

prope suturam breviter in angulum porrecta. Limbus etiam elytrorum proxime ad apicem subinterruptus: margo reflexus undique extra nigredinem testaceus.

Hab. Cayennæ.

Species, siqua alia, elegans et propter picturam distincta. Quum tamen in his studiis colores ad animal definiendum vix per se sufficiant, dubius hæreo annon hæc nostra species ad *Colaspidem limbatam* Oliv. sit referenda. De hac re viderint qui plura specimina in manibus habent. Si quis unam esse eandemque probaverit, ita mallem ipse.

Eriphyle rectilineata.

E. tota rufo-fulva, elytris striis octo longitudinalibus nigris.—Long. lin. $3-3\frac{1}{2}$; lat. hum. lin. $1\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{3}{4}$.

Paulo crassior et magis convexa. Frons levissime punctulata, foveola inter oculos lata, irregulari, super quam alteram impressionem parvam aliquando est videre. Antennarum articuli post 6^{um} fuscæ. Thorax levis, nitens, lateribus et (oculo bene armato) etiam medio subtilissime punctulatus. Elytra modice irregulariter punctulata, singula nigro distincte quadrilineata. Harum linearum intima basi utrinque a sutura divergit; secunda et quarta ante basin desinunt, sed secunda longior; tertia apud humerum extus curvatur et ibidem paulo latior facta thoraci se applicat. Omnes ante apicem obsoleseunt. In uno exemplari linea etiam quinta, imperfecta, extus in margine apparet. Corpus subtile cum pedibus concolor. Etiam unguiculæ pallidæ.

Hab. Guianam Gallorum; Cayennæ.

XXVI.—*A second Series of Descriptions of New Australian Longicornia.* By FRANCIS P. PASCOE, F.L.S.

[PLATE XVI.]

IN reference to the following descriptions the only remark I have to make is, that the habitats of some of the species are uncertain. Those I have recently received from Mr. Macleay were merely numbered, and it is only inferentially that I have doubtfully referred them to New South Wales; but I think, if they had been from other localities, my valued correspondent would have mentioned it. The species from Western Australia were taken in the vicinity of Perth. For those from South Australia (taken in the apparently inexhaustible neighbourhood of Gawler) I am indebted to Mrs. Kruesler, as well as to Mr. Odewahn.

Hebeseis Germari.

H. fusca; antennis omnino fusco-brunneis, scapo subbrevis, obscure; prothorace capite multo latiore; elytris ovatis, tomentosis, griseis, nigro maculatis, basi remote et fortiter punctatis.

Hab. South Australia.

Head subglabrous, coarsely punctured, broader and more convex in front than *H. marginicollis*; antennæ entirely dark reddish brown, almost glabrous, except the fringe beneath, the scape rather short and very decidedly obconical; prothorax considerably broader than the head, closely and roughly punctured, clothed with a very dispersed pile; elytra ovate, tomentose, whitish or pale grey, with black spots larger and more confluent towards the apex, the base remotely and strongly punctured; body beneath and legs dull chestnut-brown, sparingly pubescent. Length 5 lines.

*Hebesecis** is one of the most difficult of the Australian Longicorn genera. The varieties of *H. marginicollis* seem almost endless; therefore it is not without hesitation that I propose this and the following as decidedly good species. Comparing an ordinary example of *H. marginicollis* with *H. Germari*, no two congeneric insects could appear more distinct; but the crowd of forms which branch off from the former throws, I must admit, an uncertainty upon all of them. Nevertheless, from the number of carefully ticketed specimens which I received from Australia, the conclusion of their being nothing more than varieties does not seem to have been arrived at there, where, of course, there must be much better means of deciding the point. *H. australis* and *H. crocogaster* are also very variable, but at the same time they have certain well-marked characters which render them easy of recognition. Putting colour out of the question as not to be depended on, the principal characters on which I rely for the distinctness of this species are the greater breadth of the head and prothorax, especially the latter, the close, curled, longish pile of the elytra, and the remoter punctation of their base.

Hebesecis antennata.

H. fusca; antennis annulatis, scapo elongato; prothorace capite multo latiore; elytris trigonatis, pube sparsa grisea maculatis, basi lateribusque subremote punctatis.

Hab. Port Demison (*Mr. Macleay*).

Head broad and convex as in the last species, but covered in front with long, slender, nearly white hairs, almost hiding the roughly punctured derm beneath; antennæ nearly twice as long as the body, black, pubescent, the fourth and fifth joints at the base, and the sixth and eighth entirely, greyish white, the second and third joints considerably longer than in either *H. marginicollis* or *H. Germari*; prothorax much broader than the head, closely punctured, nearly or entirely glabrous, except a broad patch of whitish hairs at the side above the lateral spine; elytra trigonate, thinly pubescent, the pubescence chiefly confined to

* *Hebesecis* = *Hebecerus*, Thoms. I have been obliged to change the name in consequence of its having been previously used for a genus of Hemiptera.

little greyish spots, coarsely and rather more remotely punctured compared with *H. marginicollis*, and more generally, especially at the sides, compared with *H. Germari*; body beneath and legs blackish, covered with a pale ashy pile; the centre of the abdomen glabrous, glossy black. Length 5 lines.

The triangular outline of the elytra and the longer antennæ, more especially due to the greater length of the scape and third joint, will distinguish this species from the above and *H. marginicollis*. It may be noticed here that the prothorax of the latter appears to be *always* subquadrate, the lateral spine only slightly breaking the parallelism of the sides; while in the two species now described there is a very marked expansion of the sides from the anterior margin to the spine, which is more towards the base. Besides these, I have four more forms, each represented by a single specimen, which *appear* to be tolerably distinct; but, with such materials, it would be hazardous to describe them*.

AMEIPSIS.

Caput antice quadratum, convexum, tuberibus antenniferis validis, elevatis, basi approximatis. *Oculi* late emarginati. *Antennæ* corpore longiores, scapo subcylindrico, basin versus attenuato, articulo secundo brevissimo, tertio parum longiore, tribus sequentibus longissimis sed gradatim decrescentibus, cæteris multo brevioribus. *Prothorax* quadratus, inæqualis, lateribus fortiter spinosis. *Elytra* brevia, lateraliter subito deflexa et carinata. *Pedes* æquales; *tarsi* breves, subdilati; *acclabula* antica leviter angulata. *Prosternum* paulo elevatum, postice rotundatum. *Mesosternum* muticum.

This genus is closely allied to *Acanthocinus*? *plumula*, Newm., since referred to *Hebecerus*, but recently separated by M. Thomson under the name of *Probatodes*. It will, however, be easily distinguished by the shorter elytra bent down at a right angle at the sides, the angle forming a very marked and prominent carina. The shortness of the third joint of the antennæ in both genera is very remarkable.

Ameipsis marginicollis.

A. nigra, subnitida, pube alba maculata; prothorace lateribus griseo vittatis.

Hab. New South Wales? (*Mr. Macleay*).

