

REVISION OF THE AUSTRALIAN CURCULIONIDÆ  
 BELONGING TO THE SUBFAMILY  
*CRYPTORHYNCHIDES*.

PART X.

BY ARTHUR M. LEA.

Parts ix. and x. deal with *Chætectetorus* and its allies, all of which belong to the "*Cryptorhynchides vrais*" of Lacordaire. Of the species recorded from Australia, I am acquainted with all except *Chætectetorus hædulus* Pasc., and *Gasterocercus nigroæneus* Chevr. The latter species probably does not belong to *Gasterocercus*, as M. Chevrolat proposed for it the generic name of *Coptoscelis*, without, however, giving a generic description.

A character made use of by Mr. Pascoe in his table, viz., "Rostrum curved" as against "Rostrum straight" is not to be relied on, as both *Menios* and *Metyrus* include species having the rostrum straight, and others having it more or less distinctly curved; in fact this character seldom appears to be of primary importance in the subfamily.

*Exithius* was regarded by Mr. Pascoe as being allied to *Chætectetorus*, probably on account of the clothing and shape of the prothorax; but the short metasternum (though longer than in *Tituacia*\*), very narrow metasternal episterna, excavated head, and partial soldering of the two basal segments of abdomen in middle, would seem to exclude it from all association with that genus and denote an approach to *Paleticus*.

In nearly all the genera the metasternum is elongate, and with large or comparatively large episterna. The mesosternal receptacle is subject to great variation, being decidedly open in some,

---

\* It is with considerable doubt that I refer *Tituacia* to the group.



and as decidedly cavernous in others. In *Deretiosus* the pectoral canal is open at the apex, and terminates suddenly beyond the intermediate coxæ; but between these there is absolutely no part of the mesosternum that can come in contact with the sides of the rostrum or impinge on the coxæ. All the genera (with the exception of *Tituacia*) are winged.

The species (with very few exceptions) are either more or less cylindrical, or flat with an elliptic or elongate-elliptic outline. The majority are clothed with large soft scales, with larger and semierect ones (sometimes setose in character) intermingled: many of them have fascicles; on the prothorax, six in number; two at apex and four across middle; on the elytra they are less uniform.

The great majority of the species occur in heavy forest country, being very numerous in Queensland and the northern coastal rivers of New South Wales; many occur in Tasmania, the genus *Pseudometyrus* being almost confined to it. The bulk of the genera and species, however, are inhabitants of the Malay Archipelago and New Guinea.

- |  |               |
|--|---------------|
| A. Mesosternal receptacle absent.....                        | DERETIOSUS.   |
| AA. Mesosternal receptacle open.                             |               |
| a. Metasternum very short, eyes coarsely faceted....         | TITUACIA.     |
| aa. Metasternum normal, eyes finely faceted.                 |               |
| b. Tibiæ with terminal hook and subapical tooth....          | EUTHYRRHINUS. |
| bb. Tibiæ with terminal hook only.                           |               |
| c. Rostrum longer than prothorax.....                        | ISAX.         |
| cc. Rostrum no longer than prothorax.                        |               |
| d. Eyes subtriangular.....                                   | CHIMADES.     |
| dd. Eyes round.  |               |
| e. Femora strongly dentate... ..                             | PHLÆOGLYMA.   |
| ee. Femora edentate, or only the middle pair<br>dentate.. .. | EPHRYCUS.     |
| AAA. Mesosternal receptacle cavernous.                       |               |
| B. Eyes finely faceted.                                      |               |
| f. Claw-joint short.....                                     | METACYMIA.    |
| ff. Claw-joint long.   |               |
| g. Front femora (at least) edentate.                         |               |
| h. Scrobes visible from above....                            | WIBURDIA.     |
| hh. Scrobes not visible from above.....                      | EPHRYCINUS.   |



- gg. Front femora dentate.
- i. Mesosternal receptacle with thin U-shaped walls.
    - j. Elytra conjointly mucronate at apex..... ODOSYLLIS.
    - jj. Elytra rounded or separately mucronate at apex..... TYCHREUS.
  - ii. Mesosternal receptacle stouter and more or less raised and vaulted.
    - k. Rostrum thin... . PSEUDOMETYRUS.
    - kk. Rostrum stout..... METYRUS.
- BB. Eyes coarsely faceted.
- C. Metasternum shorter than first abdominal segment.
- . Claw-joint squamose..... CHÆTECTETORUS.
  - ll. Claw-joint glabrous, at most setose.
    - m. Femora dentate ..... ACROTYCHREUS.
    - mm. Femora edentate.
      - n. Prothorax very feebly produced at apex and not impinging on head..... MENIOMORPHA.
      - nn. Prothorax distinctly produced at apex and overhanging head..... METYRCULUS.
- CC. Metasternum longer than first abdominal segment.
- D. Prothorax more or less deeply excavated on disc PSEUDAPRIES.
  - DD. Prothorax convex..... MENIOS.
  - DDD. Prothorax flat.
    - E. Tibiæ with terminal hook only.
      - o. Body squamose.
        - p. Femora edentate..... ACHOPERA.
        - pp. Femora dentate..... ACHOPERINUS.
      - oo. Body glabrous..... BEPHARUS.
    - EE. Tibiæ with terminal hook and subapical tooth.
      - F. Tibiæ very strongly ridged..... SYMPIEZOSCELUS.
      - FF. Tibiæ compressed but not ridged..... MITRASTETHUS.

*Notes on the above Table.*

AAA.—In *Tychreus* the receptacle appears (in the majority of species) to be open or nearly so, but when probed with a pin, it is seen to be slightly cavernous.

C.—Along middle, sometimes the reverse is the case at the sides.



MENIOMORPHA Lea, Mém. Soc. Ent. Belge, xvi., 1908, p.177.

MENIOMORPHA INCONSTANS Lea, *l.c.* p.178.

*Hab.*—Queensland.

ISAX, MENIOS, PSEUDOMETYRUS, METYRUS, WIBURDIA.

As these genera are closely allied, it is thought best (to avoid repetition) to give the characters they possess in common, as follows :—

*Head* convex, not entirely concealed by prothorax; ocular fovea moderately distinct. *Eyes* moderately large, widely separated. *Prothorax* transverse; ocular lobes obtuse. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* convex, cylindrical, base trisinate, shoulders square. *Metasternum* large, longer than basal segment of abdomen; episterna distinct. *Abdomen* with distinct sutures, intercoxal process rounded, 1st segment as long as 2nd-3rd combined, 3rd-4th conjointly longer than 2nd but much longer than 5th. *Legs* moderate; tibiæ compressed, straight or feebly bisinuate beneath; tarsi moderately long, 3rd joint wide, deeply bilobed, claw-joint elongate. Convex, cylindrical, squamose, punctate, fasciculate, winged. Although closely allied, the following table should render their separation easy :—

Pectoral canal open, rostrum longer than prothorax.....	ISAX.
Pectoral canal closed, rostrum the length of prothorax.	
Eyes coarsely faceted.....	MENIOS.
Eyes finely faceted.	
Rostrum thin.....	PSEUDOMETYRUS.
Rostrum stout.	
Femora dentate.....	METYRUS.*
Femora edentate.....	WIBURDIA.

\* In this genus the claw-joint is stouter than in the others.

Genus ISAX Pascoe, Journ. of Ent. 1865, p.429.

*Head* rather small. *Eyes* finely faceted. *Rostrum* straight or slightly curved, slightly longer than prothorax, very thin and rounded. *Antennæ* thin; scape slightly shorter than funicle, inserted either slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum or vice-



*versá*; two basal joints of funicle elongate; club small, ovate. *Prothorax* suddenly narrowed and tubular at apex, sides rather strongly rounded and feebly decreasing to base. *Elytra* noticeably wider than prothorax, apex feebly emarginate. *Pectoral canal* narrow, deep, terminated at metasternum. *Mesosternal receptacle* twice as long as wide, walls very thin; open. *Femora* dentate, scarcely visibly grooved.

The long thin rostrum, and long and open mesosternal receptacle render this genus very distinct.

Convex; prothorax fasciculate, not carinate; rostrum straight, mesosternal episterna densely punctate.....	<i>gallinago</i> Pasc.
Flattened; prothorax carinate, not fasciculate; rostrum slightly curved; metasternal episterna with one row of punctures in middle.. .....	<i>planipennis</i> Lea.

ISAX GALLINAGO Pasc.; Mast. Cat., Sp. No. 5562.

Black, opaque, rostrum piceous, antennæ and claws dull red. Densely clothed all over with minute sooty-brown and testaceous scales; with a transverse row of four sooty fascicles across middle of prothorax, and one on each side of apex; 2nd interstice with two elongate fascicles, 4th with three very much smaller and a moderately large one near apex; undersurface with sooty and testaceous scales, extreme base of rostrum squamose.

*Head* with ocular fovea rather indistinct and longitudinal; eyes almost round. Rostrum long, thin, rounded, straight, shining; base densely punctate, elsewhere sparsely and somewhat irregularly punctate. Scape short, inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum, not extending to apex; two basal joints of funicle elongate, 1st as long as 2nd-3rd, 3rd as long as 4th-5th, 7th distinctly transverse. *Prothorax* transverse, convex, apical third tubular, apex itself feebly emarginate, sides rounded; densely covered with small shallow punctures. *Scutellum* oblong, raised, feebly shining. *Elytra* almost thrice the length of prothorax, and noticeably wider, subparallel to near apex, convex; shoulders subtuberculate; each with about seven obsolete tubercles supporting fascicles, two elongate ones on the 2nd interstice, of



which the 1st is near base and 2nd slightly before middle; 4th interstice with three small tubercles before middle and a somewhat prominent one on posterior declivity; suture feebly raised throughout, basal two-thirds margined with small shining granules; striate-punctate, punctures more or less obscured by scales, very small on posterior declivity; interstices wider than punctures; apex feebly emarginate, in some specimens (owing to clothing) appearing entire. *Metasternal episterna* densely punctate, punctures squamose. *Legs* densely punctate, anterior femoral teeth somewhat acute, posterior somewhat obtuse; posterior femora extending to apex of 3rd segment. Length  $10\frac{1}{2}$ ; rostrum 3; width 5(vix)mm.

