

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

McKeown, Keith C., 1948. Australian Cerambycidae. VIII. Notes on a collection from the Western Australian Museum, with descriptions of new species. *Records of the Australian Museum* 22(1): 49–63. [30 June 1948].

doi:10.3853/j.0067-1975.22.1948.589

ISSN 0067-1975

Published by the Australian Museum, Sydney

nature culture **discover**

Australian Museum science is freely accessible online at
<http://publications.australianmuseum.net.au>
6 College Street, Sydney NSW 2010, Australia



AUSTRALIAN CERAMBYCIDAE. VIII.

Notes on a Collection from the Western Australian Museum, with Descriptions of New Species.

By KEITH C. MCKEOWN, F.R.Z.S.

(Figures 1-11.)

Our knowledge of the Cerambycid fauna of Western Australia is almost entirely limited to the original descriptions of species named by workers in the group. Information regarding the geographical distribution of the species occurring in the west is very scanty. The study of the Cerambycidae from this State is, therefore, of intense interest, both by reason of the unique forms occurring in this area and the distribution of species more fully known from the eastern States.

Owing to the kindness and co-operation of Mr. L. Glauert, F.R.Z.S., Director of the Western Australian Museum, I have been enabled to examine a large collection of hitherto unworked Cerambycidae from that institution. The results of this study are embodied in the present paper. I have also included descriptions of several new Western Australian species from the collection of the Australian Museum, Sydney. A list of previously described species, together with the localities from which they were taken, has been included, in view of the importance of this information in widening our knowledge of their distribution.

From the material examined, some areas in the west are of great zoological interest. That Salmon Gums is one of these is indicated by the number of species collected there, many of them insects of diverse habitat, or closely allied species of one genus, i.e., *Elaptus*. I am indebted to Dr. J. Gentili, Research Officer, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, University of Western Australia, for the accompanying details concerning the climate of the Salmon Gums district, which throws considerable light on the apparently involved concentration of the species in that area.

"A Climatic Analysis of Salmon Gums, Western Australia.

"The district lies half-way between the almost arid region around Norseman, and the relatively wet coastal Esperance region. The rainfall averages 1317 points a year, thus distributed:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	108	61	120	86	129	142	143	155	89	118	100	66
with a standard deviation of points,	156	79	82	74	72	88	53	95	44	87	79	93
i.e., per cent. of the average.	144	129	68	86	56	62	37	61	50	74	79	141
At Grass Patch the average is	71	55	114	97	170	151	151	160	115	132	97	74
with a standard deviation of points,	109	95	100	89	112	85	74	87	55	101	91	74
or per cent. of the average.	154	174	87	92	65	56	49	54	48	77	94	100

"When one considers the short distance between the two localities, the difference in the yearly total (1317 as against 1387) may be significant; but the most important fact is that the rainfall decreases sharply north of Salmon Gums and increases sharply south of Grass Patch.

"The great variability of the rainfall is shown by the standard deviations given above, especially in their percentage form; it is, however, true that winter rains are essentially

reliable in July, and almost reliable in August and September. The rainfall varies between limits which are as follows:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Highest	585	242	312	314	269	415	243	408	156	330	250	298
Lowest	0	0	2	7	12	50	29	24	10	17	0	5 at Salmon Gums
Highest	598	469	361	325	426	338	332	393	230	397	347	276 and
Lowest	0	0	0	0	16	21	18	45	14	17	0	0 at Grass Patch.

"The Grass Patch figures are more reliable and significant because the records extend over 31 years, as compared with 16 years for the Salmon Gums records. The highest and lowest figures given above refer to single months, and it seldom happens that two or three very rainy months occur in the same year. In an exceptionally dry year the total rainfall may be near 6 inches, and it may be more than 18 inches in an exceptionally wet year. This means that plants and animals may have to tide over a desert climate for a period of 14 or 16 months or may enjoy an almost wet climate for a few months.

"The number of wet days per year is relatively high, between 60 and 90, which gives an average low fall per wet day less than 20 points. This fact favours evaporation of rainwater and usually hampers the soaking of the ground; it leads to salt accumulation and formation of solonized soils, with columnar clay in the subsoil, and nodules of carbonate of lime. This in turn leads to mallee carriage in many trees.

"The climate may be classified as semi-arid, half-way between the arid found north of Norseman, and the sub-humid found near Esperance. The typical dry summer of the mediterranean climate is not always present at Salmon Gums and Grass Patch, although it always occurs at Esperance. It may be said that Salmon Gums and Grass Patch have a uniform rain climate, with rainfall deficient in almost every month; this climate allows grass growth, which the summer-dry climates further west do not.

"There is little difference in the results of climatic analysis whether Köppen's or Thornthwaite's systems be applied.

"According to Köppen's formulae, the cool-summer climate begins just south of Grass Patch, and the whole area is—on the average—cool, the warm climates beginning near Kalgoorlie; according to Thornthwaite's formulae, there are no cool climates in this region, which is entirely warm."

I am indebted to Mr. L. Glauert for making this interesting collection available to me for study; to Dr. J. Gentilli for the climatic details of the Salmon Gums district, given above, and to Miss N. B. Adams, of the Australian Museum, for the very fine and detailed figures which add greatly to the value of this paper.

CERAMBYCIDAE.

PRIONINAE.

Brephylidia jejuna Pasc.—Mossman.

Cnemoplites sp.—Salmon Gums (42-890).

There is only one specimen of this interesting insect in the collection. It appears inadvisable to describe it in the absence of further material. It closely resembles *C. howei* Thoms. from Lord Howe Island. It will probably prove to be new.

Elaptus (Myiocyclus) brevicornis Pasc.—Salmon Gums, Mt. Johnson.

Elaptus (Myiocyclus) sp.—Salmon Gums (41-440).

Differs from the preceding species by the more rounded anterior angles of the prothorax. More material is necessary before its status as a species can be determined.

Elaptus (Myiocyclus) sp.—Salmon Gums (43-52).

A larger and more coarsely punctate insect than the preceding, with the prothorax evenly rounded laterally and almost completely nitid and impunctate. It is too damaged for determination, but may be the female of the last-mentioned insect.

CERAMBYCINAE.

Xystrocera virescens Newm.—Rottneest Island.

