

confuse punctato-striatis, viridi-æneis, infra basin vix transversim depressis, margine laterali plagaque trigonata ante medium cæruleis.—Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Siam.

Platycorynus Parryi.

P. subelongatus, valde convexus, metallicus, nitidus, subtus cæruleus, supra viridi-aureus; antennis obscure purpureis, basi obscure piceis, clava modice dilatata; elytris infra basin obsolete transversim depressis, subcrebre punctatis, punctis prope suturam in striis indistincte bifariam dispositis, ad latera confusis; linea marginali vittaque lata suturali, postice valde angustata, purpureis.—Long. 4 lin.

Hab. China.

XVIII.—*Descriptions of some New Australian Longicornia.*

By FRANCIS P. PASCOE, F.L.S.

SOME months ago I described, in the Transactions of the Entomological Society, sixty new species of Australian Longicornia. Through the kindness of Fred. Geo. Waterhouse, Esq. of Adelaide, of Mrs. Kruesler, and Mr. Johannes Odewahn, of Gawler, South Australia, I am now enabled to make an addition of forty more. This brings the number of Australian Longicornia up to above 400 species. There are still remaining several others in my collection, belonging principally to the genera *Macrotoma*, *Hesthesis*, and *Malldon*, which present certain difficulties that can only be cleared up by the examination of more numerous specimens than I have yet been able to obtain. In *Malldon*, for instance, there are some examples related to *M. figuratum* differing from each other in size, and to a certain extent in outline (as indeed individuals even of the same species may be expected to do among this portion of the Prionidæ), in puncturation, and in various particulars connected with the head and prothorax. Whether any of these are sufficiently constant in their characters to deserve specific distinction remains to be seen. There are three, however, belonging to this genus which are so decidedly dissimilar to every other species and to each other, that I have no hesitation in adding them to the list. I hope eventually to have sufficient materials to work out the genus and its ally *Macrotoma*, so far as the Australian species are concerned, in a more satisfactory manner. In the meantime I shall be glad if these remarks elicit attention from those who may be able to assist me.

Niphona torosa.

N. robusta, pube grisea, fusco et ochraceo varia, setisque nigris dispersis; prothorace vage et fortiter punctato, medio linea impressa, lateribus

fortiter dentato; elytris postice lineis tribus elevatis, apicem versus conjunctis.

Hab. South Australia (*Mr. Waterhouse*).

Robust, covered with a short greyish pile, varied with brown and ochraceous, with a few scattered, black, setaceous hairs; head greyish, without an impressed line, but the antennary tubes forming a strongly marked angular concavity between them; antennæ as long as the body, brown, spotted with pale grey; prothorax full and rounded, strongly toothed at the side, with coarse distant punctures, two obscure brown stripes on the disk; scutellum transverse, greyish; elytra coarsely punctured, broad at the base, rounded behind the shoulders, then gradually receding, posteriorly three broad but slightly elevated lines, the inner two first uniting towards the apex, then the outer, behind the middle the usual obscure pale ashy-grey oblique band, rest of the elytra mingled ochraceous and grey; body beneath with a rough greyish pile, the abdominal segments bordered with yellowish; legs brown, spotted with greyish; anterior coxæ armed with a short spine. Length 7 lines.

A very robust species, and very distinct from any other that I am acquainted with. The anterior coxæ of the male are each armed with a spine, as in many others (irrespective of the genera) of the subfamily to which *Niphona* belongs.

Symphyletes fumatus.

S. elongatus, pube cinerascente fuscoque varius; prothorace longiore quam latiore; elytris basi spinoso-cristatis, apice ad suturam spina acuta productis.

Hab. South Australia (*Mr. Odewahn*).

Elongate, covered with a short, dense, dark ashy pile, varied with smoky brown; head with a narrow mesial line; the face covered with long, lax greyish hairs; antennæ much longer than the body, dark brown, spotted with white, clothed beneath and at the base with long whitish hairs, the terminal joint entirely white; prothorax longer than broad, the sides slightly rounded, two small tubercles on the centre of the disk; scutellum subquadrate, slightly rounded posteriorly; elytra gradually receding from the shoulders, the base of each armed with four rows of short black spines, the sutural row longest, the next the most elevated or crested, the third of two and the outer (at the shoulder) of one principal spine, apex somewhat truncate, the suture terminating in a spine, which is nearly concealed by the greater length of the pubescence at that part, the whole elytra smoky brown, with two very indistinct, dark ashy bands, and spotted, especially at the base, with reddish yellow; body beneath covered with a loose, long silvery pile; legs brown, spotted with white; the anterior tibiæ short, and strongly emarginate internally at the base. Length 10 lines.

In many respects this species resembles *S. pedicornis*, Fab. (the

type of which is now in the British Museum), but is more elongate, and is at once distinguished by each elytron terminating in a single spine.

Symphyletes Angasii. (Pl. XI. fig. 1.)

S. convexus, pube alba, griseo fulvoque varius; prothorace inæqualiter rotundato; elytris lateribus maculis duabus argenteis, pone medium fascia irregulari alba, apice rotundatis.

Hab. South Australia (*Mr. Angas*).

Convex, black, covered with a dense, white, varying to pale ashy pile, shaded with dark grey and speckled with fulvous; head pale ashy and fulvous, with a narrow mesial line scarcely extending to the epistome; antennæ scarcely fimbriated, much shorter than the body, greyish at the base, dark brown towards the apex; prothorax subtransverse, unequally rounded at the sides, ashy, varied with intricate fulvous lines; scutellum narrow, rounded posteriorly; elytra convex, the sides for about two-thirds of their length nearly parallel, the apex rounded, several black shining granules, which are larger and more crowded at the base, on each side behind the shoulder a large silvery-white patch, behind the middle a well-marked white zigzag band bordered with dark grey, over all numerous fulvous spots; body beneath and legs densely covered with a pale ashy pile, varied with fulvous. Length 11 lines.

More convex and less cylindrical than *S. pubiventris*, Pasc., the prothorax broader and more irregular at the sides, the pubescence whiter, and the band on the elytra very decided, not nearly obsolete as in that species. *S. farinosus*, Pasc., which has also the same style of coloration, has the apex of the elytra truncate.

Symphyletes egenus.

S. flavo-castaneus, nitidus; capite prothoraceque interrupto-pubescentibus; elytris glabris, apice emarginatis.

Hab. North Australia (*Mr. Damel?*).

Yellowish chestnut, shining; head with little patches of greyish hairs, varied with fulvous; antennæ as long or rather longer than the body, with lax, silky, white hairs, principally forming a fringe beneath; prothorax rather narrow, transverse, the sides nearly parallel, the disk slightly corrugated and very sparsely pubescent; scutellum narrow, rounded behind; elytra nearly glabrous, seriate-punctate, gradually narrowing from the shoulders, the apex emarginate, the outer angle produced, the inner broadly truncate, base of the elytra with a few granules the same colour as the rest; body beneath and legs pale chestnut, with scanty, long, whitish hairs. Length 8 lines.

Near *S. derasus*, Pasc., but without the snowy lateral line, and the apex of the elytra quite different. I believe my specimen came from Mr. Damel's collection.

