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The cyclosomine genus *Sarothrocrepis* Chaudoir

(Coleoptera, Carabidae, Cyclosomini)

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The species of the Australian-(southern) Oriental cyclosomine genus *Sarothrocrepis* Chaudoir, 1876 are revised and keyed. 24 species have been listed by Moore et al. (1987) from Australia, of which 20 are valid species. Due to the apparent loss of the type(s), or because they belong to other genera, four species at present cannot be identified and are omitted from the treatment and the key (see under "Species not belonging to the genus *Sarothrocrepis* …"). In addition, four extra-Australian species have been described.

Lectotypes are designated for the nominal species *Sarothrocrepis benefica* (Newman, 1842), *S. blackburni* Sloane, 1911, *S. callida* (Newman, 1842), *S. corticalis* (Fabricius, 1801), *S. fasciata* Macleay, 1871, *S. fragilis* (Blackburn, 1901), *S. gravis* (Blackburn, 1901), *S. humerata* Sloane, 1900, *S. inquinata* (Erichson, 1842), *S. liturata* Macleay, 1871, *S. luctuosa* (Newman, 1842), *S. mastersii* Macleay, 1871, *S. notabilis* Macleay, 1888, *S. notata* Macleay, 1888, *S. pallida* Macleay, 1871, *S. parvicollis* (Blackburn, 1894), *S. setulosa* Sloane, 1911, and *S. suavis* Blackburn, 1890.

Following 95 new species are described: *Sarothrocrepis adusta* spec. nov., *S. anchora* spec. nov., *S. angulipennis* spec. nov., *S. athertonensis* spec. nov., *S. archerensis* spec. nov., *S. atriceps* spec. nov., *S. baitetae* spec. nov., *S. basinigra* spec. nov., *S. bickeli* spec. nov., *S. bribieana* spec. nov., *S. brittoni* spec. nov., *S. callidiformis* spec. nov., *S. cantrelli* spec. nov., *S. carnavona* spec. nov., *S. cheesmannae* spec. nov., *S. distinguenda* spec. nov., *S. doyeni* spec. nov., *S. eudloensis* spec. nov., *S. expansicollis* spec. nov., *S. gressitti* spec. nov., *S. heathlandica* spec. nov., *S. hippocrepis* spec. nov., *S. howea* spec. nov., *S. humeralis* spec. nov., *S. immaculata spec. nov.*, *S. integra* spec. nov., *S. kalbarri* spec. nov., *S. keepensis* spec. nov., *S. kimberleyana* spec. nov., *S. krikkeni* spec. nov., *S. lacertensis* spec. nov., *S. lacustris* spec. nov., *S. lamingtonensis* spec. nov., *S. laticollis* spec. nov., *S. latior* spec. nov., *S. latipalpis* spec. nov., *S. lemannae* spec. nov., *S. longitarsis* spec. nov., *S. macularis* spec. nov., *S. major* spec. nov., *S. marginalis* spec. nov., *S. melanopyga* spec. nov., *S. missai* spec. nov., *S. monteithi* spec. nov., *S. moreheadensis* spec. nov., *S. moretona* spec. nov., *S. m-fascigera* spec. nov., *S. m-maculata* spec. nov., *S. nebulosa* spec. nov., *S. nelsonensis* spec. nov., *S. nigricincta* spec. nov., *S. nigricollis* spec. nov., *S. nigromarginata* spec. nov., *S. nitens* spec. nov., *S. novaecaledoniae* spec. nov., *S. occidentalis* spec. nov., *S. oenpelli*, spec. nov., *S. ornata* spec. nov., *S. ovipennis*, spec. nov. *S. palumae* spec. nov., *S. paraburdoo* spec. nov., *S. paracorticalis* spec. nov., *S. peninsulae* spec. nov., *S. permutata* spec. nov., *S. piceitarsis* spec. nov., *S. poonae* spec. nov., *S. promontoryi* spec. nov., *S. pronotalis* spec. nov., *S. psittacina* spec. nov., *S. queenslandica* spec. nov., *S. riedeli*, spec. nov., *S. sagittaria* spec. nov., *S. scripta* spec. nov., *S. serriplaga* spec. nov., *S. shannonensis* spec. nov., *S. similis* spec. nov., *S. simulans* spec. nov., *S. sinuata* spec. nov., *S. sinuatifasciata* spec. nov., *S. sparsepilosa* spec. nov., *S. storeyi* spec. nov., *S. sundaica* spec. nov., *S. suturalis* spec. nov., *S. tarsalis* spec. nov., *S. tolgae* spec. nov., *S. transversa* spec. nov., *S. unimaculata* spec. nov., *S. variegata* spec. nov., *S. vicina* spec. nov., *S. warrumbungle* spec. nov., *S. webbensis* spec. nov., *S. welleslyana* spec. nov., *S. werrikimbe* spec. nov., *S. westralis* spec. nov., and *S. wilcanniae* spec. nov.

Male genitalia are figured if available. Gonocoxites of representatives of certain species groups are also figured. Of all species, images of the habitus are provided. A key to all species of the genus and a checklist is provided, including notes on the recorded ranges.

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Introduction

The 24 currently recorded Australian species of the genus *Sarothrocrepis* Chaudoir, 1876 (Moore et al. 1987, Baehr 2004, Lorenz 2005) belong to the very diverse carabid fauna that regularly lives on and under the bark of a variety of Australian tree species. This fauna, besides the genus *Sarothrocrepis*, includes a number of genera of the tribes (or subfamilies) Psydrini, Lebiini, Helluonini, and Pseudomorphini, to enumerate only the most noteworthy tribes (Baehr 1990). Most of these arboricolous species, which mainly occur in rather open forests and woodlands, bear a conspicuous yellow or red and dark elytral pattern and, moreover, their bodies usually are quite depressed. Hence, the best character, at the first glance, to distinguish members of the cyclosomine genus *Sarothrocrepis* from similarly shaped and patterned species of other tribes, are the conspicuously elongate apical tibial spurs which are characteristic for cyclosomine species.

In Australia, species of the genus *Sarothrocrepis* are regular and in many localities also common inhabitants of the bark of various trees in open forests and woodlands, where they can be found either under flakes of bark on bark-shedding eucalypts or in deep fissures in the bark of various eucalypt and non-eucalypt trees. Several species, however, occur even in rainforest where specimens have been fogged from the bark of various, partly unnamed tree species, or are collected by Berlese extraction from leaf litter. Although in Australia they are so common and widespread, the few available keys to species (Blackburn 1901, Sloane 1917, 1920) are incomplete and outdated. A new key that covers all recorded species, as well as the many additional new species, is needed because all large Australian and many non-Australian museums and collections visited or known by me possess great numbers of specimens which to a quite large extent either are unidentified or misidentified.

In contrast to the Australian species, almost nothing is known about the habits of the four described extra-Australian species which were recorded so far from New Guinea, Java, some Moluccan islands, and the Philippines (Darlington 1968, Emden 1937, Jedlicka 1963, Jordan 1894, Lorenz 2005).

During my ample collecting, and in parts also revisionary, work on the Australian bark fauna I collected many specimens of *Sarothrocrepis* and in the meantime I also have seen and compared all available types of this genus and great numbers of identified and unidentified specimens from the majority of Australian, European, and American Museums, so that as well description of many new species, as preparation of a key to all species known to me is now possible. This key includes all described species except the doubtful *S. tridens* (Newman, 1840), *S. posticalis* Guérin, 1830, *S. mucronata* Sloane, 1907, and *S. dimidiata* (Macleay, 1888) (see under "Species not belonging to the genus *Sarothrocrepis* …").

Material and methods

Data of examined material

Data of examined material in full length with exact labelling, including all ciphers, notes of determiners and curators, and printed labels, are only given in types of existing or new species and in rare or little known described species. In most other, usually common, species data are much abbreviated and include only the locality and GPS coordinates if available, but no collecting dates, collectors, and previous identifications (see below). Collecting circumstances are noted under their own heading. In types, the original spelling of date of collecting, especially of the month (arabics, roman, abbreviations), was generally used. A "/" with a blank before and after it denotes another label.

Records not specified as to a state are included under the heading 'AUS'. States are recorded with their usual abbreviations (see under 'abbreviations'). State records or data like 'Australia', 'Nov. Holl.' etc. usually have not been repeated in non-type material.

Except for types and some rare and difficult species, earlier determinations generally were not quoted to save space, and because their scientific value is rendered inferior in view of the great number of incorrect identifications. In types, the labels are as accurately repeated as possible, including all ciphers, capital, or bold notes.

Because in some described, as well as in certain new species, the material is very numerous, the lists of localities, resp. of paratypes, in those species are very extensive. To save space, for those mentioned species these lists are outsourced into an electronic supplement. The range of the species, at any rate, is noted in the description. In both cases, the description includes a

note: "localities of XX specimens …", resp. "XX paratypes in the electronic supplement".

Because most species are very similar in shape and surface structure, to save space, the (re)descriptions are much standardized. Recognition of species anyway is mainly based on certain measurements and ratios (as in the descriptions and in the comparative appendix), colour pattern, and shape and structure of the male genitalia.

To save money, the habitus figures are printed in black, because it is mainly the shape of the dark elytral and pronotal pattern, not as much the ground colour, on which recognition of species is based. However, colour figures of all species can be found in the electronic version of the article.

Measurements

Measurements were taken using a stereomicroscope with an ocular micrometer. Length has been measured from apex of labrum to apex of elytra. Length of pronotum was measured from the most advanced part of the apex to the most advanced part of the base. Width of apex of pronotum was measured between the most advanced parts of the apical angles, width of base between the basal angles. Length of elytra was measured in a straight line (i. e. parallel to the suture) from the most advanced part of humerus to the very apex. At least six specimens of each taxon were measured when available, otherwise, all specimens were measured. Attention was paid to choose specimens of both sexes and of different sizes and shapes. In strikingly variable taxa or in species with a wide range, even more specimens were measured to get an impression of the complete range of size and shape of the respective taxon.

Magnifications

Especially for examination of the generally fine though taxonomically important punctation and microreticulation of the surface a stereomicroscope with preferably 64× (or even more) magnification is needed according to the resolution power, and a good lamp of high intensity that can be focussed. I worked with a bifocal, old Leitz Stereomicroscope that has objectives with extremely high intensity and a very high resolution. Most commonly I used 64× magnification (16× ocular lens, 4× objective lens), but this could be extended to 160× magnification by use of a 10× objective lens.

For exact definition of the microsculpture a lamp giving natural light is preferable because fibre-glass optics substantially change the impression of the surface structures. I used one or even two very bright Wild lamps that can be focussed.

Dissections

In the taxonomic section, standard methods are used. Specimens dissected for their male or female genitalia were relaxed for a night in a jar under moist atmosphere, then the genitalia were cleaned for a short while in hot KOH.

Figures

The male aedeagus most commonly is figured from the left side and the lower surface. However, in species where certain structures of the internal sac are only visible at the right side, this side is figured.

The habitus photographs were obtained by a digital camera using ProgRes CapturePro 2.6 and AutoMontage and subsequently were edited with Corel Photo Paint X4. Unfortunately, many specimens either are old and therefore very fragile, or they are mounted in such manner that elytra and/or antennae and legs are spread. Because antennae and legs are very delicate and easily break off, I refrained from remount certain specimens for taking photos, to avoid damage of these specimens. Therefore, some photos may be not satisfying. However, the main aim of the habitus photos is to show colour and pattern of the upper surface, particularly of the elytra.

Material

Altogether 8991 specimens from Australia were examined in the course of the revision, and additional 199 specimens from outside of Australia. The bulk of the older Australian material examined is from south-eastern and south-western Australia, but in more recent times a number of collectors have sampled intensively in northern Australia, the *Sarothrocrepis* fauna of which region was so far little represented in collections. I collected likewise repeatedly in various parts of Australia, including the far North and Northwest, but also in the Southwest and in certain parts of the dry interior. With regard to the available material, I guess that provenance of material is not yet well balanced, and additional collecting in northern Queensland, the far North and Northwest, and particularly in inland Australia would be useful. Very probably additional species could be detected there, and the ranges of certain inland species could be better defined.

Through ample recent fogging activities and Berlese extraction of ground litter by G. Monteith and co-workers of Queensland Museum in eastern Queensland rainforests, also in the course of the IBISCA program carried out by workers of Griffith University and Queensland Museum, both Brisbane, on Lamington Plateau at the Queensland/New South Wales border, and during the fogging and light trapping program of R. Kitching and co-workers at some eastern Queensland rainforest localities, a great number of rainforest inhabiting species were collected, most of which represent new species.

Material of extra-Australian species is very scarce, except the large type series of the New Guinean *S. papua* Darlington, 1968, and of most species few or even single specimens only are available.

Descriptions and types

The Australian *Sarothrocrepis* were described by few authors, which much facilitates locating types and obtaining them for study. Most species were described by T. Blackburn and W. S. Macleay, whose types are mainly located in NHM and ANIC-MMS, with some syntypes stored in SAMA and a few other Australian museums. Some species were described by E. Newman and T. G. Sloane, whose types are in NHM and ANIC, respectively. Single Australian species were described by Fabricius, Guérin, and Erichson, and their types are either in ZMUK or MNHB or apparently are lost (Guérin). The few extra-Australian species were described by K. Jordan, P. J. Darlington, A. Jedlicka, and F. I. van Emden and their types are in NHM and MCZ.

Although the descriptions of Sloane were extraordinarily exact for his time, in view of the richness of the fauna, the multitude of extremely similar species, and likewise the quite extensive variability of size and shape in certain species, even Sloane's descriptions and keys are not sufficient for exact identifications. The more, because he, as all earlier workers, did not examine male genitalia. These, however, are important tools for the distinction between certain externally very similar species.

Types of most described species are still available and those of Blackburn's and of most of Macleay's species are in fairly good condition, whereas most types of Sloane's species are rather damaged. Accordingly, this revision is generally based on the examination of types that, for many species, are syntypes or cotypes. Many supposed type specimens bear printed labels "Type" (those of Blackburn's types that are stored in NHM) or even "Holotype" (most of Sloane's types), but these labels were generally attached some time later to the specimens and in some instances do not give a reliable suggestion as to the actual status of the specimens. Some of these designations are simply wrong. P. J. Darlington, who during the late 50ies of last century revised the Sloane Collection, designated "holotype" most of the supposed type specimens that were then left, although almost always these are actually syntypes. This is the main reason, why lectotypes are generally designated for all species whose descriptions are not explicitly noted as based on unique specimens or are designated holotypes in the descriptions.

Abbreviations of collections mentioned in the text

ACO	Agriculture Canada, Ottawa
AMS	Australian Museum, Sydney
ANIC	Australian National Insect Collection, Canberra
CAD	Coll. A. Anichtchenko, Daugavpils
CBM	Working Collection M. Baehr in Zoologische Staatssammlung, München
CBaP	Coll. J. Basta, Brno
CBS	Coll. V. Bejšák, Sydney
CBuP	Coll. P. Bulirsch, Praha
CHP	Coll. M. Häckel, Praha
CHoP	Coll. L. Hovorka, Praha
CLN	Coll. M. Langer, Niederwiesa
CMP	Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh
CTV	Coll. L. Toledano, Verona
CWB	Working Collection D. W. Wrase, Berlin (belonging to Zoologische Staatssammlung, München)
FMNH	Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago
HNMB	Hungarian National Museum, Budapest
IRSNB	Institut Royal des Sciences Naturales de Belgique, Bruxelles
MCZ	Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge/Mass.
MNHB	Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin
MNHP	Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris
NHM	The Natural History Museum, London
NHMW	Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien
NMNHP	National Museum of Natural History, Praha
NMNL	National Museum of Natural History Naturalis, Leiden
NMV	Museum of Victoria, Melbourne
NTD	Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory, Darwin
OUM	Oxford University Museum, Oxford
QMB	Queensland Museum, Brisbane
QDPI	Queensland Department of Primary Industries, Brisbane
SAMA	South Australian Museum, Adelaide
SMNK	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Karlsruhe
SMNS	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart
SMTD	Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden
UASM	Strickland Museum, Edmonton
UQIC	University of Queensland Insect Collection, Brisbane (now in Queensland Museum)
WADA	Western Australian Department of Agriculture, Perth
WAM	Western Australian Museum, Perth
TAMU	Texas A & M University, College Station
TFIC	Tasmania Forestry Insect Collection, Hobart
ZMUK	Zoologisk Museum, Kopenhagen

Abbreviations

ACT	Australian Capital Territory
CYP	Cape York Peninsula
KID	Kimberley Division
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
PI	Papua Indonesia (former Irian Jaya)
PNG	Papua New Guinea
QLD	Queensland
SA	South Australia

TAS	Tasmania
VIC	Victoria
WA	Western Australia
c.	central
e.	eastern
ne.	north-eastern
nw.	north-western
s.	southern
se.	south-eastern
sw.	south-western
w.	western
>	larger or longer than
<	smaller or shorter than

Genus *Sarothrocrepis* Chaudoir

Sarothrocrepis Chaudoir, 1876: 76. – Blackburn 1901: 105; Sloane 1898: 498; 1917: 422; 1920: 168; Csiki 1932: 1302; Moore et al. 1987: 278; Lorenz 1998: 427; 2005: 452.

Lebiomorpha Chaudoir, 1876: 80. – Sloane 1917: 422; 1920: 168; Csiki 1932: 1302.

Ectroma Blackburn,1890: 710. – Blackburn 1901: 105; Sloane 1898: 498; 1917: 422; 1920: 168; Csiki 1932: 1302.

Type species. *Carabus corticalis* Fabricius, 1801, by original designation.

Diagnosis. Genus of Cyclosomini, mainly distributed in Australia, but also occurring in New Guinea, New Caledonia, the Moluccas, Sulawesi, some of the Greater and Lesser Sunda Islands, and the Philippines. *Lebiomorpha* and *Ectroma* were erected for those species that have been said to possess an acute instead of a wide, transverse apex of the labial palpus.

The main diagnostic feature, particularly for distinguishing *Sarothrocrepis* from similarly shaped and coloured genera of Lebiini and Psydrine Amblytelini, are the elongate tibial spurs.

Almost all species are more or less vividly coloured, usually with one or several variously shaped dark spot(s) on the elytra. The dorsal surface is rather depressed and all species seem to possess fully developed metathoracic wings. The differences in body size are considerable, but the overall shape is rather similar.

Colour. The colour pattern of the elytra is described in detail. If head and pronotum do not bear any colour pattern, this is not explicitly noted.

Head. Eye usually large, laterad markedly protruded, orbit short or very short. Clypeus bisetose. Labrum anteriorly straight or slightly convex, sometimes in middle slightly excised, 6-setose, usually with some additional small lateral setae. Mentum with triangular tooth. Glossa narrow and elongate, quadrisetose, paraglossa hyaline, little surpassing the glossa. Both palpi elongate, more or less distinctly pilose. Labial palpus in some species with wide, transverse apex. Two supraorbital setae present. Antenna usually elongate, pilose from 4th antennomere. Surface usually with isodiametric microreticulation.

Pronotum. Usually wide, not or little cordate, with wide base, depressed lateral margin with two setiferous punctures, the anterior one located at about apical third, the posterior one at the basal angle. Surface commonly with isodiametric to slightly transverse microreticulation, rarely without microreticulation.

Elytra. Depressed, with rounded or angulate humerus, lateral margin straight or slightly convex, apex oblique and usually faintly sinuate. Lateral apical angle usually obtuse or rounded. Dorsal surface depressed. Striae complete, usually moderately impressed, little or not punctulate. 3rd stria with two setiferous punctures. Umbilical series interrupted in middle. Surface usually more or less distinctly microreticulate, more rarely glabrous, in few species more or less sparsely setose.