*Hab.*—Queensland—N.S.W.: Forest Reefs.

A specimen from Mt. Kosciusko differs in being somewhat smaller, in having the rostrum not perfectly straight, and in having the punctures much more distinct. Length 9, rostrum  $2\frac{2}{3}$ ; width  $4\frac{1}{4}$  mm.

This species may be readily distinguished from the following by its fasciculate and non-carinate prothorax, convex form, and puncturation of metasternal episterna. In the Kosciusko specimen the rostrum appears to be perfectly straight, but, on looking at it from the side, a very slight curvature is noticeable.

ISAX PLANIPENNIS Lea, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belge, 1909, p. .

*Hab.*—New South Wales.

Genus MENIOS Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1870, p.475.

*Head* moderately large, somewhat flattened. *Eyes* coarsely faceted. *Rostrum* moderately stout, somewhat flattened, straight or feebly curved, sides very feebly incurved to middle. *Antennæ* moderately stout; scape shorter than funicle, inserted at or about middle of sides of rostrum. *Prothorax* rounded towards apex, but not suddenly narrowed and subtubular. *Scutellum* sub-oblong. *Elytra* but slightly, and not suddenly, wider than prothorax. *Pectoral canal* moderately wide and deep, terminated between four front coxæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* raised, base



thick, emargination strongly transverse; cavernous. *Femora* dentate, slightly grooved.

The claw-joint is described by Pascoe as "haud squamoso"; on all the specimens before me, there are certainly no true scales, but on some of them this joint is rather strongly setose.

Rostrum perfectly straight.

Less than 5 mm. in length..... *sordidatus* Lea.

More than 5 mm. in length. .... *internatus* Pasc.

Rostrum slightly but distinctly curved.

Each elytron at base with a very obscure fascia..... *nebulosus*, n.sp.

Each elytron with two very distinct pale oblique fasciæ..... *albifasciatus*, n.sp.

MENIOS INTERNATUS Pasc.; Mast. Cat., Sp.No.5520.

The largest(6-7 mm.) species of the genus, with the flat rostrum of *M. sordidatus*, and with clothing of the same nature, although somewhat different in colour.

*Hab.*—New South Wales and Victoria.

MENIOS SORDIDATUS Lea, Proc. Roy. Soc. Vict. xx. n.s., 1908, p.193.

*Hab.*—New South Wales; King Island; West Australia.

MENIOS NEBULOSUS, n.sp.

Piceous; rostrum and antennæ reddish; rostrum shining in ♀, opaque in ♂. Densely clothed with soft scales varying from ochreous to dark brown, and very variable individually; scales on flanks of prothorax usually paler than on disc; elytra usually with an oblique whitish fascia behind each shoulder almost to suture; under surface with dingy ochreous-brown scales longer than on upper surface. Prothorax with six indistinct fascicles; 3rd and 5th interstices of elytra with feeble fascicles.

*Rostrum* rather distinctly curved, sides feebly incurved to middle; in ♂ coarsely, in ♀ rather feebly punctate; punctures visible except at extreme base in ♀, on apical third only in ♂. *Scape* inserted almost in exact middle. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides gently rounded almost from apex to base; with



dense round punctures, only partially concealed by scales. *Elytra* closely applied to prothorax and slightly wider; striate-punctate, striæ rather feeble, punctures moderately distinct, each containing a scale; alternate interstices scarcely visibly raised; preapical callus scarcely traceable. Punctures of *under surface* and legs slightly traceable. *Femora* moderately strongly and equally dentate, posterior extending to penultimate segment. Length  $4\frac{3}{4}$ , rostrum 1; width  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mm.

*Hab.*—W.A.: Albany (R. Helms), Mt. Barker, Pinjarrah, Vasse, Bridgetown (A. M. Lea).

The eyes in this and the following species are smaller and more widely separated than in the preceding; the scales on the prothorax are more or less erect; in the preceding each puncture appears to have a scale completely covering it; on the 3rd, 5th, and 7th interstices there are more or less distinct series of stout suberect scales.

#### MENIOS ALBIFASCIATUS, n.sp.

Piceous-red, antennæ paler; apical third of rostrum feebly shining. Densely clothed with soft scales of a dingy white on the under surface, legs, between the eyes and on rostrum; on the upper surface pale brown and white, the white scales clothing the sides of prothorax, from which they are continued on to shoulders, thence obliquely in widening fasciæ to suture (so that a somewhat ovate patch of brown scales is enclosed on the elytra and prothorax), an oblique fascia continued from each side to summit of posterior declivity, apex with whitish scales. Prothorax with apical fascicles not traceable, and the median traceable with difficulty; elytra not fasciculate.

*Rostrum* moderately curved, sides incurved to middle, base wider than apex; rather coarsely punctate, punctures concealed in front of antennæ. Scape inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum. *Prothorax* feebly transverse, base bisinuate, apex rather narrow, sides rounded and gently decreasing to base from behind middle; densely punctate, each puncture concealed by a soft and gently concave scale. *Elytra* considerably wider



than prothorax at base, but very little wider than in middle; striate-punctate, striæ distinct, punctures almost entirely concealed, 3rd and 5th interstices very distinctly raised. Punctures of *under surface* and legs almost entirely concealed. *Femora* acutely and equally dentate, posterior extending to apical segment. Length  $4\frac{3}{4}$ , rostrum  $\frac{4}{5}$ ; width  $2\frac{1}{6}$  mm.

*Hab.*—Q.: Endeavour River (Macleay Museum).

In this species the scape is inserted slightly (but sufficiently distinctly) nearer base than apex; it and *Metyrus albicollis* are the only ones in the group having the scales in distinct patterns. Neither the prothorax nor elytra could truly be called fasciculate, but in addition to the ordinary scales there are a number of stout semierect ones on the flanks of prothorax and alternate interstices of elytra.

Genus PSEUDOMETYRUS Lea, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belge, 1909, p. .

Rostrum perfectly straight.

Prothorax not wider across middle than at base..... *laminatus* Lea.

Prothorax wider across middle than at base.

Elytra but slightly wider than prothorax and thrice as long..... *sirius* Er.

Elytra considerably wider than prothorax and less than thrice as long..... *antares* Er.

Rostrum slightly curved.\*

Scape (if anything) inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum..... *placidus*, n.sp.

Scape inserted distinctly nearer apex than base.

Elytra but slightly wider than prothorax and thrice as long..... *cylindricus*, n.sp.

Elytra considerably wider than prothorax and less than thrice as long.

Rostrum parallel-sided (or almost so)..... *persimilis*, n.sp.

Rostrum considerably wider at base than apex..... *vicarius*, n.sp.

PSEUDOMETYRUS LAMINATUS Lea, *l.c.* p. .

*Hab.*—New South Wales.

---

\* When seen in profile, from above it appears to be straight.



PSEUDOMETYRUS SIRIUS Erichs.; Mast. Cat., Sp. No. 5549.

(*Cryptorhynchus* Erichs.).

Black, antennæ dull red; rostrum opaque in ♂, shining in ♀. Moderately densely clothed with rather elongate brown scales, paler on prothorax (where they are parted along middle) than on elytra; under surface and legs with paler and rather more elongate scales than those of upper surface. Prothorax with six distinct fascicles; elytral tuberosities rather feebly fasciculate, apex with four minute fascicles.

*Rostrum* straight; in ♂ decreasing in width from base to near apex, in ♀ rather suddenly decreasing to antennæ and thence parallel-sided to apex; in ♂ coarsely punctate, but the punctures more or less concealed, in ♀ rather finely punctate except on basal fourth. Scape inserted two-fifths from apex in ♀, slightly nearer in ♂. *Prothorax* with dense round punctures only partially concealed; subtuberculate beneath fascicles; feebly impressed along middle and on each side between fascicles. *Elytra* slightly wider than prothorax and fully thrice as long; striate-punctate, striæ feeble towards suture, more distinct towards sides, punctures not very large; interstices wider than punctures, the alternate ones irregularly raised and subtuberculate; preapical callus (on 5th interstice) distinct. *Under surface* and legs with dense round punctures, only partially concealed by clothing; each of the metasternal episterna with an irregular double row. *Legs* moderately long and rather thin; anterior femora feebly, the four posterior rather strongly dentate; posterior extending to apical segment; anterior tibiæ rather thin, finely serrate beneath. Length 11, rostrum  $2\frac{1}{3}$ ; width  $4\frac{2}{3}$  mm.

*Hab.*—Tasmania.

This species and *P. cylindricus* are thinner and more cylindrical than the others. Mr. Masters informs me that Mr. Pascoe had specimens of this species, and that he referred them to *Isax*, and gave them an MS. name.



## PSEUDOMETYRUS ANTARES Erichs.; l.c. No.5539.

*Cryptorhynchus antares* Erichs.

Black, antennæ dull red; rostrum opaque in ♂, shining and somewhat diluted with red in ♀. Moderately densely clothed with ochreous-brown and rather elongate scales, paler and longer on under surface and legs than on upper surface; a patch of whitish scales in middle of base of prothorax and a more or less distinct subquadrate patch at apex of elytra. Prothorax with six fascicles, each elytron with about six moderately distinct and a few feebler ones, a small fascicle on each side of apex.

*Rostrum* straight; in ♂ decreasing in width to antennæ, in ♀ suddenly decreasing half-way to antennæ, thence parallel-sided to apex; in ♂ coarsely and irregularly punctate to apex, in ♀ apical three-fourths almost impunctate. *Scape* inserted three-sevenths from apex in ♂, slightly nearer middle in ♀. *Prothorax* with dense round punctures, not entirely concealed by clothing, the tubular apex shorter than in preceding species; feebly tuberculate beneath fascicles. *Elytra* considerably wider and less than thrice the length of prothorax; striate-punctate, striæ feeble, punctures rather large, 3rd and 5th interstices feebly tuberculate beneath fascicles, but not raised to any extent. *Under surface* and legs with dense round more or less concealed punctures; metasternal episterna irregularly punctate. *Femora* moderately strongly and almost equally dentate; posterior extending to middle of apical segment in ♂, scarcely so far in ♀. Length 9, rostrum  $2\frac{1}{6}$ ; width 4 mm.

