

New Species of *Macrogonus* (Coleop.).

By F. C. BOWDITCH, Boston, Mass.

Two new species of *Macrogonus* should be added to the list, one of which is from New Guinea and the largest yet described; types of both are in my collection.

Macrogonus atripennis nov. sp.

Rufous, head and thorax more or less aenescent the jaws, antennae, except the first joint, the apex of the tibiae, the tarsi and elytra and first four segments of the abdomen blue black.

Head with a broad triangular depression in front, the rear angle continued over the vertex in a well marked groove, surface finely and rather regularly punctured, antennae reaching a little beyond the middle of the body, pubescent (except the scape), 2nd joint short tubular, 3d about one half longer and 4th distinctly longer than the third, 5th, 6th and 7th longest of all; thorax with the lateral middle angle well developed, stout and acute, the four corners angulate, setose, two well marked foveae, one on either side back of the middle, basal depression elongate, well marked, the entire surface shining, sparsely punctulate, rear rounded and faintly margined, elytra parallel, shining, surface everywhere obsoletely wrinkled with about 10 rows of very fine punctures, regularly placed becoming obsolete at the rear and scattered punctures in the intervals, shoulders prominent, each elytron with two deep foveae placed as usual in the genus, subbasal median, and median sublateral; the body below especially the dark part is strongly punctate.

Type—Richmond River, New South Wales, 2 examples; length 10 mm.

Very much resembles in color *Macrolema longicornis* Jac.

Macrogonus aenescens nov. sp.

Head rufous, aeneous, vertex dark metallic green, antennae reaching below the middle of the body, five lower joints purple, remainder dull, submetallic, all except the scape pubescent, thorax rufous, base and middle suffused aeneous bronze, extreme basal edge purple, scutellum rufous iridescent, elytra polished, shining, bronzed, extreme thickened edge touched with purple, body beneath and femora rufous, with extreme tip of latter and tibiae and tarsi dark submetallic purplish. Length 15 mm.

Head has the labrum slightly darkened and with a broad triangular depression on the front between the eyes (as in *submetallicus* Jac.) and a deep elongate fovea on the vertex, punctures thick near and between the eyes, becoming sparse at the top and rear of the vertex.

Thorax with scattered foveate and finer punctures crowded at the sides behind and a deep fovea on each side and a well-marked basal depression, also a faint double depression anteriorly, the sides at the middle show a broad very stout upcurved, obtuse tooth and all four corners well developed angles, the rear setose; a glance of green shows here and there on the aeneous part of the thorax. Elytra slightly compressed at the middle, parallel, bright metallic, bronze, with 2 foveate depressions on each side, a subbasal, antemedian and a sublateral, median; impressed with large punctures arranged in nearly regular rows up to and including the fifth, after which they are broken and confused about the middle, the confusion coinciding with the two foveate depressions. The rufous inside shows here and there faint touches of greenish color.

Type—Maroka, British New Guinea, 3500 ft. X, '95 (Anthony), 1 example.

This is the first of the genus to be recorded from New Guinea, the others coming from Queensland.

M. submetallicus Jac. (types in my coll.) shows thoracic angles before and behind as above described, though not as large, and the elytra show similar depressions, though not as deep, and the elytral punctuation is very much less marked in *submetallicus* than in *aenescens*.

Synoptical Table of the North American Species of the Dipterous Genus *Sympycnus*, with the description of a new Species.

By M. C. VAN DUZEE, Buffalo, New York.

Two species of *Sympycnus* came to me determined as *Neurigona* while I was working up that genus; one I am describing below as *S. clavatus*, and the other was our common eastern form *S. lineatus* Loew. The following characters separate *Sympycnus* from related genera.

Eyes of the male contiguous below the antennae or nearly so; first joint of the antennae without hairs above, and the second joint without a thumb-like projection along the inner side of the third joint. Abdomen of the male with six visible segments besides the hypopygium; hypopygium short, not extending forward under the venter, and with small append-



Bowditch, Fred C. 1913. "New species of Macrogonus (Coleop.)."
*Entomological news, and proceedings of the Entomological Section of the
Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 24, 268–269.

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