

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

McKeown, Keith C., 1940. Notes on Australian Cerambycidae. *Records of the Australian Museum* 20(5): 293–312, plates xxxi–xxxii. [15 March 1940].

doi:10.3853/j.0067-1975.20.1940.579

ISSN 0067-1975

Published by the Australian Museum, Sydney

nature culture **discover**

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NOTES ON AUSTRALIAN CERAMBYCIDAE.

V.

By

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(Plates xxxi-xxxii.)

The present paper contains further results of a critical examination of material in the entomological collection in the Australian Museum, Sydney, together with that submitted for examination by other museums and departments. The work already carried out indicates that considerable unworked material of the greatest interest still awaits study, also that in certain genera a state of confusion exists that is really deplorable.

The accompanying notes consist of descriptions of a number of new species, together with comments on the synonymy of others.

Genus *Xystrocera* Serville, 1834.

Xystrocera globosa (Olivier), 1795.

There are two specimens which I take to be this insect, from north-west Australia, in the Australian Museum collection. They do not appear to differ in any respect from specimens from Egypt, except that those from Australia are considerably smaller. Mr. H. W. Brown informs me that he has taken this longicorn in the north-west of the continent, thus supplying confirmation of the locality.

It is interesting to note that this beetle has been recorded as a serious pest of Lebbek (*Albizia*) in Egypt. Other species of this genus of trees occur in the north-west and north of Australia, and one or more of these, possibly, forms its host-plant in this country.

The range of *Xystrocera globosa* has been recorded as covering India, Ceylon, Assam, Burma, Siam, Malay Peninsula, Java, Celebes, Philippines, Egypt, Mauritius and Hawaii. N.W. Australia constitutes an addition to our knowledge of its distribution.

The size of the specimens examined is: long. 25 mm., lat. 7 mm.; long. 17 mm., lat. 4 mm. Egyptian specimens: long. 32 mm., lat. 9 mm.

Genus *Nerida*, nov.

Slender; elongate. *Head* large, produced into a pointed muzzle. *Eyes* large, prominent, reniform, anterior lobe dilated, coarsely granulate; insertion of antennae almost touching anterior lobe. *Antennary tubercles* mediocre. *Antennae*:

basal joint elongate, curved, clavate; joint 5 as long as joints 3 and 4 combined; joints 6 and 7 equal, slightly shorter than 5; 8-11 gradually decreasing in length; joints 3 and 4 apically spined. *Thorax* elongate, cylindrical, somewhat constricted anteriorly, and to a greater degree posteriorly. *Elytra* little longer than head and thorax combined, wider at base than thorax at widest part, broadening apically. *Legs*: femora elongate, slender, basally, strongly clavate at apex; tibiae elongate, slender; tarsi variable, narrow.

Appears to come near Blackburn's genus *Neobethelium*.

Genotype: *N. carabiformis*.

The two small species included in this genus are of such remarkable form that it is somewhat difficult, on a superficial examination, to believe that they are actually longicorns; both species bear a very close resemblance to Carabidae of the genus *Clarencia*.

***Nerida carabiformis*, sp. nov.**

(Pl. xxxii, fig. 3.)

Slender; elongate; brown with pale elytral markings. *Head* large, produced into an acutely-pointed muzzle; eyes large, prominent, narrowly reniform, very coarsely granulate, anterior lobe dilated; insertion of antennae almost touching anterior ocular lobe; antennary tubercles very small and inconspicuous; palpi slender, elongate, stramineous. *Antennae* longer than body, slender, stramineous; basal joint elongate-clavate, strongly curved, nitid; joint 5 as long as 3 and 4 combined; joints 6 and 7 equal, slightly shorter than 5; 8-11 gradually and progressively decreasing in length; joints 3 and 4 with a very long, slender apical spine or seta projecting inwards. *Thorax* elongate (three times longer than broad), cylindrical, swelling slightly on sides, narrowing strongly towards base, slightly constricted before anterior margin, anteriorly strongly emarginate and narrowly punctate, slightly procurved; posterior margin narrowly emarginate, straight; rich ferruginous, black on sides, highly nitid. *Elytra* little longer than head and thorax combined, wider at base than prothorax at widest part, widening considerably to three-quarters length, then acutely tapering; apices acutely rounded; brown, darker on lateral margins, with an indeterminate pale area about basal third of elytron; a large semicircular stramineous area contiguous with suture (forming a rounded patch on both elytra); apices laterally bordered with pale stramineous markings not reaching suture; basal half of elytra sparsely and irregularly punctate, punctures closer and more regular laterally; apical half almost impunctate; sparse erect setae present over elytra. *Legs* rich stramineous, somewhat nitid; femora elongate, slender on basal half, strongly and broadly clavate at apex; tibiae longer than femora, slender; tarsi short, slender.

Long. 9 mm.

Loc.—N. Queensland: Cape York.

Holotype (unique) in Australian Museum, Sydney.

***Nerida intricata*, sp. nov.**

(Pl. xxxi, fig. 1.)

Slender; brown. *Head* large, much broader than thorax, constricted behind eyes, produced into an acute muzzle; eyes large, broadly reniform, expanded on anterior lobe, moderately prominent; antennary tubercles inconspicuous; a raised

line on each side of head extending from apex of posterior ocular lobe to junction of clypeus, and passing just inside point of insertion of antennae; a short, deeply impressed median sulcus between antennary bases. *Antennae* slightly longer than body; basal joint slender, curved, elongate-clavate; joint 3 slightly longer than 4; 5 as long as 3 and 4 combined; 6-8 equal, shorter than 5; 9 shorter than 8; 10 and 11 equal, shorter than 9; joints stramineous, becoming brown at apices; 10 and 11 almost entirely brown. *Thorax* nitid, cylindrical, broader anteriorly than posteriorly; rather broadly rounded on sides; anterior margin widely emarginate, straight, constricted behind emargination and narrowing strongly behind central expansion to posterior margin which is very narrowly emarginate, straight; disc with two small rounded tubercles placed somewhat anteriorly; colour blackish-brown, except for an irregular pale patch on centre of disc. *Elytra* slightly wider at base than thorax at widest point; approximately parallel to nearly half-way, widening to apical three-quarters before converging roundly to apex; apices acutely rounded; colour rich dark brown with a pale diagonal marking on each elytron forming a wide 'chevron' across both elytra just anteriorly to middle; a rounded black or dark brown spot placed somewhat anteriorly on pale band; 'chevron' margined posteriorly with dark brown; basal half of elytra darkest, apical half paler but not as light as 'chevron'; a sub-apical circular spot of pale yellow-brown margined with blackish-brown; external margin of apices narrowly edged with dingy yellow; basal half of elytra regularly punctate; apical half almost impunctate. *Legs*: femora ferruginous, slender over basal half but becoming strongly clavate on apical half; tibiae slender, elongate (equal in length to femora), pale yellow; tarsi slender, elongate, yellow.

Long. 8 mm.

Loc.—N. Queensland: Cape York.

Holotype (unique) in Australian Museum, Sydney.

Rather similar in form to the preceding species, but very readily distinguished by the tuberculate and relatively broader prothorax, the regular puncturation of the elytra, and distinctive colour pattern.

Genus *Wahn*, nov.

Medium. *Head* large, broad; eyes large, reniform, finely granulate; palpi slender, relatively long, apical joint acutely spatulate; antennary tubercles small, not prominent. *Antennae*: basal joint moderately elongate-clavate; joint 3 as long as 1; 4 shorter than 3; 5 as long as 3; 6-8 approximately equal, as long as 4; 9 shorter than 8; 10 and 11 equal, shorter than 9; apical joint short, rounded. *Thorax* much longer than broad, cylindrical, strongly constricted at base, tumid about centre. *Elytra* parallel, but apex wider than base; apices broadly rounded. *Legs*: femora broadly clavate; posterior femora not reaching extremity of body; tibiae and tarsi slender.

Genotype, the following species.

Appears to come near the preceding genus.

Wahn zonulitis, sp. nov.

(Pl. xxxii, fig. 5.)

♀. Moderately robust; bright ferruginous-red and black. *Head* large, broad, coarsely punctate; eyes large, reniform, finely granulate; palpi relatively long and slender, apical joint acutely spatulate; antennary tubercles small, not prominent.