Pachydissus sericus Newm.—Yanrey Station, Dedari, and Mt. Egerton.

Pachydissus boops Blkb.—Geraldton.

Phacodes modestus Blkb.—Mt. Wynne.

Phacodes singularis, sp. nov.

(Fig. 1.)

Robust, black; elytra with six irregular cream spots.

Head medium; eyes small, finely granulate; frons and face densely clothed with erect hairs. Antennae slender, short, scarcely reaching beyond insertion of hind femora; scape broad, curved, subnitid, coarsely punctate; joints 3-4 equal, swollen at apex, 5-6 subequal, longer than 4, slightly thickened at apex, 7-11 simple, progressively shorter, 1-4 with scattered setae, 1-5 bearing stout erect apical setae. *Prothorax* rounded, dorsally depressed, shagreened, with three small nitid tubercles and two punctate, subnitid tubercles on disc; clothed with dense erect yellowish hair. *Scutellum* triangular, margined with buff pile. *Elytra* broader than prothorax at widest, dorsally depressed, parallel-sided to within three-fourths, then contracting roundly to apex; apices rounded, divergent; disc of elytra feebly tuberculate on dark areas, punctate on pale, clothed with sparse erect hairs. Pale markings are (1) an irregular blotch at one-fourth not reaching suture, contracting sharply at lateral declivity and then broadening to form a narrow stripe along lateral margin from shoulder to a little beyond one-half, (2) an irregular lunulate blotch at about three-fourths reaching lateral margin but not suture, and (3) an oblique semi-hyaline area over elytral apices, reaching lunulate blotch, extending from suture to lateral margin. *Legs* black, slender, femora moderately expanded, tarsi long, narrow. *Under surface* black, subnitid; abdominal segments sparsely, posterior closely and finely punctate; clothed with erect stramineous hairs, densest on prosternum. Long. 13 mm.; lat. 4 mm.

Narrogin.

Holotype (unique) in Western Australian Museum (37-4588). Unlike any member of the genus known to me. Very distinctive in the pale elytral blotches.

Oebarina ceresioides Pasc.—Rottneest Island.

Phoracantha punctata Don.—Geraldton, Wadgingarra, Mt. Egerton, Katanning, Laurier, Darlington, Rottneest Island.

A widely distributed species, usually named as *P. quinaria* Newm. in collections.

Phoracantha semipunctata Fabr.—Salmon Gums and Gnowangerup.

Phoracantha recurva Newm.—Forrest River district, Mt. Johnson, Rottneest Island.

The specimen from Forrest River district (1915-784) has the prothorax, legs and antennae light reddish in colour. It may not be fully mature, but is similar to material received from Papua.

Phoracantha tricuspis Newm.—Rottneest Island.

Tryphocaria hamata Newm.—Harvey.

Tryphocaria princeps Blkb.—Dingup, and W. Midland.

Tryphocaria northamensis, sp. nov.

(Fig. 2.)

♂. Robust, elongate-oblong; ground colour of elytra orange-brown; head, prothorax and elytral markings black; underside dark castaneous; legs dark castaneous, tarsi paler.

Head rugose, sulcate. Antennae reaching to apex of elytra, joints 3-6 weakly bispinose at apex, spines of almost equal length, 7-10 apices only slightly produced exteriorly, joints 3-5 equal, 6-10 each successively shorter than preceding, 11 longer than 10. *Prothorax* transverse, 11 × 6 mm. with strong lateral spines, extremely rugose with a nitid median tubercle, depressed and finely punctate in centre, situated near base.

Scutellum triangular, black, nitid. *Elytra* 22 × 10 mm., laterally rather strongly marginate, apices obliquely subtruncate, bispinose, external spine longer and stouter, disc coarsely and cellulose-punctate, the punctures large and deep, becoming shallow and obscure over apical half, especially on black marking, two raised costae on each elytron, neither quite reaching apex, that furthest from suture most strongly defined. Elytral markings may be divided into (1) a broad basal black fascia broadest at suture, extending from lateral margin, along which it continues narrowly, as along suture, (2) a preapical patch not reaching lateral margin, but reaching and including apical spine, (3) antemedian narrow N- or H-shaped marking with anterior and posterior dark areas. Over the two elytra the dark area formed is somewhat shield-shaped. *Under surface* dark castaneous, subnitid; prosternum and abdominal segments lightly punctate, clothed with a short, sparse stramineous pile.

Long. 28 mm.; lat. 10 mm.

Northam.

Holotype (unique) in Australian Museum, Sydney. (K67659.)

This, one of the smaller species of the genus, appears to come nearest *T. princeps* Bkbb. (from the description and H. J. Carter's notes) with the following differences: (1) apical spines of antennal joints inconspicuous. Blackburn states that those of *princeps* are "much stronger than those of *P. hamata* and *odewhani*", (2) "on the elytra, none of the fasciae quite reach the elytral margins and only the basal one touches the suture in *princeps*", (3) that there are five nitid tubercles on the prothorax of that species.

Epithora undulata Hope—Wurarga, and Rottneest Island.

Colecoptus senio Newm.—W. Midland.

Coptocercus sannio, sp. nov.

(Fig. 3.)

Slender, reddish-black, elytra with three irregular black fasciae.

Head small, clothed with grey pile, punctures small and dispersed. Antennae slightly exceeding length of body; apices of joints 3-6 unispinose. Joint 1 regularly and somewhat coarsely punctate, 3 longer than 1, 4-6 subequal shorter than 3, 4 longer than 7, 8-11 subequal shorter than 7; 1-7 clothed with long recumbent pile and stiff erect hairs, 8-11 pruinose; terminal joint obliquely acute at apex. *Prothorax* very slightly longer than broad, constricted anteriorly and to a less degree posteriorly; a small lateral tubercle behind anterior margin and a strong lateral tubercle at half-way; disc with a raised median line, a prominent black nitid median tubercle and four smaller ones equidistant from it, each pair connected by a raised curved line forming a C-shaped mark (reversed on right) on each side of prothorax; whole of prothorax covered with dense greyish pile. *Scutellum* small, rounded posteriorly, clothed with dense grey pile. *Elytra* narrow, parallel, wider than prothorax at base, converging roundly to apex, apices somewhat divergent from about two-thirds, truncate, external angle forming a blunt tooth; disc coarsely punctate basally, punctures becoming finer to about two-thirds; from upper edge of apical dark fascia almost obsolete. Dark markings are (1) an apical fascia extending from lateral margin to suture, broadest at its extremities, (2) ψ-shaped median fascia connecting narrowly at suture with those before and behind, and (3) an irregular fascia covering apices and completely enclosing an elongate-oval pale macula. *Legs* reddish-fuscous, slender, femora narrowly clavate, peduncles narrow, sparsely clothed with fine grey recumbent pile. *Under surface* blackish-brown, sub-nitid, finely punctate, clothed with sparse grey hairs.

