ADDITIONS TO THE INSECT-FAUNA OF LORD HOWE ISLAND, AND DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW AUSTRALIAN COLEOPTERA.

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The present paper contains descriptions of two Longicorn beetles from Lord Howe Island, obtained since the publication of my report on the insect-fauna of that island,* and of two Coleoptera from the Australian Continent which, for various reasons, it is desirable to name. Opportunity has been also taken to publish figures of the following recently described Longicorns:—Toxeutes vasilis, from Norfolk Island; Rhytiphora rosii, from Coonamble, N.S. Wales; Monohamus aestheticus, from Cloncurry; and M. artius and Nothophysis barnardi, from Dungarva, Queensland.

RUTELID.E.

ANOPLOGNATHUS PUNCTULATUS, sp. n.
(Pl. x., Figs. 8, 8a, 8b.)

Ovate, bronze-green, shining, finely and closely punctured; front of head and margins of the prothorax and elytra inclining to coppery, the latter with the stripe almost obsolete; pygidium densely pubescent and setose. Head finely and very closely punctured; clypeus narrowed behind, with the anterior margin strongly reflexed in the male, the angles prominent; in the female regularly rounded. Antennae reddish testaceous. Prothorax strongly rounded in front, the punctuation fine and exceedingly close at the sides. Scutellum very finely and sparingly punctured. Elytra ample, arcuate narrowly narrowed behind, finely and closely punctured, the punctuation rather finer at the sides. Legs and underside bronzy-green, clothed with long silky grey pubescence. Length 21—23 mm.

Mt. Bellenden-Ker, Queensland.

This species evidently belongs to that division of the genus Anoplognathus in which the pygidium in both sexes is clothed with hair. In general facies it is near Calloodes prosimus, Macl.

and like that species it has the anterior tibiae armed with one
obscure and two distinct teeth; it may be distinguished by
its dull bronze-green hue, and its similarly and comparatively
distinctly punctured head, prothorax, and elytra. _Calloodes
mastersi_, Macl., has the anterior tibiae armed with spines like
those of _A. punctulatus_ and _C. prasinus_. I am, therefore,
inclined to refer all these species to _Anoplognathus_, as true
_Calloodes_ has edentate anterior tibiae.

**CERAMBYCIDÆ.**

_Elasmostoma_, _gen._ nov.

Labial palpi with the apical and penultimate joints of about
equal lengths, the former narrowed both anteriorly and
posteriorly, the latter slightly narrowed behind. Mandibles
rather prominent, very robust, strongly incurved, flattened
above. Head strongly concave between the antennal tubercles,
which are moderately prominent, with a clearly defined median
line. Eyes very strongly granulated. Antennæ widely
separated at the point of insertion, rather robust, somewhat
tapering towards the extremity, finely ciliate beneath, especially
near the base; basal joint very robust, almost pyriform,
truncate at the apex; 2nd joint short; 3rd and 4th subequal,
rather longer than the succeeding ones, which are gradually
reduced in length. Prothorax transverse, flat above, armed on
each side in the middle with a lateral tooth, and before the
middle on the dorsal surface, near the margin, with two teeth.
Scutellum transverse, rounded behind. Elytra at the base
considerably broader than the prothorax, elongate-ovate,
narrowed behind, the apex simple; each elytron with a
longitudinal row of tubercles at the base. Mesosternal process
raised, rounded behind; pronotal process rather narrower.
Legs rather long, robust; femora greatly thickened, almost
ovate towards the apex; tibiae somewhat slender, the inter-
mediate pair with a conspicuous sulcus just beyond the middle;
tarsi moderately robust; c’aws simple.

This well-defined genus of _Dorcadioninæ_ is evidently allied
to _Athemistus_ and _Lepromorís_, but is sufficiently distinguished
by the presence of four tubercle-like teeth on the prothorax
(two on each side above the lateral spines), the comparatively
large scutellum, the greatly enlarged femora, and the less
convex surface, particularly of the elytra. From _Athemistus_,
its nearest ally, it differs in having the extremity of the elytra
simply rounded, without a trace of apical spines; but the anten-nae in their structure and mode of insertion agree very
closely with those of the genus in question.

A single winged species is known to me which is probably
peculiar to its island locality.
Elasmostoma insulana, *sp. n.*

(Pl. x., Fig. 7.)

