

NOTES ON AUSTRALIAN COLEOPTERA, WITH
DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

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The Hon. W. Macleay, of Sydney, has recently published through the Linnean Society of New South Wales two papers of very great interest, each of them being a monographic revision of a genus of *Lamellicornes* peculiar (so far as is known) to Australia, viz., *Diphucephala* and *Liparetrus*. In 1866 Mr. Macleay, through the Entomological Society of New South Wales, dealt similarly with the genus *Phyllotocus* and its allies, and in 1871, through the same Society, he supplied descriptions of several new species from Queensland of the last-named genus. I venture to draw the special attention of the Royal Society to the exceedingly valuable work that Mr. Macleay has commenced in the series of memoirs alluded to above, entitled "Miscellanea Entomologica," and which is all the more valuable because in all probability he is the only entomologist qualified for the task, so that without his doing it it would long remain undone. By far the richest Australian collections both of specimens and books are at his disposal, and by publishing the results of his studies of these he will open the way for less-favoured students to supplement his work by the publication of such of their observations as his memoirs enable them to ascertain to be still unrecorded.

In the present paper I offer to the Royal Society descriptions of several new species belonging to *genera* that Mr. Macleay has dealt with, and add a few notes on certain species that he has treated of. I take the opportunity also to furnish descriptions of a few new *Coleoptera* belonging to other groups that have recently come under my notice.

SCARITIDÆ.

EURYGNATHUS, *gen. nov.*

Corpus maxime elongatum; palpi maxillares et labiales apice fortiter securiformes; caput rotundatum; mandibulæ crassæ capite breviores, fortiter arcuatæ, intus unindentatæ; sulci frontales sat fortiter impressi, elongati, postice divergentes; tibiæ anticæ externe bidentatæ; intermediæ unispinosæ.

The remarkable insect on which this genus is founded must be somewhat allied to *Teratidium macros*, Bates, one of the rarest and most interesting of Australian *Carabidæ*. It differs from it, however, in certain respects that render the two incapable of being associated in the same genus. The general form of this insect—the rounded head, the extremely incrassated apex of all the palpi, the bisinuate labrum prominent in the middle, the prominent eyes encased behind in broad orbits, and the projecting tooth at the shoulders of the elytra—are strongly suggestive of *Teratidium*, but the bidentate anterior tibiæ, the head scarcely so wide as the thorax, the well-marked frontal foveæ, and the strong external apical spine of the intermediate tibiæ, are inconsistent with its finding a place in Mr. Bates' genus.

E. fortis, sp. nov. Niger; nitidus; capite (mandibulis inclusis) fortiter transverso; antennis prothorace vix longioribus; prothorace leviter transverso canaliculato, antice subtruncato (angulis anticis minus notatis), lateribus in parte anteriore plus quam dimidiâ leviter emarginatis, inde fortiter angustatis, basi leviter rotundata, angulis posticis vix perspicuis, basi apice multo angustiori; elytris prothorace vix angustioribus, subcylindricis, fortiter punctato-striatis, striis punctatis apicem marginesque versus obsoletis, humeris externe dentatis; pedibus validis; tibiis anticis apice abrupte palmatis, externe fortiter bidentatis; tibiis intermediis et posticis apice intus fortiter bispinosis. Long., 40 m.; lat., 11 mm.

I may add that the elytra are slightly narrowed at the base, and rather deeply emarginate across their front, that there is a row of somewhat elongate impressions in a deep furrow just before the reflexed margin of the elytra, the portion of the elytra on which it is placed being vertical, and that the frontal foveæ are very strong behind, commencing in a fovea nearly as far back as the hinder edge of the eye, thence converge strongly to about the level of the front of the eye, whence they diverge again, but become exceedingly faint, and that they are united at their hinder end by a shallow furrow.

A single specimen of this magnificent insect was taken by Mr. Tepper at Ardrossan, and is in the South Australian Museum.

STAPHYLINIDÆ.

BLEDIUS.

B. caroli, sp. nov. Niger; minus nitidus; breviter albido-pubescens; ore, antennis, palpis, pedibusque testaceis; elytris pallide testaceis, basi et maculâ communi nigris;

ano rufescente; capite, prothorace elytris et abdominis segmentis (basi exceptâ) creberrime subtiliter punctatis; prothorace subtilissime canaliculato, antice truncato, postice sat angustato, elytris sat brevioribus, lateribus fortiter rotundatis. Long., 3-3½ mm.

The black mark common to the elytra proceeds from the scutellum down the suture, becoming wider to about the middle of the elytra, where it expands abruptly on each side till it reaches nearly half way across each elytron, and does not extend into the apical quarter of the elytra. It has somewhat the shape of the club in a pack of cards.

I have named this species after my son, who obtained a short series by washing sand on the banks of the Port River, near Adelaide.

B. minax, sp. nov. Niger; nitidulus; parce pilosus prothoracis cornu, elytris, pedibus, anoque piceis vel rufescentibus; antennis elongatis minus clavatis; capite creberrime subtiliter punctato, inter spinam utrinque elongatam acutam longe ciliatam fortiter incurvam, et verticem, transversim late depresso; prothorace convexo, subquadrato, parce nigro-piloso, parce profunde punctato, angulis anticis subrotundatis, lateribus medio intus emarginatis postice fortiter coarctatis, angulis posticis minus perspicuis, sulco sat profundo antice spinâ gracili acutâ a basi ad apicem incurvâ producto; elytris convexis, prothorace vix latioribus, haud longioribus, dense crasse punctatis; abdomine alutaceo, segmentis apicem versus obscure crasse punctatis. Long., 5 mm.

Allied to *B. hamifer*, Fauv., from which it differs *inter alia* in its more parallel form, longer and more slender antennæ, frontal horns strongly bent inwards, and very coarsely punctured thorax.

A single specimen occurred to me on the bank of a creek about 35 miles north-west of Port Lincoln.

B. injucundus, sp. nov. Piceo-niger; minus nitidus; antennis, tibiis, tarsisque rufescentibus; antennis sat brevibus, apicem versus incrassatis, articulis subapicalibus sat fortiter transversis; capite alutaceo vix evidenter punctato; prothorace leviter canaliculato subtilius sat crebre, elytris fortius sat crebre, abdomine sparsim subtiliter, punctatis. Long., 3¼ mm.

This is an inconspicuous species, but it does not appear to bear much resemblance to any yet described as Australian.

I have a single specimen from Port Lincoln, but I do not know the circumstances of its capture.

LAMELLICORNES.

PHYLLOTOCUS.

P. occidentalis, sp. nov. *P. assimili* affinis; latius, pallide testaceus, nitidus, elytrorum apice (vix) abdomineque fuscis; prothoracis angulis posticis rotundatis; elytris leviter punctato-striatis; tibiis anticis (? maris solum) externe bidentatis. Long., 8½-9 mm.

Rather closely allied to *P. Macleayi*, Fisch., and *P. assimilis*, Macl., but a broader and shorter insect than either, with the hind angles of the thorax rounded off, the sculpture of the elytra fainter, and their apex almost devoid of fuscous shading. My specimens all appear to be males. The anterior tibiæ are bidentate externally, and the claws of the anterior tarsi are only very moderately thickened, with very little, if any, difference *inter se*.

Several specimens of this insect were sent to me from Western Australia by E. Meyrick, Esq., B.A.

P. Meyricki, sp. nov. Minus convexus, niger, obscure iridescens, sparsim albo-hirtus; antennis (clavâ exceptâ), pedibusque (tarsis piceis exceptis) squalide testaceis; elytris (suturâ marginibusque exceptis) pallide testaceis; capite prothoraceque sparsim subtilius punctatis, elytris leviter punctato-striatis; tibiis anticis (? maris solum) externe bidentatis; tarsorum anticorum unguiculis (? maris solum) modice dilatatis, subæqualibus. Long., 6½-7 mm.

Var.—Rufus; capite, palpis, et maculis in prothorace nonnullis, nigris; elytris albidis piceo-marginatis.

The iridescence of this species is not very conspicuous (in the pale variety it is scarcely discernible); the suture of the elytra is blackened only very narrowly; the marginal blackening or infuscation of the same is scarcely traceable along the base, at the base of the external margin is scarcely as wide as an interstice between the elytral striæ, widens towards the apex till it is about three times as wide as at the base, and then becomes merged in an apical cloud of the same colour, which occupies nearly a quarter the length of the elytra. The whitish hairs with which the insect is furnished are chiefly on the underside, and fringing the margins. I am not quite sure of the sex of my two specimens; but from the bidentation of the anterior tibiæ and the decided (though equal and not very strong) dilation of the anterior claws I expect they are males. The basal joint of the posterior tarsi is shorter than the second.

Perhaps somewhat allied to *P. iridescens*, Macl. (a species that I am not sure I know). Judging by Mr. Macleay's brief description (dealing only with size, colour, and pubescence),

Meyricki is smaller than *iridescens*, much less conspicuously iridescent, and has the thorax quite differently coloured. *Palliatus*, Macl. (which its author conjectures may be female *iridescens*) has the elytra sulcate.

This also was sent to me from Western Australia by E. Meyrick, Esq.

MÆCHIDIUS.

M. major, sp. nov. Brunneo-piceus, subnitidus, depressiusculus; clypea triangulariter exciso, lateribus obliquis, bisinuatis; capite prothoraceque crasse punctatis dense hispidis; hoc postice minus angustato, lateribus crenulatis, angulis posticis subdentiformibus, basi leviter bisinuata; elytris tuberculis minutis instructis, his seriatim minus regulariter positus; tibiis anticis modicis, dente superiori (prope medium posito) subobsoleto; unguiculis simplicibus; pygidio æque ac prothorace, hispido. Long., 14 mm.

The clypeus resembles that of *M. sordidus*, Boisd. The setæ on the head, thorax, and pygidium are of a golden brown colour, and nearly as long as the basal joint of the antennæ. They stand erect, but their apical third part is bent over backwards. The setæ on the elytra are of similar form and colour, but being shorter and much less dense are not so conspicuous. The sculpture of the elytra is very difficult to describe. Owing to the projection (above the punctures) of the tubercles within the punctures, and their frequent coalescence with each other, the surface of the elytra (when not viewed from directly above it) seems to be confusedly covered with rows of short transverse ridges mingled with minute conical granulations. There are about 20 of these rows, and nearly 40 granulations in each of them.