Long. 18 mm.; lat. 4 mm.

Hopetown (38-2326) and Rottneest Island (31-1966).

Holotype (Hopetown) in Western Australian Museum; paratype in Australian Museum, Sydney. (K67660.)

This very distinctive and decorative species comes closest to *C. rubripes* Boisd., but differs in its more robust form, truncate instead of bispinous elytral apices, more slender femora, broader prothorax, and difference in sculpture of prothorax, elytral pattern, darker legs, etc. In abraded specimens the antennae and prothorax are almost naked, and the tubercles of the prothorax show in entirety instead, with the exception of the central boss, of beneath the clothing; the medial tubercle appears more oval in outline.

Atesta tatei Blkb.—Salmon Gums.

Didymocantha novica Blkb.—Salmon Gums.

***Didymocantha picta*, sp. nov.**

(Fig. 4.)

Robust, black, elytra yellow and black.

♀. *Head* black, subnitid, finely and closely punctate, clypeus clothed with erect hair, a small erect tuft behind eye. *Antennae* shorter than body, with sparse erect hairs; joint 1 nitid, coarsely punctate, 3-4 subcylindrical, 5-10 flattened, 1, 3, 5-8 subequal, 4, 8 and 10 equal, shorter than preceding group, 9 shorter; 1-2 black, 3-5 yellow tipped with black at apex, 6 half black, remainder sooty. *Prothorax* slightly broader than long, black, coarsely and evenly punctate, three small lateral tubercles—rear one largest, nitid; disc with five small nitid tubercles. *Scutellum* triangular, black. *Elytra* subnitid, with sparse erect hairs, punctures medium, two ill-defined raised costae on disc, that nearest suture reaching apex, a strong linear depression extending from opposite external thoracic angle to inner costa at about one-eighth; apices rounded. Dark elytral marking consists of an irregular fascia in line with the posterior coxae narrowing to suture and again expanding over elytral apices; lateral margin narrowly black. *Legs* black, femora obscurely punctate, all tibiae ringed with yellow towards apex. *Under surface* black, nitid, finely punctate; abdomen passing elytral apices.

Long. 19 mm.; lat. 5 mm.

Edjudina.

Holotype (unique) in Western Australian Museum.

This very distinctive species comes nearest to *D. brevicollis* Pasc., but is readily distinguished by the very much shorter antennae in the female, absence of basal dark fascia, etc.

***Bethelium inconspicuum*, sp. nov.**

Medium, brown, each elytron with two cream spots.

Head small, reddish, very densely and coarsely rugose-punctate, with erect hairs. *Antennae* stout, longer than body, basal joint closely punctate; joints 3 and 5-8 equal, as long as 1, remainder decreasing progressively; densely clothed with long white hairs. *Prothorax* reddish, rounded, constricted basally, very coarsely rugose-punctate. *Scutellum* large, triangular. *Elytra* subnitid, coarsely punctate, punctures frequently coalescing, becoming less defined towards apex but clearly defined over pale markings; a relatively paler area about middle; cream markings consist of (1) a narrow oblique stripe extending from lateral margin about basal third, not reaching suture, (2) a large, somewhat oblique oval spot touching neither lateral margin nor suture, situated at about apical third; apices narrowly rounded. *Legs* dark brown, femora strongly clavate, subnitid, finely and sparsely punctate, tibiae finely and closely punctate; clothed with suberect hairs. *Under surface* dark brown, prosternum paler.

Long. 8 mm.; lat. 2 mm.

Salmon Gums.

Holotype (unique) in Western Australian Museum (33-2392).

A very distinctive little species; comes nearest to *B. spinicorne* Blkb., but lacks the antennal spines characteristic of that species, and is more robust. It differs also in the form and distribution of the pale areas on the elytra.

- Neostenus morio* Pasc.—Geraldton, Mt. Jackson, Rottnest Island.
Neostenus saundersi Pasc.—Muccan, Salmon Gums, and Geraldton.
Matheba flexilis Pasc.—Witchcliffe and Darlington.
Aposites gracilis Blkb.—Midland.
Aphanasium australe Bois.—Margaret R., Cottesloe, Darlington.
Opsidota albipilosa Pasc.—Negumber, Mullewa and Yalbalgo.
Opsidota infecta Pasc.—Salmon Gums, Laverton, Norseman and Yalbalgo.
Scolecobrotus bimaculatus Lea—Lake Violet.
Uracanthus gigas Lea—Wadingarra.

A smaller specimen than indicated by the type measurements.

- Uracanthus pertenuis* Lea—Milly Milly.
Uracanthus discicollis Lea—Salmon Gums and Perth.
Uracanthus simulans Pasc.—Mullewa and Laverton.
Uracanthus bivittatus Newm.—Wembley.
Uracanthus triangularis Hope—Rottnest Island.

***Uracanthus regalis*, sp. nov.**

(Fig. 5.)

Robust, clothed with buff and grey pile; each elytron with a conspicuous subtriangular glabrous lateral area at about one-fourth elytral length margined with denser clothing.

