

ON NEW OR LITTLE KNOWN
AUSTRALIAN LONGICORNIA. I.

BY

J. R. H. NEERVOORT VAN DE POLL.

AMETROCEPHALINAE.

CYCLOCRANIUM v. d. Poll, gen. nov.

(κύκλος, circulus; κρανίον, cranium).

I am obliged to propose this new genus for the reception of a new insect, which, although closely allied to *Ametrocephala*, differs in so many important characters, that it is impossible to place it in that genus.

The head is still much more circular, the front as well as the vertex being shorter, the former strongly swollen; eyes not quite entire, the inner margin opposite the insertion of the antennae having a very slight emargination. Antennae more robust (more like those of *Zorion*), the scape strongly curved, the 3rd—6th joints faintly incurvate. Prothorax not so strongly narrowed anteriorly, but as broad at the tip as at the base, the sides produced in the middle into an obtuse tubercle, the disk highly elevated and convex, strongly depressed anteriorly and still more so posteriorly. Scutellum short, broadly rounded. Elytra much like those of *Ochyra coarctata* Pasc., strongly rounded at the shoulders, the sides rather deeply emarginate in the middle, then swelling out before the tip, where they are conjointly rounded; the upper surface is depressed in the middle and abruptly bent laterally (forming a rather sharp border, which extends almost to the shoulder), whilst the enlarged apical portion is moderately

convex. The legs are shorter and more robust; thighs large; fore tibiae rather broad, curved outwards at the tip, intermediate and hinder tibiae almost straight; first tarsal joint as long as the two following taken together.

Cyclocranium Swierstrae v. d. Poll, n. sp.

(Pl. 13, fig. 1).

Head black, shining, with a faintly impressed line along the middle; exceedingly minutely punctured, except a smooth space just behind the eyes. Antennae black, with a small basal portion of the scape and the 3rd--9th joints as well as the entire second joint fulvous. Prothorax nitid reddish-brown in the lower parts; the elevated parts blackish; the inflated disk is divided by a deep longitudinal impression; finely and sparingly punctured. Elytra nitid, the basal portion reddish-brown, the remainder black, the convex apical portion velvety shining according to a thin silvery pile and a very dense punctuation; each elytron ornated in the middle with a swollen ivory stripe directed somewhat obliquely towards the suture and above this an other less distinct one, oblique in the opposite direction, these markings forming together a somewhat \times -shaped figure; the basal half is very finely indistinctly punctured. Underneath reddish-brown with the abdomen and the prosternum in front black, the breast ornated on each side with a stripe of white hairs, directed obliquely towards the middle; the legs blackish-brown with the base of the thighs rufous.

Length 4—7 mm. --- Habitat: Victoria.

I dedicate this interesting species to the memory of my late friend Mr. K. N. Swierstra, the zealous and obliging entomologist of the Royal Zoological Society «Natura Artis Magistra» at Amsterdam, who died on 18 April 1891.

A P H N E O P I N A E.

Aphneope quadrimaculata v. d. Poll, n. sp.

(Pl. 13, fig. 2).

Dull pale brown, head and thorax blackish; antennae rufous,

the joints becoming darker towards the tip; each elytron ornated with two large flavous spots, one before the middle and the other somewhat larger below the middle, both touching neither the outer margin nor the suture, the apical spot extending however very close to the outer margin; around these spots the brown colour is somewhat darker; underneath uniformly clothed with a silvery pile; legs rufous, the thighs gradually darker towards the knees.

Head long and rather narrow in front, vertex large, not gradually rounded but obliquely narrowed behind and then cut off in a straight line; shallowly hollowed between the antennae, with a faintly impressed median line in front, all over densely rugosely punctured. Antennae almost reaching the tip of the elytra, scape long, strongly thickened at the tip. Prothorax about as long as the head, narrower in front than at the base, the sides swelling out into an obtuse knob before the middle, the disk moderately convex, with a faint median impression; closely confluent punctured but rather more finely than the head. Scutellum broad, strongly rounded. Elytra not quite twice as broad as the thorax at the base, slightly emarginate laterally below the shoulders, separately rounded at the apex; each elytron is provided with four ridges, which are all confluent before reaching the tip, the innermost being shortest; the interstices are very finely and thickly punctured, on the flavous spots the punctures are much larger and more distant. Thighs slender at the base, somewhat suddenly thickened near the tip. The upper surface, the antennae and the legs are clothed with extremely minute silvery hairs, only visible with the aid of a strong lense.

