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# NOTES ON AUSTRALIAN CERAMBYCIDAE.

## IV.

By

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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.

*Scutellum* broadly rounded posteriorly, nitid, closely punctate, deeply concave. *Under-surface* black, prosternum and sternum sparsely pilose with greyish hair; abdomen strongly nitid, glabrous, minutely and sparsely punctate. *Legs* black, nitid, femora sparsely and minutely punctate; tibiae with much larger punctures; sparsely fringed on inner side with coarse black hairs; tarsi with a light clothing of short yellowish hairs; tibiae irregularly spined on outer edge (e.g., first right tibia with one spine, left with three; second right with three, left with two; hind right with five, left with four).

Long. 33 mm.; lat. 15 mm.

♂ wanting.

*Loc.*—Dorrigo, New South Wales (W. Heron).

Holotype in Australian Museum, Sydney.

The species under review bears little resemblance to any other described species of *Sceleocantha*, and may be readily identified by the very distinctive shape of the head capsule, together with other features.

It is very interesting to find this new species occurring in the Dorrigo district, the type locality of *S. gigas*.

#### *Sceleocantha carteri*, sp. nov.

(Figure 1.)

♀. Robust; rather elongate, strongly convex; dark nigro-fuscous tending to reddish on lateral margins, glabrous, nitid; palpi, legs, and antennae dark castaneous. *Head* wide, depressed dorso-ventrally, closely and coarsely punctate on posterior margin, clypeal area, and around eyes; a small area on extreme apex sparsely punctate, nitid; median line shallow but well defined; mandibles black, nitid and sparsely punctate, the small punctures being most numerous on exterior angle towards base. *Antennae* dark castaneous; joint 3 a little longer than 4, joints 4-11 of equal length, but decreasing in stoutness from 5-11, nitid, glabrous, very sparsely and minutely punctate. Apical joint of palpus spatulate. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, median line broad, shallow and almost obsolete; apex truncate, narrowly emarginate, fringed with bright golden hairs, sides strongly produced, bidentate, the first tooth formed by the somewhat square anterior angle, the outer angle of which tends towards a posterior direction, the second very acute, slender, and directed backwards and outwards; lateral line of prothoracic expansion, between teeth, straight; base strongly sinuate, emarginate, fringed with coarse yellow hair. Disc glabrous, very nitid, with a few minute scattered punctures, a group of coarse punctures forming a pit postero-laterally on disc; prothoracic expansions coarsely and confluent punctate. *Elytra* parallel-sided, narrowly emarginate; apices narrowly rounded with an inconspicuous blunt sutural tooth; shoulders prominent, rounded; disc very coarsely and irregularly punctate, punctures frequently confluent, but becoming smaller on apical tenth, nitid impunctate intervals forming two indistinct lines on each elytron, becoming obsolete on apical fourth. *Scutellum* widely rounded, nitid, closely punctate at base, leaving an impunctate L-shaped area bounded at the base by a deep transverse depression. *Under-surface* dark castaneous; prosternum and sternum densely clothed with long, velvety, yellow pile; abdomen glabrous, nitid, very sparsely and minutely punctate, apical segment with a small

lateral patch of fine yellow hairs. *Legs* dark castaneous, nitid, almost impunctate, joints black; tibiae with a sparse fringe of coarse black hairs, and spined on outer edge (*e.g.*, front tibiae with three spines, second with five, third with six).

Long. 41 mm.; lat. 19 mm.

♂ wanting.

*Loc.*—Lane Cove, near Sydney, October, 1924.

Holotype (unique) in Australian Museum, Sydney.

This magnificent species is unfortunately represented only by a single specimen, which I take to be a female. It is only slightly smaller than *S. gigas*, from which it differs in its strongly convex elytra, coarser puncturation, and the shape of the prothoracic expansions, together with other differences. I am rather doubtful regarding the validity of the locality given on the label, but, as no further information is available, it must stand until further material is available.

I have great pleasure in naming this fine insect in honour of my friend, Mr. H. J. Carter, B.A., the well-known coleopterist who described *S. gigas*, the giant of the genus.

***Sceleocantha garnseyi*, sp. nov.**

(Figure 3.)

♀. Robust; somewhat elongate, surface above nigro-fuscous, glabrous and semi-nitid; palpi, tarsi, and antennae dark castaneous. *Head* wide and broadly rounded, closely and finely punctate on apex and clypeal area, frons nitid with small scattered punctures. Mandibles black, not toothed, diffusely punctate, the punctures larger towards base and external angle, a slightly curved, wide, nitid linear depression extending from base to about two-thirds length. *Antennae* with first joint thickened, 3 longer than 4, 4-11 of equal length; all joints sparsely punctate; apical joint of palpus rather bluntly triangular, the base of triangle forming apex of joint. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, median line very faintly impressed, almost obsolete, apex subtruncate, strongly emarginate, fringed with coarse reddish hair; sides strongly produced, bidentate, the first tooth formed by the rounded anterior angle, the second acute, directed backwards and continuing the almost straight line of the lateral emargination; base sinuate, emarginate,

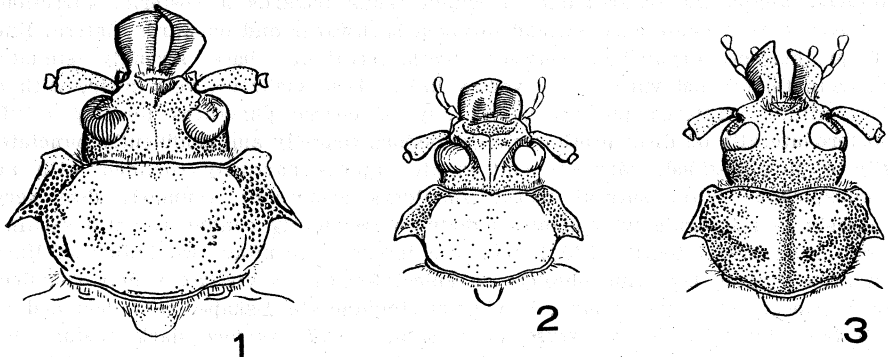


Fig. 1.—*Sceleocantha carteri*, sp. nov., head and thorax. Fig. 2.—*S. cuneata*, sp. nov., head and thorax. Fig. 3.—*S. garnseyi*, sp. nov., head and thorax.

fringed with reddish hair behind; disc smooth and nitid, except for a few small scattered punctures, but becoming coarsely rugoso-punctate at sides. *Scutellum* broadly rounded posteriorly, closely punctate. *Elytra* parallel-sided, narrowly emarginate, scarcely wider than prothorax at its base; shoulders slightly rounded; apex narrowly rounded, produced into a blunt tooth at suture; disc coarsely punctate, punctures larger and sometimes confluent near base, but becoming small on apical fourth; two indistinct and scarcely raised lines on each elytron becoming obsolete within apical fourth. *Under-surface* castaneous; prosternum and sternum densely clothed with long yellowish hairs; abdomen nitid, glabrous with a few small scattered punctures; tibiae with larger and more numerous punctures, spinose on outer edge (e.g., front with two spines, middle with three, hind with three).