Legs. Elongate. Middle and particularly hind tibiae with markedly elongate internal spur. 4th tarsomeres of at least protarsus and mesotarsus, in most species also of metatarsus, more or less widely lobate and underneath pilose. Tarsal claws denticulate. Lower surface of 1st-3rd tarsomeres of male protarsus densely squamose, in a few species also those of females similarly squamose.

Ventral surface. Impunctate and rather glossy, in some species sparsely and shortly pilose. Metepisternum elongate. Terminal abdominal sternum in males more or less deeply incised in middle.

Metathoracic wings. Complete.

Male genitalia. In most species quite similarly shaped and structured. Genital ring usually rather narrow with more or less wide apex. Aedeagus rather elongate, orificium short, situated on the upper left surface. Lower surface at base with a sharp, sclerotized carina. Apex usually situated on or directed to the right side, spatulate or more or less club-shaped. Internal sac with several little-sclerotized folds, with an elongate or triangular, rather distinctly denticulate fold in the orificium, without or with additional, variously shaped, often denticulate, more or less distinctly sclerotized folds. Parameres generally quite similarly shaped, the left one much larger, usually with convexly triangular apex, the right one short, with narrow and elongate basis and short apical part.

Female genitalia. Gonocoxite 1 oval shaped, without any setae at apical rim. Gonocoxite 2 generally very similar, oval-shaped and apicad but slightly widened; in apical half hyaline, without any setae. Only in the *corticalis* group wide and triangular, with wide apex.

The genus can be divided into a number of more or less well-defined species groups (herein called subgroups), which share character states mainly of body shape, colour and pattern, structure of the legs, and in some groups of the aedeagus. The erection of two additional genera for certain of the described species by previous authors already demonstrates the diversity within the genus. However, I refrained from re-erecting these genera, even as subgenera, because the differences are not too significant and, moreover, because some subgroups are similar in certain characters, or intermediate species exist.

Within some Australian species groups, clusters of species exist which are extremely similar in their external characters, namely size, body shape, surface structure, leg structure, and colour pattern, but possess differently shaped and structured aedeagi. Therefore, identification of species only by use of external character states, particularly of colouration, without examination and comparison of the male genitalia, in many subgroups is difficult or even impossible.

Distribution. 107 species in Australia, additional 12 species in New Guinea, New Caledonia, Tenimber Islands, Sulawesi, Java, Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Andonare, and Philippine Islands.

Key to the species of the genus *Sarothrocrepis* Chaudoir

1. Tarsomere 4 of metatarsus not at all excised, without any squamosity below (Fig. 18). ..... 2.
– Tarsomere 4 of metatarsus more or less deeply excised and bilobate and at least with remnants of squamosity (Fig. 1). ..... 16.
2. Elytra with very weak colour pattern, with dense microreticulation, rather dull (Fig. 16); aedeagus (Fig. 135). s.SA, s.WA .... *fragilis* (Blackburn, 1901)
– Elytra with distinct colour pattern, with less distinct microreticulation, rather glossy. ..... 3.
3. Elytra with narrow, transverse spot in posterior third which covers the median 4 or 5 intervals and usually is very slightly prolonged anteriad and posteriad along suture (Fig. 28); aedeagus (Fig. 146). n.QLD, n.NT, n.WA .... *notabilis* Macleay, 1888
– Elytral pattern different, if dark elytral spot small, at least laterally somewhat oblique. .... 4.
4. Elytral spot variegated, with two lateral branches; humerus with two black spots, pronotum with very conspicuous median dark spot that almost attains the base (Fig. 26); aedeagus (Fig. 144). e.NSW. ..... *variegata*, spec. nov.
– Elytral pattern different, dark area never with two branches; humerus without or with black spot(s); pronotum without spots or with shorter, posteriorly widely separated dark spots .... 5.
5. Elytra with a very conspicuous M-shaped spot, with the points of the "M" very elongate and acute; base of elytra without dark spot (Fig. 27); pronotum unicolourous; aedeagus (Fig. 145). n.QLD: CYP. ..... *heathlandica*, spec. nov.
– Elytral pattern different, base of elytra commonly spotted. ..... 6.
6. Elytra with a horseshoe-shaped humeral spot, and with a large, in middle wide, postmedian spot; pronotum usually with two median stripes that are narrowly separated in middle (Fig. 22); aedeagus (Fig. 140). se.NSW .... *hippocrepis*, spec. nov.
– Elytra without humeral spots or stripes, but commonly with a variously sized dark spot in middle of base; pronotum with or without dark spots. ..... 7.
7. Elytra with a large oblique spot that laterally is more or less prolonged anteriad, but little prolonged along suture (Figs 19–21, 23, 24); pronotum distinctly microreticulate, rather dull, contrasting to the glossy elytra. ..... 8.
– Elytral pattern different, dark areas less extended, elytral spot either much prolonged along suture, or not prolonged; dark basal spot, if present, usually small, at most occupying interval 4 and part of 5; pronotum less distinctly microreticulate. ..... 12.
8. Dark postmedian spot on elytra laterally markedly prolonged anteriad and almost attaining the lateral margin; lateral margin and lateral parts of apical and basal margins of pronotum bordered black (Fig. 21); aedeagus (Fig. 129). se.QLD. ..... *nigricincta*, spec. nov.
– Dark postmedian spot on elytra usually less prolonged anteriad; at most base of pronotum narrowly dark (Figs 19, 20, 23, 24). ..... 9.
9. Dark postmedian spot on elytra touching the lateral margin; pronotum without dark median spots (Figs 19, 20); aedeagus (Figs 137, 138). ne.QLD. ..... 10.

– Dark postmedian spot on elytra not touching the lateral margin (Figs 23, 24); aedeagus (Figs 141, 142). ..... 11.

10. Basal elytral spot large, extended from suture to 6th interval; pronotum without dark basal margin (Fig. 19); aedeagus (Fig. 137). .... *ornata*, spec. nov.

– Basal elytral spot smaller, interrupted at 2nd interval; pronotum with dark basal margin (Fig. 20); aedeagus (Fig. 138). .... *basinigra*, spec. nov.

11. Basal elytral spot slightly removed from base (Fig. 23); aedeagus (Fig. 141). se.NSW, ACT. ... . *anchora*, spec. nov.

– Basal elytral spot contiguous with base (Fig. 24); aedeagus (Fig. 142). se.QLD, e.NSW. ....*permutata*, spec. nov.

12. Dark postmedian spot on elytra markedly horseshoe-shaped, not prolonged anteriad along suture (Figs 15, 17). ..... 13.

– Dark postmedian spot on elytra oblique, or horseshoe-shaped, if latter, prolonged anteriad along suture (Figs 18, 25, 29). ..... 14.

13. Elytra but moderately widened apicad; elytral spot laterally not interrupted (Fig.15); aedeagus (Fig. 134). sw.WA, SA, VIC, TAS. .... *inquinata* (Erichson, 1842)

– Elytra markedly widened apicad; elytral spot laterally interrupted (Fig. 17); aedeagus unknown. se.VIC. .....*ovipennis*, spec. nov.

14. Elytral spot not horse-shoe shaped, anteriorly slightly prolonged on 4th–5th intervals (Fig. 29); aedeagus (Fig. 147). n.QLD: CYP. .... *psittacina*, spec. nov.

– Elytral spot decidedly horse-shoe shaped (Figs 18, 25); aedeagus different (Figs 136, 143). Not in n.QLD. ..... 15.

15. Margins of pronotum, the area laterally of the scutellum, the basal part of the suture, and the margins of all thoracic sclerites on lower surface narrowly dark; dark postmedian spot less far prolonged along suture (Fig. 25); microreticulation of pronotum very distinct, surface dull; aedeagus (Fig.143). Lord Howe Is. ....*howea*, spec. nov.

– Margins of pronotum, the area laterally of the scutellum, the basal part of the suture, and the margins of all thoracic sclerites on lower surface not dark, lower surface unicolourous yellow; dark postmedian spot more prolonged along suture (Fig. 18); microreticulation of pronotum moderately distinct, surface fairly glossy; aedeagus (Fig. 136). w.WA, SA, nw.VIC, sw.NSW, c.+n.QLD, c.+n.NT. .... *distinguenda*, spec. nov.

16. Upper surface of tarsi distinctly longitudinally sulcate; apical antennomeres externally distinctly sulcate; apex of elytra denticulate at suture and angulate opposite of interval 3; dark postmedian band of elytra remarkably serrate (Fig. 14); size large, length >9.9 mm; aedeagus sinuate, with convexly triangular apex (Fig. 133). n.WA: n.KID. .... *tarsalis*, spec. nov.

– Upper surface of tarsi at most indistinctly sulcate; apical antennomeres externally not sulcate; apex of elytra not denticulate nor angulate; if dark postmedian band of elytra markedly serrate, body size much smaller. ..... 17.

17. Base of pronotum in middle abruptly produced, with distinct concavity between middle and lateral parts of base (Fig. 7); lower surfaces of protarsus and mesotarsus in both sexes squamose; usually large species with body length >6.0 mm (except *S. serriplaga*, spec. nov.). .... 18.

– Base of pronotum in middle at most gently produced, without distinct concavity between middle and lateral parts of base (Fig. 31); lower surfaces of protarsus and mesotarsus in female not squamose; commonly smaller species. .... 30.

18. Humerus sharply angulate, with distinct humeral tooth (Figs 2, 3). ..... 19.

– Humerus angulate or rounded, but when angulate, without distinct humeral tooth (Figs 4–12). ..... 20.

19. Dark colour of elytra prolonged to base on intervals 5–7 (Fig. 2); humerus with very distinct humeral tooth; aedeagus with parallel sided, spatulate apex and one elongate sclerotized fold (Fig. 121). s.SA, VIC, ACT, s.NSW. .... *humerata* Sloane, 1900

– Elytra only with postmedian dark band, dark colour not prolonged to base (Fig. 4); humerus with less distinct humeral tooth; aedeagus with club-shaped apex and two small sclerotized folds (Fig. 123). ne.NSW, se.QLD, ? ne.QLD. .. .. *angulipennis*, spec. nov.

20. At least surfaces of pronotum and elytra with distinct, more or less dense, short, erect pilosity; elytra with an elongate dark band in apical half (Figs 5, 6); aedeagus see Figs 124, 125. ..... 21.

– Whole surface impilose or with only a few scattered, extremely short, barely recognizable hairs; aedeagus differently shaped and structured. . ..... 22.

21. Head, pronotum, and elytra with rather dense and fairly elongate, erect pilosity; apex of aedeagus asymmetrically club- or arrow-shaped (Fig. 124), e.NSW. ..... *setulosa* Sloane, 1911

– Surface with much sparser and shorter pilosity; aedeagus with symmetric, less markedly club-shaped apex (Fig. 125). e.VIC. .... *sparsepilosa*, spec. nov.

22. Humerus perceptibly angulate (Figs 3, 7, 9); if angle obtuse, **either** microreticulation of elytra almost isodiametric **or** lateral margins of pronotum in basal half absolutely perpendicular and pronotum widest at base or at least there as wide as in middle (Fig. 9). ..... 23.

– Humerus completely rounded; microreticulation of the elytra very transverse **and** lateral margins of pronotum in basal half at least gently sinuate, pronotum widest in middle (Figs 8, 10–12). ..... 25.

23. Dark elytral pattern consisting of a transverse patch in apical half with the dark colour prolonged to base on intervals 5–7 (Fig. 3); microreticulation of head distinct, surface of head rather dull; aedeagus short and stout, with short and wide, convex apex (Fig. 122). s.WA, s.SA. ..... *paracorticalis*, spec. nov.

– Dark elytral pattern consisting only of a transverse patch in apical half, basal half completely yellow (Figs 7, 9); microreticulation of head superficial, surface fairly glossy; aedeagus differently shaped (Figs 126, 128). e.SA to se.QLD. ..... 24.

24. Pronotum in middle distinctly wider than at base (ratio dia/base 1.10–1.04); apex of elytra more widely pale (Fig. 7); aedeagus with about spatulate, at tip widened, convex apex; without an additional, sclerotized fold (Fig. 126). e.SA, VIC, ACT, e.NSW. ..... *callidiformis*, spec. nov.

– Pronotum at apex distinctly wider than in middle (ratio dia/base 0.93–0.99); apex of elytra narrowly pale (Fig. 9); aedeagus with about spatulate, at tip not widened, convex apex; with an additional, sclerotized fold (Fig. 128). se.QLD. ..... *pronotalis*, spec. nov.

25. Microreticulation of elytra almost isodiametric; pronotum short and wide, lateral margin near base perceptibly sinuate, ratio w/l 1.56–1.63 (Fig. 10); aedeagus with convexly spatulate apex, without additional sclerotized folds (Fig. 129). sw.WA, s.SA, s.VIC, ACT, TAS, e.NSW. ..... *laticollis*, spec. nov.

– Microreticulation of elytra transverse; pronotum usually narrower, ratio w/l <1.54 (except *S. athertonensis* from ne.QLD), lateral margin sinuate or not. ..... 26.

26. Body size smaller, length <6.0 mm; elytra laterally markedly convex, dark transverse spot remarkably serrate (Fig. 13); aedeagus with wide, convexly triangular apex (Fig. 132). ce.NSW. ..... *serriplaga*, spec. nov.

– Body size larger, length >6.6 mm; elytra laterally less convex, dark transverse spot usually less serrate (Figs 1, 8, 11, 12); aedeagus differently shaped (Figs 120, 127, 130, 131). ..... 27.

27. Dark colour of elytra usually prolonged laterally to humerus (Fig. 1); aedeagus with wide, convexly spatulate apex, without distinct additional sclerotized folds (Fig. 120). VIC, TAS, ACT, s.NSW. ..... *corticalis* (Fabricius, 1801)

– Dark colour of elytra always restricted to apical half (Figs 8, 11, 12); aedeagus differently shaped (Figs 127, 130, 131). ..... 28.

28. Orbit not visible, eye laterad suddenly produced; pronotum wider, ratio w/l 1.57–1.62 (Fig. 12); microreticulation of pronotum and elytra very superficial, on elytra composed of transverse lines, surface remarkably glossy; aedeagus with rather narrow, convexly spatulate apex (Fig. 131). ne.QLD. .... *athertonensis*, spec. nov.

– Orbit slightly oblique, eye laterad less suddenly produced; pronotum narrower, ratio w/l <1.49 (Figs 8, 11); microreticulation of pronotum and elytra usually more distinct, well visible, surface less glossy; aedeagus with club-shaped apex (Figs 127, 130). e.VIC, ACT, e.NSW. .... 29.

29. Pronotum slightly wider, ratio w/l 1.44–1.49 (Fig. 11); aedeagus with transverse club-shaped apex and with a small sclerotized fold (Fig. 130). ..... *simulans*, spec. nov.

– Pronotum slightly narrower, ratio w/l 1.38–1.42 (Fig. 8); aedeagus with club-shaped apex and with a large sclerotized fold (Fig. 127). .... *vicina*, spec. nov.

30. Head, pronotum, and most of elytra dark, only an oblique humeral spot pale (Fig. 38); aedeagus (Fig. 156). SA, VIC, ACT, TAS, NSW. .... *civica* (Newman, 1840)

– Colouration different, at least parts of head and pronotum pale, light colour of elytra more extended. ..... 31.

31. Most of elytra dark, with just the narrow lateral margin pale; most of pronotum dark (Fig. 39); aedeagus (Fig. 157). TAS, VIC, ACT, NSW. ..... *luctuosa* (Newman, 1842)

– Usually most of elytra pale; if dark colour extended, colour pattern different. ..... 32.

32. Apex of palpi, or at least that of labial palpus, more or less distinctly transverse (Fig. 35). .... 33.

– Apex of both palpi pointed (Fig. 99). ..... 40.

33. Microreticulation of elytra superficial, difficult to detect, consisting of transverse lines; dark transverse spot on elytra leaving a very narrow apical space pale (Figs 36, 37); apex of labial palpus remarkably wide; aedeagus (Figs 154, 155). SA, s.WA. ..... 34.

– Microreticulation of elytra distinct, consisting of more or less transverse meshes; dark transverse spot on elytra leaving a wide apical space pale; apex of labial palpus less wide, aedeagus differently shaped. ..... 35.

34. Pronotum slightly narrower, ratio w/l 1.56–1.61; elytra slightly shorter and wider, ratio l/w 1.38–1.42; apex more widely pale (Fig. 36); apex of aedeagus markedly club-shaped (Fig. 154). SA. ..... *nitens*, spec. nov.

– Pronotum slightly wider, ratio w/l 1.65–1.73; elytra slightly longer and narrower, ratio l/w 1.42–1.46; apex less widely pale (Fig. 37); apex of aedeagus not club-shaped (Fig. 155). s.WA. ..... *westralis*, spec. nov.

35. Size smaller, length <4.8 mm; dark transverse spot on elytra small (Figs 34, 35); w.QLD, nw.WA. ..... 36.

– Size larger, length >5.3 mm usually larger; dark transverse spot on elytra large (Figs 30–33); distribution different: s. and e.AUS. ..... 37.

36. Size smaller, length <4.2 mm; pronotum very wide, ratio w/l >1.73; elytra shorter, ratio l/w <1.36; dark transverse spot on elytra narrow, laterally evenly narrowed (Fig. 34); metatarsomere 2 >3× as long as wide; aedeagus (Fig. 152). w.QLD, nw.WA. .... *latipalpis*, spec. nov.

– Size larger, length 4.8 mm; pronotum narrower, ratio w/l 1.63; elytra longer, ratio l/w 1.42; dark transverse spot on elytra rather triangular (Fig. 35); metatarsomere 2 c. 2.7× as long as wide; aedeagus (Fig. 153). nw.WA. .... *paraburdoo*, spec. nov.

37. Pronotum very wide, ratio w/l >1.68; elytra with a serrate, transverse band that leaves the apex widely yellow (Fig. 30); microreticulation of elytra less transverse, meshes at most 2× as wide as long; aedeagus (Fig. 148). ce.+se. QLD. ..... *mastersii* Macleay, 1871

– Pronotum narrower, ratio w/l <1.66, usually less; elytra with a less serrate, wider spot that leaves the apex much more narrowly yellow (Figs 31–33); microreticulation of elytra markedly transverse, meshes at least 3× as wide as long; aedeagus (Figs 149–151). ..... 38.

38. Pronotum slightly wider, ratio w/l >1.59; elytra slightly longer, ratio l/w >1.46, usually more; dark elytral spot anteriorly and posteriorly usually slightly more serrate (Fig. 33); aedeagus with short, club-shaped apex, internal sac with two oblique, sclerotized folds (Fig. 151). se.QLD. ..... *queenslandica*, spec. nov.

– Pronotum slightly narrower, ratio w/l <1.59, usually less; elytra slightly shorter, ratio l/w <1.45, usually less; dark elytral spot anteriorly and posteriorly usually slightly less serrate (Figs 31, 32); aedeagus either with elongate, club-shaped apex and one additional small, denticulate fold or with convexly spatulate apex and without any additional sclerotized fold (Figs 149, 150). not in QLD. ..... 39.

39. Size usually slightly smaller, usually <6.5 mm, rarely up to 7.15 mm; base of pronotum relatively narrower (ratio w dia/base 1.05–1.06) (Fig. 31); aedeagus with elongate, club-shaped apex (Fig. 149). e.SA, VIC, ACT, se.NSW. .... *suavis* Blackburn, 1890

– Size usually slightly larger, always >6.5 mm, commonly more; base of pronotum relatively wider (ratio w dia/base 1.02–1.04) (Fig. 32); aedeagus with short, convexly spatulate apex (Fig. 150). VIC. ..... *major*, spec. nov.