♀. *Head*. Muzzle almost as broad as long; clypeus with scattered punctures, rounded posteriorly; suture deep and broadest posteriorly. Antennae slender, not passing third abdominal segment; 5th to 10th joints rather feebly produced to one side at apex, 10th about two-thirds length of 11th, 11 rather strongly curved. *Prothorax* at base slightly narrower than long, tapering strongly to apex; densely clothed with long recumbent buff pile with a sublateral stripe, broadest apically, of paler grey pile. *Elytra* relatively broad, tapering very slightly to apex, somewhat divergent at apices; apices laterally broadly rounded with a small notch at extreme termination with an acute inner tooth; three feebly elevated longitudinal costae reaching almost to apex; densely clothed with recumbent mixed buff and grey pile tending to be concentrated in regular longitudinal lines; derm of subtriangular glabrous areas much darker than that of underlying pilose area, pile somewhat concentrated along margins; glabrous area rather rounded anteriorly and extending towards shoulder only at extreme margin. *Legs* slender and of medium length, clothed with close buff pile, densest on tibia; tarsi fringed with golden hairs. *Under surface* densely clothed with recumbent fleecy grey pile. Long. 37 mm.; lat. 8 mm. A second specimen in Mr. W. du Boulay's collection measures 34 × 7 mm.

Denmark.

Holotype in Australian Museum, Sydney (K67661).

This magnificent species has a strong superficial resemblance to *U. triangularis* Hope on account of the subtriangular glabrous elytral areas. It is larger, and its robust form more like that of *U. cryptophagus* Olliff. The notched elytral apices serve readily to distinguish it from *U. triangularis*, which has the apices squarely truncate and bispinose.

***Uracanthus multilineatus*, sp. nov.**

(Fig. 6.)

Slender, brown, each elytron with five (including sutural) grey pilose, parallel longitudinal lines.

Head broader than prothorax at anterior margin; muzzle short, broad. Antennae reddish-brown, longer than body, slender, joints 3–10 obliquely produced to one side at apex, 11 simple, 4–10 compressed; joint 1 small, 4–8 subequal, longer than 3, 9–10 subequal shorter than 4, 11 almost as long as 9–10 combined, curved. *Prothorax* longer

than wide, contracted apically, basal half almost parallel-sided, tuberculate about half-way, densely and uniformly clothed with long woolly pile; where exposed by abrasion, disc finely ridged transversely. *Scutellum* very small, clothed with fine grey pubescence. *Elytra* narrow, parallel-sided, apices truncate with a small acute spine on sutural angle, exterior angle rounded; four narrow parallel almost equidistant longitudinal lines of close grey pile on each elytron, none of which reaches apex, 1st and 2nd lines converging and intersecting apically; suture is also narrowly margined with grey; interspaces clothed with sparse recumbent grey pile, darker than lines, except that between costae 3-4 where it is buff. Exposed derm of interspaces brown, coarsely and closely punctate basally, punctures becoming progressively smaller and obsolete to apex. *Legs* reddish-brown, long and slender, with sparse whitish pile. *Under surface*: prosternum with dense grey pile; abdominal segments pubescent, 3 basal segments with a densely pilose medio-apical spot.

Long. 19 mm.; lat. 3 mm.

Lake Violet.

Holotype (unique) in Western Australian Museum (27-1497).

A very distinctive species unlikely to be confused with any other; comes closest to *U. strigosus* Pasc., but differs in the elytral lines, non-vittate prothorax, and in the elytral apices, which in *strigosus* are strongly emarginate and acutely bispinose.

Uracanthus fuscostriatus, sp. nov.

Medium, black, densely and evenly clothed with ash-grey pile, a dark-brown pre-lateral and a white lateral stripe.

♂. *Head* large, muzzle short, as broad as long, clypeus triangular, finely punctate; median sulcus deep and well defined; eyes large, coarsely granulate; frons and face clothed with coarse ashy to pale buff pile. Antennae not as long as body, reaching beyond apices of hind femora, brown, pubescent; joints 4-8 feebly produced to one side apically; joint 1 black, nitid, glabrous, finely punctate, with sparse pile, joints 3, 5-10 equal, 4 shorter, 11 longer. *Prothorax* one-fourth longer than wide, contracting apically and parallel-sided basally from half-way, where there is a strong lateral tubercle; disc with indications of three small tubercles in line with lateral one, but concealed by pile; coarsely punctate; transversely ridged; clothed densely but irregularly with long ash-grey pile. *Scutellum* very small, posteriorly rounded, pilose. *Elytra* contracting slightly to two-thirds, then expanding somewhat before rounding to apex; apices rounded, slightly and obscurely notched, with a minute tooth on sutural angle; densely and uniformly clothed with short ash-grey pile merging gradually into a broad longitudinal brown stripe, followed on the lateral margin by a similar stripe of ashy-white; a narrow tapering nitid glabrous area on edge of lateral declivity extending from shoulder to one-third. *Legs* stout, clothed with short ashy pile, densest on lower edge of femora. *Under surface* uniformly clothed with short ashy pile with the exception of a rounded, nitid glabrous medio-apical spot on the four basal abdominal segments; derm finely and closely punctate; extremity of abdomen projecting slightly beyond apices of elytra.

Long. 30 mm.; lat. 5 mm.

Maylands.

