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NOTES ON AUSTRALIAN CERAMBYCIDAE, VII.

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(Figures 1-6.)

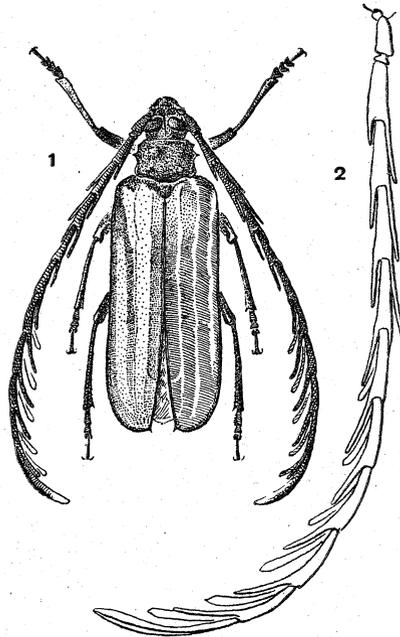
Gen. *Eboraphyllus* nov.

Characters as in *Enneaphyllus* Waterhouse, 1877, but differs in the spined elytral apices, and the antennary joints bearing two apical foliations in the male.

Genotype, *E. middletoni*, sp. nov.

Eboraphyllus middletoni sp. nov. (Figs. 1-2).

Male. Robust; light brown, thorax pitchy, legs and antennae chestnut-brown. *Head* relatively small, coarsely and confluent punctate; mandibles moderate, black, with sparse coarse punctures; palpi yellow; eyes large, approximate, coarsely granulate, black; antennary tubercles prominent, coarsely punctate basally, apically nitid. Antennae (Fig. 2) considerably longer than body. Each joint bears two apical expansions, becoming longer, more flattened and foliate on each successive segment except the terminal, the inner being the longer in each case; the apical joint terminates in an elongate, slightly thickened leaf-like expansion twice the length of the joint. Joint 1 short and stout, shorter than 3, 3-11 of equal length. First and second joints coarsely and sparsely punctate, the remainder very finely and confluent punctate (shagreened). *Prothorax* wider than long, narrower than elytra, coarsely and confluent punctate, clothed with sparse, erect, stramineous hair, laterally sinuate with a slender acute spine a little anterior to half-way; anterior angle produced into a slightly projecting, some-



Figures 1 and 2.

what flattened tooth; posterior angles rounded. *Scutellum* small, posteriorly rounded, coarsely punctate, with a few sparse hairs. *Elytra* subnitid, smooth, sub-hyaline, finely and sparsely punctate on shoulders, elsewhere with a slightly shagreened appearance; light brown, margin dark and pitchy throughout, exteriorly strongly marginate; three weak longitudinal costae, the exterior strongest and of rounded contour, not reaching to apex; shoulders rounded, apically acutely spined on sutural angle, exterior angle broadly rounded. *Legs* sparsely clothed with yellow hairs and densely fringed with hairs along posterior edge; tarsi narrow, lighter in colour, pads well developed, yellow; 4th joint of tarsus as long as preceding three together. *Ventral surface*: thorax very finely punctate, densely clothed with golden-yellow hair; abdomen subnitid, shagreened; lateral depressed areas on each segment anteriorly with traces of short yellow hair or pile. Long 39 mm.; broad 13 mm. Antennae: long 55 mm.

Female unknown.

Hab.—New South Wales: Ebor, 4,500 feet (Dr. B. L. Middleton), 22 January, 1944. Taken at light.

Holotype (unique) (K67640) in Australian Museum, Sydney.

It is rarely that a worker now has the opportunity of describing as new a large and striking species of Cerambycid, new forms being usually small and inconspicuous. It is even more satisfactory when such a species is a member of a group poorly represented in Australia—the Anacolini Lameere. I am indebted to Dr. B. L. Middleton, of Murrurundi, New South Wales, for this fine species, of which he tells me, he secured three specimens—all males—which were attracted to the light.

The Prionid Group Anacolini Lameere, Sub-group Tragosomae Lameere, contains three Australian genera—excluding the present new genus—*Enneaphyllus* Waterhouse, 1877, *Rhipidocerus* Westwood, 1842, from the mainland, and *Howea* Olliff, 1889, from Lord Howe Island. Each of the genera contains one species only. The Group also includes the well-known New Zealand genus *Prionoplus* White, 1843.