* A species long known in collections under the name of *Hebecerus sparsus*, Reiche, appears, as far as I can ascertain, to be undescribed. It may be known by the lateral spine of the prothorax being more central, the moderately elevated lines on the elytra, which are uniformly speckled with white, and the pubescence beneath generally diffused, with small glabrous spots at irregular intervals. It is from Western Australia.

Black, with a slightly bluish tint, subnitid, with small confluent patches of whitish pile, the prothorax with a broad greyish stripe on each side; head deeply sulcated between the tubers, pubescence greyish, and chiefly below the eyes; prothorax with a glabrous central line on the disk, slightly gibbous on each side, the greyish stripe, formed of close-set hairs, very broad and embracing the spine; scutellum transverse; elytra with an elevated line between the lateral carina and the suture; body beneath glossy black, with whitish hairs chiefly at the sides; legs covered with a pale-greyish pile; antennæ black, with long scattered hairs, the sixth joint plumose at the apex, the fourth to the eighth with more or less of a whitish pile at the base. Length 4 lines.

CORRHENES.

Caput latitudine vel fere latitudine prothoracis, antice transversum, tuberibus antenniferis validis, basi distantibus. *Oculi* fere divisi. *Antennæ* corpore breviores, paulo incrassatæ, scapo subcylindrico, articulo tertio longiore, quarto brevior, cæteris brevioribus. *Prothorax* quadratus vel subquadratus, ad latera dente antico. *Elytra* subangustata, integra. *Pedes* fere æquales in utroque sexu. *Tarsi* lineares, vel articulo penultimo præcedente vix latiore. *Pro- et meso-sterna* elevata.

The type of this genus is the *Saperda paulla* of Germar (Linn. Entom. iii. p. 230), but which, on account of its toothed prothorax and elevated prosternum, should be referred to the vicinity of *Niphona*, Muls. From this and other allied genera *Corrhenes* differs either in the third antennary joint exceeding the fourth in length, or in its narrower prothorax (which is very little, or in some species not at all, broader than the head), and its single prothoracic tooth. In the 2nd and 3rd series of the Transactions of the Entomological Society I have published three species; these, with *C. paulla* and the one described below, comprise all the members of this group known to me.

Corrhenes guttulata.

C. murino-fusca; antennis haud annulatis; capite albo notato; prothoracis vittis duabus elytrorumque guttulis numerosis albis.

Hab. New South Wales? (*Mr. Macleay*).

Closely covered with a mouse-coloured brownish pile, with numerous slender erect hairs intermixed; head with large white spots; prothorax with a well-marked lateral tooth, the disk with four waved longitudinal white lines, the two lateral feebly marked; scutellum rounded behind; elytra sparingly punctured with several small, well-defined white spots; body beneath with a thin mixed white and grey pubescence; femora and tibiæ spotted with white, the pubescence on the tarsi almost entirely white; antennæ at the base brownish, with white spots, then whitish, becoming darker towards the apex. Length 6 lines.

Symphyletes arctos.

S. elongatus, piceus, pube sparsa grisea tectus; prothorace oblongo, subcylindrico; elytris basi spinoso-cristatis, apice emarginatis.

Hab. Western Australia.

Elongate, with a short, sparse, greyish pile, spotted with ochreous on the base of the elytra; head clothed with close-set whitish hairs, and long, scattered hairs of the same colour intermixed and extending over the basal joints of the antennæ; prothorax oblong, nearly cylindrical, scarcely wider at the base than at the apex; elytra very slightly receding from the shoulders, each at the base with four rows of black spines, the suture-row of five or six short spines, the next with three much longer, the outer two of three or four spines, each shorter and more irregular, the apex obliquely emarginate, but the angle on each side only slightly produced; body beneath and legs with a lax whitish pile; antennæ longer than the body, with a loose whitish pubescence, very slightly spotted, and with a well-marked fringe beneath. Length 8 lines.

This species belongs to the same section of the genus as *S. pedicornis*, Fab., but is more nearly allied to *S. fumatus* (*ante*, p. 224); it is, however, a less robust form, with a nearly cylindrical prothorax, the base of the elytra much narrower, the pubescence thinner and more irregular, and the antennæ with a very much longer and laxer fringe. The peculiar curve at the end of the antennæ is strongly developed in both species.

Symphyletes vicarius.

S. rufo-piceus, pube sparsa grisea tectus; prothorace breviter subcylindrico; elytris subtrigonatis, postice granulis subseriatim instructis, apice oblique truncatis.

Hab. New South Wales? (*Mr. Macleay*).

Derm pale-reddish pitchy, with a thin greyish pile, spotted with ochreous and white on the elytra; head with a deep mesial line, covered with rough, mixed ochreous and greyish hairs; prothorax about equal in length and breadth, broader than the head, subcylindrical, but a little contracted anteriorly; scutellum transverse, broadly rounded behind; elytra subtrigonal, rounded at the shoulders, the apex obliquely truncate, the outer angle more produced than the inner, the base with several glossy-black granules, arranged somewhat in lines, but none on the suture, spots of white principally posteriorly, but forming two or three narrow interrupted lines towards the apex; body beneath with a greyish pile; legs with a mixed greyish and brown pile; antennæ rather longer than the body, semiglabrous, with a short fringe beneath. Length 7 lines.

Allied to *S. variolosus* (Pascoe, Journ. of Entom. i. p. 340); but

in that species the elytra (*inter alia*) are somewhat parallel, incurved behind the shoulders, and their apices rather narrowly emarginate.

Symphyletes satelles.

S. flavo-castaneus, nitidus; elytris subangustatis, lineis elevatis nullis, basi spinosis, pone humeros plaga nivea, apice recte emarginatis.

Hab. Western Australia.

Yellowish chestnut, shining, nearly glabrous above; head rather narrower than the prothorax, sparingly punctured; antennæ a little longer than the body, thinly fringed beneath; prothorax subtransverse, nearly cylindrical, slightly corrugated in the centre; scutellum rounded behind; elytra rather narrow, slightly decreasing from the shoulders, the base with several concolorous obtuse spines, the apex transversely emarginate, the angles scarcely produced, the sides with an ill-defined snowy stripe or patch behind the shoulders; body beneath with a sparse pale-ochreous pile, spotted with brown on the postpectus; legs nearly glabrous, except the extremities of the tibiæ and the tarsi. Length 5 lines.

In some of its characters this species is somewhat intermediate between *S. deraus* and *S. egenus*, agreeing with the former in the absence of the elevated lines on the elytra, which more particularly distinguish the latter, and, on the other hand, agreeing with *S. egenus* in the obsolete or nearly obsolete patch at the sides which is so marked in *S. deraus* as well as in many other species of this genus. From both it differs in its narrow elytra, spined at the base and transversely emarginate at their apices, and smaller size, although this last is a character which at present cannot be strongly insisted on.

IPIHASTUS.

Caput antice transversum, infra oculos dilatatum, tuberibus antenniferis robustis et prominentibus, basi approximatis. *Prothorax* turgidus, latitudine longitudini æqualis, antice constrictus. *Elytra* subtrigonata, basi subbigibbosa, humeris prominulis, rotundatis. *Corpus* robustum. *Cæteris* ut in *Symphylete*.