40. Elytra unicolorous yellow (Fig. 49), or only laterally in with rather indistinct dark area (Figs 47, 48, 50, 51). ..... 41.

– Elytra usually with distinct colour pattern. .... 45.

41. Elytra unicolorous yellow, without any pattern; both, pronotum and elytra very wide, ratio w/l of pronotum >1.62 (Fig. 49); aedeagus unknown. n. NT, nw.WA. ..... *immaculata*, spec. nov.

– Elytra laterally in apical half with more or less indistinct dark area; pronotum usually narrower and commonly elytra longer (only *S. longitarsis*, spec. nov. with similarly wide pronotum) (Figs 47, 48, 50, 51). ACT, QLD, sw.WA. ..... 42.

42. Body length 6.3 mm; elytra longer, ratio l/w 1.48; colour rather rufous; dark area on elytra short (Fig. 48); aedeagus unknown. ACT. .... *nebulosa*, spec. nov.

– Body length <6.2 mm; elytra shorter, ratio l/w <1.44; colour dirty yellow to pale brown, but not rufous; dark area on elytra longer, or oblique (Figs 47, 50, 51). QLD, sw.WA. ..... 43.

43. Pronotum wider; ratio w/l 1.65; elytra longer, ratio l/w 1.44; marginal dark area interrupted in middle (Fig. 51); metatarsus very slender and elongate; aedeagus unknown. ne.QLD. .... *longitarsis*, spec. nov.

– Pronotum narrower, ratio w/l <1.57; elytra shorter, ratio l/w <1.43; marginal dark area differently shaped (Figs 47, 50); metatarsus shorter; aedeagus (Figs 165, 166). se.QLD, sw.WA. ..... 44.

44. Body length <4.7 mm; pronotum wider, ratio w/l >1.52; elytra slightly shorter, ratio l/w <1.39; dark area somewhat oblique, but mediad disintegrated into small spots (Fig. 50); aedeagus very depressed and narrow, with slightly club-shaped apex (Fig. 166). se.QLD. .... *lamingtonensis*, spec. nov.

– Body length >5.4 mm; pronotum narrower, ratio w/l <1.44; elytra slightly longer, ratio l/w >1.40; dark area longer, restricted to lateral margin (Fig. 47); aedeagus stouter and wider, with elongate, more spatulate apex (Fig. 165). sw.WA. ..... *parvicollis* (Blackburn, 1894)

45. Elytra with three longitudinal dark stripes along sutural and 8th intervals (Figs 45, 46). ..... 46.

– Colour pattern of elytra different. ..... 47.

46. Body size <4.4 mm; elytral stripes usually posteriorly separated; pronotum wide, depressed, with wide base, disk dull from dense microreticulation (Fig. 46); aedeagus narrow, with narrow, triangular apex (Fig. 164). Philippines. ..... *andrewesi* Jedlicka, 1934

– Body size >5.2 mm; elytral stripes posteriorly connected; pronotum narrower, dorsally convex, with narrower base, disk fairly glossy due to rather superficial microreticulation (Fig. 45); aedeagus wider, with spatulate apex (Fig. 163). VIC, e.NSW, se.QLD. .... *obsoleta* (Blackburn, 1893)

47. Elytra with a single spot in middle of apical part (Figs 40–44). ..... 47.

– Elytra pattern different. ..... 52.

48. Elytral spot elongate, anteriorly prolonged almost to base (Fig. 44); aedeagus very stout, with a large, sclerotized fold in basal half (Fig. 162). Sulawesi. ..... *krikkeni*, spec. nov.

– Elytral spot short, anteriorly little produced (Figs 40–43); aedeagus differently shaped (Figs 158–161). Australia. ..... 49.

49. Elytral spot rather diamond-shaped; pronotum slightly narrower, ratio w/l <1.60, usually less (Fig. 40); aedeagus stout with short apex, lower surface strongly bisinuate (Fig. 158). n.QLD, n.NT, n.WA. ..... *unimaculata*, spec. nov.

– Elytral spot rather triangular; pronotum wider, ratio w/l >1.60, usually more (Figs 41–43); aedeagus differently shaped (Figs 159–161). .... 50.

50. Elytral spot larger, triangular, anteriorly not prolonged; pronotum narrower, ratio w/l <1.65 (Fig. 42); aedeagus (Fig. 160). nw.NT, n.WA. ... . *keepensis*, spec. nov.

– Elytral spot smaller, triangular, anteriorly slightly prolonged; pronotum wider, ratio w/l >1.69 (Figs 41, 43); aedeagus (Figs 159, 161). QLD: CYP, n.NT: Arnhem Land. ..... 51.

51. Pronotum narrower, ratio w/l <1.71, base relatively wider; elytra longer, ratio l/w >1.35 (Fig. 41); aedeagus with several additional sclerotized folds (Fig. 159). n.QLD: CYP. .... *peninsulae*, spec. nov.

– Pronotum wider, ratio w/l 1.76, base relatively narrower; elytra shorter, ratio l/w 1.33 (Fig. 43); aedeagus with one additional sclerotized fold (Fig. 161). n.NT: Arnhem Land. .... *oenpelli*, spec. nov.

52. Disk of pronotum largely dark (Figs 52, 67, 91). ..... 53.

– Disk of pronotum more or less unicolourous pale. ..... 55.

53. Pronotum with straight or even slightly sinuate lateral margin and with rectangular basal angle; dark spot on elytra little prolonged anteriad at suture (Fig. 67); aedeagus narrow, with narrow, elongate apex (Fig. 182). ne.QLD. .... *nigricollis*, spec. nov.

– Pronotum with convex lateral margin and with wider, obtuse basal angle; dark spot on elytra larger, either anchor-shaped or rather M-shaped, but always prolonged to base along suture (Figs 52, 91). Distribution different, either se.Australia or New Caledonia. ..... 54.

54. Elytra with anchor-shaped dark spot that laterally is prolonged anteriad and at base covers 5 or 6 median intervals on either side; lateral margin of pronotum widely pale (Fig. 52); microreticulation of elytra consisting of extremely fine, transverse lines; lower surface of aedeagus remarkably bisinuate, apex shorter and wider (Fig. 167). s.SA, VIC, TAS, ACT, e.NSW, s.QLD. ..... *elegans* (Blackburn, 1901)

– Elytra with large, about M-shaped dark spot that laterally is prolonged posteriad; base only with a narrow dark spot on either side that is not combined with the sutural stripe; almost the whole of the pronotum dark (Fig. 91); microreticulation of elytra consisting of fine, transverse meshes; lower surface of aedeagus less bisinuate, apex longer and narrower (Fig. 201). New Caledonia. .... *novaecaledoniae*, spec. nov.

55. Comparatively large species, length 6.9–8.0 mm; humeral area dark between intervals 3–7, apical half with large, slightly horseshoe-shaped dark spot with wide, at apex transverse, moderately prolonged lateral arms (Fig. 54); lower surface of aedeagus markedly concave, apex short and wide (Fig. 169). sw.WA. .... *humeralis*, spec. nov.

– Usually smaller species, length almost always <6.0 mm (except *S. obtusa* and *S. pallida* which rarely can reach 6.9 mm); colouration different, humeral area never as extensively dark. .... 56.

56. Whole head contrastingly black; elytra with rather v-shaped, laterally oblique spot; antenna, except two basal antennomeres, dark (Fig. 107); aedeagus in ventral view with wide, club-shaped apex (Fig. 215). ne.NSW, se.QLD. .... *atriceps*, spec. nov.

– Head never completely black; combination of characters different; aedeagus differently shaped. ..... 57.

57. Apex of abdomen black; elytra with wide, somewhat horseshoe-shaped spot, also with scutellary area and a basal spot on 4th–6th intervals black; margins of pronotum narrowly dark (Fig. 61); apex of aedeagus in lateral view club-shaped but narrowly triangular (Fig. 176). e.SA, VIC, ACT, se.NSW. ..... *melanopyga*, spec. nov.

– Apex of abdomen pale; combination of characters different; aedeagus differently shaped ..... 58.

58. Lateral margin of elytra narrowly black; elytral spot transverse and slightly v-shaped; base of elytra on either side with large black spot; also base of pronotum with two dark spots; basal antennomeres and basal tarsomeres slightly darker than rest (Fig. 108); apex of aedeagus turned up and to right; internal sac without additional sclerotized folds (Fig. 216). ne.QLD. ..... *nigromarginata*, spec. nov.

– Lateral margin of elytra pale, combination of characters different; aedeagus different; when base of antenna and tarsi dark, aedeagus with bulbose apex and internal sac with one large additional, sclerotized fold (Fig. 217). ..... 59.

59. Tarsi contrastingly dark piceous to black; also at least the basal half of the antenna fairly dark; elytra with transverse, laterally oblique, posteriorly slightly produced spot (Fig. 109); apex of aedeagus bulbose, turned right, internal sac with a large, additional, sclerotized fold (Fig. 217). ne.NSW, se.QLD. ..... *piceitarsis*, spec. nov.

– Tarsi not as contrastingly dark; combination of characters different; aedeagus differently shaped. ..... 60.

60. Elytral spot horseshoe- or lyra-shaped, laterally and along suture reaching to base (Fig. 62); pronotum and elytra markedly glossy; aedeagus (Fig. 177). s.WA, SA, VIC, TAS, NSW, s.QLD, c.NT. ..... *benefica* (Newman, 1842)

– If elytral spot horseshoe- or lyra-shaped, in middle and usually also laterally not distinctly prolonged to base; pronotum and elytra less glossy; aedeagus differently shaped. ..... 61.

61. Elytral spot distinctly horseshoe- or lyra-shaped; base always with black spot (Figs 53, 55–60). .. .. 62.

– Elytral spot usually not horseshoe- or lyra-shaped; base with or without black spot; but when elytral spot somewhat horseshoe-shaped and in middle narrowly prolonged to base, base without spot (Fig.76). ..... 68.

62. Base of elytra with two spots; spot in apical half voluminous (Fig. 53); aedeagus with short, stout apex, internal sac without additional, sclerotized folds (Fig. 268). se.SA, VIC, TAS, ACT, se.NSW. ..... *gravis* (Blackburn, 1801)

– Base of elytra with single spot (Figs 55–61); in *S. integra*, spec. nov. the lateral arm of the apical spot may attain the base (Fig. 58); apical spot

variously shaped; aedeagus differently shaped (Figs 170–175). ..... 63.

63. Elytral spot with elongate, markedly serrate lateral arms **and** in middle not or barely produced (Figs 55, 56); aedeagus see Figs 170, 171. sw.+w. WA. ..... 64.

– Elytral spot usually with far less serrate lateral arms (Figs 57–60), if they are rather serrate, spot in middle distinctly produced (Fig. 57) and aedeagus as in Fig. 172. sw.WA, SA, TAS, VIC, s.NSW, se.QLD. ..... 65.

64. Elytral spot less voluminous, with longer lateral arms (Fig. 56), aedeagus with less stout, convexly spatulate apex, and internal sac with several additional, sclerotized folds (Fig. 171). coastal w.WA. ..... *kalbarri*, spec. nov.

– Elytral spot more voluminous, with shorter lateral arms (Fig. 55), aedeagus with stouter, rather triangular apex, internal sac without additional, sclerotized folds (Fig. 170). sw.WA... ..... *occidentalis*, spec. nov.

65. Lateral arms of the elytral spot serrate (Fig. 57); apex of aedeagus short and stout, rather club-shaped (Fig. 172). sw.WA. .... *shannonensis*, spec. nov.

– Lateral arms of the elytral spot little serrate (Figs 58–60); aedeagus differently shaped (Figs 173–175). Not in WA. ..... 66.

66. Elytral spot voluminous, lateral arms commonly elongate; basal spot large; pronotum usually with dark stripe near lateral margin (Fig. 58); aedeagus with stout but narrow, parallel-sided apex (Fig. 173). SA, TAS, VIC, s.NSW. ..... *integra*, spec. nov.

– Elytral spot less voluminous, lateral arms usually shorter; basal spot smaller; pronotum without dark stripe near lateral margin (Figs 59, 60); apex of aedeagus differently shaped (Figs 174, 175). s.VIC, se.QLD. ..... 67.

67. Lateral arms of elytral spot usually longer (Fig. 59); apex of aedeagus narrow and elongate, slightly spoon-shaped (Fig. 174). se.QLD. .... *poonae*, spec. nov.

– Lateral arms of elytral spot shorter (Fig. 60); apex of aedeagus stout, triangular(Fig. 175). s.VIC. ..... *promontoryi*, spec. nov.

68. Elytral spot distinctly M-shaped (Figs 63–85).. ..... 69.

– Elytral spot not distinctly M-shaped, transverse, sinuate, or rather diamond-shaped (Figs 86–119). ..... 90.

69. Arms of the M-shaped spot remarkably elongate, also suture completely dark; base of pronotum in middle dark (Fig. 64); aedeagus with slightly spoon-shaped apex, internal sac with a narrow, elongate, sclerotized fold in the apical half (Fig. 179). n.QLD, n.NT, n.WA. .... *m-fascigera*, spec. nov.

– Arms of the M-shaped spot much shorter, suture usually not completely dark, except *S. suturalis* (Fig. 76); base of pronotum at most with two paramedian dark spots; aedeagus differently shaped. ..... 70.

70. Pronotum with more or less distinct paralateral dark stripe (Figs 65, 66, 68, 69). ..... 71.

– Pronotum without any sign of a paralateral dark stripe. ..... 74.

71. Paralateral dark stripe very distinct; M-shaped spot acute and rather regular (Fig. 65); aedeagus rather compact, with slightly bulbose, about spoon-shaped apex (Fig. 180). n.QLD: CYP. .... *marginalis*, spec. nov.

– Paralateral stripe less distinct; M-shaped spot less acute and more serrate (Figs 66, 68, 69); aedeagus different (Figs 181, 183, 184). ..... 72.

72. Middle of pronotum with a dark stripe (Fig. 66); aedeagus with short, triangular apex, internal sac with a narrow and elongate, sclerotized fold in middle (Fig. 181). n.NT. .... *storeyi*, spec. nov.

– Middle of pronotum without dark stripe (Figs 68, 69); aedeagus different (Figs 183, 184). n.QLD. ..... 73.

73. Apex of M-shaped spot more acute; paralateral stripe basad more incurved (Fig. 69); apex of aedeagus narrow, straight (Fig. 184). n.QLD: CYP. ..... *scripta*, spec. nov.

– Apex of M-shaped spot less acute; paralateral stripe basad little incurved (Fig. 68); apex of aedeagus bulbose, directed right (Fig. 183). n.QLD. ..... *bickeli*, spec. nov.

74. Apex of M-shaped spot transverse but deeply excised (Fig. 70); aedeagus with narrow, slightly curved apex (Fig. 185). n.NT. .... *macularis*, spec. nov

– Apex of M-shaped spot rather acute (Figs 63, 64, 71–85); aedeagus different. ..... 75.

75. M-shaped spot elongate and rather compact, anteriorly in middle not prolonged (Fig. 71); aedeagus with rather short and stout apex (Fig. 186). n.QLD. ..... *m-maculata*, spec. nov.

– M-shaped spot shorter; when compact, anteriorly in middle slightly prolonged (Figs 72–85); aedeagus different (Figs 178, 179, 187–195). .... 76.

76. M.shaped spot rather compact, slightly prolonged anteriorly along suture (Figs 63, 72, 73, 75). ..... 77.

– M-shaped spot delicate, usually not prolonged along suture (except *S. suturalis*, *S. lacustris*, see Figs 76, 77) (Figs 76–85). ..... 81.

77. M-shaped spot posteriorly in middle prolonged almost to apex; pronotum virtually without dark spots at base (Fig. 72); aedeagus with slightly bulbose apex (Fig. 187). n.QLD. .... *webbensis*, spec. nov.

– M-shaped spot posteriorly in middle less prolonged; pronotum with dark spots at base (Figs 63, 73–75); aedeagus different (Fig. 178). n.NSW, se.+c.QLD, Tenimber Is. ..... 78.

78. Pronotum wider, ratio w/l >1,66; M-shaped spot very regularly shaped, acute (Fig. 63); apex of aedeagus narrowly triangular, internal sac with an elongate, sclerotized fold in middle (Fig. 178). Tenimber Is. .... *m-nigrum* Jordan, 1894

– Pronotum narrower, ratio w/l <1,64, usually less; M-shaped spot less regularly shaped, less acute (Figs 73–75); apex of aedeagus convexly spatulate, internal sac with a horseshoe-shaped, sclerotized fold in basal half (Fig. 188), or unknown. AUS. ..... 79.

79. The whole suture dark; dark spots at base of pronotum large, middle of disk considerably darker than margin (Fig. 73). Aedeagus unknown. c.QLD. ..... *sagittaria*, spec. nov

– Not the whole suture dark; dark spots at base of pronotum small, middle of disk little darker than margin (Figs 74, 75). Aedeagus as in Fig.188, or unknown. e.NSW, se.QLD. ..... 80.

80. Pronotum slightly wider, ratio w/l >1.60; M-shaped spot posteriorly more incised (Fig. 74); apex of aedeagus convexly spatulate, internal sac with a horseshoe-shaped, sclerotized fold in basal half (Fig. 188). e.NSW, se.QLD. .... *sinuatifasciata*, spec. nov.

– Pronotum slightly narrower, ratio w/l 1.57; M-shaped spot posteriorly less incised (Fig. 75); aedeagus unknown. se.QLD: Bribie Is. .... *bribieana*, spec. nov.

81. M-shaped spot prolonged anteriorly along suture (Figs 76, 77). ..... 82.

– M-shaped spot not prolonged along suture (Figs 78–85). ..... 83.

82. M-shaped spot slightly prolonged anteriorly, but not to base (Fig. 77); aedeagus with slightly spatulate apex; internal sac in basal half with a horseshoe-shaped, sclerotized fold (Fig. 190). ne.NSW. ..... *lacustris*, spec. nov.

– M-shaped spot along suture prolonged to base (Fig. 76); aedeagus with convexly spatulate apex, without such sclerotized fold (Fig. 189). se.NSW. ..... *suturalis*, spec. nov.

83. M-shaped spot acute and well delimited (Figs 78, 79). ..... 84.

– M-shaped spot less acute, sometimes more ill delimited (Figs 80–85). ..... 85.

84. Pronotum wider, ratio w/l >1.70 (Fig. 78); aedeagus compact, with slightly bulbose, parallel apex (Fig. 191). n.QLD, n.NT. .... *expansicollis*, spec. nov.

– Pronotum narrower, ratio w/l <1.60 (Fig. 79); aedeagus less compact, with short, triangular apex (Fig. 192). n.QLD: CYP. .... *moretona*, spec. nov.

85. M-shaped spot less compact, even in middle thinner (Figs 80, 81). New Guinea. ..... 86.

– M-shaped spot more compact, at least in middle (Figs 82–85). n.QLD. ..... 87.

86. M-shaped spot slightly more compact and more contrasting; pronotum usually slightly wider (Fig. 80); aedeagus (Fig. 193). Mainland NG. ... . *riedeli*, spec. nov.

– M-shaped spot less compact and less contrasting; pronotum slightly narrower (Fig. 81); aedeagus unknown. PI: Japen Is. .... *cheesmannae*, spec. nov.

87. M-shaped spot more contrasting and anteriorly very acute; pronotum at the average narrower, ratio w/l 1.51–1.54 (Fig. 84); aedeagus unknown. n.QLD. ..... *latior*, spec. nov.

