

SOME NEW *HETEROMERA*, AND ONE *STIGMODERA*,
FROM TROPICAL AUSTRALIA.

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(Ten text-figures).

PLATYDEMA RUFIBASE, n.sp.

Oval, convex; head and prothorax black, elytra black with the basal area (except at the suture) red, antennæ and underside piceous, legs red.

Head coarsely and closely punctate, antennæ extending to base of prothorax, the five penultimate joints transverse, last joint subspherical; eyes large, front unarmed in both sexes. *Prothorax* nearly straight in front, bisinuate behind, sides arcuately narrowed and rounded anteriorly, posterior angles acute, disc strongly subconfluently punctate, with two well-marked foveæ at base. *Scutellum* black, punctate. *Elytra* striate-punctate, intervals convex, and themselves densely punctate; underside closely pitted with large punctures. *Dimensions*: 3 × 1.5 mm.

Hab.—Cooktown (King's Plains) and Laura, Queensland (T. G. Sloane).

Twenty-one specimens examined, taken by Mr. Sloane, July, 1916. It is nearest to *P. victoriense* Blackb., but can be readily distinguished by the following comparison.

P. rufibase.

Elytra with basal mark red.

Prothorax coarsely, subconfluently punctate, posterior angles acute.

Elytral intervals convex and strongly punctate.

P. victoriense.

Elytra with base and apex red.

Prothorax finely, more distantly punctate, posterior angles rectangular.

Elytral intervals scarcely raised, and very finely punctate.

The whole surface is less nitid and more strongly sculptured than in *P. victoriense*. It is wider than, and easily distinguished from, *P. tetraspilotum* Hope. Type in Coll. Carter.

I append a Table of the Australian species of this cosmopolitan genus.

Table of *Platydemia*.

- 1-7. Elytra unicolorous.
 2-4. Upper surface nitid-black.
 3. Form widely oval and convex *striatum* Montr.; *kanalense* Perr.; *oritica* Pasc.; *Championi* Blackb.; *obscurum* Blackb.
 4. Form narrow and depressed..... *deplanatum* Champ.
 5. Upper surface opaque black..... (*Typhobia*) *fuliginum* Pasc.
 6. Upper surface piceous-brown *laticolle* Macl.
 7. Upper surface metallic violet or blue *metallicum* Cart.
 8-17. Elytra not unicolorous.
 9. Elytra black, with shoulder-spot and margins more or less luteous *limacella* Pasc.; *fossulatum* Blackb.
 10. Elytra black with basal parts rufous *rufibase*, n.sp.
 11. Upper surface piceous-brown, prothorax and elytra with pale margins *abdominale* Geb.
 12. Elytra red, with large, discal, black macula..... *victoriense* Blackb.
 13-17. Elytra more or less fasciated.
 14-16. Form narrow and subparallel.
 15. Prothorax black (sometimes with narrow red margins).....
 *tetraspilotum* Hope.
 Elytral intervals convex..... *Pascoei* Macl.; *tasmanicum* Mass.
 16. Prothorax red, with black discal markings, elytral intervals flat..... *bicinctum* Champ.
 17. Fovea ovate, elytral fasciæ pale yellow..... *aries* Pasc.

Note.—*P. novicum* Motsch., has been omitted, as unknown to me; moreover, if the dimensions stated in the description are correct ($3\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{4}{6}l.$) it is most probably not a *Platydemia*. The width, as printed, is probably an error for $1\frac{1}{6}l.$ If this be so, it is an evident synonym of *Ceropria peregrina* Pasc.

The species in which the ♂ has the head more or less horned are *P. aries* Pasc., *P. limacella* Pasc., *P. striatum* Montr., and *P. fuliginum* Pasc., (in the last, it is only a slight tuberculous elevation).

SARAGUS SUBRETICULATUS, n.sp.

Rather elongate-ovate, whole surface opaque black, sometimes with a brownish indumentum, convex.

Head: labrum prominent and ciliate, epistoma widely incurved at middle of apex, very finely punctate, with short, adpressed, brown hairs, forehead and canthi forming a strongly arched ridge, coarsely and closely punctate, separated from epistoma by a deep arcuate suture; antennæ stout, four apical joints transverse. *Prothorax* arcuate-emarginate at apex, anterior angles prominent and sharply rounded, base with small medial emargination, rounded on discal portion, then sharply oblique to the posterior angles, these acute and produced; sides arcuately widened from apex to base; subexplanate margins not separated nor differentiated in sculpture from disc, these crenulate at base; without any distinct border (as seen from above); disc finely shagreened (under a strong lens seen to be longitudinally rugose); medial depression foveate, sometimes continuous (but narrowed) to apex but not to base, a short carina extending from base to medial depression. *Scutellum* transversely triangular. *Elytra* subovate, the sides parallel to about half-way, and feebly crenulate, humeri obtuse, each elytron with *two* strongly raised narrow and irregularly undulate carinæ, these (in three examples) towards apical declivity throwing off lateral (subreticulate) ridges; apex itself rugose-punctate only; intervals irregularly foveate-punctate, the sutural row only forming a distinct series; suture not or very feebly raised. Underside finely longitudinally rugose, the sides of prosternum with transverse ridges, epipleuræ coarsely punctate, tibiæ rugose, the anterior armed with a short, strong spur. *Dimensions*: $13 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—King River, Northern Territory (W. McLennan).