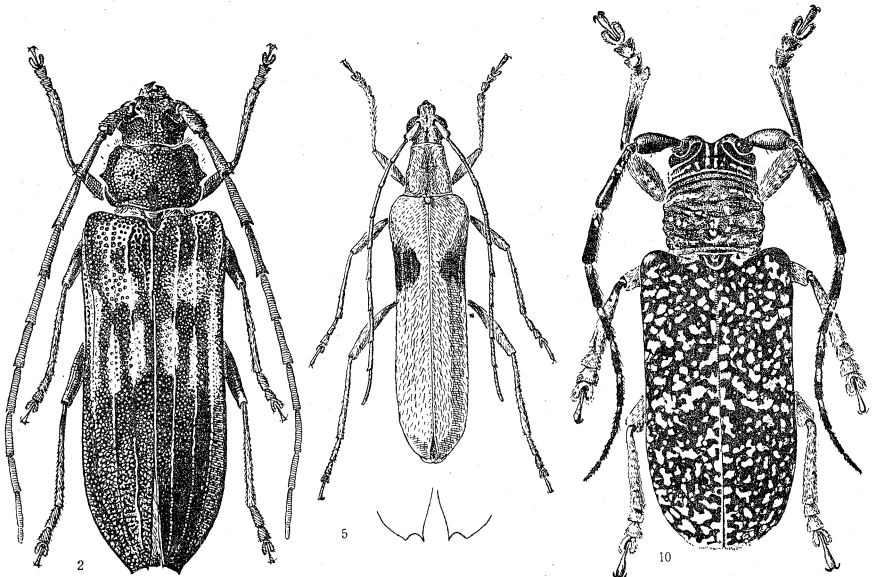
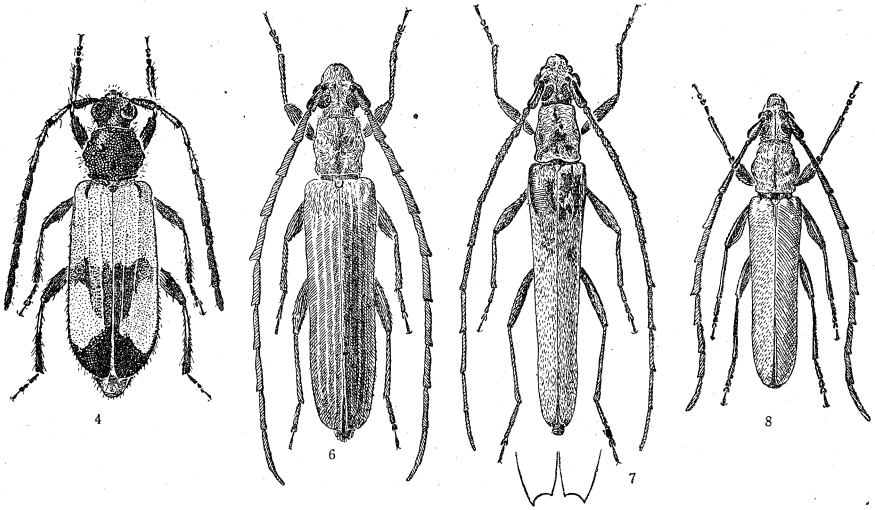
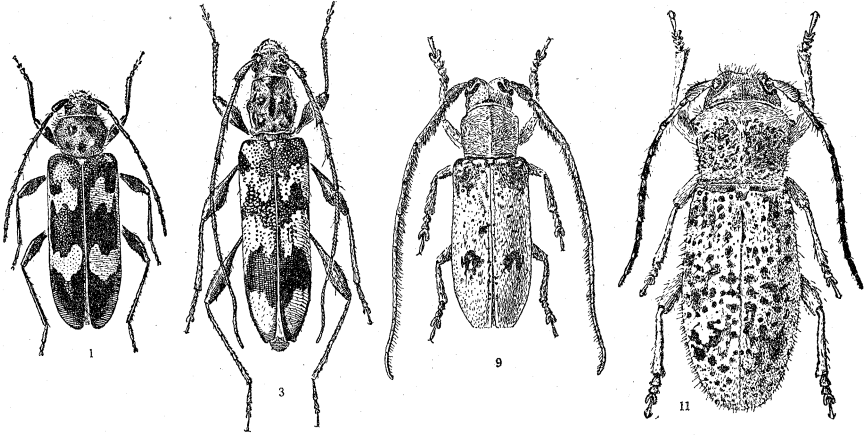
Holotype (unique) in Western Australian Museum (32-242).

A fine species, structurally close to *U. ater* Lea, but readily distinguished by the brown pre-lateral and white lateral stripes.

Uracanthus dentiapicalis, sp. nov.

(Fig. 7.)

Slender, piceo-castaneous, rather densely clothed with ashy pubescence, longest basally, dense and pilose laterally. Apices obliquely truncate, angles toothed; elytra with a strong convex ridge extending from shoulder to external apical angle.



Head small, muzzle short, broader than long, median line very deep and broad between antennal bases, narrow but sharply defined to base; densely clothed with long recumbent ashy pile; eyes large, coarsely granulate, emargination filled with dense grey pile; antennal bases prominent. *Antennae* slender, slightly longer than body—half apical joint passing elytral bases—clothed with ashy pubescence; joints 4–10 feebly produced on one side at apex, 4–7 strongest; 1, 3–4 equal, 5–9 and 11 equal, longer than 4, 10 shorter than 5. *Prothorax* longer than broad (at base), narrowest at apex, increasing regularly to about basal third where it is laterally obscurely tuberculate, strongly ridged transversely on median line, on basal half corrugations not extending to sides; evenly and densely clothed with woolly grey pile. *Scutellum* bluntly triangular, clothed with grey pile. *Elytra* narrow, very slightly wider than prothorax at base, almost parallel-sided, slightly constricted about half elytral length and tapering shortly before apex; apices obliquely truncate, angles toothed; disc obscurely shagreened; a broad convex ridge runs down the centre of each elytron from about shoulder to external apical tooth, leaving elytra somewhat marginate laterally and suturally; clothed with ashy pubescence, densest basally and laterally. *Legs* slender, dark piceo-castaneous, sparsely pilose, that on lower surface of fore and middle femora densest. *Under surface* pitchy, sterna with dense ashy pile; abdominal segments sparsely pubescent.

Long. 20 mm.; lat. 3 mm.

Wandagee Station.

Holotype (unique) in Western Australian Museum (41–740).

A slender species coming near *U. tropicus* Lea, but obliquely truncate and not deeply emarginate on the elytral apices, and the angles toothed rather than spinose, that on the external angle being strongest. The strong convex ridge on the elytron is a very distinctive feature. There is an almost glabrous area near the base of each elytron, but this is almost certainly due to abrasion, since the clothing upon the right elytron is much more continuous than on the left, and the area of exposed derm more irregular.

Emenica fulva, sp. nov.

(Fig. 8.)

Slender, subcylindrical, black, densely clothed with rich fulvous pile, legs and antennae black.

♀. *Head* bright fulvous, nitid, antennal tubercles, mandibles and eyes black, median sulcus deep, clearly defined, muzzle almost as long as head, clypeus oval. *Antennae* slightly longer than body, joints 4–10 somewhat flattened, slightly expanded externally at apex, 11 slender; joint 3 as long as 1, 4 shorter than 3, 5–6 equal, longer than 4, remainder decreasing progressively with the exception of 11 which is as long as 5; 1–3 nitid, 1 densely and closely punctate, 3 with strong transverse ridges, 3–11 clothed with sparse glistening golden pile. *Prothorax* longer than wide, slightly narrower than elytra at base, strongly constricted anteriorly, swelling regularly laterally to centre, then again constricted to base, hind border marginate. *Scutellum* scutiform, densely pilose. *Elytra* narrow, parallel, with indications of two obscure longitudinal costae; apices rounded; densely clothed with bright fulvous pile, long and adpressed. *Legs* slender, with indications of sparse golden pile similar to antennal clothing. *Under surface* black, prosternum finely punctate, with sparse fulvous pile; abdomen scarcely longer than elytra.