This species is probably allied to *variolosus*, Macl., and *longitarsis*, Waterh., both unknown to me. Compared with the former it is larger, with the clypeus more deeply emarginate, the elytra differently sculptured, the legs differently coloured, &c. From the latter it differs by the conspicuous long setæ of the head, thorax, and pygidium; by the shorter basal joint of the hind tarsi, &c., &c.

Taken at King George's Sound by E. Meyrick, Esq.

M. crenaticollis, sp. nov. Brevis, convexus, piceus, minus nitidus, sat confertim granulatus, granulis setiferis; clypeo sat leviter exciso, lateribus obliquis fortiter bisinuatis; prothorace postice leviter angustato, lateribus rotundatis fortiter crenulatis (fere serratis) postice sinuatis, angulis posticis fere rectis, basi leviter bisinuata; elytris tuberculis oblongis instructis, his seriatim positus, interstitiis $5^{\circ} 9^{\circ}$ que ceteris latioribus; tibiis anticis tridentatis, unguiculis simplicibus. Long., 9 mm.

The emargination of the clypeus is very well marked, but evidently shallower than in *M. sordidus*, Boisd., the bisinuation of its sides somewhat stronger than in that insect. The lateral margins of the thorax are each cut into about 20 teeth, each of which is scarcely shorter than one of the thoracic setæ. As the setiferous tubercles are raised above the surface of the insect, it has no punctures rightly so called. The elongate tubercles form about 18 rows on the elytra, each row containing less than 30 tubercles. The setæ are of a pale brown colour, but are not particularly conspicuous. The middle tooth of the front tibia is fairly well defined, and is about intermediate in position between the base of the tibia and the apex of the terminal tooth. The widening of the fifth and ninth (and in a less degree of several other) intervals between the rows of granulations on the elytra is very noticeable.

Taken by Mr. B. S. Rothe, of Sedan, S.A.

N.B.—The South Australian Museum, Adelaide, contains a specimen ticketed "S.A.," which I cannot regard as distinct from that sent me by Mr. Rothe, although it is larger (11 mm.), somewhat darker in colour, and has the granulations on the surface of the thorax not quite so strong. I have also seen two specimens taken by Mr. J. Anderson on Boston Island.

M. rugosipes, sp. nov. Brevis, convexus, rufo-piceus, minus nitidus; clypeo triangulariter, minus fortiter exciso lateribus obliquis vix sinuatis; prothorace creberrime punctato, antice angustato, lateribus rotundatis vix crenulatis, angulis posticis subdentiformibus, basi fortiter lobata; elytris seriatim punctulatis tuberculatisque; tibiis anticis obtuse minus fortiter tridentatis; tibiis intermediis et posticis in medio margine externo bi-vel trituberculatis; unguiculis simplicibus. Long., 10 mm.

The shape of the thorax is remarkable in this species. From the front, which is the narrowest part, it widens with gently-curved margins nearly to the base, and then is rapidly narrowed, with a strong curve, to the posterior angles, which are dentiform; but behind the posterior angles the thorax is quite strongly emarginate in such manner that the middle of the basal portion forms a conspicuous lobe. The sculpture of the elytra resembles that of *M. major*, mihi. The external outline of the anterior tibiæ might almost be called "strongly bisinuate" rather than "tridentate." On the intermediate and hind tibiæ two or three of the asperities on the middle of the external edge exceed the rest in prominence much more noticeably than is usual in the genus.

I obtained a single specimen of this insect some years ago from Victoria, but the exact locality of its capture is unknown to me.

LIPARETRUS.

L. phænicopterus, Germ.—In his recent paper on *Liparetrus*, the Hon. W. Macleay adds some particulars to those originally furnished by Germar regarding this species. I have no doubt Mr. Macleay's identification of Germar's species is accurate, inasmuch as (so far as I know) there is only one South Australian species of the same group of *Liparetrus* in which the pilosity on the disc of the thorax is (as Germar describes it in *phænicopterus*) in contrast by its dark colour with that at the sides; and that species is plentiful and widely distributed. There still remain, however, several characters of the above-mentioned species that I have not seen recorded, viz.:—That in many examples the elytra are more or less infuscate or blackish at the base, and that the basal joint of the anterior tarsi is very peculiar in form. In the male it is almost square, attached to the tibia by one of the corners, so that the tarsus looks as if it had been broken off and gummed on again; in the female it is much narrowed at the base, and the basal portion is bent, at an angle of about 45 deg. to the axis of the tarsus, the apex of this bent portion being the point of attachment to the tibia. In the male the claws of this tarsus are short and strongly bent, the inner claw much more strongly than the outer; in the female the claws are very similar to those of the male, but are a little more slender, and are equally bent.

There is another species very closely allied to *L. phænicopterus*, but having the front tarsi and claws of the male quite different, and the hair on the upper surface paler, which is widely distributed in South Australia. It must be still more closely allied to the Queensland *L. fulvohirtus*, Macl. It seems so improbable that an insect having a wide range in Queensland and also in South Australia should have failed to be noticed in New South Wales that I think the South Australian insect is probably not identical with the Queensland one, but as it agrees very fairly with the *description* (I observe no discrepancy except that the thorax is hardly so coarsely punctated as from the description I should expect it to be in *fulvohirtus*, and that the clypeus is somewhat more strongly emarginate) I abstain from giving it a new name.

L. fimbriatus, sp. nov. Niger; antennis (clavâ exceptâ), palpis, tarsis, tibiis anticis et elytris (basi lateribusque exceptis) rufescentibus; capite crebre subtiliter punctato; prothorace capillis longis brunneis erectis fimbriato, sat fortiter nec crebre punctato; elytris glabris subnitidis sparsim punctatis, striis 3 geminatis punctatis instructis; pygidio crasse (nec profunde) crebrius punctato, sparsim albo-hirto; subtus sat dense albido-hirtus; tibiis anticis tridentatis; unguiculis basi tuberculo setifero instructis;

maris clypeo antice reflexo leviter emarginato, lateribus pone apicem valde emarginatis, angulis anticis acutis; tarsis unguiculisque anticis fortiter incrassatis, his apice abrupte arcuatis; feminae clypeo antice reflexo vix emarginato, lateribus vix sinuatis, angulis anticis subrotundatis; antennis noviesarticulatis. Long., 7-8½ mm.

The fringe of erect, moderately close and very long hairs completely surrounding the prothorax (the rest of the upper surface being glabrous) gives this insect a peculiar appearance. The hairs along the front of the thorax are evidently darker in colour than those along the base.

Compared with *L. phænicopterus*, Germ., the clypeus of the male scarcely differs, while that of the female is less sinuated at the sides; the head is more closely, the thorax very similarly punctated; the elytra differ chiefly in being darker along the base and sides, and having the geminate striæ more distinct; the pygidium is less closely punctured, and the whole insect is incomparably less hairy.

The basal joint of the hind tarsi equals about two-thirds of the second joint.

This species is common on flowers near Tumby Bay in the Port Lincoln district in early summer.

L. caviceps, sp. nov. Niger, iridescens; antennis (clavâ exceptâ) palpisque rufis, tarsis, plus minusve piceis; prothorace capillis (antice sparsis erectis longis, postice crebris retrorsum directis brevibus, ad latera crebris longis erectis) fimbriato; clypeo nitido confuse sat crasse punctato, marginibus reflexis, antice subtruncato, angulis rotundatis sutura postice haud arcuata; capite opaco sat fortiter nec crebre punctato, antice longitudinaliter impresso (nonnullis exemplis obscure et obtuse bituberculato); elytris fortius sparsim punctatis, striis geminatis instructis, his subtilius punctatis; pygidio propygidioque glabris, crebre crasse (feminae? quam maris? crassius) nec profunde punctatis; tibiis anticis bidentatis; tarsorum posteriorum articulo primo secundo fere duplo longiore; subtus cinereo-pilosus; antennis noviesarticulatis. Long., 7-8½ mm.

This species seems to be well distinguished by the strong broad furrow running down the forehead from near the base to the apex, at which point there is in some specimens a minute tubercle on either side. In the specimens which I take to be females the iridescence is conspicuous and brilliant over the whole upper surface, and the puncturation of the pygidium and propygidium is quite rugose; in a single specimen, which I judge from a slight incrassation of the anterior claws to be the

male, the iridescence is very slight, and the hind parts of the body are punctured more smoothly.

This species occurs in the Port Lincoln district, but I have met with it only rarely.

L. senex, sp. nov. Niger, iridescens; antennis (clavâ exceptâ), palpis, tarsisque rufis; pedibus anticis et intermediis plus minusve rufescentibus; prothorace capillis longis albidis erectis ad latera fimbriato; clypeo nitido crasse leviter punctato, antice tridentato (maris sat fortiter, feminae vix evidenter), suturâ postice arcuatâ; capite minus nitido multo crebrius punctato; prothorace sparsim subtiliter punctato, postice canaliculato; elytris fortius nec crebre punctatis, striis geminatis modice distinctis, pygidio propygidioque sat confertim punctatis; tibiis anticis fortiter tridentatis; tarsorum posteriorum articulo primo secundo subæquali; maris tarsis anticis sat fortiter incrassatis; subtus griseo et brunneo pilosus; antennis novies articulatis; tarsis robustis. Long., 8-10 mm.

There are specimens of this insect in the South Australian Museum; one of them is ticketed as having been taken by Mr. Tepper at Murray Bridge; the others are unticketed.

L. gracilipes, sp. nov. Niger, iridescens; antennis palpis pedibusque piceis vel rufopiceis; prothorace ad latera capillis longis subtilibus, elytris capillis brevibus crassis, nigro-fimbriatis; clypeo subnitido crasse leviter punctato, antice rotundato-truncato vix evidenter bisinuato, suturâ postice parum arcuatâ; capite confertim crebrius punctato; prothorace sparsim subtiliter punctato, postice canaliculato; elytris fortius nec crebre punctatis, striis geminatis sat distinctis; pygidio propygidioque sat confertim punctatis, hoc medio longitudinaliter biimpresso; tibiis anticis maris extus bisinuatis, parte apicali angustata producta, feminae fortiter tridentatis; tarsis omnibus gracilibus, posteriorum articulo primo secundo subæquali; subtus griseo et brunneo pilosus; antennis novies articulatis.