– M-shaped spot usually less contrasting, anteriorly less acute (Figs 83, 85); pronotum at the average wider, ratio w/l 1.53–1.61 (Figs 82, 83, 85); aedeagus (Figs 194, 195). n.QLD. ..... 88.

88. Elytra longer and narrower, M-shaped spot usually more compact (Fig. 82); aedeagus with wider apex, internal sac in middle with a narrow, curved, sclerotized fold (Fig. 194). n.QLD: Atherton Tbld. ..... *sinuata*, spec. nov.

– Elytra shorter and wider, M-shaped spot less compact (Figs 83, 85); aedeagus either with nar-

rower apex, internal sac without such fold (Fig. 195), or unknown. n.QLD: Atherton Tbld. and Paluma Rge. ..... 89.

89. M-shaped spot more sinuate (Fig. 83); aedeagus with rather narrow, slightly sinuate apex (Fig. 195). n.QLD: Paluma Rge. .... *palumae*, spec. nov.

– M-shaped spot rather v-shaped (Fig. 85); aedeagus unknown. n.QLD: Atherton Tbld. .... *nelsonensis*, spec. nov.

90. Elytral spot very large, anteriorly almost regularly triangular (Fig. 92); aedeagus with elongate, convexly triangular apex (Fig. 202). se.QLD. ..... *adusta*, spec. nov.

– Elytral spot smaller, anteriorly prolonged, but not triangular; aedeagus different. ..... 91.

91. Elytral spot sinuate or slightly diamond-shaped, always at least slightly prolonged anteriorly along suture (Figs 86–90, 93–100). ..... 92.

– Elytral spot transverse or slightly sinuate, usually not prolonged anteriorly, but commonly posteriorly. ..... 104.

92. Elytral spot laterally distinctly interrupted (Fig. 86); aedeagus with short, stout apex; internal sac with two longitudinal, rather strongly sclerotized folds in apical part and with another, oblique, slightly less sclerotized fold in middle (Fig. 196). e. + n.QLD, n.NT, n.WA. .... *notata* Macleay, 1888

– Elytral spot laterally not interrupted (Figs 87–90, 93–100); aedeagus differently shaped and structured. ..... 93.

93. The whole suture black; also base and apex of pronotum in middle black (Fig. 87); aedeagus with elongate, convexly spatulate apex; internal sac with two gently sclerotized folds in middle (Fig. 197). NSW, QLD, n.NT. .... *pallida* Macleay, 1871

– Not the whole suture black; at base of pronotum at most with two small, indistinct dark areas; aedeagus differently shaped. ..... 94.

94. Elytral spot posteriorly deeply incised on 5th interval (Figs 88–90). ..... 95.

– Elytral spot posteriorly not or less deeply incised on 5th interval (Figs 93–100). ..... 97.

95. Sutural prolongation of the elytral spot longer; pronotum with two indistinct, dark areas at base, elytra slightly shorter and laterally more convex (Fig. 88); ratio l/w < 1.35; aedeagus with short triangular apex (Fig. 198). Java, Bali, Lombok Is. ..... *javanica* Emden, 1937

– Sutural prolongation of the elytral spot shorter; pronotum without dark spots; elytra slightly longer and laterally less convex (Figs 89, 90); ratio l/w > 1.35. AUS. ..... 96.

96. Lateral margin of pronotum convex throughout, basal angle rather obtuse (Fig. 89); aedeagus with elongate, depressed apex; internal sac without additional sclerotized folds (Fig. 199). n.QLD, n.NT, n.WA ..... . *obtusa* Sloane, 1917

– Lateral margin of pronotum basally faintly sinuate, basal angle rectangular (Fig. 90), aedeagus with shorter, slightly bulbose apex; internal sac with two additional, elongate, sclerotized folds (Fig. 200). n.QLD. .... *lemannae*, spec. nov.

97. Elytral spot rather compact (Figs 93–96). ... 98.

– Elytral spot narrow (Figs 97–100). ..... 102.

98. Elytra slightly shorter, ratio l/w < 1.34 (Figs 93, 94); aedeagus with a semicircular, sclerotized fold in basal half (Fig. 203), or unknown. n.WA, Lesser Sunda Is. ..... 99.

– Elytra slightly longer, ratio l/w > 1.36 (Figs 95–100); aedeagus differently shaped and structured (Figs 204–207). QLD. ..... 100.

99. Elytral spot less M-shaped; pronotum usually slightly narrower, laterally more rounded (Fig. 93), aedeagus unknown. Lesser Sunda Is. ..... *sundaica*, spec. nov.

– Elytral spot more M-shaped; pronotum usually slightly wider, laterally less rounded (Fig. 94), aedeagus with fairly elongate, convexly spatulate apex, internal sac with a semicircular, sclerotized fold in basal half (Fig. 203). n.WA: KIB. ..... *kimberleyana*, spec. nov.

100. Anterior margin of elytral spot (except sutural prolongation) rather serrate (Figs 96, 97); aedeagus with elongate, sclerotized fold in apical half of the internal sac (Figs 205, 206). ..... 101.

– Anterior margin of elytral spot rather straight (Fig. 95); aedeagus without elongate, sclerotized fold (Fig. 204). ne.QLD. ..... *tolgae*, spec. nov.

101. Pronotum usually slightly narrower, with more obtuse basal angle, ratio w/l 1.55–1.62 (Fig. 96); aedeagus with slightly spatulate apex and with two small, sclerotized folds in basal part (Fig. 205). e.QLD. ..... *similis*, spec. nov.

– Pronotum usually slightly wider, with angulate basal angle, ratio w/l 1.61–1.68 (Fig. 97); aedeagus with slightly bulbose, triangular apex, without additional folds in basal part (Fig. 206). se.QLD. ..... *cantrelli*, spec. nov.

102. Pronotum wider, ratio w/l 1.69; elytra shorter, ratio l/w 1.29; elytral spot narrow, with longer prolongation along suture (Fig. 98); aedeagus unknown. nw.QLD: Wellesly Isl. .... *welleslyana*, spec. nov.

– Pronotum narrower, ratio w/l <1.64; elytra longer, ratio l/w >1.34; elytral spot slightly wider, with shorter prolongation along suture (Figs 99, 100); aedeagus (Figs 207, 208). n.QLD, n.NT, n.WA. ..... 103.

103. Pronotum laterally more convex, basal angle more obtuse (Fig. 100); aedeagus very compact, internal sac with one elongate sclerotized fold in apical part and two similar folds in basal half (Fig. 208). ne.QLD: Lizard Is. .... *lacertensis*, spec. nov.

– Pronotum laterally less convex, basal angle almost rectangular (Fig. 99); aedeagus less compact, narrow, internal sac a single elongate sclerotized fold in apical part (Fig. 207). n.QLD, n.NT, n.WA. ..... *liturata* Macleay, 1888

104. Species only occurring in New Guinea; elytral spots commonly rather ill delimited (Figs 116–119); aedeagus (Figs 223–225), or unknown (*S. gressitti*). ..... 105.

– Species occurring in AUS; elytral spots usually rather well delimited (Figs 209–222); aedeagus different, or unknown (*S. archerensis*). ..... 108.

105. Elytral spot well delimited, slightly M-shaped; pronotum without dark paralateral stripe, not considerably darker than elytra (Fig. 118); internal sac without additional, sclerotized folds (Fig. 225). n.PNG. ..... *missai*, spec. nov.

– Elytral spot rather ill delimited, not M-shaped; pronotum either with faint, dark paralateral stripe, or considerably darker than elytra (Figs 116, 117, 119); internal sac with additional, sclerotized folds (Figs 223, 224), or unknown. ..... 106.

106. Elytral spot very faint; pronotum perceptibly darker than elytra (Fig. 117); internal sac with three small, sclerotized folds in the middle (Fig. 224). n.PNG. ..... *baitetae*, spec. nov.

– Elytral spot more distinct; pronotum not darker than elytra, but with rather weak paralateral stripe (Figs 116, 119); aedeagus either with two additional, sclerotized folds in middle, one of which is very elongate (Fig. 223), or unknown. e.PNG. ..... 107.

107. Pronotum wider, ratio w/l 1.57, with faint paralateral stripe; elytral spot more distinct, posteriorly deeply incised (Fig. 119); aedeagus unknown . ..... *gressitti*, spec. nov.

– Pronotum narrower, ratio w/l <1.51, with more distinct paralateral stripe; elytral spot less distinct, posteriorly not much incised (Fig. 116); aedeagus with two additional, sclerotized folds in middle, one of which is very elongate (Fig. 223). ..... *papua* Darlington, 1968

108. Elytral spot usually distinct and well delimited, not sinuate (Figs 101–106); body size generally smaller, rarely >5.0 mm; some species occurring in e.SA, VIC, ACT, c.+sw.NSW, and c.QLD. .. .. 109.

– Elytral spot usually less distinct and more or less ill delimited (Figs 110–115); body size generally larger, always >5.0 mm; all species occurring in e.AUS from ne.NSW to ne.QLD. .... 114.

109. Pronotum narrower, ratio w/l 1.49–1.53; elytral spot transverse, but posteriorly in middle slightly produced, but not decidedly triangular (Fig. 102); metatarsomeres elongate, claws elongate, denticles less dense; aedeagus (Fig. 210). sw.NSW. ..... *wilcanniae*, spec. nov.

– Pronotum wider, ratio w/l >1.54, usually more; elytral spot either completely transverse (Fig. 101), or somewhat triangular (Figs 104–106); metatarsomeres shorter, claws shorter, denticles less dense; aedeagus (Figs 212–214). not in sw.NSW. ..... 110.

110. Elytral spot regularly transverse, not produced posteriorly, not v-shaped (Fig. 101); apex of aedeagus wide, internal sac with an additional, sclerotized fold (Fig.209). e.SA, VIC, ACT, NSW, QLD, c.NT. ..... *fasciata* Macleay, 1871

– Elytral spot either triangular (Figs 104–106) or somewhat v-shaped (Figs 103); aedeagus differently shaped and structured (Figs 211–214). ... . 111.

111. Elytral spot transverse but slightly v-shaped (Fig. 103); aedeagus without additional, sclerotized folds (Fig. 211). ne.NSW, e.QLD. .... *transversa*, spec. nov.

– Elytral spot slightly triangular (Figs 104–106); aedeagus (Figs 212–214). nc.NSW, c.+ne.QLD. ..... 112.

112. Elytral spot anteriorly slightly produced along suture (Fig. 104); apex of aedeagus wide, internal sac with one additional, sclerotized fold (Fig. 212). c.QLD. ..... *carnavona*, spec. nov.

– Elytral spot anteriorly not produced (Figs 105, 106); apex of aedeagus narrower, internal sac without additional, sclerotized folds (Figs 213, 214). nc.NSW, ne.QLD. ..... 113.

113. Elytra slightly shorter, ratio l/w <1.37; pronotum usually slightly wider, ratio w/l 1.60–1.64 (Fig. 105); apex of aedeagus slightly longer and narrower (Fig. 213). ne.QLD: CYP..... ..... *moreheadensis*, spec. nov.

– Elytra slightly longer, ratio l/w >1.39; pronotum usually slightly narrower, ratio w/l 1.54–1.61 (Fig. 106); apex of aedeagus slightly shorter and wider (Fig. 214). nc.NSW. .... *warrumbungle*, spec. nov.

114. Pronotum narrow, ratio w/l 1.47; elytra elongate, ratio l/w 1.50; darker than pronotum, spot rather indistinct, posteriorly deeply excised (Fig. 115); apex of aedeagus turned up and to right, internal sac with three very large, sclerotized folds (Fig. 222). se.QLD. .... *eudloensis*, spec. nov.

– Pronotum wider, ratio w/l >1.51; elytra shorter, ratio l/w <1.47; colour of elytra and shape of spot various (Figs 110–114); aedeagus differently shaped and structured (Figs 218–221), or unknown. ..... 115.

115. Elytral spot rather ill-defined (Figs 110, 111); body size smaller, 5.0 mm; aedeagus (Figs 218, 219). ..... 116.

– Elytral spot rather well defined (Figs 112–114); body size larger, >5.4 mm; aedeagus (Figs 220, 221). ..... 117.

116. Pronotum slightly wider, ratio w/l 1.66; ground colour darker, rather piceous (Fig. 110); apex of aedeagus rather bulbose, internal sac with several shorter, sclerotized folds (Fig. 218). ne.QLD. ..... *doyeni*, spec. nov.

– Pronotum slightly narrower, ratio w/l 1.61; ground colour paler, pale reddish-piceous (Fig. 111); apex of aedeagus less bulbose, internal sac with two elongate, sclerotized folds (Fig. 219). se.QLD. ..... *brittoni*, spec. nov.

117. Pronotum wide, ratio w/l 1.63; elytral spot narrower, more sinuate, less triangular (Fig. 112); aedeagus unknown. n.QLD: CYP. ....*archerensis*, spec. nov.

– Pronotum narrower, ratio w/l <1.56; elytral spot wider, less sinuate, more triangular (Figs 113, 114); aedeagus (Figs 220, 221). ne.NSW, se.QLD. ..... 118.

118. Elytra spot posteriorly deeply excised (Fig. 113); aedeagus (Fig. 220). ne.NSW, se.QLD. .... *monteithi*, spec. nov.

– Elytral spot differently shaped (Fig. 114); aedeagus (Fig. 221). ne.NSW. .... *werrikimbe*, spec. nov.

Species not belonging to the genus *Sarothrocrepis* or lacking types and therefore not interpretable

Sarothrocrepis dimidiata Macleay

Sarothrocrepis dimidiata Macleay, 1888: 453. – Sloane 1917: 423; Csiki 1932: 1303; Moore et al. 1987: 279; Lorenz 1998: 427; 2005: 452.

Examined types. Lectotype (by present designation): ♀, N. W. Austr / HOLOTYPE (red label) / *Sarothrocrepis dimidiata* Macl. Kings Sound (ANIC-MMS).

Note. The type specimen clearly belongs to the lebiine genus (or subgenus) *Phloeocarabus* Macleay, and most probably to an undescribed species. In the course of a revision of the lebiine genus *Trigonothops* Macleay which is being worked at present, *Sarothrocrepis dimidiata* must be renamed, because the name would become a junior homonyme of *Trigonothops* (s. str.) *dimidiata* Chaudoir, 1877, when the species is transferred to *Trigonothops* s. l.

Sarothrocrepis mucronata Sloane

Sarothrocrepis mucronata, Sloane, 1907: 374. – Csiki 1932: 1303; Moore et al. 1987: 280; Lorenz 1998: 428; 2005: 452; Baehr 2004: 250; 210: 121.

Note. As Baehr (2004) stated from examination of the holotype, this species belongs to the lebiine genus *Aristolebia* Bates, 1892 and is conspecific with *A. papua* Darlington, 1968, which name thus became a junior synonyme and was replaced by the name *A. mucronata* (Sloane, 1907) by Baehr.

Sarothrocrepis posticalis (Guérin-Méneville)

Lebia posticalis Guérin-Méneville, 1830: pl I, figs A, B; 1838: 58.
Sarothrocrepis posticalis, Blackburn 1892: 71; Sloane 1920: 169; Csiki 1932: 1304; Moore et al. 1987: 281; Lorenz 1998: 428; 2005: 452.

Examined types. None. The type(s) should be located in MNHP, but apparently are lost. The small series of specimens mentioned by Moore (1987) do not bear

any label, apart from a printed one "Museum Paris", and according to the responsible curators, they do not represent the types.

Type locality. "Nouvelle Hollande".

Notes. *S. posticalis* is said to be very similar to *S. corticalis* (Fabricius) but should lack the lateral prolongation of the dark elytral spot towards base. According to Blackburn (1892), the prothorax may be slightly wider than that of *S. corticalis*, but in this latter species, the shape of the prothorax varies considerably. Consequently, Blackburn regarded *S. posticalis* only as a colour variation of *S. corticalis*.

Several quite similar species possess an elytral spot as described in *S. posticalis*. Of these species *S. callidifromis*, spec. nov., *S. vicina*, spec. nov. and *S. sparsepilosa*, spec. nov. in body size and shape are most similar to *S. corticalis* but are distinguished by the different shape of the elytral spot. All three species could compete for representing *S. posticalis*, but *S. callidiformis* has a slightly but distinctly angulate humerus and *S. sparsepilosa* is sparsely but distinctly pilose. However, these character states are not mentioned by Guérin (1830), nor by any of the later authors. Therefore, even when one of the mentioned species could represent *S. posticalis*, for the present this matter is unsolvable and the species is regarded a nomen dubium, and is not further mentioned in the present paper.

Sarothrocrepis tridens (Newman)

Dromius tridens Newman, 1840: 37. – Chaudoir 1873: 54; Blackburn 1890: 710; 1892: 75.
Sarothrocrepis tridens, Csiki 1932: 1304; Moore et al. 1987: 281; Lorenz 1998: 428; 2005: 452.

Examined types. None. The type(s) should be located in NHM, but apparently are lost.

Type locality. "Kangaroo Island".

Note. According to Blackburn (1892: 75), *S. tridens* (Newman, 1840), which was described from Kangaroo Island but apparently was never recaptured or identified (Moore et al. 1987), may be conspecific with *S. benefica* (Newman, 1842). If this would prove true, then the name *benefica* would be a younger synonym of *tridens*. But without examination of the type(s) of *S. tridens* any final decision is impossible, because some additional, quite similar species occur on Kangaroo Island. Therefore, *S. tridens* for the present is considered a nomen dubium.

Valid species

corticalis subgroup

Diagnosis. This group of mostly large species is characterized by deeply excised and squamose 4th metatarsomere of all tarsi, squamose pro- and mesotarsomeres in both sexes, and laterally excised base of the pronotum.The triangular female gonocoxite 2 in this group also differentiates this subgroup from all other subgroups.

Distribution. 13 species, distributed mainly in south-eastern Australia, with one species each in ne.QLD and sw.WA.

Sarothrocrepis corticalis (Fabricius)

Figs 1, 120, 226

Carabus corticalis Fabricius, 1801: 201.
Sarothrocrepis corticalis, Blackburn 1892: 71; Sloane 1917: 422, 423; Csiki 1932: 1303; Moore et al. 1987: 279; Lorenz 1998: 428; 2005: 452.
Lebia callida Newman, 1842: 367. – *Sarothrocrepis (Lebia) calida*, Blackburn 1892: 72; Sloane 1920: 169; Csiki 1932: 1303; Lorenz 2005: 452.
Sarothrocrepis corticalis infuscata Sloane, 1916: 206; 1917: 423; 1920: 169; Csiki 1932: 1303; Lorenz 2005: 452.

Examined types. Of *corticalis*: Lectotype (by present designation): ♀, *corticalis* (ZMUK).

Of *callida*: Lectotype (by present designation): ♀, Type (red label) / *Lebia callida* Rev. Entom 367 / 55.91 Pt. Philip (NHM).

Of *corticalis infuscata*: Syntype: fragment; part of the right elytron, Barrington R. 5000 ft. Hut ♀ T.G.S. 28.12.15 / *Sarothrocrepis calida* Newm. = *infuscata* Sl / HOLOTYPE *S. infuscata* Sl. PJD (red label) / HOLOTYPE (red label) (ANIC).

Type localities. Of *corticalis*: "Nuova Cambria". – Of *callida*: "Port Philip, SA", erroneous for Port Phillip, Victoria. – Of *infuscata*: "Barrington River", New South Wales.

Notes. In the Fabricius collection (ZMUK) two syntypes of *C. corticalis* exist; one, however, is a specimen of *Trigonothops longiplaga* Chaudoir (tribe Lebiini). The genus *Trigonothops* is quite often mistaken for *Sarothrocrepis* and vice versa, because of the very similar elytral pattern of some species.