Genus *Nungena* McKeown, 1943.

When I erected the genus *Nungena* to accommodate the remarkable little species *N. binocularis* McKeown (REC. AUSTR. MUS., xxi, 2, 1942, p. 96) I was unable to indicate its systematic position. I now find that it is very closely allied to *Tetraommatus* Perroud, 1855, in which the eyes are similarly divided, and is similar in general facies to the Australian insect. The genus *Tetraommatus* has a range through southern India, Ceylon, Burma, and the Malay Archipelago, and is included in the Group Oemini Lacordaire. The only other genus in the Group Oemini recorded from Australia is *Xystrocera* Serville.

It is possible that *Nungena* may prove to be a synonym of *Tetraommatus*, although there is a marked difference in the antennary formula and in other characters, but it is impossible to determine whether these are of sufficient importance for generic distinction without access to the Indian and Malayan species. It appears inadvisable to make a change without comparison with this material. *Nungena binocularis* appears to be very distinct from any of the described species of *Tetraommatus*. *T. filiformis* Perroud is figured by Gahan (Fauna of British India: Coleoptera I, Cerambycidae, p. 101).

Ochyra coarctata Pascoe, 1871, var. *polyrhachis* nov.

Specimens of *Ochyra coarctata* Pascoe from the Blue Mountains, New South Wales, are so distinct from the typical form that varietal status appears to be required. A large series from Tasmania (the type locality) and material from Fern Tree Gully, Victoria, have the pubescence over the posterior portion of the elytra almost or wholly black, sparse and closely recumbent, but in the variety this is longer, thicker, less recumbent, and of a shining golden colour, and forms a very conspicuous feature. There is no essential structural difference from the typical, except that in the variety the thoracic spines are more acute and the elytral crests higher and narrower. The type (K67641) from the Blue Mountains (A. Musgrave, 1 October, 1915) is in the Australian Museum, Sydney.

The variety *polyrhachis* bears an amazing resemblance to the ant *Polyrhachis ammon*. I am not aware whether this resemblance is purely accidental or whether it serves any useful purpose in the insect's economy. It would be of interest if it could be observed whether these beetles are in any way associated with ants of the genus *Polyrhachis*, since, like so many other instances of resemblance between forms of widely separated Orders, the value, if any, is obscure.

Genus Austrosomatidia nov.

Characters similar to *Somatidia* Thomson, 1864, but differs in the form of the antennae, which are short and stout, reaching to about one-third of elytral length from base; basal joint stout and cuneiform, 3rd joint twice as long as 4th, remainder decreasing progressively in length. Coxae less abruptly clavate.

Genotype, *A. pulleni*, sp. nov.

***Austrosomatidia pulleni* sp. nov. (Fig 3).**

Robust. Dark brown varied with irregular patches of creamy-brown on prothorax and elytra, nitid, clothed with long erect hairs. *Head* large, broader than prothorax at base, rugose, closely punctate, punctures large and deep; eyes large and coarsely

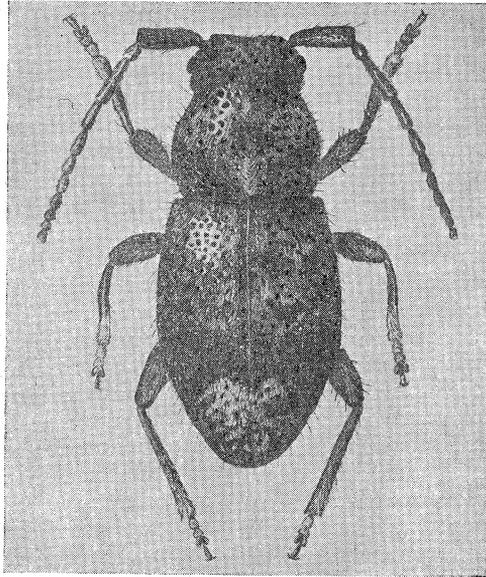


Figure 3.