This insect seems to occur near Adelaide, specimens in the South Australian Museum being ticketed as having been taken by Mr. Tepper at Mitcham and Belair. I have taken it in the western districts of Victoria.

The preceding three species belong to a section of *Liparetrus* probably numerous, and so far as yet known confined to South and West Australia. Its members agree in having their bodies (except the antennæ, palpi, and legs, which are sometimes more or less reddish) of a uniform deep black, which in some lights is brilliantly iridescent; the upper surface of the head, thorax, and elytra glabrous (save that those parts are surrounded with

fringes of hair); the under surface rather thickly pilose, and the elytra very short. The first description appertaining to them was published by Germar in 1848, in the "Beiträgs zur Insektenfauna von Adelaide," under the name *iridipennis*. This brief description (founded on a single female specimen) would apply to almost any member of the group, but the Hon. W. Macleay, of Sydney, in a paper recently published by the Linn. Soc. of New South Wales, furnishes details omitted by Germar. Since 1848 three more species of the group have been described, so that the three described in this paper bring up the number to seven. The following table will enable the student to distinguish them *inter se* :—

- A. Basal joint of posterior tarsi twice the length of the second joint.
- a.* Clypeus of male tridentate in front. Size, about 9 mm. *iridipennis*, Germ.
- aa.* Clypeus not tridentate. Size, about 6 mm. *convexior*, Macl.
- AA. Basal joint of posterior tarsi about half again as long as second joint.
- a.* Forehead longitudinally sulcate. Elytra quite concolorous, with prothorax *caviceps*, Blackb.
- aa.* Forehead not sulcate.* Elytra of a pitchy sub-iridescent colour *rotundipennis*, Macl.
- AAA. First and second joints of posterior tarsi not much different in length.
- a.* Pygidium and propygidium densely clothed with white scales *tristis*, Blanch.
- aa.* Pygidium and propygidium glabrous, or nearly so.
- b.* Propygidium with two short longitudinal furrows,† the space between which is elevated, as though pinched up. Hairs fringing the thorax black; tarsi very slender *gracilipes*, Blackb.
- bb.* Propygidium normal; thorax fringed with whitish hairs; tarsi very robust *senex*, Blackb.

It should perhaps be noted that some specimens of *L. picipennis*, Germ., are coloured somewhat similarly to the insects mentioned in the preceding table, but they may be readily distinguished by their elytra extending nearly or quite to the apex of the propygidium.

L. diversus, sp. nov. Ovatus; niger; parum, nitidus, antennis (clava excepta) palpis pedibusque rufis; elytris lividis,

* This colour leads me to doubt whether *L. rotundipennis* (which I have not seen) should really be included in this group.

† These furrows are sometimes faintly defined, sometimes very deep, but appear to be always discernible.

lateribus apiceque infuscatis; supra ubique capillis longis crassis (in capite, et in prothoracis elytrorumque disco, brunneis vel piceis; in marginibus albis) sparsim vestitus; subtus et in pygidio propygidioque dense albo-tomentosus; clypeo antice rotundato-truncato; capite prothoraceque opacis; hoc transverso sparsissime, illo minus sparsim, fortiter punctatis; elytris subnitidis crasse vix seriatim punctatis; tibiis anticis in medio obsolete dentatis, apice in dentem longum producto; tarsorum posteriorum articulo 1° 2° paullo longiore. Long., 6½ mm.

A very distinct little species, not very closely allied, I think, to any yet described. Probably it is most at home near *L. discipennis*.

It was taken in Western Australia by Mr. Meyrick.

L. nigro-umbratus, sp. nov. Late ovatus; sat nitidus; niger; antennis, palpis, tarsisque, rufo-piceis; elytrorum disco cupreo-lurido; capite prothoraceque dense nigro-pilosis; subtus cinereo-pilosus; clypeo antice rotundato-truncato, marginibus sat fortiter reflexis; capite prothoraceque crebre sat fortiter, elytris sparsim subtilius, pygidio propygidioque longe fulvo-pilosis sat sparsim nec fortiter, punctatis; striis geminatis, leviter notatis; tibiis anticis alterius sexus leviter, alterius fortiter, tridentatis; tarsis posticis gracilibus elongatis, articulo 1° et 2° subæqualibus; antennis 9-articulatis. Long., 10-11 mm.

Occurs in various localities near Adelaide.

Allied to *L. erythropterus*, Blanch., but differing *inter alia* in its greater pilosity and in the absence from the thorax of a channel and from the propygidium of a keel. The upper tooth on the anterior tibiæ is much smaller than the others, so that in the sex (probably male) in which the teeth are feebly developed this one is only barely indicated.

Mr. Tepper has shown me a very remarkable *Liparetrus* from Kangaroo Island, which I think is an extreme variety of this insect. It differs in being much smaller (long., 8 mm.) and having the lurid colouring (which in the type occupies only the disc of the elytra, and shades obscurely off into the surrounding black) extended over the whole of the elytra except a narrow basal margin.

L. Rothei, sp. nov. Ovatus; sat nitidus; piceo-niger, antennis (clava infuscata excepta), palpis, pedibusque rufescentibus, elytris rufo-piceis; supra sat glaber; prothorace ad latera et antice capillis longis nigris, elytris postice ciliis fuscis pervalidis, fimbriatis; subtus cinereo-pilosus; pygidio propygidioque sparsissime pilosis; clypeo (? alterutrius sexus solum) reflexo, antice truncato, angulis rotundatis;

hoc et capite prothoraceque crasse nec profunde, elytris crasse nec profunde subseriatim, pygidio propygidioque sparsim profundius, punctatis; striis geminatis vix evidenter impressis; elytris brevibus; tibiis anticis (? alterutrus sexus solum) apice longe leviter arcuatim productis, margine externo leviter bidentato; tarsorum posteriorum articulo 1° 2° duplo longiore antennis novies articulatis (?). Long., 4 mm.

This is one of the smallest species of the genus known to me. The antennæ of the single specimen placed in my hands for description are not capable of satisfactory examination, but they are evidently peculiar, having the portion between the second joint and the club exceptionally short and thick, and apparently consisting of four joints, though these joints are so small and crowded together that I cannot be absolutely certain on this point without breaking an antenna off. The anterior tibiæ (with two obscure teeth on the external margin, and then one very long and only slightly curved at the apex) are also peculiar, as is the fringe of long thick bristles at the apex of the elytra. These latter project across the narrow riband-like membranous border that edges the hinder portion of the elytra so conspicuously in some *Liparetri*, and which in this species is yellow and very broad. The general appearance of the insect is, however, quite that of an ordinary *Liparetrus*, and it is much of the build of *bituberculatus*, Maccl.

Taken by Mr. Rothe, near Sedan, South Australia.

L. analis, sp. nov. Ovatus; supra glaber; nitidus; ater, antennis palpis pedibus, pygidio, propygidio, et subtus tota superficie (metasterno ad latera infuscato excepto) læte rufis; prothorace antice et ad latera capillis fulvis fimbriato; clypeo crasse nec fortiter punctato, antice reflexo rotundato; capite crebre sat fortiter, prothorace fortiter minus crebre, elytris sat fortiter subseriatim, punctatis; his striis geminatis evidenter impressis; propygidio antice vix evidenter, hoc postice et pygidio toto fortiter, punctatis; tibiis anticis tridentatis; antennis novies-articulatis; subtus obscure pilosus; tarsi postici specimini descripto desunt. Long., 7½ mm.

Although the loss of the hind tarsi involve the omission from the preceding description of an important character, yet the species is so widely distinct from its congeners, that I have no hesitation in describing it. It must bear a good deal of resemblance to *L. erythopygus*, Blanch. (indeed, if my identification of that species is correct, its superficial resemblance is very close), which, however, seems to have antennæ consisting of only eight joints. The position of *L. analis* in Mr. Macleay's

arrangement of the genus would probably be near *L. rubefactus* of that author.

There is a single specimen in the South Australian Museum.

- L. insularis*, sp. nov. Ovatus; supra (pygidio propygidioque sparsim breviter griseo-hirtis exceptis) glaber; nitidus; piceus aut rufopiceus, tibiis tarsisque nonnullis exemplis dilutioribus; prothorace capillis longis pallidis fimbriato; subtus longe sat sparsim pallide pilosus; clypeo crebre fortius, prothorace minus crebre fortius, elytris transversim rugose subseriatim sat fortiter, punctatis; his (maris fere, feminae omnino) propygidium tegentibus, striis geminatis vix evidenter impressis; pygidio maris obscure, feminae sparsius sat fortiter punctato; tibiis anticis tridentatis; antennis novies articulatis; tarsorum posteriorum articulo primo secundo subaequali. Long., 5-5½ mm.

Allied to *L. picipennis*, Germ. The clypeus is truncate in front in the male, rounded in the female.

Collected on Kangaroo Island on flowering shrubs by Mr. Tepper, of the South Australian Museum, whose indefatigable labours are very rapidly developing the national collection, and who probably possesses the best knowledge of any living person of the habits and localities of South Australian insects.

- L. simplex*, sp. nov. Sub-hemisphaericus; supra (pygidio propygidioque sparsim breviter griseo-hirtis exceptis) glaber; prothoracis lateribus capillis pallidis fimbriatis; subtus fulvo-pilosus; nitidus; niger, subiridescens, antennis palpisque testaceis, pedibus elytrisque plus minusve rufescentibus; clypeo antice rotundato-truncato (? alterutrius sexus solum) crasse nec profunde, capite duplo (crebrius subtiliter et sparsim fortius), prothorace sparsim minus fortiter, elytris subseriatim sat fortiter, propygidio crebre sat fortiter, pygidio sparsim profunde, punctatis; striis geminatis evidenter impressis; propygidio permagno; tibiis anticis apice longe productis, margine externo minute bidentato; antennis novies-articulatis; tarsorum posteriorum articulis primo et secundo sat longis, subaequalibus. Long., 7½ mm.

The sub-hemisphaeric form of this species gives it a very distinct appearance, and its anterior tibiae are peculiar, being longitudinally produced at the apex after the manner of *Diphucephala*, while the external margin is interrupted above the middle by a very small tooth, and below the middle by a somewhat larger one. The puncturation of the pygidium is moderately close at the extreme base, becoming very sparing and very strong towards the apex. The insect may be best placed perhaps not far from *L. rotundipennis*, Macl.