Symphyletes vestigialis.

S. castaneus, pube ochracea dispersus; prothorace vix transverso, cylindrico, capite latiore; elytris obsolete granulatis, sutura lateribusque niveis, disco ochraceo irroratis.

Hab. South Australia (*Mr. Odecahn*).

Chestnut-brown, nearly glabrous, varied with a short, dense pubescence, ochraceous and snowy white; head large, coarsely punctured, nearly glabrous, except on each side the mesial line, the sides of the eyes, and about the face, where it is furnished with ochraceous hairs; mandibles dark brown; prothorax nearly equal in length and breadth, cylindrical, sparsely and coarsely punctured with four or five mostly irregular bands of ochraceous hairs; scutellum transverse, glabrous; elytra gradually narrowing from the shoulders, the apex subtruncate, the punctures shallow and scattered, and at the base partially replaced with a few low, almost obsolete granules, the disk with a soft ochraceous pile, the derm showing itself in small round spots, the suture, however, white, sides of the disk glabrous, chestnut, the outer margin with a dense snowy-white stripe of fine decumbent hairs; body beneath covered with a white pile, beautifully varied with ochraceous and spotted with chestnut; legs banded with chestnut and white, the femora mostly the latter colour; antennæ about as long as the body in both sexes, dark chestnut, the base of all the joints, except the first and second, white. Length 8-9 lines.

Allied to *S. albocincta*, Guér., but differently coloured, the prothorax longer and more cylindrical, the elytra less parallel at the sides, almost without granules, the pubescence more continuous, and the apex narrower and slightly truncate. No note accompanied my specimens, from which I infer the species is not uncommon. *

Symphyletes gallus.

S. ferrugineus, pube grisea tectus; prothorace regulari, fere cylindrico; elytris subangustis, apice marginatis, sutura in spina productis, basi granulato-cristatis.

Hab. Interior of Australia (Stuart's Expedition) (*Mr. Waterhouse*).

Ferruginous, covered with a short greyish pile, faintly tinged in parts with fulvous; head rather short in front, sparsely punctured with a well-marked narrow mesial line; prothorax short, transverse, nearly cylindrical, the disk even; scutellum oblong, rounded behind; elytra rather narrow, gradually receding to the apex, which is truncated, the suture terminating in a short spine, at the base a short but elevated crest, crowned with three or four granules, rest of the elytra with irregular impressed punctures and scattered granules; body beneath and legs covered with a greyish pile; antennæ (apparently) longer than the body, unicolorous. Length 9 lines.

The specimen from which the above description is made is not in good condition, but it is very distinct on account of the crested elytra

combined with its cylindrical prothorax, to say nothing of its colour, which seems to have been pretty uniform.

Penthea intricata.

P. dense pubescens, nigro fulvoque variegata; elytris subbicostatis; antennis castaneis, articulis tertio ad sexto basi albis.

Hab. South Australia (*Mr. Waterhouse*).

Covered with a short close-set pile, fulvous, varied with irregularly confluent black spots and patches; head spotted with black, a very clear mesial line joined above the epistome by two oblique lines; palpi ferruginous; prothorax transverse, somewhat rugose at the sides, irregularly patched with black; elytra with their greatest breadth rather behind the middle, with shallow scattered punctures, and two well-marked but not elevated costæ on each; body beneath and legs greyish, spotted with black; antennæ shorter than the body, dark chestnut, the third to the sixth joints inclusive white at the base. Length 6 lines.

The irregularly confluent spots of both fulvous and black, especially on the elytra, together with the costæ on those parts, will distinguish this well-marked species.

Penthea crassicollis.

P. dense pubescens, pilis elongatis albis adpersis, fulva, nigro irrorata; prothorace latitudine elytris fere æquali; antennis nigris.

Hab. Interior of Australia (Stuart's Expedition) (*Mr. Waterhouse*).

Covered with a close-set fulvous pile, interspersed with long, straggling white hairs; head nearly as broad as the prothorax, coarsely punctured with mixed white and fulvous hairs; prothorax rough from deeply impressed confluent punctures, and rather obscurely varied with white and fulvous; scutellum round, black; elytra scarcely broader than the prothorax, sparingly punctured, without raised lines, a few glossy-black granules at the base, and spotted with black, a trilobed white mark round the scutellum, a patch of the same colour at the side behind the shoulder, and another towards the apex and nearly attaining to the suture; body beneath with a close mixed grey and fulvous pile; antennæ black, about two-thirds as long as the body; legs closely covered with greyish hairs. Length 8 lines.

Distinguished by the breadth and fulness of the prothorax, and the presence of long white hairs, from all its congeners, except *P. picta*, with which it agrees in the latter character only.

Penthea picta. (Pl. XI. fig. 5.)

P. dense pubescens, pilis albis adpersis, ochracea, sparse nigro irrorata et albo plagiata; antennis totis nigris.

Hab. South Australia (*Mr. Waterhouse*).

Covered with a dense yellowish ochraceous pile, interspersed with

short semierect hairs; head coarsely punctured, with greyish and whitish hairs in front; prothorax narrower than the elytra, dull white anteriorly, then brown and ochraceous; scutellum round, black; elytra with a few distinct punctures only, and three or four granules at the base, no raised lines, space round the scutellum, patch at the side behind the shoulder, and another flexuous patch posteriorly white, the scutellar and posterior patches bordered with black, rest of the elytra ochraceous, speckled with small black spots; body beneath and legs with a dense, rough, smoky-white pile; antennæ entirely black, about two-thirds the length of the body. Length 6 lines.

Differs from *Penthea scenica* (*inter alia*) in its entirely black antennæ.

Rhytiphora Waterhousei.

R. nigro-picea, pube sparsa, ochraceo griseoque irrorata; elytris basi lineis duabus vix elevatis, apice subtruncatis.

Hab. South Australia (*Mr. Waterhouse*).

Pitchy black, with a short pile arranged in little ochraceous tufts, the intervals exposing the black derm partially covered with pale-greyish hairs; in other words, the whole upper surface is finely speckled with ochraceous, grey, and black, the former predominating, and often confluent so as to form irregular lines; head rather short in front, with a mesial line extending from the vertex to the epistome; antennæ shorter than the body, grey, spotted with black, a little ochraceous at the base only; prothorax not quite so long as broad, the sides nearly parallel; scutellum subtriangular, the apex rounded; elytra very convex, gradually receding from the shoulders, the apex subtruncate, the base with a few black granules and two scarcely elevated although well-marked lines; body beneath and legs reddish ochraceous, spotted with black. Length 15 lines.

One of the largest species of the genus, which, from description, might be thought to approach *R. polymita*, Pasc., in colour; but in that species the pile is perfectly uniform in texture, and every spot of the derm is surrounded with pale ashy; in other respects it is also more cylindrical, the elytra not so convex, and without the basal lines. Altogether it is a very fine and distinct species.

Monochamus ovinus.

M. ovatus, fulvo-griseo pubescens, pallide griseo irroratus; capite impunctato; prothorace transverso, lateribus fortiter spinoso; elytris subtrigonatis, apice rotundatis; antennarum articulis apice nigris, duobus basalibus exceptis.