*Hab.*—Tasmania.

Dr. Erichson describes the prothorax as having three sordid white lines; on one of the specimens under examination these lines are just traceable; on another the white scales at apex of elytra form a very distinct patch.

## PSEUDOMETYRUS PLACIDUS, n.sp.

♀. Black, rostrum and antennæ dull red; rostrum shining. Clothing and fascicles as in the preceding except that (at least



in the specimens under examination) the scales at apex of elytra are but slightly paler than the others.

*Rostrum* very feebly curved, suddenly decreasing in width to near antennæ; rather finely punctate except at basal third. Scape inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum. *Prothorax*, *elytra* and *legs* as in the preceding species. *Under surface* and legs rather densely punctate, punctures partially concealed; each of the metasternal episterna with a single row of punctures in middle, but dense at base and apex. Length  $5\frac{1}{4}$ , rostrum  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; width  $2\frac{1}{3}$  mm.

*Hab.*—Tas.: Launceston (A. Simson, No.3204).

Closely resembles the preceding in appearance, but is considerably smaller, scape inserted nearer base of rostrum, etc.

#### PSEUDOMETYRUS CYLINDRICUS, n.sp.

♂. Piceous; antennæ dull red; rostrum opaque. Clothing and fascicles as in *P. sirius*, except that there are only two small fascicles at apex of elytra.

*Head* densely punctate, punctures partially visible. Rostrum feebly curved, gently decreasing in width from base to apex, densely and irregularly punctate, the punctures more or less concealed behind antennæ; with three feeble and feebly waved carinæ. Scape inserted one-third from apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* as in *P. sirius*. *Elytra* slightly wider than prothorax and fully thrice as long; striate-punctate, striæ feeble, punctures rather large but almost concealed; 3rd, 5th, and 7th interstices irregularly raised and in places subtuberculate; preapical callus larger than in *P. sirius*. *Under surface* and legs with dense partially concealed punctures; each metasternal episternum with a triple row of punctures. *Legs* rather long; femora strongly (posterior less noticeably) dentate; posterior extending to apical segment; anterior tibiæ rather strongly serrate. Length 8, rostrum  $1\frac{4}{5}$ ; width 3 mm.

*Hab.*—Tasmania (A. Simson, No.2853), Hobart (H. H. D. Griffith).



Looks much like a small specimen of *P. sirius*. The rostral carinae can be seen distinctly only between the antennae.

*PSEUDOMETYRUS PERSIMILIS*, n.sp.

♂. Piceous, rostrum and antennae red; rostrum opaque. Moderately densely clothed with dingy ochreous-brown scales, paler and denser on sterna and legs than elsewhere. Prothorax with six fascicles, each elytron with about six moderately distinct ones.

*Rostrum* feebly curved, rather thin, parallel-sided (or almost so) from base to apex. *Scape* rather stout, inserted two-fifths from apex. *Prothorax* feebly punctate, subtuberculate beneath fascicles. *Elytra* wider than and less than thrice the length of prothorax; striate-punctate, striae feeble, punctures rather large, round, each containing a scale; interstices not alternately raised, the 3rd and 5th tuberculate beneath fascicles. *Under surface* and legs rather less densely punctate than usual. *Femora* rather strongly dentate, the posterior less strongly than the others. Length  $4\frac{3}{4}$ , rostrum 1; width  $2\frac{1}{5}$  mm.

*Hab.*—New South Wales (Macleay Museum).

This and the following species are very closely allied, but they must be regarded as distinct, not only on account of the sides of rostrum and punctures, but because in this species the eyes are smaller and less rounded.

*PSEUDOMETYRUS VICARIUS*, n.sp.

♂. Piceous-red; rostrum and antennae red; rostrum opaque. Moderately densely clothed with ochreous-brown scales, paler on prothorax and apex of elytra than on the rest of elytra; scales of under surface and legs similar to those of prothorax. Prothorax with six fascicles, of which the two apical are scarcely traceable; each elytron with about six moderately distinct fascicles.

*Eyes* rather larger and more convex than usual. *Rostrum* feebly curved, rather suddenly decreasing from base to antennae, moderately coarsely punctate towards apex, punctures concealed behind antennae. *Scape* inserted two-fifths from apex. *Pro-*



*thorax, elytra, under surface and legs* much as in *P. antares*. Length  $3\frac{2}{3}$ , rostrum  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; width  $1\frac{2}{3}$  mm.

*Hab.*—Tasmania. Type in Mr. A. Simson's Collection.

The apex of the rostrum is less coarsely punctate than is usually the case in males of this genus. The species strongly resembles *P. antares* in miniature.

Genus *METYRUS* Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. xi. 1872, p. 482.

*Head* large. *Eyes* finely faceted. *Rostrum* stout, feebly curved, the length of prothorax, apex slightly wider than middle. *Antennæ* stout; scape shorter than funicle, inserted nearer apex than base; funicle with two basal joints stout and not very long; club rather large. *Prothorax* rather suddenly narrowed towards and subtubular at apex; basal two-thirds subparallel. *Elytra* slightly wider than prothorax. *Pectoral canal* rather wide, terminated between four anterior coxæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* raised; emargination widely transverse; decidedly cavernous. *Femora* grooved and dentate.

*METYRUS ALBICOLLIS* Germ.; Mast. Cat., Sp. No. 5538.

*Cryptorhynchus albicollis* Germ.; *Metyrus collaris* Pasc., l.c., No. 5416.

Piceous-black. Densely clothed with chocolate-brown scales, becoming subfasciculate in places on the elytra; prothorax (except at extreme apex and sides and a large round spot on each side of base), each shoulder and an apical spot on each elytron, with whitish scales. Middle of metasternum, a spot on each side of mesosternum, a trident shaped patch on abdomen and under surface of femora with whitish scales; femora and tibiæ feebly ringed. Prothorax with seven fascicles: two at apex (half white and half brown) and five across middle (all white), the middle one supported on an enlargement of the median carina; elytra with numerous small fascicles, but a very distinct one on each side of scutellum.



*Head* densely punctate, punctures more or less concealed; vertex feebly impressed. *Rostrum* densely, coarsely, and irregularly punctate. *Scape* inserted one-third from apex of rostrum; 1st joint of funicle as long as 2nd-3rd combined; club as long as six preceding joints. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides rounded, base feebly bisinuate; tuberculate beneath fascicles; with a distinct median carina (clothed with white scales to base) from apical third to extreme base; densely punctate, punctures concealed. *Elytra* very slightly wider than prothorax, apex rounded; subtuberculate beneath fascicles; striate-punctate, striae feeble, punctures large, round and partially concealed. *Under surface* with dense but entirely concealed punctures. *Legs* short; femora grooved, but the grooves almost concealed, four anterior moderately dentate, the posterior almost edentate and scarcely extending to apical segment. Length 10, rostrum  $2\frac{1}{3}$ ; width 5 mm.

*Hab.*—West and South Australia; Victoria; Queensland.

The clothing alone is sufficient to render this a very distinct species. In addition to the pale scales noted, a small fascicle at summit of posterior declivity is supplied with a few pale scales. One of the Victorian specimens was taken from a mistletoe.

Genus *WIBURDIA* Lea, Proc. Roy. Soc. Vic. xx. 1908, p.196.

*WIBURDIA SCROBICULATA* Lea, *l.c.* p.196.

*Hab.*—New South Wales; Victoria; King Island.

*PSEUDAPRIES* Lea, Mém. Soc. Ent. Belge, xvi., 1908, p.182.

The species of this genus may be tabulated as follows:—

Hind femora strongly dentate.

Walls bounding median groove impressed in middle... *gronopoides* Pasc.

Walls not so impressed.

Femora not grooved..... *ptychoderes*, n.sp.

Front femora feebly grooved. .... *corticalis* Lea.

Four front femora feebly grooved..... *nebulosus*, n.sp.

All femora edentate.

Prothorax with four longitudinal crests of stout scales

separated by deep channels. .... *jubatus*, n.sp.



Prothorax without four such crests.

Prothorax longitudinal..... *elumbis*, n.sp.

Prothorax transverse.

Prothorax with four discal foveæ..... *foveicollis*, n.sp.

Prothorax with median channel scarcely con-  
stricted in middle..... *pediculosus* Lea.

*PSEUDAPRIES CORTICALIS* Lea, *l.c.*, p.184.

*Hab.*—Queensland and New South Wales.

*PSEUDAPRIES PTYCHODERES*, n.sp.

Differs from preceding species in being larger, wider, the prothorax more transverse, elytra subcordate, front femora not grooved, the large scales more numerous on the prothorax and sparser on the elytra. Length 5, rostrum 1; width  $2\frac{1}{3}$  mm.

*Hab.*—New South Wales: Richmond River(A. M. Lea).

On comparing this species with *P. corticalis*, it can at once be seen to be distinct, although the clothing and sculpture are very similar. The following species appears also to be distinct. The three species are very closely allied, but I think they should be treated as distinct species rather than as three forms of one species.

*PSEUDAPRIES NEBULOSUS*, n.sp.

Differs from *P. corticalis* in being smaller, narrower, the prothorax slightly longer than wide, and the four front femora feebly grooved. The clothing is considerably darker, the stout scales are much more numerous; on the prothorax they are not confined to the sides and apex, and on the elytra they are nearly as numerous towards base as towards apex, and are not confined to the interstices. The under surface and legs are supplied with more numerous setose scales, and the darker rings on the legs are scarcely traceable. Length 3, rostrum  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; width  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.*—Queensland: Cooktown(J. Faust).

*PSEUDAPRIES ELUMBIS*, n.sp.

Piceous-red, antennæ and claw-joints dull red; scape much darker than funicle. Densely clothed, except at apex of rostrum.



Prothorax with pale fawn-coloured scales, the base with a patch of sooty scales, sides and apex with stout semi-erect scales, not at all fasciculate in arrangement. Elytra with sooty scales; the shoulders, beyond middle, and at apex with paler scales; the alternate interstices with very stout but rather indistinct scales, apex and sides towards apex with subsetose and semierect scales. Under surface with almost uniformly coloured pale scales and with numerous subtriangular stouter ones; legs variegated with sooty scales.