Four specimens, sent from the National Museum, Melbourne, show a clear distinction from their allies, *S. lævicollis* F., (= *S. reticulatus* Haag), *S. intricatus* Champ., *S. luridus* Haag, *S. crenulatus* Macl., and *S. clathratus* Macl., all of which have *three* elytral carinæ, and the elytral border entire, besides many other differences. It is, perhaps, most like *S. crenulatus* Macl., in

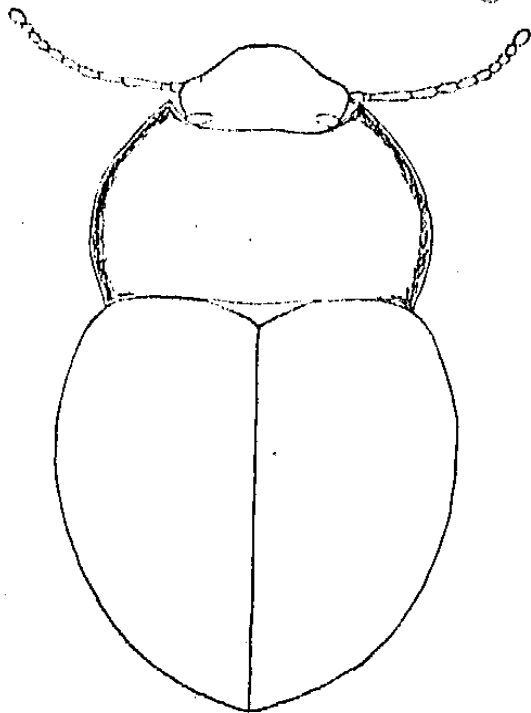
form, being less wide and oval than *S. laevicollis* or *S. intricatus*. Types in the National Museum, Melbourne.

Note.—Mr. K. G. Blair, in his very useful paper "On the Fabrician types of *Tenebrionidæ* in the Banks Collection" (*Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 1914, p.486) has already pointed out that *S. laevicollis* F., is probably *S. reticulatus* Haag, and that the Tasmanian and southern insect commonly so called should be known as *S. costatus* Sol.

ONOSTERRHUS OOLDENSIS, n.sp.

Elongate-ovate, very convex, black, pronotum and underside nitid, head and elytra dull black; antennæ, oral organs, and tarsi reddish, the apical joints of the first distinctly red.

Head: epistoma straight in front, sinuate at junction with canthus, with two elongate depressions within apical border; canthus widely rounded and horizontal; surface without perceptible punctures, last joint of maxillary palpi subtriangular (or narrowly securiform), antennæ with joint 3 as long as 4-5 combined, 4-7 obconic, 8-10 widely ovate, 11 ovate and longer than 10. *Prothorax* 7 × 10 mm. (length measured in middle), widest behind middle, base half as wide again as the apex, arcuate-emarginate at apex, anterior angles very acute, produced obliquely outwards and raised in front of eyes, sides rounded, slightly narrowed behind, more strongly so anteriorly, base truncate in middle, oblique near sides, posterior angles sharp and obliquely produced outwards and downwards, extreme margin convex, thick, widened at posterior angles and narrowed to meet the narrower apical border, basal margin narrowly raised; disc impunctate, convex, widely depressed at margins



Text-fig. 1.

Onosterrhus ooldensis, n.sp.

within extreme border. *Scutellum* very transverse and impunctate. *Elytra* of same width as prothorax at base, and more than twice as long, ovate and convex, shoulders widely obtuse, epipleural fold just visible from above, lateral border very narrow, without interior sulcus or evident row of lateral punctures, disc impunctate, surface slightly uneven, with a faint suggestion of longitudinal depressions and convexities; epipleuræ smooth, basal segments of abdomen lightly striolate, apical segments minutely punctate, sides of submentum with a wide, blunt tooth. Tibiæ without tomentum. *Dimensions*: 24 × 12 mm.

Hab.—Ooldea, South Australia.

A single specimen, probably ♀, sent from the South Australian Museum, is nearest to *O. stepheni* Cart., and *O. laeta* Blackb., in my Table (Ann. Queensland Mus., 1911, p.7). From the former, it is separated by its non-parallel elytra, and from both by its strongly acute anterior angles of prothorax ("vix acutis" in *O. laeta*). It is the largest of the "elongate-ovate" group. Type in the South Australian Museum.

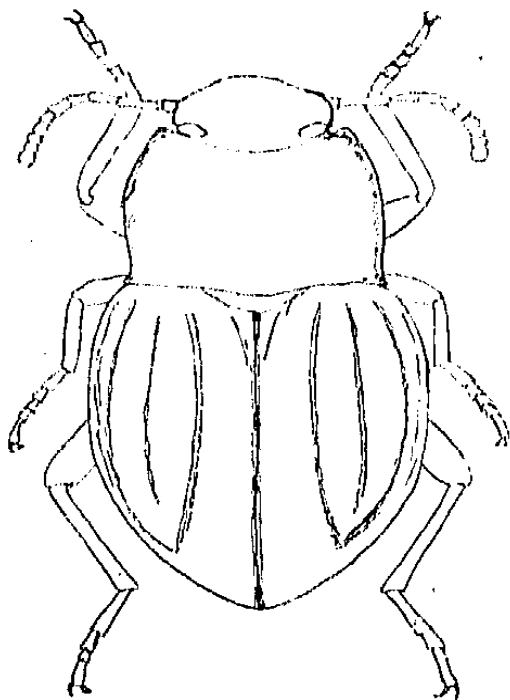
Note.—Apparently South Australia is the zoo-centre of this and allied genera, which belong to a typically ancient Australian fauna. There is another single specimen of an *Onosterrhus* sent with the above, from the same locality; but I hesitate to describe it as new, without an opportunity of comparing it with Blackburn's three species, *O. laetus*, *O. lugubris*, and *O. inconspicuus*.

