

REVISION OF THE AUSTRALIAN *CURCULIONIDÆ*
 BELONGING TO THE SUBFAMILY *CRYPTORHYN-*
CHIDES. Part XI.

BY ARTHUR M. LEA, F.E.S.

This part* deals with a small group of genera that cluster around *Idotasia*, and nearly all of whose members are small or very small, and usually polished. If large scales are present, the derm beneath them is never opaque; in all, the mesosternal receptacle is highly raised, and the metasternal episterna are very small. They are usually apterous, strongly convex, and without prominent shoulders. Most of the genera and species are ex-Australian. *Idotasia* was referred to the *Zygopides* by Mr. Pascoe; I know comparatively few genera of that subfamily, but its distinct pectoral canal, bounded behind by a raised mesosternal receptacle, and scrobes terminating at the eyes, convince me that it belongs to the *Cryptorhynchides*. Mr. Pascoe described the metasternum as "normale," but it is, in fact, very peculiar, whether the genus is regarded as belonging to the *Cryptorhynchides* or to the *Zygopides*. The nearest genus to it, known to me, is *Ampagia*, referred, without hesitation, to the *Cryptorhynchides* by Mr. Pascoe.

The Australian allied genera may be tabulated as follows :—
 Hind femora strongly dilated; abdomen with a semicircular

shining ridge.	
Club of antennæ short.....	AMPAGIA.
Club long.....	AMYDALA.
Femora not specially dilated; abdomen without a shining ridge.	
Scutellum present; winged.....	ALATIDOTASIA.
Scutellum absent; apterous.	
Metasternum moderately long...	IDOTASIA.
Metasternum short	AMPAGIOSOMA.

* For convenience, *Camptorrhinus*, an isolated genus, is dealt with at the end of this part. But, except that it belongs to the same subfamily, it has little in common with *Idotasia*.

Genus *AMPAGIA* Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1870, p.208.

Head partially concealed by prothorax. *Rostrum* short, straight, wide and flat. *Antennæ* short and stout; club briefly ovate, less than half the length of funicle. *Prothorax* more or less conical. *Scutellum* absent.* *Elytra* closely applied to prothorax, sides regularly decreasing in width to apex. *Pectoral canal* deep and wide. *Mesosternal receptacle* strongly raised, narrow, curved, emargination transverse; cavernous. *Metasternum* shorter than following segment, its episterna concealed except posteriorly. Basal segment of *abdomen* large, its disc flattened and masked outwardly by a subcircular rim or ridge. *Legs* long; femora angular, compressed, edentate, widely grooved, posterior suboblong, angularly produced on their outer upper edge. Elliptic, strongly convex, squamose,† apterous.*

Mr. Pascoe founded this genus on a weevil from King George's Sound, having very remarkable femora and abdomen. Subsequently,‡ he described a second species (*A. rudis*) from New Zealand, referring it to a new genus (*Acallopais*) which he compared with *Acalles*, a genus with which, other than in density of clothing, it has scarcely anything in common. Comparing Mr. Pascoe's two species together, (I do not know Major Broun's *A. sculpturatus*) it will be seen that both *A. erinacea* and *A. rudis* agree in the mesosternal receptacle, abdomen, legs, eyes, rostrum, antennæ, and, in fact, in all characters on which genera are founded. In the Memoirs of the Australian Museum, Mr. Olliff, in dealing with the insects from Lord Howe Island, described another species, *A. montigava*, referring it, however, to *Idotusia*, to the species of which genus it bears a very strong superficial resemblance; a second species, referred by him to *Idotusia*, possibly belongs to *Ampagia*; unfortunately, I omitted to examine the type when last in Sydney, but Mr. Olliff describes the femora as "strongly thickened." It is certainly not an *Idotusia*. *Cryptorhynchus femoralis* Erichs., is also an *Ampagia*. Of the two new species described below, I have not ventured to regard *A. alata* as belonging to a new genus, despite its possession of

* Except in *A. alata*. † Except in *A. montivaga*.