granulate; antennary tubercles scarcely evident; head produced into an obtuse angle or tubercle above insertion of antennae; genae swollen; mandibles black; palpi yellow, terminal joint broad, pointed. *Antennae* short and stout, not reaching beyond anterior third of elytra, densely clothed with hair; basal joint broad, cuneiform; joint 2 large, somewhat ovate, 3 twice as long as 4, succeeding joints progressively shorter, with a moniliform appearance. *Prothorax* as broad as long, sides regularly rounded, nitid, coarsely and irregularly punctate, punctures large and deep, clothed with long erect hairs; a fine longitudinal raised line extending from base to one-third based on a pale impunctate area, with a few small, scattered pale areas anteriorly and laterally of this; not marginate basally or apically. *Scutellum* large, rounded, coarsely punctate. *Elytra* elongate-ovate, broadest at about two-thirds, nitid, coarsely and irregularly punctate, punctures large, deep, and clearly defined; two small pale areas at base close to suture, below them two large somewhat rounded pale areas coalescing on suture and varying in intensity, reaching to about half-way; two smaller, irregularly rounded paler patches

coalescing at about two-thirds, and below these a number of small irregular pale spots; pale areas not nitid; apices narrowly rounded, clothed with long erect, but somewhat backwardly inclined pale hairs. *Legs* stout, brown, moderately coarsely punctate, sparsely clothed with long pale hairs and fringed with hair below, broadly but not abruptly clavate; tarsi broad, creamy-yellow. *Ventral surface* sparsely, irregularly, and coarsely punctate. Abdomen dull, with a somewhat lunulate patch of long, pale, recumbent hairs on each side and a few scattered recumbent hairs along posterior margin, except for terminal (5th) segment which is sparsely hairy throughout. Long 7 mm.; broad 3 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: West Tenterfield (Roy Pullen), 2 April, 1943.

Holotype (unique) (K67642) in Australian Museum, Sydney.

This small species bears a very close general resemblance to *Somatidia*, but may be readily distinguished by its more robust form, the short and stout antennae and their marked difference in the length-sequence of the antennary joints; also in the coxae being thickened and clavate almost from the base, and not swelling abruptly from the peduncle. These characters, I consider, necessitate the erection of a new genus for the reception of the species. This new genus must be placed close to *Somatidia*.

The stronghold of this group is New Zealand, and several species of *Somatidia* occur on Lord Howe Island. Two small species, *S. australasiae* Carter and *S. pernitida* McKeown, occur on the Australian mainland on the southern and northern coastal areas of New South Wales respectively; the present species extends the range of these closely related genera further inland.

The terminal joints of both antennae in this specimen are damaged, and appear to have been partially eaten by some insect.

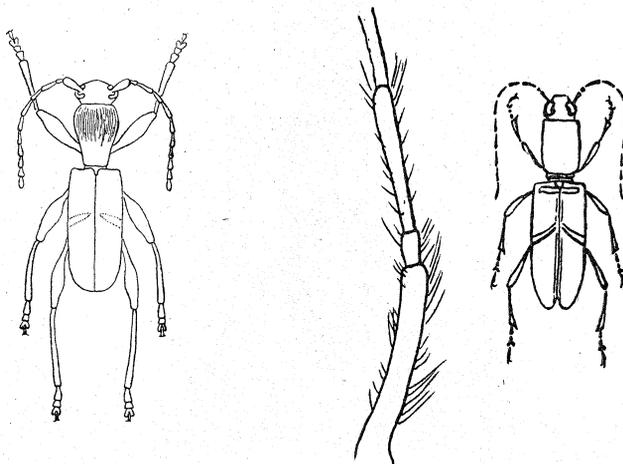
The unique specimen was collected by L.A.C. Roy Pullen, of the Royal Australian Air Force, and generously presented by him to the Museum. He informs me that it was taken crawling on the ground at West Tenterfield. It is named for the collector in appreciation of his keenness in collecting Australian Coleoptera, and in acknowledgement of many fine specimens received from him.

Genus *Tilloforma* nov. (Figs. 4-5).

Medium sized insects, moderately robust. Antennae slender, basal joint stout, apically thickened. Prothorax convex, strongly ovate, constricted posteriorly. Elytra parallel sided, shoulders prominent, apices rounded, unarmed. Legs stout, femora very strongly petiolate-clavate.

Genotype *T. moestula* White, 1855.