The habit of this fine Longicorn is so much at variance with *Symphyletes*, to which genus I originally referred it, that I have felt constrained to propose its separation, although the characters given above can only be considered as those of that genus, as it stands at present, considerably exaggerated. The type is

Iphiastus heros. (Pl. XVI. fig. 4.)

Symphyletes heros, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. 3. i. p. 531.

Rhytiphora sospitalis.

R. dense griseo pubescens, ochraceo maculatus; prothorace cylindrico; elytris granuliferis, margine exteriore basi argenteis, apice truncatis.

Hab. Western Australia.

Closely covered with a short uniform greyish pile, spotted or, on the prothorax, banded with ochraceous; head with reddish ochraceous lines in front and around the eyes; prothorax short, cylindrical, with transverse slightly impressed lines and ochraceous interrupted bands; scutellum subquadrate, rounded behind; elytra subcylindrical, truncate at the apex, without any raised lines, covered with numerous small black glossy granules, the external border from beneath the shoulder to beyond the middle with a silvery-white stripe, the ochraceous spots small, but very distinct; body beneath and legs greyish pubescent, with diffused reddish-ochraceous spots; antennæ rather shorter than the body, subglabrous, with small grey spots. Length 12 lines.

A very distinct species, in many respects resembling *R. polymita*, but with truncate elytra and a silvery stripe on their external borders.

Rhytiphora saga.

R. pube griseo-fuliginea dense tecta; prothorace lateribus subrotundo, antice fortiter dentato; elytris brevibus, granuliferis, basi linea elevata, apice rotundatis.

Hab. Western Australia.

Closely covered with a short smoky-greyish pile, with paler patches on the elytra; head in front marbled with smoky and pale grey; prothorax rather short, slightly rounded at the sides, with a strong tooth anteriorly, the disk with interrupted irregular ridges, divided in the middle by an impressed longitudinal line; scutellum transverse, rounded behind; elytra short, the sides parallel, rounded at the apex, two slightly raised lines on each, the inner at the base forming a kind of crest, several glossy-black granules scattered over the surface, behind the scutellum a pale semicircular patch, another at the side behind the shoulder, and a third extending obliquely outwards from behind the middle; body beneath and legs with a whitish pile, with diffused patches of ochraceous on the breast; antennæ subglabrous, brown. Length 10 lines.

A short, compact species, remarkable for the greater prominence of the lateral tooth, but in colour resembling to a certain extent *R. caprina*.

Penthea sctator.

P. dense pubescens, pilis albis adspersis, obscure ochracea; prothorace antice albo fasciato; elytris subtiliter punctatis, albo plagiatis; antennis nigris.

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

Closely covered with a dull ochraceous pile, varied with white, with

long setaceous hairs interspersed; head with a loose greyish pile in front, ochraceous on the vertex; prothorax nearly as broad as the elytra, with a white band just behind the apex; scutellum transverse, black: elytra finely and remotely punctured; three or four granules at the base, patch behind the scutellum, another behind the shoulder, and a band, interrupted at the suture, behind the middle, white: body beneath and legs with a loose greyish pile; antennæ black, with stiff, scattered, black hairs. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

It is with a certain hesitation that I propose this as a species distinct from *P. picta*; it differs chiefly in the finer punctation of the elytra, in the absence of the black spots and patches, and in the broad, not flexuous, posterior band. The ochraceous colour is duller and more inclining to brown. I have received a single specimen from Mr. Odewahn.

DEPSAGES.

Characteres ut in *Penthea*, sed capite prothorace angustiore, hoc basi apice multo latiore, tuberibus antenniferis basi approximatis, et elytris granuliferis, haud carinatis.

The type of this genus is *Lamia granulosa* of Guérin, a species differing altogether in habit from *Penthea vermicularis* (with which it has been associated) and remarkable for the black glossy granules of the elytra. There still remains in *Penthea* a number of small species with narrower heads, scarcely any carinæ on the elytra, and certain peculiarities of coloration, such as *P. scenica*, *P. picta*, &c., but showing a passage of some sort through *P. pullina*, *P. pardalis*, and *P. intricata* to the type, which, to a certain extent, disturb the homogeneity of the genus. However, with a good series of species and specimens before me, I do not see any advantage in further dividing it. The only representative of this new genus is

Depsages granulosa.

Lamia granulosa, Guérin, Voy. de la Coq. ii. p. 133, pl. 7. fig. 8.

SYSSPILOTUS.

Caput antice transversum, tuberibus antenniferis validis, remotis. *Oculi* late emarginati. *Antennæ* longitudine corporis; scapo subpyriformi, quam articulus tertius brevior; articulo quarto curvato, tertio longiore; cæteris brevioribus et gradatim decrescentibus. *Prothorax* irregularis, antice postice æqualis. *Elytra* oblonga, parallela, irregularia, basi cristata. *Pedes* medioeres; *tibiæ* rectæ. *Pro- et meso-sterna* clavata, hoc antice dentatum.

Distinguished from all the genera of Australian *Nipponina*, including *Platymopsis*, *Symphyletes*, *Penthea*, &c., by its toothed meso-

sternum, and the fourth antennary joint longer than the preceding one.

Syssilotus Macleayi.

S. griseo pubescens, brunnescente varius; antennis pedibusque fuscis, griseo maculatis.

Hab. New South Wales? (*Mr. Macleay*).

Clothed with a dense pale-greyish pubescence, varied with shades of lightish brown; head with a very slight mesial line, a small tubercle in front of the inner angle of the eye; prothorax with a double tubercle on the disk on each side, and a smaller one between it and the strongly produced lateral tooth; scutellum rounded behind; elytra strongly crested at the base, the crest pilose, externally two elevated irregular lines, which are slightly tuberculate behind, each emitting three or four raised points towards the apex, punctures scattered, nearly hidden by the pubescence, centre of the disk at the base pale greyish brown, near the middle a dark semicircular transverse line, another near the apex, and between the two a paler band; body beneath greyish, spotted with dark brown; legs and antennæ pubescent, dark brown, spotted with greyish white, the latter rather longer than the body. Length ♀ lines.

MICROTRAGUS.

Caput antice convexum, genis turgidis; tuberibus antenniferis brevibus, erectis, approximatis. *Oculi* lunulati, infra acuti. *Antennæ* corpore breviores, basi approximate; seapo cylindrico, haud cicatricoso; articulo tertio longiore, sequentibus gradatim decrescentibus. *Prothorax* rotundato-ovatus, lateraliter dentatus, capite latior. *Elytra* elliptica vel elliptico-ovata, compressa, singula spina humerali excurvata instructa, et bicarinata, apice producta. *Pedes* mediocres, attenuatæ; *tarsi* lineares, postici et intermedii articulo basali elongato. *Prosternum* subelevatum, postice rotundatum. *Mesosternum* elevatum, antice rotundatum. *Corpus* hirtum vel squamosum.