Long. 33 mm.; lat. 7 mm.

♂ wanting.

*Loc.*—"Calumet", 26 miles N.E. of Binnaway, New South Wales (C. F. Garnsey), 14 December, 1933.

Holotype in Australian Museum, Sydney.

This fine species is allied to *S. glabricollis*, but differs from that insect in its strongly developed and rounded head-capsule and its puncturation; the almost complete absence of a median thoracic groove and the straighter line of the sides of the lateral expansions of the prothorax; the coarser puncturation of the elytra, and the shape of the mandibles. The elytral suture of *S. glabricollis* is narrowly emarginate; in *garnseyi* the punctures are continuous to the suture, the only tendency to emargination occurring on apical fourth. Newman's species is also less elongate, and the scutellum tends to be bilobate.

#### *Neouracanthus*, gen. nov.

Elongate; elytra parallel, spinose at apex, strongly costate, deeply and regularly punctate between raised costae. Head elongate with a short muzzle; eyes prominent, coarsely granulate. Antennae moderately robust, generally conforming closely to Uracanthoid type, composed of eleven joints, fourth to tenth joints produced obliquely on one side of apex.

#### *Neouracanthus nigroterminatus*, sp. nov.

(Plate xxii, fig. 1.)

♂. Slender; orange-brown; the apices of the elytra broadly blue-black, and slightly iridescent, clothed with sparse golden pile; elytra parallel, strongly costate; antennae and legs black. *Head* narrow, produced into a rather short and stout muzzle; finely granulate, median line narrow, well-defined, clypeal suture deep and semicircular; clypeal area markedly convex, nitid, sparsely punctate; mandibles black; eyes prominent, coarsely granulate. *Antennae* longer than body, fourth to tenth joints obliquely produced on one side at apex, and rather flat; joints 3 and 4 of equal length, 5 longer than 4, joints 5-11 approximately equal, pubescent; joint 1 conical, nitid, minutely and sparsely punctate. *Prothorax* distinctly longer than wide, considerably constricted anteriorly; disc with two indistinct tubercles just behind constriction, nodose laterally, the swelling continued on to basal area of disc; posterior area of prothorax finely and closely corrugated; prothorax as a whole irregularly clothed with golden pile, densely on

anterior (constricted) third, sparsely behind; anterior and posterior margins squarely truncate. Scutellum small, acutely rounded behind, sparsely punctate, depressed in centre, pilose. *Elytra* slightly broader than prothorax at base, parallel, each with four parallel, raised concolorous costae (exclusive of suture and lateral margin) not reaching apex; area between costae deeply and regularly punctate, becoming irregular on black apical area, which has a somewhat granular appearance; apices bispinose, the exterior spine longer and stouter than that on suture. The whole of the elytra clothed with short, sparse, golden hairs thickest along ridges of costae. *Under-surface*: sternum bright orange-brown, granulate, nitid, pilose between prosternum and sternum; abdomen black, nitid, finely granulate, with a few fine scattered hairs at sides. *Legs* black; femora punctate, nitid; tibiae more coarsely punctate with scattered ashy hairs; hind femora and tibiae more coarsely and closely punctate than anterior pairs.

Long. 19 mm.; lat. 4 mm.

*Loc.*—Dawson River and Port Denison, Queensland.

♀ similar to male; rather darker in colour; terminal joints of antennae wanting.

Long. 23 mm.; lat. 5 mm.

Holotype ♂ and allotype ♀ in Australian Museum, Sydney.

This striking species conforms closely to *Uracanthus* in many of its characters, but its appearance is wholly unlike any species of that genus, its strongly costate and deeply punctate elytra, together with the blue-black elytral apices, rendering it very distinct. In view of those characters it has been considered desirable to erect a new genus for its reception.

The elytral sculpture is very similar to that found in members of the genus *Syllitus*, to which species it also bears some resemblance in the shape of the prothorax; the elytra and antennae, however, apart from other characters, show its affinity with the *Uracanthini*.

#### Genus *Macrones* Newman, 1841.

##### *Macrones brandoni*, sp. nov.

(Plate xxiii, fig. 5; figs. 5, 5a.)

Elongate; slender; dark ferruginous clouded with black. *Head* dark ferruginous, narrow, elongate, produced into a blunt muzzle, cheeks not swollen, parallel; base of head swollen, convex, strongly nitid, irregularly punctate, punctures large, with conspicuous glabrous nitid areas between them; a depressed transverse area behind the eyes finely and diagonally corrugated; a deep, well-defined median line extending from just in front of swollen base to between antennary tubercles, wide and nitid posteriorly; frons corrugated, with interspersed punctures, semi-nitid; antennary tubercles small, nitid; eyes small, finely granulate. *Antennae* reaching to apex of elytra, black, apical joints bright ferruginous; joint 1 elongate, clavate, nitid, punctate on apex, with a few scattered coarse black hairs; joints 2-6 black, pubescent, 7-8 black clouded with ferruginous; joints 9-11 bright ferruginous. *Thorax* dark ferruginous clouded with black, considerably longer than wide, divided into three clearly differentiated transverse areas: (1) an anterior smooth constricted area, lightly

tuberculate laterally; this area is almost flat in profile; (2) a strongly elevated rugose area, longitudinally deeply and widely sulcate, laterally strongly and acutely tuberculate, there being two tubercles situated one above the other, so that when viewed from above the lower is almost concealed; anterior and posterior borders sinuate, posterior border blackish; (3) a smooth constricted posterior area. *Scutellum* sub-triangular, smooth, concave. *Elytra* very slightly wider than thorax at base, laterally incurved, tapering sharply to apex, not reaching extremity of abdomen, apices acutely rounded; base and shoulders coarsely punctate, giving a rugose appearance, suture concolorous over basal two-thirds, but gradually becoming black; lateral margin light ferruginous over basal fourth, then black; two almost parallel raised and coarsely punctate costae on each elytron; subsutural costa brown merging into black towards apex, second costa obsolete at shoulder, concolorous on basal fourth, then black, subsutural costa shorter than second; area between second costa and lateral margin coarsely punctate, black over apical three-fourths; areas between suture, subsutural and second costa smooth, semi-nitid. *Abdomen* brown, elongate, clavate, narrowly margined laterally, finely and closely punctate, sparsely clothed with scattered reddish hairs seated in punctures, apical half of last segment red, lightly fringed with black hairs. *Legs*: Forelegs: femora clavate, with scattered punctures, ferruginous; tibiae black, becoming slightly reddish at joints, tarsi black, fringed with yellow hairs. Middle legs: femora clavate, ferruginous, punctate; tibiae black; tarsi black. Hind legs: femora clavate, punctate, basal two-thirds blue-black, apical third bright ferruginous-yellow. *Under-surface* uniform dark ferruginous, abdomen glabrous, subnitid.

