi, PASC. Hab.: Queensland, Brisbane.

Hylobiides.

Orthorhinus posticus, PASC.

Three specimens from Rockhampton. I can only regard this form as one of the numerous varieties of *O. aethiops*.

Erirhinides.

Aoplocnemis lineatus, PASC. Hab.: Australia.

Desiantha regrandis, LEA. Hab.: Queensland, Rockhampton.

Cydnaea mixta, BLACKB. Hab.: Australia.

Enochroma rubeta, PASC. Hab.: N. S. Wales, Sydney.

Gerynassa nodulosa, PASC. Hab.: N. S. Wales, Sydney.

Storeus variegatus, FAB. Hab.: N. S. Wales, Sydney; Queensland, Rockhampton.

Storeus majusculus, BLACKB. Hab.: N. S. Wales, Sydney.

Storeus consuetus, LEA. Hab.: Queensland, Peak Downs.

Rhaciodes dentifer, BOH. Hab.: N. S. Wales, Sydney.

Cyttalia sydneyensis, BLACKB. Hab.: Australia.

Ethas eruditus, BLACKB. Hab.: N. S. Wales, Sydney.

Eniopea sydneyensis, BLACKB. Hab.: Australia.

Eniopea tenebricosa, BLACKB. Hab.: Australia.

Eniopea bivittata, n. sp.

Male. Reddish-castaneous, scutellum somewhat darker. Densely clothed with white scales, sometimes (especially on under surface) feebly tinged with blue; parts of upper surface with pale brown scales.

Rostrum about the length of prothorax, moderately curved; with dense punctures but more or less concealed except on apical third. Prothorax apparently slightly longer than wide, sides moderately rounded, base distinctly wider than apex; with dense round punctures of moderate size, but normally quite concealed. Elytra elongate-cordate, distinctly wider than prothorax, each separately rounded at base, parallel-sided to about middle; striate-punctate, punctures rather large but almost concealed; third interstice with a feeble node beyond the middle. Length (excluding rostrum) $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 mm.

Female. Differs from the male in having the rostrum longer thinner and more evenly curved, with smaller and less concealed punctures; the antennæ inserted at about one-third instead of one-fourth from apex of rostrum. The two basal segments of its abdomen are also evenly convex and uniformly clothed, whilst in the male they are depressed in the middle with the clothing there rather more setose than elsewhere. The female also is without an exerted pygidium.

Hab.: N. S. Wales (Belgian Museum), Sydney (Hamburg Museum and A. M. LEA).

In build much like *E. amæna* (from W. Australia) but femora not blackish in the middle, a much greater proportion of the scales white, and elytra with two nodes. *E. tenebricosa* also has the femora partly dark and the clothing very different; *E. posticalis*, *sydneyensis*, and *subcærulea* all have different clothing. It is an abundant species about Sydney.

On the prothorax the pale scales clothe rather more than half of the upper surface, and the whole of its sides. The brownish scales nearly always form two distinct vittæ, separated only by a very narrow median line of white scales, but on an occasional specimen the brownish scales are almost absent. On the elytra they are also sometimes absent, but they usually form a distinct irregular spot on each side extending from the base to about the middle, but not sharply defined; occasionally

the elytra appear feebly mottled all over. The small nodes are nearly always clothed with darker scales than their surroundings, so that although not of large size they are usually very conspicuous. From some directions the rostrum of the male appears to have a feeble median carina on its basal two-thirds. The punctures in the striae are often quite concealed, but the striae themselves are readily traceable.

Belides.

Belus linearis, PASC.

A very narrow species, with long, thin, curved and usually black rostrum, strongly inflated basal joint of front tarsi, and peculiarly dentate front tibiae. PASCOE recorded it from Queensland, but two specimens before me (there are others in the MACLEAY Museum) are labelled as from K. G. Sound; a specimen in the Hamburg Museum is without locality, other than Australia. The size (excluding rostrum) varies from 8 to 10 mm. *B. tibialis*, BLACKB. is evidently a very closely allied species, but is described as having "segmentis ventralibus singulis macula parva mediana denudata ornatis". In the specimens of *B. linearis* before me the abdomen is uniformly clothed.

Belus divisus, PASC. Hab.: Queensland, Gayndah.

Belus brunneus, GUER. Hab.: N. S. Wales, Sydney.

Pachyura dermestiventris, BOL., var. *fumigata*, GERM.
Hab.: Australia.

Pachyura fasciata, n. sp.

Black; elytra (the suture and usually an extension from same excepted), sides of prothorax, and appendages, more or less reddish. Upper surface with obscure whitish or pale ochreous pubescence, irregularly distributed, and forming three feeble lines on head and prothorax, densely clothing scutellum, and forming an oblique median fascia on elytra. Under surface with white rather dense and uniform pubescence; each abdominal segment with a nude spot on each side.

