Descriptions of two new Species of Australian Cetoniidæ by Oliver E. Janson.

Diaphonia Mniszechii, n. sp.

Nigra, nitida; capite rugoso, clypeo valde emarginato; thorace fulvo, maculis mediis duabus nigro-piceis; scutello fulvo, acuminato, punctato; elytris fulvis, punctatis, apice acuminatis; pygidio magno, incrassato, dense cinereo-villoso; subtus cinereo-pilosa. Long. 16 lin., lat. 8 lin.

Black, thorax, scutellum and elytra fulvous, the former with the posterior margin narrowly edged with black, and two large irregularly shaped spots on the disc pitchy black, the base of the scutellum and suture of the elytra also black.

Head thickly covered with confluent punctures, clypeus deeply emarginate in front, rounded at the sides.

Thorax coarsely and somewhat thickly punctured with the median line smooth, posterior margin slightly bisinuate, the central lobe emarginate.

Scutellum punctured at the base, apex smooth and depressed.

Elytra with the suture depressed, humeral callus large, each with the apical sutural angle produced into a short acute spine, coarsely and shallowly punctured, the punctures disposed in two distinct striæ on the disc, confluent at the sides and apex.

Pygidium, underside and femora thickly clothed with long cinereous pubescence, the former large and swollen: abdomen very concave; apex of mesosternum broad and rounded; anterior tibiae unarmed, intermediate and posterior slightly curved, the latter with a long ferruginous fringe of hairs on the inner basal half; tarsi very long,

furnished on the underside with numerous spines or bristles.

Esperance Bay. Coll. Parry.

This insect bears a general resemblance to *D. nigriceps*, Blanch., but its larger size, finer punctuation, the depressed suture of its elytra, its fringed posterior tibiae, its large swollen and thickly pubescent pygidium, and the dense long ashy pubescence of its under side and femora, independent of other differences, suffice to distinguish it.

The only specimen I have seen of this fine insect has been kindly lent to me for description by Major Parry, to whom it was presented by Count de Mniszech, in whose magnificent Collection is another example, both are from the Collection of Count Castelnau and are males.

Eupæcila inscripta, n. sp.

Flavo-viridis, fere lævigata, nitida; clypeo profunde exciso; thorace postice nigro marginato, dorso macula magna, literæ W inversæ formi, nigra notato; elytris puncto trifido humerali, sutura margineque externa, fascia angusta interrupta media, alteraque lata sinuata postica nigris; pygidio transversim aciculato, plaga media nigra notato. Long 10 lin.

Yellowish-green, nearly smooth, shining, head and thorax with a reddish tint.

Head with a few scattered shallow punctures at the base; clypeus closely punctured, sides rounded, apex produced and deeply excised, with two minute spots and a semi-circular mark between the eyes black; apex of clypeus, antennæ and palpi reddish-brown.

Thorax with disc smooth, the sides sparsely and obsoletely punctate, anterior margin bisinuate, anterior angles acute, posterior margin strongly trisinuate, the disc with four oblique black lines uniting so as to form a reversed W.

Scutellum impunctate.

Elytra smooth, but somewhat thickly strewn with minute

reddish-brown spots, resembling punctures, arranged in several distinct rows on the disc but irregularly disposed near the suture and at the sides, suture, outer margin, a trilobed humeral spot, a dash contiguous to the scutellum, two small spots placed in a straight line near it, a transverse slightly sinuate row of spots a little behind the middle, and a broad deeply sinuate sub-apical fascia reaching neither the suture nor the lateral margin black.

Pygidium transversely aciculate, with an oblong central black patch.

Beneath smooth with the apical margins of the abdominal segments and the thoracic sutures pitchy black. Mesosternal process long, narrow and deflexed at the apex.

Legs pitchy red, apex of femora and tibiæ and base of tarsal articulations pitchy black.

Western Australia, (Nicol Bay). Coll. Janson.

This well marked species is most nearly allied to E. Australasiæ.



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