There is a single specimen in the South Australian Museum. I do not know where it was taken.

L. modestus, sp. nov. Ovatus; supra glaber; sat nitidus; rufo-piceus, antennis, palpis, pedibus, elytris, abdomineque rufis; prothoracis lateribus capillis pallidis fimbriatis; subtus cinereo-pilosus; clypeo (? alterutrius sexus solum) antice rotundato, suturâ arcuatâ fortiter impressâ, illo et capite crasse rugatis, vix evidenter punctatis; prothorace obscure canaliculato sparsim subtiliter, elytris crebrius fortiter, pygidio propygidioque obscure crasse, punctatis; striis geminatis elytris parum evidenter impressis; propygidio sat magno; tibiis anticis apice longitudinaliter fortiter productis, margine externo vix dentato; antennis novies articulatis; tarsorum posteriorum articulo primo secundo sat longiore. Long., $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

The position of this little species in the genus should be, I think, near the preceding (*L. simplex*). It is no doubt in many respects allied to the West Australian *L. rubefactus*, Macl., but differs in the absence of a *carina* from the pygidium, the arcuate clypeal suture, sculpture of the head, &c., &c.

There is a single specimen in the South Australian Museum.

L. dispar, sp. nov. Late ovatus; sat nitidus; niger; antennis (? clavo excepto), palpisque testaceis; elytris (marginibus late obscure infuscatis exceptis) tibiis anticis et tarsis omnibus rufescentibus; capite prothoraceque nigro pilosis; subtus cinereo-pilosus; clypeo (? alterutrius sexus solum) antice rotundato, marginibus sat fortiter reflexis; capite crebre sat fortiter; prothorace duplo (subtilius et fortiter), elytris pygidio propygidioque fortiter sat crebre, punctatis; striis geminatis evidenter impressis; pygidio basi carinato, utrinque sat fortiter sulcato; elytris propygidii partem majorem tegentibus; tibiis anticis (? alterutrius sexus solum) externe sat fortiter tridentatis; tarsorum posteriorum articulo 1° 2° vix breviori; antennis 9 articulatis. Long., 10 mm.

This species is evidently allied to *picipennis*, Germ., from which the black pilosity of its head and thorax, the complete absence of a thoracic channel, larger size, different colour, and different thoracic puncturation easily distinguish it.

There is a single specimen in the South Australian Museum, but the locality of its capture is not known.

L. agrestis, sp. nov. Ovatus, minus nitidus; niger, antennis (clavâ exceptâ), palpis, pedibus anticis, elytris (marginibus anguste infuscatis exceptis), pygidio et propygidio rufis; pedibus posticis piceis; supra glaber, prothorace antice et ad latera capillis longis pallidis sparsis fimbriato, postice

pallide ciliato, pygidio propygidioque sparsim pallide pilosis; subtus sat dense cinereo pilosis; clypeo (? alterutrius sexus solum) antice rotundato-truncato, marginibus minus reflexis; capite pone medium transversim carinato; hoc crebre subtilius, prothorace fortius minus crebre; elytris et fortius et sparsius vix seriatim, propygidio crebre minus fortiter, pygidio minus crebre sat fortiter, punctatis; striis geminatis evidenter impressis; elytris propygidii partem dimidiam tegentibus; tibiis anticis (? alterutrius sexus solum) externe obtuse tridentatis, unguiculis anticis sat incrassatis; antennis octies articulatis; tarsis posticis elongatis, articulo 1^o 2^o paullo longiore. Long., 8 mm.

A single specimen of this species (which does not seem to resemble any hitherto described as having antennæ of only eight joints) was sent to me from Western Australia by E. Meyrick, Esq. The distinct, though not strong, incrassation of its front claws points to the probability of its being a male. The teeth on the anterior tibiæ are equidistant, or nearly so; the two nearer to the apex are only moderately large, and the upper one is very small.

L. lætus, sp. nov. Elongato-ovatus, sat nitidus; rufus, capite pectoreque nigris, prothorace elytris que antice infuscatis; supra glaber; prothoracis, lateribus capillis longis pallidis fimbriatis, margine postico pallide ciliato; subtus pallide pilosus; clypeo (? alterutrius sexus solum) antice rotundato-truncato, suturâ minus fortiter arcuatâ; illo, æque ac capite, rugoso punctato; prothorace haud canaliculato fortiter minus crebre, elytris sparsim crasse, pygidio propygidioque minus fortiter sat crebre, punctatis; striis geminatis obscure notatis; elytris propygidium fere tegentibus; tibiis anticis apice longitudinaliter arcuatim productis, margine externo medio obtuse dentato; antennis octies articulatis; tarsis posticis sat brevibus, articulis, 1^o et 2^o subæqualibus. Long., 7 mm.

This species is probably not unlike *L. monticola*, Fab., though evidently distinct. The very brief original description calls that species "*minuta*," which my insect is not, as compared with other species of *Liparetrus* described by Fabricius, and also calls the elytra "*abdomine multo brevioribus*" ("*abdomine brevioribus*" being the expression applied to the elytra of others of the genus), which is evidently inapplicable to an insect with exceptionally long elytra. The Hon. W. Macleay, in his recent paper on *Liparetrus*, gives a detailed description of an insect which he considers to be *L. monticola*, Fab. (very probably on good grounds), but which does not appear to me

to fit in very well with the original description. Taking it for granted, however, that Mr. Macleay is right, *L. lætus* must differ from *monticola* in respect of the much coarser puncturation of its upper surface and (unless Mr. Macleay's description applies only to one sex) in respect of the shape of its anterior tibiæ.

This insect was sent to me from Western Australia by E. Meyrick, Esq.

L. Macleayi, sp. nov. Ovatus, minus nitidus; niger, palpis tibiis anticis tarsis et elytrorum disci parte posteriori plus minusve rufescentibus, antennis piceis; supra nigro, subtus cinereo-hirsutus; clypeo reflexo (?alterutrius sexus solum) antice subemarginato truncato, crasse nec profunde punctato; capite subopaco creberrime, prothorace sat crebre, elytris minus crebre minus seriatim, rugoso-punctato; striis geminatis vix evidenter impressis; pygidio propygidioque fortiter rugoso-punctatis (æque ac *L. salebrosi*), carinatis; tibiis anticis (?alterutrius sexus solum) tridentatis, dente summo parvo; tarsis posticis gracilibus, articulo 2^o, 1^o sat longiore; antennis octies articulatis. Long., 7½ mm.

Of each elytron of this insect the hinder two-thirds contains a large dull red blotch, which, however, does not touch the margin or suture, being everywhere surrounded (somewhat narrowly, except in front) by the black ground colour. The species is rather closely allied to *L. ferrugineus*, Blanch., differing, however, *inter alia* by the darker pilosity on the upper surface, and the extremely strong and rough sculpture of the pygidium and propygidium.

I took a single specimen at Ararat, Victoria, by sweeping flowers in September.

L. aureus, sp. nov. Ovatus crasse puncturatus, puncturis singulis squamas singulas minutas ferentibus; piceus; capite, prothorace pygidio, propygidio et pedibus capillis longis aureis vestitis; elytris capillis brevioribus minus dense instructis, vix striatis; clypeo, antice et ad latera, reflexo, truncato; tibiis anticis bidentatis; tarsis posticis sat robustis, articulo secundo primo paullo minus duplo longiore; subtus aureo-hirtus; antennis 8 articulatis. Long., 7½ mm.

Probably allied to *L. mæchidioides*, Macl., but double the size, and densely clothed (except on the elytra) with very long decumbent golden hairs. On the elytra the pilosity is shorter and less dense. The elytra are not striated, but the punctures run in rows, and the interstice between the fourth and fifth rows is conspicuously wide. The basal joint of the hind tarsi

being evidently more than half as long as the second distinguishes this species from many of its allies—the non-sinuosity of the sides of its clypeus from others—and the *Mæchidius*-like nature of its puncturation distinguishes it from all its described congeners of the *basalis* group that approach it in size.

There is a single specimen in the South Australian Museum, Adelaide.

L. bicolor, sp. nov. Oblongo-ovalis; crasse nec profunde punctatus; nigro-piceus; antennis (clava excepta), palpis, pedibus anterioribus et intermediis, tarsis posterioribus, elytris, pygidio et propygidio plus minusve rufis; capite, prothorace, scutello, pygidio propygidioque longe aureo-pilosis; prothoraci in disco capillis nigrescentibus; elytris subseriatim puncturatis, puncturis singulis (his in pygidio propygidioque etiam) squamas singulas minutas ferentibus; interstitiis alternis obscure elevatis; clypeo reflexo antice truncato, lateribus leviter emarginatis; tibiis anticis apice bidentatis, basi vix dentatis; tarsis posticis gracilibus, articulo secundo primo circiter triplo, longiore; subtus sat sparsim aureo-hirtus; antennis 8-articulatis. Long., $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This is an obscure little species distinguished by its *Mæchidius*-like puncturation, the peculiar sculpture of its elytra, and the very slender hind tarsi, with unusually long second joint. It probably resembles *striatipennis*, MacL., but is smaller, and differs in the colour of the thoracic pilosity, of the elytra, &c., and, as Mr. Macleay does not mention the puncturation of *striatipennis* as being of the *Mæchidius* type, probably in that respect also.

A single specimen in the South Australian Museum, Adelaide, is ticketed as having been taken at Summerton.

L. granulatus, sp. nov. Oblongo-ovalis; nigro-piceus; antennis (clava excepta), palpis pedibusque plus minusve rufescentibus; capite prothoraceque fortius nec crebre granulatis, granulis singulis squamas singulas pallidas adpressas ferentibus; elytris brevibus postice attenuatis seriatim granulatis, granulis (ut prothoracis) setigeris; pygidio propygidioque (æque ac prothorax) granulatis setulosisque; hoc permagno; illius disco toto excavato nitido, excavatione intra canaliculata, antice tuberculo obtuso instructa; clypeo antice truncato, lateribus sat emarginatis; tibiis anticis bidentatis; tarsorum posteriorum articulo secundo primo duplo longiore; subtus granulatus, setis longioribus pallidis instructus; antennis 8-articulatis. Long., $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Small as it is, I consider this the most remarkable *Liparetrus* I have seen. Its sculpture throughout is exaggeratedly *Mæchidius*-like. Its elytra are scarcely longer than the dis-

tance from their apex to the apex of the pygidium, and are so narrowed behind that (viewed from above) the hind body is visible on both sides outside the hinder two-thirds of the elytra. The pygidium is most extraordinary. Not far from its base a kind of ridge runs transversely across it, which is gathered up in the middle into an obtuse tubercle. This ridge forms the anterior boundary of a large depression or excavation, which is much more shining than the rest of the segment, and is longitudinally divided by a deep furrow. The portion of the pygidium bearing this sculpture is obliquely bent under towards the ventral surface of the hind body.