Antennae not reaching apex of elytra; relative proportions of joints as per generic formula; pale ferruginous; basal joint, apices of joints 5-9, and joints 10 and 11 entirely, black. *Thorax* impunctate, highly nitid, cylindrical, much longer than broad, tumid about half-way, narrowing strongly over posterior third; strongly constricted at base; basally emarginate. *Elytra* about three times as wide as prothorax at base (slightly wider than prothorax at widest point), slightly constricted about basal third, then expanding to apex; apex much broader than base; apices broadly rounded; basal third nitid, finely punctate, bright ferruginous-red; apical two-thirds highly nitid, impunctate, black; red and black areas separated by a narrow white line sloping diagonally outwards from suture and slightly procurved at lateral margin; shoulders prominent; sutural line strongly depressed dorsally over basal fourth. *Legs*: femora broadly clavate, nitid, impunctate, black, yellow at base; tibiae and tarsi slender; tibiae coarsely punctate, black at base, becoming yellowish towards apex; tarsi yellow.

Long. 5 mm.

Loc.—New South Wales: Kurrajong (Masters).

♂. Similar to female, but smaller. *Elytra* tending to brownish basally; *antennae* longer than body.

Long. 4 mm.

Loc.—New South Wales: Otford.

Holotype ♀ and allotype ♂ in Australian Museum, Sydney.

Genus *Pachydissus* Newman, 1838.

Pachydissus magnus, sp. nov.

♂. Robust; dark brown, clothed with silky, golden pile. *Head* relatively small, frons deeply sulcate, a small, narrow, apically-cleft tubercle at base. *Antennae* stout, densely clothed with fine pubescence; joints 3, 4 and 5 of approximately equal length, swollen; 3 and 4 equally tumid, 5 to a lesser degree; 6 slightly thickened apically; remaining joints comparatively slender; joints 7-9 approximately equal, longer than 10; terminal joint of both antennae wanting, but complete length should reach to apex of elytra in a perfect specimen. *Thorax* wider at base than apex, somewhat feebly tuberculate-angulate at centre of lateral margin; disc intricately folded and wrinkled, but without nitid median areas; fringed with long, soft hairs on anterior margin. *Scutellum* cordate. *Elytra* deeply indented at base between shoulder and suture; slightly emarginate suturally on basal fourth; apices sinuate-truncate, strongly unispinose at sutural angle, external apical angle broadly rounded. *Legs* reddish-brown, densely pubescent. *Under-surface* densely clothed with coarse pubescence on sterna, abdominal segments closely but finely pubescent; ventral surface of head with a single, deep, transverse groove behind eyes.

Long. 43 mm, lat. 13 mm.

Loc.—New South Wales: Balranald.

Host Plant.—'In Myall' (*Acacia pendula*).

Holotype in Australian Museum, Sydney.

This fine species is by far the largest member of the genus known to me. It is easily separated from the other described species by the strongly sinuate appearance and deep indentation of the elytral bases, the unispinose elytral apices, and the apical swelling of the third to sixth antennal joints.

The tawny golden pubescence gives the insect a moiré-velvet appearance. In the specimens before me this pubescent clothing is somewhat irregularly abraded, revealing the dark derm beneath, but I have little doubt that in a perfectly fresh specimen it would completely cover the insect. There are indications of two irregular, slightly raised costae on each elytron where the derm is exposed.

Pachydissus sweersensis, sp. nov.

♂. Moderately robust; reddish-brown, sparsely clothed with a fine greyish pubescence. *Head* broad, deeply sulcate between antennary tubercles, but not extending to frons. *Antennae* very slender, one-third longer than body, apex of eighth joint extending beyond extremity of elytra; 3rd joint longer than 4, both equally swollen at apex; 5 longer than 3; 6 longer than 5; 6-11 of approximately equal length, apices not enlarged; terminal joints only lightly pubescent. *Thorax* longer than broad, sides regularly rounded, slightly tuberculate; disc finely and regularly rugose. *Scutellum* small, triangular. *Elytra* suturally and laterally emarginate; apices broadly truncate, bispinose, both spines being equally developed; two faint, slightly raised, longitudinal costae on each elytron. *Under-surface* sparsely pubescent throughout; head beneath with two transverse grooves, one before and one behind the eyes.

Long. 28 mm.; lat. 8 mm.

Loc.—Sweers I., Gulf of Carpentaria.

Holotype in Australian Museum, Sydney.

This species appears to come closest to *Pachydissus nubilus* Pasc., but may be readily separated from that and other species by the length and slenderness of the antennae. In *P. frenchi* Blkb. the antennae are even longer, but are, at the same time, considerably stouter and differ in the tumid joints. These and other characteristics as above will serve to determine the present species.

Genus *Phacodes* Newman, 1841.

Phacodes mirabilis, sp. nov.

(Pl. xxxi, fig. 4.)

♂. Robust; black, densely clothed with creamy-white and ferruginous pile, completely obscuring derm except on tubercles and certain well-defined areas. *Head* large, broad, with an ill-defined median sulcus extending from base to just before eyes; densely clothed with pale ferruginous hair, tending to golden-yellow on clypeus; antennary tubercles not prominent, somewhat transverse. *Antennae* considerably longer than body, brown, stout; basal joint short, tumid, closely punctate, sparsely clothed with grey hairs; second joint strongly conical; 3 about twice as long as 1, with a stout, curved, nitid, black spine at apex, clothed with dense grey hair and fringed beneath with long yellow hairs; 4 slightly half length of 3, spined at apex, clothed with short recumbent hairs, fringed beneath; 5-10 approximately equal to 1; 5, 6 and 7 spined at apex, the latter two joints minutely; 8-10 more slender, unspined; terminal joint elongate, slender, rounded at apex; joints 6-11 pubescent; 1-5 fringed beneath. *Thorax* strongly convex on disc; laterally with two almost straight faces meeting in an obtuse angle when viewed from above, the first running from anterior constriction to a prominent, acute lateral spine a little behind mid-way; the second running somewhat obliquely

from spine to posterior margin; anterior and posterior margins straight; disc with five nitid areas, two in the form of tubercles placed somewhat laterally to median line and a little in advance of half-way; behind them an elongated median tubercle, widest in front and tapering behind; two large laterally situated, highly nitid but not elevated areas contiguous with posterior margin; exposed derm black; whole of prothorax, other than nitid areas mentioned above, densely clothed with very pale recumbent, buff hairs, becoming thicker and tending to form broad stripes laterally; nitid median tubercle bordered with buff hair of a much darker and richer shade than general thoracic covering; where thoracic pile is abraded the derm appears closely and finely punctate. *Elytra* broader at base than thorax at widest, parallel, rounding to apex; apex squarely truncate, external apical angle produced in a long, slender, acute spine; sutural angle somewhat acute but not spinose; derm black, densely clothed with short pale-cream pile tinged with bright buff; a median area situated at about one-fourth elytral length, lateral margins, and an area around apical nitid patches, strongly buff. The following nitid areas stand out in more or less strong relief: a closely tuberculate area at base with points of tubercles protruding through pile, a contiguous almost completely nitid area with many prominent and acutely pointed tubercles; a row of small tubercles extending along suture; an irregular, elongate, somewhat ovoid area with a densely pubescent white patch in its centre, near apex; several nitid tubercles of fairly large size scattered over the elytral surface. *Legs*: femora swollen, densely clothed with white pile, apices black; tibiae black with sparse white and buff hairs, spined at apex; tarsi black, sparsely clothed with grey hairs and fringed with bright golden-yellow; claws slender, curved, black. *Under-surface* brown, sparsely clothed with fine greyish pubescence; abdominal segments fringed with yellow hair.

Long. 30 mm.; lat. 9 mm.

Loc.—Queensland: Bunya Mts. (N. Geary), 14 December 1937.

Holotype in Australian Museum, Sydney.

A further specimen received from Mr. A. R. Brimblecombe, Department of Agriculture and Stock, Brisbane, during the preparation of this paper differs from the type in the following particulars: elytral pile with a distinct bluish-grey tint; long. 26 mm.; lat. 7 mm. *Loc.*—Queensland: Yarraman (A.R.B.[Brimblecombe]), 5 December 1935, 'on wing, 1 p.m.'