‡ Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1877.

scutellum and wings. Although the genus is a very distinct one, several of the species are very closely allied, differing but little in anything but size and clothing. In the appended tabulation, I have been compelled, consequently, to make use of some very trivial characters.

Alate.....	<i>alata</i> , n.sp.
Apterous.	
Glabrous.....	<i>montivaga</i> Oll.
Squamose.	
Not less than 4 mm. in length.....	<i>femoralis</i> Erichs.
Less than 4 mm. in length.	
Scales sooty and almost uniform in colour.....	<i>erinacea</i> Pasc.
Elytra with a distinct patch of whitish scales at basal third.....	<i>cognata</i> , n.sp.

AMPAGIA FEMORALIS Erichs., Mast. Cat., Sp.No.5544.

Cryptorhynchus femoralis Erichs.

Black, shining; antennæ and tarsi dull red. Rather densely clothed with coarse scales varying in colour from ochreous-white to sooty-brown or black; a moderately large sooty patch about the summit of posterior declivity, head and base of rostrum densely squamose. Under surface and legs densely clothed with large, soft and somewhat ochreous scales, the metasternum and basal segment of abdomen with long setæ.

Head with the ocular fovea and rostrum at the base entirely concealed by clothing. Rostrum dilated towards base and apex, very feebly carinate along middle; rather strongly, but not very densely punctate. Scape the length of four basal joints of funicle; club briefly ovate, scarcely longer than the three preceding joints. *Prothorax* densely and strongly punctate, punctures round, deep, and very close together, but not at all confluent. *Elytra* very feebly rising along suture to slightly beyond middle, and then descending at an angle of about 60°; each with ten deep, narrow, and very distinct striæ, containing moderately distinct but distant punctures, elsewhere impunctate. *Under surface* and *legs* with similar punctures to those on prothorax. Mesosternal receptacle not keeled posteriorly. Abdomen with basal segment less than half total length, apex rounded and slightly produced on to second, its middle feebly concave, and less strongly punctate than

elsewhere. Posterior *femora* strongly dilated near their outer apex, where their width is more than half their total length. Length $4\frac{3}{4}$, rostrum $1\frac{1}{6}$, width 2 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania and King Island, on several shrubs growing close to sea-beaches.

AMPAGIA ALATA, n.sp.

Black; in places (including the rostrum) piceous-brown; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with pale brown, intermingled with semierect sooty scales; a distinct patch of snowy scales on basal third of elytra scarcely extending halfway to sides, and a few small and indistinct spots on suture beyond middle. Under surface with paler scales than above; apices of all the femora with whitish scales.

Rostrum densely and coarsely punctate; with a feeble median ridge. *Prothorax* with dense, round, clearly cut punctures, which, however, are entirely concealed by clothing. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* with compressed striæ, marked at regular intervals by small punctures. *Under surface* with dense, almost concealed punctures. Posterior *femora* scarcely twice as long as their greatest width. Length $3\frac{2}{5}$, rostrum $\frac{3}{4}$; width $1\frac{1}{5}$ mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Tamworth.

This species possesses a scutellum and wings, characters which would seem to forbid its being placed in *Ampagia* (I can state positively that both *A. erinacea* and *A. femoralis* are apterous), but I have not ventured to propose a genus for its reception, as in all else (including the femora and abdomen) it is conformable to the genus. The scutellum is small, and, were it not for the clothing, would be scarcely traceable; the elytra are apparently soldered together, but having (in the unique specimen, under examination) forced them apart, gauzy wings are plainly discernible.

AMPAGIA MONTIVAGA Oll.

Idotasia montivaga Oll., Mem. Aust. Mus., 1889, p.19.

Black; antennæ and legs red; each elytron diluted with red in middle. Glabrous except for a few indistinct setose scales at

apex and on flanks of prothorax, and setæ on the two basal and the apical segment of abdomen.