A single specimen has been submitted to me by Mr. Rothe, taken, I presume, in the interior of South Australia. I am uncertain as to its sex.

MACLEAYIA, *gen. nov.*

Mentum planum, antice haud emarginatum; palpi labiales brevissimi, maxillares modici, art^o 1^o brevi, 2^o et 3^o subæqualibus, 4^o 3^o paullo longiore; labrum vix conspicuum; clypeus magnus antice subemarginatus, lateribus reflexis, sutura vix conspicua; antennæ 9-articulatæ, sat longæ, clava articulis reliquis omnibus conjunctis vix brevior, altero sexu 5, altero 3, articulata; prothorax transversus, basi rotundato-truncatus; scutellum magnum fortiter transversum; elytra prothorace plus duplo longiora, propygidii ad medium attingentia; hoc et pygidium perpendicularia; pedes robusti, tibiis anticis altero sexu 3-dentatis, altero simplicibus apice attenuatis; unguiculis simplicibus.

Of this remarkable genus I possess three specimens taken in Western Australia by E. Meyrick, Esq. Two of them are sexually similar, and are probably attributable to the same species; they have the anterior tibiæ quite simple, and the antennal club three-jointed. The other has the anterior tibiæ tridentate, and the antennal club of five joints, and seems specifically distinct from the other two. I am unable to say which is the male.

M. singularis, sp. nov. Elongato-ovata; sat nitida; nigra, antennis (clava excepta), palpis, tibiis tarsis et elytris plus minusve rufis; supra glabra, prothorace et elytris capillis longis fulvis ad latera fimbriatis; subtus sparsim fulvo pilosa; clypeo (? alterutrius sexus solum) reflexo, antice rotundato-truncato; hoc et capite fortius sat crebre, prothorace conspicue canaliculato fortius minus crebre, scutello transverso magno sparsim minus fortiter; pygidio propygidioque subopacis albo squamosis sparsim fortiter, punctatis; elytris propygidii partem dimidiam tegentibus punctato-striatis, interstitiis latis convexis; tibiis anticis

(? alterutrius sexus solum) tridentatis; tarsorum posteriorum articulis 1° et 2° subæqualibus; antennis novies articulatis, flabello 5 articulato. Long., 7½ mm.

M. hybrida, sp. nov. Ovata; minus nitida; supra glabra, prothorace et elytris capillis albis fimbriatis, illo postice albo-ciliato; pygidio propygidioque pruinosis; illo sparsim albo-hirto; subtus pruinosa sparsim fortiter punctata longe albo-hirto; clypeo antice (? alterutrius sexus solum) leviter emarginato marginibus reflexis, sparsim fortiter punctato; capite prothoraceque subtilius sat crebre puncturatis (puncturis intus nitidis), hoc nullo modo canaliculato; scutello transverso, punctato; elytris striatis, striis crasse punctatis, his prope suturam et marginem externum profundioribus, interstitiis nonnullis subconvexis; pygidio propygidioque pruinosis, sparsim nec fortiter puncturatis, puncturis æque ac thoracis intus nitidis; tibiis anticis (? alterutrius sexus solum) apice longitudinaliter productis, margine externo vix bisinuato; tarsorum posteriorum articulis 1° et 2° subæqualibus; antennis novies articulatis, articulis 5° et 6° intus evidenter productis, flabello 3 articulato. Long., 9 mm.

M. hybrida, var. ? Elytris pedibusque nigrescentibus. Long., 8 mm.

The antennæ of this insect seem to be intermediate between those of the *preceding* species and of a typical *Liparetrus*, for although the club consists of only three joints, the two joints preceding it are quite distinctly (though slightly) produced on the inner side. The antennal club is longer, narrower, and more pointed at the apex than that of any *Liparetrus* known to me. Apart from such distinctions as are probably sexual, this species differs from the preceding in the much greater opacity and much closer puncturation of its thorax.

I can discover nothing but size and colour to distinguish the small dark specimen called "var.?" from that described.

This species was sent to me from Western Australia by E. Meyrick, Esq.

NOTES ON AUSTRALIAN COLEOPTERA, WITH
DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

By the Rev. T. BLACKBURN, B.A.

[Read July 5, 1887.]

In the following pages I have the pleasure of offering to the Royal Society a further contribution towards a knowledge of the *Coleoptera* of South Australia. Probably this colony contains a Coleopterous fauna second in extent to none on the Australian continent; and I doubt not that if the opening up of the country in the Far North be accompanied by any systematic attempt to explore the natural history of the districts rendered accessible, the discoveries of new and very interesting species will be so numerous that students will scarcely be able to keep pace with them. Unfortunately, those who are engaged in the work of extending our railways and of settling the newly opened country seldom have any inclination to trouble themselves with the collection of specimens for scientific study, so that it will probably be the case that the knowledge of the fauna will have to depend almost entirely on such occasional visits as may be made for the express purpose of collecting specimens by those who are themselves engaged in natural history studies.

SCARITIDÆ.

PHILOSAPHUS.

P. Tepperi, sp. nov. Niger; subtus obscure violaceus; capite magno, fortiter bisulcato, utrinque juxta oculos punctis 2 setiferis notato; prothorace sublunulato, postice lobato, canaliculato, vix evidenter rugato, anguste marginato, margine anteriori rugis longitudinalibus subtiliter notato, elytris prothorace vix latioribus, obscure striatis, interstitiis alternis elevatioribus obsolete tuberculatis, margine anteriori medio leviter emarginato utrinque oblique truncato, humeris subdentiformibus, regione laterali abrupte declivi; hac supra antice costa elevata ab humero ad longitudinis medium, postice costa inferiori ab medio fere ad apicem, marginata; tibiis anticis externe tridentatis. Long., 33 mm.

This species appears to differ from all of the genus hitherto described in the sculpture of the grooved lateral sub-vertical

portion of the elytra. From the shoulder a strong keel runs along the upper edge of the groove to about the middle of the length of the elytron, where it passes to the upper surface of the elytron, and there continues as one of the obsolete tuberculated ridges with which the surface is furnished. Just below the point where this keel ceases to limit the groove, and about 2 mm. nearer to the shoulder, a second keel commences and continues nearly to the apex, so that the groove is suddenly narrowed about the middle of its length. The sculpture of the surface of the elytra is very difficult to describe intelligibly. It seems to consist in a series of scarcely traceable striæ, the interstices between which are (alternately) decidedly and scarcely convex. These convex interstices are intersected by numerous irregular transverse impressions, which seem to divide them into very uneven tubercles. Towards the basal and extreme apical portions all system disappears from the sculpture, and it consists of small granules interspersed among wavy furrows. The sculpture is all lightly impressed and obscure; about a dozen striæ can be faintly discerned on each elytron, though it is hardly possible for the eye to follow any one of them continuously along its course. The anterior tibiæ have three external teeth, and no trace of any more; the apical tooth, which is bent, equals in length the basal two joints together of the tarsus; the next is rather near to it and half its length, a greater interval separates the upper tooth (which is about at the middle of the length of the tibia) from the second, and it is scarcely half the length of the second.

This insect was taken at Angebuckina.

P. crassus, sp. nov. Niger; capite magno fortiter bisulcato, utrinque juxta oculos punctis 2 setiferis notato; prothorace sublunulato, postice lobato, canaliculato, transversim fortiter crasse rugato, late reflexo-marginato, margine anteriori rugis longitudinalibus subtiliter notato; elytris prothorace angustioribus supra fortiter depressis, vix evidenter striatis, seriatim inæqualiter sat fortiter tuberculatis, margine anteriori medio leviter emarginato utrinque oblique truncato, humeris subdentiformibus, regione laterali abrupte declivi longitudinaliter bisulcatâ; tibiis anticis externe 5 dentatis. Long., 33 mm.

The width of the thorax compared with the length is as 13 to $7\frac{1}{2}$. In the preceding insect it is as 11 to 7. The sculpture of the upper surface of the elytra is as follows:—Next the suture are two rows of small and very ill-defined tubercles, among which (especially in the apical half) are some minute granules; then follow three rows of large coarse tubercles (which in the specimen before me are not quite symmetrical on the two elytra)—about ten tubercles in the first row, five in

the second, seven in the external one—the largest of which cover an area scarcely less than that of the insect's eye, but they are not strongly elevated in proportion to the area they cover. The first of these rows terminates apically at the end of the keel that limits on the upper side the upper lateral groove of the elytra; and the space between the external row and the above-mentioned keel, as well as the interstices between the rows, is pretty thickly strewn with small round granules. The lower lateral keel dividing the lateral groove into two very unequal parts (the upper being the narrower) commences a little behind the shoulder, not, however, taking its rise from the upper keel, and both keels terminate considerably short of the apex of the elytra. The apical external tooth of the front tibiæ is nearly as long as the basal three joints together of the tarsus, the four teeth above it being in rotation, each about half the length of that in front of it, so that the topmost tooth (which is above the middle of the tibia) is quite short, though perfectly well defined. Above it there are rudimentary indications of one or two more teeth. The presence of more than three teeth on the anterior tibiæ sufficiently distinguishes this species from all others of the genus hitherto described.

There is a single specimen in the South Australian Museum, but I cannot ascertain where it was found.

BEMBIDIIDÆ.

TACHYS.

