

NOTES ON AUSTRALIAN CERAMBYCIDAE.

IV.

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(Plates xxii-xxiii, and Figures 1-5*a*.)

THE present paper contains the results of an examination of part of the unworked Cerambycidae in the Australian Museum collection, and includes descriptions of fifteen new species and one new genus, one new name, and notes on the synonymy of several other species. The critical examination of this material gives an indication of the wealth of species of Australian Longicorns which still awaits description.

Genus *Sceleocantha* Newman, 1840.

Sceleocantha cuneata, sp. nov.

(Figure 2.)

♀. Moderately robust, elongate, black, glabrous, nitid; palpi, legs, and antennae black. *Head* narrow, depressed, glabrous, nitid, coarsely punctate behind eyes, finely on clypeal area; strongly raised broad nitid ridges forming a V rising from base with its limbs extending to and contiguous with antennary tubercles; median line apparent only in the depression of frons between the eyes; mandibles black, nitid, coarsely punctate over external two-thirds, inner third impunctate; these areas are divided by a closely punctate channel. Front of mandible strongly convex. *Antennae* black, with scattered punctures. First joint markedly flattened on upper surface, joint 3 longer than 4, joints 4-11 about same length, joints 7-11 each with a flattened area on outer side more heavily punctate than elsewhere. Apical joint of palpus broadly spatulate. *Prothorax* narrower at base than elytra at shoulders, strongly transverse, without median line, apex lightly sinuate, not emarginate, with an inconspicuous fringe of short yellowish hairs; sides strongly produced, bidentate, the first tooth feeble and very slightly produced, the second broad, elongate and directed backwards; lateral margin of prothoracic expansions strongly sinuate; base of thorax markedly sinuate, lightly emarginate; disc glabrous, very nitid, with a few minute scattered punctures; lateral expansions irregularly and somewhat coarsely punctate. *Elytra* with a slight lateral curvature, most pronounced between one- and three-quarters of length; lightly emarginate, emargination becoming broadest about one-third from base where lateral declivity is steepest; apices sharply rounded, shoulders somewhat rounded, not pronounced; disc coarsely and irregularly punctate, the punctures becoming smaller and closer over apical eighth and lateral areas; basal punctures sometimes confluent.