Head polished and almost impunctate; eyes larger and less distant than usual. *Rostrum* very finely punctate, a few coarse punctures at base. *Prothorax* with a few very small punctures on disc towards base, front with larger and moderately long punctures, sides with much larger and moderately elongate punctures. *Elytra* without punctures in vicinity of suture, sides with moderately large ones in feeble striæ. *Metasternum* feebly concave. Basal segment of abdomen with a somewhat triangular plate in middle, on each side of which is a distinct groove, so that this segment appears to be divided into three parts; second segment almost vertical in middle. *Femora* widely grooved, the posterior largely dilated externally, and not twice as long as their greatest width. Length 3, rostrum $\frac{2}{3}$; width $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Lord Howe Island (Australian Museum).

The specimen, under examination, appears to be more brightly coloured than those seen by Mr. Olliff, which are described as black with piceous antennæ and legs. In all the other species of the genus, the raised, shining, abdominal carina is semicircular, and rises from a flat or gently convex surface; in the present species, the carina is scarcely marked, the plate is triangular, and bounded outwardly, on each side, by a distinct groove, so that it is rendered even more distinct.

AMPAGIA ERINACEA Pasc., Mast. Cat. Sp.No.5576.

Black or piceous-black, under surface and legs piceous-brown, antennæ red. Rather densely clothed with sooty suberect scales, not as dark on under as on upper surface, and partially clothing the mesosternal receptacle; elytra occasionally with a few whitish scales scattered about.

Rostrum densely and coarsely punctate, punctures more or less concealed. *Prothorax* with dense punctures. *Elytra* with compressed striæ, more distinct towards apex than elsewhere, and with almost angular punctures. *Under surface* densely punctate; basal segment of abdomen with a moderately distinct semicircular elevation. Posterior *femora* not twice as long as their greatest

width. Length 3, rostrum $\frac{2}{3}$ (vix); width $1\frac{1}{2}$; variation in length $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—W. Australia : King George's Sound.

In this (the typical) species, the abdominal ridge is less distinct than in the others, which may account for its having been overlooked by Mr. Pascoe in describing it, although subsequently (when describing *Amydala*) its presence was noted.

AMPAGIA COGNATA, n.sp.

Piceous-brown, legs and antennæ paler. Densely clothed with dingy brown scales (paler on under surface and legs), with sooty, suberect scales scattered about on prothorax, and more or less distinctly on the alternate interstices of the elytra; elytra with a patch of whitish scales on basal third, and which is feebly traceable on to shoulders. Pectoral canal almost glabrous.

Sculpture apparently as in the preceding, except that the abdominal ridge is more distinct. Length $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—N. S. Wales : Sydney(A. M. Lea).

A specimen from Eyre's Peninsula (the Rev. T. Blackburn's No.691) differs in being smaller(2 mm.), and rather stouter than the one from Sydney. I have not cared to abrade either of the specimens, except to make sure that the scutellum is absent. The species is evidently close to *A. erinacea*, but it appears to be distinct on account of its clothing, and the more distinct abdominal ridge.

AMPAGIA SQUAMIGERA Oll.

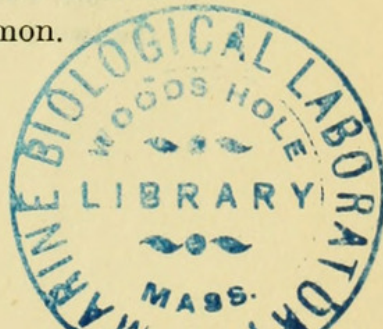
Idotasia squamigera Oll., Mem. Aust. Mus. 1899, p.19.

Hab.—Lord Howe Island.

Genus AMYDALA Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc., 1871, p.213.

Club of antennæ cylindrical, as long as funicle, two basal joints long and subequal, two apical very short. All else as in *Ampagia*.

The shape of the club is so strongly at variance with all the species of *Ampagia*, that it is as well, perhaps, to recognise *Amydala*. It is remarkable, however, that two genera should have such abnormal hind femora and abdomen in common.



AMYDALA ABDOMINALIS Pasc., Mast. Cat., Sp.No.5569.