*Rostrum* rather short, finely punctate, punctures concealed except at apex. Scape stout, inserted distinctly nearer base than apex of rostrum, the length of two basal joints of funicle; 1st joint of funicle not twice the length of 2nd. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, apex considerably more than half the width of base, disc with a dumbbell-shaped excavation; constriction deep, continued on to disc and thence as an excavation nearly to base on each side, a smaller subelliptic excavation on each side between median and lateral excavations. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax, sides feebly decreasing from near base; seriate-foveate, foveæ round and close together, appearing as large punctures through clothing; 3rd, 5th, and 7th interstices feebly raised. Basal segment of *abdomen* with a semicircular row of fourteen very large punctures, almost concealed by clothing. *Femora* feebly grooved, edentate. Length 4, rostrum  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; width  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.*—Queensland: Endeavour River (G. Masters), Cooktown (J. Faust).

The paler scales vary from almost white to dark fawn; the elytra occasionally appear as if adorned with four rather feeble whitish spots. In appearance the species is like *Achopera lachrymosa*.

In general appearance very close to two specimens sent to me by Dr. Gestro as cotypes of *Chaetectorus histrio* Pasc., (and which if correctly named, as I see no reason to doubt, is referable to *Pseudapries*) but wider and with more of the surface covered with dark scales. The prothoracic impressions are also more



noticeable, though this is due largely to the clothing. Pascoe does not mention the sculpture of the prothorax of *C. histrio*, but in the specimens before me it is evidently much as in *P. elumbis*, although the clothing is so dense, that, without knowing what to look for, the grooves could easily be overlooked. In the table given above it would be placed next to *P. elumbis*.

PSEUDAPRIES FOVEICOLLIS, n.sp.

Rostrum piceous; antennæ and tarsi dull piceous-red. Densely clothed with large, soft, pale, fawn-coloured scales, feebly mottled on the elytra but perfectly uniform in colour on prothorax. Prothorax at apex and sides, and elytra on alternate interstices, with stout and rather sparse suberect scales.

*Rostrum* moderately long, not very thin, parallel-sided, punctures entirely concealed. *Scape* short, inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum, almost one-half the length of funicle and club combined. *Prothorax* feebly transverse, apex more than half the width of base, constriction deep and well defined; with four discal foveæ, which are almost equal in size, the two lateral isolated, the two median feebly connected along middle; base strongly bisinuate. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax and twice as long, sides subparallel to near apex; striate-punctate, striæ distinct, punctures almost concealed, suture and alternate interstices scarcely visibly raised. Punctures of *under surface* and legs entirely concealed. *Femora* thinner than usual, edentate and not grooved. Length  $5\frac{2}{3}$ , rostrum  $1\frac{2}{5}$ ; width  $2\frac{1}{6}$  mm.

*Hab.*—N.W.A.: Roebuck Bay.

A very distinct species; the specimen described was kindly given to me by Rev. T. Blackburn (No.4689), who received it from Mr. J. J. Walker. The median prothoracic excavation is almost obsolete in the middle, but becomes foveate at each end, so that the disc appears to be supplied with four almost equal-sized foveæ.

PSEUDAPRIES JUBATUS, n.sp.

Piceous-red, antennæ and claw-joints red. Densely clothed with scales of a uniform and rather dark fawn. Head and base of rostrum (the apical half glabrous) with semierect scales, larger



at sides of rostrum than elsewhere. Prothorax with four very distinct and rather wide longitudinal crests of erect scales, all of which are large, but those along the centre of the crests very large, the two outer crests continued to constriction, the two median joined together at the base. Elytra with large soft scales, the suture, 3rd and 5th interstices, and shoulders with crests somewhat as on prothorax, but smaller and the scales composing them less uniform in size. Undersurface and legs with rather large soft scales, intermingled with numerous suberect setose ones.

*Head* feebly depressed between eyes. Rostrum not very short, parallel-sided; densely and moderately strongly punctate; apparently feebly costate towards base. Scape inserted one-third from base of rostrum, slightly longer than two basal joints of funicle, these subequal in length. *Prothorax* distinctly transverse, apex about half the width of base; longitudinally excavated at sides and middle, median excavation closed posteriorly by scutellar lobe, the lateral excavations open at base and apex. *Elytra* about once and one-third the width of prothorax, sides subparallel to near apex; seriate-foveate, foveæ round and close together, but partially concealed; 3rd, 5th, and 7th interstices raised. Basal segment of *abdomen* with a semicircular row of ten very large punctures, which are almost concealed by clothing. *Femora* edentate, widely and feebly grooved. Length  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , rostrum  $1\frac{1}{3}$ ; width  $2\frac{2}{3}$  mm.

*Hab.*—New South Wales(J. Faust).

In this species the prothorax is differently sculptured and the 3rd tarsal joint is no wider than the 2nd, and is almost simple. It is possible that it should be regarded as the type of a new genus, but as in the other features, especially in the metasternum, it agrees very well with the four preceding species, I have not considered it advisable to separate it generically.

PSEUDAPRIES GRONOPOIDES Pasc.; Mast. Cat., Sp. No.5509.

(*Chaetectetorus* Pasc.).

Dr. R. Gestro has kindly given me two cotypes of this species from Yule Island. It is certainly a *Pseudapries*, in general



appearance being close to *P. corticalis*, but with the clothing looser, the large suberect scales larger and more numerous, and the prothorax slightly narrower, with somewhat different sculpture. The clothing is somewhat as in *P. nebulosus*, but that species also has the prothoracic sculpture different. The prothoracic impressions consist of a deep bilobed median channel, the walls of which are impressed across the middle; and each side with a sinuous impression opening out at the base half-way between the middle and the side, and in front at the side one-third from the apex; the whole prothorax in consequence appears to be covered with large, obtuse, coarsely squamose tubercles. Both specimens appear to be females, with the rostrum clothed only at the basal third, elsewhere being shining and with small but closely defined punctures. The hind femora are strongly dentate.

*Hab.*—Queensland: Somerset\*—New Guinea: Yule Island.

*P. PEDICULOSUS* Lea.

Genus *ACHOPERA* Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1870, pp. 473, 478.

*Head* somewhat flattened; ocular fovea small, usually concealed. *Eyes* small, round, coarsely faceted, distant. *Rostrum* moderately long, rather narrow, very feebly dilating to apex, curved. *Antennæ* short; scape short, inserted about middle of rostrum, terminating considerably before apex, its apex thickened; funicle more than twice the length of scape, two basal joints moderately long, 1st thick, 3rd-7th transverse; club briefly ovate or pyriform. *Prothorax* scarcely overhanging head, flattened or very feebly convex, slightly transverse, or slightly longer than wide; apex narrowed, somewhat produced and rounded, ocular lobes obtuse; constriction usually concealed. *Scutellum* small, distinct. *Elytra* feebly convex, wider than prothorax and about twice and one-half its length, base trisinate; sides parallel to near apex; apex obtusely rounded. *Pectoral canal* rather deep and wide, terminated at base of anterior coxæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* depressed

---

\* I have not seen Queensland specimens.



at base and narrow, apex raised and transversely semicircular; slightly cavernous. *Metasternum* slightly longer than 1st abdominal segment, produced between intermediate coxæ, emarginate at apex. *Abdomen* with distinct sutures; two basal segments large; 2nd smaller than 1st and encroaching on it at middle; three apical segments depressed, the third and fourth moderately large, conjointly longer than apical, and shorter than 2nd. *Legs* rather short; femora linear or sublinear, edentate, somewhat curved, posterior scarcely extending to apical segment of abdomen; tibiæ, in addition to terminal hook, with a small apical tooth; tarsi feebly setose beneath, narrow, shining, 3rd joint narrowly or moderately bilobed, 4th long, glabrous. Elongate, feebly convex, subparallel, punctate, striate, squamose, winged.

*Achopera* differs from *Chætectetorus* by the narrow tarsi, glabrous claw-joint, smoother prothorax, shorter scape and club, etc. All the species are considerably smaller than those belonging to *Chætectetorus*.

Elytra with alternate interstices raised,..... *alternata*, n.sp.

Elytral interstices regular.

Prothoracic punctures distinct, prothorax and elytra

with golden scales..... *xanthorrhœæ* Lea.

Prothoracic punctures concealed, prothorax and elytra

without golden scales.

Basal segments of abdomen largely excavated in ♂ *lachrymosa* Pasc.

Basal segments of abdomen flattened in ♂..... *uniformis* Pasc.

*ACHOPERA UNIFORMIS* Pasc.; Mast. Cat., Sp.No.5518.

Piceous; abdomen dingy-red, antennæ and tarsi red. Densely clothed with muddy or ochreous-brown scales, and with semierect larger scales scattered about; elytra obscurely mottled with black scales. Under surface less densely clothed than upper, the scattered scales more numerous and thinner; legs clothed as upper surface but the elongate scales more numerous. Head and rostrum densely squamose, the latter with semierect scales at the sides.

*Head* with punctures entirely concealed, but ocular fovea moderately distinct. Rostrum wider at base than apex, feebly



incurved to middle, punctures visible at apex. Scape the length of two basal joints of funicle. *Prothorax* slightly transverse, sides rounded, base bisinuate, apex narrowed and depressed, constriction continued across disc and in middle directed towards base, punctures concealed. *Elytra* subparallel to near apex; striate-punctate, punctures concealed. Basal segment of *abdomen* with a few large punctures on intercoxal process, almost concealed by scales; a very feeble depression continued on to it from metasternum. *Tibiae* stouter or more densely squamose than in all the following species. Length  $4\frac{1}{6}$ , rostrum  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; width  $1\frac{4}{5}$  mm.

*Hab.*—Queensland: Wide and Moreton Bays.

The stoutest and most densely squamose species I am acquainted with.

ACHOPERA ALTERNATA, n.sp.