Long. 30 mm.; lat. 4.5 mm. (at shoulders).

*Loc.*—Tuross River, New South Wales (Dr. A. J. Spiller Brandon and K. C. McKeown).

Holotype in Australian Museum, Sydney.

This striking species bears a somewhat close general resemblance to *M. rufus* Saunders, but may be readily distinguished from that species by the shape of the anterior constricted portion of the prothorax, which is almost flat in profile (figs. 5, 5a), while that of *rufus* (figs. 4, 4a) is excavated into a deep, rounded, transverse channel or groove. The colour of antennae, legs, elytra, etc., also serves to separate the species. These insects were taken on the Tuross River clinging to the smooth bark of eucalypts on dull misty days during January and March, 1936.

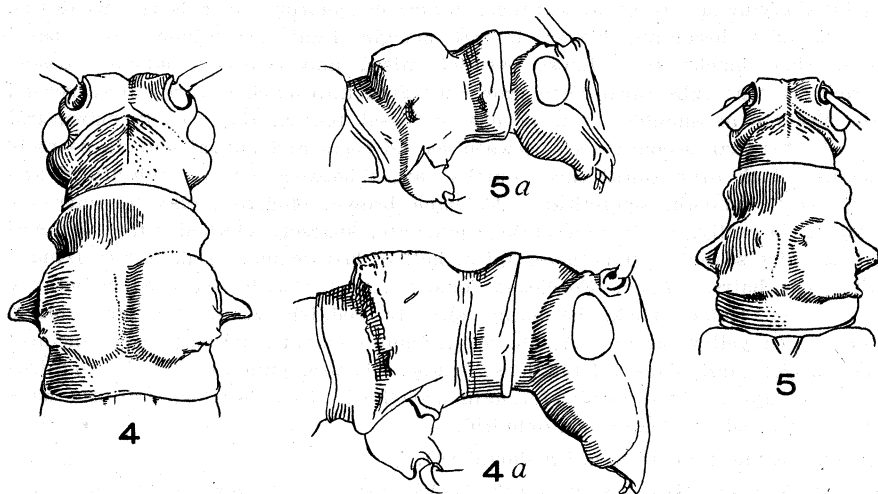
I have dedicated this species to my friend, the late Dr. A. J. Spiller Brandon.

#### **Macrones purpureipes, sp. nov.**

(Plate xxiii, fig. 2.)

Elongate; purplish black. *Head* narrow, produced into a stout muzzle; median line strongly developed; base of head black, sparsely punctate, diagonally corrugated on each side of median line; coarsely punctate and transversely corrugated towards clypeal suture; clypeal suture deep, sharply angulate; clypeal area convex, coarsely punctate; muzzle rufous clouded with black, coarsely punctate; eyes large, prominent, coarsely granulate; antennary tubercles rufous, tipped with black. *Antennae* considerably shorter than body, black with a slight purplish tint when viewed from certain angles, finely and closely punctate, with

a few scattered black hairs; first joint elongate, narrowly clavate, sparsely and minutely punctate, more closely subapically, extreme apex very nitid; subapical joints closely and finely punctate with a band of stiff black hairs at apex; apical joint small, conical. *Thorax* as long as broad, divided into three distinct areas, being constricted both anteriorly and posteriorly, with the central portion strongly swollen, rufous with purplish-black tints; anterior constricted area bluntly tuberculate laterally; tumid area coarsely corrugated, with three large tubercles on either side of hind margin, lateral tubercles most strongly produced, median



Figs. 4 and 4a.—*Macrones rufus* Saund., dorsal and lateral view. Figs. 5 and 5a.—*M. brandoni*, sp. nov., dorsal and lateral view.

somewhat obsolete. *Scutellum* grey, subtriangular, rugose. *Elytra* slightly wider than prothorax at base, laterally incurved, tapering sharply to apex, not reaching extremity of abdomen, sparsely and minutely punctate, dingy cream colour towards base, but becoming smoky-brown on apical two-thirds; shoulders brown; suture, lateral margin, and two raised, coarsely punctate costae coalescing before apex, on each elytron, brown; apices acute, hollowed above. *Legs* black with a purplish lustre, finely punctate; fore and middle tarsi dark brown, hind tarsi bright yellow. *Abdomen* clavate, purplish-black, strongly emarginate laterally, sides brownish. *Under-surface* dark brown, coarsely and closely punctate, glabrous, apices of abdominal segments black, nitid.

Long. 28 mm.; lat. 4 mm. (at shoulders).

*Loc.*—Coorong, South Australia (F. Wood Jones); South Australia (Rev. A. P. Burgess).

Holotype in Australian Museum, Sydney.

This very striking species occurs in several collections under Lea's manuscript name of *purpureipes*, and this name is now validated here. The insect somewhat resembles an exceptionally large *besti* Newm., but is readily distinguished from that insect by its tuberculate prothorax, the coloration of the head and muzzle, legs, etc.



Genus *Aridaeus* Thomson, 1860.*Aridaeus cleroides*, sp. nov.

(Plate xxii, fig. 3.)

Rather slender; a narrow somewhat L-shaped line on each elytron white; antennae dull red; legs black.

♀. *Head* as in *A. thoracicus* Don.; glabrous, base finely granulate, black behind a line joining the eyes; frons coarsely punctate, with a short median line, red clouded with black between antennary tubercles; clypeal suture wide, deep, and broadly curved; clypeal area red, coarsely punctate; mandibles red tipped with black. *Antennae* almost as long as body, slender and of more or less uniform thickness, sparsely pubescent, with a few scattered stout, erect hairs; relative proportions of joints as in *A. thoracicus*. *Prothorax* black, broadly rounded, strongly constricted at base; disc granulate, with long scattered erect hairs, thickest on margins, with two rather laterally placed rounded patches of velvety pile of a deeper tint than derm; no median line. *Scutellum* triangular, sparsely pubescent. *Elytra* straight-sided, parallel, slightly wider at shoulders than prothorax at widest point; angles of shoulders obtuse; apices widely rounded, divergent at suture; black, except for a narrow, rather L-shaped, curved line (reversed on left elytron) of dense silvery-white pile about the middle; this line at first runs parallel with the elytral suture, then bends sharply and crosses the elytron, reaching the lateral margin, becoming slightly broader at point of contact; surface closely pubescent; behind the white line the pubescence is recumbent and mixed with longer whitish hairs which give the effect of a somewhat silvery lustre; the apical area is more sparsely pubescent and semi-nitid, the exposed derm being sparsely punctate, with slender hairs arising from the punctures. *Legs* very long; femora not markedly thickened; front tibiae, front, middle and hind tarsi dull reddish; hind tibiae armed with two long slender spines at apex. *Under-surface* black, nitid, with a silvery pubescent area on first abdominal segment extending to lateral margin of elytra; apical abdominal segments with sparse white hairs.

