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THE COLEOPTERA OF THE RUSSELL GRIMWADE EXPEDITION

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Family CARABIDAE

Amblytelus brunnicolor Sl. 2 specimens.
W.A.: Pimelea.

Sarothrocrepis benifica Newm. 1 specimen.
W.A.: Pimelea.

Agonochila punctulata Sl. 1 specimen.
W.A.: Pimelea.

Trigonothops lineata Dej. 1 specimen.
W.A.: Pimelea.

Xanthophoea Pescotti n.sp.

Dark testaceous, head and pronotum slightly reddish, femora paler; disc of pronotum lightly infuscated towards sides; elytra with three vittae, the sutural vitta rather faint, commencing just before middle and not quite reaching apex; the lateral vittae starting at the humeral angle on the seventh interstice, extending almost to apex and gradually spreading on to the sixth and eighth interstices; the vittae connected near apex by a zigzag fascia. Glabrous. Subnitid.

Head convex, obliquely narrowed behind eyes, impunctate, frontal sulci deeper than usual; eyes large and protruding, finely facetted; antennae with three basal segments nonpubescent. Prothorax cordate (as $3\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$), widest at apical third, sides explanate, margins reflexed, anterior angles rounded, base truncate with angles acute; anterior marginal seta at widest part, posterior at angle; median line strongly impressed, foveate at basal third; with a few, fine, wavy, transverse lines, impunctate. Elytra slightly dilated to apex; humeral and apical angles rounded off; striae deep, interstices lightly convex, with microscopic punctures; two fixed punctures on inner side of third interstice. Abdomen of male with one fixed seta on either side of apex; female with two. Tarsal segments with four setae near apex on upper surface.

Length, 12 mm.; width, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. W. Australia: Pimelea.

A large robust species, very distinct from any other known to me. In Sloane's table (I) it would be associated with *dorsalis* Sl., which is a small, narrow species of peculiar colour, with only one fixed puncture on third interstice. In appearance it is more like *grandis* Chaud., but is paler and wider, the third antennal segment is not pubescent and the tarsi and apex of abdomen are not plurisetose.

Named in honour of Mr. R. T. M. Pescott, Director of the National Museum, who collected the insects of the Expedition.

Holotype, allotype, and paratype in National Museum, Melbourne.

Family STAPHYLINIDAE

Paederus Meyricki Bl. 4 specimens.
W.A.: Walpole.

Oedichirus Andersoni Bl. 1 specimen.
W.A.: Pimelea.

Family LEIODIDAE

Dietta sperata Sh. 1 specimen.
W.A.: Ongerup.

A very fine specimen of this interesting species, a little larger than usual.

Family HISTERIDAE

Saprinus cyaneus Fab. 2 specimens.
W.A.: Norseman.

Family ELATERIDAE

Lacon caliginosus Guer. 7 specimens.
W.A.: Pimelea and Pemberton.

L. costipennis Germ. 1 specimen.
W.A.: Cocklebiddy.

Monoerepidius nitidulis Cand. 4 specimens.
W.A.: Koonalda.

Family DERMESTIDAE

Dermestes vulpinus Fab. 4 specimens.
W.A.: Norseman.

Family TEMNOCHILIDAE

Aneyrona Lewisi Reitt. 4 specimens.
W.A.: Pemberton and Ongerup.

Family CUCUJIDAE

Myrabolia Haroldiana Reitt. 1 specimen.
W.A.: Koonalda.

Oryzaephilus ?surinamensis (Linn.). 1 specimen.
W.A.: Koonalda.

This specimen appears to be a variety, shorter, though not narrower, than usual. I have seen other examples like it from the Victorian Grampians.

Family EROTYLIDAE

Diplocoelus latus Lea. 12 specimens.
W.A.: Pimelea and Pemberton.

Family COCCINELLIDAE

Rhizobiellus nom. nov.

Rhizobius Agassiz (1846) was preoccupied by Burmeister (1835) *Hemiptera.*

Rhizobiellus alphabeticus Lea. 3 specimens.
W.A.: Pimelea.

Rhizobiellus, 3 species. 3 specimens.

Small obscure species each represented by a single specimen.

Family CISTELIDAE

Dimorphochilus Gouldi Hope. 1 specimen.
W.A.: Pimelea.

Family TENEBRIONIDAE

Latometus lunatus Pasc. 10 specimens.
W.A.: Pimelea and Pemberton.