T. infuscatus, sp. nov. Elongatus; depressus; piceus; nitidus; prothorace dilutiore; antennis, palpis, mandibulis, pedibus, elytris que testaceis, his circa scutellum et circa suturæ partem pone medium infuscatis; antennis sat elongatis; prothorace transverso postice angustato, vix evidenter canaliculato, angulis posticis distinctis obtusis; elytris sat parallelis, striis 4 punctatis antice leviter notatis, suturali solum ad apicem attingente, hac fortiter arcuatim recurvâ. Long., $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Compared with the European *T. bistriatus*, Duftschm., apart from colour differences, this insect is somewhat narrower, and more parallel, and much less convex. There is very little difference *inter se* in the profundity of the four elytral striæ, but they are all fainter than the two striæ near the suture in *T. bistriatus*; the recurved stria does not differ much except in being more arched; the stria close to the margin is very much deeper than in *bistriatus*, especially close to the apex, where it widens out and seems to be divided by a short keel. A similar structure exists, but much more obscurely, in *bistriatus*. There are

two rather strong punctures bearing setæ on each elytron, one in front of the middle, one near the apex.

The hinder infuscation of the elytra is subject to variety being very slight in some specimens, and in others occupying the whole of the hinder two-thirds of the disc.

There is a short series of this insect in the South Australian Museum. The specimens were taken near the mouth of the Murray.

T. similis, sp. nov. Minus elongatus; depressus; sat nitidus; capite piceo vel rufopiceo, prothorace rufotestaceo antice infuscato, antennis palpis labro mandibulis pedibus elytrisque rufo-testaceis, his antice triangulariter ad latera lineatim et apicem versus confuse infuscatis, abdomine piceo; antennis sat elongatis; prothorace transverso canaliculato postice angustato, angulis posticis subrectis; elytris valde depressis subquadratis; stria suturali leviter ceteris tribus vix evidenter impressis; stria recurva leviter arcuata. Long., $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Allied to the preceding, but differing in colour and in structural characters. The lateral infuscation consists of an almost black line just before the margin, commencing about the middle of the length, and running into the apical infuscation. *T. similis* is a shorter, broader, and more depressed insect than *T. infuscatus*; the striæ of the elytra are somewhat fainter, and with less appearance of puncturation; the hinder angles of the thorax though obtuse are not far from being right angles; the recurved stria is only very slightly arched. The marginal furrow of the elytra is not much different from that of *T. infuscatus*. The punctures on the elytra bearing setæ are present in this species as in the preceding.

A few specimens occurred on the margin of the "Big Swamp," about twelve miles from Port Lincoln, running with extreme rapidity.

T. Lindi, sp. nov. Sat elongatus; convexus; nitidus; piceus; palpis mandibulis antennarum basi pedibus prothorace et elytrorum maculis obscuris, testaceis vel rufescentibus; antennis sat elongatis; prothorace transverso, vix evidenter canaliculato, postice parum angustato, angulis posticis fere rectis; elytris subparallelis convexis; striis vix evidenter punctatis binis prope suturam distincte, tertiâ leviter, impressis, ceteris obsoletis; striâ recurvâ arcuatâ, fortiter impressâ. Long., 3 mm.

The pale markings on the elytra are very cloudy and difficult to describe. They consist of an ill-defined spot occupying the anterior external portion, a spot on the disc a little before the apex, and another at the apex, but they all merge into the

darker ground colour so gradually that it is difficult to say where they end. This insect resembles the preceding in the possession of similar setiferous tubercles, but its strong convexity, thorax much less narrowed behind, strongly marked striæ on either side of the elytral suture, different colour, and larger size, make it appear almost generically distinct.

It is found about 40 miles north of Port Lincoln on damp ground.

T. Adelaideæ, sp. nov. Elongatus; sat convexus; nitidus; piceus, sub-iridescens; antennis palpis labro pedibus et elytrorum apice testaceis, prothorace rufescenti; antennis sat elongatis; prothorace canaliculato, postice parum angustato, lateribus post medium distincte sinuatis, angulis posticis subrectis; elytris subparallelis, sat convexis; striis trinis prope suturam distincte impressis, ceteris obsoletis; striâ recurvâ minus arcuatâ minus fortiter impressâ. Long., $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

This species has the setiferous punctures on the elytra as in the preceding species, except that the anterior one is much nearer the base. It resembles *T. Lindi* rather strongly, but differs in its iridescence, in the absence of pale markings on the elytra, except obscurely at the extreme apex; in the decided (though delicate) sinuation of the sides of the thorax close to the base, in the three striæ of the elytra being nearly of equal sculpture (though they are all fainter than those nearest to the suture in *T. Lindi*), in the recurved stria on the elytra being less strongly impressed and less arched, and its more elongate form, which is scarcely so convex, &c.

I have taken a single specimen at Woodville, near Adelaide. It was flying in the evening.

T. uniformis, sp. nov. Elongatus; minus convexus; nitidus; rufo-piceus, palpis mandibulis antennarum basi pedibusque sordide-rufis, elytrorum suturâ plus minusve rufescenti; antennis gracilibus minus elongatis; prothorace canaliculato antice parum angustato; lateribus prope basin sat fortiter sinuatis, angulis posticis prominulis obtusis; elytris sat parallelis minus convexis; striis binis prope suturam distincte impressis, ceteris obsoletis; striâ recurvâ arcuatâ impressâ. Long., $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

The setiferous punctures on the elytra are not very conspicuous in this species unless the setæ are present. It bears a good deal of resemblance to the preceding, but is much smaller, and of a dark uniform colour in general appearance, the reddening of the suture being never very conspicuous, and in some examples scarcely traceable. The thorax, as in the preceding two species, is strongly transverse, and only mode-

rately narrowed behind, though pretty strongly rounded on the sides. The basal angles, though strictly speaking obtuse, have a sharp appearance, being somewhat prominent, or almost subdentiform. The antennæ are very slender, and not quite so long as in the preceding insects.

A few specimens occurred on the banks of a small creek about 35 miles north of Port Lincoln. I have also taken it near Adelaide.

T. semistriatus, sp. nov. Minus elongatus; convexus; nitidus; piceus, antennarum basi mandibulis capite prothorace pedibus et elytrorum maculâ subapicali obscurâ rufescentibus; antennis crassiusculis, capite prothoraceque conjunctis vix longioribus; prothorace minus fortiter transverso canaliculato, postice fortiter angustato, trans basin punctulato, lateribus antice fortiter rotundatis, juxta basin sinuatis, angulis posticis subdentiformibus acute rectis; elytris oblongis, antice fortiter 7-seriatim punctatis, haud striatis (striâ suturali, postice et breviter recurvâ fortiter impressâ exceptâ). Long., $2\frac{1}{8}$ mm.

I do not observe any setiferous punctures on the elytra of this insect, which does not seem to fall naturally into any genus known to me. The presence of a recurved stria (which, however, is very short) associates it with *Tachys* and *Tachyta*, and the antennæ are suggestive of the latter; but its strong convexity, the coarse serial puncturation of the elytra not extending beyond the middle of these organs; the complete absence of striation, with the exception of the very strong sutural stria commencing near where the puncturation ceases, and briefly recurved a little before the apex, are inconsistent with any close alliance with the species of those genera. In many respects, especially the form and sculpture of the thorax, *T. semistriatus* bears much resemblance to the European *Bembidium articulatum*, Gyll., from which, however, the short antennæ, well defined recurved stria, &c., separate it rather widely. It should be added that the reddish mark on the elytra consists of a large obscure spot on the disc, a little behind the middle.

A few specimens have occurred to me on swampy ground in several places near Port Lincoln.

T. Flindersi, sp. nov. Minus elongatus; sat convexus; nitidus; rufus, antennis (his basi exceptâ nonnullis exemplis testaceo-fuscis) palpis mandibulis pedibusque pallidioribus, elytrorum disco nonnullis exemplis plus minusve obscure infuscato; antennis crassiusculis, capite prothoraceque conjunctis haud longioribus; prothorace (minus fortiter) transverso, haud distincte canaliculato, postice minus for-

titer angustato, lateribus antice sat fortiter rotundatis basin juxta rectis, angulis posticis rectis; elytris oblongo-parallelis, vix striatus (stria suturali postice et stria recurva exceptis), antice minus fortiter 5-seriatim punctatis. Long. 2-2½ mm.

This is another anomalous little species. I cannot discover any trace of the large setiferous punctures on its elytra. The infuscation on the elytra when present is very obscure. I possess one example in which there is a little infuscation round the scutellum. This insect bears much resemblance to the preceding, but has fewer lines of punctures on the elytra (the punctures themselves being considerably finer), the recurved stria much longer, the elytra more parallel, and the thorax differently shaped. The basal margin of the thorax is scarcely narrower than the apical, the sides are regularly and rather strongly rounded from the front nearly to the base where they become quite straight and parallel to each other, and there is no trace of puncturation across the base.

I have found this insect in several places in the Port Lincoln district, on swampy ground, and also on the banks of the Torrens, near Adelaide.

T. captus, sp. nov. Sat elongatus; subdepressus; nitidus; lividus, capite obscuriore, pedibus (nonnullis exemplis prothorace etiam) dilutioribus; antennis crassiusculis, capite prothoraceque conjunctis paullo longioribus; prothorace sat fortiter transverso, postice evidenter angustato, subtiliter canaliculato, lateribus rotundatis ante basin vix sinuatis, angulis posticis distinctis obtusis; elytris oblongis, stria suturali leviter ceteris obsolete notatis, stria recurva nullâ; utroque elytrorum punctis setiferis 2 in disco et 4 juxta marginem notato. Long., 1½ mm.

This minute insect is no less anomalous than the preceding. I cannot find any character to separate it from *Tachys* (of which it has all the facies) except that I fail to discover any trace of a recurved stria; at the same time I must admit having failed to dissect the mouth organs satisfactorily. In colour and size it must be very like *Tachyta livida*, Bates (described from an Adelaide specimen, but quite unknown to me in nature), but the structural characters are very different. In one of my specimens there is a little infuscation about the front of the thorax.

I have taken this species in the Port Lincoln district and also near Adelaide. One of the specimens from the latter locality with the upper surface pitchy black, the elytra apparently a little less depressed, and the antennæ scarcely so long as in the type, may possibly represent a closely allied distinct species.

BEMBIDIUM.