Head about the length of prothorax, with dense concealed punctures. Rostrum stout, shorter than head, basal two-fifths with coarse partially concealed punctures, elsewhere highly polished and impunctate, suddenly narrowed beyond insertion of antennae and then dilated to apex. Antennae moderately long, dilated towards apex, first two joints stout, first slightly shorter than third. Prothorax moderately transverse, base strongly bisinuate, with a shallow impression on each side of middle towards base; granulate-punctate, but sculpture partially concealed. Scutellum strongly transverse. Elytra much wider than prothorax, sides slightly inflated posteriorly, and then conjointly rounded, each separately strongly rounded at base; granulate-punctate throughout. Femora edentate, posterior

just passing apex of second abdominal segment; front tibiæ feebly, the others very feebly, denticulate below. Length (excluding rostrum) male $4\frac{1}{2}$, female $5\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.: N. S. Wales, Sydney (Hamburg Museum, H. J. CARTER & H. W. COX); S. Australia, Mount Lofty (AUG. SIMSON).

The suture is sometimes very narrowly black, but usually the black is extended (more or less parallel with the suture) to about the middle of each elytron, but in such specimens it is not sharply defined; the two terminal joints of the tarsi are black, and sometimes the others as well. Usually the tip of the antennæ is infusate. The pubescence on the elytra is rather dense about the base and apex, and the apical spots are generally feebly connected with the median fascia in narrow lines. The nude spot at the side of the fifth abdominal segment is not always present. The shape of the rostrum is suggestive of many species of *Rhinaria*, its upper surface is very narrow and convex about the middle, where also its sides are narrowest. The claw joint is rather stouter and shorter than usual, and the claws although not truly appendiculate, are somewhat inflated towards the base. In one male the legs (except the knees) are almost entirely black, and this specimen has its right front femur dentate; a certainly accidental variation, as all the femora in seven other specimens are edentate.

In shape close to *P. minima*, but wider, rostrum of somewhat different shape and elytra fasciate.

Attelabides.

Euops falcata, GUER. Hab.: Australia.

Euops suturalis, LEA. Hab.: Queensland, Rockhampton.

Haplonycides.

Haplonyx (Aolles) trifasciatus, n. sp.

Black, antennæ of a dingy brown. Under surface and legs with dense white or whitish scales. Upper surface with black scales, but with whitish ones rather thickly interspersed on head, condensed on sides of prothorax, and forming three irregular but distinct fasciæ on elytra — one basal, one median, and one apical.

Rostrum rather stout, feebly curved; the length of prothorax in male, slightly longer in female; with dense punctures, rather coarse towards base, on basal two-thirds somewhat seriate in arrangement and leaving several feeble costæ exposed. Prothorax about twice as wide as long; with dense, partially concealed punctures. Elytra not much wider than prothorax, and not much longer than wide; with regular rows of not very large and partially concealed 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 3—3³/₄ mm.

Hab.: Australia (Hamburg Museum and Entomological Society of Berlin); S. Australia, Port Lincoln, Adelaide (Belgian Museum).

Readily distinguished from all other species of *Aolles* by the median fascia of the elytra, of which traces usually remain even on greatly abraded specimens.

Haplonyx Spencei, GYLL. Hab.: Queensland, Rockhampton; N. S. Wales, Sydney.

Haplonyx vestigialis, PASC. Hab.: N. S. Wales, Sydney.

Haplonyx Kirbyi, FHS. Hab.: N. S. Wales, Sydney.

Haplonyx nigrirostris, CHEV. Hab.: Australia.

Haplonyx Schonherri, BOH. Hab.: Australia.

Zeopus storeoides, PASC. Hab.: Australia.

Sigastus fascicularis, PASC. Hab.: Australia.

Sigastus Casuarinae, n. sp.

Reddish-brown, muzzle, club and tibial hooks darker. Densely clothed with scales, varying from white, through ochreous and golden brown, to black; and forming numerous fascicles.

Rostrum slightly shorter than prothorax, feebly curved, rather wide; with dense punctures in irregular series behind insertion of antennæ, and causing an appearance as of numerous feeble costæ, apical third with smaller and not seriate punctures. Prothorax with dense and rather small punctures, feebly tuberculate beneath fascicles. Elytra not much longer than wide; striate-punctate, punctures in striæ apparently rather feeble; interstices densely punctate and feebly tuberculate beneath fascicles. Femora strongly dentate; front tibiae of male more strongly bisinuate than in female, basal sinus smaller than the other; claws cleft at apex. Length 4¹/₂—5 mm.

Hab.: Queensland, Rockhampton (Hamburg Museum); N. S. Wales, Sydney (Belgian Museum), National Park, Blue Mountains (H. J. CARTER); Tasmania, Nubeena (A. M. LEA).