The first species of this genus was published and figured by Mr. White, in the Appendix to Stokes's 'Discoveries in Australia' (1846), under the name of "*Microtragus senex*"*, but without any attempt

* *Obrida* is another genus barely mentioned in the same work; at least, all that appears of it is just in this form:—"Clytus (*Obrida*) fascialis." Then follows a brief description of the species. It is really difficult to know what to make of this style of nomenclature. Is it a *Clytus*? or, if something else, what has *Clytus* to do with it? The following are its characters:—

OBRIDA.

Caput porrectum, antice breve, tuberibus antenniferis obsoletis. *Oculi* prominuli, reniformes, grosse granulati. *Antennæ* breves, lineares, basi haud approximate; seapo breviusculo, ad basin attenuato; articulis tertio et quarto æqualibus, quam seapo brevioribus, cæteris plus minusve longioribus. *Pro-*

being made to define the genus itself—merely the remark that it was allied to *Cerægidion*, Boisdu. The above characters I have drawn up from *M. Arachne*, which is the nearest ally to *M. senex*—a species I do not possess. The genus is a very distinct one, belonging to the *Dorcadioninæ*, remarkable for its eyes being pointed beneath, and its closely approximate antennæ. The head, from its rounded front and cheeks, looks like a rabbit's. The palpi are short and rather broadly truncate in *M. Arachne*, long and just bluntly pointed in *M. amycteroides*. The eyes are more or less finely granulated. The body, in most of the species, is covered with little, short, flat scales, as in the *Curculionidæ*, to one group of which, the *Amycterinæ*, this genus bears an extraordinary resemblance; but in *M. Arachne* the scales are narrower and longer, scarcely differing from true hairs. The prosternum varies as to amount of elevation according to the spines: the females are larger and stouter than the males.

Microtragus Arachne.

M. pubescens, nigro setulosus; prothorace rugoso-punctato; elytris griseo-murino variis, atro maculatis, carina discoidali postice suturam versus obsoleta.

Hab. Western Australia (*Mr. Du Boulay*).

Rather coarsely pubescent with scattered black setulose hairs; head dark brown, with short greyish hairs and a few large punctures in front; prothorax dark brown, coarsely punctured, the lateral tooth hooked backwards at its point; scutellum very small, triangular; elytra pale lemon-yellow, the suture darker, tessellated with large black spots, the two carinæ entire and well marked, the apex of each elytron slightly rounded; body beneath sparsely covered with flat whitish hairs; legs and antennæ clothed with a mostly whitish scaly pubescence, with numerous black setæ intermixed. Length 7 lines.

Microtragus Mormon.

M. dense griseo squamulosus; prothorace late ovato, disco leviter punctato; elytris carina discoidali integra, carina externa serrata, apice singulorum rotundato.

Hab. The Murray River, South Australia (*Mr. Odewahn*).

Closely covered with minute greyish scales; head with a strongly marked line on the vertex, extending to the epistome, and deeply cleft

thorax æquatus, ad latera rotundatus. Elytra brevia, parallela, lineis elevatis instructa. Pedes postici elongati; femora clavata; tarsorum posteriorum articulo basali duobus sequentibus simul haud longiore. Pro- et meso-sterna elevata, hoc antice productum. Corpus depressum, sparse hirsutum.

In the Australian insect-fauna, this genus will stand after *Typhocesis*.

between the tubers; prothorax broadly ovate, the disk somewhat flattened, with small scattered punctures, the sides very rugose; scutellum very transverse, slightly emarginate behind, its edges considerably elevated above the elytra; elytra oblong ovate, the discoidal carina smooth and nearly entire, the outer carina strongly marked, having a somewhat serrated edge, the apex of each elytron rounded; body beneath and legs closely covered with flattish yellowish-grey hairs. Length 10 lines.

Allied to *M. Waterhousei* (*ante*, p. 229), but with a broader prothorax and longer elytra; and at once distinguished by the apices of the latter rounded, and the discoidal carina smooth and nearly uninterrupted, not broken up into tubercles, as in that species. The scutella of the two are, as will be seen, widely different.

Microtragus eremita.

M. dense griseo squamulosus; prothorace breviter ovato, fortiter punctato-impresso; elytris carina discoidali interrupte piloso cristata, apice sinuatum rotundatis.

Hab. The Murray River, South Australia (*Mr. Odewahn*).

Closely covered with minute greyish scales; head with the mesial line nearly obsolete, except between the tubers; prothorax shortly ovate, the disk not depressed, but marked, as well as at the sides, with coarsely punctate impressions; scutellum triangular, fitting the elytra so closely as to be scarcely distinguishable; elytra rather narrowly ovate, the sides with very coarse punctured impressions, the discoidal carina with five or six longitudinal tufts of dark short hairs, the outer carina not very marked, the apex of each elytron rounded; body beneath and legs covered with short greyish hairs, with numerous short black setæ interspersed. Length 7 lines.

Resembles the last; but, *inter alia*, the disk of the prothorax is not flattened, and the discoidal carina is crowned with pilose tufts. The scutellum is only to be distinguished by the aid of a good lens*.

* I have three more species in my collection, all from the Murray River, and for which I am also indebted to Mr. Odewahn; but they are very imperfect. I have, however, thought it would be desirable to give their diagnoses for the purpose of comparison with the above, simply attaching to them the initial only of the specific name under which they respectively stand in my cabinet, reserving their publication for more perfect examples.

(*i.*) *M. arachnidi* aff., pubescens, haud setulosus; prothorace rugoso-punctato; elytris fusco-griseis, fuscoque plagiatis, carina discoidali postice ad suturam fere attingente.

(*p.*) *M. Mormoni* aff., dense griseo squamulosus et nigro setulosus; prothorace disco dense vestito, lateraliter rugoso; elytris carinis duabus fere integris, regularibus, singulis apice rotundatis.

(*a.*) *Præcedenti* aff., dense griseo squamulosus et nigro setulosus; prothorace

PHÆAPATE.

Caput antice transversum, tuberibus antenniferis validis, divergentibus, basi approximatis. *Oculi* late emarginati, supra subapproximantes. *Antennæ* corpore longiores, graciles, scapo subovato, articulis tertio et quarto longioribus, cæteris gradatim decrescentibus. *Prothorax* æquatus, irregularis, lateraliter angulatus. *Elytra* oblonga, irregularia, apice singulorum acuto. *Pedes* breves. *Coxæ* anticæ haud approximatae. *Prosternum* modice elevatum, postice dilatatum. *Mesosternum* latum, muticum. *Corpus* depressum.

Allied to *Ropica*, with some species of which it quite agrees in habit, but which differs in the rounded, not angulated, sides of the prothorax and its even disk.

Phæapate albula.

P. albescente pubescens; elytrorum lateribus macula magna triangulari subfusca.

Hab. Queensland (*Mr. Diggles*).

Derm dark testaceous, shining, covered with a rather thin whitish or greyish-white pubescence; head deeply channelled between the tubers; eyes slightly approximating above; prothorax about equal in length and breadth, scarcely narrower anteriorly, the sides gradually expanding into an angle placed rather behind the middle, the disk remotely punctured with a depressed callosity on each side, behind which there is a transverse constriction; scutellum transverse, pointed behind; elytra somewhat irregular, especially at the base, coarsely punctured, the apex divaricate and pointed, two or three nearly obsolete buff-coloured stripes anteriorly, the sides near the middle with a large triangular brownish spot; body beneath and legs pubescent, greyish; antennæ a little longer than the body, greyish-pubescent, the tips of the joints, from the fourth inclusive, dark brown. Length 4 lines.