Elongate-ovate, dark fuscous, densely clothed with very fine decumbent griseous brown pubescence, and sparingly covered with long erect hairs of the same colour. Head with a distinct median line, slightly depressed behind the eyes; face with a few rather strong punctures. Antennae rather longer than the entire body, densely pubescent; the basal joint robust, the 2nd very short, the 4th rather longer than the 3rd, the rest gradually shorter. Prothorax transverse, very sparingly and rather strongly punctured in front, almost impunctate behind, with two very strong obtuse posteriorly curved tubercle-like spines in front on each side; beneath the second or hindmost of these spines the lateral spine is situated; the anterior margin slightly impressed, the posterior somewhat raised. Elytra rather more than twice as long as the head and prothorax together, narrowed behind, strongly, irregularly, and very sparingly punctured; the humeral angles minutely tuberculate; the sides arcately rounded at the apex; each elytron with a longitudinal row of five tubercles at the base, midway between the suture and the lateral margin. Underside densely pubescent. Legs densely pubescent, and sparingly setose, except on the external margins of the apical half of the tibiae, where the setae are decumbent and dense. Length 20 mm.

Lord Howe Island.

Ceresium procerum, *sp. n.*

(Pl. x., Fig. 3.)

Elongate, moderately convex, finely clothed with grey pubescence; head, prothorax and underside piceous; antennae, elytra, and legs dark reddish testaceus. Head rather strongly and irregularly punctured, the punctuation effaced in the middle at the base. Antennae considerably longer than the body, clothed with very fine reddish testaceous pubescence, the 1st joint somewhat enlarged. Prothorax nearly as long as broad, narrowed both in front and behind, finely, irregularly, and sparingly punctured at the sides, more finely and very sparingly punctured in the middle, with an obscure transverse impression near the anterior margin. Scutellum closely pubescent. Elytra parallel-sided, rather closely punctuate, the punctuation arranged in irregular rows, coarse for the basal two-thirds, and gradually decreasing in strength posteriorly, with indistinct indications of three costae. Underside with
the abdominal segments piceous, highly polished, and sparingly pubescent. Legs sparingly setose. Length 20–22 mm.

Lord Howe Island.

Allied to Ceresium pachymerum, Pasc., but with the prothorax broader and the legs darker in colour.

**ANTHRIBIDÆ.**

**Metadoticus, gen. nov.** (Pascoe in litt.)

Head almost as broad as long; rostrum a little shorter than the head, robust, slightly narrowed at the base, truncate in front, the dorsal surface very slightly convex; antennal scrobes short, lateral and oblique. Eyes simple, very large and convex, the granulation coarse. Antennæ about as long as the rostrum, head, and prothorax together, slender, 11-jointed; the first two enlarged, the 3rd to 8th slender, the last three broadly dilated and depressed, forming a loose-jointed club, the terminal joint somewhat pointed at the apex. Prothorax broadly transverse, greatly narrowed in front, the sides for the basal half of their length and posterior margin strongly elevated, the posterior angles acute. Scutellum small, rounded behind. Elytra very short, strongly convex, somewhat narrowed behind, at their base a little broader than the prothorax, with a large elongate crest-like elevation near the base on each side of the scutellum, the humeral angles elevated. Legs rather long, enlarged towards their extremity, the anterior pair in both sexes compressed and longer than the others; tarsi with the 1st joint much longer than the 2nd, the 3rd small, bilobed; claws with a small arcuate tooth near the base. In the female the anterior legs are longer than in the male; the tarsi are greatly enlarged and dilated. Pygidium triangular.

This genus appears to be very distinct from any known Australian form, and I have some hesitation in indicating its affinities; it seems, however, to approach Lacordaire's group Phloeophilides, especially to that portion of the group containing the genus Ethneca and allies. A species in the Australian Museum bearing the MS. name *Metadoticus mastersi*, Pasc., is evidently closely related to the species here described, and I propose to retain the generic name, as it does not appear to have been appropriated in any other group.

**Metadoticus pestilens, sp. n.**

Ovate, strongly convex, pitchy-brown, rather closely covered with ferruginous-grey pubescence. Head moderately convex, densely pubescent, with an indistinct impression in front; a feeble median line. Antennæ testaceous, the three terminal
joints forming the club pitchy, joints 3-8 slender and gradually decreasing in length towards the extremity. Prothorax slightly depressed both in front and behind, with three slight elevations in the middle, of which the outer ones are a little in advance of the others; the sides not very strongly pubescent. Elytra densely pubescent, finely punctate-striate; the interstices broad, each alternate one raised and provided with a row of small tubercles which are covered with black pubescence; each elytron provided near the scutellar angle, between the 3rd to 7th interstices, with a large regularly-arched elevation. Legs pitchy; the tibiae barred with greyish testaceous. Length 5-5½ mm.

Melbourne. Received from Mr. C. French, who informs me that the species is very destructive to apples in Victoria.
EXPLANATION OF PLATE X.

Fig. 1. *Toxeutes rasilis*, Olliff. ♀
,, 3. *Ceresium procerum*, sp. n.
,, 7. *Elasmostoma insulana*, sp. n.
,, 8. *Anoplognathus punctulatus*, sp. n.
,, 8a Antenna.
,, 8b Anterior tibia and tarsus.

The figures are all slightly reduced in size.
NEW COLEOPTERA.