Dingy-red; under surface, antennæ, and claw-joints paler. Moderately densely clothed with ochreous scales; prothorax with numerous large black scales scattered about, and forming eight obscure tufts placed in two transverse series; elytra with ochreous and black scales rather well defined and regularly alternating, the 3rd interstice with seven patches on each. Under surface and legs with pale ochreous scales, the latter in addition with longer and paler scales. Head and rostrum not very densely closed, the latter with paler scales at base.

*Head* with punctures partially visible, but ocular fovea concealed. Rostrum narrower than in the preceding species, as wide at apex as at base, slightly incurved to middle. Scape slightly shorter than the two basal joints of funicle. *Prothorax* scarcely transverse; densely punctate, apical two-fifths subtubular, narrower than basal three-fifths (which are rounded), somewhat depressed, and with straight sides. *Elytra* parallel to near apex; striate-punctate, punctures partially concealed, alternate interstices, especially the 3rd and 5th, raised; suture, especially on posterior declivity, thickened. *Under surface* densely punctate, punctures partially concealed; apex of basal segment of abdomen with a distinct depression, which is continued on to, but shallower



on, 2nd. Anterior *tibiae* shorter and stouter than posterior. Length  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , rostrum  $\frac{4}{5}$ ; width  $1\frac{2}{3}$  mm.

*Hab.*—N.S.W.: Sydney.

The specimen described appears to be a male; another, which I think is its female, is slightly larger and stouter, much more obscurely clothed, with the prothoracic tufts much less distinct and the punctures on the head entirely concealed. It appears to be close to *A. maculata*, but Mr. Pascoe's remark: "*Elytris antice utrinque plaga magna alba decoratis*" certainly does not apply to either of my specimens, and Mr. Pascoe could scarcely have overlooked the alternately elevated elytral interstices; moreover I think I have a damaged specimen of *A. maculata* which differs in a number of particulars.

Since the above was written, I have had under examination two Tasmanian specimens which belong to this species, but which differ in being slightly larger ( $5\frac{2}{3}$  mm.); in having the apex of the prothorax feebly bifasciculate, and the two fascicles in the middle of the base much more distinct than any of the others.

ACHOPERA XANTHORRHÆ LEA, *Mém. Soc. Ent. Belge*, xvi. 1908, p.180.

*Hab.*—West Australia.

ACHOPERA LACHRYMOSA Pasc.; *Mast. Cat.*, Sp.No.5516.

Piceous; antennæ and claw-joints red, rostrum dull red, tibiae obscurely variegated with red. Densely clothed with dingy black overlapping scales, variegated with dingy white or obscure ochreous; elytra with two small whitish spots slightly before the middle; with larger scales scattered about and which are concolorous with the scales amongst which they are placed, except on the elytra where they are sometimes paler. Under surface with dirty white scales, frequently with a high polish, and often obscurely variegated with black, brown, or ochreous scales; legs with more or less whitish scales; posterior femora with a black patch at outer base and sometimes at inner apex; all the tibiae with two patches of black scales. Head densely squamose, the



scales either uniformly muddy or dingy white, with two rather large blackish blotches; rostrum densely squamose at base, in ♂ scales feebly continued to apex; in ♀ glabrous from slightly before antennæ.

*Head* with punctures concealed, ocular fovea usually invisible. Rostrum slightly wider at base than at apex, feebly incurved to middle, finely punctate. Scape the length of two basal joints of funicle. *Prothorax* slightly transverse, less noticeably so in ♀ than ♂; sides rounded, apex narrow, the narrow portion about one-fifth of the total length, disc slightly convex, without visible punctures; occasionally (but very rarely) with a feeble median carina continuous from base to apex. *Elytra* very feebly increasing to beyond the middle in ♀, subparallel in ♂; striate-punctate, striæ and punctures larger and more distinct near base and suture than sides and apex, where the striæ are narrowed and the punctures entirely concealed. *Under surface* with large punctures on metasternum and abdomen; two basal segments of the latter flattened in ♀, largely excavated in ♂, the excavation in some species appearing to be continued both ways. Length 4, rostrum  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; width  $1\frac{2}{5}$ ; extremes  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -5 mm.

*Hab.*—Australia and Tasmania.

A very dingy species, with exceedingly variable clothing. The scales on the prothorax are black, but frequently with the sides and apex obscurely ochreous, occasionally with the disc ochreous, sometimes the ochreous scales predominating. The basal third of the elytra is usually black, but from thence to apex it is difficult to find two specimens exactly alike; just before the middle, however, there are usually two dingy white oblique spots; the interstices usually appear to be feebly longitudinally divided, owing to their being clothed with a double row of scales. The larger scales sprinkled about are scarcely suberect except at the apex of elytra; the black ones are sometimes highly polished and appear like small beads or granules. The suture in many specimens appears to be finely braided. The under surface, and especially the abdomen, is variable in regard to the colour of the scales. The median prothoracic carina is not constant, as in only



seven out of sixty-three specimens have I been able to trace it. The species was originally described as coming from Tasmania; but in addition to that State, it is common under loose bark or under logs in dry situations in West and South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales.

*ACHOPERA MACULATA* Pasc.; *l.c.* No.5517.

*Hab.*—New South Wales.

A specimen from Gosford agrees very well with Pascoe's description; but, as it is a damaged female, I refrain from describing it, and it is not included in the table.

*TYCHREUS* Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1870, p.475.

*Head* moderately large, feebly convex; with or without ocular fovea. *Eyes* large, widely separated, finely faceted. *Rostrum* long, thin, curved, sides feebly incurved to middle. *Antennae* moderately thin; scape shorter (sometimes considerably shorter) than funicle, inserted about middle of rostrum; funicle with 1st-2nd joints elongate, 1st decidedly longer and stouter than 2nd; club large, elongate-oval, as long as the five (sometimes as long as the six) preceding joints. *Prothorax* convex, moderately or feebly transverse, base bisinuate, sides suddenly narrowed towards apex, apex produced, overhanging head and less than one-half the width of base; ocular lobes prominent but somewhat rounded. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* considerably wider than and raised above prothorax, base rather strongly bisinuate, shoulders rounded, sides parallel to beyond middle, and then suddenly and usually angularly decreasing to apex, apex usually conjointly or almost conjointly rounded. *Pectoral canal* not very wide, deep, terminated almost at metasternum. *Mesosternal receptacle* U-shaped, both as regards walls and emargination, scarcely raised, emargination either longitudinal or slightly transverse; almost open. *Metasternum* slightly shorter than basal segment of abdomen; episterna distinct. *Abdomen* moderately large, sutures distinct, 1st segment not longer (except in middle) than 2nd, intercoxal process rounded; 3rd and 4th combined slightly longer



than 2nd or 5th. *Legs* not very long or stout; femora dentate, not grooved, posterior usually terminating just before apical segment of abdomen and never extending to apex; tibiæ compressed, curved at base; tarsi elongate, 3rd joint wide, deeply bilobed, claw-joint long, thin, and setose; claws thin. Elliptic or cylindrical or with an angular outline, convex, densely squamose, fasciculate, punctate, winged.

The species belonging to this genus appear to be borers in soft dead wood. *T. fasciculatus* (Lea) should not have been referred to *Tychreus*, and a new genus has been erected to receive it.

Scape inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum ..... *reversus*, n.sp.

Scape inserted in middle of, or nearer apex than base of rostrum.

Each elytron distinctly produced at apex ..... *camelus* Pasc.

Elytra conjointly rounded at apex (or almost so).

Prothorax carinate.

Apical fascicles of prothorax well defined ..... *coryssomerus* Lea.

Apical fascicles almost absent ..... *sellatus* Pasc.

Prothorax non-carinate.

Rostrum entirely black ..... *furvus*, n.sp.

Rostrum more or less red.

Elytra but little wider than prothorax ..... *fumosus*, n.sp.

Elytra fully once and one-half the width of prothorax at base ..... *dilaticollis* Lea.

#### TYCHREUS CAMELUS Pascoe; Mast. Cat., Sp.No.5522.

Moderately long, convex, with an elongated-hexagonal outline. *Black*; antennæ (club excepted), tarsi and rostrum red. Densely clothed with soft scales of a greyish-brown colour, uniform on the under surface, but on the upper varying in places to a dark brown; head and base of rostrum densely clothed; legs densely clothed, the femora and tibiæ with obscure dark rings. Prothorax with six fascicles, two at apex and four across middle; elytra with numerous fascicles, some of which are isolated, the others being conjoined to form four oblique series, one from each shoulder and one from each side about the middle; a very large fascicle on the 3rd interstice about the middle which is almost twice as long as wide.



*Rostrum* with sides moderately incurved to middle; base moderately strongly punctate, apex finely punctate. Scape inserted almost in exact middle of rostrum, slightly shorter than funicle. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, apex rather suddenly narrowed and subtubular; feebly raised beneath fascicles; densely and strongly punctate, punctures round and concealed by clothing. *Elytra* considerably wider than prothorax, derm entirely concealed; shoulders oblique; apex triangularly emarginate, the apices with long scales; fascicles supported on tubercles, the large median fascicles boldly rising from a gentle slope; striate-punctate, striae in places interrupted, the punctures large, but traceable with more or less difficulty. *Under surface* densely and moderately strongly punctate. Mesosternal receptacle longitudinal. *Femora* rather feebly dentate. Length 7, rostrum 2; width  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; variation in length 6-7 mm.

*Hab.*—Tasmania.

In a specimen under examination, the scales of both upper and undersurfaces, and the legs are of a deep black, with the exception of a few white scales sprinkled about. Although the prothoracic punctures are concealed by the clothing, their outlines (especially at the sides) can be traced. In ♀, the rostrum is slightly longer, and the punctures are decidedly smaller than in ♂. In one specimen the elytral derm appears to be a dingy testaceous-yellow.

TYCHREUS FUMOSUS, n.sp.

Short, broad, convex, outline somewhat angular. Rostrum (in ♀, the aperture only in ♂), antennæ (club dark brown), apex of tibiæ, and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with large soft scales of a greyish-brown colour, in places with a darker tinge; head and base of rostrum with pale and very pale brown scales; in addition the upper surface and legs with stout semierect scales. Under surface with whitish-grey scales. Prothorax with six fascicles; each elytron with from six to ten fascicles, of which the most distinct is on the 2nd interstice at summit of posterior declivity.