Hab. South Australia (*Messrs. Waterhouse and Odewahn*).

The male shortly ovate, the female more oblong, covered with a short, dense, fulvous-grey pile, sprinkled with a very much paler shade of nearly the same colour; head rather short, and very convex anteriorly,

with a shallow transverse groove above the epistome, impunctate, but with a well-marked mesial line; antennæ closely pubescent, more than twice as long as the body in the male, with the third, fourth, and fifth joints much enlarged, the third especially being thicker than the scape, and all, except the first and second, black at their tips; prothorax transverse, the disk slightly irregular, a few punctures posteriorly, a broad spine on each side near the middle; scutellum rounded behind; elytra with a few small punctures, chiefly at the base, the apex rounded; body beneath and legs finely pubescent, yellowish grey, shaded with paler, especially on the former. Length (♂) 8 lines, (♀) 10 lines.

With about a hundred species of the genus before me, I cannot very well approximate this to any of them. It is nearest, perhaps, to *M. argentatus*, Hope, but wants, *inter alia*, the silky pubescence of that species. I have dropped the old orthography of *Mono-hammus*, although I believe it to be the correct one (from *μόρος* and *ἄμμα*), because that now used seems to be universal; and, on the whole, perhaps it is as well to adopt, errors and all, the exact word of the author who first defines the genus.

Microtragus Waterhousei.

M. piceus, dense griseo squamulosus; prothorace ovato, elytris angustiore; elytrorum apice divaricato.

Hab. Kangaroo Island (*Mr. Waterhouse*).

Pitchy, densely covered with minute greyish scales; head very convex in front, with a deep line to the epistome, but not on the vertex; antennæ about two-thirds the length of the body; palpi bright luteous; mandibles black, when closed nearly hidden by the lip; prothorax not so broad as the broadest part of the elytra, very rugose, the spine at the side short; scutellum small and transverse; elytra not broader than the prothorax at the base, gradually dilating for about two-thirds of their length, then slightly contracting to terminate in a broadly divaricate apex, on each side the scutellum a short, stout, recurved tooth, from which proceed two lines of tubercles, the outer and larger extending rather more than two-thirds towards the apex, the inner somewhat less; body beneath and legs closely covered with minute scales and a sprinkling of stiff decumbent hairs. Length 9 lines.

Distinguished from its congeners by the divaricate apex of the elytra and dull greyish-brown colour, although, under a strong lens, the minute scales on which that colour depends are seen to have a glossy, almost metallic lustre. The species of this genus are excessively rare in collections. Mr. F. G. Waterhouse informs me that he has only taken them at sundown, in sandy places.

ITHEUM.

Caput exsertum, antice quadratum, tuberis antenniferis distantibus. *Oculi* parvi, valde emarginati. *Antennæ* breves, ciliatæ, scapo oblongo-attenuato, articulis tertio et quarto fere duplo longioribus, cæteris brevibus et æqualibus. *Prothorax* subcylindricus, capitis latitudine. *Elytra* angustissima, elongata, apice emarginata. *Pedes* breves. *Ungues* simplices. *Pro-* et *meso-sterna* depressa. *Abdominis* segmentis subæqualibus.

This is a long narrow form, like *Cacostola*, but with differently formed antennæ, widely separated at the base, &c. So far as the Australian Longicornia are concerned, it will follow *Atimura*, a genus recently characterized by me in the 'Trans. Ent. Soc.' 3rd series, vol. i. p. 548, and which has representatives in Borneo, Singapore, and Sumatra, but from which the present is distinguished by its longer and more attenuated scape, quadrate face, elytra not truncate at the apex, and other characters. The two species, particularly the last, have a very slight pubescence, with a few long, erect hairs scattered over the body, antennæ, &c.

Itheum vittigerum. (Pl. XI. fig. 9.)

I. tenuiter pubescens, fuscum, vitta laterali prothorace elytrisq̄ue cinereis.

Hab. South Australia (*Mr. Odewahn*).

Dark brown, rather sparsely covered with a long whitish pile, which at the side of the prothorax and elytra is sufficiently condensed as to form a narrow ashy stripe, long black setulose hairs also scattered over the body, legs, and antennæ; head coarsely punctured, especially on the vertex; eyes small, black; antennæ rather longer than half the length of the body; prothorax coarsely and closely punctured; scutellum narrow at the base, expanded and rounded posteriorly; elytra coarsely punctured, the apex broadly emarginate; body beneath dark brown, shining, with a thin greyish pubescence. Length 3-4 lines.

Itheum lineare.

I. tenuissime pubescens, fuscum; elytris omnino pallide fusciscentibus, apice oblique emarginatis.

Hab. South Australia (*Mr. Angas*).

This species resembles the former in most respects, but is somewhat narrower, and is nearly glabrous, with the apex of each elytron more obliquely emarginate, or, in other words, the external angle is more produced. The specimen described is from Port Lincoln. I have also received it from Mr. Waterhouse, taken near Adelaide.

OMOPHENA.

Caput exsertum, fronte brevi, declivi, tuberis antenniferis nullis. *Oculi* majusculi, fere divisi. *Antennæ* decemarticulatæ, incrassatæ, breves,

scapo oblongo-ovato, articulo secundo tertio dimidio brevior, tertio scapo parum æquali, quarto et quinque gradatim longioribus, sexto brevior, cæteris perbrevibus, ultimo ovato, præcedentibus obconicis. *Prothorax* oblongus, regularis, capite paulo latior. *Elytra* elongata, parallela, prothorace vix latiora, apice integra. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* clavata; *tarsi* breves, æquales. *Acetabula* antica vix angulata. *Pro-* et *meso-sterna* simplicia. *Abdomen* segmentis æqualibus.

This genus is nearly allied to *Pytheus* and *Brachytria*, but is at once distinguished by its ten-jointed antennæ, with the third and fourth joints of the normal character, not abbreviated as in those genera. As a secondary distinction, the elytra are without the smooth elevated lines that are found in the allied forms.

Omophaena Kruesleri. (Pl. XI. fig. 8.)

O. nigra, subnitida, rugoso-punctata; elytris humeris aurantiacis.

Hab. South Australia.

Black, subnitid; head, prothorax, and elytra very coarsely and closely punctured, with scattered, slender, nearly erect white hairs remotely scattered over those parts; elytra with the shoulders orange; body beneath and legs pitchy, nearly glabrous, shining; antennæ brownish pitchy, about half the length of the body. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Phoracantha Odewahni.

P. depressa, fulva, fere opaca; prothorace æquato (*in fæm.* subtransverso), lateribus breviter spinoso; elytris lateribus pone humeros incurvatis, apice integris; pedibus haud elongatis; femoribus attenuatis.

Hab. South Australia (*Mr. Odewahn*).