Long. 14 mm.; lat. 3 mm.

♂. Similar to female but smaller; prothorax swelling regularly from base to apex; antennae more pilose and legs redder.

Figures 1–11.

1. *Phacodes singularis*. 2. *Tryphocaria northamensis*. 3. *Coptocercus sannio*. 4. *Didymocantha picta*. 5. *Uracanthus regalis*. 6. *Uracanthus multilineatus*. 7. *Uracanthus dentiapicalis*. 8. *Emenica fulva*. 9. *Platyomopsis delicatula*. 10. *Rhytiphora crucensis*. 11. *Corrhenes glauerti*.

N. B. Adams, del.

Long. 12 mm.; lat. 2 mm.

Kukerin and Lake Wingham.

Holotype ♀ and allotype ♂ in Western Australian Museum (36-4828, 33-63).

This small but striking species is, from Pascoe's description, very distinct from *E. nigripennis*, which is unknown to me, both in the colour of the clothing of the elytra, and that the end of the abdomen scarcely protrudes beyond the apex of the elytra.

Piesarthrius gearyi McK.—Mt. Wynne.

It is extremely interesting to find this fine species occurring in Western Australia.

It was originally described by me from a unique example from Cunnamulla, south Queensland. I have seen only one other specimen, taken at Rockhampton, Queensland, in Mr. W. du Boulay's collection.

Pseudocephalus mirus Pasc.—Scarboro'.

Rhinophthalmus nasutus Shuck.—Cottesloe.

Bimia bicolor White—Jarrahdale.

Earinis purpureipes Lea—Darlington.

Hesthesis cingulata Pasc.—Hamel.

Trichomesia neumani Pasc.—Wellard and Perth.

Pytheus erosus Macl.—Perth.

Pytheus pulcherrimus Pac.—Rottnest Island.

Homaemota basalis Pasc.—Rottnest Island.

LAMIINAE.

Microtragus mormon Pasc.—Kulkerin.

Microtragus arachne Pasc.—Montebello I., and Wandagee.

Ancita didyma Blkb.—Dedari and Pringles.

Ancita lineola Newm.—Subiaco and Donnybrook.

Ancita niphonoides Pasc.—Lake Violet.

Ancita ? fuscicornis Germ.—Jarrahdale and Harvey.

Ancita marginicollis Boisd.—Esperance.

Ancita sparsa Pasc.—West Perth.

Ancita longicornis, sp. nov.

Robust, brown, clothed with dense mixed brown and grey pile, a transverse brush of erect dark-brown hairs near elytral bases, and an oblique narrow dark-brown mark towards apex; antennae much longer than body.

♂. *Head* as wide as prothorax at base, coarsely punctate, eyes medium, coarsely granulate, irregularly clothed with coarse brown pile; greyish on cheeks where it is speckled with black. Antennae nearly two and a half times as long as body, with close adpressed pile, black on about apical fourth of each joint, remainder grey; basal joint stout, strongly dilated apically, grey pile longer than brown and concentrated in small flake-like patches, 2 beaker-shaped, tapering strongly to base, joints 3-4 equal, considerably longer than 1, 5-6 equal, shorter than 3, 7-9 progressively decreasing in length, 10-12 equal, shorter than 7; fringed beneath, joints 3-5 thickly fringed and 3-7 apically tufted. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, length about half that of breadth inclusive of spines, irregular, with a stout acute lateral tubercle at about three-quarters, basally constricted, marginate, disc with three large irregular tubercles forming a prominently elevated transverse area; a minute nitid black pustule situated on lateral tubercle; coarsely and sparsely punctate; densely clothed with recumbent mixed brown and grey pile, grey concentrated laterally and in centre of disc. *Scutellum* small, cordate with vertical median groove. *Elytra* broader than prothorax at base (of equal breadth including lateral tubercles), parallel-sided to two-thirds then rounding to apex; apices with external angle rounded, sutural bluntly angulate; suture strongly marginate over apical third; laterally marginate; disc coarsely punctate, with minute glabrous tubercles

or pustules, densely clothed with mixed grey and brown pile concentrated in distinct tufts; a large elongate crest of dark brown hairs lying transversely behind scutellum, and an oblique brown line running inwards from, but not touching, lateral margin at about insertion of hind femora almost to sutural margination. *Legs* densely clothed with ash-grey pile varied with small black spots; femora strongly clavate; middle and hind tibiae with erect white hairs. *Under surface* densely clothed with buff pile varied with black spots.

Long. 15 mm.; lat. 7 mm. Antennae 37 mm.

Edjudina.

Holotype (unique) in Western Australian Museum (37-313).

A very distinct species coming closest to *A. niphonoides* Pasc. in elytral marking, but actually very distinct from it. Its exceptionally long antennae and the curious tufted elytral clothing should serve to distinguish it quite readily from all other species.

Disterna forrestensis, sp. nov.

Medium, dark castaneous, clothed with ash-grey pile; elytra with scattered glabrous spots.

Head small; eyes small, finely granulate; antennal tubercles prominent; face and cheeks with close white pubescence. Antennae slender, slightly longer than body; basal joint with sides almost parallel, finely and closely punctate, with sparse whitish pubescence; joint 3 very long and slender, remainder progressively decreasing in length; joints 4-10 basally ringed with white pubescence. *Prothorax* as long as wide at base; a short, acute lateral spine rising from a broad swelling base at about three-quarters from apex; disc with two transverse ridges, strongest at sides, depressions filled with ashy pubescence. *Scutellum* small, semicircular, pilose. *Elytra* broader than prothorax, including spines, parallel-sided to apical fourth then tapering gradually and roundly to apex; apices shallowly emarginate, angles obscurely toothed, exterior strongest; a raised longitudinal costa rising obscurely on elytral base half-way between shoulder and suture and becoming gradually more strongly defined to its termination on external apical tooth; densely pilose throughout, except for numerous small scattered glabrous spots, each with a large circular puncture at its centre; at about apical seven-eighths, an impunctate area forms a transverse fascia. *Legs* densely pubescent, a glabrous band encircling hind femora. *Under surface* densely clothed with ashy pile varied with minute glabrous spots; centre of abdominal segments nitid, glabrous, the glabrous area on each segment extending laterally in a curved line.