Black, shining. Clothed all over with variously coloured scales. Prothorax with a median triangular ochreous-red patch, speckled with white, four patches of mouse-coloured scales at base, and one on each side of apex. Elytra with irregular patches of ochreous, mouse-coloured, and whitish scales. Under surface with whitish scales, becoming ochreous on abdomen.

Head almost impunctate. *Rostrum* shorter than prothorax, flat, sides strongly incurved to middle. *Scape* the length of five basal joints of funicle. *Prothorax* not visibly punctured. *Elytra* each with ten feebly punctured striæ; suture near base with numerous, small, rounded granules. Abdomen with first segment almost half its total length, its middle produced on to second; second, third, and fourth each with a row of about eight strong punctures; fifth with large punctures or small foveæ in middle. Posterior *femora* suboblong, about thrice as long as wide. Length $11\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum 3; width $5\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.— Queensland : Wide Bay.

Genus IDOTASIA Pascoe.

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. vii.(4th Ser.), 1871, p.261.

Head not concealed by prothorax; ocular fovea obsolete or nearly so. *Eyes* widely separated, facets of variable size. *Rostrum* rather stout, not very long, curved. *Antennæ* short, stout; scape* inserted much closer to base than apex of rostrum, less than half the length of funicle; two basal joints of funicle moderately long, the others transverse; club briefly ovate, adnate to funicle. *Prothorax* convex, subconical, sides rounded, base truncate; ocular lobes obtuse. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* subcordate, slightly wider than prothorax, base truncate, sides considerably narrowed near apex. *Pectoral canal* deep and moderately wide, terminated immediately behind anterior coxæ. *Meso-sternal receptacle* strongly raised, walls thin, emargination strongly transverse, rapidly sloping from apex to base and triareolate,

* Mr. Pascoe describes the scape as scarcely attaining the eye, but in the two Australian species, it certainly does.

cavernous.* *Metasternum* large, longer than first segment of abdomen, transversely and largely but shallowly excavated; flanks almost vertical, not much longer than wide, base oblique, apex with coxal emargination; episterna almost entirely concealed, the extreme apex appearing as if belonging to the mesosternum. *Abdomen* moderately large, sutures distinct, two basal segments concave in ♂, the first larger than second, intercoxal process very wide; three apical segments of almost equal width and suddenly depressed below second; third and fourth combined shorter than second or fifth. *Legs* long; posterior coxæ almost touching elytra; femora strongly grooved from base to apex, extreme base strongly compressed, dentate or not;† tibiæ somewhat compressed, straight or almost straight; tarsi stout, third joint wide, not very deeply bilobed, claw-joint thin; claws very minute. Elliptic, convex, highly polished; apterous.

This genus is abundantly represented in New Guinea, and sparingly in New Zealand. The two Lord Howe Island species, referred by Mr. Olliff to *Idotasia*, belong, I believe, to *Ampagia*; one of them certainly does, and here they are dealt with under that genus.

The Australian species may be thus tabulated:—

Prothorax with coarse punctures, no larger (but more crowded) on sides than on disc.....	<i>lata</i> , n.sp.
Prothorax with punctures much larger at sides than on disc.	
Elytra not punctate on hind declivity, except at extreme apex.....	<i>albidosparsa</i> , n.sp.
Elytra distinctly punctate on posterior declivity.	
Striæ invisible from most directions.....	<i>evanida</i> Pasc.
Striæ fine but distinct.....	<i>æqualis</i> Pasc.

IDOTASIA EVANIDA Pasc.; Mast. Cat., Sp.No.5578.

Black, shining. Snowy-white scales in rostral grooves, and forming two rows on femora; apex of femora with scales in punctures, a moderately large patch on the posterior; tibiæ with very small scales; each lateral prothoracic puncture with a scale.

* At least in the Australian species.

† Edentate in the Australian species.