Depressed, fulvous, nearly opaque; head coarsely punctured, with a few scattered hairs, mesial line almost obsolete; antennæ about the length of the body in both sexes, the joints from the third to the eighth inclusive spined on both sides at the apex; prothorax dark brown, equal in the male, subtransverse in the female, rather small, the sides shortly spined, the disk favosely punctured with five (*qu.* three) fulvous tubercles, the two lateral united; scutellum triangular; elytra rather broad, especially in the female, obscurely dashed with brown at the suture, the apex rounded; body beneath fulvous brown, with a thin greyish pile; legs very slender, but not elongate, the posterior tibiæ not extending beyond the apex of the abdomen. Length (σ) 14 lines, (♀) 21 lines.

This fine and very distinct species, in the small proportional size of the prothorax, can only be compared to *P. hamata*, Newm., and *P. superans*, Pasc., from both of which it is at once distinguished, *inter alia*, by the rounded apex of the elytra.

Phoracantha grillaria.

P. lata, fusca, subnitida; prothorace subtransverso, lateribus anguste an-

gulate; elytris flavo vittatis, apice bispinosis; antennis compressis, articulorum apicibus utrinque productis; pedibus intermediis et posterioribus elongatis, femoribus linearibus.

Hab. Queensland (*Mr. Diggles*).

Broad, dark brown, and rather glossy; head coarsely punctured, a deep mesial line between the eyes; antennæ longer than the body, compressed, covered with a short greyish pile, the joints from the third to the seventh or eighth inclusive produced on both sides at the apex; prothorax nearly equal, each side with a narrow angular process, the disk favosely punctured with five glossy tubercles; scutellum triangular, the apex rounded; elytra with three longitudinal yellow patches or stripes extending from near the base to beyond the middle, the central stripe, with a partial interruption, terminating at the inner apical angle, the apex bispinose; body beneath and legs covered with a dense grey pile, the latter having the intermediate and posterior pairs very slender and elongate, and their tibiæ, particularly the posterior, flexuose; the anterior legs very short, their femora scarcely half the length of the intermediate. Length 16 lines.

A very distinct and handsome species, remarkable for its long and slender intermediate and posterior legs, with the femora absolutely linear, and for the yellow stripes on the elytra.

Phoracantha pedator.

P. angusta, fusca, subnitida; prothorace elongato, lateribus late angulato; elytris medio et basin versus plus minusve flavo plagiatis, apice biapiculatis, flavo plagiatis; pedibus elongatis, femoribus valde clavatis.

Hab. South Australia (*Mr. Odewahn*).

Narrow, dark brown, subnitid; head rugosely punctured, a short mesial line between the eyes; antennæ as long as the body in the female, about a third longer in the male, ferruginous, the third, fourth, and fifth joints spined at the apex on one side; prothorax elongate, very irregular, scarcely punctured, the sides nodose; scutellum rounded behind; elytra with yellow patches at the middle and towards the base, and an oblong spot at the apex, which is bispinose, the inner or sutural spine nearly obsolete; body beneath dark brown, finely pubescent, the mesopectus reddish chestnut; legs elongate, the femora very strongly clavate. Length 6-9 lines.

In its narrow outline and long legs, with the strongly clavate femora, this species approaches *P. aberrans*, Newm.; but it has not the sharp thoracic spine of that species, and its coloration differs entirely.

Phoracantha hospita.

P. fusca, nitida; prothorace oblongo (*in fœm. æquato*), spina laterali acuta; elytris medio flavo fasciatis vel subfasciatis, apice biapiculatis, flavo

plagiatis; antennis pedibusque testaceo-ferrugineis; femoribus simplicibus.

Hab. Queensland (*Mr. Diggles*).

Of moderate breadth, dark chestnut-brown, shining; head coarsely punctured, the mesial line very narrow; antennæ pale ferruginous, half as long again as the body in the male, the third to the inner joints inclusive spined at the apex; prothorax rather longer than broad in the male, equal in the female, favosely impressed with five shining tubers on the disk, the lateral somewhat indefinite, the spine rather slender and produced, and placed about midway on each side; scutellum nearly triangular, glabrous; elytra slightly incurved behind the shoulder, the apex emarginate, the outer angle strongly produced, a yellowish band, more or less broken anteriorly, extending from the middle towards the base, with a small round spot of same colour at the apex; body beneath glossy chestnut-brown, inclining to reddish on the metasternum; legs pale ferruginous, rather slender, the femora slightly clavate. Length 6 lines.

Allied to *P. sexmaculata*, Hope, but with a shorter and broader prothorax and strongly apiculate elytra.

Phoracantha Angasii.

P. subangusta, fusca, nitida; prothorace oblongo, lateribus nodoso; elytris fortiter punctatis, sparse pubescentibus, medio singulorum macula flava rotundata, apice integris; femoribus clavatis.

Hab. South Australia (*Mr. Angas*).

Somewhat narrow, dark brown, shining; head coarsely punctured, a short mesial line between the eyes, face bright reddish ferruginous; antennæ longer than the body in the male, shorter in the female, also bright ferruginous, covered with long, slender, scattered hairs; prothorax oblong, coarsely punctured with five tubercles on the disk, the sides nodose; scutellum subtransverse; elytra sparsely pubescent, nearly parallel at the sides, the apex rounded, or very slightly produced at the suture, a round yellow spot nearly on the centre of each; body beneath and legs bright reddish ferruginous, with long scattered hairs; femora clavate. Length 8-9 lines.

In some respects this species approaches *P. pubescens*, Pasc., but is more depressed, infinitely less pubescent, and has the apex of the elytra rounded, not truncate. I received it originally from Mr. Angas, ticketed "Port Lincoln," and more recently from Mr. Odewahu, who appears to have taken it plentifully at Gawler.

Phoracantha balteata.

P. subangusta, fusca, subnitida; prothorace oblongo, punctis rugoso-impressis, lateribus nodoso; elytris sparse pubescentibus, fascia mediana flava, apice integris, obsolete flavo maculatis; femoribus subclavatis.

Hab. South Australia.

Rather narrow, brown, slightly shining, sparingly pilose; head irregularly but coarsely punctured, a short mesial line between the eyes; antennæ shorter than the body, ferruginous, everywhere covered with scattered erect hairs, the third joint with a long spine, the fourth with a short spine, the remainder unarmed; prothorax oblong, the sides slightly nodose, the disk with indefinite, roughly impressed punctures and an elongate, smooth central space; scutellum triangular; elytra coarsely punctured, rather broader behind the middle, rounded at the apex, an obscure fulvous band nearly at the middle, and an almost obsolete spot at the apex; body beneath chestnut-brown, somewhat glossy; legs ferruginous, with long scattered hairs; femora slightly clavate. Length 5 lines.

Allied to *P. bifasciata*, Pasc., but decisively distinguished by the form of the scutellum, which is rounded posteriorly in that species, and equilaterally triangular in this. It differs also in the form of the elytra, in the colour, and in the indefinite style of the punctuation on the head and prothorax.

Phlyctænodes pilosus.

P. elongatus, piceus, griseo pilosus; prothorace oblongo, disco subnodoso, lateribus angulato.

Hab. South Australia (*Mr. Waterhouse*).

Elongate, pitchy, but paler posteriorly, shining, covered with short, scattered greyish hairs, mixed with longer hairs on the antennæ and legs; head coarsely punctured, deeply concave between the antennary tubers; antennæ rather shorter than the body; prothorax longer than broad, the disk irregular or slightly nodose, the side behind the middle broadly angulated; scutellum subtransverse; elytra parallel at the sides, each with three slightly raised lines, the apex rounded; body beneath glossy reddish brown, nearly glabrous. Length 7 lines.