Length 12 mm. — Habitat: Queensland.

The coloration of this insect is very unlike that of *Aphneope sericata* Pasc. and there are also several differences in the structure of the head, thorax and thighs, which perhaps will render a generic separation desirable; for the present, however, I prefer to let it in *Aphneope*.

Zoëdia V-album Boisd.

(Pl. 13, fig. 3).

Clytus v-album Boisd. *Voy. Astrol.* II (1835), p. 485, t. 9, f. 23.

It is still with considerable doubt that I have referred the Tasmanian *Zoëdia* here figured to the *Clytus v-album* Boisd. The figure in the «Astrolabe» is so very bad, that it is hardly possible to say what it is, and unfortunately Boisdual's description too is not of sufficient aid. However, I think the authors of the Munich Catalogue correctly referred *Clytus v-album* to the genus *Zoëdia*, and then my *Zoëdia* agrees with it in coloration and habitat, moreover some expressions of Boisdual's description strengthen me in regarding my specimen as really belonging to it. The most striking character of this species are the four small pointed tubercles on the disk of the thorax, *Z. divisa* Pasc. and *Z. triangularis* Pasc. having only two very small tubercles in front. This particularity I consider fairly in accordance with Boisdual's expression «corselet petit, garni de petits tubercules pointus».

Zoëdia elegans Waterh.

Trans. Ent. Soc. of Lond. 1878, p. 236.

I do not consider this species specifically distinct from *Z. divisa* Pasc. The small differences, which might have been observed when comparing a single specimen of each, lose their value when having a good series for examination. A few years ago, I compared at the British Museum my series of *divisa* with Waterhouse's type-specimen of *elegans* and then Mr. Waterhouse himself was convinced of the exactness of this synonymical remark.

Z. divisa Pasc. seems to be rather common, whilst all the other species of the genus are exceedingly scarce in collections.

Zoëdia longipes v. d. Poll, n. sp.

(Pl. 13, fig. 4).

Dull rufous; head slightly darker, pale reddish-brown; antennae with the tip of the scape and the greater apical part of the last joint blackish; thorax with the lateral tubercles black; the smaller apical half of the elytra black and covered, with the exception of a broad transverse stripe, with a short silvery pile, the basal half

ornated with a large oval black spot, common to both the elytra, originating at the base and extending down the suture for almost a third of the total length, this spot, as well as the black apical portion, bordered with a narrow stripe of silvery shining white hairs; the tips of the thighs, the upper part of the anterior and intermediate tibiae and by far the greater part of the hinder shins black; abdomen black with a dense greyish pile, the sides of the breast with an oblique chalky white stripe of long soft hairs.

Head thick, regularly rounded posteriorly, moderately hollowed between the antennae, with an impressed median line; antennae long, scape slender, thickened at the tip. Prothorax much longer than the head and considerably narrower at the tip, the disk strongly convex, much depressed at the base, the sides with a large obtuse tubercle somewhat below the middle. Scutellum elongate, rounded at the tip. Elytra twice as broad as the thorax at the base, slightly incurved at the sides, conjointly rounded at the apex. Thighs robust; hinder legs very slender, the tibiae almost straight, covered with a few long soft black hairs. The entire insect is very closely and exceedingly finely punctured, and clothed with a scarcely perceptible silvery pubescence.

Length 8 mm. — Habitat: New South Wales.

The pattern of the elytra and the long thorax without any impressions or nodosities on its disk, render this fine species very distinct from all its congeners.

Zoëdia gracilipes v. d. Poll, n. sp.

(Pl. 13, fig. 5).

Dull; head and thorax brown, the latter blackish on the disk; antennae rufous with the scape blackish. The basal half of the elytra pale rufous brown, the apical half smoky black (according to the light more or less velvety shining); the black portion extends in an oblique line from the outer margin towards the suture, the line of demarcation between the two portions indicated by a stripe of silvery hairs, extending along the suture upwards to the scutellum and being on its turn bordered above by a diffuse stripe of black hairs.