APOSITES.

Caput antice elongatum, tuberibus antenniferis validis, obliquis, basi approximatis. *Oculi* magni, anguste emarginati, supra approximati, grosse granulati. *Labrum* minutum. *Palpi* breves, cylindrici, obtusi. *Antennæ* corpore longiores; scapo brevi, obconico; articulo tertio fere duplo longiore; cæteris subæqualibus; totis, primo et secundo exceptis, lateraliter productis. *Prothorax* oblongus, antice angustior, lateribus subrotundatus et inermis, angulis posticis productis. *Elytra* elongata, angustata, apicem versus gradatim attenuata. *Femora* compressa; *tibiæ* breves; *tarsi* elongati, articulo ultimo valido, postici articulo basali longiore. *Coxæ* anticæ exsertæ. *Acetabula* antica breviter angulata. *Prosternum*

disco rugoso-punctato; elytris carina discoidali magis elevata, carina externa flexuosa, postice haud distincta, apicem versus crenato-producta.

simplex. *Mesosternum* declive. *Abdomen* molle, apicem versus sensim angustius, elytris longius.

The characters of this genus are in some respects very like those of *Neostenus* (Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. ser. 2. iv. p. 91), the most essential differences being in the dilated, not cylindrical, third and fourth antennary joints, which, however, may possibly be only sexual, in the shortly angulated anterior acetabula with more exerted coxæ, in the normal elytra, and especially in the produced posterior angles of the prothorax. The head also is more decidedly rostrate; and the abdomen is soft enough to contract in drying, but it evidently tapers a little from the base, and extends a whole segment at least beyond the elytra. *Neostenus* is a puzzling genus. Originally I placed it in the Prionidæ, near *Philus*; and this was the position it occupied in M. Thomson's 'Essai.' In his 'Systema' they are both removed, *Philus* being referred to the "*Lepturita vere*," close to *Vesperus*, and *Neostenus* finding a place almost immediately after *Phoracantha*, among the "*Eburita*," and consequently in the Cerambycidæ. I am inclined to think that it will form a natural subfamily with *Aposites*, *Lysestia*, and probably *Aphanasium**.

Aposites macilentus. (Pl. XVI. fig. 6.)

A. brunneus, obscure griseo pubescens.

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

Derm fulvous brown, somewhat shining, everywhere covered with a thin, short, greyish pubescence, except the antennæ, which have a very minute, close-set, cloth-like pile, the basal joint excepted; head deeply grooved between the tubers; prothorax with the pubescence scattered and irregular; scutellum rounded, except at the base; elytra closely punctured, each with four slightly elevated lines, the innermost shortly running into the suture, all disappearing towards the apex; antennæ a little longer than the body. Length 13 lines.

LYSESTIA.

Caput antice subelongatum, tuberosis antenniferis brevibus. *Oculi* mediocres, subgrosse granulati, leviter emarginati. *Labrum* et *palpi* ut in *Aposite*. *Antennæ* corpore longiores, scapo oblongo-ovato, articulo tertio quartoque longioribus et subcylindricis, sequentibus compressis, apice (ultimo excepto) paulo lateraliter productis et subæqualibus, ultimo præcedente longiore. *Prothorax* quadratus, lateribus inermis et subrotundatus, angulis posticis retractis. *Elytra* angustata, sutura

* Syn. *Solimnia*, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. ser. 3. i. p. 557. *Aphanasium* (J. Thomson, 'Essai,' &c., p. 300) was referred by its describer to the Prionidæ, where it escaped my notice until very recently.

excavata. *Pedes* fere ut in *Aposite*. *Coxæ* antice subglobosæ. *Acetabula* antica longe angulata. *Sterna* et *medipectus* ut in *Aposite*. *Abdomen* depressum, basi angustius, elytris longius.

This genus differs from the last in its antennæ, prothorax, the sutural excavation of the elytra, and in the more solid and flattened abdomen. In these characters it agrees to a certain extent with *Neostenus*; in that genus, however, the elytra are somewhat differently formed, not being excavated along the suture, but each elytron gradually diverging and curving slightly outwards at the apex; the legs are also remarkably short, and the prothorax is much broader than the head, with a semicircular outline.

Lysestia rotundicollis. (Pl. XVI. fig. 5.)

L. brunnea, subnitida; prothorace rufo-castaneo, lateribus leviter subrotundatis; elytris subtestaceis.

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

Dark fulvous brown, subnitid; pubescence exceedingly scanty; head rugosely punctured, but the punctures minute; mesial line very slight, and nearly confined to the vertex; prothorax somewhat corrugated, coarsely punctured, the sides slightly and evenly rounded; scutellum broadly scutiform; elytra pale brownish testaceous, almost impunctate, each with three slightly elevated lines, which are more marked posteriorly and unite near the apex, the apex ending in a short lateral spine; body beneath and legs with a thin silvery-grey pile; antennæ longer than the body, with a short, dense, cloth-like pile, the basal joint excepted. Length 8 lines.

Lysestia morio.

L. nigrescens, subnitida; prothorace ante medium leviter constricto.

Hab. Western Australia (*Mr. Du Boulay*).

Dark brownish black, subnitid, especially the elytra; prothorax slightly, but very decidedly, incurved or constricted between its middle and apex; scutellum transverse, truncate at the apex; body beneath with a silvery-white pile: in other respects agrees with *L. rotundicollis*.

Eroschema atricolle.

E. supra parce pilosum, atrum, nitidum, infra glabrum; elytris rufo-testaceis, aliquando postice atro-cæruleis.

Hab. Western Australia (*Mr. Du Boulay*).

Glossy black, clothed above with short, scattered, semierect hairs, beneath glabrous, shining; head and prothorax coarsely punctured, the latter entirely black, strongly constricted anteriorly, where also it is somewhat broader than in *E. Poweri*; scutellum rounded behind; elytra reddish testaceous, generally with more or less of a darker colour (but mostly blackish blue) posteriorly; each elytron with four

raised lines, the interstices rather finely punctured; antennæ rather more than half the length of the body, the first four joints rather hairy. Length 5 lines.

Nearly allied to *E. Poweri*, but with the head and prothorax more strongly punctured, the latter broader at the apex, and entirely black, the elytra paler, the lines and punctures less decided, and the whole less hairy. Both species have very much the look of some varieties of *Pteroplatus variabilis*; and the antennæ are very similar and remarkable, inasmuch as the third joint is nearly as large as the scape. I have treated of its affinities below.

CHAODALIS.