Head feebly punctate; eyes rather finely faceted. Rostrum with four punctate grooves, leaving three distinctly elevated lines (less distinct in ♀ than in ♂), of which the median one is widest. *Prothorax* about as long as wide; flanks at apex with large round punctures, but at base with very small punctures, disc with small punctures evenly distributed. *Elytra* moderately strongly punctured at apex, scarcely visibly elsewhere; very finely striate, striæ invisible from most directions. *Under surface* sparsely and irregularly punctate. *Femora* with a row of punctures in front and behind, at apex moderately densely punctate, posterior passing apex of elytra; tibiæ with rows of punctures. Length 3, rostrum $\frac{2}{3}$; width $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Wide Bay, Brisbane—N. S. Wales: Tweed, Richmond, and Clarence Rivers.

IDOTASIA ÆQUALIS Pasc., l.c. No.5577.

Colour and clothing much as in *I. evanida*.

Head and rostrum much as in *I. evanida*, but the eyes rather more coarsely faceted, and the rostral grooves and elevated lines less pronounced in both sexes. Flanks of *prothorax* with large round punctures both at apex and base, but more numerous at apex, disc with larger punctures than in *I. evanida*. *Elytra* punctate-striate, the striæ fine but distinct, the punctures small and distant, but moderately distinct, and at apex round and regular. Punctures of *under surface* and *legs* much as in *I. evanida*, but rather coarser. Length $3\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cape York, Rockhampton—N. S. Wales: Tamworth.

Close to the preceding species, but distinguished by the decidedly coarser puncturation, especially of the *prothorax*, and the striation of the elytra.

IDOTASIA LÆTA, n.sp.

Black, shining. Snowy-white scales in rostral grooves, margining eyes, in punctures of legs, and forming a moderately distinct patch on upper surface of hind femora.

Head with sparse punctures, but moderately large and distinct between eyes; these larger than usual. Rostrum and *legs* as in

I. evanida. *Prothorax* with moderately numerous, very distinct, and rather large (very coarse for the genus) punctures of even size, and evenly distributed, except that at sides they are more crowded than on the disc. *Elytra* impunctate (except for a series at base, and a few small ones at extreme apex); highly polished, and entirely without striæ. Length $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—N. Queensland : Endeavour River, Sue Island (Macleay Museum).

The character of the prothoracic punctures, and entire absence of elytral striæ will readily distinguish this species from all the Australian, and most of the New Guinea species.

IDOTASIA ALBIDOPARSA, n.sp.

Black, shining. Upper surface of posterior femora with a moderately distinct patch of snowy scales; legs elsewhere, and the rostrum very indistinctly squamose.

Head with very indistinct punctures; with or without a feeble shining space between eyes; these more decidedly lateral, and more widely separated than usual. Rostrum smooth, without raised lines; sides seriate-punctate, middle finely, apex rather densely punctate. *Prothorax* with evenly distributed and minute punctures except that on the lower flanks (especially anteriorly) they become rather large. *Elytra* without punctures, except a shallow one marking the base of each of the almost invisibly impressed striæ, and a few small ones at extreme apex. *Legs* as in *I. evanida*. Length 3 mm.

Hab.—N. Queensland : Endeavour River (Macleay Museum).

The rostrum, in three specimens (possibly all females) under examination, is entirely without elevated lines. The punctures on the disc of the prothorax are much smaller than in any other species here described. It is possibly close to, but evidently distinct from, *I. salubris* from New Guinea.

AMPAGIOSOMA, n.gen.

Head not concealed by prothorax; ocular fovea moderately distinct. *Eyes* widely separated, moderately coarsely faceted.

