

DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW SPECIES OF
AUSTRALIAN CETONIIDÆ.

BY OLIVER E. JANSON, F.E.S.

(Communicated by A. Sidney Olliff, F.E.S.)

DIAPHONIA OLLIFFIANA, n.sp.

♂.—Above pale yellow, shining; base of the head black, the yellow extending posteriorly in the centre to a point, two very small spots near the apex of the clypeus black; antennæ red-brown, the basal joint black; thorax with a large broad M-formed discoidal mark, a small spot on each side and a narrow border at the base and apex black; scutellum margined with black at the sides; elytra with five large black spots on each, the first on the humeral callus, the second adjoining the scutellum, the third and fourth placed transversely just behind the middle, and the fifth on the apical callus; pygidium with a large central and two smaller spots at the base, a spot on each side in the middle, and a sinuous marginal mark on the underpart black. Beneath black, shining; centre of the mentum, sides of the prothorax, front of the anterior coxæ, outer parts of the meso- and metathoracic epimera and posterior coxæ, sides and front of the metasternum, apex of the intermediate coxæ, a spot on the posterior coxal plates, and a broad stripe in the centre, and a spot on each side of the abdominal segments pale yellow. Legs reddish-yellow, the trochanters, knees, ends of the tibiæ and tarsal joints, and the claws piceous.

Head sparsely punctured at the base, coarsely and more closely punctured in front, sides of the clypeus rounded and narrowed in front, the apex emarginate in the centre, the apical angles obtuse and somewhat reflexed; club of the antennæ a little longer than

the head. Thorax slightly rounded at the sides, the base trisinuous with the lateral angles obtuse and slightly prominent, very finely and sparsely punctured on the disk, coarsely punctured at the sides. Scutellum smooth, the apex produced and acute, the sides impressed. Elytra impressed in the region of the scutellum, sparsely punctured near the suture, the sides with very coarse confluent transverse striæ. Pygidium concentrically strigose. Underside closely punctured and with long grey pubescence at the sides; mesothoracic epimera smooth on the upperside; metasternum longitudinally impressed in the centre, the mesosternal process broad and rounded at the apex; abdomen slightly impressed in the centre, apical margin of the penultimate segment punctured and fringed with long grey hairs. Legs punctured and pubescent, anterior tibiæ with a small lateral tooth about one-third from the apex. Length 24 mm.

Warra, New South Wales (Capt. W. Peel).

Apart from the great difference in coloration this species is extremely like *D. dorsalis*, Don.; the punctuation however is altogether more sparse, the base of the thorax is more broadly and less deeply emarginate before the scutellum, the sutural interstice of the elytra is narrower towards the base, and there is a small but distinct lateral tooth on the anterior tibiæ.

I am indebted to my friend Mr. A. Sidney Olliff for a male specimen of this fine species. The female is unknown to me.*

* In communicating Mr. Janson's Paper to the Society I venture to add the characters of the female of this species, of which sex a single and greatly damaged example is in the collection of the Australian Museum. It is 28 mm. in length, and has the markings disposed as described above, although they would appear to be more widely separated, and therefore more conspicuous; the punctuation on the prothorax is coarser; the sides of the elytra are only sparingly provided with transverse striæ; and the basal joint of the antennæ is reddish-yellow. In the male the elytral markings occasionally coalesce, and judging from the half-dozen specimens I have seen, display considerable variation in form and size.—A. Sidney Olliff.

DIAPHONIA ADUSTA, n.sp.

♂.—Sub-quadrate, moderately convex, shining black; elytra red-brown at the sides, piceous or black towards the suture and apex; a broad marginal border at the sides of the thorax, the pygidium and a spot on the outer sides of the mesothoracic epimera, and the posterior coxæ and abdominal segments yellow; antennæ and palpi red-brown; tarsi piceous.

Head rather coarsely but not very closely punctured in front, more finely punctured behind; clypeus sub-quadrate, a little widened and slightly rounded in front, the margins thick and strongly reflexed, the reflexed apical margin slightly emarginate in the centre; club of the antennæ nearly as long as the head. Thorax rounded at the sides, feebly tri-sinuous at the base, the basal angles scarcely rounded, almost impunctate on the disk, finely and somewhat diffusely punctured at the sides and base. Scutellum triangular, almost impunctate, the sides impressed. Elytra with two rows of coarse punctures near the suture, the interstice with scattered punctures, the lateral and apical parts somewhat dull and closely covered with irregular confluent punctures and striæ, the inner discal costa rather prominent towards the apex, the outer one almost obsolete. Pygidium sparsely punctured. Underside punctured and with very sparse grey pubescence at the sides; metasternum deeply impressed in the centre; mesosternal process narrowed and obtuse at the apex; abdomen smooth and with a slight longitudinal impression in the centre. Legs punctured and with sparse long hairs, all the tibiæ with a large acute submedian tooth, apex of the anterior tibiæ strongly produced on the outer side. Length 12-13 mm.

Western Australia.

This species is closely allied to *rugosa*, Schm., but differs in having the margins of the clypeus more strongly reflexed, the thorax almost impunctate on the disk and more finely punctured at the sides, the scutellum, inner part of the elytra and the

pygidium more sparsely punctured, and the mesosternal process narrower at the apex ; the elytra are also of a lighter colour at the sides, and the head, underside, and legs are black. From *maura*, Jans., it may be at once distinguished by its different coloration, broader and more quadrate form, and much larger antennal club.

I possess two males of this species but am not aware of the precise locality in which they were found ; the other sex is unknown to me.

D. rugosa, Schm., is included by Dr. Kraatz in his genus *Metallesthes* but does not at all agree with the characters given of that or of any of the other numerous so-called genera as characterised by that author in his "Genera Cetonidarum Australiae." (LONDON : January 15th, 1889).



Janson, Oliver E. 1889. "Descriptions of two new species of Australian Cetoniidae." *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 4, 127–130.
<https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.15040>.

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