Caput antice productum, pone oculos constrictum, tuberibus antenniferis validis, brevibus, extus protuberantibus. *Oculi* reniformes, tenuiter granulati. *Palpi* lineares, obtusi. *Labrum* breve. *Antennæ* breviusculæ, compressæ; scapo et articulis quinque sequentibus (secundo excepto) subæqualibus, triangularibus; cæteris angustioribus. *Prothorax* antice constrictus, disco inæqualis, lateraliter angulato-dentatus. *Elytra* prothorace multo latiora, fere parallela vel postice paulo dilatata, sutura divaricata, lineis elevatis instructa. *Pedes* modice elongati; *femora* vix incrassata; *tibiæ* apice attenuatæ; *tarsi* graciles, præsertim postici. *Coxæ* antiçæ exsertæ. *Acetabula* antica breviter et late angulata. *Pro-* et *meso-sterna* depressa.

I am indebted for my specimen of this most interesting insect to William Macleay, Esq., of Sydney, whose kindness I have so often had occasion to acknowledge. It is closely allied to *Eroschema*, differing chiefly in the prolonged muzzle, the prominent antennary tubers, causing a deep concavity between as well as below them, and the dehiscant elytra. The legs, particularly the tibiæ, are also larger and much more attenuated; the anterior coxæ more exserted, and their acetabula more vertical and less angulated. The position of *Eroschema* (and of *Chaodalis*) is a dubious one. M. James Thomson in his 'Essai,' placed it with the "*Lepturite*," in a division which he called *Pseudolepturite veræ*; but in his later work, 'Systema Cerambycidarum,' he has removed this division to the "*Cerambycite*," placing it in his group "*Callichromite veræ*." In the first instance it came very near *Stenoderus* and its allies; now they are widely separated. I cannot help thinking that its first position was the most natural, and that its true place is near *Stenoderus*, and not with *Pseudoleptura*, *Disidæma*, &c., notwithstanding the prolongation of the external maxillary lobe, a character which appears to me in this case to be over-valued. Originally I doubtfully referred it to the vicinity of *Pteroplatus*; but this was certainly erroneous. The

greatest objection to its alliance with *Stenoderus* is the form of its antennæ. It must, however, be recollected that several Australian groups in this direction are very isolated, as, for example, *Tropis*, *Tricheops*, *Bardistus*, *Diotima*, and others.

Chaodalis Macleayi. (Pl. XVI. fig. 1.)

C. ater, infra subnitidus; elytris, prothoracisque vittis duabus, aurantiacis; tibiarum basi et tarsorum articulis primo, secundo et quarto basi flavis.

Hab. New South Wales? (*Mr. Macleay*).

Black, beneath glabrous and subnitid; the elytra and an irregular stripe on each side of the prothorax of a beautiful orange; the tibiæ at their junction with the femora, and all the joints of the tarsi at the base, except the third, pale yellow; head clothed with a deep-black velvet pile; on the vertex two, and below each tuber a patch of rich metallic yellow hairs; face above the epistome nearly glabrous; prothorax nearly equal in length and breadth, strongly toothed at the sides, and above each tooth an elevated tubercle in the line of the orange stripe; scutellum triangular; elytra flattened, and rather dilated posteriorly, with short, roughish hairs, chiefly at the sides and shoulders, each elytron with six (including the two marginal) elevated lines, the interstices finely punctured; femora nearly glabrous; tibiæ and tarsi with short, stiffish hairs; antennæ, except a few rather scattered hairs at the base, nearly glabrous. Length 7 lines.

Psilomorpha lusoria.

P. rufo-aurantiaca; elytris apice cyaneo-chalybeatis; pedibus nigris, femoribus tibiisque anticis aurantiacis; antennis nigris, articulis quarto et quinto basi rufescentibus.

Hab. New South Wales? (*Mr. Macleay*).

Reddish orange; the elytra paler, but at three-quarters of their length becoming black, then quickly passing into steel-blue to the apex; abdomen dark brown, with a silvery-white shade, very finely and closely punctured; legs black, the anterior femora and tibiæ orange; antennæ rather longer than the body, black, with the fourth and fifth joints reddish at the base. Length 5 lines.

Resembles *P. apicalis*, Pasce., but at once distinguished by its anterior femora and tibiæ being orange-red. A very good figure is given of the type (*P. tenuipes*, W. Wilson Saunders) in the 'Transactions of the Entomological Society,' ser. 2. vol. i. pl. 4. fig. 1.

Ametrocephala mira.

A. brunneo-rufa, subglabra, capite elytrisq[ue] postice nigris, his medio signo Λ -formi albo-pubescente ornat[is].

Hab. Western Australia (*Mr. Du Boulay*).

Light brownish red, almost glabrous, but with a few very much

scattered, erect, minute hairs; head much broader than the prothorax, black, impunctate, but scored with exceedingly minute transverse lines; parts of the mouth, except the tips of the mandibles, pale ferruginous; prothorax not so long as the head, but considerably longer than its greatest breadth, impunctate, the two discal tubers well marked, the lateral tubers also very large and obtuse; scutellum small, subtransverse; elytra broader than the head, impunctate, somewhat silky, especially posteriorly; from the suture, considerably below the scutellum, a narrow, white pubescent line, curving gradually outwards posteriorly; behind this, except a slight margin of reddish, silky black; body beneath glabrous, shining, the abdomen very dark brown or black; legs, especially the tibiæ, clothed with a few, long, erect hairs; antennæ more than half as long as the body, brownish towards the tip. Length 5 lines.

After a very close examination of *Pseudocephalus formicides*, Newm., and *Ametrocephala monstrosa*, Bl., I have come to the conclusion that they are congeneric. Mr. Newman's being the oldest name would have been adopted, but that, according to M. Thomson, it had been previously used by Burmeister. I have, however, taken *Ametrocephala* only provisionally: such unwieldy names should be looked on with disfavour. In collections, the genus *Zoëdia* is sometimes taken for *Pseudocephalus*; but the latter has rounded, or only slightly ovate, entire eyes. *Pseudocephalus arictinus*, Newm., from Tasmania, (according to the description) has the prothorax and elytra entirely black, except the white linear marks resembling the sign *Aries*, to which it owes its name. Two specimens were in a collection at Glasgow, but they have probably disappeared. Of *P. formicides*, I may remind our Australian friends that it is exactly like an ordinary-sized black ant, and it is possible that as such it may have been overlooked. The specimen in the British Museum (Mr. Newman's type) is the only one known to me.

EXERETA.

Caput exsertum, pone oculos constrictum, antice elongatum; tuberibus antenniferis brevibus. *Oculi* reniformes, grosse granulati. *Palpi* triangularis, maxillares elongati. *Antennæ* breves, basi distantes, seapo obconico, articulis tertio et cæteris subæqualibus, quinto et sequentibus, ultimo excepto, lateraliter apice subproductis. *Prothorax* oblongus, antice angustior, angulis posticis acutis. *Elytra* oblonga, parallela, depressa. *Pedes* breves; *femora* fusiformia; *tarsorum* articulo penultimo dilatato; *coxæ* antiçæ exsertæ, globosæ. *Acetabula* antica integra vel obsolete angulata. *Prosternum* angustissimum. *Mesosternum* depressum.

Technically this genus differs from *Isalium* principally in its short

legs and the dilated penultimate joint of the tarsi. These characters, the colour, and pubescence combine to give it an aspect *sui generis*.