*Head* with very distinct ocular fovea. Sides of rostrum moderately incurved to middle; rather coarsely punctate at base in ♂. Scape slightly shorter than funicle, inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum. *Prothorax* rather strongly transverse; apex less tubular than in *T. camelus*; densely and strongly punctate, punctures round and concealed but their outlines more or less traceable. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax, shoulders feebly rounded, apex almost conjointly rounded; subtuberculate beneath fascicles, striate-punctate, striæ not deeply impressed, punctures rather large, more or less concealed. *Under surface* with dense concealed punctures. Mesosternal receptacle slightly transverse. Each of the *femora* with a large acute tooth. Length  $3\frac{2}{3}$ , rostrum  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ; width 2(vix)mm.; variation in length  $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $3\frac{2}{3}$  mm.

*Hab.*—Q.: Cairns(Macleay Museum).

The colour of the derm, owing to density of scales, cannot be seen; I have, however, scraped a few scales from the flanks of the prothorax; in ♀ the derm is there seen to be red, and in ♂ dark brownish-red. On ♂ the scales of the upper surface and legs are almost entirely of a dark brown colour; the fascicles, though not larger than in ♀, are better defined.

#### TYCHREUS FURVUS, n.sp.

♂. Short, with a somewhat angular outline. Dark chocolate-brown; rostrum almost black; antennæ (club excepted) and tarsi dull red. Moderately densely clothed with dark chocolate-brown scales with a few paler scales scattered about on the upper surface; the under surface (except three apical segments) and base of femora with pale scales, having an obscure pinkish tinge. Prothorax with six fascicles; elytra with fascicles extending across several interstices, one near base on 3rd-5th, one at summit of posterior declivity extending across suture from 5th to 5th, and a few feeble ones below it.

*Rostrum* slightly stouter than usual, sides feebly incurved to middle; moderately strongly punctate. *Antennæ* rather stouter than usual; scape inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum, slightly shorter than funicle; club shorter than two basal joints



of funicle. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, apex subtubular; scarcely tuberculate beneath fascicles; densely and strongly punctate, punctures mostly exposed. *Elytra* once and one-third wider than prothorax; shoulders rounded, sides parallel to apical third, apex almost conjointly rounded; subtuberculate beneath fascicles; striate-punctate, striæ feeble, punctures moderately large, not approximate; interstices (except at fascicles) flat, considerably wider than punctures. Under surface moderately strongly punctate. Mesosternal receptacle strongly transverse, walls not thin. Posterior *femora* strongly, the others rather feebly dentate. Length 5, rostrum  $1\frac{1}{6}$ ; width  $2\frac{1}{6}$  mm.

*Hab.*—W.A.: Swan River.

The shape of the mesosternal receptacle is very different from that of *T. camelus* or *T. sellatus*, and would, perhaps, almost justify the erection of a new genus; the antennal club is unusually short. Owing to the loose nature of the scales (especially on the prothorax), the punctures can be distinctly seen without abrasion. The elytral fascicles are of an unusual character, appearing more like transverse dark velvety patches than the elongate fascicles of normal forms.

TYCHREUS SELLATUS Pasc.; *l.c.*, No.5523.

Elliptic-ovate, convex. Chocolate-brown; rostrum darker, base of scape red. Densely clothed with large soft ochreous-grey scales, almost uniform in colour throughout, except for a very distinct obovate patch of brown scales about the scutellum: partly on the prothorax but mostly on the elytra. Prothorax with six fascicles, of which the four median ones are feeble and the two apical scarcely traceable; elytra with semierect patches in feeble clusters but scarcely forming fascicles.

*Head* convex, very slightly flattened between eyes. Sides of rostrum moderately incurved, base moderately strongly punctate. Scape inserted slightly nearer apex than base, slightly shorter than funicle. *Prothorax* almost as long as wide; sides rounded, apex about half the width of base; densely punctate, punctures strong, round, deep, more or less concealed; with a feeble median



carina moderately distinct in middle but feeble towards base, and absent at apex. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax; shoulders rounded, apex almost conjointly rounded; striate-punctate, punctures rather large, more or less concealed; alternate interstices irregularly raised and subtuberculate in places. *Under surface* densely punctate. Mesosternal receptacle longitudinal. *Femora* strongly but not acutely dentate. Length  $8\frac{1}{2}$ , rostrum 2; width  $4\frac{1}{4}$ ; variation in length  $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $8\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.*—N.S.W.: Rope's Creek, Blue Mountains—Queensland.

The dark patch of scales about the scutellum is very distinctive. On removing the scales the head is seen to be densely but not very coarsely punctate, and to be entirely without ocular fovea.

TYCHREUS DILATICOLLIS Lea, Mém. Soc. Ent. Belge, xvi. 1908, p.182.

*Hab.*—New South Wales.

TYCHREUS CORYSSOMERUS Lea, *l.c.*, p.181.

*Hab.*—Queensland—New South Wales.

TYCHREUS REVERSUS, n.sp.

Convex, elliptic-ovate. Reddish; rostrum darker, antennæ (club excepted) paler than elsewhere. Densely clothed with pale fawn-coloured scales, but nowhere fasciculate, scales here and there darker; the prothorax with a dark subquadrate basal patch.

*Rostrum* coarsely punctured at basal third in ♂, at extreme base only in ♀. Scape scarcely half the length of funicle and club combined; in ♂ inserted slightly closer to base than apex, in ♀ inserted decidedly closer to base. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, apex less suddenly narrowed than usual; densely punctate, punctures round and strong, usually concealed. *Elytra* about once and one-third the width of prothorax, shoulders rounded, apex almost conjointly rounded; striate-punctate, punctures large, round, more or less concealed; interstices regular, gently convex, the width of punctures. *Under surface* densely punctate. Mesosternal receptacle decidedly longitudinal. *Femora* acutely



dentate, teeth rather large. Length  $3\frac{1}{4}$ , rostrum 1; width  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; variation in length  $3\frac{1}{4}$ -4 mm.

*Hab.*—Q.: Barron Falls(A. Koebele), Cairns(Macleay Museum).

The absence of fascicles, and the insertion of scape are very distinctive of this species. The rostrum is longer, and more highly polished in ♀ than in ♂. On one specimen there is a feeble transverse elytral fascia of dark scales at about one-third from the base, and several spots near the apex.

#### SYMPIEZOSCELUS, MITRASTETHUS, AND BEPHARUS.

These three genera possess many, and some unusual features in common; indeed, it is questionable whether the three names should be retained; however, as the tibiæ of *Sympiezoscelus* are very different from those of *Mitrastethus* and *Bepharus*, and the insertion and length of the scape, and the shape of the elytra in *Bepharus* are different from those of the others, it is perhaps advisable to retain all three. To avoid repetition, the features they possess in common are here given.

*Head* convex, not concealed by prothorax; ocular fovea small and deep. *Eyes* small, coarsely faceted, distant. Two basal joints of *funicle* elongate, the others transverse. *Prothorax* flat or very feebly convex, subconical, sides rounded from near apex, apex produced, not half the width of base, base bisinuate, constriction rather feeble, ocular lobes obtuse. *Scutellum* small, rounded, distinct. *Elytra* closely applied to and on a level with prothorax, base trisinuate, shoulders slightly produced. *Pectoral canal* moderately wide and not deep, terminated slightly nearer anterior than intermediate coxæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* flat, base truncate, side somewhat emarginate and then oblique to apex, emargination semicircular; cavernous. *Metasternum* large, distinctly longer than basal segment of abdomen; episterna large. *Abdomen* large, sutures distinct; 1st segment about once and one-third the length of 2nd, intercoxal process rounded; 3rd and 4th large and flat, their combined length more than that of 2nd or apical, with very deep sutures. *Legs* moderately long; femora stout, edentate, not grooved except near apex; tarsi slightly



shorter than tibiæ, narrow, 3rd joint almost as long as wide, deeply bilobed, lobes narrow, claw-joint elongate and with long thin setæ. Elliptic, depressed, punctate, non-tuberculate, winged.

SYMPIEZOSCELUS Waterhouse.

Trans. Ent. Soc. 1853, ii.(n.ser.) p.203; Proc. p.104: Lacordaire, Gen. Col. T.vii. p.139.

*Rostrum* comparatively short and stout, curved only at base. *Antennæ* stout, scape short and stout, inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum, much shorter than funicle; club short, ovate, free. *Prothorax* as long as wide. *Elytra* very slightly wider than prothorax, sides subparallel to near apex, apex rounded. Intercoxal process of abdomen rather narrow. *Femora* very stout; tibiæ curved, in addition to the (rather strong) terminal hook with a small subapical tooth, strongly ridged above, the ridge of the posterior terminating in an acute tooth, of the anterior in an obtuse one.

SYMPIEZOSCELUS SPENCEI Waterh., Trans. Ent. Soc. 1853, p.203; Proc. p.104.

Reddish-castaneous or piceous-brown, shining. Head, prothorax, and elytra with a few stramineous scales scattered about in small spots; scutellum entirely clothed. Under surface and legs sparsely clothed, the mesosternal receptacle, four anterior coxæ and tibiæ more densely so than elsewhere.

*Head* sparsely punctate; ocular fovea small, deep, longitudinal. *Rostrum* shorter than prothorax, very feebly decreasing in width from near base to apex, a groove on each side from base to antennæ and another from antennæ to near apex; sparsely and moderately strongly punctate towards base, very finely towards apex. *Scape* stout, inserted at basal third of rostrum, terminated considerably before apex; 1st joint of funicle once and one-half the length of 2nd. *Prothorax* slightly convex; sparsely and finely punctate, punctures larger in middle than at sides. *Elytra* striate-punctate; punctures moderately large and round; interstices convex, regular, wider than punctures, impunctate. *Under*



surface rather sparsely and shallowly punctate, each puncture carrying a scale. *Femora* very stout, scarcely twice as long as wide, compressed, feebly punctate; *tibiæ* rather strongly punctate, beneath seriate-punctate, the series separated by narrow ridges. Length  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , rostrum  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; width  $3\frac{1}{4}$  mm.

*Hab.*—Queensland—Northern coastal rivers of New South Wales.