NYCTOZOILUS PARVUS, n.sp.

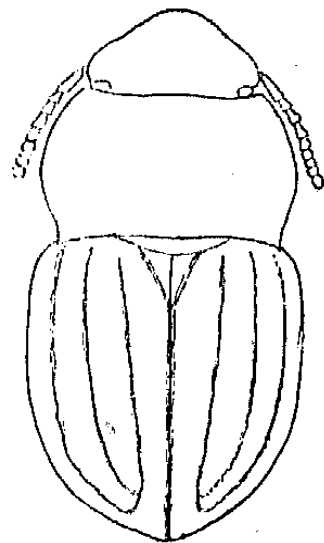
Ovate, opaque brownish-black above, subnitid reddish-brown beneath, coxæ red; underside clothed with short, thinly scattered pale red hairs, tarsi with thick golden tomentum beneath.

Head and *pronotum* densely and evenly punctate, labrum emarginate, epistoma truncate in front, then rather abruptly slanting back, the canthus oblique and earlike, extending half-way across the eyes, forehead with medial depression and separated from epistoma by a curved line; antennæ not extending to base of prothorax, joint 3 very elongate, 4-7 elongate-ovate, 8-10 transverse, 11 as wide as 10, and half as long again. *Prothorax* 3 × 4 mm., very little wider at base than at apex, arcuate-emar-

ginate at apex, anterior angles acute, sides very feebly widened to beyond half-way, then slightly sinuous before the sublobate (produced but blunted) hind angles, base feebly bisinuate, sides with narrow raised border, concave within border, but without any differentiation from disc in sculpture, medial line faintly impressed. *Scutellum* widely transverse and punctate. *Elytra* of same width as prothorax at base, widest behind middle, each elytron with four shining black crenulate costæ (the suture also slightly raised), the first joining the third near apex, the second much shorter, joining the first before the apical declivity, the fourth more irregular and discon-



Text-fig. 2.

Nyctozoilus parvus, n.sp.

Text-fig. 3.

N. Dæmeli Haag.

nected; intervals uneven, with a subobsolete indication of vermiculation, and (under a lens) seem to be densely punctate. Underside finely punctate. *Dimensions*: $11\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Townsville, Queensland (Ejner Fischer; from National Museum, Melbourne).

A single specimen sent, is an ally of *N. Dæmeli* Haag, from which it differs in its narrower, more straightened prothorax, with its more acute anterior and sublobate posterior angles (acute in *O. Dæmeli*). The sculpture of the whole upper surface is finer, and the body less widened behind, than in my specimen

of *O. Dcemeli* Haag, from Rockhampton. Type in the National Museum, Melbourne.

MENERISTES POROSUS, n.sp.

Elongate-ovate, polished nitid black; antennæ, palpi, and tarsi dark red.

Head finely but distinctly punctate, with a smooth transverse space behind eyes, epistomal suture semicircular, antennæ stout, extending to about half the length of prothorax. *Prothorax* 4.5 × 5 mm., widest at base, arcuate-emarginate at apex, strongly bisinuate at base, anterior angles advanced and acute, posterior angles forming an acute tooth obliquely produced backward, sides rather widely rounded in front of and a little sinuate behind the middle, lateral border raised, narrowly sulcate within, near each posterior angle a large, deep, pear-shaped fovea, and a shallow oval fovea at middle of base; disc (under lens) seen to be finely punctate; an impressed medial line faintly traceable. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* wider than prothorax at base, and twice and two-thirds its length, shoulders rather square, subsulcate-punctate, with nine rows (besides a short scutellary row) of large subrectangular punctures, increasing in size laterally, decreasing towards base and apex, the two striæ nearest suture strongly, others less strongly sulcate, intervals moderately convex, and very minutely punctate; sternum lightly transversely striolate, abdomen longitudinally so, the last segment finely punctate. Front tibiæ of male slightly flattened and widened above middle, enlarged, curved and twisted inwards at apex, mid- and post-tibiæ curved. In female, tibiæ nearly straight. *Dimensions*: 15-19 × 6-7 mm.

Hab.—Atherton and Cairns, Queensland (A. M. Lea).

This is the species mentioned in my revision of the Tenebrioninae (These Proceedings, 1914, p.54); which, on further examination, is, I am sure, quite distinct from *M. laticollis* Pasc. In my Table (*l.c.*), it should be placed amongst the second group, "polished ebony-black"; and may be readily distinguished from the two species (*M. latior* and *M. proximus*), with unarmed hind tibiæ in male, by the unusual size and form of the seriate punc-

tures of the elytra. The strongly dentate hind angles of prothorax, and the large, deep, foveæ within, are also characteristic of this species. Five specimens under examination, two male, three female. Mr. Lea took many specimens on his Queensland expedition. Types in Coll. Carter.

PLATYPHANES SIMILIS, n.sp.

Elongate-ovate, brilliant metallic and varicoloured above, head and pronotum greenish-purple, the latter colour prevalent towards sides; elytra green with a purple tinge, becoming brassy or purple towards sides; underside and appendages nitid black, penultimate segments of abdomen with narrow red margin.