The scales (apart from those forming the fascicles) are mostly ochreous or golden brown. The white ones (these, however, appear to be easily discoloured) are often in the form of small spots; or, on the prothorax, short oblique stripes. On an occasional specimen however, most of the ordinary scales are white; whilst they may be almost absent. The black scales are almost entirely confined to the fascicles. The fascicles (both on the prothorax and elytra) are usually black or brown in the middle, then ochreous or golden brown, and sometimes bordered with white, but occasionally they are entirely of a golden brown. On

the prothorax they vary in number from eight (of which sometimes only four are at all distinct) to eighteen; many of which are just traceable. There are usually four forming a row across the apex, and four in a row (of which the median two are rather close together) at about the apical third. On each elytron the fascicles vary in number from fourteen to twenty, and are more numerous on alternate interstices; in addition there is a rather large but feeble fascicle on the suture near the scutellum, and traces of several others posteriorly.

The species is readily distinguished from *S. fascicularis* by its smaller size and very different clothing; the legs are also thinner, rostrum longer, &c. The species occurs on Casuarinas, and when at rest on such trees specimens are practically invisible; *S. fascicularis* breeds in the large woody galls of several species of *Brachyscelis* on Eucalyptus trees.

Subfamily?

Cyllorhamphus tuberosus, ER.

A specimen of this species is in the Hamburg Museum from Gayndah, and I have others from N. S. Wales and Tasmania; where it occurs on various species of *Banksia*. This species has been an enigma to workers on Australian insects. It was referred by ERICHSON to the *Cryptorhynchides*, a subfamily to which I do not think it belongs, although at present I am not prepared to suggest its real position. I sent a Tasmanian specimen for comparison with the type, and Dr. OBST of the Berlin Museum confirmed any identification. There is certainly a groove, bounded by a carina on each side, from the apex of the prosternum to the front coxæ, but there it terminates. The front coxæ are slightly separated, but not quite so widely as the middle pair; the latter have the process between them small and gently convex.

Cryptorhynchides.

Lybaeba squamivaria, n. sp.

Reddish-brown, prothorax partly or entirely stained with piceous. Moderately densely clothed with bright red scales; interspersed with spots of flavous scales. Under surface and legs with more or less whitish scales.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, moderately curved; with small punctures in front of antennæ, behind these somewhat larger and in feeble lines, at base rather large but partially concealed. First joint of funicle the length of second and third combined, second the length of third and fourth combined. Prothorax about one third wider than long; with dense, round punctures, most of which are distinct before abrasion. Elytra cordate; striate-punctate, striæ rather wide, punctures large but partially concealed; interstices with dense but normally concealed

punctures; fifth feebly, four of the lateral ones acutely carinated. Abdomen with dense punctures; second segment slightly longer than third and fourth combined. Femora strongly dentate. Length 4—5 mm.

Hab.: N. S. Wales, Sydney (Hamburg Museum and A. M. LEA), Victoria, Mallee (C. FRENCH), Birchip (J. C. GONDIE); S. Australia; Petersburg (T. BLACKBURN).

On the head the flavous scales may be absent, or confined to a small spot on the forehead. On the prothorax they are usually confined to a short stripe on the middle of the base. On the elytra they form numerous small and irregularly distributed spots, which frequently are so disposed as to form narrow and very irregular fasciæ. On specimens which appear to be males the four front tibiæ are each terminated by a long spine, which commences at the summit of the dilated apex and diverges at an angle of about 20 degrees from the apex itself, the length of the spine being about the length of the first tarsal joint. But on specimens which appear to be females, the spines are shorter, stouter, and do not spring from the summit of the apex, whilst the tibiæ themselves are longer.

In general appearance somewhat close to *Melanterius amplipennis*, but clothing different, elytra wider, shoulders more rounded and prothorax distinctly narrower at apex. It also looks somewhat like a large specimen of *M. uniseriatus*, but the metasternal episterna have each more than one row of punctures. The species would have been referred to *Melanterius*, but for the structure of the male tibiæ.

On two specimens the reddish scales are more or less diluted with ochreous, whilst the flavous ones are almost white. On another the reddish scales are more or less brown, whilst the paler scales are rather deeply stained with ochreous.

Melanterius costipennis, LEA. Hab.: Australia.

Mechistocerus tenuirostris, LEA. Hab.: Australia.

Mechistocerus compositus, LEA. Hab.: Australia.

Hexymus monachus, PASC. Hab.: Queensland, Rockhampton.

Poropterus bisignatus, PASC. Hab.: Queensland, Gayndah.

Poropterus flexuosus, PASC. Hab.: Australia.

Pseudoporopterus delirus, PASC. Hab.: Queensland, Rockhampton.

Euryporopterus funereus, LEA. Hab.: Australia.