The genus *Tillomorpha* was erected by Blanchard in 1851 to accommodate *T. lineoligera* as its genotype; subsequently a number of American species were



Figures 4 and 5.

associated with it, and in 1855 White included the Australian species, *T. moestula*. In 1918 A. M. Lea added two further species, *T. mediofasciata* (Fig. 4) and *T. mirogastra*. These Australian species bear only a superficial resemblance to the Chilean genotype, and it appears to be reasonable that they should be separated from *Tillomorpha*. Blanchard's original definition of his genus (in Gay, *Historia Fisica y Politica de Chile*) is not readily available, so it is quoted here; it reads: "Corpus gracile. Caput oblongum. Mandibulae breves, sat crassae. Palpi cylindrici, crassi, apice truncati. Labium breve, membranaceum, emarginatum. Antennae gracilis, corpore breviores, filiformes, articulo primo gracili elongato, tertio longo, quarto brevior, quinto tertii longitudine, alleris, gradatim brevioribus. Prothorax angustus, sat elongatus, convexus, postice coarctatus. Elytra angusta, apice rotundata, humeris rectangularibus. Pedes, femoribus clavatis, tibiis simplicibus." Blanchard gives a fine coloured figure of the genotype (Atlas, pl. Coleoptera 29, figs. 4-4f) which shows that the prothorax is almost parallel sided and very abruptly constricted posteriorly; the femora are shown as narrowly clavate. If this were not sufficient, a wealth of anatomical detail is included in finely drawn supplementary figures; one of these showing the antenna depicts the basal joint as extremely elongate and slender, expanding slightly at the point of attachment, but not broadening apically (Fig. 5). In the Australian species attributed to this genus the femora are extremely broad on the clavate portion and contract abruptly into an extremely slender peduncle; the basal joint of the antenna is stout and strongly thickened to the apex and the prothorax is certainly not "angustus". These characters should serve to distinguish the Australian species, now placed in *Tilloforma*, and justify their separation. Blanchard's figures of *T. lineoligera* and *T. moestula* Lea (copied) are reproduced herewith.

A new species of *Tilloforma* is described hereunder.

***Tilloforma bicolor* sp. nov. (Fig. 6).**

Moderately robust; black banded with white. *Head* broad, narrower than prothorax at widest, with a deep longitudinal groove between the eyes, lightly clothed with recumbent white hair; eyes coarsely granulate; antennary tubercles large, laterally deflected; palpi deep orange-yellow. *Antennae* slender, longer than body; basal joint stout, broadened to apex, finely and closely punctate, joint 3 longer than 1 and 4,

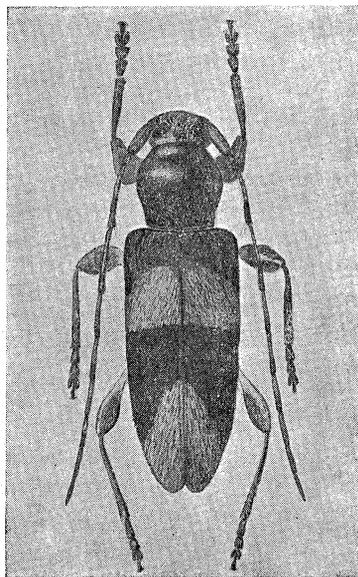


Figure 6.

5 shorter than 4, 6 shorter than 5, succeeding joints progressively shorter, apical joint slender, somewhat pointed. The whole of the antennae closely and finely punctate, densely clothed with semi-erect hairs and close whitish pile, each joint apically banded with black. The colour of the antennary joints varies somewhat according to the angle of view, and the way in which the light catches the pilose clothing. *Prothorax* black, nitid, finely and closely punctate, strongly convex, sides evenly rounded, posteriorly constricted gradually, strongly emarginate; disc nitid, finely and closely punctate, with sides and base lightly clothed with recumbent white pubescence. The central naked portion of the disc may possibly be abraded. *Elytra* wider than prothorax at base, parallel sided but contracting gradually over posterior third to apices which are narrowly rounded; shoulders rectangular, prominent; a broad white band crossing elytra, with its posterior margin at about half-way, and anteriorly reaching almost to base of elytra, posterior demarcation straight, anterior rounded upon each elytron, giving the pale area a Ω -shaped form which extends across both elytra and reaches the lateral margins; an elongate oval white patch extending from about one-fourth elytral length to apices; pale areas sharply defined and clothed with chalk-white recumbent pile, dark areas clothed with black. *Legs* stout, clothed with pale pile, femora strongly pedunculate-clavate, clavate portion brown, peduncle creamy; femora and tibiae finely punctate; tarsi densely clothed with pale hair, fore tarsi broad, middle medium, hind narrow. *Ventral Surface*: Thorax finely and closely punctate, densely clothed with fine brownish pubescence; abdomen finely and closely punctate, basal segment densely, and succeeding segments (except apical) lightly, clothed with brownish pubescence; apical segment naked, nitid. Long, 5 mm.