Head: labrum prominent, epistoma truncate in front, canthus rounded and slightly raised, eyes separated by a space less than the transverse diameter of one eye, closely punctate, antennæ not extending to base of prothorax, joint 3 slightly longer than 4, 8-10 widened and flattened, 11 ovate. *Prothorax* 5 × 8 mm., arcuate-emarginate at apex, anterior angles strongly advanced and subacute, sides evenly rounded, wider at base than at apex, posterior angles rectangular, base sinuate, lateral borders rather strongly reflexed and channelled within, apical border narrowly raised but vanishing at middle, disc closely, unevenly punctate, with two basal depressions, and a faint medial depression near base. *Scutellum* triangular, convex, and clearly punctate. *Elytra* convex, slightly wider than prothorax at base, parallel for the greater part; striate-punctate, striæ irregular, with about fourteen rows of large punctures, varying in size, and obsolescent towards apex, besides a short scutellary row; the first ten rows and the external row regular, between these the punctures are close, irregular, or scarcely seriate; intervals convex, lævigata and narrow, except the fourth, this wide and subcostate. *Epi-pleuræ* with scattered punctures, prosternum carinate, produced in front and coarsely punctate, first segment of abdomen strongly rugose-punctate, apical segments finely and closely punctate. *Dimensions*: 23 × 11 mm.

Hab.—Dalby (Mrs. Hobler), and Endeavour River, Queensland. Coll. French, in National Museum, Melbourne.

Two specimens examined, both ♀, I think, belong to a species singularly like *P. chalcopterooides* Cart., in form, size, and colour. It may be readily distinguished from it, however, by the following differences, *inter alia*. Anterior angles of prothorax more acute (though slightly blunted at tips), and more strongly produced; disc of prothorax and epipleuræ of elytra more strongly punctured; the elytral sculpture entirely different, as follows:—

P. chalcopterooides.—With ten rows of small punctures, intervals wide and flat.

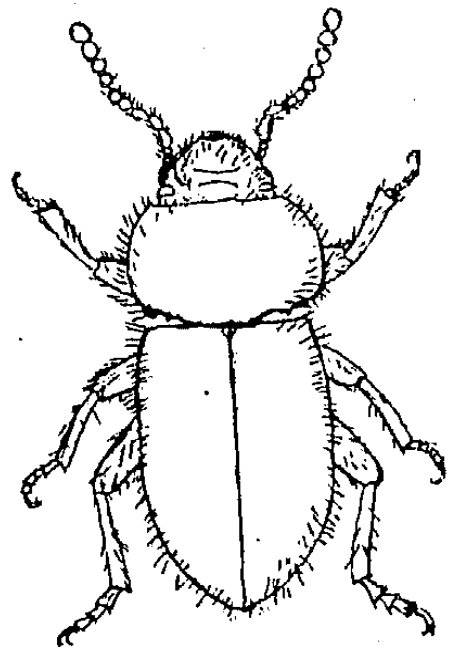
P. similis.—About fourteen rows of large punctures, including a sublateral irregular system; intervals narrow and convex, with one wider subcostate interval.

Type in Coll. Carter; cotype in National Museum, Melbourne.

ECTYCHE BICOLOR, n.sp.

Head, prothorax, and underside dull black, elytra bright metallic blue-green, antennæ and legs piceous, the basal joints of the former, and the tarsi reddish, the whole upper surface (including antennæ and legs) clothed with long, erect, black hairs.

Head and prothorax densely rugose-punctate, the ridges arranged in a longitudinal direction, eyes transverse, basal joints of antennæ obconic, apical joints moniliform and larger. Prothorax moderately convex, arcuate at apex, anterior angles obtuse, sides evenly rounded, base with acute teeth in the middle of the posterior emargination (as in *E. sculpturata* Bates), disc without any trace of medial line. Scutellum small, triangular. Elytra ovate, base truncate, shoulders sharply obtuse, coarsely crenate striate-punctate, the seriate punctures large and close, intervals convex and setose-punctate, underside setose-punctate. Dimensions: $5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.



Text-fig. 4.
Ectyche bicolor, n.sp.

Hab.—King River, Northern Territory (W. McLennan).

Two specimens, sex doubtful, sent from the National Museum, Melbourne, differ from *E. cœrulea* Champ., in the following, *inter multa alia*. Size smaller, prothorax black, the sculpture closer and rugose, basal teeth more acute, elytra of that elusive colour peacock-blue-green, which is blue or green according to the point of view (*E. cœrulea* is purple-blue), the sculpture throughout coarser, elytral intervals more convex. Of the genus *Actyche*, six species have been described, of which I think I possess five. These are all black except *E. cœrulea* Champ., of which I have cotypes from the author. Type in the National Museum, Melbourne.

DÆDROSIS INTERRUPTA, n.sp.

Elongate-ovate, dark bronze, nitid, strongly pilose, antennæ piceous with apical joints opaque.