Long. 15 mm.; lat. 4 mm.

♂ similar to ♀, smaller, antennae longer than body.

Long. 11 mm.; lat. 3.5 mm.

*Loc.*—Williams River, New South Wales.

Holotype ♀ and allotype ♂ in Australian Museum, Sydney.

This remarkable species is unlike any other described in the genus, and is readily distinguished by its black coloration, the white marking on the elytra, and red antennae.

The insect bears a remarkably strong resemblance to the Clerids of the genera *Trogodendron* and *Scrobiger*, insects which in their larval and adult stages are predaceous on Cerambycid larvae. *A. cleroides* is very similar in both shape and colour, and the resemblance is enhanced by the red antennae.

Genus *Brachytria* Newman, 1840.*Brachytria discopunctata*, sp. nov.

(Plate xxii, fig. 4.)

Slender; black; head red; a wide cream-coloured transverse fascia on elytra. *Head* sparsely and coarsely punctate, semi-nitid, a few coarse hairs on frons.

*Antennae* considerably longer than body, black, closely pubescent, with a few stout erect hairs on basal joints. *Prothorax* black, sides slightly and evenly rounded, longer than broad, very coarsely and confluent punctate, with a raised impunctate median ridge widening strongly posteriorly. *Elytra* wider than thorax, nitid, narrowly blueish-black at base and shoulders; a wide irregular transverse fascia of cream or pale yellow extending across elytra, but not quite reaching lateral margin, which is narrowly blue-black; apical half blue-black with a somewhat metallic lustre; two broad raised costae on each elytron, interspaces coarsely and closely punctate, giving a reticulate appearance; sparse erect hairs seated in punctures; apices of elytra obliquely truncate, irregularly emarginate, narrowly tipped with yellow and with a short tuft of black hairs. *Legs* black.

Long. 9 mm.; lat. 3 mm.

*Loc.*—Wide Bay, Queensland.

Holotype in Australian Museum, Sydney.

This species bears a superficial resemblance to *Brachytria centralis* Pascoe, with which it has been confused in some collections. It is, however, readily separated by its black, coarsely punctate (almost rugose) prothorax, with its longitudinal raised and impunctate median line. The specimens before me, judging by the length of the antennae, appear to be males.

#### *Brachytria angulata*, sp. nov.

(Plate xxii, fig. 2.)

Slender; black; head and thorax red; a broad, irregular cream fascia across elytra; antennae and legs black. *Head* rather narrow, glabrous, nitid, with large, shallow, scattered punctures, a few stout erect black hairs at base and around mandibles; mandibles red tipped with black; eyes black, finely granulate; antennary tubercles almost obsolete. *Antennae* shorter than body; first joint curved, slightly clavate, sparsely punctate, semi-nitid, with sparse, stout black hairs on sides; joint 5 as long as 6, finely punctate, semi-nitid with scattered black hairs; 6-10 produced at apex on exterior, clothed with ashy pubescence, a stout erect bristle on inside at apex; terminal joint rather broadly rounded at apex, clothed with ashy pubescence. *Prothorax* markedly convex, strongly nitid, with a few large, shallow and widely spaced punctures; strongly emarginate laterally, emargination produced into a stout, broadly acute angle, minutely tipped with black; anterior margin constricted, straight; posterior margin constricted, depressed, with coarse punctures, sinuate, lightly emarginate, with an acute semi-erect, posteriorly directed, lateral tubercle; disc with two large, roughly rounded black spots, sparsely clothed with scattered, stout, erect, black hairs, more numerous towards lateral margins. *Scutellum* elongate, triangular, yellow margined with black. *Elytra* broader than prothorax at base, shoulders prominent; each elytron with four raised longitudinal costae, the sutural slightly elevated, the second or subsutural arising from edge of basal black area and becoming stronger as it proceeds towards apex, but terminating before apex, the third arising from shoulder, strong, as long as second, a strong double costa forming lateral margin, black throughout its length; apices of elytra obliquely sinuate-truncate, broadly emarginate; basal area black, an irregular transverse cream fascia extending to lateral marginal costa, apical half brownish-black, tending to black on anterior

edge; basal black area deeply and coarsely punctate, the punctures, especially towards lateral declivity, frequently confluent, strongly nitid; cream area semi-nitid, sparsely and irregularly punctate; apical dark area regularly and rather coarsely punctate, the punctures not as large as on basal area, not confluent, nitid. The whole surface of the elytra with scattered, stout, erect hairs, each hair black at base, but becoming ashy towards tip. *Under-surface*: head and prothorax red, sternum and abdomen black, first segment of abdomen reddish, clothed with ashy hairs. *Legs* black, nitid, with scattered erect ashy hairs.

Long. 16 mm.; lat. 4 mm.

*Loc.*—King George's Sound, West Australia.

Holotype in Australian Museum, Sydney.

This species most closely resembles *B. picta* Waterh., but is very readily separated by the strongly emarginate and angulate prothorax, the sparsely punctate elytral fascia, etc.

### *Brachytria occidentalis*, sp. nov.

(Plate xxiii, fig. 3.)

Slender; blue-black; head and prothorax red; an irregular dusky cream fascia across elytra; legs and antennae black. *Head* glabrous, nitid, slightly tumid at base, coarsely and sparsely punctate, punctures most numerous on clypeus and between antennary tubercles; antennary tubercles small, slender; a narrow, deeply depressed median line between antennary tubercles; eyes black, finely granulate, superior lobes very narrow and widely separated from bases of antennae; mandibles red minutely tipped with black; palpi brown. *Antennae* shorter than body; first joint somewhat clavate, sparsely and irregularly punctate, nitid; joints 2-4 short, nitid, sparsely punctate, with scattered erect black hairs; joint 6 longer than 5; joints 6-10 about same length, slender, slightly produced on exterior of apex; joint 11 slightly shorter, broadening towards apex; joints 10-11 slightly flattened; joints 5-11 clothed with a short brownish pubescence. *Prothorax* glabrous, nitid, sides broadly and evenly rounded to a slight lateral angle, then constricted sharply to base, not emarginate; anterior and posterior margins straight, narrowly emarginate; disc slightly bituberculate, tubercles low and smooth, little produced above surface; slightly swollen medially at base; disc with two faint brownish spots; evenly and sparsely clothed with erect black hairs, most numerous towards sides. *Scutellum* narrow, elongate, concave, strongly emarginate, brown edged with black. *Elytra* wider than prothorax at base, parallel, slightly constricted behind shoulders, shoulders rounded; apices of elytra obliquely truncate, bluntly angulate at suture, narrowly emarginate; each elytron with five raised, impunctate, roughly parallel costae; sutural costa strong; subsutural costa weakly developed, arising from posterior margin of black basal area, somewhat divergent on basal half, but approaching and running parallel to suture on apical half, ending well before apex; third costa rising near shoulder, somewhat obscured by punctures on basal fourth, but becoming well defined and strongly raised over remainder, not quite reaching apex, longer than second; fourth rising on shoulder, very strong and well defined, very slightly shorter than third; lateral margin formed by a single strong costa, black throughout its