B. proprium, sp. nov. Nigro-piceum; nitidum; antennarum brevium apicem versus infuscatarum basi, pedibusque testaceis; elytris plus minusve testaceo maculatis; prothorace leviter transverso subtiliter canaliculato, cordato, utrinque ad angulos posticos rectos foveolato, lateribus fortiter rotundatis; elytris vix striatis, longe sparsim setosis, fortiter seriatim punctatis, punctis apicem versus obsoleteis. Long., $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This species bears a great resemblance to the European *B. (Leja) Normannum*, Dej., though the closeness of the basal foveæ on the thorax to the lateral margin would seem to associate it with the subgenus *Lopha*, as also the brevity and thickness of the antennæ, those organs being scarcely longer than the head and thorax together; the whole insect is a little less elongate, especially in respect of the thorax, than *B. Normannum*, and the puncturation of the elytra scarcely differs from what it is in that species, consisting of rows of strong punctures in scarcely marked striæ, which become obsolete in the posterior one-third of the elytra, the rows nearer the suture extending further than those nearer the sides. The testaceous markings of the elytra vary a good deal, in some specimens consisting merely of a blotch on the lateral margin a little before the apex, while in others the shoulders and nearly the apical half of the elytra are testaceous.

I have not met with this insect except in the Port Lincoln district, where it is not rare.

B. dubium, sp. nov. Atrum; nitidum; antennis sat elongatis palpis piceis basi dilutioribus, pedibus rufescentibus, elytris apicem versus rufo maculatis; prothorace leviter transverso subtiliter canaliculato, cordato, utrinque ad angulos posticos subrectos foveolato, lateribus fortiter rotundatis; elytris vix striatis minus fortiter seriatim punctatis, punctis apicem versus obsoleteis. Long., 4-4 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Very closely allied to the preceding, but undoubtedly distinct. It is larger and a little more elongate and parallel, with the ground colour black, the antennæ considerably longer than the head and thorax together, of a pitchy black colour except at the extreme base, the basal angles of the thorax gently obtuse and the elytra more finely punctate, with an obscure impression on each of them near the front, and no trace of the long thinly-dispersed setæ which exist on fresh specimens of *B. proprium*. I think that this species also should be referred to *Lopha*.

I have taken this insect in the Port Lincoln district, also on the banks of the River Murray. There are specimens in the

South Australian Museum from the Finnis River, which seem to have the elytra a little more finely punctured, but do not differ otherwise.

B. errans, sp. nov. Nigro-piceum; plus minusve ænescens; sat elongatum; minus nitidum; antennis palpis pedibusque sordide testaceis; elytris plus minusve testaceo-maculatis; antennis capite prothoraceque conjunctis sat longioribus; prothorace fortius transverso, haud cordato, subtiliter canaliculato, postice quam antice vix angustiori, postice marginem juxta utrinque foveolato, lateribus fortiter rotundatis; angulis posticis minutis, subrectis; elytris leviter striatis, striis sat subtiliter puncturatis marginem apicemque versus deficientibus, interstitio tertio bi-impresso. Long., 5 mm.

This species is very difficult to place among the named subgenera of *Bembidium*. It has very much the general appearance of a *Leja* (the European *Bruxellense*, Wessmael, for instance) with a thorax much of the *Lopha* type (though not at all cordate), with the basal corners not at all explanate, and the basal fovea not separated by a keel from the lateral margin. The elytra vary a good deal in colour and marking, being in some specimens almost entirely of a dirty testaceous hue, and in others blackish, or almost green, with the shoulders and external apical portion, or even the latter only, suffused or spotted with testaceous. The sculpture of the elytra is very similar to that of *B. Bruxellense*, with the striæ a little finer and more finely punctured.

Rather a common species and widely distributed in South Australia, possibly occurring only near the coast. I have the following localities noted for it:—Adelaide, Port Lincoln, Mouth of the Murray.

B. ocellatum, sp. nov. Æneum; sat nitidum; minus elongatum; antennis (apice infuscato excepto) mandibulis pedibusque testaceis, elytris, apicem versus testaceo-maculatis; antennis capite prothoraceque conjunctis longioribus; oculis permagnis; prothorace fortiter transverso haud cordato, postice quam antice haud angustiori, subtiliter canaliculato, utrinque angulos posticos subrectos versus foveolato, marginibus lateralibus sat fortiter rotundatis postice sat deplanatis; elytris striatis, striis subtiliter puncturatis marginem apicemque versus deficientibus, interstitio tertio bi-impresso. Long., $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 mm.

This little species would not be much out of place in the subgenus *Philochthus*; compared with the European species it is not so convex, has much larger and more prominent eyes, and the thorax is proportionally larger, and especially wider. Com-

pared with *B. Mannerheimi*, Sahlb., of that group, besides the difference already named, it is more elongate and parallel, not so shining, has no keel within the posterior angles of the thorax, and the punctures in the striæ of the elytra are very much finer. The testaceous markings on the elytra consist of two somewhat crescent-shaped spots connected on the margin, the front of the anterior one being at a distance of about a quarter of the elytron from the apex, and the hinder one extending to the apex; in strongly-marked specimens the hinder is curved up the suture, and the anterior is curved almost to meet it, a dark portion being enclosed, so that the whole resembles an ocellus; in some specimens, however, these markings are very obscure indeed.

This is a common insect on the margins of fresh-water pools, rivers, &c. I have it from the Port Lincoln district, and from various places near Adelaide, but not from the interior, though probably it will be found there. Mr. Pulleine informs me that he has taken it actually under water.

STAPHYLINIDÆ.

ALEOCHARA.

A. pelagi, sp. nov. Nitida; nigra; elytris pedibusque obscure piceis; capite rotundato prothorace multo angustiore antice sub-triangulariter deplanato, confuse profunde sparsim punctato; antennis prothoracis basin haud attingentibus, articulis 5-10 fortiter transversis, 11° conico 10° plus duplo longiore; prothorace transverso antice angustato postice rotundato ad latera sparsim fortiter subseriatim punctulato, disco profunde biseriatim foveolato, spatio intermedio lato; elytris prothorace vix longioribus, parce fortiter apice marginibusque densius subtiliusque punctulatis spatio discoidale sat lato humeris lineaque subhumerali lævibus; abdominis segmentis 1-4 sublævibus, 5-7 fortius sat crebre punctulatis. Long., 4 mm.

This species is closely allied to *A. speculifera*, Er., from which it differs *inter alia* as follows:—The lateral punctures of the thorax are very much less numerous, consisting chiefly of a well-defined row near the margin, and the discal series are not placed in striæ, but consist each of about three very large foveæ, the space between the series being very wide; on the elytra the apical and marginal punctures are much less confused, and the discal puncturation is stronger and more distinct; the basal three segments of the hind body have only a few obscure punctures which are near the margins, while on the fourth segment the lateral punctures are very little more noticeable, and a narrow punctured space crosses the base.

This insect occurs rarely under decaying seaweed near Port Lincoln.

A. læta, sp. nov. Nitida; nigra; pedibus piceis, elytris et abdominis apice læte rufis; antennis elongatis, capite prothoraceque conjunctis vix brevioribus, articulis 7-10 minus fortiter transversis; capite supra late concavo, fortiter nec crebre (disco subtilius), punctulato prothorace multo angustiori; hoc transverso antice fortiter angustato, postice rotundato, ad latera crasse sat crebre punctulato, disco profunde bisulcato, sulcis confuse biseriatim punctulato, spatio intermedio angusto convexo; elytris prothorace haud longioribus, profunde nec crebre punctatis; abdominis segmentis singulis antice subtiliter postice fortiter punctatis. Long., $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

The puncturation of the abdomen (which is moderately close and regular, and gradually passes on each segment from fine at the base to very coarse near the apex) is a very distinctive feature of this pretty species. It seems to be somewhat like *A. bisulcata*, Redt., but its long antennæ, as well as the abdominal puncturation, clearly distinguish it.

A single specimen occurred under decaying seaweed near Port Lincoln.

A. occidentalis, sp. nov. Sat nitida; piceo-nigra; ore antennis palpis elytris et abdominis apice brunneis; antennis capiti prothoracique conjunctis subæqualibus, articulis 5-10 transversis; capite supra sat depresso, fortiter subæqualiter (disco longitudinaliter lævi excepto) punctulato prothorace, multo angustiori; hoc transverso antice fortiter angustato postice rotundato, ad latera crasse punctato, disco irregulariter profunde bisulcato, sulcis profunde punctulatis, spatio intermedio lato vix convexo; elytris sparsim pubescentibus, prothorace haud longioribus, profunde sat crebre punctulatis, abdomine confuse punctato. Long., 5 mm.

This species is closely allied to the preceding one, but I think it is really distinct. Apart from strong difference in colour, the subapical joints of the antennæ are more strongly transverse, the head is not concave (though it is much flattened), the puncturation of the head is uniformly strong, though entirely absent along a longitudinal middle line (while in *læta* it becomes much finer, but does not cease in the middle); the thoracic furrows are not continuous, but consist each of two or three elongate foveæ placed in a line, the puncturation in which is very coarse, confused, and confluent, the intermediate space is wide and flat, the puncturation of the elytra is much closer, and that of the hind body quite different, consisting of two systems, one fine regular and not very sparse, the other coarse, sparing, and on each segment not extending to the

basal quarter; both systems of punctures are somewhat crowded together, and confused near the lateral margins. Both this species and *A. læta* must be allied to *A. bisulcata*, Redt., but the "antennis thoracis mediam partem vix attingentibus" of that insect is quite irreconcilable with its being identical with either of them.

I possess a single specimen sent to me from Western Australia by E. Meyrick, Esq.

A. insignis, sp. nov. Nitida; nigra; antennis pedibusque piceis; capite prothorace elytrisque æqualiter subtiliter sparsissime punctatis; abdomine lævi; capite convexo fortiter transverso; antennarum articulis basalibus 3 elongatis, 3° 2° longiore, articulis 4-10 fortiter transversis, 11° duobus præcedentibus conjunctis æquali; prothorace duplo latiori quam longiori; elytris transversis prothorace vix longioribus. Long., 4½ mm.

This insect is utterly unlike any other *Aleochara* known to me. Until examined with a strong lens it appears quite devoid of puncturation. The apical segments of my unique specimen are unfortunately too much damaged for accurate investigation, but, as far as I can make out, the last segment is slightly roughened, as with minute granules. The hind margin of each segment of the hind body is a little inclined to reddish.

Port Lincoln.

PHILONTHUS.