Head irregularly punctate, a few large punctures on epistoma and forehead, epistomal suture wide and deep, antennæ extending to base of prothorax, 3rd joint as long as 4-5 combined, 8-10 strongly widened, 11 ovoid, once and one-half as long as 10. *Prothorax* rather convex, apex semicircularly emarginate, base truncate, wider than apex, anterior angles prominent, slightly rounded, posterior obtusely angulate, sides evenly and widely rounded, widest at middle, disc with very coarse punctures, sparsely and irregularly placed, each bearing a long, upright, dark hair. *Scutellum* subtriangular, rounded behind, punctate. *Elytra* slightly wider than prothorax at base, shoulders rather squarely rounded, sides subparallel, substriate-punctate, the striæ irregularly interrupted by smooth, transverse cancellation, towards the sides becoming series of elongate foveæ of irregular length, the punctures in striæ large, intervals themselves with large setiferous punctures, each bearing an upright hair. Fore- and mid-tibiæ slightly curved; underside with a few scattered setæ, apical segment of abdomen coarsely punctate. *Dimensions*: 10 × 4 mm.

Hab.—Cairns, Queensland.

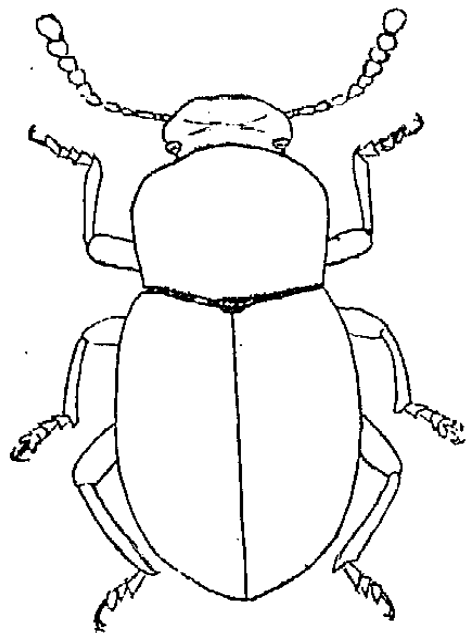
A specimen given to me by Mr. A. M. Lea, some time ago,

differs from all described species in the combination of strongly pilose body, robust form, coarse and irregular punctures of pronotum, and an elytral sculpture *sui generis*. In my Table of the genus (Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1914, p.388), it should follow *D. hirsuta* Cart. Type in Coll. Carter.

OMOLIPUS CÆRULEUS, n.sp.

Oval, convex, upper surface and abdomen nitid blue; prosternum, legs, and tarsi black, antennæ with basal joints blue, apical joints opaque black. (Pronotum sometimes purplish).

Head finely and densely punctate, epistomal area depressed, rounded in front, limited behind by arcuate suture, antennæ with joints strongly widened to apex, the last four joints wider than the rest, eleventh elongate-ovate. *Prothorax* $2 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ mm., very convex, base and apex subtruncate, widest in front of middle, sides rather straightly narrowed behind, anterior angles depressed and rounded, posterior angles obtuse; basal margin raised, lateral margins not evident from above, disc very finely and closely punctate without medial line. *Scutellum* very small and transverse. *Elytra* oval, convex, of same width as prothorax at base, and twice as long; striate-punctate, the striæ clearly defined throughout, the punctures therein round and fairly regular, those in sutural region less evident than in the exterior striæ, intervals (especially near suture) convex and microscopically punctate. Prosternal intercoxal process small, not produced, abdomen very finely and closely punctate. *Dimensions*: 7-8 \times 2½-3 mm.



Text-fig. 5.

Omolipus cæruleus, n.sp.

Hab.—King River, Northern Territory (W. McLennan).

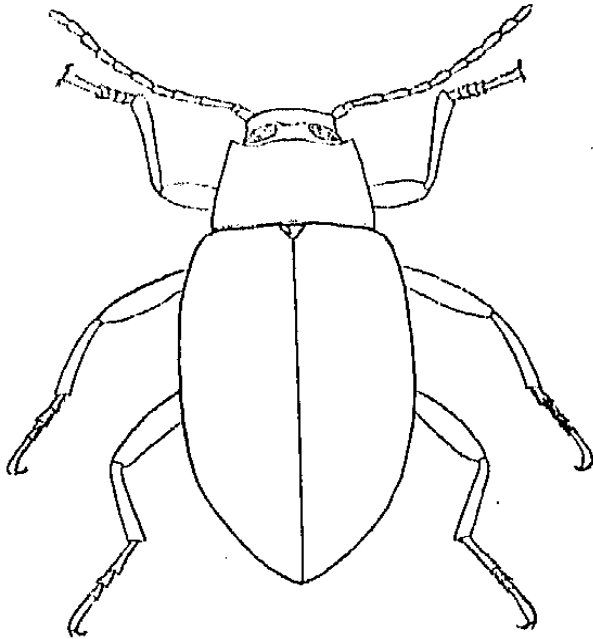
Three specimens (one, I think, ♂) sent from the National Museum, Melbourne, labelled as above. The species is clearly

distinct from all described species, in the combination of short mesosternum, blue surface, and clearly striate elytra. In my Table (These Proceedings, 1915, p.535) it should stand next to *O. bimetallicus* Cart. Types in National Museum, Melbourne.

TARPELA DODDI, n.sp.