This exceedingly beautiful insect comes near *Phacodes bellus* Blkb., but differs from it by its much narrower and constricted thorax; the lateral thoracic planes, forming an obtuse angle, are both straight, and the posterior plane not sinuate as in Blackburn's species; the prothorax is definitely not 'fortius rugulose punctulata', nor is it granulate towards the sides. If Blackburn's 'lunulate ridges' are the equivalent of the rounded, naked, posterior prothoracic patches of *mirabilis*, these are highly nitid and not 'not quite glabrous'; they are most certainly not elevated; the elytral derm of *mirabilis* appears to be unicolorous almost throughout, but is possibly a little lighter towards the lateral margins. The elytral pattern is very distinct, as also is its colour, although, as has been indicated, this is not constant. All specimens seen appear to be males, so that the colour variation is unlikely to be sexual.

The distribution of colour, pilose and nitid areas is so intricate that it is almost impossible to convey any really adequate idea of the appearance of the

insect; the very beautiful figure of this insect by Miss N. B. Adams should make clear what may be obscure in the description.

I have before me specimens which I assume to be *P. bellus*. They conform closely to Blackburn's somewhat inadequate description and agree with specimens labelled *bellus* in the South Australian Museum. Both sexes are represented.

Genus *Tessaromma* Newman, 1840.

Tessaromma sordida, sp. nov.

Slender; reddish-brown; sparsely clothed with light brown, silky pubescence, chiefly concentrated into irregular spots and patches. *Head* with a short, narrow, median sulcus between antennary tubercles, but not extending to base; coarsely punctate, lightly pubescent. *Antennae* not reaching to apex of elytra; ferruginous, finely punctate with scattered, sparse, slender hairs, not pubescent; joint 5 longest, others approximately equal. *Thorax* as long as broad (at widest point), more constricted anteriorly than posteriorly; strongly spined laterally about middle, spines stout, broad at base, apex slender, directed backwards; disc with four slightly raised tubercles placed somewhat laterally, median area wide and smooth; thoracic margins straight, posterior slightly emarginate. *Scutellum* narrower than long, rather acutely pointed posteriorly. *Elytra* scarcely broader than thorax at widest point; parallel, tapering sharply to apex; apices evenly and acutely pointed, divergent; surface of elytron with three rows of large circular punctures extending from base almost to apex; pubescence concentrated chiefly laterally and on shoulders, that on apices interspersed with scattered, long, slender hairs. *Legs* reddish-brown; femora not markedly clavate, finely punctate with scattered hairs. *Under-surface* nitid, finely punctate.

Long. 16 mm., lat. 3 mm.

Loc.—S. Queensland: Mt. Tambourine (A. Musgrave and G. P. Whitley), 19 December 1925.

Holotype in Australian Museum, Sydney.

Superficially rather similar in appearance in certain respects to the following species, but differing in the shape of the thoracic spines and tubercles, the acutely-pointed elytral apices, and the more slender femora. These, taken with other characters, should render its identification simple.

Tessaromma truncatispina, sp. nov.

Slender; cinnamon-brown, irregularly clothed with tawny-golden pubescence. *Head* with a clearly defined median sulcus extending from base to antennary tubercles; densely clothed with short pubescence. *Antennae* slightly exceeding length of body, densely and regularly punctate, clothed throughout length with a fine golden pubescence interspersed with long, slender hairs, especially on joints 1-5; joint 5 longer than others; 3, 4, 6 and 7 approximately equal, remainder gradually diminishing in length. *Scutellum* broader than long, widely rounded posteriorly. *Thorax* constricted on anterior and posterior margins, sinuate; laterally with a strong, abruptly truncate tubercle or blunt spine about centre; disc with two irregularly elongate and slightly raised tubercles separated by a wide median sulcus. *Elytra* wider than thorax (at widest point), parallel, dorsally flattened, narrowing sharply to apex; apices narrowly rounded, divergent; seriate-punctate in three longitudinal rows, punctures large and rounded, most regular

and distinct on basal half, sparse and irregularly apically; irregularly clothed with short brown and golden pile, densest towards sides, interspersed towards apices with long, slender hairs, giving the insect a moiré appearance. *Legs* dark brown, finely and closely punctate; femora elongate-clavate, lightly clothed on sides with pubescence; tibiae coarsely punctate, with mixed yellow and brown hairs; tarsi reddish. *Under-surface* nitid, finely punctate, abdominal segments with a sparse, fine pubescence.

Long. 17 mm., lat. 4 mm.

Loc.—N. Queensland: Bunya Mts. (N. Geary), 5 January 1938.

Holotype in Australian Museum, Sydney.

Comes near *T. sericans* Er., but may be easily distinguished by the narrow, roundly pointed elytral apices and other characters.

Genus *Piesarthrius* Hope, 1834.

Piesarthrius gearyi, sp. nov.

(Pl. xxxii, fig. 4.)

♂. Robust; black. *Head* coarsely rugoso-punctate, deeply and broadly sulcate between antennary tubercles; antennary tubercles not prominent; eyes large protuberant, coarsely granulate. *Antennae* almost twice as long as body, eighth joint reaching to apices of elytra; first joint somewhat tumid, nitid, coarsely and sparsely punctate, remainder of antennae dull pruinose, dark brown; joint 1 shorter than succeeding joints (except 2); joints 3–10 of equal length, flattened, laminate, external apical angle strongly produced into an elongate-foliate extension, becoming longer on each successive joint; interior angle not produced; apical joint longer than preceding, simple without lateral extension, elongate-foliate, widening slightly before centre, then decreasing in breadth to a narrowly rounded point. *Thorax* broadly ovate, anteriorly broadly emarginate, coarsely rugoso-punctate with a narrow nitid tubercle on disc, slightly pilose laterally. *Elytra* nitid, coarsely and irregularly punctate, scarcely broader at base than prothorax at widest, tapering somewhat towards apices throughout length; apices narrowly rounded, unarmed; lateral and sutural margins very narrowly emarginate. *Legs* black, strongly nitid, somewhat sparsely and coarsely punctate with a sparse buffy pubescence, thickest on posterior margins of femora, where it tends to form a definite fringe. *Under-surface* finely and regularly punctate, sub-nitid, with sparse buff pubescence, thickest on abdomen and central line of sterna.

Long. 17 mm., lat. 5 mm.

Loc.—S. Queensland: Cunnamulla (N. Geary), 12 January 1938.

Holotype (unique) in Australia Museum, Sydney.

♀ unknown.

This relatively small but very striking species comes near *P. brevicornis* Aurivillius in general appearance, but is very readily distinguished from this and all other members of the genus by the form of the antennae. The remarkable structure of the antennae might, possibly, justify the formation of a new genus for its reception, but until further material is available for examination, preferably of both sexes, it seems advisable to place it in *Piesarthrius*, with which its other characters conform so closely.

Named after Mr. N. Geary, who has collected so assiduously for this Museum, and from whom many very interesting novelties have been received.

Piesarthrius reticulaticollis, sp. nov.

(Pl. xxxi, fig. 2.)

♂. Robust; piceus-brown. *Head* relatively broad, depressed strongly behind eyes, antennary tubercles small, and but slightly raised, rugose; basal margin coarsely punctate. *Antennae* not reaching extremity of body, reddish-brown, laminate; laminae borne on joints 3-10 (terminal joint wanting), external and internal laminae of equal length. *Thorax* as broad as long, sides very slightly and evenly rounded, posterior and anterior margins straight, anterior emarginate; disc irregularly, deeply and coarsely punctate, punctures confluent, with short, stramineous hairs seated in the pits; a few small, irregular impunctate, nitid areas near centre of disc; sides with a large ovate patch of cream-coloured pile, through which protrude a number of irregularly placed, rounded, nitid, brown tubercles. *Scutellum* triangular, clothed with pale hairs. *Elytra* parallel, tapering slightly towards apex; apices broadly rounded on exterior angle, and with a strong, acutely-pointed spine on sutural line; surface of elytra very coarsely and confluent punctate, giving the insect a rugose appearance; short, pale stramineous hairs seated in the punctures; the whole of elytra of a uniform dark brown with an indication of an irregular area of a paler shade about apical fourth. *Legs* short and stout, piceus-brown, lightly clothed with short, whitish hairs; tarsi fringed with close yellow hair. *Under-surface* clothed throughout with long, adpressed, white pile.

Long. 21 mm., lat. 6 mm.

Loc.—Queensland.

Holotype (unique) in Australian Museum, Sydney.