Differs from *Phlyctænodes tristis*, Fab. (a New Zealand species), in its oblong prothorax without the two elevated glossy tubercles which distinguish that species, the longer elytron with elevated lines, and its pubescence. It is still more distinct from the two Australian species.

In the 'Transactions of the Entomological Society,' 3rd series, vol. i. p. 549, I have separated, under the name of *Isalium*, those species that differ from *Didymocantha*, Newm., in their elongated muzzle, unsymmetrical antennary joints, unarmed prothorax, &c.; and it will also be necessary, I think, to separate my *Didymocantha cylindricollis*, which has the joints of its antennæ cylindrical, and is a more elongate form, without any of the hairs being collected into masses so as to form well-defined spots. I propose to name this genus *Lygesis*. An undescribed species (which, with several others

I have received whilst these sheets were passing through the press, I propose to describe and figure hereafter) is a still narrower form, with slender, scattered, erect hairs, not stiff and decumbent as in the above-mentioned genera, and differing from them essentially in the greater size and length of the basal joint of the antennæ, which is nearly twice as long as the third, instead of being shorter, or at most only equal to it. This species I have named *Bebius filiformis*. The following species is a true *Isalium*.

Isalium Odewahnii.

I. testaceo-brunneum ; prothorace lateribus rotundato ; elytris nigro-subbifasciatis, apice intus truncatis, sutura spina brevi producta.

Hab. South Australia (*Mr. Odewahn*.)

Testaceous brown, with sparse white setulose hairs ; head coarsely impressed, dark chestnut, the hairs more closely set between the eyes, so as to form a white spot ; prothorax broader than the head, rounded at the sides, with confluent coarsely impressed punctures, each having a stiff hair arising from its base, the disk with six white spots, formed by closely crowded hairs, two on each side, one at the apex and another at the base ; scutellum covered with white hairs ; elytra much broader than the prothorax, coarsely punctured, each puncture with a white hair, the apex of each truncate internally, the suture produced into a short spine, at the shoulder and extending obliquely backwards an irregular black band, behind the middle a second band, but transverse and very irregular ; body beneath brownish testaceous, with spots of white hairs on the abdomen ; legs and antennæ pale brownish, the tips of the femora black. Length 11 lines.

This species resembles *I. thoracicum*, Pasce., but differs in the rounded, not straight, sides of the prothorax, and in the truncate apex of each elytron, not rounded as in that species. *I. scutellatum*, Hope, has the apex of each elytron rounded and entire. *I. cretiferum* of the same author (constituting his genus *Coptopterus*) has the apex of each elytron emarginate.

OPSIDOTA.

Caput antice brevissimum, tuberis antenniferis basi approximatis. *Oculi* perampli, valde emarginati. *Antennæ* corpore longiores, scapo subcurvato obconico, articulo tertio paulo brevior, quarto fere æquali, cæteris longioribus et subæqualibus, omnibus, primo et secundo exceptis, unilateraliter dilatatis. *Palpi* breves, incrassati. *Prothorax* æqualis, lateribus rotundatis. *Elytra* subbrevia, parallela, depressa, apice integra. *Pedes* mediocres ; *femora* compressa. *Pro-* et *meso-sterna* simplicia.

In its very short face this genus agrees with *Didymocantha*, Newm.

(*D. obliqua*), but differs in the form of the prothorax and the absence of the lateral spines; the dilated joints of the antennæ also are characteristic, although there is a sharpness on one side in *Didymocantha* that marks an approach to the same structure.

Opsidota infecta. (Pl. XI. fig. 6.)

O. fusca, nitida, disperse griseo hirta; elytris obsolete flavo plagiatis.

Hab. South Australia.

Dark brown, shining; head as broad as the prothorax, with a sharply impressed frontal line, the eye occupying the whole side of the head, and somewhat approximating on the vertex; prothorax not longer than broad, the apex and base equal in breadth, very rugosely punctured with scattered, stiff, greyish hairs, which are rather more densely placed on the centre and sides, so as to form five spots; scutellum slightly rounded behind; elytra about twice the length of the head and thorax together, much broader than the latter, covered with large irregular punctures, with stiff, scattered, decumbent greyish hairs and a few nearly obsolete yellow blotches, the apex with a short sutural spine; body beneath and legs dark brown, with greyish hairs; antennæ dull brown. Length 7-9 lines.

TAPHOS.

Caput subexsertum, antice brevissimum, tuberis antenniferis distantibus.

Oculi majusculi, intus lunulati. *Antennæ* 11-articulatæ, corpore longiores, glabræ, scapo brevi, obconico, articulo secundo brevissimo, cæteris compressis, subæqualibus, apice lateraliter productis, ultimo emarginato.

Palpi incrassati. *Maxillæ* lobo externo producto, fimbriato. *Prothorax* capite latior, æquatus, lateraliter dentatus. *Elytra* late depressa, apice rotundata. *Pedes* mediocres. *Coxæ* anticæ distantes, globosæ, haud exsertæ. *Femora* simplicia. *Tarsi* postici articulo basali elongato-triangulari. *Prosternum* elevatum. *Mesosternum* latum, declive. *Ace-tabula* antica anguste angulata.

The single specimen from which I have drawn up this description appears to be a female. If I am right in referring it to the neighbourhood of *Cerambyx* notwithstanding its broad depressed body, the antennæ of the other sex will prove to be somewhat different, probably longer and less compressed. I feel, however, some difficulty about its location, the form of the head, antennæ, and simple femora pointing to *Cerambyx*; but it differs remarkably from it in habit, in this respect bearing considerable resemblance to a Prionid.

Taphos aterrimus. (Pl. XI. fig. 7.)

T. ater, nitidus, glaber.

Hab. South Australia.

Deep glossy black, without pubescence; head sparingly punctured,

with a short, strongly impressed mesial line between the eyes, terminating above the epistome in a broad, transverse depression; prothorax nearly as long as broad, the sides irregular, having rather behind the middle a short angular tooth, disk with scattered shallow punctures, its sides somewhat slightly corrugated; scutellum triangular, obtuse at the apex; elytra much broader than the prothorax, rather short and depressed, the sides nearly parallel, coarsely punctured at the base, the punctures becoming nearly obsolete at the apex; pectus transversely corrugated; metasternum and abdomen glossy black, nearly impunctate; legs black; tibiæ slightly ciliated internally; antennæ black and opaque, except the basal joint. Length 9 lines.

Ceresium? modestum.

C. rufo-testaceum, pube grisea sparse tectum; prothorace breviter ovato, medio cicatricoso; elytris oblongo-ovatis; femoribus subclavatis.

Hab. South Australia (*Mr. Odewahn*).