Hab.—Queensland, Cairns. Holotype (unique) (K67643) in Australian Museum, Sydney.

Synonymy.

The following names of genera of Cerambycidae represented in Australia are preoccupied, and their renaming has, in consequence, been necessary. I must acknowledge my indebtedness to S. A. Neave's "Nomenclator Zoologicus" for considerable assistance in this work, especially in a few instances where it has been impossible to consult the original reference because the works are not available in Australia.

Acrogenius Blackburn, 1896 (*Trans. Roy. Soc. South Australia*, xx, p. 38), is preoccupied by *Acrogenia* Hall, 1883 (*Trans. Albany Inst.*, (10), p. 193)—Bryozoa. I propose *Acrogenoides* as a new name for this genus.

Agapete Newman, 1845 (*Zoologist*, iii, p. 1017) is preoccupied by *Agapete* Huebner [1825] (*Catal. Franck.*, p. 98), a new name for *Agapeta* Huebner, 1822 (*Syst.-alphab. Verz. Schm.*, pp. 58–66)—Lepidoptera. *Proagapete* n.n.

Blax Thompson, 1860 (*Classif. Ceramb.*, p. 22), is antedated by *Blax* Koch, 1840 (in Herrich-Schäffer in Fuernrhohr *Fauna Ratisbon*, iii, p. 359)—Collembola. I propose *Blaxotes* as a new name for this genus.

Didymocentrus Aurivillius, 1917 (*Ark. f. Zool.*, x, Nr. 23, p. 45), preoccupied by *Didymocentrus* Kraepelin, 1905 (*Zool. Jahrb. Syst.*, xxii, p. 342 (note))—Arachnida. *Didymocentrotus* n.n.

Diotima Pascoe, 1859 (*Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, (2) v, p. 57), is predated by *Diotima* Reichenbach, 1854 (*Journ. Orn.*, i, Extraheft Beil (Aufz. Colibri), v, p. 12)—Aves. *Pseudiotima* n.n.

Elasmostoma Olliff, 1890 (*Rec. Aust. Mus.*, i, p. 73), preoccupied by *Elasmostoma* de Fromental, 1860 (*Mém. Soc. Inn. Normandie*, xi, No. 2, p. 42)—Porifera. *Elasmotena* proposed new name.

Exaereta Pascoe, 1865 (*Journ. Ent. Lond.*, ii, p. 368) is predated by *Exaereta* Huebner [1820] (*Verz. bekannt Schm.*, (13), p. 200)—Lepidoptera. *Exaereti-formis* is a new name for this genus.

- Myrsus* Lacordaire, 1869 (*Hist. Nat. Ins. Gen. Coll.*, viii, p. 386), is preoccupied by *Myrsus* (n.n. pro *Metis* Adams, 1857) Adams, 1858 (*Gen. Rec. Moll.*, ii, p. 660)—Mollusca. *Myrsellus* n.n.
- Sidis* Pascoe [1866] (*Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool.*, ix, 1868, p. 93) is preoccupied by *Sidis* Mulsant, 1850 (*Ann. Soc. Agric. Lyon*, (2) ii, p. 975)—Coleoptera Coccinellidae). Proposed new name *Sidellus*.
- Sodus* Pascoe, 1865 (*Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, (3), p. 137), is preoccupied by *Sodus* Amyot, 1846 (*Ann. Soc. ent. France*, (2) iv, p. 77)—Hemiptera. *Similosodus* n.n.
- Stenoderus* Audinet-Serville, 1835 (*Ann. Soc. ent. France*, iv, p. 210), is preoccupied by *Stenodera* Escholtz, 1818 (*Mém. Acad. imp. Sci. St. Petersbourg*, vi, p. 469)—Coleoptera (Cantharidae). *Stenocentrus* n.n.
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