A very stout, thick-set species, easily distinguished from its congeners by its stature, and the laminae of the antennae, which are of equal length.

Piesarthrius rufoflavus, sp. nov.

(Pl. xxxii, fig. 6.)

♀. Robust; rufus varied with yellow patches. *Head* narrow, coarsely granulate, nitid, clothed with yellow hairs on frons and vertex immediately behind eyes; antennary tubercles prominent; posterior margin finely rugose. *Antennae* about two-thirds length of body, bright ferruginous, nitid, coarsely punctate, sparsely clothed with semi-erect hairs, tending to pubescence on apical portion; joint 1 as long as 3; others shorter and approximately equal in length *inter se*; joints 3-10 acutely angulate exteriorly apically. *Thorax* longer than broad, regularly rounded on sides, dark ferruginous, deeply rugoso-punctate, punctures confluent, with stout, semi-erect yellow hairs seated in punctures; a somewhat oval-shaped lateral area of bright yellow pile extending from base, but not quite reaching anterior margin, a number of large, rounded, nitid tubercles protrude through this pilose clothing, giving a speckled appearance; basal and anterior margins straight, lightly emarginate. *Scutellum* triangular, pilose. *Elytra* wider than base of thorax, parallel, broadly rounded on exterior apical angle with an acute sutural spine deflected strongly inwards; about the centre of each elytron, a triangular area of bright yellow with its base on lateral margin and its apex towards but not reaching suture; surface of elytra coarsely, and frequently confluent, punctate; on the yellow areas the punctures are sparse and not confluent; a semi-erect, pale stramineous hair is seated in each puncture

over the whole surface of the elytra; suture and lateral margins narrowly emarginate; the colour of the derm anteriorly to the yellow patches is darker than that apically, this also tends to become paler towards the sides. *Legs* dark piceous-brown, nitid, with scattered pale stramineous hairs. *Under-surface*: sterna clothed with whitish pubescence; abdomen light ferruginous, nitid.

Long. 30 mm., lat. 8 mm.

Loc.—Queensland: Dawson River; without locality (G. Barnard), from South Australian Museum.

Holotype in Australian Museum, Sydney.

In a genus in which there is such marked sexual dimorphism, I am reluctant to describe a species on female specimens alone, but an exception is made in this instance as the insect is so strikingly distinct from all other described forms, for there seems to be no risk of confusion. On the analogy of the other species of the genus the male, when discovered, should possess a very similar combination of colour and pattern.

Genus *Coptopterus* Hope, 1834.

1834.¹ *Strongylurus* Hope.

Coptopterus decvorus, sp. nov.

(Pl. xxxi, fig. 6.)

Robust; pale ferruginous marked with black. *Head* brownish-black, coarsely punctate, frons, apex, and antennary tubercles with a sparse clothing of coarse, stramineous hairs, extending round margins of eyes. *Antennae*: basal joint stout, nitid, sparsely punctate, with scattered coarse hairs; joints 3 and 4 closely and finely punctate with a moderate clothing of hairs (finer than on 1); following joints densely pubescent; 3, 4 and 5 with coarse, bristle-like hairs at apex; 3 slightly longer than 4; 4-7 of approximately equal length; 8-11 short and progressively decreasing in length. *Thorax* nitid, almost as broad as long, broadly rounded anteriorly on sides, slightly constricted posteriorly; thoracic margins lightly emarginate, somewhat sinuate; disc deeply and confluent rugoso-punctate, sparse creamy hairs seated in punctures; an impunctate median line becoming widest just beyond centre of disc, where it terminates; disc ornamented with five small patches of white pubescence, consisting of two anterior, laterally-situated diagonal patches of creamy pubescence, and three longitudinal basal patches, two lateral and one median. *Scutellum* strongly rounded apically, clothed with dense cream pubescence. *Elytra* strongly nitid, pale ferruginous; parallel, apices with a short sutural spine; a curved, somewhat diagonal black linear marking, widening posteriorly, running from near shoulder to suture at about anterior fourth; a forward-pointing \wedge -shaped broadly linear black chevron at centre extending from lateral margin to, but not quite contiguous with, suture; a broad black marking running from median line of elytron inwards to suture near apex, and coalescing with lateral margin which is narrowly black throughout; suture narrowly edged with brown; suture and lateral margin narrowly emarginate; basal half of elytra to second black marking coarsely and somewhat irregularly punctate; punctures deep, rounded, and crater-shaped; on posterior half punctures are small and much more numerous; derm very nitid; over the whole of the elytra is a sparse

¹ While this paper was in the press, Mr. G. P. Whitley, Ichthyologist, Australian Museum, kindly drew my attention to the fact that *Strongylurus* Hope, 1834, was preoccupied by *Strongylura* v. Hasselt, 1823, for a genus of fishes (*vide* Sherborn, Index Animalium). The name *Coptopterus* Hope, 1834, must now be used for this genus.

clothing of semi-recumbent hairs, each arising from a puncture. *Legs*: femora clavate, thickly clothed with coarse stamineous hair, derm on outer surface brown, on inner clouded with black, apices black; tibiae and tarsi light brown, clothed with yellowish hair; claws black. *Under-surface* light brown; prosternum densely clothed with close creamy pile; meso- and metasternum nitid; abdominal segments lightly clothed with hair, tending to become condensed into small, rounded, lateral, pilose spots.

Long. 24 mm., lat. 6 mm. A smaller example, long. 19 mm., lat. 5 mm.

Loc.—Queensland: Imbil (A. R. Brimblecombe), 26 October 1937.

Host Plant.—Hoop Pine (*Araucaria Cunninghamii*).

Holotype in Queensland Museum, Brisbane.

One of the most striking and distinctive members of the genus *Coptopterus*, both on account of the intricate and strongly marked black pattern on the elytra and its highly nitid appearance. On the apical fourth the specimens have the appearance of having been dorsally compressed, and this area is even more strongly nitid than the rest of the elytral surface; these areas have given one the impression of having been artificially produced, but all the specimens are identical in this respect, so it is evidently a natural character.

Coptopterus musgravei, sp. nov.

♀. Slender; dark stramineous with irregular black bands on the elytra. *Head* narrow, but wider than thorax at anterior margin (as wide as prothorax at greatest breadth); coarsely punctate, with a small but prominent nitid, black tubercle at clypeal angles above insertion of mandibles; clothed with coarse, recumbent grey hair; antennary tubercles prominent, nitid, punctate. *Antennae* as long as, or a little longer than, body; basal joint dark castaneous, nitid, punctate, clothed with short grey hairs; remainder of antenna clothed with short dense pile; joint 3 shorter than 4; 4-6 equal in length, shorter than 7; 7-10 approximately equal; apical joint long, slender, cylindrical. *Thorax* slender in appearance, as long as at widest part; constricted anteriorly and posteriorly, sides gently and evenly rounded; derm coarsely but not deeply punctate, reddish, densely clothed with recumbent grey hairs, no pilose spots; anterior and posterior margins straight, emarginate. *Scutellum* narrow, triangular, clothed with dense white pubescence. *Elytra* little wider than thorax at base, parallel, rounding slightly to external apical angle; apices truncate, acutely bispinose, spines of equal length; dull yellow-brown with a zig-zag transverse black marking commencing behind shoulder and extending almost to suture; a further somewhat W-shaped transverse black marking a little past half-way, and an irregular brown marking on apex; basal half of elytra regularly and coarsely punctate, punctures large; apical area with small sparse punctures; lightly clothed with recumbent white hairs seated in punctures. *Legs* reddish-castaneous with white hairs; tibiae and tarsi with denser clothing. *Lower surface* clothed with recumbent white hairs; sterna somewhat sparsely, abdomen so densely covered that little of the underlying derm is visible.

Long. 25 mm., lat. 5 mm.

Loc.—New South Wales: Port Hacking (A. Musgrave), January 1913.

Holotype in Australian Museum, Sydney.

Comes near *C. lumholtzi* Auriv., but is very readily distinguished by the bispinose elytral apices, the absence of pilose white spots on the prothorax, the sparse elytral clothing, and the dense hairiness of the abdominal segments.

Named for Mr. A. Musgrave, Australian Museum, Sydney.

Coptopterus octomaculatus, sp. nov.