Excereta unicolor. (Pl. XVI. fig. 2.)

E. omnino lutescens, sparse breviter pilosa.

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

Entirely pale luteous, with short, scattered, erect hairs, scarcely noticeable, except under a lens; head and prothorax very sparsely punctured, the punctures shallow and indefinitely impressed; scutellum narrow, slightly pointed behind; elytra coarsely and closely punctured, punctures in regular rows at the base and near the suture, but irregular and gradually becoming smaller posteriorly, the apex rounded; body beneath luteous, shining; antennæ shorter than the body, slightly pilose. Length 5 lines.

ÆTHIORA.

Characteres ut in *Uracantho*, sed scapo longiore, attenuato, articulis cæteris cylindricis; prothoracis lateribus rectis, haud angulatis.

Besides these characters, the muzzle is longer and narrower than in *Uracanthus*; but the habit is precisely similar. I find in this, as in many other cases, it would be impossible to formulate a sufficiently satisfactory diagnosis of *Uracanthus* or of other genera, if exceptional species, like this, were not removed. Nevertheless I think it would generally be desirable if some differences of habit also accompanied what are often only technical discrepancies. The type is

Æthiora fuliginea.

Uracanthus fuliginus, Pascoe, *ante*, p. 238.

LYGESIS.

Characteres ut in *Bebio*, sed antennarum articulus tertius quam scapus haud brevior, cæteris brevioribus et æqualibus, fere cylindricis; elytra latiora; pedes mediocres; tibiis longioribus.

Originally described by myself as a *Didymocantha* (*Isalium*), from which it differs principally in the long, narrow prothorax and the nearly cylindrical joints of the antennæ. It is a weak and slender form, although much less slender than *Bebius*. The type is

Lygesis cylindricollis.

Didymocantha cylindricollis, Pascoe, *Trans. Ent. Soc. ser. 2, v. p. 18.*

BEBIUS.

Caput antice subelongatum; tuberibus antenniferis brevibus, remotis. *Oculi* prominuli, reniformes, grosse granulati. *Antennæ* breves, scapo

quam articuli cæteri longiore, apice incrassato, basin versus gradatim attenuato; articulis tertio quartoque cylindricis, hoc præcedente brevioribus; cæteris lateraliter paulo dilatatis, et quam quartus longioribus. *Prothorax* elongatus, subcylindricus, capite haud latior. *Elytra* linearia, apice singulorum rotundato. *Pedes* breves; *femora* simplicia; *tibiæ* quam *tarsi* vix longiores. *Pro-* et *meso-sterna* declivia. *Abdominis* segmenta fere æqualia.

A curious little insect, remarkable for its narrow elongate outline, is at present the only exponent of this genus, which differs from *Isalium* in the unusual character of the scape being the longest of the antennary joints, and in its very short legs, the tibiæ being scarcely longer than their corresponding tarsi.

Bebius filiformis.

B. omnino rufo-testaceus, oculis nigris.

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

Entirely reddish testaceous, with a few delicate greyish hairs, not visible, except under a lens; head roughly punctured in front; eyes large, black; prothorax with coarse, shallow punctures; scutellum narrow, concave, rounded behind; elytra deeply and coarsely punctured, the punctures crowded and irregular; body beneath reddish chestnut, shining; antennæ less than half as long as the body. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

ÆSIOTYCHE.

Caput exsertum, pone oculos constrictum, antice subelongatum; tuberibus antenniferis validis, brevibus, approximatis, antice emarginatis, infra fronte transversim impressa. *Oculi* prominuli, reniformes, grosse granulati. *Palpi* triangulares, maxillares elongati. *Antennæ* elongatæ, apicem versus gradatim attenuatæ, scapo obconico, articulis cæteris cylindricis, muticis, quarto quam tertius vel quintus brevioribus. *Prothorax* oblongo-ovatus, inermis, disco irregularis. *Elytra* prothorace paulo latiora, elongata, irregularia, apice singulorum acuto. *Pedes* elongati; *femora* fusiformia; *tibiæ* et *tarsi* attenuata; *coræ* anticæ globosæ, exsertæ. *Acetabula* antica anguste angulata. *Prosternum* subelevatum, angustum, postice dilatatum. *Mesosternum* declive. *Corpus* subdepressum.

A very distinct genus, referable to the *Cerambycinæ*, but distinguished by the cylindrical mutic joints of the antennæ combined with the almost linear femora.

Æsiotycha favosa. (Pl. XVI. fig. 3.)

Æ. fusco-castanea, subnitida; elytris favoso-punctatis, pone medium flavo plagiatis.

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

Dark chestnut-brown, slightly nitid, or having a gloss as if of varnish.

with a few erect, greyish, very remote hairs; head with a mesial line not extending to the vertex, but terminating directly below the tubers in a Λ -shaped impression; prothorax not broader than the head, favosely punctured, with two or three short shallow impressions on the disk; scutellum scutiform; elytra favosely punctured, three angular imperfect ridges on each, behind the middle an irregular oblique pale-yellow patch or two conjoined spots; body beneath and legs dark brown, metasternum in the middle dark red; antennæ not twice as long as the body, reddish brown, scantily pilose. Length 8 lines.

Phoracantha fluvo-picta.

P. modice elongata, fusco-castanea; prothorace suboblongo, ad latera breviter spinoso, disco reticulato-punctato, trituberculato; elytris nitidis, medium versus grosse punctatis, singulis fluvo triplagiatis, apice biapiculatis; femoribus fusiformibus.

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

Moderately elongate, chestnut-brown; head covered with coarse greyish hairs, deeply sulcate between the tubers; prothorax somewhat oblong, with a coarse, reticulate punctation and three smoothish tubercles on the disk, the sides shortly spined; scutellum elongate-triangular, with slightly rounded sides; elytra shining, very slightly pubescent, strongly punctured towards the middle, less so at the base, nearly smooth posteriorly, each elytron having three large pale-yellow patches, one at the base, the second at the middle, both of these somewhat oblique, and approximating towards the suture, so as to form, with those on the opposite side, a rough \times -shaped mark, the third patch oblong and near the apex, the apex itself obliquely truncate, with each angle spined, the outer spine being considerably the longest; body beneath brownish red; the abdomen much darker, covered with long grey hairs; legs and antennæ pale ferruginous, with a thin greyish pubescence, the latter scarcely as long as the body; femora fusiform. Length 12 lines.

A very distinct species, which I cannot approximate to any other known to me; in the disposition of colour on the elytra it is, perhaps, something after the style of *P. tricuspis*, which, however, is in all other respects very different.

HOMEOMOTA.

Caput antice transversum; tuberibus antenniferis brevibus, distantibus. *Oculi* mediocres, profunde emarginati. *Antennæ* corpori æquales, sublineares, scapo oblongo-ovato; articulo tertio multo longiore, apice mutico; sequentibus subæqualibus. *Prothorax* subglobosus, basi contractus. *Elytra* prothorace vix latiora, depressa, parallela, apice integra. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* clavata; *tibiæ* arcuatæ et compressæ; *tarsi* breves, intermedii et postici articulo basali cæteris longiore. *Prosternum* depressum. *Mesosternum* elongatum, declive.