Elascus lunatus Pasc.[2]
Latometus differens Cart.[3]

Specimens of this species in perfect condition are covered with dense scale-like hairs and present quite a different appearance when abraded. Carter mentions seven differences between *lunatus* and his supposed new species: five structural and two colour. Taking a freshly caught specimen which was in perfect condition, I compared with the five characters given by Carter for his new species, as follows:

1. Eyes subconic. The eyes appeared to be a blunted cone until the scales or hairs were scraped off with a pin, when they were quite round in outline. 2. Two (should have been three) apical segments of antennae wider than preceding. Yes, until the antennae were turned over so as to see them from the side, when the third and fourth appear to be the widest and from there narrowing to the apex. 3. Anterior angles of prothorax directed outwards: when scales were removed the angle was seen to be pointed forwards. 4. Inner costae continuous. Removal of scales shows these to be pseudo-costae and my specimen now has one elytron as in *lunatus*, the other as in *differens*. 5. Diverging apices. If carefully examined it is seen that it is the rows of scales that diverge and not the actual apices. The shape of the posterior mark varies considerably, from a narrow chevron shape to a fairly wide triangle, quite straight posteriorly.

In preparing this note I have had Pascoe's type; Carter's type and three other specimens identified by him; the ten specimens from this trip, also two from Albany; and the following specimens collected by myself:—Victoria: Warburton 3, Belgrave 2, Emerald 1, Gembrook 2, Grampians 2; Tasmania: Ridgeway 8, Launceston 1.

Pterohelaeus nitidissimus Pasc. 1 specimen.
W.A.: Koonalda.

Chalcopterus eyrensis Bl. 1 specimen.
S.A.: Colona.

C. difficilis Bl. 1 specimen.
W.A.: Koonalda.

C. iridescens Cart. 1 specimen.
W.A.: Coeklebiddy.

A very fine example, 4½ mm. longer and in every way larger than the type.

Omolipus Grimwadei n.sp. 1 specimen.

Black, with dark metallic blue reflections, more noticeable on pronotum than elsewhere; antennae and tarsi piceus. Apex of tibiae and tarsi with bright reddish vestiture; antennae finely pubescent; elsewhere glabrous.

Head transverse, lightly convex; sides obliquely widened from base to eyes, thence narrowed to clypeus; anterior margin of clypeus lightly emarginate; clypeal suture lightly impressed; with very fine and rather close punctures. Eyes large, strongly transverse, with rather small facets. Antennae short, scarcely reaching middle of prothorax, moderately thick; third segment longest, fifth to tenth transverse, eleventh large, bluntly pointed. Prothorax lightly transverse, truncate across base, lightly recurved on apex; widest at apical third, sinuately narrowed to base; with fine, fairly close punctures. Scutellum transversely triangular, laevigate. Elytra elongate-ovate, striate punctate, the punctures oblong and irregular, much wider than the interstices, which are quite flat. Under surface finely punctate. Legs moderately long and thin. Length, 8 mm.

Hab. W. Australia: Denmark. (Unique.)

An interesting species, nearer to *O. cyaneus* Pasc. than to any other described species, but the sculpture of the elytra is very different. In *cyaneus* the punctures are more regular and the interstices are strongly convex. It is with pleasure that I associate the name of Mr. Russell Grimwade, who organized and led the Expedition, with this fine species.

Holotype in National Museum.

Family SCARABAEIDAE

Aphodius granarius Linn. 1 specimen.
W.A.: Pimelea.

Trox cuccleusis Bl. 8 specimens.
S.A.: White Wells.

Diphucephala dentipes n.sp. 3 specimens.

Bright metallic-green, becoming blue on sides of elytra and femora; coppery reflections on base of head and anterior tibiae; tarsi purple; antennal club, palpi and claws black; tips of tibial spurs and claws reddish. Head with minute upright white setae, longer on legs and fairly dense on under surface and forming a narrow depressed fringe on sides of pronotum. Anterior and middle tarsi clothed with bright yellowish setae, much paler on posterior. A fascicle of pale yellowish setae on front angles of eyes.

♂ Head finely shagreened and with dense, fine punctures; with an arcuate impressed line marking suture of frons. Clypeus with a strong U-shaped excision, the base marked with a well raised, sharp carina. Prothorax feebly

transverse, median line narrow, nowhere dilated, lightly impressed; with an oblique impression on either side, running to the angulate point of sides; each side angulate behind middle; the surface finely shagreened and with dense, fine punctures, becoming confluent in parts. Scutellum with a fine impressed line and a few small punctures. Elytra with first (suture), fourth and seventh interstices fairly raised, and with large rough punctures, many of which are confluent and cross the interstices; with a strong impression on base between scutellum and humeral angle. Legs fairly long; anterior tibiae strongly grooved; inner apical spur, or tooth, sharply pointed; outer apical spur strong and a well developed spur, or tooth, above it; anterior tarsi with three basal segments dilated and densely clothed.