Long. 11 mm.; lat. 4 mm.

Forrest River district.

Holotype (unique) in Western Australian Museum (1915-369). Comes nearest to *D. pumila* Pascoe, but is more robust in form and lacks the dark basal elytral marking of that species; the clothing, too, is considerably longer and denser.

Disternopsis pentheoides Pasc.—Perth.

Platyomopsis lenta Blkb.—Landor Station.

Platyomopsis fulvescens Pasc.—Mt. Wynne.

Platyomopsis pubiventris Newm.—Salmon Gums.

Platyomopsis duboulayi Pasc.—Bickley, Hamel.

Platyomopsis pedicornis Fabr.—Koolan Is., and Tambrey Station.

Platyomopsis arctos Pasc.—Katanning, Koorda and Mt. Helena.

Platyomopsis satelles Pasc.—Tolga.

Platyomopsis cinerascens Auriv.—Wamerusking.

Platyomopsis devota Pasc.—Warrawaguine and Tambrey Station.

Platyomopsis lateralis Pasc.—Midland.

Platyomopsis fraseri Blkb.—Menzies.

Platyomopsis farinosus Pasc.—Caversham.

Platyomopsis obliqua Don.—Forrest R. dist., Lake King, Milly Soak.

Platyomopsis ferruginea Auriv.—Salmon Gums, Three Springs.

Platyomopsis modesta Blkb.—Esperance, Geraldton, Rottnest I.

Platyomopsis satelles Pasc.—Lake Violet.

***Platyomopsis canus*, sp. nov.**

Slender, dark red-brown; head densely clothed with white pile; a silvery-white lateral elytral stripe.

♂. *Head* medium; eyes small, finely granulate; antennary tubercles large and prominent; entirely clothed with dense, closely adpressed recumbent white pile. Antennae stout, longer than body, densely clothed throughout with white pile and profusely fringed beneath with long white hairs; basal joint stout, swollen; derm nitid, very finely punctate; joints 3-4 equal, remainder progressively decreasing in length. *Prothorax* as wide as long, sides evenly rounded, apex slightly constricted, fore margin straight, as broad as head, base strongly constricted, disc granulate-punctate, sparsely pilose, densest apically and basally. *Scutellum* small, scutate, pilose. *Elytra* wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to apical fourth, then converging roundly to apex; apices squarely truncate and fringed with hair; shallowly and somewhat coarsely punctate; base with scattered shining granules; clothed with sparse grey and buff pubescence, thickest apically and basally; a lateral stripe of dense silvery-white pile, irregularly notched along upper margin, commencing, and at its broadest, just behind shoulder and tapering gradually to apex. *Legs*: first and second femora densely clothed with snowy pile, hind buff, speckled. *Under surface* sparsely clothed with grey pile, dense on sterna. Sexual clothing on second abdominal segment buff.

Long. 14 mm.; lat. 3 mm.

♀. Similar to male, but larger; antennal joints decreasing progressively; 3rd considerably longer than 4th; sides of prothorax straighter.

Long. 16 mm.; lat. 4 mm.

Cue, Mt. Jackson, Ankertell.

Holotype ♂ (K37063) and allotype ♀ (K37063) in Australian Museum, Sydney; paratype ♀ in Western Australian Museum (39-346). An extremely distinctive little species nearest to *P. mjöbergi* Auriv. in form, but easily distinguished by the conspicuous grey pilose head and snowy fore and middle tibiae. The antennae of the female allotype are damaged, but the complete antenna would be shorter than the body.

***Platyomopsis delicatula*, sp. nov.**

(Fig. 9.)

Comparatively slender, black, densely clothed with white pile varied with bright buff; shoulders sub-glabrous, and with a dark-brown pilose area on each elytron at about apical third.

♂. *Head* broad, concave between antennary tubercles, median line narrow but sharply defined; clothed with dense white pile. Antennae stout, considerably longer than body; joints progressively decreasing from 3 to apex, clothed with recumbent white pile and densely fringed beneath with long black hairs; basal joint with large scattered punctures. *Prothorax* much narrower than elytra at base, transverse broader than long, almost parallel-sided, slightly constricted at apical fourth; disc with large sparse punctures; median raised longitudinal line clearly defined; clothed with long recumbent white pile. *Scutellum* large, semicircular. *Elytra* subcylindrical, parallel-sided, apices truncate; densely clothed with white pile with large scattered punctures revealing the derm beneath; shoulder area with dark subglabrous derm, and numerous round, nitid tubercles projecting through light buff pile; an irregular area of dark brown and buff pile at apical third. *Legs* stout, uniformly clothed with dense white pile. *Under surface* densely pilose.

Long. 15 mm.; lat. 5 mm.

♀. Similar to male but more robust, with buff pile on head, prothorax and elytra, on the latter dispersed in small patches over almost the entire area. Antennae longer than body, but shorter than in male.

Long. 15 mm.; lat. 6 mm.

Carnarvon (H. W. Brown).

Holotype ♂ and allotype ♀ in Australian Museum, Sydney (K67662). Comes nearest to *P. humeralis* White, but differs in the almost straight sides to the prothorax, unicolorous antennae, smaller size, etc.

***Rhytiphora crucensis*, sp. nov.**

(Fig. 10.)

Robust, black, sparsely clothed with scattered patches of dense ochreous and white pile.

♂. *Head* broad, as wide as prothorax at narrowest, coarsely and sparsely punctate, suture deep; margined laterally with white and ochre pile (broken between antennary tubercles); vertex with a transverse row of small white pilose spots; eyes black, margined with snowy-white pile; clypeal suture straight; clypeus fringed with long white and buff hairs. Antennae stout, almost reaching apices of elytra; black, fringed beneath with concolorous hairs; base of joint 3 spotted and 4-9 ringed with white. *Prothorax* transverse, broader than long, strongly corrugated transversely; wider than head in centre, but strongly constricted apically and posteriorly, with three distinct transverse bands of minute pilose white spots, corrugations filled with brown pile giving the prothorax a general brownish tint. *Elytra* parallel-sided, apically broadly rounded, shoulders prominent, pustulose, pustules (sometimes coalescing) most prominent on anterior half, posterior with a few large scattered punctures showing between pustules; sparsely clothed with small scattered compact patches of mixed ochre and white pile, which in many cases appear to occupy depressed areas between the pustules; these spots tend to be concentrated along suture and to form an obscure pattern on each elytron. *Under surface*: prosternum brown with small white spots; abdominal segments mottled ochre and white, with dense sexual clothing of buff. *Legs* stout, short, femora and tibia densely clothed with ochreous pile varied with white spots; knees black; tarsi black fringed short golden hair.