Elongate, subnavicular, convex, brilliant violet-purple above, nitid black beneath, antennæ and tarsi red, legs reddish

Head rather square, epistoma truncate, eyes large, reniform, impinged on by canthus, and separated by a space less than half the diameter of one eye; forehead closely and coarsely punctate, antennæ extending considerably behind the base of prothorax, joints 3-5 subcylindric, gradually diminishing in length, 6-10 elongate-obconic, 11 oblong-ovate. *Prothorax* ($3\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ mm.), widest at base, sides nearly straight, gently narrowing to apex, anterior angles sharply acute and produced forward and downward; base truncate; posterior angles, seen from above, subrectangu-



Text-fig.6.
Tarpeia Doddi, n.sp.

lar, sides deflexed without lateral border, basal border raised, surface rather strongly, irregularly, not closely punctate, medial line clearly marked on basal two-thirds at the bottom of a wide depression. *Scutellum* curvilinear-triangular, punctate. *Elytra* slightly wider than the prothorax at base, and nearly thrice as long, strongly convex with steep apical declivity, and acute depressed apex; striate-punctate, with nine rows of large, irregular, rectangular or square, foveate punctures, crenulating the sides of the costate intervals, these punctures obsolete on the apical declivity and subobsolete in the first, or sutural row; a short, extra-scutellary row of smaller foveæ; intervals smooth;

towards apex the third, fifth, and seventh intervals forming prominent ridges, the third and seventh joining close to apex. *Prosternum* punctate, its process declivous, mesosternum widely excavate, abdomen smooth, or only microscopically punctate on last segment; tibiæ unarmed at apex. *Dimensions*: 14 × 6 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland (? Kuranda; H. Dodd).

A single female specimen, with prominent ovipositor, received some time ago from Mr. Dodd, of Kuranda, without special locality-label. The only other species of this genus described from Australia is *T. catenulata* Allard, from which the above may be easily distinguished by noting the following details in the description of Allard's species. Size 7 × 3 mm. Colour reddish-brown or bronzy; prothorax strongly bisinuate at base, posterior angles directed backward, and acute. Elytra with thirteen furrows. Type in Coll. Carter.

CATOPHERUS, n.g.

Apterous; ovate; head vertical, labrum prominent, showing membranous hinge; mandibles singly pointed at apex, epistoma convex, squarely rounded, limited behind by a well-marked suture; eyes horizontal, wide, nearly enclosed by prothorax, and impinged on by the obliquely-raised canthus, last joint of maxillary palpi securiform; antennæ long, slender, apical joints not enlarged nor flattened, joint 1 large, swollen at apex, 2 bead-like, the other joints obconic. Prothorax bulbous, largely enclosing head, sides continuous with episterna (upper and lower surface subcontinuous). Elytra very convex and ovate, nearly twice as wide, and more than thrice as long as prothorax, seriate-punctate. Prosternum narrowly declivous, mesosternum widely excavate, posterior intercoxal process widely arcuate, front coxæ round, mid-coxæ with trochantins, hind coxæ widely separated. Legs long, femora swollen, pro- and mid-tibiæ slightly curved, tibial spurs small; apex of tibiæ and tarsi clothed with fine short hairs, first joint of hind-tarsi longer than claw-joint.

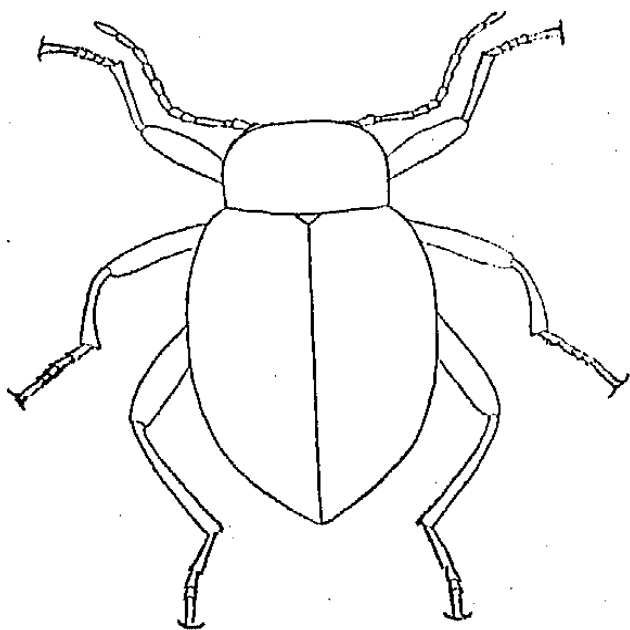
An aberrant genus, unlike any Australian Tenebrionid known to me. The form, curiously humped, with head quite invisible from above, except for the tips of the canthi, suggest some of

the Amycterid weevils. It may be tentatively placed in the tribe *Me acanthini*, as defined by Leconte and Horne.

CATOPHERUS CORPULENTUS, n.sp.

Stoutly ovate; head, thorax, abdomen, and legs polished ebony-black, elytra metallic green with a purple tinge, suture of elytra green.

Head closely and strongly punctate, antennæ with joint 3 cylindric, as long as 4-5 combined, 4-8 successively increasing in thickness and length, 9-11 thinner, the apical joint tapering. *Prothorax* $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ mm., truncate at apex and base, anterior angles obsolete, widest in front of middle, sides nearly straight behind, widely rounded towards apex; posterior angles subrectangular but depressed, disc smooth with small medial dent at apex and base, and (under a strong lens) showing minute shallow punctures; basal border narrowly raised. *Elytra* of same width as prothorax at base, soon widening—shoulders ob-



Text-fig. 7.

Catopherus corpulentus, n.sp.

solete — widest behind middle: seriate-punctate, with nine rows of large punctures, forming crenulations on the raised, but not costate intervals; these smooth and impunctate. *Epipleuræ* narrow and smooth; apical segment of abdomen minutely punctate, other segments polished. *Dimensions*: $16\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ mm.

Hab. — Yorkshire Downs, North Queensland.