length; basal area of elytra narrowly blue-black, with an elongate extension between costae 3 and 4 to about one-fourth of length; a very irregular dusky cream fascia across elytra reaching to lateral costa, extending at suture from apex of scutellum to about half length; apical half brownish-black; the whole of the elytra coarsely and confluent punctate, punctures becoming smaller and more regular over apical half; sparsely clothed with erect black hairs, thickest along lateral margins and apices. *Legs* black, nitid, sparsely punctate, rather densely clothed with erect black hairs; hind femora slender, elongate-clavate. *Under-surface*: head and prothorax red; sternum black, finely punctate; basal segment of abdomen wholly orange-yellow, second orange-yellow clouded with black, remaining segments blue-black, nitid, with a few small scattered punctures, very sparsely clothed with fine black hairs towards apex.

Long. 16 mm.; lat. 4 mm.

*Loc.*—King George's Sound, Western Australia.

Holotype in Australian Museum, Sydney.

Somewhat resembles the preceding species, but is readily separated by the non-emarginate prothorax, the unbroken elytral puncturation, costae, etc.

#### Genus *Somatidia* Thomson, 1862.

##### *Somatidia nitida*, sp. nov.

Robust; dark stramineous; head and thorax dark castaneous; glabrous, nitid; elytron with a somewhat irregular dark area at apical fourth; antennae and legs light stramineous, antennae with apices of joints black with the exception of basal and apical two. *Head* small, closely and finely punctate; eyes coarsely granulate. *Antennae* slightly longer than body. *Prothorax* convex, oval, sides broadly and evenly rounded, an emarginate blunt prominence at hind lateral angle, semi-nitid, disc coarsely and closely punctate. *Elytra* nitid, evenly convex without elevated or depressed areas, somewhat ovate, narrowing to a bluntly pointed apex; basal three-fourths with rows of large and deep punctures; two rows parallel with and close to suture, separated by an impunctate area of about the same width from a further punctate area extending to lateral margin, the punctures becoming smaller and closer on lateral declivity; apical fourth smooth, extremely nitid, with a few large punctures continuing the line of certain of the basal rows; area behind black mark darker than colour of basal area. *Legs*: femora broadly clavate with sparse black hairs.

Long. 3 mm. (-).

*Loc.*—Tweed River, New South Wales (W. W. Froggatt, 1903).

Holotype in Australian Museum, Sydney.

This is the second species of *Somatidia* to be described from the mainland of Australia. The insect under review is close to Mr. H. J. Carter's species, *S. australiae*, but differs from it by the complete absence of pubescence, the absence of erect hairs upon head and prothorax, and its entirely nitid appearance. The elytra are so glossy as to give the insect an almost metallic lustre when viewed from certain angles, especially on lateral fourth.

Genus *Zygocera* Erichson, 1857.

*Zygocera norfolkensis*, sp. nov.

(Plate xxiii, fig. 1.)

Robust; brownish-black, glabrous, nitid. *Head* narrow, minutely and closely punctate; an impressed median line, deepest between antennary tubercles; antennary tubercles prominent, almost contiguous, divided by a deep fissure. *Antennae* longer than body; joint 1 cylindrical, closely punctate, nitid, lightly fringed beneath with black hair; joints 2-11 minutely punctate, sparsely pubescent; pubescence on joints 3 and 9-11 concolorous, on 4-8 pale ashy; joint 3 considerably longer than 4, 4 longer than 5; with each succeeding joint being apparently a little longer than that preceding it. *Thorax* subquadrate, nitid, slightly rugose, with a blunt, somewhat bifid, nitid median tubercle close to posterior border; acutely spined laterally; a transverse ridge connecting lateral spines bearing numerous small nitid tubercles; anterior and posterior margins truncate, lightly emarginate. *Elytra* wider than prothorax at base; shoulders produced into rounded tubercles; a large acute tubercle, directed forwards and projecting beyond basal line of elytra, situated between shoulder and scutellum; basal area with numerous small pustular tubercles; elytral apices bispinose; each elytron with two raised lines, the first close to and parallel with suture, the second about 1 mm. from and parallel to first; the subsutural line continuous with sutural spine of elytral apex, the second broken and displaced laterally about 1 mm. from tip of lateral spine; between the raised lines the elytron is pitted with an irregular double row of large shallow punctures, those near base with a small pustule on upper edge, the remainder of elytron irregularly pitted with similar but simple punctures; elytra with a very narrow lateral emargination. A very slight ashy pile is present along the elytral ridges, and there is a small pilose ashy spot at apical third. *Scutellum* narrower than long, rounded behind, finely punctate, nitid, and strongly convex. *Legs* black; femora sparsely and finely punctate, with a few scattered ashy hairs; tibiae sparsely punctate, upper two-thirds with scattered short white hairs, lower third densely clothed with stout black hairs; tarsi with sparse ashy hair above, and closely fringed with black hairs tipped with buff; beneath with yellow hair. *Under-surface* nitid, glabrous, sternum lightly pilose towards sides.

Long. 16 mm.; lat. 6 mm.

*Loc.*—Norfolk Island.

Holotype in Australian Museum, Sydney.

Unlike any of its allies, this species is readily distinguished by its nitid and shallowly punctate elytra.

*Zygocera maculata*, sp. nov.

(Plate xxii, fig. 6.)

Elongate; black, nitid, spotted with white. *Head* with frons lightly margined with white pile, a white line behind each eye; cheeks sparsely pubescent; antennary tubercles prominent. *Antennae* pitchy, with a sparse fringe of coarse black hairs beneath; terminal joints wanting. *Thorax* broader at base than apex, irregularly sprinkled with small patches of white pubescence interspersed with long scattered black setae, each arising from a puncture; disc with three small nitid tubercles

placed transversely; sparsely and deeply punctate towards anterior border, which is truncate, lightly emarginate, with a narrow border of white hairs; a small lateral thoracic spine is almost concealed by a patch of dense white pubescence; posterior margin lightly sinuate, narrowly emarginate, with a thin line of white hairs just before emargination. *Scutellum* narrow, concave, sharply rounded posteriorly, lightly margined with buffy-white pile. *Elytra* broad, depressed and projecting at shoulders, wider than base of thorax, but tapering markedly towards apex; each elytron with a large, strongly elevated, nitid, basal tubercle; coarsely and irregularly punctate on basal third, punctures smaller on middle third, with a raised, strongly nitid, raised line parallel to suture, almost impunctate on apical third; apex truncate from suture with a prominent, blunt, lateral spine. The elytra are sparsely and irregularly sprinkled with small patches of buffy-white pile, becoming larger and coalescing irregularly on posterior margin of basal third, and again, though more diffuse, on hind margin of basal two-thirds; in addition to the pilose patches there are numerous scattered setae, each seated in a puncture, the setae longer and stouter on the basal area. *Under-surface* black; prosternum and sternum sparsely and irregularly clothed with buffy-white pile; abdomen nitid, very closely and minutely punctate, with a pilose lateral patch on each segment. *Legs* black, with a mixed grey and black pubescence; tarsi with buff hairs.