Reddish testaceous, covered with short, greyish, scattered hairs; head without any mesial line, the eye occupying nearly the whole side; antennæ scarcely two-thirds the length of the body; prothorax shortly ovate, a longitudinal scar-like line in the middle; scutellum subtransverse, rounded; elytra oblong-ovate, narrower in the male, rather closely punctured, each puncture with a grey hair arising from its base, the apex rounded; body beneath reddish chestnut, sparsely pubescent; legs rather short, the femora scarcely clavate. Length 4-5 lines.

If *Ceresium raripilum* of Newman, the type of the genus, is to be *strictly* defined (which, however, Mr. Newman has not done), this species can only be considered as doubtfully congeneric. There are several undescribed species which it will be necessary to work up before the limits of *Ceresium* can be ascertained.

Obrium dorsale.

O. castaneum, nitidum; prothorace, antennis, pedibus elytrisque basi et medio luteis.

Hab. South Australia (*Mr. Waterhouse*).

Dark chestnut, shining, with short, scattered, erect hairs; head roughly punctured; antennæ rather longer than the body, pale luteous; prothorax elongate, irregularly and coarsely punctured, nodose at the side, the disk with three rather obscurely defined, smooth prominences; scutellum triangular; elytra rather narrow, with large, deep, closely set punctures, the base and stripe down the suture for about two-thirds of its length pale luteous; body beneath glabrous, glossy luteous; legs luteous, shining, with long, erect, dispersed hairs. Length 5 lines.

This species and the following are rather more robust than usual. The anterior coxæ are also not at all exerted, and their acetabula have a long angular slit externally.

Obrium tripartitum.

O. castaneum, subnitidum; elytris dimidio basali, antennis pedibusque luteo-testaceis.

Hab. South Australia (*Mr. Waterhouse*).

Dark chestnut, subnitid, clothed with long, erect, scattered grey hairs; head very roughly and closely punctured; antennæ shorter than the body, pale luteous; prothorax rather longer than broad, coarsely punctured, the disk irregular, with two transverse, smooth prominences anteriorly, the sides doubly nodose; scutellum triangular, pale luteous; elytra considerably broader than the prothorax, covered with large, round, deeply impressed punctures, and becoming less marked towards the apex, the basal half luteous testaceous, apex round and paler in colour; body beneath glossy luteous, the legs paler. Length 6 lines.

A more robust insect than the last; the colours differently disposed, &c.

Phacodes ferrugineus.

P. rufo-brunneus, sparse pubescens; prothorace rude punctato, haud tuberculato; elytris apice rotundatis.

Hab. South Australia (*Mr. Waterhouse*).

Uniform reddish brown and thinly pubescent; head coarsely punctured; antennæ about two-thirds the length of the body, the basal joint short, but as long as the third joint; prothorax covered with nearly confluent irregularly impressed punctures, without any tubercles, and with remotely dispersed short hairs; scutellum hairy, subscutiform; elytra with small crowded punctures, more distinctly placed towards the apex, which is entire; body beneath pale ferruginous, with short, scanty greyish hairs; femora and anterior legs luteous; tibiæ and tarsi of the intermediate and posterior pairs dark brown. Length 6 lines.

Nearly allied to *P. personatus*, Er., but without any tubercles on the prothorax, differing also in the relative proportion of the joints of the antennæ, and in the colour, which is a uniform reddish brown, and very scantily pubescent.

Uracanthus fuliginus.

U. fuscus, totus griseo-hirtus; elytrorum apice introrsum emarginato.

Hab. South Australia (*Mr. Odewahn*).

Brown, the upper surface entirely covered with crisp greyish hairs; head reddish pitchy, finely punctured; antennæ rather longer than the body; prothorax not nodose at the sides; scutellum nearly triangular; elytra of nearly equal breadth throughout, very slightly incurved posteriorly, the apex very obliquely emarginate towards the suture, the external angle slightly produced, but scarcely spinous; body beneath closely covered with a short greyish pile, except the throat, which is glossy brown; legs with scattered greyish hairs. Length 7 lines.

A very distinct species, readily distinguished by its uniform colour and the oblique emargination of the apex of the elytra.

MYSTROSA.

Caput antice subproductum, inter oculos plano-elevatum. *Oculi* magni, leviter emarginati. *Antennæ* corpore vix longiores, scapo tenuiter ovato, articulo tertio brevior, quarto paulo longiore, cæteris longioribus et subæqualibus. *Palpi* cylindrici. *Prothorax* oblongus, lateribus medio nodosus. *Elytra* elongata, fere parallela, apice truncata. *Acetabula* antica late angulata. *Coxæ* anticæ et intermediæ distantes. *Pedes* subbreves; *femora* compressa, vix clavata. *Tarsi* modice elongati, attenuati. *Abdomen* elytris superante, in medio constrictum, apice depressum, segmentis æqualibus.

This genus appears to be in some degree intermediate between *Uracanthus* and *Bardistus*, but agreeing much more closely with the former, although the muzzle is much shorter, and the anterior acetabula are very largely and broadly angulated. In this character, and to a certain extent in habit, *Mystrosa* resembles *Bardistus*; the remarkable eye, however, in that genus and the contiguous anterior and intermediate coxæ will readily distinguish it. The singularly formed abdomen, contracted in the middle, and dilated and flattened at the apex, although not very considerably, is quite unparalleled, so far as I know, in this family.

Mystrosa rubiginea. (Pl. XI. fig. 2.)

M. rufo-castanea, prothoracis lineis duabus obscure griseis; oculis nigris.

Hab. South Australia.

Reddish chestnut; head with a deeply impressed line between the eyes, dividing into two branches above the epistome; prothorax longer than broad, apex and base of the same breadth, stoutly knotted or angulated at the side, a broad line of dull greyish hairs on the disk on each side; scutellum rounded behind; elytra sublinear, closely punctured, with four somewhat oblique slightly elevated lines on each, the inner or sutural line most evident at the base, where the other three are less conspicuous, apex truncate, the outer angle produced; body beneath dark luteous; eyes black. Length 7 lines.

Akiptera Waterhousei. (Pl. XI. fig. 4.)

A. nigra; elytris basi, regione scutellari excepto, facie gulaque flavescens; prothorace fere æquato, toto nigro.

Hab. South Australia (*Mr. Waterhouse*).

Black, with short, scattered, erect hairs, principally on the head, prothorax, and legs; head roughly punctured, with a sharp mesial line terminating above the epistome in a deep transverse depression; face, throat, and palpi yellow; mandibles black; prothorax closely punctured, nodose on the disk on each side, lateral tooth produced, obtusely trian-

gular; scutellum scutiform; elytra rather broader than the prothorax, finely punctured, with two raised lines at the base, the apex rounded externally, but with a short tooth internally at the suture, a broad yellow band occupying, except just across the scutellum, rather less than the basal third; the pectus black, hairy; abdomen steel-blue; legs black, except the distal portions of the femora and proximal of the tibiæ of the anterior and intermediate pairs, which are bright yellow. Length 8 lines.

Akiptera was founded some years ago by Mr. W. Wilson Saunders for a very rare insect; indeed I believe only one specimen is known, which is now in the Melley Collection at Geneva. The species described above differs from Mr. Saunders's specimen in the form of the prothorax and in certain discrepancies in colour. I have drawn up the following diagnosis of the genus that its characters may be contrasted with those of allied genera, the nearest of which appears to be *Bimia*, the antennæ, however, very nearly resembling *Hesthesis*. Another species (if it be one, as it only differs in the elytra being altogether black) was taken, for the first time, just before Christmas last by Mrs. Kruesler at Gawler.