In the Transactions (*supra*) Mr. Waterhouse says that he was not sure whether his specimens were from Australia or New Zealand; but, in the Proceedings, the habitat is given as Richmond River. Mr. Pascoe says that the species is "without doubt" from Queensland. There are specimens from the Clarence River in the Macleay Museum.

#### MITRASTETHUS Redtenbacher.

Reise der Novara, ii. p.167; Broun, Man. New Zealand Col. p.504.

*Rostrum* comparatively short and stout, slightly curved at base. *Antennæ* stout; scape short and stout, inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum, much shorter than funicle; club short, ovate, free. *Prothorax* slightly transverse. *Elytra* very slightly wider than prothorax, sides subparallel to near apex, apex rounded. Intercostal process of *abdomen* moderately wide. *Tibiæ* compressed, curved, in addition to the (rather strong) terminal hook with a small subapical tooth, and above with a small acute one, which is sometimes obscured by scales.

M. Lacordaire places both *Chaetectetorus* and *Sympiezoscelus* in his fourth "groupe," the former in the *Cryptorhynchides vrais*, the latter in the *Sympiezoscelides*, the two being distinguished by the shape of the femora. Both, however, agree in having the metathoracic episterna very large, in which respect they differ from the *Tyloclides*. Without seeing *Mitrastethus* (unknown to Lacordaire), I would probably have considered the two divisions necessary, but this genus leaves no doubt in my mind but that it, together with *Sympiezoscelus* and *Bepharus*, belong to the *Chaetectetorus*-group, the three genera being so closely allied that it would be ridiculous to separate them. Of *Mitrastethus* I know



two species : *M. baridioides*, from New Zealand, and *M. australiæ* from Queensland and New South Wales. In shape both strongly resemble *Metacymia*, have the long claw-joint, and small and coarsely faceted eyes of most of the allies of *Chætectetorus*, and the large metasternum of *Pseudapries*, with, to a certain extent, the large abdominal punctures of that genus; and the subapical tooth to the tibiæ as in *Euthyrrhinus*; and, although the femora are not so stout as those of *Sympiezoscelus*, they are equally as stout as those of *Bepharus*.

MITRASTETHUS AUSTRALIÆ Lea, Mém. Soc. Ent. Belge, xvi. 1908, p.177.

*Hab.*—Queensland, and northern coastal rivers of New South Wales.

BEPHARUS Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1870, p.207.

*Rostrum* moderately long and rather thin, moderately curved throughout. *Antennæ* thin; scape inserted distinctly nearer apex than base of rostrum, slightly shorter than funicle; club ovate, free. *Prothorax* slightly transverse. *Elytra* subcordate, slightly wider than prothorax at base, widest before middle, apex produced and flattened, each inwardly oblique to suture. Intercostal process of *abdomen* moderately wide. *Tibiæ* slightly compressed, almost straight, without subapical tooth, the terminal hook rather feeble.

BEPHARUS ELLIPTICUS Pasc.; Mast. Cat., Sp. No.5572.

Bright reddish-castaneous, highly polished. *Tibiæ*, apex of *elytra*, flanks of prosternum and sides at base of rostrum feebly squamose, elsewhere glabrous.

*Head* impunctate, transversely and narrowly impressed between eyes. *Rostrum* the length of prothorax, parallel-sided from behind antennæ to apex, a groove on each side from base to antennæ; impunctate. Scape inserted at apical two-fifths of rostrum, passing apex; 1st joint of funicle twice the length of 2nd. *Prothorax* very slightly convex; feebly punctate towards



apex, disc with three large and very distinct punctures, elsewhere impunctate. *Scutellum* smooth, impunctate. *Elytra* punctate-striate, the striae moderately deep near suture, becoming very feeble towards sides; punctures moderately large, somewhat rounded, not very close together, smaller at sides than about middle, entirely absent on flattened apical portion. *Under surface* impunctate except on metasternal episterna, intercoxal process of abdomen, and sutures of the third and fourth segments. *Femora* stout; tibiae seriate-punctate, each puncture carrying a scale. Length  $3\frac{2}{3}$ , rostrum  $\frac{4}{5}$ ; width  $1\frac{2}{3}$  mm.

*Hab.*—Q.: Wide Bay.

A highly polished species, which should be easily recognised on account of the three large punctures or small foveæ on the prothorax, and the peculiar flattening of the apical portion of the elytra.

Genus EUTHYRRHINUS Schönherr.

Gen. et Spec. Curc., Vol. iv., Pt. i., p. 271; Lacord., Gen. Col. vii. p. 111.

*Head* round, vertex slightly flattened; ocular fovea indistinct. *Eyes* large, round, finely faceted, distant. *Rostrum* long, straight, subparallel, punctate. *Antennæ* rather short; scape short, inserted slightly before or slightly behind middle of rostrum and not extending to apex; two basal joints of funicle elongate, the rest transverse; club elliptic, ovate or briefly ovate, subsolid. *Prothorax* subtriangular, feebly or not at all overhanging head, base bisinuate. *Scutellum* small, round, raised, distinct. *Elytra* closely applied to prothorax, base trisinuate, shoulders slightly projecting, apex mucronate. *Pectoral canal* rather narrow, deep, terminated between anterior and intermediate coxæ. *Meso-sternal receptacle* raised, open, transverse or longitudinal. *Meta-sternum* large; episterna wide. *Abdomen* with distinct sutures, two basal segments large or very large. *Legs* comparatively short; femora dentate, feebly grooved beneath, not extending to apical segment of abdomen; tibiae thin, compressed, ridged beneath; in addition to the terminal hook (which is above the average size) with a small tooth immediately below insertion of



tarsi and more distinct on anterior than on posterior pair; tarsi shorter than tibiæ, 1st joint long, 3rd wide, deeply bilobed, claw-joint long, squamose. Ovate or elliptic, granulate, punctate, squamose, winged.

Only two species are known from Australia, and these are so different in appearance that, at a glance, they might be supposed to belong to two distinct genera. The two tibial hooks, and the apical mucro of elytra are characters which are not found together in any other Australian genus of the subfamily.

Elliptic; prothorax with longitudinal fascicles, cari-

nate and not granulate; elytra long; club short... *spinipennis* Wath.

Ovate; prothorax granulate, not fasciculate or cari-

nate; elytra short; club long..... *meditabundus* Fabr.

EUTHYRRHINUS MEDITABUNDUS Fabr.; Mast. Cat., Sp.No.5504.

*Cryptorhynchus monachus* Boisd.

♂. Ovate, convex. Black, subopaque; antennæ and claw-joints dull reddish-piceous. Head with obscure whitish scales filling punctures, base of vertex and sides near eyes with white scales, between eyes and base of rostrum with brown and white scales intermingled. Prothorax with white scales forming a short oblique patch on each side near apex, behind each stripe a patch of obscure ochreous scales, a spot of snowy scales on each side of middle, white scales margining scutellar lobe and muddy scales distributed elsewhere, flanks with snowy scales. Elytra with whitish scales distributed about suture, middle and sides near apex, and with brownish or ochreous scales irregularly dispersed. Under surface (including pectoral canal and mesosternal receptacle) and legs with dense, snowy, rounded scales closely adpressed to derm, and occasionally with a pale ochreous tinge.

*Head* densely punctate, feebly granulate. Rostrum long, straight, densely and rather coarsely punctate throughout; a feeble carina in middle terminating before base and apex. Antennæ short, rather thick; scape inserted almost in exact middle of rostrum, shorter than funicle; two basal joints of funicle elongate; club elongate, cylindric to near apex, subsolid.



*Prothorax* not overhanging head, subtriangular, disc slightly convex, apical fourth narrow, subtubular; densely and rather obsoletely punctate, numerous small granules on middle and apical portions of disc, base without granules. *Scutellum* round, raised, sloping downwards to prothorax. *Elytra* slightly wider than prothorax and not twice its length; base trisinate, impinging on prothorax on each side of suture; shoulders slightly projecting forwards; ten rows of punctures on each elytron, punctures set in grooves, round, subapproximate, larger near base (especially near shoulders) than elsewhere; interstices usually wider than seriate punctures, finely punctate, rounded, the alternate ones slightly raised; suture more distinctly raised near scutellum than elsewhere, with small depressed granules; apex with a thin mucro. Anterior *legs* long; femoral teeth more noticeable than on four posterior; tibiae thin, arcuate, strongly compressed; subapical tooth distinct (on four posterior they are not visible); posterior femora just passing 3rd abdominal segment. Length  $8\frac{1}{2}$ , rostrum 2; width 4; range of variation  $5\frac{1}{4}$ -12 mm.

♀. Differs in having rostrum thinner, longer, base densely but not coarsely punctate, half the distance behind base rather sparsely punctate; apical half highly polished and scarcely punctate; scape thinner, insertion slightly nearer base than apex; prothorax broader; elytral interstices scarcely alternately raised, legs shorter, and apical mucro shorter.

*Hab.*—Eastern Australia(widely distributed). Also recorded from Lord Howe and Norfolk Islands, and New Guinea. I have obtained larvæ and imagines which were boring in citrous trees and various species of *Casuarina*.