Long. 13 mm.; lat. 5 mm. (at shoulders).

*Loc.*—Byfield, near Yeppoon, Queensland (C. E. Sims).

Type (unique) in Australian Museum, Sydney.

This species bears a close superficial resemblance to *Z. pruinosa* Bois., but is readily distinguished by the spinose elytral apices, and the absence of the transverse white line on the centre of elytra.

#### Genus *Rhytiphora* Serville, 1835.

##### *Rhytiphora browni*, sp. nov.

(Plate xxiii, fig. 4.)

Moderately robust; black, densely clothed with shining silvery-white and ochreous pubescence of a satiny texture, ornamented with brownish-black glabrous areas; the elytra conspicuously striped.

♀. *Head* medium, somewhat closely and coarsely punctate, with a narrow continuous median line. *Antennae* reaching almost to extremity of body. *Prothorax* longer than wide, without transverse folding. *Elytra* broadest at shoulders, with the sides from thence gradually diminishing in width to apex, where each is acutely bispinose. The suture with a line of small scattered, black, nitid tubercles along anterior third; glabrous black areas of elytral stripes with an irregular line of large and frequently confluent punctures; the pilose areas between second and fourth black stripes irregularly punctate, but more or less obscured by the clothing of pilosity; lateral margin slightly ridged, smooth.

Long. 27 mm.; lat. 8 mm.

*Loc.*—Cue, Western Australia (H. W. Brown).

♂. Slender; similar to female; antennae longer than body; pubescent abdominal depressions entirely absent.

Long. 21 mm.; lat. 6 mm.

The head, around the eyes, cheeks, and the median stripes clothed with silvery pubescence. The pubescence on the prothorax is silvery-white, but tinged with ochraceous towards the posterior margin, and is crossed by four transverse glabrous lines, the anterior not interrupted in the middle, the second not extending over the lateral areas and formed of two lunular lines meeting on the median line, the third not extending over lateral areas and interrupted on the median line, the fourth forming a narrow line along the posterior margin of thorax. In some specimens the anterior and posterior lines are obscured by silvery pubescence. The scutellum is black, glabrous in the centre, and margined laterally with ochreous pile. On the elytron the stripes are as follow: an extremely narrow sutural stripe ochraceous on anterior third and becoming silvery on posterior two-thirds, a narrow black stripe (1) reaching to apex, a wide silvery stripe, a narrow black stripe (2) terminating about apical fifth, a narrow silvery stripe stained with ochraceous, a narrow black stripe (3) conjoined—more or less—with fourth black stripe a little before apex, a narrow silvery and ochraceous stripe, a narrow black stripe conjoined with third and reaching to apex, a broad silvery stripe reaching to lateral margin, with a very short and narrow black line on lateral margin along apical tenth. Under-surface heavily clothed with dense silvery pile, with an irregularly shaped brownish-black glabrous area with scattered small patches of silvery pubescence laterally on each of the abdominal segments, with the exception of apical one; which may bear a few small and scattered glabrous spots. Sternum white, silvery; episterna black, tinged and lightly margined with ochraceous. Antennae black, almost glabrous, thickly fringed beneath with long black hairs, thickest on second and third joints, becoming more sparse towards apex. Legs almost uniformly clothed with silvery pubescence; tarsi sparsely clothed with silver hairs; claws black.

This very fine and striking species has remained undescribed for a long while, possibly owing to the fact that it is present in some collections under the manuscript name of *R. browni*—a name which has been retained here. It is allied to *R. dallasi*, but may be distinguished from that species by its bispinose elytral apices, the fact that the second, third and fourth black stripes are separated only by very narrow pale areas, and by the absence of the narrow black lateral marginal line. These differences are constant throughout a large series of specimens.

Genus *Penthea* Castelnau, 1840.

*Penthea adamsae*, sp. nov.

(Plate xxii, fig. 5.)

Robust; black, clothed with a dense pile of varied buff and light fawn. *Head* broad, densely clothed with shaggy yellowish-buff hairs varied with small black spots and interspersed with long erect black hairs; eyes small, finely granulate, anterior lobe transverse, cheeks swollen; indications of a faint impressed median line; antennary tubercles small, transverse. *Antennae* shorter than body; first joint cylindrical, clothed with dense yellow-buff pile and thickly sprinkled with long erect black hairs; joint 3 longer than 4, 4 slightly longer than 5, 6-10 approximately of the same length, apical joint bluntly pointed; joints 2-11 clothed with a short, close, black pile; joints 2-5 lightly banded with buff at joints; beneath sparsely fringed with long black hairs, a few of which project stiffly at joints. *Prothorax* broader than long, narrower before than behind, strongly convex,

sides rounded, with a minute spine or tooth laterally situated; a fine impressed median line; densely clothed with close, varied buff and light fawn pile interspersed with long, scattered, erect black hairs, and varied with numerous black spots produced by small patches of naked black derm showing through the overlying covering; this derm is irregularly punctate, being interspersed with large, shallow, rounded punctures, while the interspaces are closely and minutely punctate. *Scutellum* broad, rounded, and thickly covered with long orange-buff pile. *Elytra* broader than prothorax at shoulders, tapering broadly to apex; apices produced into a blunt point; clothed with a dense pile of mixed buff and light fawn interspersed with long erect black hairs and varied with numerous small black spots, produced, as on the prothorax, by the naked black derm showing through the overlying pile; derm with large shallow, pit-like punctures, while the interspaces are very minutely and closely punctate and have a shagreened appearance; the patches of light fawn pile tend to be slightly larger and more numerous towards the lateral areas of the elytra. *Legs* stout, wholly covered with long pale-buff pile intermixed with stiff silvery bristles, and marked with minute black spots. *Under-surface* wholly clothed with loose yellow-buff hair-like pile.

Long. 14 mm.; lat. 6 mm.

*Loc.*—Rockhampton, Queensland.

Holotype in Australian Museum, Sydney.

This beautiful little insect, with its rich 'pepper and salt' coloration, is entirely unlike any of the described species of *Penthea*, and is at once readily distinguished from all of them by its small size, robust form, and its dense clothing of short pile, finely sprinkled with buff, fawn, and black.

I have named this insect in honour of Miss N. B. Adams, Assistant, Department of Entomology, Australian Museum, as a small tribute to her beautiful drawings of entomological subjects, which add so greatly to the value of my papers.