Long. 21 mm.; lat. 8 mm.

♀. Similar to male; antennae not reaching beyond two-thirds elytral length; abdominal segments mottled ochre and white.

Long. 23 mm.; lat. 8 mm.

Southern Cross (H. W. Brown), Borden.

Holotype ♂ and allotype ♀ in Australian Museum, Sydney (K67663).

Paratype ♀ in Western Australian Museum.

This short and stoutly built species may be considered to come closest to *R. saundersi* Pascoe, but since its proportions are shorter and stouter, the pilose spots much smaller and the elytra much more pustulose, it is impossible to confuse the two. A male in the Australian Museum Collection has the interspaces between the pilose spots with a dull brownish pubescence similar to that on the prothorax, but there it is denser. In the other specimens before me the derm is quite naked; it is possible that this is a freshly emerged example, and that the elytral pubescence is shed easily, and is not due to abrasion. Another male in the Western Australian Museum Collection is much smaller than the typical, measuring $16 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

***Rhytiphora argenteolateralis*, sp. nov.**

Robust, black, elytra clothed with mixed grey and buff pile tending to form small dense spots; lateral margin broadly silvery-white.

♂. *Head* large, glabrous with a few sparse punctures; face, cheeks, and an oblique stripe behind eyes buff, pilose; eyes margined with whitish pile. Antennae stout, shorter

than body, reddish-brown clothed with black and irregularly spotted with dense white pile; fringed beneath with black hairs. *Prothorax* almost parallel-sided, clothed with close recumbent blackish pile varied by a narrow posterior and anterior transverse line of bright buff pile with irregular spots of the same colour over intervening area; corrugation slight, irregular. *Scutellum* semicircular, surrounded by a smooth, convex raised rim, centre depressed and filled with grey pile. *Elytra* clothed uniformly with close greyish pile and concentrated spots of grey and buff of greater length forming numerous small tufts or spots through which protrude small glossy tubercles, most numerous on basal fourth; a broad lateral silvery-white longitudinal stripe with a row of minute spots of nitid derm along upper margin; derm of elytra (exposed by abrasion) reddish-brown; apices obtusely truncate, rounded over exterior angle. *Legs* stout, black irregularly blotched and spotted with white pile, densest on lower surface, externally with buff towards extremity of tibia; tarsi with grey clothing. *Under surface* spotted with grey and buff; sexual clothing yellow-buff.

Long. 24 mm.; lat. 8 mm.

Southern Cross (H. W. Brown).

Holotype (unique) in Australian Museum, Sydney. (K67664).

A very distinctive insect unlike any other member of the genus known to me. The dense pilose clothing and white lateral stripe should serve to identify it.

Penthea vermicularia Don.—Salmon Gums.

Two specimens very much larger than any I have previously seen, but otherwise agreeing closely with this species.

Penthea nigrina Blkb.—Salmon Gums.

Penthea tigrina Blkb.—Lake King.

Penthea ? solida Pasc.—Marvel Loch.

Corrhenes glauerti, sp. nov.

(Fig. 11.)

Very robust, brown, densely clothed with woolly pile of mixed grey and brown varied with small black spots.

Head large, broad, densely clothed with woolly grey and brown pile interspersed with long erect hairs; eyes small, strongly emarginate, black, finely granulate, upper lobe much reduced, constriction linear; median sulcus shallow, narrow; vertex with a few very large punctures; antennal bases glabrous, nitid. Antennae much shorter than body, reaching to apex of hind femora, sparsely clothed with grey pubescence concentrated at bases of joints, apices glabrous; joint 1 stout, apically dilated, with grey pubescence, apex in front glabrous, strongly punctate; joint 3 as long as 1; remainder much shorter, progressively decreasing in length to apex; 1-5 with profuse erect hairs, in remainder confined to several erect apical bristles. *Prothorax* broad, almost parallel-sided, contracting slightly to base, with two strong, pointed lateral tubercles just behind apical margin; a transverse band of grey pile covering anterior third, base pilose, but less dense, and darker; disc with numerous small nitid tubercles projecting through the brownish pile which lies in the depressions between them; the whole of prothorax with numerous long erect grey hairs. *Scutellum* small, rounded, black, with two fine pilose transverse white lines. *Elytra* slightly wider than prothorax at base, gradually broadening to about three-quarters, then contracting roundly to apex; apices broadly rounded; entirely clothed with dense woolly grey pile mixed with brown and varied with numerous small round black or infuscate spots, the whole with very numerous erect whitish hairs; basally with numerous small rounded glabrous nitid tubercles projecting through the pile and tending to be arranged in short longitudinal rows; a highly nitid glabrous longitudinal ridge, 1 mm. long, on suture close behind scutellum; suture brown. *Legs* short, stout, black, densely clothed with short, close pale-grey pile, that on front of middle tibiae brown.

Under surface densely clothed with reddish-brown pile (recumbent on abdominal segments, woolly, semi-erect on sterna), mixed with long erect white hairs.

Long. 19 mm.; lat. 7 mm.

Bulong.

Holotype (unique) in Western Australian Museum. (30-886.)

This exceedingly striking species is by far the largest in the genus and quite unlike any of its congeners. The strongly raised nitid line on the suture below the scutellum is a remarkable feature. The glabrous area upon the front of the apex of the basal joint of the antenna does not appear to be due to abrasion, since it is identical on both antennae, and the line of demarcation between glabrous and pubescent areas is oblique and very sharply defined.

Named for Mr. L. Glauert, Curator, Western Australian Museum, to whose kindness and co-operation I owe the opportunity of examining this interesting collection and describing those new species which it contains.