Underneath rufous with the abdomen blackish; legs brown with the base of the femora, the apex of the tibiae and the tarsi pale rufous.

Head thick, regularly rounded posteriorly, rather strongly hollowed between the antennae, with a well marked median line; antennae long, by far overreaching the tip of the elytra, scape slender, regularly but not very much thickened towards the end. Prothorax hardly longer than the head and much narrower in front; moderately convex on the disk, with a small shallow impression in front; the sides swelling out about the middle into a strong blunt knob, rather deeply emarginate before the front margin. Scutellum elongate, rounded at the tip. Elytra twice as broad as the thorax at the base, almost parallel at the sides, conjointly broadly rounded at the tip. Legs very long and slender, hinder shins slightly curved, thighs not quite as strong as in the preceding species. The whole insect is very finely and thickly punctured and pubescent, when seen under a strong lens.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm. — Habitat: Queensland.

Z. gracilipes is more like the formerly described species, though very distinct by its coloration and long legs.

Zoëdia tenuis v. d. Poll, n. sp.

(Pl. 13, fig. 6).

Head and thorax rufous; antennae testaceous with the scape rufous; elytra pale rufous with a slight bronze hue, tempered by a delicate silvery pubescence, which, according to the light, effects some movable indistinct transverse bands below the middle; moreover there is on each wingcase a broad highly polished and shining stripe, extending from some distance below the base to the middle. Underneath and legs rufous, the shins near the tip and the tarsi testaceous.

Head rather small, the vertex longer than usual and consequently not so abruptly rounded but gradually narrowed behind; between the antennae rather deeply hollowed, with an impressed median line. Antennae of about the length of the body, the scape regularly thickened towards the tip. Prothorax slightly longer and only a

little narrower than the head, strongly convex on the disk, with a shallow impression along the middle, anteriorly and posteriorly deeply depressed, the sides produced about the middle into an obtuse tubercle. Head and thorax densely punctured and clothed with exceedingly minute hairs. Scutellum broad, strongly rounded. Elytra very large, one third broader than the thorax at the base, the sides decidedly emarginate towards the middle, then gradually swelling out and broadly rounded at the apex. Legs not very long, hinder thighs short, not reaching the tip of the elytra, posterior tibiae strongly curved, first tarsal joint hardly as long as the two following together.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm. — Habitat: West Australia.

In a good many respects this species is very aberrant from all the other known species; its most striking characters are the narrow head, the long wingcases and the relative shortness of the legs, chiefly of the hinder pair. However, I do not think it advisable to remove it as yet from the genus *Zoëdia*.

OCHYRINAE.

Ochyra nana v. d. Poll, n. sp.

(Pl. 13, fig. 7).

Subnitid; head and thorax black, parts of the mouth and antennae rufous; scutellum brown, basal portion of the elytra vivid reddish-brown, the remainder brownish-black with a swollen ivory transverse band in the middle, neither touching the outer margin nor the suture; underneath brown, with the abdomen black; legs brown with the tarsi pale rufous.

Head behind the lobes of the eyes completely hidden in the thorax, strongly and thickly punctured, very faintly depressed along the middle; antennae rather short, not reaching the apex of the elytra, scape short and much swollen. Prothorax very globose, strongly depressed posteriorly, the sides with a small pointed tubercle in the middle; entirely covered with a strong confluent foveolate punctuation, in the longitudinal direction. Scutellum small, broadly

rounded. Elytra rather deeply incurved at the sides in the middle, then swelling out before the tip, where they are conjointly rounded; there is just before the ivory spots a smooth very shining space, all the remainder covered with closely set minute punctures, this sculpture interrupted here and there by a large puncture, bearing a long soft erect hair. Legs robust, clothed with a few long hairs; thighs short and very thick, tibiae rather broad.

Length 4—5 mm. — Habitat: New South Wales.

The smallest of my two specimens has the head and thorax of a light reddish-brown colour, but I think this must be ascribed to its being somewhat immature. Its small size, the want of knotty elevations near the base of the elytra and the relative shorter and more robust legs, at once separate this species from *O. coarctata* Pasc., as yet the only known species of this curious genus.

