

race latiora. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* ampla, compressa, præsertim postica, mutica; *tibiæ* breves, rectæ, apice unco obliquo armatæ; *tarsi* modice dilatati, articulo ultimo elongato; *unguiculi* tenues, liberi. *Mesosternum* laminatum. *Metasternum* brevissimum. *Abdomen* segmentis tertio quartoque conjunctim secundo brevioribus.

This genus also is to be placed near *Sympiezoscetus*, without being very closely allied either to it or to the preceding. The plate formed by the mesosternum, and bounding posteriorly the pectoral canal, is large and deeply vertical, and shows no trace of the vaulted structure.

Ampagia erinacea. (Pl. V. fig. 1.)

A. breviter elliptica, valde convexa, fusca, nitida, squamis nigris opacis validis erectis vestita; rostro apicem versus latiore, subvage punctato; antennis pallide ferrugineis; prothorace confertim squamoso; elytris minus squamosis, pone humeros latioribus, deinde gradatim rotundatis, tenuiter sulcatis, interstitiis latis, planatis; pedibus squamulosis, femoribus posticis valde compressis, margine superno acute producto.

Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab.—King George's Sound.

XIV. *Further descriptions of Australian Curculionidæ.*

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

[Read 6th June, 1870.]

By way of supplement to the preceding paper, I beg to add the three following new species.

1. *Cherrus vestitus* (LEPTOPINÆ).
2. *Mecopus tipularius* (ZYGOPINÆ).
3. *Alcides heilipoides* (ALCIDINÆ).

LEPTOPINÆ.

CHERRUS, Schönherr, Curc. Disp. p. 89.

Cherrus vestitus.

C. oblongus, fuscus, squamulis aureo-fulvis dense tectus: fronte capitis perparum convexa; rostro tricari-

nato, carina media attenuata; oculis rotundatis, prominulis; prothorace transverso, subdepresso, utrinque fortiter rotundato, basi incurvato, supra subtiliter granulato, lobis ocularibus obsoletis; scutello minuto, nigro, nitido; elytris prothorace angustioribus, subovatis, in medio latioribus, striato-punctatis, punctis leviter impressis et singulis squama majore instructis, interstitiis modice convexis; segmento secundo abdominis haud ampliato; tibiis anticis valde curvatis, intus valide denticulatis; tarsis cinereo-pubescentibus, articulo secundo oblongo-triangulari.

Long. 7 lin.

Hab.—Queensland.

The characters separating *Cherrus* from *Polyphrades* are very slight. M. Lacordaire differentiates them in his tabular arrangement by the scape freely attaining the prothorax in the former, while it scarcely reaches it in the latter; he also relies upon *Polyphrades* being very different in "*facies*" from *Cherrus*. The species here described has, however, exactly the habit of *Polyphrades paganus*, Fahr., while it has the antennæ, the more strongly carinate rostrum, the scrobes running out more beneath the eyes, and the larger size, of *Cherrus*. The large prominent eyes, and the absence of ocular lobes, are at variance with the descriptions of Schönherr and Lacordaire, and therefore it might probably be desirable to differentiate it generically. It is sometimes, however, a question how far modifications of structure with conceivable intermediate limits will justify generic separation, and this is a case in point.

ZYGOPINÆ.

MECOPUS, Schönherr, Curc. Disp. p. 304.

Mecopus tipularius.

M. (♂) oblongo-ovatus, niger, squamositate grisea interrupte vestitus; rostro longitudine dimidii corporis, subnitido, subtiliter punctato, lateribus parce squamosis; scapo antennarum elongato (pro hoc genere), articulo secundo funiculi primo parum longiore; prothorace transverso, lateribus modice ampliato-rotundato, apice breviter tubulato, supra creberrime granulato-punctato, apice maculis parvis tribus, basi macula præscutellari plagaque laterali ochraceis notato; scutello squamis ochraceis

tecto; elytris ovato-trigonis, prothorace angustioribus, striato-punctatis, interstitiis tertio et quinto tuberculato-elevatis, ochraceo-variegatis, haud lanuginosis; corpore infra aterrimo, maculis dense ochraceo-squamosis notato; cornibus pectoralibus brevibus, porrectis: pedibus elongatis, annulatis; femoribus posticis sublinearibus, infra spinis tribus armatis, tibiis posticis intus valde bisinuatis, apicem versus late albo-annulatis; tarsis nigris, anticis fimbriatis, posticis articulo basali intus albo-squamoso. (♀) differt rostro pedibusque brevioribus, tarsis anticis haud fimbriatis, pectore mutico.