Rostrum rather short and stout, slightly curved. *Antennæ* rather long and thin; scape inserted much closer to apex than base of rostrum, the length of funicle; funicle with the first two joints elongate; club elliptic-ovate, moderately long. *Prothorax* strongly convex, apex moderately produced, base truncate, ocular lobes subobtusate. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* strongly convex, raised (but not suddenly) above prothorax, widest near shoulders, thence strongly lessened to apex. *Pectoral canal* deep and moderately wide, terminated between four anterior coxæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* strongly raised, sides thin except at base, emargination semicircular; slightly cavernous. *Metasternum* very short (scarcely half the length of the following segment); episterna narrow. *Abdomen* rather narrow, sutures distinct; first segment moderately large, raised above and so obscuring second that, although it is slightly larger than either of the two following, it appears to be smaller, third and fourth combined slightly less than fifth. *Legs* moderately long; femora not very stout, grooved and edentate; tibiæ compressed, angularly joined to femora, four posterior with a laminate extension on upper edge towards base; tarsi slightly shorter than tibiæ, third joint not very wide, deeply bilobed; claws small. Elliptic, strongly convex, polished, apterous.

Allied to *Ampagia* and *Idotasia*; from the former, it is separated by the abdomen and legs; and from the latter, by the antennæ, metasternum, abdomen, and legs; the tibiæ are faintly reminiscent of *Psepholax*.

AMPAGIOSOMA CONVEXUM, n.sp.

Piceous-black, upper surface with a very feeble bluish iridescence; front of prothorax, rostrum, and legs piceous-brown; antennæ red. Upper surface sparsely and irregularly clothed (denser at apex and base of prothorax and base, middle, and suture beyond middle of elytra than elsewhere) with scales varying from white to a dingy orange. Under surface and legs rather densely clothed, intermediate femora with a feeble ring of white scales, posterior femora with either two apical rings or a large apical patch of whitish scales; pectoral canal with large soft scales.

Head densely and coarsely punctate, but punctures concealed; a short distinct carina in middle; depressed between eyes. Rostrum slightly wider near base than at apex, sides rather strongly incurved to middle; with distinct punctures leaving five raised costæ which are very distinct to just before antennæ, apex with moderately dense but small punctures. Two basal joints of funicle equal in length. *Prothorax* with moderately dense, large, irregular punctures at base and apex; but absent across middle, except for a few on each side of a very narrow, shining, elevated median carina; the carina distinct to apex but not to base. *Elytra* at base no wider than prothorax, but rapidly widening to basal third, thence strongly narrowed (with a feebly rounded outline) to apex; with series of rather shallow punctures (except at sides, where they become almost foveate); without distinct striæ (even at sides) but the spaces between the series of punctures gently convex. *Under surface* and *legs* densely punctate, but punctures of the former entirely concealed. Length 4, rostrum $1\frac{1}{6}$; width $2\frac{1}{3}$, depth $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales(Macleay Museum).

In one of the specimens under examination, the scales form two very feeble and narrow transverse fasciæ at the middle, and the suture thence is very distinctly supplied with a narrow line of scales. The elytral punctures are somewhat irregular, both in disposition and size; on two specimens, they are almost twice as large at the sides of one as of the other; on the flattest part (just before the middle), they are smaller, and more distinct than elsewhere.

A specimen in the Macleay Museum (from King George's Sound) possibly belongs to this species; it differs in being larger ($4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.), rather more convex, the clothing more setose in character, the median crest of the prothorax much more noticeable, and the antennæ thinner; the punctures are also different, but as in the two specimens above described the punctures are not exactly alike, this may not be of much importance. Probably, however, the specimen represents a distinct species, but it is not in the best of condition.

Genus *ALATIDOTASIA* Lea: Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr. 1910, p.523.

ALATIDOTASIA RUBRIVENTRIS Lea, *l.c.*, p.524.

Hab.—Queensland.

Genus *CAMPTORRHINUS* Schönherr.

Curc. Disp. Meth. p.283; Gen. et Spec. Curc. Vol. iv., p.170, Gen.306; Lacord., Gen. Col., Tome vii., p.86.