Robust; light ferruginous with black elytral markings; prothorax ornamented with eight white spots. *Head* narrow, produced into a distinct muzzle; clothed with sparse yellow hairs; vertex coarsely punctate, with a median line of dense white pubescence; antennary tubercles medium, rounded; palpi black. *Antennae* as long as body, ferruginous; joints 1-3 semi-nitid, punctate, with scattered hairs; 4-10 slightly produced externally at apex; pubescent on 4-6 with scattered hairs among pubescence, particularly at apices of joints and along inner margin; terminal joint slender, pubescent. *Thorax* coarsely rugoso-punctate with scattered hairs; longer than wide; apex not wider than head, narrower than base; rounded on anterior angles, sides straight, slightly divergent to base; apical margin straight, posterior sinuate, both lightly emarginate; disc ornamented with eight spots of white pubescence, three lateral on each side and two median; lateral spots roughly circular, decreasing in size from base to apex; median triangular; at anterior margin small, irregular. *Scutellum* as broad as long, rounded apically, densely clothed with white pubescence. *Elytra* broader than thorax at base, parallel, slightly rounding to external angles; apices sharply divergent, truncate, acutely bispinose, both spines of equal length and directed outwards; a broken black stripe extending diagonally inwards from shoulder to, but not quite reaching, suture at about one-third elytral length; an irregular (somewhat \wedge -shaped) transverse black band at about two-thirds; surface anterior to this deeply and regularly punctate; apical third almost impunctate; the whole surface of elytra evenly and lightly clothed with recumbent white hairs, those on anterior two-thirds seated in punctures. *Legs* reddish, clouded with black, densely clothed with pale hairs. *Under-surface* dark piceus-brown, clothed with sparse hairs; a small white pubescent lateral spot on each abdominal segment, and a similar spot at each extremity of pleura.

Long. 20 mm., lat. 5 mm.

Loc.—S. Queensland: National Park, McPherson Range (A. Musgrave), 18 December 1926.

Holotype in Australian Museum, Sydney.

This insect bears a remarkably close superficial resemblance to *C. cretifer* Hope, but may be readily separated by the divergent and bispinose elytral apices, the single row of white lateral abdominal pilose spots, as compared with the multiple row in *cretifer*, and the eight white pilose spots on the prothorax.

Coptopterus partitus, sp. nov.

♂. Robust; brown and pale fawn marked with black. *Head* relatively narrow, basally constricted, sparsely clothed with adpressed whitish hairs; antennal tubercles slightly elevated, nitid. *Antennae* longer than body, dull ferruginous, pubescent, except basal joint, which is bright ferruginous-yellow; joints 1 and 2 with scattered hairs; 3-11 flattened; 3-10 apically acutely angulate externally; terminal joint with a median longitudinal ridge or keel. *Thorax* strongly rugose,

dark piceus-brown, constricted anteriorly, much narrower than at base, slightly and evenly rounded at sides; posterior margin lightly sinuate, narrowly edged with creamy-yellow pile; disc ornamented with two narrow, anterior, longitudinal, dorso-lateral stripes of pale creamy-yellow pile and three similar short basal stripes, of which the median is shorter and broader than the others. *Scutellum* narrow, triangular, densely pilose. *Elytra* wider than thorax at base, parallel; apices abruptly rounding to exterior angle, squarely truncate, acutely bispinose, external spine somewhat longer and stouter than sutural; basal portion of elytra light sepia-brown, shading to pale fawn over apical third; marked with a narrow, curved black stripe extending from just inside shoulder diagonally to, but not quite reaching, suture; a small black patch or spot about apical third; anterior two-thirds deeply and irregularly punctate; area between black patch and apex nitid, almost impunctate; entire surface very sparsely clothed with short hairs. *Legs* almost black, with sparse white hairs thickest on tibiae; femora highly nitid. *Under-surface* piceus, sparsely clothed with short white hairs; a small circular spot of white pile situated laterally on each abdominal segment; sterna rugose.

Long. 20 mm., lat. 6 mm.

Loc.—Torres Strait: Moa, Banks Is. (W. McLennan), 17 December 1919, 20 December 1920; N. Queensland: Endeavour River (South Australian Museum).

Holotype in Australian Museum, Sydney.

A very distinct species readily distinguished from other described forms by the deeply punctate anterior portion of the elytra, the almost impunctate and quite strongly nitid apical portion, the strongly bispinose elytral apices, together with the coloration and sparse black markings.

In a note supplied by Mr. McLennan, he states that the specimens were 'caught on cut trees of Moreton Bay Ash [*Eucalyptus tessellaris*] and *Alpenia* at night'. These trees may prove to be host plants.

Coptopterus scriptelytron, sp. nov.

♂. Robust; ferruginous with irregular black elytral markings. *Head* broad; area adjacent to antennary tubercles densely clothed with bright yellow pubescence; vertex very sparsely punctate, subnitid, with sparse hairs; base somewhat tumescent, coarsely punctate; antennary tubercles rounded, prominent; eyes coarsely granulate, approximate above, strongly lunulate. *Antennae* longer than body, apex of 9th joint reaching to extremity of elytra, ferruginous; basal joint strongly curved, nitid, sparsely punctate, with scattered hairs; joint 2 nitid; 3-10 broad, flattened, and expanded into a strong external angle, finely and closely pubescent; apical joint elongate, foliate, pubescent. *Thorax* black, much broader than long, straight on anterior and posterior margins, very slightly and regularly rounded on sides; disc dorsally depressed, very coarsely and confluent punctate, marked at base with three small patches of yellow pubescence, the median triangular, lateral linear. *Scutellum* curvilinear-triangular, clothed with dense yellow pubescence. *Elytra* little wider than prothorax, parallel, apices slightly rounded externally, obliquely truncate with a short, stout sutural spine; each elytron with a curved black linear marking from shoulder towards, but not contiguous with, suture, and extending for about one-third elytral length; area between the termination of this marking and base deeper and richer in colour

than general tone of elytra; commencing about half-way a brown C-shaped marking (reversed on right elytron) curving around apex; base of elytra deeply and coarsely punctate, apical half finely and sparsely clothed with scattered white hairs, densest at apices. *Legs* dark ferruginous, sparsely clothed with short white hairs. *Under-surface* deep chocolate-brown with sparse hairs on sterna; abdomen more densely clothed, with a small lateral spot of white pubescence on each segment.

Long. 17 mm., lat. 4 mm.

Loc.—New South Wales: Dorrigo (W. Heron); N. Queensland: Cairns district (F. P. Dodd); Torres Strait: Moa, Banks Is. (W. McLennan), 16 January 1920.

Holotype (Dorrigo) in Australian Museum, Sydney.

This is a very striking little species, readily distinguished by its exceptionally broad and coarsely punctate thorax, small size, and distinct colour pattern. In the specimens from Moa, Banks Is., the colour is rather lighter than in the type, the C-shaped brown apical mark is broken on lateral margin near apex, separating it into two distinct markings, it does not extend so far onto suture. The Cairns district material conforms closely to type.

I am not altogether satisfied that this species is correctly included in *Coptopterus*, but there appear to be no essential features, apart from its broader and more rugose prothorax, upon which it could be separated. It appears to be allied to *Lygesis ornata* Blackburn, which, in its turn, bears little resemblance to the other members of that genus, and seems closer to *Strongylurus*. Blackburn, when describing *ornata*, appeared to be in considerable doubt as to its correct position. He had, at that time at least, apparently not seen a specimen of a *Lygesis*. It is possible that it will prove necessary either to erect a new genus to include these species, or, pending a more satisfactory arrangement, transfer *ornata* to *Coptopterus*.

***Coptopterus stramineous*, sp. nov.**

(Pl. xxxi, fig. 3.)

? ♀. Robust; pale stramineous-yellow with sparse black elytral markings. *Head* relatively broad, punctate, densely clothed with yellow hair; antennary tubercles not prominent, punctate. *Antennae* not reaching apex of elytra (about three-quarters); basal joint stout, tumid on external angle; joints 1-6 densely clothed with yellowish hair overlying a coarse pile; remaining joints densely pilose; 4-9 angulate but little produced at apices; apical joint slender, elongate-spatulate. *Thorax* dark reddish-brown, nitid, lightly rugose; broad, as long as wide at apex, much wider at base than apex; broadly rounded on anterior angles, sides almost straight; posterior and anterior margins straight; disc with a central nitid tubercle from which the clothing of recumbent hairs extends rather spirally. *Scutellum* broadly scutate, with sparse, short, brownish pile. *Elytra* much wider than prothorax at base, parallel, rounding broadly to apex over apical fourth; apices truncate, unarmed; each elytron with angle of shoulder black; a small central black spot at one-third, and an irregularly transverse wavy black mark at about two-thirds elytral length, not contiguous with suture or lateral margin; coarsely and regularly punctate at base, punctures progressively decreasing in size to apex. *Legs* dark umber with cream hairs. *Under-surface* clothed with whitish hairs, prosternum most densely; abdominal segments and pleura with close, fine, white pubescence.