The fragment of *S. corticalis infuscata* Sloane is not designated as lectotype, because no reliable identification is possible using the fragment. According to shape and colour pattern, it could as well belong to *S. corticalis* as to one of the related species described in the present paper.

Other material (619 ex.). – see the electronic supplement.

Diagnosis. Large species, distinguished from similarly sized and shaped species by combination of the elytral pattern bearing a more or less distinct dark stripe towards base, and by the rounded humerus.

Redescription

Measurements (aberrant ratios of an extraordinaryly small specimen from TAS in brackets). Length: (7.7) 8.3–10.4 mm; width (3.4) 3.7–4.6 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: (1.40) 1.43–1.46; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.08–1.10; width base/apex of pronotum: (1.39) 1.47–1.60; width pronotum/head: (1.38) 1.41–1.55; length/width of elytra: 1.48–1.53; length/width of 6th antennomere: (3.0) 3.25–3.4; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 1.9–2.05.

Colour (Fig. 1). Yellow to pale red. Elytra with more or less extended anchor-shaped black spot, that runs basad along suture and lateral margin but lets the very margin pale. Commonly also the base at 2nd–4th or 3rd and 4th intervals darkened. The extent of the dark pattern is quite variable, in some specimens only rather small parts on the disk and at apex remain pale. Mouthparts and basal part of antenna yellow to red, the apical antennomeres becoming increasingly darker. Lower surface and legs yellow to pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad well protruded, orbit short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Apex of both palpi transverse but not widened. Surface with very fine, slightly superficial, isodiametric microreticulation.

Pronotum. Moderately wide, surface in middle raised, lateral part impressed, towards margin again slightly raised, basal widened. Lateral margin in basal third distinctly concave, basal angle angulate, c. 90° or slightly less. Surface with some irregular, very fine wrinkles, with very fine, slightly superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, impilose.

Elytra. Rather elongate, lateral margin very gently convex, dorsal surface fairly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with extremely fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse lines. Surface impunctate and impilose, rather glossy.

Lower surface. Abdomen finely and sparsely pilose.

Legs. Elongate. Pilosity of tarsi as in subgroup diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 120). Genital ring narrow and elongate, parallel-sided, with wide, asymmetrically rounded apex. Aedeagus rather narrow, elongate, almost straight, but apical part slightly curved right. Lower surface slightly and regularly concave. Apex slightly club-shaped, depressed, obtusely rounded at tip. Internal sac in the orificium with an elongate, denticulate fold. Left paramere wide, moderately elongate, apical half convexly triangular, apex acute.

Female gonocoxites (Fig. 226). Gonocoxite 2 wide, triangular.

Variation. Considerable variation in body size, proportions of pronotum and elytra, and distinctness of elytral pattern. A very small specimen from Tasmania with extraordinarily narrow pronotum is tentatively attributed to this species.

Distribution. Widespread in south-eastern Australia: se.SA, VIC, TAS, ACT, e.NSW. The single old record from "Queensland" is doubtful.

Collecting circumstances. According to labels "under bark"; "under *Eucalyptus* bark", "flight intercept, window/trough trap", "Pyrethrin fogging *Eucalyptus* bark", "on bark", "Barkspray", "open forest, pyrethrum trees". The many specimens that I collected were mostly found under loose bark of various bark shedding eucalypts.

Sarothrocrepis humerata Sloane

Figs 2, 121

Sarothrocrepis humerata Sloane, 1900: 582. – Sloane 1917: 423; Csiki 1932: 1303; Moore et al. 1987: 279; Lorenz 1998: 427; 2005: 452.

Examined types. Lectotype (by present designation): ♂ (fragment, abdomen missing), Ld. 20.11.92 983♂ / HOLOTYPE *S. humeralis* Sl. PJD (red label) / HOLOTYPE (red label) (ANIC).

Type locality. "Lilydale", Victoria.

Other material (79 ex.). – see the electronic supplement.

Diagnosis. Rather large species, characterized by the angulate and denticulate humerus and the colour pattern.

Redescription

Measurements. Length: 7.5–8.6 mm; width: 3.45–3.95 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.50–1.55; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.02–1.06; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.59–1.66; width pronotum/head: 1.52–1.62; length/width of elytra: 1.39–1.44; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.65–2.95; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.1–2.2.

Colour (Fig. 2). Yellow to pale red. Elytra in apical half with a large, well delimited black spot which is in middle and laterally prolonged to base. Apex and lateral margin pale. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale red, apex of metatibia and metatarsi commonly slightly darker. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad well protruded, orbit short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Apex of both palpi transverse but not widened. Surface with very fine, slightly superficial, isodiametric microreticulation.

Pronotum. Wide, surface in middle raised, lateral part impressed, basal widened. Lateral margin in basal third distinctly concave, basal angle angulate, c. 90° or

slightly less. Surface with some irregular, very fine wrinkles, with very fine, slightly superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, impilose.

Elytra. Comparatively short, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface fairly convex. Basal margin at humerus angulate and with distinct tooth. Apex oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate or faintly punctulate; intervals slightly convex, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of dense, transverse meshes. Surface sparsely punctate but impilose, rather glossy.

Lower surface. Abdomen finely and sparsely pilose.

Legs. Elongate. Pilosity of tarsi as in subgroup diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 121). Genital ring rather narrow and elongate, almost parallel-sided, with wide, slightly asymmetric, convex apex. Aedeagus rather narrow, elongate, almost straight. Lower surface almost straight. Apex straight, moderately elongate, spatulate, moderately depressed, at tip convex. Internal sac in the orificium with an elongate, denticulate fold, and another narrow and elongate, rather sclerotized fold ventrally below and slightly behind that fold. Left paramere wide, moderately elongate, apical half convexly triangular, slightly excised on lower side near apex, tip angulate.

Female gonocoxites. Similar to those of *S. corticalis*.

Variation. Apart from some differences in body size and shape of pronotum and elytra little variation noted.

Distribution. Widely distributed in se.SA, VIC, ACT, and the se. half of NSW; the old record from "Tasmania" probably is erroneous.

Collecting circumstances. Collected under "gum bark", "under Euc. bark", "Ex Euc. brockwaye woods & forests", "dry sclero. for.", "Under bark Eucalyptus leucoxylon"; my specimens were sampled from under bark of bark-shedding eucalypts.

Sarothrocrepis paracorticalis, spec. nov.
Figs 3, 122

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, S.AUST Munyaroo CP. 9km SE Murninnie 33°21'02"S 137°17'29"E 21–30 September 2002 Pitfall MUN007 / SEG Munyaroo Survey Low dunes, open low Mallee (SAMA 25-034025).

Paratypes (5 ex.): 2♂♂, Nat. Mus. Victoria S. Australia (NMV COL-9302/3, 1 CBM); 1♂, Nat. Mus. Victoria S. Australia / 467. *Sarothrocrepis humerata* Sloane iden. by Sloane 8.6.05 (NMV COL-9310); 1♂, Sea Lake Goudie / 997 / *Sarothrocrepis calida* Newm Id.by J.C.Goudie (NMV COL-18642); 1♀, 10KM WSW OF POINT MALCOLM (33.48 S, 123.48 E) W.AUST. 15–18 JANUARY 1982 B.HANICH & T.F.HOUSTON 426-3a / AT LIGHT AT NIGHT (WAM45091).

Etymology. The name denotes the great similarity of the elytral pattern with that of *S. corticalis*.

Diagnosis. Rather large species, characterized by the angulate but not denticulate humerus, the colour pattern, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 7.5–8.3 mm; width: 3.6–4.0 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.40–1.46; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.05–1.08; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.49–1.52; width pronotum/head: 1.50–1.54; length/width of elytra: 1.36–1.42; length/width of 6th antennomere: 3.3–3.4; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.2–2.25.

Colour (Fig. 3). Yellow to pale red. Elytra in apical half with a very large, well delimited black spot which is in middle slightly prolonged basad, and bears large lateral arms which reach the base. Apex and lateral margin both narrowly pale. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale red, apex of metatibia and metatarsi may be slightly darker. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad well protruded, orbit short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Apex of both palpi transverse but not widened. Surface with very fine, slightly superficial, isodiametric microreticulation.

Pronotum. Rather wide, surface in middle raised, lateral part depressed, basad widened. Lateral margin in basal third distinctly concave, basal angle angulate, c. 90° or slightly less. Surface with some irregular, very fine wrinkles, with very fine, slightly superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, impilose.

Elytra. Comparatively short and wide, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface fairly convex. Basal margin at humerus perceptibly angulate, but without tooth. Apex oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse lines. Surface impunctate and impilose, rather glossy.

Lower surface. Abdomen very sparsely pilose.

Legs. Elongate. Pilosity of tarsi as in subgroup diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 122). Genital ring rather narrow and elongate, almost parallel-sided, with wide, slightly asymmetric, convex apex. Aedeagus rather short and wide, right side widened towards middle, with remarkably large orificium. Lower surface bisinuate. Apex distinctly club-shaped, almost circular, stout, at tip convex. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, elongate, denticulate fold, another elongate, slightly triangular, rather sclerotized fold ventrally in middle of the left side. Left paramere very wide, moderately elongate, apical half slightly asymmetrically convexly triangular, with convexly angulate tip.

Female gonocoxites. Similar to those of *S. corticalis*.

Variation. Apart from body size, little variation noted.

Distribution. w.VIC, SA, s.WA.

Collecting circumstances. Little recorded, one specimen sampled at light, the holotype in "Low dunes, open low Mallee".

Sarothrocrepis angulipennis, spec. nov.
Figs 4, 123

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, Fletcher, Q. 6-8-36 E. Sutton. Fletcher, Q./ E. Sutton Collection Don.-Dec.1964. (QMT239576).

Paratypes (30 ex.): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name refers to the slightly but distinctly angulate humerus.

Diagnosis. Large species, characterized by the angulate and faintly denticulate humerus, the elytral colour pattern, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length:7.7–9.5 mm; width: 3.4–4.3 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.45–1.57; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.03–1.06; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.53–1.66; width pronotum/head: 1.43–1.53; length/width of elytra: 1.46–1.47; length/width of 6th antennomere: 3.4–3.6; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.2–2.5.

Colour (Fig. 4). Yellow to pale red. Elytra in apical half with a very large, anteriorly and posteriorly slightly serrate black spot which is slightly prolonged in middle, but does not bear lateral arms. Apex and lateral margin pale. The dark pattern is very little variable. Mouthparts antenna, and legs yellow to pale red, apex of tibiae and tarsi sometimes slightly darker. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad well protruded, orbit short, oblique. Antenna very elongate. Apex of both palpi transverse but not widened. Surface with very fine, slightly superficial, isodiametric microreticulation.

Pronotum. Rather wide, surface in middle raised, lateral part impressed, basad widened. Lateral margin in basal third usually faintly concave, basal angle angulate, c. 90°. Surface with some irregular, very fine wrinkles, with very fine, slightly superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, impilose.

Elytra. Rather elongate, lateral margin straight to faintly convex, dorsal surface fairly convex. Basal margin at humerus angulate, faintly, obtusely denticulate. Apex oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with extremely fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse lines. Surface with very fine and sparse punctures, impilose, rather glossy.

Lower surface. Abdomen finely and sparsely pilose.

Legs. Elongate. Pilosity of tarsi as in subgroup diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 123). Genital ring rather narrow and elongate, in basal half parallel-sided, with rather narrow, asymmetrically rounded apex. Aedeagus rather narrow, elongate, right side bisinuate, left side in apical part slightly excised. Lower surface very gently bisinuate. Apex strongly club-shaped, short and wide, moderately depressed, almost circular. Internal sac in the orificium with an elongate, denticulate fold, dorsally in middle with two short, denticulate, therefore markedly sclerotized folds. Left paramere wide, moderately elongate, apical half convexly triangular, apex acute.

Female gonocoxites. Similar to those of *S. corticalis*.

Variation. Little variation apart from body size and width of pronotum.

Distribution. North-western half of NSW, se.QLD. The record from Herberton in ne.QLD is doubtful.

Collecting circumstances. Little recorded. My specimens were almost all collected by use of an umbrella from under bark of bark shedding eucalypts.

Sarothrocrepis setulosa Sloane
Figs 5, 124

Sarothrocrepis setulosa Sloane, 1911: 837. – Sloane 1917: 422; Csiki 1932: 1304; Moore et al. 1987: 281; Lorenz 1998: 428; 2005: 452.

Examined types. Lectotype (by present designation): sex? (fragments of right elytron only), Dorrigo T.G.S. 7.10 / *Sarothrocrepis setulosa* Sl. ♂ / HOLOTYPE *S. setulosa* Sl. PJD (red label) / HOLOTYPE (red label) (ANIC).

Type locality. "Dorrigo", New South Wales.

Other material (20 ex.). – see the electronic supplement.

Diagnosis. Large species, characterized by rounded humerus, distinctly setulose surface, elytral colour pattern, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Redescription

Measurements. Length: 8.8–11.3 mm; width: 4.0–5.0 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.30–1.38; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.0; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.51–1.58; width pronotum/head: 1.36–1.45; length/width of elytra: 1.48–1.51; length/width of 6th antennomere: 4.3–4.8; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.2–2.5.

Colour (Fig. 5). Yellow to pale red. Elytra in apical half with a very large, anteriorly and posteriorly rather deeply excised black spot which is slightly prolonged in middle but does not bear lateral arms. Apex and lateral margin pale. The dark pattern is very little variable. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale red, apex of tibiae and tarsi sometimes slightly darker. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad well protruded, orbit short, oblique. Antenna very elongate. Apex of both palpi transverse but not widened. Surface sparsely punctate and setulose, with very fine, slightly superficial, isodiametric microreticulation.

Pronotum. Moderately wide, surface in middle raised, lateral part impressed, basad widened. Lateral margin in basal third faintly concave, sinuation elon-

gate, basal angle angulate, c. 90°. Surface with some irregular, very fine wrinkles, with very fine, slightly superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, finely punctate and rather densely pilose.

Elytra. Rather elongate, lateral margin very gently convex, dorsal surface fairly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, comparatively coarsely punctate, densely pilose, with extremely fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse lines. Surface rather glossy.

Lower surface. Abdomen densely pilose.

Legs. Elongate. Pilosity of tarsi as in subgroup diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 124). Genital ring rather narrow and elongate, parallel-sided, with wide, asymmetrically rounded apex. Aedeagus narrow, elongate, almost straight. Lower surface slightly bisinuate. Apex asymmetrically club-shaped, rather wide, moderately depressed, tip. convexly angulate. Internal sac in the orificium with an elongate, denticulate fold, and another, rather sclerotized fold dorsally on the right side. Left paramere wide, moderately elongate, apical half triangular, apex convexly triangular.

Female gonocoxites. Similar to those of *S. corticalis*.

Variation. Little variation, apart from body size and width of pronotum.

Distribution. ne.NSW, se.QLD.

Collecting circumstances. One specimen was sampled "ex sticky trap", another by "barkspray, rainforest". My specimens were collected from under bark of bark shedding eucalypts, commonly at rather high altitude.

Sarothrocrepis sparsepilosa, spec. nov.

Figs 6, 125

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, Australien, Vic 142 Big River, 20 km ssw. Jamieson, Lake Eildon SP, 16.12.1990, M.Baehr / *Sarothrocrepis posticalis* Guer. det.M.Baehr'04 (NMV).

Paratypes (7 ex.): 2♂♂, same data (CBM); 1♂, 34b ♂ AT / Victorian Alps Blackburn / Ditto ?var. Victoria (SAMA); 1♂, AUSTRALIA: Yarangobilly N.S.W.29. xii.63 B.P.Moore (ANIC); 2♂♂, Australien,Vic 133 10 km e.Bright 14.12.1990 M.Baehr (CBM); 1♂, Australien,Vic 134 Mt.Buffalo NP,1000m 15.12.1990 M.Baehr (CBM).

Etymology. The name refers to the sparse pilosity of the surface of the elytra.

Diagnosis. Large species, characterized by rounded humerus, sparsely pilose surface, elytral colour pattern, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 9.3-10.2 mm; width: 4.1–4.5 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.34–1.35; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.05–1.10; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.53–1.58; width pronotum/head: 1.47–1.51; length/width of elytra: 1.47–1.51; length/width of 6th antennomere: 3.0–3.4; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.15–2.2.

Colour (Fig. 6). Yellow to pale red. Elytra in apical half with a very large, anteriorly and posteriorly rather deeply excised black spot which is slightly prolonged in middle but does not bear lateral arms. Apex and lateral margin pale. The dark pattern is little variable. Mouthparts antenna, and legs yellow to pale red, apex of meso- and metatibiae and tarsi may be slightly darker. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad well protruded, orbit short, oblique. Antenna very elongate. Apex of both palpi transverse but not widened. Surface sparsely punctate and setulose, with very fine, slightly superficial, isodiametric microreticulation.

Pronotum. Comparatively narrow, surface in middle raised, lateral part impressed, basad widened. Lateral margin in basal third usually faintly concave, sinuation elongate, basal angle angulate, c. 90°. Surface with some irregular, very fine wrinkles, with very fine, slightly superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, finely punctate and sparsely pilose.

Elytra. Rather elongate, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface fairly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, finely and sparsely punctate, sparsely pilose, with extremely fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse lines. Surface rather glossy.

Lower surface. Abdomen fairly densely pilose.

Legs. Elongate. Pilosity of tarsi as in subgroup diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 125). Genital ring narrow and elongate, parallel-sided, with wide, very asymmetric, convex apex. Aedeagus narrow, elongate, almost straight. Lower surface very gently bisinuate. Apex straight, rather short, spatulate, moderately depressed, at tip convex. Internal sac in the orificium with an elongate, denticulate fold, another narrow and elongate, rather sclerotized fold dorsally in middle. Left paramere wide, moderately elongate, apical half convexly triangular, with rounded tip.

Female gonocoxites. Similar to those of *S. corticalis*.

Variation. Very little variation noted.

Distribution. e.VIC, se.NSW.

Collecting circumstances. Little recorded. My specimens were collected from under bark of bark shedding eucalypts, mostly in fairly high altitude.

Sarothrocrepis callidiformis, spec. nov.

Figs 7, 126

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, SA.nr. Kersbrook 375m 21 April 1983 J. Doyen (ANIC).

Paratypes (222 ex.): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name denotes a reminiscence to *S. callida* which is a synonym of *S. corticalis*.

Diagnosis. Large species, characterized by faintly angulate humerus, elytral colour pattern, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 9.0–10.2 mm; width: 4.2–4.45 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.45–1.46; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.01–1.04; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.55–1.64; width pronotum/head: 1.45–1.48; length/width of elytra: 1.43–1.49; length/width of 6th antennomere: 3.35–3.45; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.0–2.3.

Colour (Fig. 7). Yellow to pale red. Elytra in apical half with a very large, anteriorly and posteriorly somewhat serrate black spot which is slightly prolonged in middle, but does not bear lateral arms. Apex and lateral margin pale. Mouthparts antenna, and legs yellow to pale red, apex of tibiae and tarsi sometimes slightly darker. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad well protruded, orbit short, oblique. Antenna very elongate. Apex of both palpi transverse but not widened. Surface sparsely punctuate but impilose, with very fine, slightly superficial, isodiametric microreticulation.

Pronotum. Moderately wide, surface in middle raised, lateral part impressed, basad widened. Lateral margin in basal third straight or faintly concave, sinuation elongate, basal angle angulate, c. 90°. Surface with some irregular, very fine wrinkles, with very fine, slightly superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, almost impunctate, impilose.