#### Genus *Uracanthus* Hope, 1833.

##### *Uracanthus leai*, nom. nov.

*Uracanthus leai*, nom. nov., for *Uracanthus inermis* Lea, 1917.

1917. *Uracanthus inermis* Lea, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, xli, 4, 1916 (4 April, 1917), p. 738.

The name of *Uracanthus leai* is proposed for *Uracanthus inermis* Lea, nom. praeoc. Aurivillius described a species from New South Wales under the name of *Uracanthus inermis* in the *Arkiv f. Zoologie*, x, 4, 23, 30 January, 1917, p. 16, note, while Lea's species of the same name was not published until 4 April of the same year. The locality for this insect is given as Cairns, Endeavour River, Queensland.

#### Genus *Nenenia* Pascoe, 1886.

##### *Nenenia fasciata* (Gahan).

1893. *Phlyctaenodes fasciatus* Gahan, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 179.

An examination of a large series of specimens, all of which agree in every respect with Gahan's description of *Phlyctaenodes fasciatus*, definitely establishes the fact that the insect is a member of the genus *Nenenia*, and its position and



synonymy are now as given above. All the specimens examined are from Hobart, Tasmania, the type locality, where they were originally taken by Walker.

*Nenenia fasciata* (Gahan) resembles *N. thoracica* Blkb., but differs from that species by its black and opaque prothorax; the elytra are crossed by a similar narrow yellow band a short distance in front of the apex; the coloration of the elytra is very similar, the metallic tint of *fasciata* being, perhaps, greener. Some specimens of *fasciata*, possibly immature, have a rather brownish tint. Gahan's description of *fasciata* is quite adequate.

#### Genus *Distichocera* Kirby, 1818.

##### *Distichocera superba* v.d. Poll.

1887. *Distichocera superba* Poll, Notes Leyden Museum, ix, p. 113. ♀.

1894. *Distichocera frenchi* Blkb., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, viii (2), p. 200. ♂.

*Distichocera superba* Poll and *D. frenchi* Blkb. are the sexes of the same species, and the synonymy must stand as above.

*D. superba* was originally described from a unique female from the Clarence River, New South Wales, and *frenchi* from a unique male from N. Queensland, collected by C. French. The Australian Museum collection contains specimens from the following localities: Cape York, ♂♂, ♀♀; N. Queensland, ♀♀; Brisbane, Queensland, ♀♀; Richmond River, New South Wales (R. Etheridge), ♀; and Dorrigo, New South Wales (J. Davidson), ♂.

#### Genus *Tragocerus* Latreille, 1829.

##### *Tragocerus fasciatus* Donovan.

1805. *Prionus fasciatus* Don., Ins. New Holland, t. 6, fig. 3 (col.) [♀].

1805. *Prionus bidentatus* Don., Ins. New Holland, t. 6, fig. 4 (col.) [♂].

1835. *Tragocerus australis* Bois., Voy. Austrolabe, Ins. ii, p. 465; Atlas, t. 8, fig. 6 (col.) [♀].

Aurivillius, in the Junk Catalogue, pars. 39 (28 February, 1912), p. 487, queries the possibility of *T. fasciatus* and *bidentatus* being identical ("*fasciatus* = *bidentatus* ?"), but lists them separately. As the result of the study of a very large series of specimens, I have no doubt that they are the sexes of but one species, the synonymy of which should now stand as above. Examination reveals that all the specimens of *bidentatus* are males, while all those of *fasciatus* are females. Similar sexual differentiation of the elytral apices exists in *T. lepidopterus* Schr., the apices of the female being truncate and of the male bidentate. Both sexes are variable in size, the variation in the females being exceptionally marked; the males range from 16 mm. to 24 mm. in length, the females from 16 mm. to 37 mm.

A single example of what appears to be *fasciatus* var. *bifasciatus* Guér., from Western Australia, is a male.

Specimens in the Australian Museum collection are from the following localities: ♂♂ Sydney, Killara, Dobroyd and La Perouse (the latter three localities are near Sydney); ♀♀ Sydney, and Sutherland near Sydney.

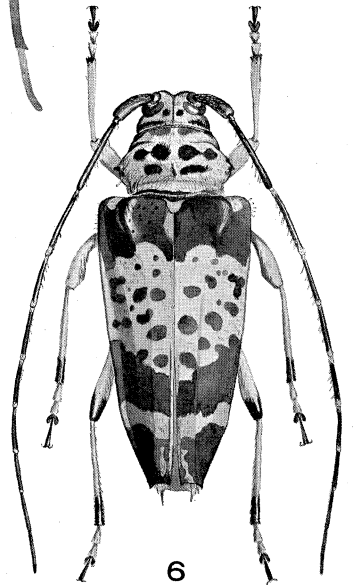
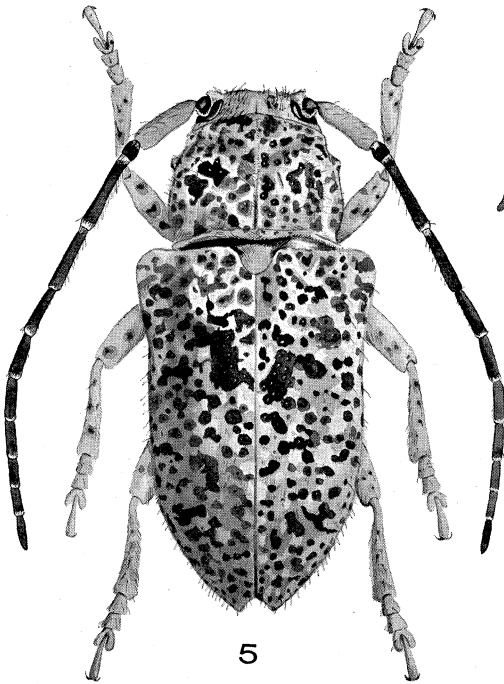
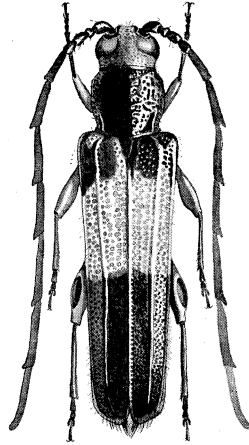
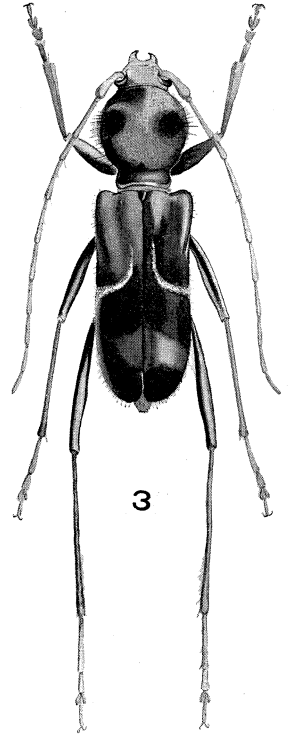
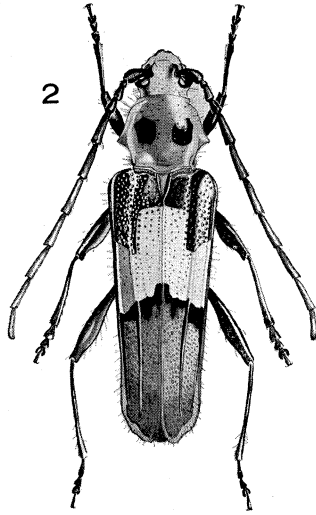
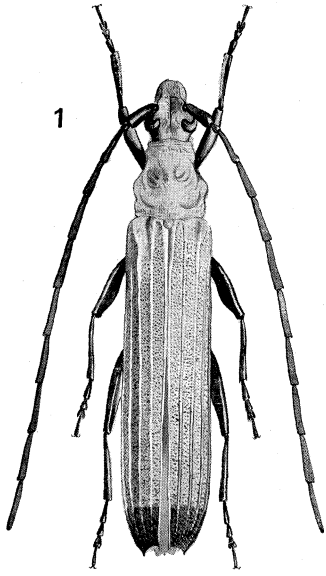
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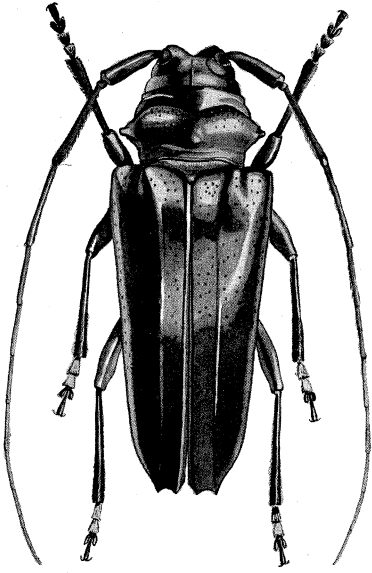
## PLATE XXII.