Euryporopterus annulipes, PASC. Hab.: Queensland, Gayndah.

Imaliodes subfasciatus, PASC.

One specimen labelled as from W. Australia, but probably in error.

Imaliodes nodulosus, PASC. Hab.: Queensland, Rockhampton, Gayndah.

Exithius simulator, n. sp.

Densely clothed with soft sooty scales, intermingled (especially on under surface and base of femora) with ochreous ones; a median stripe (dilated in the middle), and the sides of prothorax with ochreous scales. Prothorax with six feeble fascicles and numerous small ones on elytra.

Head with dense concealed punctures; forehead not trisinate. Rostrum with coarse concealed punctures at base, and rather coarse at sides, but finer along middle. Antennæ inserted distinctly nearer base than apex of rostrum. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides rounded and strongly diminishing in width from middle to apex; with dense concealed punctures. Elytra scarcely wider than prothorax, shoulders feebly advanced; with numerous small granules or tubercles beneath fascicles, of which there are three more distinct ones towards the base on each; punctures entirely concealed. Abdomen with dense, round, concealed punctures. Femora feebly dentate. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ — $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.: Queensland, Rockhampton (Hamburg Museum); N.S. Wales, Mudgee (MACLEAY Museum).

Readily distinguished from *E. capucinus* by the shape of the prothorax and from *E. musculus* (referred by PASCOE to *Poropterus*) by the much less strongly advanced shoulders. An unpublished species from Tasmania very strongly resembles it, but has the forehead trisinate.

Exithius fumatus, n. sp.

Densely clothed with soft sooty brown scales. Prothorax with six feeble fascicles; elytra with a feeble fascicle on each tubercle, but a very distinct one on each side of suture near base.

Head with dense punctures; forehead not trisinate. Rostrum considerably wider at base than at apex; base with coarse punctures, elsewhere shining and with small and sparse punctures. Antennæ inserted much closer to base than apex of rostrum. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides rounded; with dense, round, rather large and only partially concealed punctures. Elytra not much wider than prothorax, basal two thirds subcylindrical, thence obliquely decreasing to apex; with numerous small tubercular elevations; base, and suture near base, with small and polished granules; with regular series of punctures just traceable through clothing. Length 7 mm.

Hab.: Australia (Hamburg Museum); N.S. Wales, Mount Kosciuszko (W. E. RAYMOND), Rhine Falls (A. J. COATES).

Pseudapries pediculosus, n. sp.

Rostrum precious, antennæ and tarsi dull red. Densely clothed with scales of an uniform and rather dark fawn, except on the elytra, which are feebly transversely mottled with darker scales. In addition to the ordinary scales with stout semi-erect ones: rather numerous on the

prothorax and alternate interstices of elytra. Under surface with scattered and thinner supplementary scales.

Head not depressed between eyes. Rostrum moderately long, rather thin, almost parallel-sided; densely punctate, punctures (except at extreme apex) concealed. Scape short, stout, inserted one-third from base of rostrum, not half the length of funicle and club combined. Prothorax transverse, sides from near apex gently rounded and increasing to base, base strongly bisinuate; deeply excavated along middle but not to extreme base or apex, the excavation feeble narrowed in middle; constriction distinct on each side in front, a depression on each side of base. Elytra subcordate, not much wider than prothorax; suture and alternate interstices distinctly raised: striate-punctate (or foveate), punctures partially concealed. Basal segment of abdomen with a semicircular row of large punctures, which are almost concealed by clothing. Femora edentate; widely and feebly grooved. Length 5 mm.

Hab.: Queensland, Gayndah, Peak Downs (Hamburg Museum), Cairns (MACLEAY Museum); N. S. Wales, Illawarra (Australian and MACLEAY Museums).

Nearly all the specimens before me are covered with numerous small ticks on the lower surface.

Mitrastethus Australiae, LEA. Hab.: Australia.

Axides dorsalis, PASC. Hab.: N. S. Wales, Sydney.

Tychreus sellatus, PASC. Hab.: Australia.

Tychreus fasciculatus, LEA. Hab.: N. S. Wales, Sydney.

Menios internatus, PASC. Hab.: Australia.

Perissopsrobiginosus, LEA. Hab.: Queensland, Rockhampton.

Tyrtaeosus ichthyosomus, LEA. Hab.: Queensland, Peak Downs.

Isorhynchides.

Lobotrachelus stigma, PASC.

This species has the apex of the elytra very narrowly tipped with red, a character not mentioned by PASCOE. The species is widely distributed as there are specimens in the MACLEAY Museum from Gayndah (the original locality) and N. W. Australia; others in the Hamburg Museum from Peak Downs and in my own collection from Cairns and the Richmond River.

Cossonides.

Cossonus praeustus, REDT.

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