AKIPTERA, W. Wilson Saunders.

Caput exsertum, antice subquadratum, tuberis antenniferis validis, distantibus. *Labrum* et *epistoma* perbrevia. *Palpi* breves, articulo ultimo obtuse ovato. *Oculi* mediocres, reniformes. *Antennæ* 11-articulatæ, elongatæ, filiformes, glabratae, scapo modice elongato, obconico, apice rotundato, articulo secundo medio constricto, tertio scapo æquali, cæteris gradatim longioribus compressis, articulo ultimo apicem versus emarginato. *Prothorax* capite vix latior, æquatus, nodosus, lateribus dentatus. *Elytra* abdomine paulo breviora, divaricata, apice extus rotundata. *Acetabula* antica fortiter angulata. *Pedes* mediocres. *Coxæ* anticæ exsertæ. *Prosternum* angustissimum. *Mesosternum* depressum, angustum.

EARINIS.

Caput subproductum, tuberis antenniferis validis, distantibus. *Epistoma* occultum. *Labrum* minutum. *Palpi* breves, obtusi. *Oculi* reniformes, prominuli. *Antennæ* lineares, 11-articulatæ, breves (dimidio corpore fere longiores), scapo vix elongato, articulo tertio paulo longiore, quarto brevi, cæteris longioribus vel subæqualibus. *Prothorax* vix oblongus, pone medium lateribus angulatus, antice et postice constrictus. *Elytra* angusta, subparallela, abbreviata, apice divaricata. *Abdomen* elongatum, segmentis æqualibus. *Pedes* breves; *tarsi* mediocres. *Coxæ* anticæ approximate. *Acetabula* antica late angulata. *Mesosternum* parvum. *Corpus* elongatum, depressum.

One of the more remarkable genera of Longicorns, the peculiar habit giving it, at first sight, the appearance of a Malacoderm, as for

instance, some species of *Carphurus*, Er. Its affinity is not very decided, but, of all the genera known to me, I have no hesitation in placing it nearest to *Tropis*. It must be recollected that there are a number of very peculiar, and some of them very isolated, forms generally brought together under the Lepturidæ, but some of which have also been considered to belong to the Prionidæ. If we exclude *Leptura*, *Strangalia*, and other almost purely northern genera, we shall probably find that there remain several forms, some of which it will be natural to consider as representatives of distinct subfamilies; but it will be almost impossible to find characters that will limit these satisfactorily; therefore, and as a matter of convenience only, it may perhaps be desirable not to separate them. If such a separation be made, we think *Earinis* will stand as the type of one of these subfamilies. The whole insect is nearly glabrous, except for the long scattered setose hairs. So far as I know, it has only been taken by Mrs. Kruesler at Gawler.

Earinis mimula. (Pl. XI. fig. 3.)

E. nigro setulosa; capite nigro-chalybeato; prothorace flavo; elytris purpureis, fasciis duabus stramineis ornatis.

Hab. South Australia (Gawler).

Narrow and depressed, with slender, erect, scattered black hairs; head dark chalybeate, roughly punctured, a broad groove between the antennæ; prothorax glossy yellow, punctured only to receive the long hairs that are thinly dispersed on its disk; scutellum transverse, black; elytra closely punctured, purple, with two pale straw-coloured bands posteriorly; the first and largest of these bands has the texture of the part raised, with fewer and larger punctures than elsewhere, the apex obtusely pointed; legs black, coarsely punctured, the posterior, when extended, not reaching beyond the abdomen; metasternum black, propectus pale yellow, the abdomen reddish yellow, with the last abdominal segment entirely, and the two preceding in the centre only, chalybeate black; antennæ black, the fourth to the tenth joints inclusive yellow at the base. Length 6 lines.

In a second specimen the hind head is yellow; the elytra, metasternum, and last abdominal segment, with the spots on the preceding two, are bright chalybeate-blue.

Agapete Kruesleri.

A. niger; capite rubro; abdomine infra segmentis secundo et tertio totis griseo pilosis.

Hab. South Australia (Mrs. Kruesler).

Head orange-red, closely punctured, a deep fovea between the eyes, immediately above the antennary tubers, mesial line well marked:

eyes and tips of the mandibles black; antennæ black, except the condyle of the basal joint; prothorax black, coarsely punctured, with scattered erect hairs; scutellum shortly scutiform; elytra pale yellowish olive; abdomen black, the two middle segments and posterior half of the basal covered with pale olivaceous silky hairs, sterna black; legs glossy black, with long, erect, scattered, pale greyish hairs. Length 6 lines.

Of the two specimens before me, neither have the antennæ perfect, but they appear, judging from what remains, to have been considerably shorter than the body. The species, however, is at once distinguished from *A. carissima*, Newm., the only other known, by its black prothorax.

Mallodon Odewahii.

M. depressum; prothorace transverso, antice late emarginato, lateribus spinoso-crenatis, crenis apice plerunque bifidis, disco, figura complexa mediano excepta, minutissime punctato, granulifero; antennis nitidis, sparse punctatis.

Hab. South Australia (*Mr. Odewahn*).

Rather narrow and depressed, glossy brown, paler on the elytra; head coarsely punctured; mandibles deeply hollowed out on their dorsal surface; antennæ about half the length of the body, scape not extending to beyond half the breadth of the eye, coarsely punctured; prothorax transverse, the margin spinulose, the disk on each side with a large, smooth, glossy space sparsely punctured, and a narrow strip at the base, the rest finely and very closely punctured, with numerous scattered granules amongst them; scutellum subtransverse, rounded behind; elytra finely punctured; body beneath finely granulate; legs covered with short, scanty hairs. Length 22 lines.

From *Mallodon figuratum* this species is distinguished by its narrower form, short scape, mandibles deeply excavated above, prothorax granulate, scutellum rounded behind, and elytra finely punctured. On account of its spinose anterior tibiæ (a character of scarcely specific value), it belongs to the genus *Cnemoplites*, Newm.

Mallodon cephalotes.

M. capite magno, vertice elevato; prothorace convexo, crebre punctato, lateribus angustissime marginatis, sparse crenatis; scutello subscutiformi, apice fere rotundato; antennis nitidis, vage punctatis; tibiis inermibus.

Hab. Queensland (*Mr. Diggles*).

Dark glossy brown, lighter on the elytra; head large, the vertex elevated and convex, very coarsely punctured; mandibles narrow, very convex; scape of the antennæ extending to the posterior margin of the eye, with large scattered punctures; prothorax transverse, the margin irregularly crenate, the disk with punctures of various sizes, many of

the larger ones confluent, no smooth spaces; scutellum subscutiform, slightly pointed behind, nearly impunctate, an irregularly impressed line near the margins on each side; elytra with numerous coarse but very shallow punctures; body beneath covered with golden-brown hairs, especially on the abdomen, where they are long and very dense, the antepectus nearly glabrous, except around the prosternum; legs glossy brown, glabrous, with a few distinct punctures; tibiæ unarmed. Length 24 lines.