P. ornatus, sp. nov. Niger; nitidus; antennarum basi mandibulis palpis pedibusque pallidis, elytris rufis antice et postice fusco-umbratis; antennis capiti prothoracique conjunctis longitudine subæqualibus, articulis 7-10 leviter transversis; capite prothorace paullo angustiori, punctis interocularibus postocularibusque sat sparsim (ut in *P. sanguinicollis*, Fauv.) positis; prothorace tertia parte longiore quam latiore, seriebus dorsalibus (puncto ad marginem anticam excepto) 4 punctatis, punctis 3 aliis extus medio aliis que 2 parum obliquis prope angulum anticum positis, lateribus parum rotundatis subparallelis; scutello sparsius subtilius, elytris parum dense fortius, abdomine subtilius nec crebre, punctatis; elytris prothorace sat longioribus. Long., 4¼ mm.

Considerably smaller than *P. sanguinicollis*, Fauv. (which, according to my measurements, varies from 4¾ to 6¾ mm. in length); also narrower and more parallel than that insect, with the thorax differently punctured, and the elytra much more coarsely and the hind body much more sparingly punctured. The infuscation on the elytra fills up the humeral and external apical corners, the two spots being very obscurely united along

the lateral margin, and also obscurely extending along the basal and hind margins to the suture.

A single specimen is in the collection of Mr. R. H. Pulleine. It was found in South Australia.

P. ventralis, Grav. I do not think that the occurrence in Australia of this European species has been hitherto recorded. I have before me two specimens taken by Mr. Pulleine, which appear quite identical with European types.

LITHOCHARIS.

L. Lindi, sp. nov. Minus nitida; piceo-nigra, antennis pedibusque paullo dilutioribus, illis apice testaceis; corpore toto subtilissime creberrime vix rugulose punctulato; antennis gracilibus sat elongatis; capite subquadrato; prothorace hoc vix latiore, paullo longiore quam latiore; elytris prothorace sat longioribus latioribusque, longioribus quam conjunctim latioribus. Long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

In size and build this species resembles *L. ochracea*, Gr. The colour, however, is totally different, the antennæ are more slender (their length being about the same), as of those of *L. ochracea*, the thorax is considerably longer in proportion to its width, and the puncturation of the whole insect is less smooth, though scarcely less fine and dense. I have two specimens of this insect (apparently females), both taken on swampy ground near Port Lincoln.

CAFIUS.

C. occidentalis, sp. nov. Niger; elytris abdomineque plus minusve nigro-piceis, his apice dilutioribus; ore antennis pedibusque rufis vel piceo-rufis; antennis capiti prothoracique conjunctis longitudine subæqualibus sat gracilibus; capite antice medio longitudinaliter sulcato, utrinque crasse seriatim punctulato; prothorace sat elongato, disco subtilius biseriatim punctulato, spatio intermedio lato convexo, lateribus punctis sat crebris subseriatim instructis; elytris creberrime subtilissime subrugulose punctulatis, prothorace sat longioribus, parce sericeo-pubescentibus; abdomine minus opaco, alutaceo, sericeo-pubescenti. Long., $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

In size, build, and colour this species is extremely like a large highly-coloured example of *C. sericeus*, Holme, from which it differs as follows:—It is slightly less opaque, the puncturation of the elytra is less smooth, and the antennæ are less stout. The head and thorax are quite different. The former is quadrate in one of my specimens, elongate in the other (apparently male and female), with a strong longitudinal furrow running down the anterior two-thirds, on

either side of which coarse punctures run in two lines, the puncturation outside these being confused. On the thorax the smooth convex discal space is very broad, and the lines of punctures on either side of it consist of about 15 fine but strong punctures, and are scarcely confused with the lateral puncturation, which is strong, moderately close, uniform, and sublinear in its distribution. Although my specimens appear to be male and female, I cannot detect any sexual characters apart from the shape of the head.

Taken by E. Meyrick, Esq., in Western Australia.

TROGOPHLEUS.

T. paludicola, sp. nov. Elongatus; gracilis; sat nitidus; minus pubescens; piceus; antennis (basin versus) pedibus elytrisq̄e obscure rufescentibus; antennis sat elongatis (capiti prothoracique conjunctis longitudine æqualibus) apicem versus paullo incrassatis; capite prothoraceque alutaceis; hoc subquadrato, postice leviter angustato, disco subinæquali; elytris abdomineque subtilissime confertissime punctulatis; illis prothorace multo longioribus. Long., $1\frac{3}{4}$ -2 mm.

This species closely resembles the European *T. tenellus*, Er. Compared with it the colour of the elytra and legs is much darker, the head wider, and the thorax less narrowed behind and considerably less distinctly punctured, the puncturation being so fine and close that the punctures are individually scarcely distinguishable, and hence the thorax has a much duller appearance than that of *tenellus*.

A few specimens occurred at the "Big Swamp," twelve miles west of Port Lincoln.

BLEDIUS.

B. Adelaideæ, sp. nov. Robustus; sat nitidus; minus pubescens; niger; prothorace et elytris rufo-piceis, his apice antennis pedibusque rufis; antennis brevibus apicem versus fortius incrassatis; oculis magnis capitis basin attingentibus; capite prothoraceque alutaceis; hoc fortiter convexo subcirculari, postice angustato, disco obscure bi-impreso; elytris subtiliter crebre, abdomine subtilissime creberrime, punctatis; illis prothorace sat longioribus. Long., $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

The antennæ of this species are almost exactly like those of *B. phytosinus*, Fauv. The puncturation of its elytra very closely resembles that of the same part in *Trogophlæus corticinus*, Er., but is slightly finer and smoother. The well-marked red apical margin of the elytra is a very distinctive character.

Taken in the neighbourhood of Adelaide by Mr. R. H. Pulleine.

LAMELLICORNES.

LIPARETRUS.

L. Sedani, sp. nov. Ovatus; nitidus; niger, elytris (marginibus anticis, et lateralibus post medium, infuscatis exceptis) rufis, antennis (clavâ excepta) palpis tarsisque plus minusve rufescentibus; clypeo antice rotundato-truncato reflexo et capite obsolete bituberculato confertim rugosius, prothorace late leviter canaliculato longe nigro-piloso sparsim subtiliter, elytris sparsim fortius, pygidio propygidioque longe albido-hirsutis (illo vix evidenter carinato) confuse sparsim, punctatis; striis geminatis minus evidenter impressis; tibiis anticis (? alterutrius sexus solum) obtuse bidentatis; antennis 9-articulatis; tarsorum posteriorum articulo primo secundo subæquali; subtus albido-pubescentis. Long., 8 mm.

Just above the upper of the two teeth on one of the anterior tibiæ in the specimen described there is a rather distinct sinuation, suggestive of a very rudimentary third tooth, which is probably a deformity, as I cannot trace it on the other front tibia. The insect is closely allied to my *nigroumbratus*, from which it differs in having a well defined and broad—though shallow—longitudinal furrow on the thorax, in having the thorax and pygidium very finely instead of coarsely sculptured, and the latter clothed with *white* pilosity. A single specimen has been presented to me by Mr. Röthe, of Sedan.

L. perplexus, sp. nov. Ovatus; minus nitidus; rufo-brunneus, capite prothorace tibiisque nigrescentibus, antennis palpisque testaceis, elytris antice subinfuscatis; clypeo antice reflexo subtruncato capite et prothorace pilis longis nigris erectis instructis crasse sat crebre punctatis, hoc pilis albidis adpressis instructo et ad latera basinque pilis longis albidis fimbriato; elytris confuse fortius sat crebre punctatis, pilis erectis (antice longis postice brevioribus) nigrescentibus instructis, striis geminatis nullis; pygidio propygidioque sat crasse punctatis, pilis albidis adpressis crebre, et pilis longissimis cinereis erectis sat sparsim, instructis; tibiis anticis (? alterutrius sexus solum) fortiter tridentatis; antennis 8-articulatis; tarsorum posteriorum articulo primo secundo sat longiore; tarsis omnibus gracillimis; subtus cinereo-pilosus. Long., 7 mm.

I do not think this remarkable insect has any near ally. Probably its place in the genus should be next to *L. ferrugineus*, Blanch, in common with which it possesses eight-jointed antennæ, and a large exposed propygidium; but the remarkable erect pilosity of the elytra, very long in front and gradually decreasing in length till it is very short behind, and the double

pilosity of the pygidium and propygidium (the long hairs are nearly as long as the hind tibiæ) characterise it very strongly. The second joint of the hind tarsi is about two-thirds the length of the first.

Also presented to me by Mr. Röthe, of Sedan.

PANSCHIZUS, *gen. nov.*

Mentum subquadratum, antice sat late productum; palpis maxillaribus modicis, articulo ultimo sat magno supra excavato; labrum medio fortiter productum; clypeum transversum, reflexum, rotundatum; oculi magni sat prominuli; prothorax transversus, basi parum lobatus; scutellum triangulariter rotundatum; elytra oblonga; pedes robusti fortiter punctulati; tibiæ anticæ tridentatæ; intermediæ et posticæ bicarinatæ, tarsi tibiis breviores; unguiculi inæquales, externi apice sat fortiter divisi; mesosternum haud productum; elytra margine membranaceo instructa.

The insect for which I propose this generic name seems to be very close to some of the species included by Lacordaire in *Anoplostethus*, but differs in having the external claw of all the tarsi deeply bifid at the apex. I feel considerable doubt as to the value of this character as a generic distinction; at the same time, as *Anoplostethus* stands at present, the insect I am describing cannot rightly be attributed to it.

P. pallidus, sp. nov. Oblongus; nitidus; supra glaber; testaceus viridi-micans; antennis, palpis, mandibulis, clypeo subtus, labro et pedibus testaceis, his æneo micantibus, pygidio pallide viridi; clypeo crebre subtiliter, capite prothorace canaliculato scutelloque subtiliter minus crebre, elytris fortiter sparsim subseriatim, pygidio creberrime subtiliter, punctulatis; subtus viridis longe albo-pilosus, sterno (medio excepto) subtiliter creberrime, abdomine crasse sparsim punctulatis; pedibus fortiter punctulatis, intermediis et posticis longe albo-pilosis. Long., 32 mm.

A single specimen of this insect was sent to me from Western Australia by E. Meyrick, Esq. There is also a much broken example in the South Australian Museum, of the capture of which there is no record. I am doubtful of the sex of these specimens, but believe them both to be females. The nearest allies of *P. pallidus* are no doubt *Anoplostethus opalinus* and *roseus*, which differ entirely from it in colour as well as in the structure of the claws.