A single specimen, probably female, was sent me some years ago by Mr. C. French, but I have hesitated to describe it through the uncertainty of its position. The vertical head, vertically rounded prothorax, with the pronotum embracing and subcontinuous with the episterna, long and slender antennæ, and long

legs form a combination of characteristics at variance with any described genus of Australian Tenebrionidæ. Type in Coll. Carter.

AMARYGMUS SULCATUS, n.sp.

Ovate, subnitid black; oral organs, antennæ, legs, and tarsi red, the last clothed with pale red tomentum.

Head finely and densely punctate, eyes moderately close, space between them about half the length of the first antennal joint, antennæ long and thin, exterior joints slightly enlarged, joint 1 stout, as long as 3, 4-10 subequal in length but successively thicker. *Prothorax* convex, very transverse, base twice as wide as apex, both subtruncate, sides arcuately widened from apex to base, anterior angles depressed and obtuse, posterior widely obtuse, disc minutely punctate, medial line faint. *Scutellum* arcuate-triangular. *Elytra* of same width as prothorax at base, and more than thrice as long, punctate-sulcate, the punctures large, evenly placed, and impinging on the strongly convex sides of the intervals, the first two intervals wider and flatter than the rest, but with them continuous to and strongly carinate on apex, intervals microscopically and closely punctate; prosternum smooth, abdomen rather strongly longitudinally striolate, tibiæ, especially the post-tibiæ, curved. *Dimensions*: 9-10 × 5 mm.

Hab.—Melville Island (W. D. Dodd).

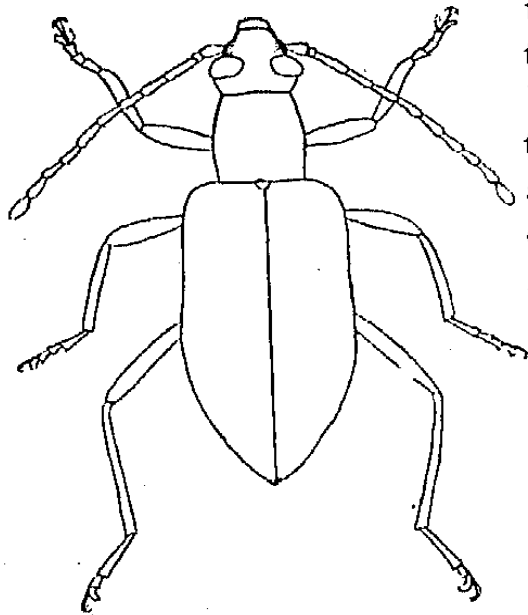
Nine specimens, sent from the South Australian Museum, differ from all described Australian species in the deep sulci, and strongly raised elytral intervals. It is nearest to *A. striatus* Macl., from which it obviously differs in the larger seriate punctures, deeper sulci, and less nitid surface. Types in the South Australian Museum.

TANYCHILUS OPACUS, n.sp.

Elongate, navicular, opaque black above, nitid black beneath, antennæ and tarsi piceous.

Head and prothorax densely, subconfluently punctate, labrum strongly produced, eyes large, prominent, coarsely faceted, separated by a space less than the diameter of one; canthus with a carinate ridge, antennæ long, joint 3 cylindric, longer than 4,

4-10 sub-subulate, apical joint elongate-ovate. *Prothorax* slightly narrower than head at apex, feebly widened to the middle, then subparallel to base; (in the male specimen, nearly cylindric), truncate at apex and base, a wide medial depression (varying in depth and extent in the three specimens), posterior angles rectangular. *Scutellum* oval. *Elytra* considerably wider than prothorax at base, tapering to the apex; (in female specimens, slightly widened behind middle), striate-punctate, the punctures in striae square, close and separated by cancellate ridges, more obvious



Text-fig. 8.

Tanychilus opacus, n.sp.

separate it from *Tanychilus*, with which it corresponds in other respects, notably in the head and carinate canthus-ridges, the long antennae and legs, basal joint of posterior tarsi as long as the rest combined. Its small size, opaque colour, and distinct elytral sculpture easily distinguish it from other described species. The outline figure given is that of a ♀, as being better set for drawing. Types in the National Museum, Melbourne.

Strongylium longicrurum, nov.nom. = *S. longipes* Carter, nom. præocc. — Mr. K. G. Blair has been good enough to inform me that the name *longipes*, which I used in describing a Queensland species (These Proceedings, 1915, xl., Pl. 3, p.525), has been already twice used, once by Hope (Zool. Misc., i., 1831, p.31), a

towards sides; intervals finely costate and longitudinally rugulose. Underside coarsely and rather distantly punctate, the punctures finer and denser towards the apex of abdomen, legs long and longitudinally rugulose. *Dimensions*: 9-10 × 2½-3 mm.

Hab.—King River, Northern Territory (W. McLennan).

Three specimens (one ♂) of a puzzling species to place, have been sent from the National Museum, Melbourne. I cannot, however, find any character beyond the more elongate, subcylindric prothorax to

paper omitted from the Catalogues; secondly by Gebien (Notes Leyd. Mus, xxxvi., p.79). The latter was not then included in the Junk Catalogue (1911), edited by Gebien. I therefore propose the name *S. longicrurum* for my species.