A fine and very distinct species, which it is quite unnecessary at present to compare with any other.

Mallodon jejunum.

M. parallelum; prothorace transverso, antice incurvo, lateribus vix crenatis, marginibus angustissimis, disco eroso-punctato, spatiis duabus glabris triangularibus exceptis; antennis vage punctatis, scapo triquetro.

Hab. Richmond River.

Narrow and, including the prothorax, nearly parallel, chestnut-brown, the elytra testaceous brown; head narrower than the prothorax, coarsely punctured, punctures mostly confluent; mandibles short and thick, with large remote punctures; antennæ about half the length of the body, very slender, except the scape, smooth, slightly and remotely punctured, the scape short and triquetrous, and rather closely punctured; prothorax transverse, the anterior margin incurved, the side with a very narrow border, which is only very slightly crenate, a sharp spine nearly parallel with the side at the posterior angle, which is opposed to another posteriorly nearly at a right angle to it, the disk with a small smooth triangular space on each side anteriorly; scutellum finely punctured, somewhat triangular, its apex rounded; elytra with crowded punctures, with several often confluent together; body beneath nearly glabrous, the metasternum only covered with long silky hairs; legs rather short, glabrous, the intermediate as well as the anterior tibiæ spined. Length 14 lines.

The narrow parallel outline, slender antennæ with a triquetrous scape, armature of the prothorax, &c., are sufficiently distinctive of this species at present.

Differing from *Mallodon* in the greater length of the third antennal joint, which considerably exceeds the scape, and in this respect agreeing with *Macrotoma*, but with the head in the male nearly as broad as the prothorax, is a species for which I think a new generic name will be necessary. This I have provisionally named *Catypnes*; but at present I shall not attempt to characterize it further. If *Chiasmus* and *Archetypus* are to be retained, still more genera will have to be formed out of the old *Mallodon*. I received my specimens from W. Macleay, Esq., M.L.A., of Sydney.

Catypnes Macleayi.

C. castaneus, nitidus; prothorace transverso, irregulariter punctato, utrinque trispinoso; elytris subremote punctatis.

Hab. Richmond River.

Dark glossy chestnut, lighter on the elytra; head very large in the male, and nearly as broad as the prothorax in both sexes, erosely and roughly punctured; mandibles concave above; eye narrow, nearly entire; antennæ about half the length of the body, the scape very short and subcylindrical; prothorax transverse, covered with numerous punctures of various sizes, but generally smaller and more dispersed in the middle, the sides with three equidistant spines or teeth; scutellum transverse, slightly emarginate behind; elytra scarcely broader than the prothorax in the male, considerably broader in the female, covered with small and somewhat distant punctures; body beneath pale chestnut, shining, the postpectus covered with sparse yellowish hairs; legs rather short, the tibiæ unarmed. Length 23 lines.

Macrotoma papyria.

M. rufo-testacea; prothorace eroso-punctato, marginibus denticulato, disco spatiis duabus triangularibus nitidis; antennis pedibusque tenuatis, tibiis anticis et intermediis extus denticulatis.

Hab. South? Australia.

Rufous testaceous; head shorter and broader than usual, especially below the eyes, with confluent impressed points; eyes large, black, and less approximate in front; mandibles small; antennæ scarcely half the length of the body, nearly filiform, and remotely punctured, the scape short, triquetrous, the third joint very little longer than the scape; prothorax reddish chestnut, transverse, coarsely and erosely punctured, with two large, shining, triangular, and nearly smooth elevated patches on the disk, the lateral margins armed with long slender teeth, about a dozen on each side, the eighth or ninth longest and recurved; scutellum subtriangular, the sides slightly rounded; elytra narrow, thin, and nearly transparent, covered with crowded punctures; abdomen reddish brown, glossy, nearly glabrous, the breast clothed with yellowish hairs; legs rather short, slender; femora nearly smooth beneath; anterior and intermediate tibiæ denticulate, but on the outer margin only; tarsi slender. Length 17 lines.

A slight-looking species, with elytra of very thin texture, no armature beneath the femora, and the anterior and intermediate tibiæ with the outer margin only denticulate.

Three species, which it was my intention to describe in this paper, I have been compelled, on a minuter examination, to consider as representatives of new forms, and therefore to defer the descriptions until they can be figured. One of these has been already alluded to

under the name of *Bebius* (*ante*, p. 235). Another, resembling *Sophron**, Newm., but with large facets to the eyes (*Æbarina*), is from South Australia. A third, with the habit of *Ropica*, Pasc., but with a differently formed prothorax, &c. (*Phæapate*), has been recently received from Queensland. These, with other novelties, will be described and figured in the next part of this Journal.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XI.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Fig. 1. <i>Symphyletes Angasii</i> . | Fig. 6. <i>Opsidota infecta</i> . |
| „ 2. <i>Mystrora rubiginæa</i> . | „ 7. <i>Taphos aterrimus</i> . |
| „ 3. <i>Earinis mimula</i> . | „ 8. <i>Omophæna Kruesleri</i> . |
| „ 4. <i>Akiptera Waterhousei</i> . | „ 9. <i>Itheum vittigerum</i> . |
| „ 5. <i>Pentheia pieta</i> . | |

XIX.—Note on the Australian Species of *Clytus*.

By FRANCIS P. PASCOE, F.L.S.

THE number of Australian species belonging to the old genus *Clytus* is very small. Five only are certainly known to inhabit that continent; and as some attempts have been recently made to subdivide the genus, it may be serviceable shortly to review the Australian species in order to ascertain how far it is desirable to adopt the changes proposed. The five well-ascertained species indigenous to Australia are

- Clytus thoracicus*, Don. (*Aridæus*, Thoms.).
- *diophthalmus*, Pasc. (*Cremys*, gen. nov.).
- *chrysoderes*, White (*Demonax*, Thoms.).
- *Curtisii*, Lap. et Gory (*Anthoboscus*, Chev.).
- *australis*, Lap. et Gory (*Xylotrachus*, Chev.).

With regard to these divisions, I scarcely know how *Anthoboscus*† is to be distinguished from *Plagionotus*, Muls., or this again from

* Recently described by me under the name of *Clæadne* (Trans. Ent. Soc. ser. 3. i. p. 560, pl. 23. fig. 5), and unfortunately not recognized as the *Sophron inornatum* of Newman until too late. In the figure (which accurately represents my specimen) the elytra are so contracted, that a very imperfect idea is given of the animal's appearance in its normal state. The small facets of the eyes have been pointed out to me by M. James Thomson as one of the characters that distinguish the *Callidium* group from the *Obrium* and other allied forms. Mr. Newman, in proposing *Sophron* (Entom. p. 354), says nothing as to its affinities. To me they appeared very doubtful; but, having regard to this character (*i. e.* the fine facets of the eye), there can be little hesitation in referring it to the *Callidiinæ*.

† This name has been previously used, I think, for a Dipteron, but I cannot be sure. *A. alphabeticus*, Chev., appears to be my *Clytus notabilis* (*ante*, i. p. 360).