Long. 20 mm., lat. 6 mm.

Loc.—North Australia: Adelaide River (H. W. Brown).

Holotype in Australian Museum, Sydney.

With the exception of *decoratus*, this is possibly the most distinct of the species of *Coptopterus*, and bears little resemblance to any of the described forms. It is nearest, perhaps, to *thoracicus* Pasc., but lacks the sutural spine on the elytral apices, the pubescent patches on the prothorax, as well as in the sparseness of the black elytral pattern. In some specimens of *stramineous* the black spot at one-third elytral length is extremely minute and may possibly become obsolete in some specimens.

Genus *Phantissus*, nov.

Robust; elongate. *Head* large, somewhat transverse; eyes medium, coarsely granulate, irregularly lunulate, lower lobe much expanded; palpi short, terminal joint broadly spatulate; antennary tubercles depressed, laterally deflected. *Antennae* very short; basal joint elongate-clavate, strongly curved; 3rd joint much longer than 4; 4 and 5 equal, shorter than 4; 8 and 9 equal, shorter than 6; 10 shorter than 8; 11 longer than 10, elongate, tapering. *Thorax* cylindrical, much longer than broad. *Scutellum* broader than long, triangular. *Elytra* parallel, wider than prothorax at base. *Legs*: femora, front clavate, middle slightly swollen, hind slender; tibiae shorter than femora; tarsi almost as long as tibiae; hind femora and tibiae together not reaching apices of elytra.

The genus comes near *Coptopterus*.

Genotype the following species.

Phantissus citatus, sp. nov.

(Pl. xxxii, fig. 2.)

Robust, but elongate (five times as long as broad); brown. *Head* large, somewhat transverse, with a short muzzle; densely clothed with coarse recumbent buff hair; a wide median sulcus extending from base to clypeal suture; antennary tubercles depressed, laterally deflected; mandibles black, coarsely punctate over basal half; eyes medium, coarsely granulate, irregularly lunulate, lower lobe considerably expanded; palpi short, terminal joint broadly spatulate. *Antennae* very much shorter than body, reaching to barely half length of elytra; basal joint elongate-clavate, strongly curved; 3rd joint considerably longer than 4; 4 and 5 equal; 6 and 7 equal, shorter than 4; 8 and 9 equal but shorter than 6; 10 shorter than 8; 11 longer than 10, elongate, tapering. *Thorax* cylindrical, one-third longer than broad, somewhat constricted anteriorly; sides almost straight; disc strongly convex, densely clothed with long recumbent, buff hair; a central nitid area (probably abraded), the naked derm coarsely and sparsely punctate. *Scutellum* broadly triangular, lightly pilose. *Elytra* parallel, little wider than prothorax at base, finely rugose, with tangled and adpressed hairs seated in punctures; apices acutely bispinose; basal third of elytra of a darker shade than remainder; faint indications of a narrow diagonal dark fascia crossing each elytron at about half-way; clothed with sparse recumbent hair. *Legs* densely clothed with long greyish hairs; femora, front clavate, middle slightly swollen, hind slender; tibiae on all legs shorter than femora; hind femora and tibiae together not reaching

beyond apices of elytra. *Under-surface* densely clothed with long, coarse, recumbent, grey hairs.

Long. 25 mm., lat. 5 mm.

Loc.—New South Wales: Newcastle.

Holotype in Australian Museum, Sydney.

This truly remarkable longicorn bears some resemblance to certain members of the genus *Coptopterus*, but presents so many divergent features that its inclusion in that genus is untenable. It is very readily identified by its exceptionally short antennae and short legs, while the proportionate length of the antennary joints is quite unlike that of any Cerambycid known to me. The short legs and elongate body give the insect a very curious appearance. I believe that I have both sexes before me, the assumed male being described above; the (assumed) female is similar, but with antennae reaching little beyond basal third of elytra.

Genus *Tya*, nov.

Insects of medium size; slender. *Head* relatively broad; eyes coarsely granulate, broadly lunulate; antennary tubercles mediocre. *Antennae* with basal joint clavate; joint 3 longer than 4; 5–11 equal, longer than 3, slender, cylindrical. *Thorax* cylindrical; longer than broad. *Elytra* tapering, dorsally depressed. *Legs*: femora clavate; posterior femora reaching to the extremity of body; tibiae slender, hind tibiae shorter than femora; terminal joint of tarsi expanded.

Comes near *Lygesis*.

Genotype the following species.

Tya stellata, sp. nov.

(Pl. xxxi, fig. 5.)

? ♂. Slender; piceous-brown with white pilose spots. *Head* broad, short, coarsely punctate; eyes large, prominent, coarsely granulate, broadly lunulate; area between eyes wide, clothed with sparse hairs; antennary tubercles mediocre, little elevated; jaws strongly arcuate, brown, smooth, impunctate; palpi ferruginous, apical joint clavate. *Antennae* slender, ferruginous, longer than body, apex of 8th joint reaching end of body; proportions of antennary joints as in generic diagnosis; sparsely pilose; joints 3–6 lightly fringed beneath with hair; 3–5 with an erect apical hair or bristle. *Thorax* cylindrical, much longer than wide, slightly depressed dorsally on disc, constricted anteriorly and posteriorly, sides gradually and evenly rounded; anterior margin much narrower than head; margins straight, posterior lightly emarginate; disc rugose with small, irregular nitid areas near centre, ornamented laterally with three longitudinally placed pilose cream spots, the anterior large, oval, the second small, linear, the third medium, triangular with its base on margin. *Scutellum* as broad as long, triangular, densely clothed with white pile. *Elytra* narrow, wider than thorax (= thoracic length), tapering to apices, dorsally depressed, nitid; basal half coarsely and regularly punctate, punctures smaller and less regular over apical half; apices narrowly rounded; suture lightly emarginate; each elytron with four pilose white spots, the first about one-third of elytral length from base, placed somewhat laterally, large, circular, the second almost immediately behind it, medium, transverse, more centrally placed, the third a transverse band one-sixth

from apex extending across elytron, but not contiguous with suture or lateral margin; there is an indication of an indistinct fourth spot immediately behind the second and on lateral margin; sides of elytra and towards apices lightly clothed with sparse white hairs. Legs ferruginous, sparsely clothed with short white hairs; femora clavate, hind femora reaching to extremity of abdomen. *Under-surface* dark ferruginous with sparse white hairs; pleura with two anterior pilose white spots, and a similar but thin covering of pile over posterior half.

Long. 10 mm., lat. 2 mm.

Loc.—New South Wales: Broken Hill (F. W. Shepherd), 1924.

Holotype (unique) in Australian Museum, Sydney.

This beautiful and strikingly marked little longicorn appears to come near *Lygesis*, but, since I cannot reconcile its characters with those of members of that genus, it has appeared desirable to erect a new one for its reception.

Genus *Uracanthus* Hope, 1833.

Uracanthus fuscocinereus White, 1855.

It appears necessary to draw attention here to an error in a paper by the late A. M. Lea¹ which, if allowed to remain uncorrected, is liable to lead to confusion among workers on the Australian Cerambycidae who accept the statement at its face value. In discussing *Uracanthus dubius* (p. 372) Lea states: 'One of the specimens was labelled *fuscocinereus* in the Blackburn Collection, but it is evidently not that species, which is described as being much smaller and as having three smooth brown patches at the base of each elytron: one humeral, one median, and one sutural; markings which, if constant, should readily distinguish it from all others of the genus'. Again, under '*Uracanthus fuscocinereus* White' (p. 383), we find this statement: 'The original description of this species is insufficient for its positive identification, and it was possibly founded on one of the numerous varieties of *triangularis*.'