This species is subject to very great variation in size, colour and density of scales, form, and sculpture. I have received specimens from the late Herr J. Faust under various MS. names. He sent me also a specimen labelled *E. brevispinis* Fairm. The male from which the above description was taken is rather small, but in good condition. The white scales on the upper surface of many specimens become yellow; the two small spots on prothorax are frequently absent; the scutellar lobe is usually



but not always clothed with denser scales than elsewhere; in some specimens the whole of the prothoracic scales are of a uniformly muddy-ochreous colour; in others it is densely clothed with ochreous scales of various shades, from almost white to dark brown. The scales on the elytra are also subject to very great variation; they are occasionally rather dense and almost uniform in colour, sometimes obscuring the punctures, these appearing very small and in narrow grooves; in others they are uniformly muddy-brown, a transverse fascia of ochreous scales across the middle excepted; in two specimens the fascia is represented by a small spot on each side; on others the scales are almost uniformly sooty-black; others are irregularly mottled with black, sooty, ochreous, white and brown scales. The clothing of the under surface also varies considerably, both in colour and density, on many becoming ochreous, and on a number almost uniformly leaden or sooty; on a specimen lent to me by the late Herr Faust the two basal segments are densely clothed with snowy scales, except an obscure spot on the side of each; the scales on the three apical segments are tinged with ochreous, each of them with a small brown spot at the sides; there is also a large brown blotch common to the third and fourth; on this specimen also the legs are feebly ringed with ochreous, white, and brown scales. A specimen in the Australian Museum is densely and almost uniformly clothed on the upper surface with almost snowy-white scales. Perhaps the most noticeable difference in form is that of the prothorax; it has usually a somewhat triangular outline, but many specimens have the middle only a little narrower than the base. The prothoracic granules are usually massed together in a somewhat triangular space in the middle; occasionally there is a transverse patch of them near base; sometimes, but rarely, a few are on the sides. The scutellum varies slightly in length and width. The elytral punctures appear to be different in size on different specimens, but this is more apparent than real, and is caused principally by the comparative density of the clothing; the suture is often granulate to summit of posterior declivity; sometimes the granules scarcely



extend to basal half; occasionally they are not at all depressed; the 3rd interstice and shoulder are sometimes granulate, sometimes a few reddish granules are placed near apex; several specimens have the elytra tinged with red; the small apical mucro varies in length and thickness. Several females have a feeble impression on the rostrum between bases of antennæ.

EUTHYRRHINUS SPINIPENNIS Waterh.; Mast. Cat., Sp.No.5513.

*Chætectetorus spinipennis* Waterh.; *Euthyrrhinus navicularis* Pasc.

♂. Elliptic, convex, angular. Black, subopaque; base of scape, basal joints of funicle, and claw-joints dull red. Head with brown and ochreous scales intermingled, on basal sides of rostrum becoming almost white. Prothorax with black, blue-black, brown, and ochreous scales intermingled; each side of apex with a fascicle of black scales, these continued behind and gradually widening to about the middle, also continued on the sides but to a less distance, sometimes all continued to base and appearing as four longitudinal stripes; flanks with patches of ochreous intermingled with black scales. Elytra with patches of dark ochreous scales, intermingled with others of a blue-black colour, small subfasciculate patches of black scales irregularly dispersed; each elytron with two moderately distinct patches, one at about one-fourth from base, and one about middle; each side of posterior declivity with a distinct tuft of ochreous scales. Undersurface with soft scales of greyish and blackish colours: longer on metasternum, coxæ, base of femora and mesosternal receptacle, than elsewhere; ochreous scales on each side of pectoral canal, anterior coxæ, sides of sterna, and to a less extent on sides of abdomen, walls of pectoral canal with sparse whitish scales; legs with whitish scales.

*Head* densely punctate, vertex convex. Rostrum long, flattened, straight, widening to base and to a less extent to apex; densely and moderately roughly punctate, punctures suboblong, smaller near apex than near base; a feeble median carina or impunctate line continued from base almost to extreme apex.



Scape inserted in exact middle of rostrum, not quite reaching apex; two basal joints of funicle elongate, 1st as long as 2nd-3rd, 2nd not as long as 3rd-4th, 7th rather large, subadnate to club; club short, but on account of 7th funicular joint appearing elongate. *Prothorax* subtriangular, sides slightly rounded; disc feebly convex and with a feeble median carina not extending to base or apex; densely and regularly punctate, punctures small. *Scutellum* small, raised, rounded, somewhat irregular. *Elytra* slightly wider than prothorax and more than twice its length, sides decreasing in almost perfectly straight lines from base to near apex, apex with a small sharp mucro; base trisinate, on each side of suture and the shoulders feebly impinging on prothorax; punctate-striate, punctures feeble and much obscured by scales, interstices rounded, wider than punctures, regular; suture slightly raised and granulate, granules reddish. *Undersurface* densely and regularly punctate. Anterior and posterior *legs* moderately long; posterior femora slightly passing 3rd abdominal segment, teeth of anterior sharper than those of posterior, which are obtuse; subapical teeth of anterior tibiæ small but moderately distinct, on posterior they are very small. Length  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , rostrum 3; width  $4\frac{5}{8}$ ; variation in length  $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $12\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum thinner, shining, less coarsely punctate and without median line; scape inserted slightly nearer base than apex, and not extending as far as in ♂; the club is a little shorter and thinner, and the body is slightly more robust.

*Hab.*—South-west Australia.

EUTHYRRHINUS SPINIPENNIS, Waterh., var. ORIENTALIS, n.var.

A specimen from Port Phillip (Berlin Museum), and another from the Victorian Alps (Rev. T. Blackburn), agree in all structural details with *E. spinipennis*, but have very different clothing. The prothorax and elytra are entirely without the characteristic blue-black scales; the prothorax has the elongate median fascicles of a brown colour, and rather less distinct; the scales elsewhere are brown and ochreous; towards the sides there are numerous white scales. On the elytra the scales are some-



what similar to those of the prothorax, but the disc on each side is marked by a large subtriangular patch of velvety scales; each patch is bounded posteriorly by white scales, and there are a few whitish ones before it. The under surface and legs are clothed with ochreous, intermingled with snowy, scales.

Genus *ODOSYLLIS*, Pasc., Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. xii., p.40.

This genus appears to be numerously represented in the Malay Archipelago, but hitherto one species only has been recorded from Australia. In his original description of the genus, Pascoe compares it with *Nedymora*, not even mentioning *Euthyrrhinus*, to which (at any rate *O. crucigera*) it is remarkably close,\* differing chiefly by the mesosternal receptacle being slightly cavernous instead of open. As I am acquainted with only one species† of the genus, I have not ventured to give its generic characters. I have described the species at length, however, as the original description is somewhat faulty.

*ODOSYLLIS CRUCIGERA* Pasc.; Mast. Cat., Sp.No.5503.

♂. Black, antennæ and claws of a very dingy red. Densely clothed with soft pale brown scales, in some places varying almost to white, and in others almost to black.

*Head* with fairly dense but more or less concealed punctures. *Rostrum* apparently slightly longer than prothorax, curved, and rather thin; base considerably wider than apex, sides incurved to middle; with coarse and irregular punctures on basal third, very fine elsewhere. *Antennæ* rather thin, inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum; two basal joints of funicle elongate, the second distinctly longer than the first. *Prothorax* transverse, base strongly bisinuate, sides strongly rounded, apex subtubular; middle of base distinctly impressed; punctures entirely concealed; with rather large shining unisetose granules. *Scutellum* trans-

---

† For three cotypes of *O. crucigera*, I am indebted to Dr. R. Gestro.

\* The figure of the typical species, *O. congesta* (Plate i., fig.5) is also much like that of a *Euthyrrhinus*.



versely impressed about the middle, raised on each side of base. *Elytra* trisinate at base, not much wider than prothorax, widest near base, thence rapidly diminishing in width to apex, which is mucronate, striate-punctate, punctures large, round, more or less concealed; interstices each with a series of shining and rather large granules, becoming smaller posteriorly. *Mesosternal receptacle* briefly U-shaped, slightly cavernous. Basal segment of *abdomen* almost the length of three following ones combined, its apex raised in middle, apical segment depressed at apex. *Legs* rather long; femora moderately stout, the front pair strongly and acutely dentate, the others each with a very minute and usually concealed tooth; tibiæ curved on their outer edge, the front pair bisinuate on the lower edge, front sinus longer than the hind one and clothed with dense reddish hair. Length 11-13 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum thinner, antennæ inserted in middle of sides of rostrum, front tibiæ shorter, not bisinuate, and without dense reddish hair.

*Hab.*—North Queensland. Also occurs in New Guinea.

On the basal half of the elytra the scales are mostly of a pale brown colour, mottled with small sooty patches which become rather numerous and then suddenly terminate in a zigzag manner at the middle; the apical half, except for a narrow smoky V, is almost uniformly clothed with very pale scales. The V commences at the apex, and extends about half-way to the middle, but its tops do not pass the third interstice, although they are sometimes very feebly connected with an indistinct spot on the very feeble preapical callosities. On the prothorax there are usually three pale longitudinal stripes, distinct on the apical half, but disappearing before the base, and rather feebly connected across the middle. On the elytra a few stout setæ are scattered about. The clothing of the under surface is of a peculiarly soft character, most of the scales being heart-shaped and closely applied to the derm, entirely concealing the punctures in which they are set. The femora are very feebly ringed. The granules on the prothorax have each a seta directed forwards, whilst those on the elytra are directed backwards.

In outline it is like *Euthyrrhinus meditabundus*.



## Var. FUSCOTRIANGULARIS, n. var.

Two specimens (sexes) from the Mossman River differ from the typical form in having the granules much smaller, those on the disc of the prothorax and apical half of the elytra almost or quite concealed; the clothing less variegated, on the prothorax scarcely forming longitudinal stripes, although a feeble transverse one can be traced; on the elytra there are fewer blackish scales, but there is a large indistinct brownish triangle extending from the third interstice (which is rather more noticeably raised than in the typical form) to the shoulder and margin, and terminating at the middle on each side; the paler scales (which, however, are not very pale) on the three sutural interstices are, therefore, not interrupted at the middle, but extend almost to the base. The suture, and almost the whole length of the posterior declivity, are clothed with black scales, without the least trace of a **v**; and there is a small elongate blackish spot on each of the preapical callosities. The abdomen is almost entirely clothed with black scales; in the typical form the darker scales are usually confined to the middle of the third and fourth segments.

I have described these two specimens as representing a variety, rather than a distinct species, as the dentition of the femora, the peculiar front tibiae of the male, and the structural characters (other than the granules) are exactly as in the typical form.

## Genus GASTEROCERCUS Lap. et Br.

I have seen no Australian species of this genus.

GASTEROCERCUS NIGROÆNEUS, Chevr.; Mast. Cat., Sp.No.5535.

Doubtfully referred to the genus by M. Chevrolat.

Hab.—Queensland.





Lea, A. M. 1910. "Revision of the Australian Curculionidae belonging to the Subfamily Cryptorhynchides. Part X." *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 34, 593–635.

**View This Item Online:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/30113>

**Permalink:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/33717>

**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>.