- Fig. 1.—*Neouracanthus nigroterminatus*, sp. nov.  
Fig. 2.—*Brachytria angulata*, sp. nov.  
Fig. 3.—*Aridaeus cleroides*, sp. nov.  
Fig. 4.—*Brachytria discopunctata*, sp. nov.  
Fig. 5.—*Penthea adamsae*, sp. nov.  
Fig. 6.—*Zygocera maculata*, sp. nov.

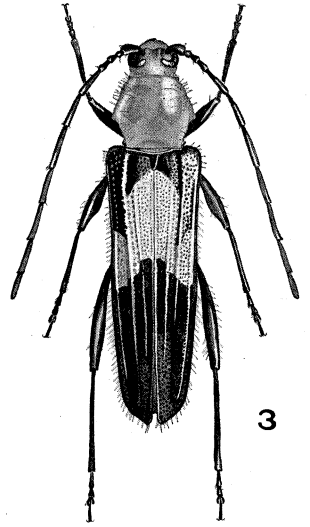
## PLATE XXIII.

- Fig. 1.—*Zygocera norfolkensis*, sp. nov.  
Fig. 2.—*Macrones purpureipes*, sp. nov.  
Fig. 3.—*Brachytria occidentalis*, sp. nov.  
Fig. 4.—*Rhytiphora browni*, sp. nov.  
Fig. 5.—*Macrones brandoni*, sp. nov.

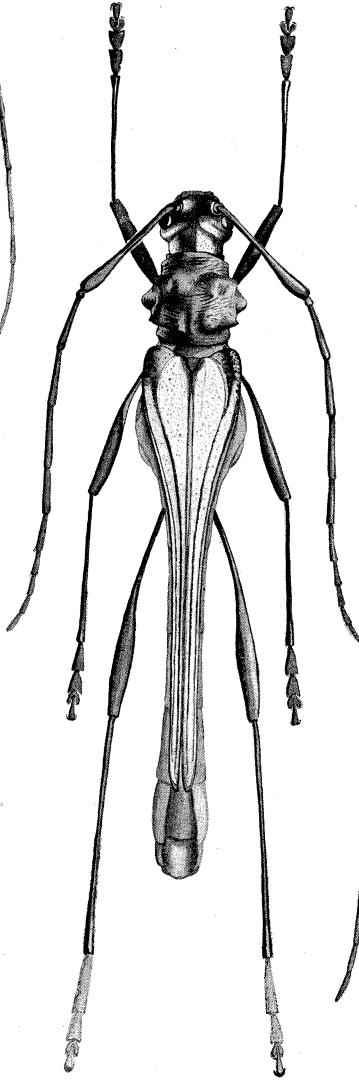




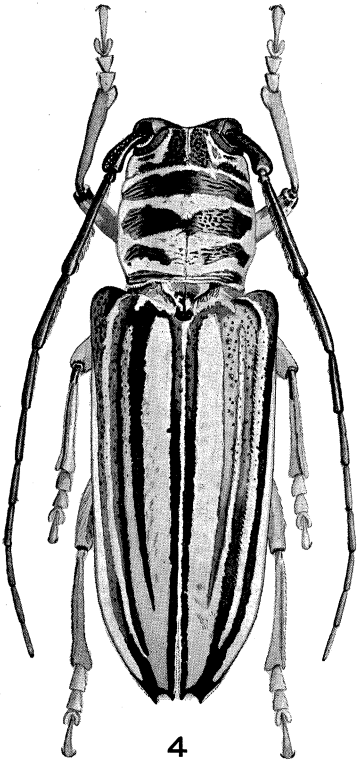
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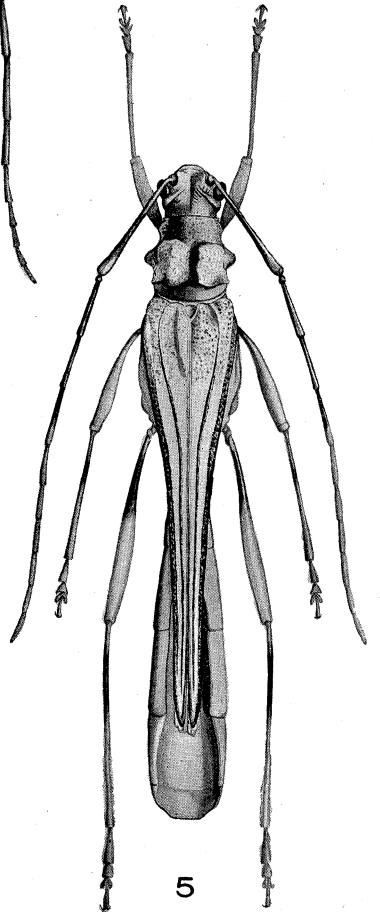
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