White's² original description, although somewhat brief, is clear and adequate:

'U fuscus; thorace supra nigro-fusco transversim strigato, vittis duabus albis; elytris singulis basi maculis tribus laevibus brunneis, primâ humerali, secundâ medio, tertiâ suturali; elytris basi squamulis griseis, ad mediam partem in fuscas squamas transeuntibus.

'Brown; head behind with two bands of white hairs; thorax above transversely striated, with two pointed tubercles in the middle, deep blackish-brown in the middle and on the sides, and with two bands of white hairs.

'Length 13 to 14 lines.

'Hab. Australia.'

It would appear that, as this is a perfectly good and easily recognizable species, and in fact one of the most distinctive members of the genus, at the time Lea revised the genus *Uracanthus* he was quite unfamiliar with the species in question, and rashly assumed that it was only a variety of *triangularis*, an insect from which it is very distinct. When examining the collection of Cerambycidae in the South Australian Museum in 1936, I found no specimens of the true *fuscocinereus*.

There is a large series of specimens of *Uracanthus fuscocinereus* in the Australian Museum collection, all from New South Wales. The three nitid patches

¹ Lea.—Trans. Roy. Soc., S. Australia, xl, 1916.

² White.—Cat. Coleoptera Brit. Mus. (N.H.), viii, 1853, p. 330.

on the base of the elytron are constant in all specimens, and the species is very easily distinguished in this and other respects from its congeners.

Genus *Stenoderus* Serville, 1825.

Stenoderus suturalis (Olivier), 1825.

1795. *Cerambyx suturalis* Olivier, Ent., p. 29, t. 3, f. 29. New Holland.
 1801. *Cerambyx abbreviatus* Fabricius, Syst. El., ii, p. 275. Nova Cambria.
 1818. *Leptura ceramboides* Kirby, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., xii, p. 472, t. 23, f. 11 (col.). New Holland.
 1835. *Stenoderus dorsalis* Boisduval, Voy. Astrolabe, Ins., ii, p. 521. New Holland.
 1859. *Stenoderus labiatus* Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (2) v, p. 24. Australia.

With an extremely variable species it is almost inevitable that synonyms must arise. *Stenoderus suturalis* has proved no exception, as is evidenced by the synonymy given above. Aurivillius³ treats *abbreviatus*, *ceramboides*, *dorsalis* and *labiatus* as varieties of *suturalis*.

An examination of a very large series of specimens of this insect in the Australian and Macleay Museums, collected from all parts of Australia, together with field studies in New South Wales, has convinced me that the retention of these names as varieties is untenable, since such a practice serves no useful purpose. Variations from the normal form of *suturalis* may be collected in one district, each of which will closely fit the descriptions of the different varieties; each of these is linked with the others by such fine gradations that it is impossible to separate them. It appears to me, therefore, that all the varietal names, as retained by Aurivillius, should be treated as absolute synonyms of *suturalis*. Where varietal names are used solely for definite geographical races the system is of value, but when, as in the present instance, such distinct races do not exist, no good purpose is served, and the names only confuse the synonymy of the species.

The synonymy of the species will, therefore, stand as above.

Genus *Macrones* Newman, 1841.

Macrones purpureipes Lea, 1902.

By inadvertently overlooking a paper by the late A. M. Lea, I fell into the error of accepting *purpureipes* as a manuscript name, and describing the insect as new. The insect was originally described by Lea⁴ in a paper entitled 'The Coleoptera of King Island, Bass Strait', which contains the description of a single Cerambycid (p. 201). This paper was also overlooked by Aurivillius in the Junk Catalogue, and although the title of the paper is listed in the Zoological Record, no reference is given to the species. My notes⁵ are therefore only a redescription of Lea's species and the authorship should be credited to him. It is figured in my paper for the first time.

Genus *Somatidia* Thomson, 1864.

Somatidia pernitida, nom. nov.

As *Somatidia nitida* McKeown, 1938, is preoccupied by a species by Broun, the above new name is proposed for this species.

³ Aurivillius.—Catalogus Coleopterorum (Junk), pars. 39, 28 February, 1912, p. 151.

⁴ Lea.—Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria (n.s.), xx, 2, 1907 (March, 1908), pp. 143-207.

⁵ McKeown.—Rec. Austr. Mus., xx, 3, 31 August, 1938, p. 205.

Genus *Temnosternus* White, 1855.*Temnosternus imbilensis*, sp. nov.

(Pl. xxxii, fig. 1.)

Robust; dark brown varied with lighter pile. *Head* small, with a well-defined, narrow median sulcus extending from base to clypeal suture; densely clothed with grey pubescence, a buff pubescent lateral stripe on apex; punctures on frons showing through pile as small black spots; eyes rather small, not prominent; antennary tubercles narrow, not prominent. *Antennae* slender, longer than body; basal joint stout, swollen; joint 3 shorter than 4, but longer than 5; succeeding joints becoming progressively shorter; apical joint slender, elongate; 3-11 lightly fringed beneath; 4-10 apically ringed with whitish pile. *Thorax* wider than head, much broader than long, widely emarginate posteriorly; irregularly rounded on sides, with a small, acute, lateral spine at centre; disc irregularly and coarsely punctate; punctures round, shallow; a broad, flattened and nitid, longitudinal median area, wider at base than apex; a light clothing of short buff pile tending to form lateral stripes, and a dense anterior patch. *Scutellum* strongly transverse. *Elytra* at base broader than prothorax, tapering to apex; apices diagonally truncate, the external angle tending to form a blunt spine; elytral punctures very irregular, varying in size, densest toward base; a strongly-defined, raised, concolorous costa beginning near, but not actually at, base, sweeping inwards towards suture, then curving outwards slightly and continuing parallel with, but at some distance from, suture, almost to apex; derm bright chocolate-brown ornamented and varied with buff and white pile; beginning behind shoulder and passing diagonally to suture (almost) about anterior fourth, a broad band of pale buff pile bordered posteriorly with white; this marking is actually not continuous, but divided into two parts, since the raised costa referred to above separates off a small apical portion near suture; a similar, small, irregular area of like-coloured pile is situated about apical fourth, not reaching either suture or lateral margin; these areas are bordered by irregular patches of naked, highly nitid derm of a very dark brown or black; the suture about the middle is narrowly edged with white pile; the remainder of elytra irregularly streaked with buff pile; the surface of elytra from base to first pubescent marking minutely tuberculate in area between costa and suture; the remainder coarsely, sparsely and irregularly punctate; on the pubescent areas the punctures show as dark spots. *Legs*: femora broadly clavate, densely clothed with grey pubescence, mottled with small dark spots, probably due to underlying punctures; tibiae slender, brown with a grey pubescence concentrated on apical third, mottled with darker spots; tarsi densely clothed with grey hairs. *Under-surface* densely clothed with buff pubescence sprinkled with minute black spots; a nitid, finely punctate area, bare of pubescence, probably due to abrasion, extends up median line of abdomen.

Long. 8 mm., lat. 4 mm.

Loc.—Queensland: Imbil (A.R.B[rimblecombe]), 26 January 1933.*Host Plant.*—*Araucaria Cunninghami* (Hoop Pine).

Holotype in Queensland Museum, Brisbane.

One of the most striking and decorative members of the genus, easily identified by the intricate pattern formed by the white and buff pilose areas, well shown in the accompanying figure.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

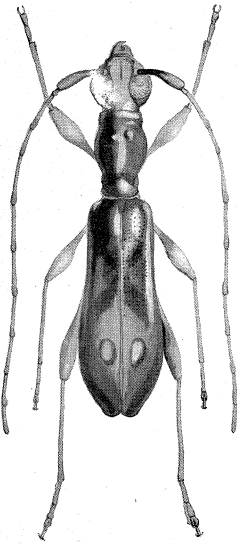
PLATE XXXI.

- Fig. 1.—*Nerida intricata*, sp. n.
Fig. 2.—*Piesarthrius reticulaticollis*, sp. n.
Fig. 3.—*Coptopterus stramineous*, sp. n.
Fig. 4.—*Phacodes mirabilis*, sp. n.
Fig. 5.—*Tya stellata*, sp. n.
Fig. 6.—*Coptopterus decoratus*, sp. n.