This form appears to me to differ essentially from the North American genus *Euderces** only in the unarmed apex of the third antennal joint. It is true Dr. Leconte describes the thorax of that genus as being longitudinally plicate; but this is scarcely of generic value, an unpublished species from Texas, nearly allied, having it punctured in the ordinary way. Dr. Leconte omits the important character of the spine at the apex of the third joint. I do not see in what way M. Chevrolat's genus *Apelocera*† differs from *Euderces*, unless it be really the fact that the maxillary palpi have only three joints. M. Chevrolat has probably overlooked the basal joint. *Homamota*, like *Euderces* and some others of this family, has its elytra adorned with a curious raised ivory streak; but in the genera mentioned it is central and transverse, or oblique. *Tillomorpha mæstula*, Wh. (of which I only know a single specimen, taken in Queensland, and now in the British Museum), nearly allied to these genera, appears to be a true *Tillomorpha*, which is otherwise confined to Chili.

Homamota basalis.

II. fusco-nigra; elytris basi castaneis, singulis linea eburnea, obliqua, medio sita ornatis.

Hab. Western Australia (*Mr. Du Boulay*).

Brownish black, nearly glabrous, with a very few, long, slender, dispersed hairs; head finely punctured, a broad groove between the eyes, terminating above the mouth in a semilunar impression; prothorax with numerous shallow punctures; scutellum triangular; elytra divided in the middle on each side by an oblique, yellowish, ivory-like line, thickly punctured anteriorly to this line, with the base dark chestnut: behind the line impunctate, glossy, gradually acquiring a whitish pubescence towards the apex; body beneath black, the abdomen glossy; legs and antennæ brownish chestnut. Length 4 lines.

THERSALUS.

Caput breve, tuberibus antenniferis fere obsoletis. *Oculi* magni, late emarginati. *Antennæ* longissimæ, basi distantes, scapo brevi, incrassato; articulis tertio ad septimum subæqualibus, apice spinosis; cæteris sensim longioribus, ultimo elongato. *Prothorax* transversus, lateribus rotundatis. *Elytra* oblonga. *Pedes* mediocres. *Pro- et meso-sterna* subclavata, mutica.

I have separated the species on which this genus is founded from *Phacodes*, Newm., chiefly on account of its antennæ, especially of the short, thick scape and elongated terminal joint. The relative length

* Leconte, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sciences of Philadelphia, 1851, p. 30.

† Annales Soc. Ent. de France, sér. 4, t. ii. p. 61.

of the antennal joints, as well as the number having spines, will probably be found to vary, should other species be discovered. At least, such is the case in *Phacodes*. The type is

Thersalus bispinus.

Phacodes bispinus, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. ser. 3, i. p. 562.]

Phacodes elusus.

P. fuscescens; prothorace irregulariter griseo pubescente, punctis dispersis annulatis; elytris pubescentibus, maculis glabris adpersis, apice singulis rotundatis.

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

Brownish, paler on the elytra; head and prothorax dull brown, with a short, greyish, irregular pile, the latter slightly transverse, much broader than the head, the sides rounded; the disk without any tubercles or elevations, but under a strong lens it is seen to be thickly punctured, and each puncture surrounded by a narrow, elevated margin; scutellum nearly circular; elytra rather elongate, closely punctured, the spaces between the punctures rising into short, indefinite, transversely undulating lines, the pubescence irregular, with small glabrous spots, apex of each elytron rounded; body beneath and legs with much closer pubescence, the former with numerous glabrous points; antennæ about as long as the body, the third and fourth joints equal, or nearly so, and unarmed. Length 10 lines.

Resembles a small narrow example of *P. obscurus*, Fab.; but, besides the absence of tubercles on the prothorax, puncturing, &c., it will be distinguished by the fourth antennal joint scarcely shorter than the third, and the absence of the apical spine. These two characters, indeed, might be considered sufficient to justify their generic separation, were it not that the two species have precisely the same habit.

Phacodes fuscus.

P. fuscus, sparse setulosus; prothorace crebro reticulato-punctato; elytris setulosus, vix pubescentibus, apice singuli rotundatis.

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

Resembles the last in most of its characters, but is scarcely pubescent; and the prothorax is so closely and deeply punctured that the intervals have a completely reticulated appearance, very different from *P. elusus*. Length 10 lines.

Phacodes distinctus.

P. fusco-brunneus; prothorace glabro, creberrime punctato; elytris disperse pubescentibus, fulvo biplagiatis, apice rotundatis.

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

Dark reddish brown; head rugose, with scattered greyish hairs;

prothorax nearly glabrous, a little longer than broad, the middle portion of its sides somewhat parallel, pitchy brown under the lens, very closely punctured, the intervals here and there raised into short, irregular lines having an oblique direction, the centre of the disk with a narrow, smooth, longitudinal line; scutellum nearly cordate; elytra closely and rather coarsely punctured, clothed with short, stiffish, grey hairs at short intervals, a large, oblong, fulvous patch from the base to near the middle, and another at the apex, the two feebly connected along the suture, the apex rounded; body beneath and legs brownish fulvous, shining, with scattered greyish hairs; antennæ shorter than the body, the third joint longer than the fourth, and the latter shorter than the fifth. Length 8 lines.

The form of the prothorax and the fulvous patches on the elytra will at once distinguish this species.

Sophron eburatus.

S. rufo-brunneus, glaber; elytris fortiter punctatis, vitta basali, altera laterali et maculis posticis flavo-eburatis.

Hab. South Australia (Mr. Odewahn).

Reddish brown, free from pubescence, except a few small, whitish setæ posteriorly; head and prothorax covered with shallow, very closely arranged punctures; scutellum rounded, dark brown, slightly concave; elytra closely and rather coarsely punctured, the apex of each somewhat acutely pointed; a narrow longitudinal line at the base, another laterally in a line with the shoulder, and a few spots, very nearly united, posteriorly, lemon-yellow, raised above the rest of the derm, and of an ivory-like texture; body beneath, tips of the femora, tibiæ, and tarsi more or less brown, the rest of the femora reddish luteous. Length 6 lines.

Differs from *Sophron inornatus*, Newm., in colour, strong puncturing of the elytra, with their acute apices, and the ivory lines, which, to a certain extent, replace the hairy lines of the former species.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XVI.

Fig. 1. *Chaodalis Macleayi*.
 „ 2. *Exareta unicolor*.
 „ 3. *Æsiotythe fava*.

Fig. 4. *Iphiastus heros*.
 „ 5. *Lysestia rotundicollis*.
 „ 6. *Aposites macilentus*.

N.B.—At Plate XV. vol. i. of this work, the numerals attached to the side figures have been reversed in printing, without its having been perceived by the author whose paper they illustrate; figs. 3 & 2 and 6 & 5 should, therefore, be transposed. We are indebted to Dr. Gerstaecker (Bericht, &c., 1865) for pointing out the error.—ED.