Head small, not concealed by prothorax. *Eyes* large, widely separated above, almost touching beneath, facets moderately large. *Rostrum* long, thin, feebly curved. *Antennæ* moderately stout; scape inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum; two basal joints of funicle moderately long, the others strongly transverse; club elongate, continuous with funicle. *Prothorax* narrowed and produced in front, constriction slight, ocular lobes prominent. *Scutellum* suboblong, very distinct. *Elytra* long, base widely and semicircularly emarginate. Pectoral canal narrow, deep, terminated at base of anterior coxæ. *Prosternal receptacle* raised, triangular, walls thin, rounded behind, cavernous. Intercostal process of *mesosternum* subtruncate at apex. *Metasternum* elongate, episterna longer than three basal segments of abdomen. *Abdominal segments* large, sutures distinct; first about once and one-half the length of second; second, third and fifth subequal, slightly longer than fourth. *Legs* long; coxæ large, the intermediate separated less widely than the anterior; femora pedunculate, dentate, posterior passing elytra; tibiæ short, subfalcate. Elongate, subcylindrical, squamose, punctate, winged.

Perhaps the most remarkable genus in the subfamily. The receptacle for the rostrum forms part of the prothorax, not – as in almost all the other Australian genera – of the mesothorax; it appears as if forming part of an additional segment, the suture of which is distinct at the sides and is even traceable across the base of the pronotum. The eyes are almost as in *Tranes*. The abdomen appears to be composed of six segments, the fifth being widely emarginate and allowing the apical dorsal segment to be seen; this segment is doubled over and squamose, and might

almost be regarded as a true pygidium, the third segment slightly (but still noticeably) longer than the fourth, is also very remarkable.

Of the genus (somewhat numerous represented in the Malay Archipelago), only one species is known to occur in Australia.

CAMPTORRHINUS DORSALIS Boisd.; Mast. Cat., Sp.No.5414.

Cryptorhynchus ephippiger Boisd.

Densely clothed (even including the pectoral canal) with large, soft, overlapping scales, apical half of rostrum bare and shining. Scales on head, rostrum and scutellum uniformly ochreous-brown, a large black patch (in which are a few paler scales) on disc of prothorax; elytra with a large suboblong patch of blackish scales which become paler at the sides, scales on posterior declivity (especially just behind the black patch) paler than elsewhere. Abdomen with rather darker scales than on sterna, and, in addition, with elongate paler ones rather sparsely distributed. Tibiæ and femora feebly ringed with black.

Head convex, depressed between eyes. *Rostrum* the length of prothorax, somewhat flattened, very feebly incurved to middle; in ♂ rather densely punctate, punctures partially concealed on basal half and leaving a feeble median carina, very feebly punctate and without carina in ♀. *Prothorax* convex, longer than wide; densely and strongly punctate; with a feeble but moderately distinct median carina continuous to apex but not to base. *Elytra* about one-fourth wider than prothorax at base, sides straight and very feebly diminishing to near apex; strongly seriate-punctate or foveate, punctures round and deep, diminishing in size towards base and apex, depressed along suture, over the third and fifth feebly raised, more noticeably at summit of posterior declivity. *Under surface* densely punctate, punctures concealed by scales. *Teeth* of anterior and intermediate *femora* rather small, of the posterior large, triangular and acute. Length $8\frac{2}{3}$, rostrum $1\frac{4}{5}$; width 3; variation in length 5-9 mm.

Hab.—Queensland—New South Wales.

The apical half or two-thirds of the anterior tibiæ are usually furnished beneath with long sparse setæ, but, in one specimen under examination, the setæ are very dense and long. The colour of the derm (invisible, however, till the scales have been removed) is of a dark chestnut-red.

Var. *INORNATUS*, n.var.

Clothing of an uniform muddy- or slaty-brown, elytral interstices with distinct seriate granules. Length 10 mm.

Hab.— Queensland : Brisbane (A. J. Coates).

I have seen but two female specimens of this variety.



Lea, A. M. 1913. "Revision of the Australian Curculionidae belonging to the subfamily Cryptorhynchides. Part XI." *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 37, 602–616. <https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.22363>.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/21737>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.22363>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/22363>

Holding Institution

MBLWHOI Library

Sponsored by

MBLWHOI Library

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: NOT_IN_COPYRIGHT

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.