Long. 3 lin.

Hab.—Queensland.

This is the first species described from Australia of this genus, although it abounds in the Malayan Islands, and in India. Comparing this species with numerous examples of many others now before me, it differs in one or more of the following characters: the length of the antennæ, the scape, however, still falling far short of the eyes, the nearly equal length of the two basal joints of the funicle, the *three* spines on the posterior femora (the first much the longest), and the strongly bisinuate inner edge of the tibiæ of the same pair. M. Lacordaire's genus *Macrobamon*, closely allied to *Mecopus*, was previously described by me in the Journal of Entomology (vol. ii. p. 427) under the name of *Odoacis*.

ALCIDINÆ.

ALCIDES, Schönherr, Curc. Disp. p. 270.

Alcides heilipoides.

A. oblongus, modice convexus, niger, opacus, squamis fuliginosis griseisque variis vestitus; rostro breviusculo, vix robusto, recto, cum capite crebre punctato; antennis ferrugineis, scapo brevi, articulo basali obconico, breviusculo, quatuor ultimis transversis, clava breviter ovata; prothorace transverso, utrinque valde rotundato, antice tubulato, basi vix bisinuato, supra confertim subtiliter granulato; scutello rotundato, elevato, dense griseo-squamoso; elytris basi prothorace multo latioribus, humeris prominentibus, striato-punctatis, punctis approximatis, impressis, interstitiis angustis, tertio quintoque paulo elevatis, apicibus rotundatis, pone medium macula irregulari albida notatis; corpore infra nigro, sparse

grisescenti-squamuloso; pedibus validis, breviusculis, femoribus (præsertim posticis) dente magno triangulari armatis, tibiis brevibus, compressis, intus bisinuatis.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab.—Victoria.

The habit of this insect is more like that of some species of *Heilipus* than of any of the eighty odd species of *Alcides* now before me. It differs from most of them in the thickness of the posterior femora and the large size of the tooth, as well as in the absence of the median lobe of the prothorax, and is the first of its genus that has been described from Australia; but I have another, I believe from Cape York, which I am unable to distinguish from the Indian *A. bufo*, Fab.

Explanation of Plate V.

- Fig. 1. *Ampagia erinacea*; 1a, front view of the head; 1b, side view of the head; 1c, hind thigh and part of tibia.
2. *Exithius capucinus*; 2a, side view of the head.
3. *Ixamine atomaria*; 3a, side view of the head.
4. *Myossita cirriferæ*; 4*, tip of the rostrum and mandibles.
5. *Baryopadus corrugatus*; 5a, side view of the head (the scape should have been much larger); 5b, underside of the tarsus.
- 6a, side view of the head of *Eutinophæa nana*; 6b, front view of the same.
- 7a, side view of the head of *Pephricus echimys*.
- 8a, side view of the head of *Bepharus ellipticus*.
- 9a, side view of the head of *Erytenna consputa*.
- 10a, side view of the head of *Peripagis rufipes*.
- 11a, side view of the head of *Orpha flavicornis*; 11b, fore-tarsus; 11c, club of the antenna and two joints of the funicle.
- 12a, fore-tarsus of *Meriphus umbrinus*; 12b, club and two joints of the funicle.
- 13, tarsus of *Chaodius nigrescens*.
- 14a, side view of the head of *Alphitopis nivea*; 14b, fore-tibia and tarsus; 14c, club and three joints of the funicle.
- 15a, side view of the head of *Brexius murinus*; 15b, anterior coxæ.

NOTE.—The specimen from which the figure of *Ampagia erinacea* was made is, I find, more abraded than I had supposed when it was placed in Mr. Robinson's hands; it should have been, therefore, made to look much rougher. In regard to *Exithius capucinus*, the head is not seen from above, and the figure is so far incorrect.



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