DORCADIONINAE.

Mesolita inermis v. d. Poll. n. sp.

(Pl. 13, fig. 8).

Head, thorax and scutellum black, covered with a delicate silvery pubescence; antennae rufous. Derm of the elytra brown with a bronze hue, greatly hidden by a dense silvery pile, which is interrupted by the following markings of black hairs, viz: a broad transverse band near the middle, strongly widening towards the outer margins and emitting a broad stripe upwards along the suture (where it stops at some distance from the scutellum), and a rather indefinite angular marking along the basal margin. Underneath black with the breast brown, clothed with silvery pubescence, which becomes very scanty on the rather strongly shining abdomen. Legs rufous, darkest in the central part of the thighs.

Head with a deeply impressed median line; closely and finely punctured; antennae about as long as the body, scape moderately swollen. Prothorax large, the sides rounded, but slightly narrowed in front, much more strongly so towards the base, convex on the

disk, with a strong transverse depression before the basal margin; thickly covered with minute punctures, which become somewhat larger at the margins. Scutellum broad, semicircular. Elytra not larger than the thorax at the base, enlarged in the shoulder region, slightly emarginate before the middle, from there gradually swelling out, attaining their greatest width at about two thirds the length, thence narrowed towards the apex, where they are conjointly rounded; closely and very minutely punctured. Legs robust, thighs rather short and very strongly enlarged in the middle, tibiae short and stout.

Length 6 mm. — Habitat: Queensland.

In this species the shoulders are better indicated than in the two already described species, and the apex of the elytra is absolutely destitute of spines; moreover the pattern of the elytra is very different.

Mesolita Pascoei v. d. Poll, n. sp.

(Pl. 13, fig. 6).

Head and thorax brownish-black, clothed with a thin silvery pile; antennae rufous, the joints becoming darker at the tip; elytra brown, darkest at the base, the apical spines black, also covered with a delicate silvery pubescence, which is denser here and there, effecting some indistinct longitudinal lines, however the diskal one only being really conspicuous. Underneath black. Legs brown.

Head slightly hollowed between the antennae, with an impressed central line; closely and finely punctured. Antennae long, overreaching the tip of the elytra; scape large and much swollen. Prothorax very long and narrow, hardly as broad as the head, the sides almost parallel, only a trifle enlarged in the middle, very little narrowed at the tip and the base, the disk but slightly convex, somewhat depressed in the middle; thickly and minutely punctured. Scutellum rather large, obtusely pointed. Elytra very narrow, hardly as broad as the thorax at the base, the sides gradually but very slightly

swelling out, attaining their greatest width at about three fifth of the length, thence narrowed towards the tip, the apex of each wingcase produced into a very long and valid spine, which is directed somewhat outwards; all over densely and finely punctured, moreover the basal portion with some distant large punctures. Legs robust, thighs strong, shins rather broad.

Length 6 mm. — Habitat: Queensland.

A very slender species and very distinct too by the enormous spiniform enlargement of the elytra.

I have pleasure in naming this elegant little species in honour of Francis P. Pascoe Esq., who has advanced so much our knowledge of the Australian Longicorns.

N. B. There is made use of this opportunity for publishing on Plate 13 a figure of *Typhocesis floccosa* v. d. Poll, described in the *Notes from the Leyden Museum*, IX (1887), p. 116.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 13.

- Fig. 1. *Cyclocranium Swierstrae* v. d. Poll. ¹⁾
 2. *Aphneope quadrimaculata* v. d. Poll.
 3. *Zoëdia v-album* Boisd.
 4. » *longipes* v. d. Poll.
 5. » *gracilipes* v. d. Poll.
 6. » *tenuis* v. d. Poll.
 7. *Ochyra nana* v. d. Poll.
 8. *Mesolita inermis* v. d. Poll.
 9. » *Pascoei* v. d. Poll.
 10. *Typhocesis floccosa* v. d. Poll.

1) The hinder tibiae are represented incurvate, in reality they are almost straight.



J. Migneaux p^t & sc.

R Taneur. imp.