Elytra. Rather elongate, lateral margin straight or gently convex, dorsal surface fairly convex. Basal margin at humerus faintly angulate but not dentate. Apex oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, very finely and sparsely punctate, impilose, with extremely fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse lines. Surface rather glossy.

Lower surface. Abdomen sparsely pilose.

Legs. Elongate. Pilosity of tarsi as in subgroup diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 126). Genital ring rather narrow and elongate, in basal half parallel-sided, with rather narrow, asymmetrically rounded apex. Aedeagus rather narrow, elongate, faintly sinuate. Lower surface slightly bisinuate. Apex barely club-shaped, rather wide, moderately depressed, rounded at tip. Internal sac in the orificium with an elongate, denticulate fold. Left paramere wide, moderately elongate, apical half triangular, apex acute.

Female gonocoxites. Similar to those of *S. corticalis*.

Variation. Little variation in body size and shape of elytra.

Distribution. e.SA, VIC, ACT, e.NSW.

Collecting circumstances. Most specimens collected from under bark of eucalypts, some by pyrethrin fogging, a few specimens also at light. My specimens were almost all collected from under bark of bark shedding eucalypts.

Sarothrocrepis vicina, spec. nov.

Figs 8, 127

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, Bago Forest, via Batlow, N.S.W. C. Rosegger / K 40080 (AMS K 225455).

Paratypes (28 ex.): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name refers to the great similarity to other species of the *corticalis* group.

Diagnosis. Large species, characterized by rounded humerus, elytral colour pattern, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 8.45–10.6 mm; width: 3.9–4.5 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.38–1.42; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.01–1.09; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.47–1.62; width pronotum/head: 1.45–1.52; length/width of elytra: 1.48–1.49; length/width of 6th antennomere: 3.1–3.35; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 1.9–2.15.

Colour (Fig. 8). Yellow to more or less pale red, in the middle of head and /or pronotum parts even slightly darker. Elytra in apical half with a very large, anteriorly and posteriorly slightly serrate, but rather vaguely delimited black spot which does not bear lateral arms. Apex and lateral margin pale. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs more or less red, apical antennomeres, apex of tibiae and tarsi usually slightly darker. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad well protruded, orbit short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Apex of both palpi transverse but not widened. Surface barely punctuate, impilose, with very fine, slightly superficial, isodiametric microreticulation.

Pronotum. Moderately wide, surface in middle raised, lateral part impressed, basad widened. Lateral margin in basal third usually faintly concave, sinuation elongate, basal angle angulate, c. 90° or even less. Surface with some irregular, very fine wrinkles, with very fine, slightly superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, almost impunctate, impilose.

Elytra. Rather elongate, lateral margin straight or gently convex, dorsal surface fairly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, very finely and sparsely punctate, impilose, with extremely fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse lines. Surface rather glossy.

Lower surface. Abdomen very sparsely pilose.

Legs. Elongate. Pilosity of tarsi as in subgroup diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 127). Genital ring rather narrow and elongate, in basal half parallel-sided, with rather narrow, asymmetrically convexly triangular apex. Aedeagus moderately narrow, elongate, slightly bisinuate. Lower surface very gently bisinuate. Apex club-shaped, moderately depressed, oval-shaped, directed to the right side. Internal sac in the orificium with an elongate, denticulate fold. Left paramere wide, moderately elongate, apical half narrowed, markedly convex.

Female gonocoxites. Similar to those of *S. corticalis*.

Variation. Some variation in body size.

Distribution. e.VIC, se.NSW. The unspecified record from New Zealand certainly is wrong.

Collecting circumstances. Little recorded. My specimens were collected from under bark of bark shedding eucalypts.

Sarothrocrepis pronotalis, spec. nov.
Figs 9, 128

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, Qld:27°19.1'Sx152°06.5'E Crows Nest NP, Perseverance section. site1 540m. **51768** 4Dec2003.hoop pine scrub. C.J.Burwell. pyrethrum. (QMT239577).

Paratypes (21 ex.): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name refers to the shape of the pronotum which is posteriad widened.

Diagnosis. Large species, characterized by faintly angulate humerus, posteriad widened pronotum, elytral colour pattern, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 8.3–10.7 mm; width: 3.8–4.7 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.37–1.46; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 0.93–0.99; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.63–1.68; width pronotum/head: 1.39–1.49; length/width of elytra: 1.44–1.49; length/width of 6th antennomere: 3.1–3.3; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.0–2.3.

Colour (Fig. 9). Yellow to pale red. Elytra in apical half with a very large, anteriorly and posteriorly rather serrate black spot which is slightly prolonged in middle, but does not bear lateral arms. Apex and lateral margin pale. The dark pattern is little variable. Mouthparts antenna, and legs yellow to pale red, apex of metatibia and metatarsi commonly slightly darker. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad well protruded, orbit short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Apex of both palpi transverse but not widened. Surface barely punctate, impilose, with very fine, slightly superficial, isodiametric microreticulation.

Pronotum. Rather wide, considerably widened towards base, surface in middle raised, lateral part impressed, basad widened. Lateral margin in basal third usually slightly concave, sinuation elongate, basal angle angulate, slightly <90°. Surface with some irregular, very fine wrinkles, with very fine, slightly superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, almost impunctate, impilose.

Elytra. Moderately elongate, lateral margin usually gently convex, dorsal surface fairly convex. Basal margin at humerus faintly angulate but not dentate. Apex oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, very finely and sparsely punctate, impilose, with extremely fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse lines. Surface rather glossy.

Lower surface. Apex of abdomen very sparsely pilose.

Legs. Elongate. Pilosity of tarsi as in subgroup diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 128). Genital ring rather narrow and elongate, almost parallel-sided, with wide, asymmetric, convex apex. Aedeagus rather narrow, elongate, right side slightly bisinuate, apical half slightly curved right. Lower surface very gently bisinuate. Apex straight, moderately elongate, about spatulate, moderately depressed, at tip convex. Internal sac in the orificium with an elongate, denticulate fold, another small, triangular, rather sclerotized fold in middle of the left ventral side. Left paramere wide, moderately elongate, apical half convexly triangular, with convexly angulate tip.

Female gonocoxites. Similar to those of *S. corticalis*.

Variation. Some variation noted in body size, shape of pronotum, and length of elytra.

Distribution. se.QLD

Collecting circumstances. Most specimens were sampled by pyrethrum spray or Berlese extraction in rainforest, a few in "hoop pine scrub".

Sarothrocrepis laticollis, spec. nov.
Figs 10, 129

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, Blue Mts. N.S.W.,1935. Dr.K.K.Spence (AMS 255212).

Paratypes (130 ex.): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name refers to the comparatively wide pronotum.

Diagnosis. Rather large species, characterized by rounded humerus, short and wide elytra, rather wide pronotum, elytral colour pattern, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 6.6–8.0 mm; width: 3.4–3.95 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.56–1.63; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.08–1.11; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.48–1.51; width pronotum/head: 1.56–1.63; length/width of elytra: 1.30–1.38;

length/width of 6th antennomere: 3.05–3.25; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.15–2.4.

Colour (Fig. 10). Yellow to pale red. Elytra in apical half with a large, more or less well delimited, anteriorly and posteriorly rather serrate, black spot which is in middle slightly prolonged basad. Apex and lateral margin pale. The dark pattern is rather little variable. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale red. Lower surface dirty yellow to rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad well protruded, orbit short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Apex of both palpi transverse but not widened. Surface with rather coarse, isodiametric microreticulation.

Pronotum. Comparatively wide, surface in middle raised, lateral part impressed, basad widened. Lateral margin in basal third usually slightly concave, sinuation elongate, basal angle angulate, c. 90°. Surface with some irregular, very fine wrinkles, with very fine, slightly superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, almost impunctate, impilose.

Elytra. Short and wide, lateral margin straight to slightly convex, dorsal surface fairly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, finely and sparsely punctate, impilose, with rather distinct, isodiametric to slightly transverse microreticulation. Surface rather glossy.

Lower surface. Abdomen very sparsely pilose.

Legs. Elongate. Pilosity of tarsi as in subgroup diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 129). Genital ring rather narrow and elongate, almost parallel-sided, with wide, slightly asymmetric, convex apex. Aedeagus narrow, elongate, very slightly sinuate. Lower surface faintly but regularly concave. Apex fairly elongate, spatulate, depressed, at tip convex. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, elongate, denticulate fold. Left paramere wide, rather elongate, apical half slightly asymmetrically triangular, with convex tip.

Female gonocoxites. Similar to those of *S. corticalis*.

Variation. Some variation noted in body size, width of pronotum, and shape of the elytra.

Distribution. se.WA, s.SA, VIC, TAS, ACT, e.NSW.

Collecting circumstances. Little recorded. My specimens were almost all collected from under bark of bark shedding eucalypts.

Sarothrocrepis simulans, spec. nov.
Figs 11, 130

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, AUSTRALIA: Yarrangobilly N.S.W.29.xii.63 B.P.Moore (ANIC).

Paratypes (184 ex.): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name refers to the high grade of similarity with *S. callidiformis*, spec. nov.

Diagnosis. Rather large species, characterized by rounded humerus, elytral colour pattern, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 6.6–9.4 mm; width: 3.1–4.35 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.44–1.49; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.07–1.09; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.42–1.52; width pronotum/head: 1.42–1.49; length/width of elytra: 1.46–1.50; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.9–3.25; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.2–2.3.

Colour (Fig. 11). Yellow to pale red. Elytra in apical half with a large, well delimited black spot which is posteriorly serrate, anteriorly in middle and laterally slightly prolonged anteriad. Apex and lateral margin pale. The dark pattern is rather little variable. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale red, apex of metatibia and metatarsi commonly slightly darker. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad well protruded, orbit short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Apex of both palpi transverse but not widened. Surface with rather fine, isodiametric microreticulation.

Pronotum. Comparatively wide, surface in middle raised, lateral part impressed, basad widened. Lateral margin in basal third usually slightly concave, sinuation elongate, basal angle angulate, c. 90°. Surface with some irregular, very fine wrinkles, with very fine, slightly superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, sparsely punctate, impilose.

Elytra. Moderately elongate, usually slightly widened apicad, lateral margin straight to slightly convex, dorsal surface fairly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, finely and sparsely punctate, impilose, with very fine microstructure that is composed of dense, transverse lines. Surface rather glossy.

Lower surface. Abdomen very sparsely pilose.

Legs. Elongate. Pilosity of tarsi as in subgroup diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 130). Genital ring moderately narrow and elongate, almost parallel-sided, with wide, slightly asymmetric, convex apex. Aedeagus narrow and elongate, almost straight. Lower surface slightly bisinuate. Apex short and wide, distinctly club-shaped, depressed, tip widely convex. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, elongate, denticulate fold, another short, rounded, denticulate, therefore rather sclerotized fold dorsally in middle of the left side, and another, more elongate, slightly less sclerotized fold behind, ventrally on the right side. Left paramere wide, moderately elongate, apical half convexly triangular, with rather obtuse tip.

Female gonocoxites. Similar to those of *S. corticalis*.

Variation. Little variation noted in body size and shape of pronotum and elytra.

Distribution. e.VIC, ACT, e.NSW, e.QLD.

Collecting circumstances. Little recorded, single specimens sampled "under loose *Eucalyptus* bark", and by "Pyreth. knockdown eucalypt flaky bark". My specimens were collected from under bark of various bark shedding eucalypts.

Sarothrocrepis athertonensis, spec. nov.
Figs 12, 131

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, Tolga, N. QLD. i–ii.1980 N. Gough, J.D. Brown *Sarothrocrepis mastersi* Macl. B.P.Moore'81 (QMT239578).

Paratypes (40 ex.): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name refers to the range of the species, Atherton Tableland in north Queensland.

Diagnosis. Fairly large species, characterized by moderately large size, rounded humerus, extremely protruded eye without visible orbit, elytral colour pattern, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 6.7–8.0 mm; width: 2.8–3.8 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.57–1.62; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.04–1.08; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.64–1.70; width pronotum/head: 1.35–1.43; length/width of elytra: 1.37–1.44; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.45–2.6; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.1–2.4.

Colour (Fig. 12). Yellow to pale red. Elytra in apical half with a large, well delimited black spot which is anteriorly and posteriorly slightly serrate and slightly prolonged in middle. Apex and lateral margin pale. The dark pattern is rather little variable. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale red, apex of metatibia and metatarsi commonly slightly darker. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad semicircularly protruded, orbit barely perceptible. Antenna moderately elongate. Apex of both palpi transverse but not widened. Surface with rather fine, isodiametric microreticulation.

Pronotum. Comparatively wide, surface in middle raised, lateral part impressed, basad widened. Lateral margin in basal third usually slightly concave, sinuation elongate, basal angle angulate, c. 90°. Surface with some irregular, very fine wrinkles, with fine, slightly superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, sparsely punctate, impilose.

Elytra. Moderately elongate, usually slightly widened apicad, lateral margin straight to slightly convex, dorsal surface fairly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, finely and sparsely punctate, impilose, with fine microstructure that is composed of dense, transverse meshes. Surface rather glossy.

Lower surface. Abdomen very sparsely pilose.

Legs. Elongate. Pilosity of tarsi as in subgroup diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 131). Genital ring moderately wide, fairly elongate, slightly triangular, with moderately wide, asymmetric, convex apex. Aedeagus narrow and elongate, almost straight. Lower surface straight, only near apex slightly directed down. Apex rather elongate, convexly spatulate, depressed, tip convex. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, elongate, denticulate fold. Left paramere fairly wide, rather elongate, apical half convexly triangular, with rounded tip.

Female gonocoxites. Similar to those of *S. corticalis*.

Variation. Some variation noted in body size and shape of pronotum and elytra.

Distribution. ne.QLD.

Collecting circumstances. Sampled by "Pyrethrum – tree bases", "Pyrethrum/Logs & Trees", "Pyrethrum,trees&logs". My specimens were collected from under bark of bark shedding eucalypts.

Sarothrocrepis serriplaga, spec. nov.
Figs 13, 132

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, Fletcher, Q. 14.11.31 / E. Sutton Collection Don.-Dec.1964 (QMT239579).

Paratypes (5 ex.): 1 ♀, Australien,NSW 103 20 km e. Singleton 5.12.1990 M.Baehr (CBM); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Fletcher, Q. 14.11.31, 29.11.31, 25.7.33 / E. Sutton Collection Don.-Dec.1964 (CBM, QMB); 1 ♂, N.S.Wales: Cumberland. B. G. Rye. (NHM).

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by small size (in group), transverse but very serrate elytral spot, and short, laterally convex elytra.

Description

Measurements. Length: 5.2–5.9 mm; width: 2.5–2.95 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.48–1.54; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.06–1.09; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.50–1.53; width pronotum/head: 1.36–1.42; length/width of elytra: 1.36–1.39; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.6–2.8; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.6–2.65.

Colour (Fig. 13). Yellow to pale red. Elytra in apical half with a comparatively narrow, well delimited black spot which is anteriorly and posteriorly markedly serrate. Apex and lateral margin pale. The dark pattern is rather little variable. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale red. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad well protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna moderately elongate. Apex of both palpi transverse but not widened. Surface with rather fine, isodiametric microreticulation.

Pronotum. Rather wide, surface in middle raised, lateral part impressed, basad widened. Lateral margin in basal third slightly concave, sinuation elongate, basal angle angulate, c. 90°. Surface with some irregular, fine wrinkles, with fine, slightly superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, sparsely punctate, impilose.

Elytra. Rather short and wide, somewhat oviform, lateral margin slightly convex, dorsal surface fairly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, finely and sparsely punctate, impilose, with fine microstructure that is composed of dense, isodiametric to slightly transverse meshes. Surface rather glossy.

Lower surface. Abdomen very sparsely pilose.

Legs. Elongate. Pilosity of tarsi as in subgroup diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 132). Genital ring moderately wide, fairly elongate, slightly triangular, with moderately wide, almost symmetric, convex apex. Aedeagus narrow and elongate, straight. Lower surface straight, only near apex slightly directed down. Apex rather elongate, convexly spatulate, depressed, tip convex. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, another oblique, slightly sclerotized fold in the middle. Left paramere fairly wide, rather elongate, apical half elongate, convexly triangular, with rounded tip.

Female gonocoxites. Similar to those of *S. corticalis*.

Variation. Little variation noted.

Distribution. e.NSW, se.QLD.

Collecting circumstances. Little recorded, my specimen was collected from under bark of a river gum.

tarsalis subgroup

Diagnosis. This group includes only *S. tarsalis*, spec. nov. which is characterized by the deeply sulcate dorsal surface of all tarsi, and the angulate apex of the elytra. In most other characters it is quite similar to the species of the *corticalis* group.

Distribution. One species, only recorded from extreme n.WA.

Sarothrocrepis tarsalis, spec. nov.

Figs 14, 133

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, 14.25 S 126.38 E CALM Site 13/412km S of Kalumburu Mission W.A. 7–11 June 1988 T.A. Weir / ex *Pandanus* closed forest margin / *Sarothrocrepis obtuse* Sloane det. T.A. Weir 1989 (ANIC).

Paratypes (8 ex.): 3♂♂, 3♀♀, same data (ANIC, CBM); 1 ♂, Perry Harbour 92-3 (NHM); 1 ♀, H. J. Carter Coll. P. 20.4.22. / Drysdale Riv. nr. Napier Broome Bay N.W.Aust G.F.Hill 1910. / *Sarothrocrepis obtusa* Sl. Id. by T. G. Sloane (NMV COL-9346).

Etymology. The name refers to the sulcate surface of the tarsi.

Diagnosis. Large species, characterized by slightly excised basal margin of pronotum, sulcate upper surface of all tarsi, sharply angulate apex of elytra, elytral colour pattern, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 9.9–11.0 mm; width: 4.5–5.0 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.59–1.68; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.06–1.08; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.47–1.53; width pronotum/head: 1.55–1.57; length/width of elytra: 1.43–1.44; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.75–2.85; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.0–2.2.

Colour (Fig. 14). Yellow to pale red. Elytra in apical half in the middle with a large, rather well delimited black spot which is anteriorly and posteriorly markedly serrate and slightly prolonged in middle. posteriorly-laterally it bears a small extension. Apex and lateral margin pale. The dark pattern is rather little variable. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale red, apex of metatibia and metatarsi commonly slightly darker. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad well protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Apex of both palpi transverse but not widened. Surface sparsely punctuate and with rather fine, isodiametric microreticulation.

Pronotum. Very wide, surface in middle raised, lateral part impressed, basad widened. Lateral margin convex, in basal half at most straight but not sinuate, basal angle obtusely angulate, >90°. Surface with several distinct, transverse wrinkles un middle, with fine, slightly superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, sparsely punctate, impilose.

Elytra. Rather short and wide, slightly widened apicad, lateral margin slightly convex, dorsal surface rather depressed. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex at suture angulate or vene slightly denticulate, also angulate opposite 2nd stria. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals rather depressed, finely and sparsely punctate, impilose, with fine, isodiametric to slightly transverse microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Lower surface. Abdomen apparently impilose.

Legs. Elongate. In males all tarsi pilose underneath, in females only pro- and mesotarsus. 4th tarsomere of metatarsus deeply excised and pilose. Upper surface of all tarsi in middle sulcate.

Male genitalia (Fig. 133). Genital ring moderately wide, fairly elongate, slightly triangular, with narrow, symmetric, convexly triangular apex. Aedeagus narrow and elongate, markedly sinuate. Lower surface gently bisinuate, apical half slightly directed down. Apex rather elongate, narrow, tapering to the rounded tip, depressed. Internal sac in the orificium with an elongate, denticulate fold, two other, slightly sclerotized folds ventrally behind this fold and dorsally in middle. Left paramere fwide, rather short, apical half short, asymmetrically triangular, with rounded tip.

