

AUSTRALIAN CERAMBYCIDAE. VI.

Descriptions of New Species Mostly from Queensland.

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(Figures 1-11.)

This paper contains descriptions of two new genera, thirty-four new species, and the redescription of one species, the validity of which has hitherto been doubtful, and notes on several others. Much of the material is in the Australian Museum collection, but I am again indebted to Mr. A. R. Brimblecombe, Assistant Research Officer, Department of Agriculture and Stock, Brisbane, Queensland, who has sent me many specimens of exceptional interest and has permitted me to describe those species which appeared to be new to science. Judging from the richness of the material received from Mr. Brimblecombe and from other sources, it would appear that the Queensland Cerambycid fauna still contains many fine species which await description.

Genus *Didymocantha* Newman, 1840.

Didymocantha gracilis sp. nov.

♂. Slender; red-brown varied with black and yellow. *Head* large, much broader than prothorax at its widest point; eyes large, coarsely granulate, almost contiguous; antennary tubercles small and inconspicuous; base and vertex closely punctate; median groove shallow, indistinct, but very strongly defined between antennary tubercles; frons depressed, concave, punctate; a prominent tubercle situated below eye; a few scattered colourless setae on apex and between eyes. *Antennae* brown, pubescent, more than twice as long as body, rather coarsely punctate; basal joint broad, thickened, expanded on one side at apex, coarsely punctate, nitid; joints 2-3 black, 4 clouded with black; joints 3-5 stout, remainder slender; joint 3 short; 4 almost twice as long as 3; 4-7 approximately equal, longer than 3; 8-10 approximately equal, longer than 4; apical joint almost as long as 8, slender, basal half yellow. *Prothorax* longer than wide, parallel-sided, with 2 or 3 small flattened lateral tubercles, disc very coarsely punctate with an indication of a small median tubercle near base; base and apex not marginate; disc with a few scattered pale stramineous setae. *Scutellum* narrow, rounded posteriorly, densely pilose. *Elytra* almost twice as wide as prothorax at base, nitid, coarsely punctate, with 2 raised concolorous costae on each elytron running from shoulder and uniting near but not at apex; a dark pitchy-brown patch over basal area and extending narrowly between suture and first costa to about $\frac{2}{3}$ length, becoming black apically; a linear yellow area on first costa at about half-way, and an additional narrow, elevated yellow mark about $\frac{1}{2}$, between costa and suture; remainder of elytra brown; a few scattered hairs near apex. *Legs* slender, ferruginous; femora slightly clavate; tibiae ringed with a broad yellow band near apex. *Under surface* reddish, pilose; sterna coarsely punctate. Long. 10 mm.; lat. 5 mm. Antennae 24 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Bunya Mts. (A. J. Turner), February 1931. Holotype in Queensland Museum.

Comes nearest to *D. novica* Blackburn, but differs in the strong elytral costae, the strongly marked colour pattern, and ferruginous legs. The form of the prothorax readily separates it from *D. brevicollis* Pascoe.

Genus *Notoceresium* Blackburn, 1901.

Notoceresium elongata sp. nov. (Figure 1.)

♀. Elongate, slender, subnitid, and flavo-castaneus. *Head* broad, rounded, as broad as prothorax at widest, strongly constricted posteriorly; a deep impressed median line