

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.

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| 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*.

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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).

Xylotrechus. Many of the species which Chevrolat refers to one Thomson places under the other, e. g. *C. plebeius*, *C. ornatus*, *C. verbasci*, &c. M. Chevrolat regards *Clytus scalaris* as a true *Clytus*, while it is a *Plagionotus* for M. Thomson. This author, indeed, confines the term "*Clytus*" to the North American species, most of the numerous European species receiving the new name of *Europa*, which was afterwards altered to *Clytumnus*. *Perissus*, Chev., seems to be distinguished from *Xylotrechus* by the greater length of the four posterior legs; at least, I can make out nothing from the other characters that will serve to differentiate the two.

In arranging between seventy and eighty species of *Clytus* (most of them undescribed) belonging to the Malayan fauna, I have failed to seize the characters on which those genera depend, and unfortunately there is nothing distinctive in the habit which would enable the eye to separate one form from another. For these, therefore, I prefer retaining the old name of *Clytus*. *Aridæus* and *Demonax* may be accepted, although the limits of the latter are not very satisfactory. In this case it will be necessary to separate *Clytus diopthalmus*, a remarkable form, and one of the most distinct of the whole group. This genus I have named as above *Cremys*, which, with a habit slightly resembling *Aridæus*, but with another style of coloration, differs technically in the absence of spines to the antennæ and the non-clavate femora.

The doubtfully indigenous species are

Clytus sexmaculatus, Don. Apparently unknown to every one.

— *glaucocephalus*, Boisd. Said to be from Australia by MM. Laporte and Gory. The habitat of Boisduval's specimen was unknown to him.

— *Durvillei*, Lap. & Gory. "Rawak, New Guinea." In the British Museum, ticketed "Rockingham Bay."

— *annulosus*, Fab. According to Boisduval, found at "Port Jackson." Is a very common species all over India and the islands down to New Guinea.

— *attenuatus*, Boisd. As the author thinks this ought probably to form a new genus, we may be quite sure it has nothing to do with *Clytus*.

— *V-album*, Boisd. From Hobart Town. Apparently belongs to the genus *Zoëdia*.