♀ Differs in having a much shorter clypeus, with a wide open notch; the pronotum more convex, with the median line scarcely traceable and not shagreened; anterior tarsi not dilated and without dense clothing. Length, 7-8 mm.

Very close to *D. furcata* Guer., but differs therefrom by the anterior tibiae having two spurs on outside of apex, *furcata* having only one; also, if constant, by the pronotum of female without shagreening. This latter seems rather peculiar, as it does not occur in other species, but the sexes were taken together and agree in all other non-sexual characters.

Holotype ♂, allotype ♀, and paratype ♂ in National Museum, Melbourne.

Heteronyx Randalli Bl. 1 specimen.
W.A.: Coeklebiddy.

Maechidius major Bl. 1 specimen.
W.A.: Pimelea.

Ateromonocheila longipes Bl. 3 specimens.
W.A.: Pimelea.

The three specimens taken, as also one I have from Albany (J. M. Andrew) are all females; Blackburn only knew the male.[4] They agree fairly well with his description, particularly of antennae, palps, anterior tibiae, sculpture of elytra and clothing, but the mentum is not transverse and the posterior tibiae with its tarsus is shorter than the length of the elytra, also the clypeus is lightly emarginate: the last two may be sexual characters. The pygidium is sharply declivous, without impressions, and the abdomen is evenly rounded throughout.

Aneurystypus calvus Bl. 1 specimen.
S.A.: Nullarbor.

Novapus sp.?
S.A.: Colona.

A female specimen which is not satisfactory to identify.

Family CHRYSOMELIDAE

Calomela maculicollis Boi. 1 specimen.
W.A.: Pimelea.

Edusa Meyricki Bl. 1 specimen.
W.A.: Esperanee.

Paropsis mentitrix Bl. 1 speeimen.
W.A.: Pimelea.

P. festiva Chp. 1 speeimen.
W.A.: Pimelea.

Arsipoda acuminata Wartcrh. 1 speeimen.
W.A.: Pimelea.

Family CURCULIONIDAE

Pascoellus nom. nov.
Pephricus Pasc.

Pephricus had been used by Amyot and Serville (1843) when proposed by Pascoe (1870). Lea sank *Pephricus* and *Chaodius* as synonyms of *Essolithna,* but this was certainly a mistake as Pascoe's *Pephricus* belong to the Eremninae, while *Essolithna* and *Chaodius* are Leptopiinae.

Pascoellus umbratus Bl. 5 specimens.
W.A.: Pimelea.

Polyphrades aesalon Pasc. 8 specimens.
W.A.: Pimelea and Pemberton.

Subfamily LEPTOPIINAE

A slight emendation, necessary by the change of the typical genus.

Leptopius nom. nov.

This name is proposed for the well known *Leptops,* which had been used by Rafinesque (1820) for *Pisces* before being used by Schoenherr (1833). Both Lea[5] and McKeown[6] have suggested that *Leptops* and *Baryopadus* are the same, but this is not so. *Baryopadus* has very different tarsi, as already noted by Marshall.[7]

Leptopius cacozelus Lea. 2 specimens.
S.A.: White Wells.

Cubicorrhynchus morosus Boi. 2 speeimens.
S.A.: White Wells.

Ethemaia sellata Pasc. 2 specimens.
W.A.: Norseman.

Rhinaria tragocephala Lea. 1 specimen.
W.A.: Koonalda.

Paryzeta vittata Bl. 1 specimen.
W.A.: Koonalda.

Desiantha trivitticollis Lea. 1 specimen.
W.A.: Denmark.

Haplonyx nasutus Lea. 1 specimen.
W.A.: Esperance.

Decilaus distans Pasc. 1 specimen.
W.A.: Pemberton.

D. moluris Lea. 1 specimen.
W.A.: Pimelea.

Ophrythyreocis vigilans Lea. 1 specimen.
W.A.: Pimelea.

References

1. Sloane, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., XLII, 1917, p. 425.
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3. Carter, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr., LXI, 1937, p. 127.
4. Blackburn, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr., XXXI, 1907, p. 239.
5. Lea, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., L, 1906, pp. 314 and 239.
6. McKeown, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., LXIV, 1939, p. 408.
7. Marshall, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., VI (10 scr.), 1930, p. 558 .