The following synonymy may be noted :—

- (1) *Hyocis Bakewelli* Pasc. = *H. cancellata* Lea
- (2) *Saragus sphaeroides* Cart. = *S. strigiventris* Lea.
- (3) *Platydemia striatum* Montr. = *P. kanakense* Perr. = *P. oritica* Pasc. = *P. Championi* Blackb. = *P. obscurum* Blackb.
- (4) *Platydemia limacella* Pasc. = *P. fossulatum* Blackb.
- (5) (?) *Onosterrhus major* Blackb. = *O. heroina* Blackb.
- (6) *Prophanes aculeatus* Westw. = *Mærodes Westwoodi* Macl.

With regard to Nos.(1) and (2), I have examined Mr. Lea's types. *Hyocis cancellata* cannot, I think, be considered more than a variety of *H. Bakewelli* Pasc. No.(2) is certain by comparison of types.

(3) Bates pointed out the synonymy of *P. striatum* Montr, and *P. oritica* Pasc. That *P. Championi* Blackb., is the same species, is my own conviction deduced from the descriptions, and from Queensland specimens in my collection.

(4) I had also similarly marked down the identity of Blackburn's *P. fossulatum* with *P. limacella* Pasc., when Mr. Blair wrote to me that "a comparison of the types makes the identity certain."

(5) I have placed a query before the synonymy of *Onoste rhus major* Blackb., with that of *O. heroina* Blackb., since I have only one specimen that exactly corresponds to the description of the latter. Five other specimens, evidently *O. major* (from Yalgoo, Kalgoorlie, Shark's Bay, and Cue) show variations that are intermediate forms. It is unnecessary, to my mind, to separate them.

(6) I have already noted in my "Revision of the Cyphaleinæ" (These Proceedings, 1913, p.63) the strong presumption that *Mærodes Westwoodi* Macl., was *Prophanes aculeatus* Westw. The type of the latter appears to have been lost. I believe now this synonymy to be correct, consequently the generic name *Mærodes*

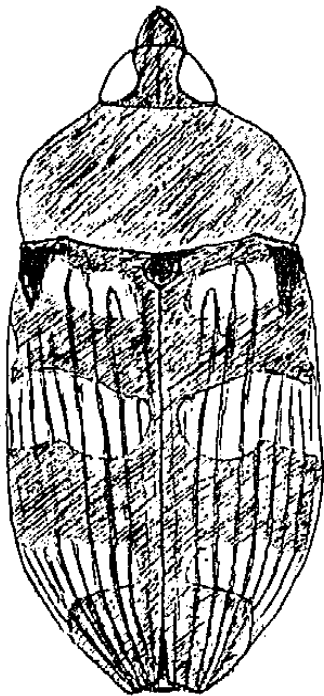
must disappear, since the same insect has been used as the type of *Prophanes*. The fine distinctions drawn between these genera seem to render it unnecessary to suggest a new generic term for the more widely ovate and coarsely punctured species *P. ducalis* Cart., and *P. mastersi* Macl.

The genus *Prophanes* will thus contain the following species—*P. aculeatus* Bates = (*Mærodes*) *Westwoodi* Macl.; *P. brevispinosus* Cart.; *P. Browni* Cart.; *P. ducalis* Cart.; *P. Kershawi* Cart., (*Mærodes*); *P. Mastersi* Pasc. = *P. chalybeipennis* Macl.

STIGMODERA ROSTRALIS, n.sp.

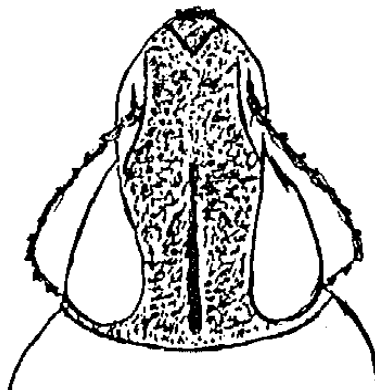
Rather widely oval; head, prothorax, abdomen, and appendages coppery-bronze; elytra orange with blue markings as follows: base and suture widely, large subrectangular apical patch and fasciæ; the first postbasal, joining the basal blue margin on shoulders, and bifurcating at sides; the second postmedian, irregular in outline and extending to the sides.

Head unusually elongate, labrum emarginate, epistoma with triangular excision, forehead channelled, strongly punctate. *Prothorax* convex, truncate at apex, rather strongly trisinate at base, sides widely rounded, widest at middle, posterior angles obtuse, closely punctate, the punctures finer in the middle, coarse towards



Text-fig. 9.

Stigmodera rostralis, n.sp.



Text-fig. 10.

sides. *Scutellum* cordate, concave, channelled medially, smooth. *Elytra* with humeral angle sharply rectangular, sides slightly enlarged behind middle, each apex obliquely truncate, latero-apical sides clearly serrated; striate-punctate, intervals everywhere convex, becoming carinate at

sides and apex, and themselves coarsely punctate; prosternum

horizontally strigose, its flanks and the whole meso- and meta-sternum coarsely punctate; abdomen finely and closely punctate, and rather thickly clothed with short whitish hair. *Dimensions*: $14 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.— Queensland.

A single specimen (♀) was generously given to me by Mr. J. C. Goudie, who tells me that he received it from Mr. C. French. It bears a label "Q. 1902." It is remarkable for its prolonged beak (Text-figs. 9-10). The length of the head thus prolonged is almost exactly the same as that of the prothorax, viz., $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. This character, combined with its robust form, and the truncate apices of the elytra, make it easy to identify. The elytral pattern is somewhat as in *S. cupreoflava* Saund. Type in Coll. Carter.