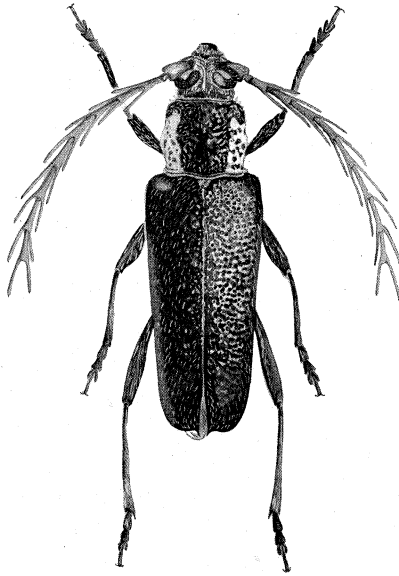
PLATE XXXII.

- Fig. 1.—*Temnosternus imbilensis*, sp. n.
Fig. 2.—*Phantissus citatus*, sp. n.
Fig. 3.—*Nerida carabiformis*, sp. n.
Fig. 4.—*Piesarthrius gearyi*, sp. n.
Fig. 5.—*Wahn zonulitis*, sp. n.
Fig. 6.—*Piesarthrius rufoflavus*, sp. n.
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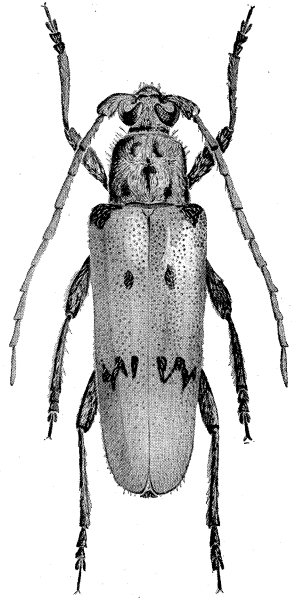
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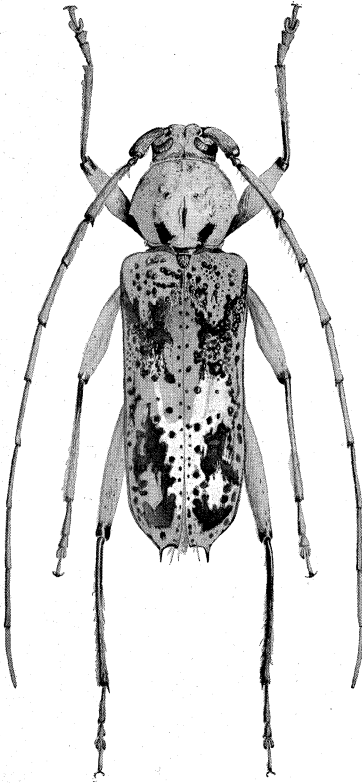
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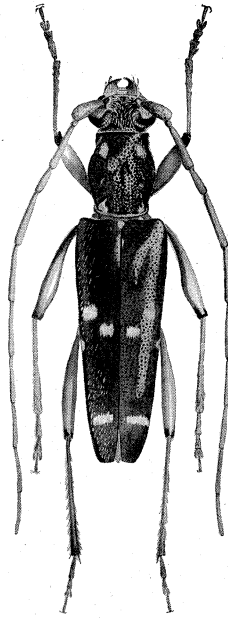
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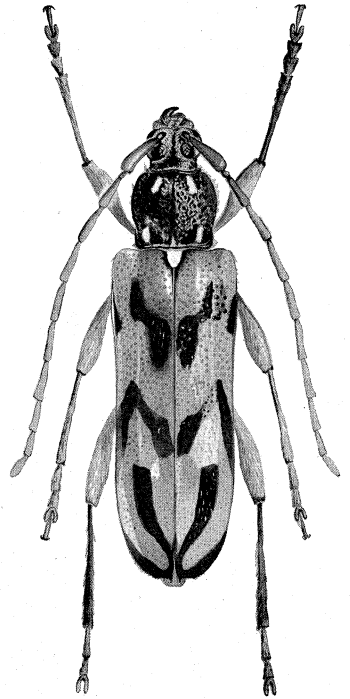
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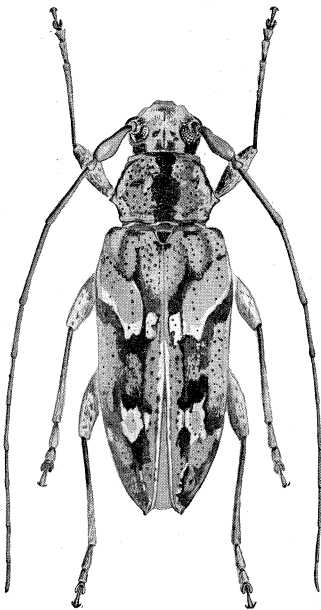


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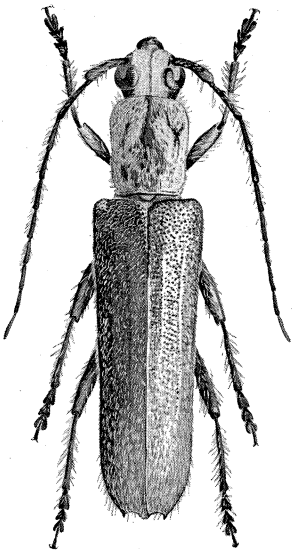


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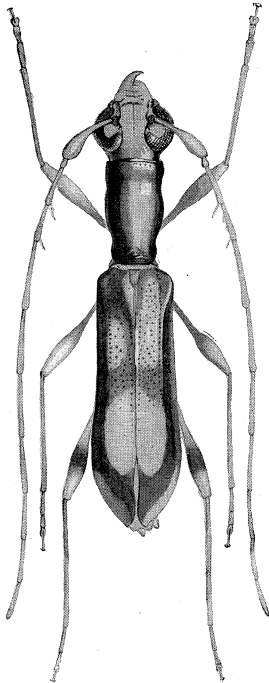
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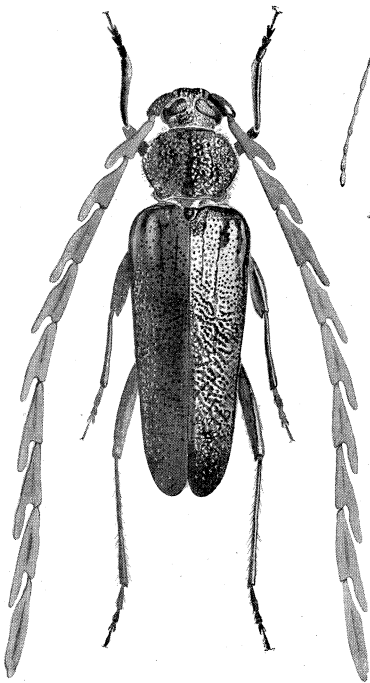
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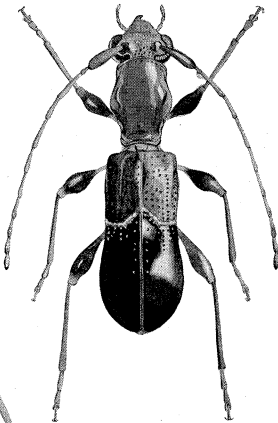
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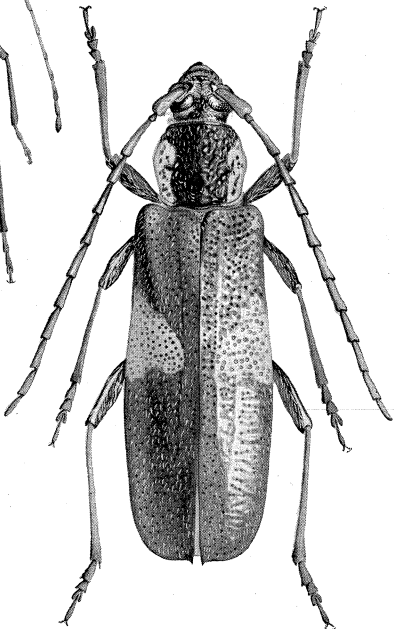
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5



6



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[The following corrigendum was originally printed in the Table of Contents for Volume 20 Issue 6 [1940]—Sub-Editor, May, 2009.]

CORRIGENDUM.

Page 99, line 16. For *Favosties* read *Favosites*.

Page 302, line 18. For *Coptopterus decvoratus*, sp. nov. read
Coptopterus decoratus, sp. nov.