Female gonocoxites. Similar to those of *S. corticalis*.

Variation. Very little, apart from some variation in width of pronotum.

Distribution. n.WA: n.KID.

Collecting circumstances. Sampled "under bark *Acacia* sp.", by "pyrethrum on trees, rainfor.", "vine scrub pyrethrum", "Sticky trap on *E. obliqua*", and at light.

inquinata subgroup

Diagnosis. This group of rather small species is characterized by the not excised and not squamose 4th tarsomere of the metatarsus. The apex of the palpi is narrow and obtuse. In many character states of body shape and colouration, the subgroup rather matches certain species of other subgroups.

Distribution. 14 species, distributed throughout Australia.

Sarothrocrepis inquinata (Erichson)

Figs 15, 134, 227

Cymindis inquinata Erichson, 1842: 125. – Chaudoir 1873: 54; Blackburn 1890: 710; 1892: 74.
Sarothrocrepis inquinata, Sloane 1920: 170; Csiki 1932: 1303; Moore et al. 1987: 280; Lorenz 1998: 427; 2005: 452.

Examined types. Lectotype (by present designation): ♂, 1886 / *inaequalis* N. *Cymindis inaequalis* Er.* Vandiem. Schayer / HOLOTYPUS *Cymindis inquinata* Erichson, 1842 labelled by MNHUB 2003 (MNHB).

Type locality. "Vandiemensland".

Notes. Even when the single specimen of *S. inquinata* in MNHB was labelled "Holotype", it is still a syntype, because it was not originally designated as such and nothing is noted in the description about the number of available specimens. Many specimens which originally were determined as *S. inquinata*, either belong to *S. distinguenda*, spec. nov. or *S. occidentalis*, spec. nov.

Other material (140 ex.). – see the electronic supplement.

Diagnosis. Rather small to medium-sized species, characterized by the u-shaped, in middle not prolonged elytral spot, presence of a basal spot on the 4th or 4th and 5th interval(s), and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Redescription

Measurements. Length: 4.3–5.1 mm; width: 1.85–2.35 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.45–1.48; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.10–1.14; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.34–1.40; width pronotum/head: 1.35–1.42; length/width of elytra: 1.35–1.41; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.0–2.3; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.7–2.9.

Colour (Fig. 15). Yellow to pale red. Elytra in apical half with a large, rather well delimited, about horse-shoe shaped black spot which is anteriorly and posteriorly markedly serrate, but anteriorly not prolonged in middle. Also at base with a fairly elongate black spot, that usually covers the 4th–6th intervals. Apex and lateral margin widely pale. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale red. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad rather protruded, orbit short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Apex of both palpi obtuse. Surface barely punctate, with fine, rather superficial, isodiametric microreticulation.

Pronotum. Rather wide, surface in middle slightly raised, lateral part impressed, basad widened. Lateral margin convex, in basal half oblique or faintly sinuate, basal angle obtusely angulate, well > 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, Surface with fine, fairly superficial, isodiametric to slightly transverse microreticulation, sparsely punctate.

Elytra. Rather short and wide, slightly widened apicad, lateral margin slightly convex, dorsal surface rather depressed. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals depressed, finely and sparsely punctate, with very fine, transverse meshes and lines, moderately glossy.

Lower surface. Apex of abdomen sparsely pilose

Legs. Elongate. In males all tarsomeres of protarsus and mesotarsus squamose underneath, in females only the 4th tarsomeres of pro- and mesotarsus. 4th tarsomere of metatarsus narrow, not excised and not squamose.

Male genitalia (Fig. 134). Genital ring moderately wide, fairly elongate, slightly triangular, with asymmetric, convexly triangular apex. Aedeagus rather narrow and elongate, slightly bisinuate. Lower surface in middle concave, apical half straight. Apex narrow and rather elongate, convexly spatulate, depressed, tip convex. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold. Left paramere fairly wide, rather elongate, in apical part convexly triangular, with rounded tip.

Female gonocoxites (Fig. 227). Gonocoxite 2 elongate, slightly curved, apical little widened.

Variation. Apart from body size, very little variation noted.

Distribution. s.WA, e.SA, VIC, TAS, se.NSW. In the collections, the name of this species was commonly used for other, related species.

Collecting circumstances. Sampled "under halophytes, at edge/near salt lake"; "Wrack zone on sea beach", "Sea-beach", "Dune zone", "beach", "Mallee". My specimens were collected from under bark of various eucalypts.

Sarothrocrepis fragilis (Blackburn, 1901)
Figs 16, 135

Ectroma fragile Blackburn, 1901: 110.
Lebiomorpha fragilis, Sloane 1917: 423.
Sarothrocrepis fragilis, Moore et al. 1987: 279; Lorenz 1998: 427; 2005: 452.

Examined types. Lectotype (by present designation): ♂, T. ♂ A126 / Type (red label) / Blackburn coll. 1910-236. / *Ectroma fragile*, Blackb (NHM).

Paralectotypes: 1 ♂, 126 / Australia Blackb's Coll. / *Ectroma fragile*, Blackb. / I.6990 *Ectroma fragile* Blackb. Australia Cotype (SAMA); 1 ♂, 126 / *Ectroma fragile*, Blackb. Cotype (SAMA).

Type locality. "Sleaford Bay", South Australia.

Other material (16 ex.). **SA:** Pt. Lincoln (SAMA. – **WA:** Gun I. (SAMA); Esperance (UASM); 5 km S. Eucla (USNM); 5km. S. Eucla (ACO); Thomas River (ANIC, CBM); 33.51S 123.00E Thomas River 23 km NWbyW of Mt. Arid (ANIC); Thomas River, Cape Arid (CBM, UASM).

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by pale colour, very small, indistinct elytral spot, pale elytral basis, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.7–5.2 mm; width: 2.1–2.4 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.42–1.45; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.10–1.13; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.33–1.40; width pronotum/head: 1.32–1.37; length/width of elytra: 1.36–1.40; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.2–2.3; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.3–3.35.

Colour (Fig. 16). Yellow to pale red. Elytra in apical half with a small, very weak, slightly horse-shoe shaped black spot which is anteriorly and posteriorly markedly serrate, but anteriorly not prolonged in middle. Base uniformly pale. Apex and lateral margin very widely pale. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale red. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad moderately protruded, orbit short, oblique. Antenna fairly elongate. Apex of both palpi obtuse. Surface barely punctate, with fine, rather superficial, isodiametric microreticulation.

Pronotum. Moderately wide, surface in middle slightly raised, lateral part impressed, basad widened. Lateral margin convex, in basal half oblique or faintly sinuate, basal angle obtusely angulate, well >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, Surface with fine, fairly superficial, isodiametric to slightly transverse microreticulation, sparsely punctate.

Elytra. Rather short and wide, slightly widened apicad, somewhat oval-shaped, lateral margin convex, dorsal surface rather depressed. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals depressed, finely and sparsely punctate, with very fine, transverse microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Lower surface. Apex of abdomen sparsely pilose.

Legs. Elongate. Pilosity of tarsi as in *S. inquinata*.

Male genitalia (Fig. 135). Genital ring rather wide, fairly elongate, slightly triangular, with asymmetric, convex apex. Aedeagus rather narrow and elongate, slightly bisinuate. Lower surface near base slightly convex, apical half almost straight. Apex rather narrow, fairly elongate, spatulate, rather depressed, tip convex. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, another oblique, slightly sclerotized fold on basal half on the left side. Left paramere moderately wide, rather elongate, almost regularly oval-shaped, with rounded tip.

Female gonocoxites. Similar to those of *S. inquinata*.

Variation. Very little variation noted.

Distribution. s.SA, se.WA.

Collecting circumstances. Not recorded.

Sarothrocrepis ovipennis, spec. nov.
Fig. 17

Examined types. Holotype: ♀, LAKES ENTRANCE Jan: 1933 C. OKE. VIC. (NMV 72567).

Paratypes (2 ex.): 2 ♀♀, same data (CBM, NMV).

Etymology. The name refers to the wide, oviform elytra.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species. characterized by ovoid elytra, pale colour, and comparatively very small u-shaped elytral spot.

Description

Measurements. Length: 5.4–5.8 mm; width: 2.6–2.9 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.50–1.51; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.12–1.13; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.39–1.43; width pronotum/head: 1.46–1.53; length/width of elytra: 1.26–1.29; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.5–2.6; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.5–2.55.

Colour (Fig. 17). More or less pale yellow. Elytra in apical half with a rather narrow, well delimited, somewhat serrate, about horse-shoe shaped black spot which is interrupted at the 5th interval and anteriorly in middle barely prolonged. Also at base with a narrow, fairly elongate black spot on 4th and 5th intervals that is well removed from base. Apex widely pale. Mouthparts, antenna, legs, and lower surface yellow.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad moderately protruded, orbit short, oblique. Antenna moderately elongate. Apex of both palpi obtuse. Surface barely punctate, with fine, slightly superficial, isodiametric microreticulation.

Pronotum. Rather wide, surface in middle slightly raised, lateral part impressed, basad widened. Lateral margin convex, in basal half oblique or faintly sinuate, basal angle obtusely angulate, well >90°. Base in middle

slightly produced, Surface with fine, fairly superficial, isodiametric to slightly transverse microreticulation, sparsely punctate.

Elytra. Short and wide, widened apicad, decidedly oval-shaped, lateral margin convex, dorsal surface rather depressed. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals depressed, finely and sparsely punctate, with very fine, transverse microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Lower surface. Apex of abdomen sparsely pilose.

Legs. Rather elongate. Pilosity of tarsi as in *S. inquinata*.

Male genitalia. Unknown.

Female gonocoxites. Similar to those of *S. inquinata*.

Variation. Very little variation noted.

Distribution. se.VIC.

Collecting circumstances. Not recorded.

Sarothrocrepis distinguenda, spec. nov.
Figs 18, 136

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, Monga. N.S.W. 27 Feb. 1968 Upton & Mound Rainforest (ANIC).

Paratypes (1470 ex.): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name refers to the possibility to distinguish this species from the very similar *S. inquinata*.

Diagnosis. Rather small to medium-sized species, characterized by the u-shape elytral spot which is slightly produced in middle, the small basal spot on the 4th and 5th intervals, dark centre of apex of pronotum, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.3–5.2 mm; width: 1.9–2.35 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.55–1.62; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.07–1.09; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.56–1.60; width pronotum/head: 1.27–1.38; length/width of elytra: 1.42–1.46; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.0–2.1; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.5–2.7.

Colour (Fig. 18). Yellow to pale red. Elytra in apical half with a large, rather well delimited, about horse-shoe shaped black spot which is anteriorly and posteriorly slightly prolonged in middle. Also at base with a black spot that usually covers the 4th and 5th intervals. Apex and lateral margin widely pale. Anterior margin of pronotum in middle more or less distinctly darkened. The dark pattern of the elytra is little variable. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale red. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad well protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna fairly elongate. Apex of both palpi obtuse. Surface barely punctate, with fine, rather superficial, isodiametric microreticulation.

Pronotum. Wide, surface in middle slightly raised, lateral part impressed, basad widened. Lateral margin convex, in basal half oblique, basal angle obtusely angulate, well >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, Surface with fine, fairly superficial, slightly transverse microreticulation, sparsely punctate.

Elytra. Moderately short and wide, slightly widened apicad, lateral margin slightly convex, dorsal surface rather depressed. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals rather depressed, finely and sparsely punctate, with very fine, transverse microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Lower surface. Apex of abdomen very sparsely pilose.

Legs. Elongate. Pilosity of tarsi as in *S. inquinata*.

Male genitalia (Fig. 136). Genital ring rather wide, fairly elongate, asymmetrically triangular, with asymmetric, moderately wide, oblique apex. Aedeagus rather narrow and elongate, bisinuate. Lower surface gently bisinuate, apex slightly directed down. Apex narrow and very elongate, spatulate, depressed, tip convex. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, with a small, triangular sclerotized fold behind this, and another elongate, sclerotized fold ventrally in middle. Left paramere moderately wide, fairly elongate, almost regularly oval-shaped, with wide, rounded tip.

Female gonocoxites. Similar to those of *S. inquinata*.

Variation. Rather little variation noted.

Distribution. w.WA, SA, nw.VIC, sw.NSW, c.+n. QLD, c.+n.NT.

Collecting circumstances. Specimens were collected at light, by pyrethrum spraying, under bark, by net sweeping, or by sieving litter, on various eucalypt and non-eucalypt trees, as mentioned on the labels. Most of my specimens were either collected from under bark of Red River Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) or were fogged from the rough bark of Mulga (*Acacia aneura*) or an unidentified *Grevillea*.

Sarothrocrepis ornata, spec. nov.
Figs 19, 137

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, AUST:QLD:NE: Tully Falls Rd, 10km S Ravenshoe 8-Dec-1989 Monteith, Thompson, Janetzki / Q.M. Berlesate No. 831 145.31'E, 17.43'S Rainforest. 900m Sieved litter (QMT239580).

Paratypes (120 ex.): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name refers to the ornamental elytral pattern.

Diagnosis. Rather small species, characterized by the shape of the elytral spot and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.0–4.5 mm; width: 1.85–2.1 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.45–1.50; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.05–1.08; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.49–1.56; width pronotum/head: 1.35–1.37; length/width of elytra: 1.37–1.42; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.95–2.05; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.1–3.2.

Colour (Fig. 19). Yellow to pale red, but head and pronotum commonly slightly darker than the elytra. Elytra in apical half with a large, rather well delimited, about horse-shoe shaped black spot which is anteriorly barely prolonged in middle, but bears wide and rather prolonged, triangular lateral arms that almost attain the lateral margin. Also at base with a large and wide black spot that covers the whole base from suture to the 5th interval, but is usually narrowly interrupted laterally of the scutellary stria. Apex widely pale. Basal margin of pronotum laterally commonly narrowly darkened. The dark pattern of the elytra is little variable. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale red. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad well protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna fairly elongate. Apex of both palpi obtuse. Surface barely punctate, with fine, rather superficial, isodiametric microreticulation.

Pronotum. Wide, surface in middle slightly raised, lateral part impressed, basad widened. Lateral margin convex, in basal half oblique, basal angle obtusely angulate, slightly >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, Surface with fine, quite distinct, slightly transverse microreticulation, sparsely punctate.

Elytra. Moderately short and wide, slightly widened apicad, lateral margin slightly convex, dorsal surface rather depressed. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals rather depressed, finely and sparsely punctate, with fine, slightly transverse microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Lower surface. Apex of abdomen very sparsely pilose.

Legs. Elongate. Pilosity of tarsi as in *S. inquinata*.

Male genitalia (Fig. 137). Genital ring rather narrow, fairly elongate, asymmetrically triangular, with asymmetric, moderately wide, obliquely convex apex. Aedeagus rather narrow and elongate, very slightly bisinuate. Lower surface gently bisinuate, deeply concave near apex, apex slightly directed down. Apex stout, slightly club-shaped, slightly turned right, tip convex. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, with a smaller, oblique, moderately sclerotized fold behind this on the right side. Left paramere comparatively narrow, elongate, almost regularly oval-shaped, with wide, rounded tip.

Female gonocoxites. Similar to those of *S. inquinata*.

Variation. Very little variation noted.

Distribution. ne.QLD.

Collecting circumstances. Sampled at light, in Malaise traps, pitfall traps, and by Berlese extraction from "log and leaf litter" or "leaf litter", usually in rainforest.

Sarothrocrepis basinigra, spec. nov.

Figs 20, 138

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, QUEENSLAND (NEQ) Wallaman Falls, via Ingham, 1 Oct 1980 G. B. Monteith (QMT239581).

Paratypes (10 ex.): 1 ♂, 3km E. Lockerbie Cape York, N.Qld. 19–23 Mar 1987 G. B. Monteith Pyrethrum on logs,RF (QMB); 2 ♀♀, AUSTRALIA: n. Qld. 6 km SW of Kuranda 10.xii.1984–15.i.1985 Storey & Halfpapp (CBM, QDPI); 1 ♀, AUSTRALIA: n. Qld. Tolga 15 VIII 1986 J.D. Brown light trap (QDPI); 1 ♂, AUSTRALIA: n QLD Iron Range26–31.X.1991 Wood, Dunn & Hasenpusch (QDPI); 1 ♂, Ex light trap Atherton Q7.viii.64 RE. / A 1367 (QDPI); 1 ♀, 12.43S 143.17E 9km ENE of Mt.Tozer QLD 5–10 July 1986 T.Weir & A.Calder (ANIC); 2 ♀♀, Leo Creek Road, ca. 500 m., McIlwraith Range , 30 km N.E. of Coen, N.Qld. June 29–July 4, 1976 G.B. & S.R.Monteith (QMB); 1 ♀, QLD: Mission Beach 27 Sep. 1991 At light. G.O'Reilly. (AMS K 225639).

Etymology. The name refers to the completely black base of the elytra.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by the shape of the elytral spot, the dark margin of the pronotum, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.1–4.7 mm; width: 1.9–2.05 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.46–1.52; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.06–1.07; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.49–1.55; width pronotum/head: 1.30–1.31; length/width of elytra: 1.40–1.43; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.1–2.4; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.1–3.4.

Colour (Fig. 20). Yellow to pale red. Elytra in apical half with a large, rather well delimited, posteriorly serrate, about horse-shoe shaped black spot which is anteriorly prolonged in middle, and bears wide and markedly prolonged, triangular lateral arms that almost attain the lateral margin. Also at base with a large and wide black spot that covers the whole base and is posteriad slightly prolonged on the 4th interval. Apex widely pale. The dark pattern of the elytra is little variable. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale red. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad well protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna fairly elongate. Apex of both palpi obtuse. Surface barely punctate, with fine, rather superficial, isodiametric microreticulation.

Pronotum. Wide, surface in middle slightly raised, lateral part impressed, basad widened. Lateral margin

convex, in basal half oblique, basal angle obtusely angulate, slightly >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, Surface with fine, quite distinct, slightly transverse microreticulation, sparsely punctate.

Elytra. Moderately short and wide, slightly widened apicad, lateral margin slightly convex, dorsal surface rather depressed. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals rather depressed, finely and sparsely punctate, with fine, slightly transverse microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Lower surface. Apex of abdomen very sparsely pilose.

Legs. Elongate. Pilosity of tarsi as in *S. inquinata*.

Male genitalia (Fig. 138). Genital ring rather narrow, fairly elongate, asymmetrically triangular, with almost symmetric, moderately wide, convex apex. Aedeagus rather narrow and elongate, slightly bisinuate. Lower surface gently bisinuate, rather concave near apex, apex slightly directed down. Apex rather stout, narrow, convexly spatulate, tip convex. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, with another large, oblique, moderately sclerotized fold in middle. Left paramere moderately wide, fairly elongate, almost regularly oval-shaped, with convexly triangular, at tip acute apex.

Female gonocoxites. Similar to those of *S. inquinata*.

Variation. Some variation noted indistinctness of the dark colour of the margin of the pronotum, shape of the elytral spot, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Distribution. ne.QLD, mainly in CYP.

Collecting circumstances. Most specimens sampled at light, one by "Pyrethrum on logs".

Sarothrocrepis nigricincta, spec. nov.

Figs 21, 139

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, QLD:28.151°Sx153.138°E Lamington NP. IBISCA Qld Plot IQ-300-C. rainforest. 17 Oct 2006 **20827** Thompson&Burwell. 260m.litter sample W side (QMT151849).

Paratypes (56 ex.): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name refers to the dark lateral margin of the pronotum.

Diagnosis. Rather small species, characterized by the conspicuous dark lateral margin of the pronotum, the elytral pattern, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 3.7–4.9 mm; width: 1.85–2.25 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.45–1.56; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.06–1.07; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.52–1.57; width pronotum/head: 1.36–1.42; length/width of elytra: 1.39–1.41; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.0–2.05; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.2–3.4.

Colour (Fig. 21). Dark yellow to pale red. Elytra in apical half with a large, rather well delimited, anteriorly serrate, about horse-shoe shaped black spot which is posteriorly prolonged along suture and bears wide, prolonged, triangular lateral arms that are slightly removed from the lateral margin. Also base with a large and wide black spot that covers the base from suture to the 5th or even 6th interval, but is interrupted at 1st or even 1st and 2nd intervals. Apex widely pale. Basal margin of pronotum laterally narrowly dark. Mouthparts, antenna, legs, and lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad well protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna fairly elongate. Apex of both palpi obtuse. Surface barely punctate, with fine, rather distinct, isodiametric microreticulation.

Pronotum. Wide, surface in middle slightly raised, lateral part impressed, basad widened. Lateral margin convex, in basal half oblique, basal angle obtusely angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, Surface with fine but distinct, about isodiametric microreticulation, sparsely punctate, comparatively dull.

Elytra. Moderately short and wide, slightly widened apicad, lateral margin slightly convex, dorsal surface rather depressed. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals rather depressed, finely and sparsely punctate, with fine, slightly transverse microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Lower surface. Apex of abdomen very sparsely pilose.

Legs. Elongate. Pilosity of tarsi as in *S. inquinata*.

Male genitalia (Fig. 139). Genital ring moderately wide, fairly elongate, asymmetrically triangular, with asymmetric, moderately wide, oblique apex. Aedeagus rather narrow and elongate, straight. Lower surface gently bisinuate, apex slightly directed down. Apex stout, narrow, convexly triangular, tip narrowly convex. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, with two large, oblique, moderately sclerotized folds in middle. Left paramere moderately wide, fairly elongate, almost regularly oval-shaped, with markedly convexly triangular, at tip acute apex.

Female gonocoxites. Similar to those of *S. inquinata*.

Variation. Apart from body size, little variation noted.

Distribution. ne.NSW, se.QLD.

Collecting circumstances. Sampled at light, in Malaise traps, "yellow pan traps", in "rainforest litter", and by Pyrethrum fogging of trees and logs, most commonly in rainforest, few specimens in "Dry sclerophyll Eucalypt forest".

Sarothrocrepis hippocrepis, spec. nov.
Figs 22, 140

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, NSW:34.152°Sx151.019°E Fosters Flat, Royal NP. 18Apr2011 GMonteith Barkspray, along creek, 90m **18873** (QMT238582).

Paratypes (87 ex.) – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name refers to the horseshoe-like basal and discal elytral spots.

Diagnosis. Rather small to medium sized species, characterized by the elytral pattern.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.3–5.0 mm; width: 1.95–2.2 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.48–1.52; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.06–1.09; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.4–1.5; width pronotum/head: 1.27–1.38; length/width of elytra: 1.40–1.45; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.95–2.15; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.0–3.1.

Colour (Fig. 22). More or less pale red. Elytra in apical half with a large, rather well delimited, posteriorly serrate, about horse-shoe shaped black spot which is anteriorly prolonged in middle and bears wide, prolonged, lateral arms that are widely touching the lateral margin. Also humerus with a large, horseshoe-shaped black spot which begins on the 4th interval and meets the lateral margin. Apex widely pale. Pronotum in apical half on either side of middle with an ill-defined, dark spot. Mouthparts, antenna, legs, and lower surface yellow to rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad well protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna fairly elongate. Apex of both palpi obtuse. Surface barely punctate, with fine, rather distinct, isodiametric microreticulation.

Pronotum. Wide, surface in middle slightly raised, lateral part impressed, basad widened. Lateral margin convex, in basal half oblique or even very slightly sinuate, basal angle obtusely angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, Surface with fine but distinct, about isodiametric microreticulation, sparsely punctate, comparatively dull.

Elytra. Moderately short and wide, slightly widened apicad, lateral margin slightly convex, dorsal surface rather depressed. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals rather depressed, finely and sparsely punctate, with fine, transverse microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Lower surface. Apex of abdomen very sparsely pilose.

Legs. Elongate. Pilosity of tarsi as in *S. inquinata*.

Male genitalia (Fig. 140). Genital ring moderately wide, fairly elongate, asymmetrically triangular, with asymmetric, moderately wide, rounded apex. Aedeagus very narrow, elongate, straight. Lower surface gently bisinuate, apex slightly directed down. Apex stout, elongate, very narrow, triangular, tip acute. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, ventrally in middle with an elongate, moderately sclerotized fold. Left paramere moderately wide, fairly elongate, apical third triangular, with shortly rounded tip.

Female gonocoxites. Similar to those of *S. inquinata*.

Variation. Apart from body size, little variation noted.

Distribution. e.VIC, ACT, e.NSW, se.QLD.

Collecting circumstances. Sampled by "Pyrethrum trees & logs, RF", "Barkspray, eucalypts, open forest", "rainforest pyrethrum, logs & trees", "On flowers *Acmena smithii*"; and under bark of bark shedding eucalypts.

Sarothrocrepis anchora, spec. nov.
Figs 23, 141

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, S.E. Qld. 20–24.iv.1986 B.K.Cantrell ex Malaise trap (QMT239583).

Paratypes (70 ex.): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name refers to the somewhat anchor shaped elytral spot.

Diagnosis. Rather small to medium-sized species, characterized by the shape of the elytral spot, colour pattern of pronotum, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.0–4.8 mm; width: 1.85–2.25 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.54–1.61; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.05–1.08; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.43–1.47; width pronotum/head: 1.27–1.30; length/width of elytra: 1.43–1.46; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.0–2.1; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.95–3.1.

Colour (Fig. 23). Dark yellow to rufous, head and pronotum usually slightly darker than elytra. Elytra in apical half with a wide, rather well delimited, anteriorly and posteriorly in middle prolonged, about horseshoe shaped black spot the lateral arms of which are not touching the lateral margin. Base with a fairly small, black spot on 4th and 5th intervals, which is slightly removed from basal margin. Apex widely pale. Pronotum at base on either side of middle with an indistinct dark spot. Mouthparts, antenna, legs, and lower surface dark yellow to rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad well protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna fairly elongate. Apex of both palpi obtuse. Surface barely punctate, with fine, rather distinct, isodiametric microreticulation.

Pronotum. Wide, surface in middle slightly raised, lateral part impressed, basad widened. Lateral margin convex, in basal half oblique or even very slightly sinuate, basal angle obtusely angulate, slightly >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, Surface with fine but distinct, about isodiametric microreticulation, sparsely punctate, comparatively dull.

Elytra. Moderately short and wide, slightly widened apicad, lateral margin slightly convex, dorsal surface rather depressed. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals rather depressed, finely and sparsely punctate, with fine, microreticulation which is mainly composed of transverse lines, fairly glossy.

Lower surface. Apex of abdomen very sparsely pilose.

Legs. Elongate. Pilosity of tarsi as in *S. inquinata*.

Male genitalia (Fig. 141). Genital ring rather wide, fairly elongate, asymmetrically triangular, with narrow, very asymmetric, oblique apex. Aedeagus narrow, elongate, very slightly bisinuate. Lower surface near base slightly convex, then almost straight. Apex stout, rather elongate, narrow, triangular, tip acute. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold. Left paramere moderately wide, fairly elongate, apical third convexly triangular, with convex tip.

Female gonocoxites. Similar to those of *S. inquinata*.

Variation. Apart from body size, little variation noted.

Distribution. VIC, e.NSW, se.QLD.

Collecting circumstances. Sampled at light, by Pyrethrum fogging, in litter, and under bark of eucalypts, in open eucalypt forest, *Araucaria* forest, and *Melaleuca* woodland.

Sarothrocrepis permutata, spec. nov.
Figs 24, 142

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, AUSTRALIA, NSW Sydney, Elizabeth Bay September 1994 A.Sundhom. To MV light (ANIC).

Paratypes (7 ex.): 1♂, 1♀, Coocumbac Is. Nature Reserve, Taree,N.S.W. 24–25 Ict,1994 G.&T.Williams, ex floodplain rainforest / *Sarothrocrepis* sp. det.G.A.Williams 1996 (AMS K 225574, 587, 1 CBM); 1♂, AUSTRALIA Qld., Canungra, ca.75 km S Brisbane 176m UV light nr.sm. creek 12.I.1991 Pollock & Reichert (UASM); 1♀, AUSTRALIA: N.S.W. Killara. 7-xii-1945. N.E.Kent. B.M.1950-317. / Killara 7-12-45 N. E. Kent (NHM); 1♀, West Pymble, near Sydney N.S.W. 4. X. 1985 D.J.Scambler at black light / Trigonoderinae *Sarothrocrepis* sp. D.J.Scambler det. 1995 / *Sarothrocrepis* sp. det. B.P. Moore 1999 (AMS K 225513); 1♂, QLD:26°40'SX152°59'E Nambour turnoff on Hwy 14 Jan 2009 G:Monteith Berlesate, litter,rainforest (QMB); 1♂, Mt.Glorious,via Brisbane,Qld Oct.26–Nov.9.1975 R.I.Storey Pitfall, (unreadable) (QDPI).

Etymology. The name refers to the similarity of this species which can be easily mistaken for *S. ornate*.

Diagnosis. Rather small species, characterized by shape of the elytral spots and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.3–4.5 mm; width: 2.1–2.15 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.56–1.57; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.05–1.07; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.50–1.54; width pronotum/head: 1.36–1.38; length/width of elytra: 1.39–1.43; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.95–2.1; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.9–3.0.

Colour (Fig. 24). Dark yellow to rufous, head and pronotum commonly slightly paler than elytra. Elytra in apical half with a wide, rather well delimited, anteriorly and posteriorly in middle slightly prolonged, about horse-shoe shaped black spot the lateral arms of which are not touching the lateral margin. Base with a large, black spot that covers the suture to the 6th intervals, but is interrupted on the 1st interval or the 1st and 2nd intervals, and is almost touching the basal margin. Apex widely pale. Lateral parts of basal margin of pronotum commonly very narrowly dark. Mouthparts, antenna, legs, and lower surface dark yellow to rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad well protruded, orbit short, oblique. Antenna fairly elongate. Apex of both palpi obtuse. Surface barely punctate, with fine, rather distinct, isodiametric microreticulation.

Pronotum. Wide, surface in middle slightly raised, lateral part impressed, basad widened. Lateral margin convex, in basal half oblique or even very slightly sinuate, basal angle obtusely angulate, slightly >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, Surface with fine but distinct, about isodiametric microreticulation, sparsely punctate, comparatively dull.

Elytra. Moderately short and wide, slightly widened apicad, lateral margin slightly convex, dorsal surface rather depressed. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals rather depressed, finely and sparsely punctate, with fine, microreticulation which is mainly composed of transverse lines, fairly glossy.

Lower surface. Apex of abdomen very sparsely pilose.

Legs. Elongate. Pilosity of tarsi as in *S. inquinata*.

Male genitalia (Fig. 142). Genital ring rather wide, fairly elongate, asymmetrically triangular, with narrow, very asymmetric, obliquely rounded apex. Aedeagus narrow, elongate, very slightly curved left. Lower surface bisinuate. Apex stout, elongate, very narrow, triangular, tip acute. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold. Left paramere moderately wide, fairly elongate, almost regularly oval-shaped, with convex tip.

Female gonocoxites. Similar to those of *S. inquinata*.

Variation. Slight variation noted in colour of the margins of the pronotum, otherwise little variation noted.

Distribution. e.NSW, se.QLD.

Collecting circumstances. Largely unrecorded. Single specimens sampled at light, in “pitfall”, and from ”rainforest litter”.

Sarothrocrepis howea, spec. nov.
Figs 25, 143

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, NSW: Lord Howe Is. Research Centre, 13m 31°31'37"S 159°03'58"E 29Nov2000 C.Reid at light (AMS K 185340).

Paratypes (73 ex.): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name refers to the range of the species, Lord Howe Is.

Diagnosis. Rather small to medium-sized species, characterized by colour and pattern of both, dorsal and ventral surfaces, and by shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.2–4.7 mm; width: 1.9–2.15 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.55–1.57; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.07–1.10; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.46–1.50; width pronotum/head: 1.34–1.42; length/width of elytra: 1.46–1.49; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.0–2.25; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.0–3.15.

Colour (Fig. 25). Dark yellow to rufous or rufo-piceous. Elytra in apical half with a wide, rather well delimited, anteriorly and posteriorly in middle slightly prolonged, about horse-shoe shaped black spot the narrow lateral arms of which are not touching the lateral margin. Also, the latero-apical part slightly darkened. Base with a black spot on 4th–5th or 4th–6th intervals that is slightly removed from basal margin; also suture between the scutellary strioles black. Apex widely pale. Base of pronotum on either side with a black spot, also apex in middle with a transverse black area. The area laterally of the scutellum also black. Head posterior-mediad of the eye piceous, the orbits even darker. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs, dark yellow to pale red, but the 3rd and 4th antennomeres, even the 5th in part, dark. Lower surface pale rufous but margins of all thoracic sclerites narrowly dark.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad well protruded, orbit short, oblique. Antenna fairly elongate. Apex of both palpi obtuse. Surface barely punctate, with fine, rather distinct, isodiametric microreticulation.

Pronotum. Wide, surface in middle slightly raised, lateral part impressed, basad widened. Lateral margin convex, in basal half oblique, basal angle obtusely angulate, slightly >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, Surface with fine but distinct, about isodiametric microreticulation, sparsely punctate, moderately glossy.

Elytra. Moderately short and wide, slightly widened apicad, lateral margin slightly convex, dorsal surface rather depressed. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals rather depressed, finely and sparsely punctate, with fine, microreticulation which is mainly composed of transverse lines, rather glossy.

Lower surface. Apex of abdomen very sparsely pilose.

Legs. Elongate. Pilosity of tarsi as in *S. inquinata*.

Male genitalia (Fig. 143). Genital ring rather wide, fairly elongate, asymmetrically triangular, with rather narrow, asymmetric, obliquely convex apex. Aedeagus narrow, elongate, slightly sinuate. Lower surface gently bisinuate. Apex rather stout, fairly elongate, rather narrow, spatulate, tip convex. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold. Left paramere moderately wide, elongate, almost regularly oval-shaped, with convex tip.

Female gonocoxites. Similar to those of *S. inquinata*.

Variation. Rather little variation noted.

Distribution. Lord Howe Is.

Collecting circumstances. Collected in "yellow pan trap", "sieved litter", "leaf litter ex Narrow Closed Sclerophyll Scrub", and by Berlese extraction. More exact notes to the plant communities see in the electronic supplement.

Sarothrocrepis variegata, spec. nov.
Figs 26, 144

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, QLD:26°40'Sx152°59'E Nambour turnoff on Hwy 14 Jan 2009 G.Monteith Berlesate, litter, rainforest (QMT239584).

Paratypes (22 ex.): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name refers to the variegate, rather complexly shaped elytral pattern.

Diagnosis. Rather small species, characterized by the unique elytral and pronotal colour pattern and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 3.7–4.2 mm; width: 1.7–1.9 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.50–1.56; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.06–1.09; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.40–1.46; width pronotum/head: 1.28–1.36; length/width of elytra: 1.38–1.42; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.9–2.2; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.75–3.0.

Colour (Fig. 26). Dark yellow to rufo-piceous. Elytra in apical half with a wide, rather well delimited, very irregular and serrate, X-shaped, black spot which on either side bears two lateral branches, and anteriorly and posteriorly in middle is well prolonged. The lateral arms of the spot almost touch the lateral margin. Base with a large, black spot that covers the suture to 5th interval and along 4th interval is prolonged backwards. Also humerus laterally narrowly black. Apex widely pale. Pronotum with a longitudinal dark band on either side near middle. Head posterior-mediad of the eye piceous. Mouthparts, antenna, legs, and lower surface dark yellow to rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad well protruded, orbit short, oblique. Antenna fairly elongate. Apex of both palpi obtuse. Surface barely punctate, with fine, rather distinct, isodiametric microreticulation.

Pronotum. Wide, surface in middle slightly raised, lateral part impressed, basad widened. Lateral margin convex, in basal half oblique, basal angle obtusely angulate, slightly >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, Surface with fine but distinct, about isodiametric microreticulation, sparsely punctate, moderately glossy.

Elytra. Moderately short and wide, slightly widened apicad, lateral margin slightly convex, dorsal surface rather depressed. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals rather depressed, finely and sparsely punctate, with fine, microreticulation which is mainly composed of transverse lines, rather glossy.

Lower surface. Apex of abdomen very sparsely pilose.

Legs. Elongate. Pilosity of tarsi as in *S. inquinata*.

Male genitalia (Fig. 144). Genital ring rather wide, fairly elongate, asymmetrically triangular, with rather narrow, asymmetric, convexly triangular apex. Aedeagus rather narrow, elongate, straight, widest at middle, towards apex narrowed. Lower surface gently bisinuate. Apex rather stout, elongate, rather narrow, spatulate, tip convex. Internal sac in the orificium with a triangular, denticulate fold. Left paramere wide, moderately elongate, almost regularly oval-shaped, with wide, convex apex.

Female gonocoxites. Similar to those of *S. inquinata*.

Variation. Rather little variation noted.

Distribution. e.NSW, se.QLD

Collecting circumstances. Most specimens were sampled by Berlese extraction or sieving of rainforest litter, few were collected at light, also in rainforest.

Sarothrocrepis heathlandica, spec. nov.
Figs 27, 145

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, 11.41S 142.42E QLD 15km NEbyE Heathlands 21 Nov.1992 at light, A.Calder P.Zborowski (ANIC).

Paratypes (27 ex): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name refers to the type locality, Heathlands in CYP.

Diagnosis. Rather small species, characterized by the shape of the elytral spot and by shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 3.6–4.5 mm; width: 1.8–2.05 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.50–1.55; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.04–1.05; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.64–1.68; width pronotum/head: 1.48–1.52; length/width of elytra: 1.39–1.41; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.9–2.0; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.8–3.0.

Colour (Fig. 27). Rufous or rufo-piceous. Elytra in apical half with a wide, somewhat ill delimited, anteriorly and posteriorly in middle slightly prolonged, about M-shaped black spot the narrow lateral arms of which are far removed from the lateral margin. Pronotum in apical half on either side indistinctly darker. Head posterior-mediad of the eye slightly darkened. Mouthparts, antenna, legs, and lower surface dark yellow to pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad well protruded, orbit short, oblique. Antenna fairly elongate. Apex of both palpi obtuse. Surface barely punctate, with fine, rather distinct, isodiametric microreticulation.

Pronotum. Rather wide, surface in middle slightly raised, lateral part impressed, basad widened. Lateral margin convex, in basal half oblique, basal angle obtusely angulate, slightly >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, Surface with fine but distinct, about isodiametric microreticulation, sparsely punctate, moderately glossy.

Elytra. Moderately short and wide, slightly widened apicad, lateral margin slightly convex, dorsal surface rather depressed. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals rather depressed, finely and sparsely punctate, with fine, microreticulation which is mainly composed of transverse lines, rather glossy.

Lower surface. Apex of abdomen very sparsely pilose.

Legs. Elongate. Pilosity of tarsi as in *S. inquinata*.

Male genitalia (Fig. 145). Genital ring wide, moderately elongate, in basal half parallel-sided, towards apex asymmetrically triangular, with wide, convex apex. Aedeagus narrow, elongate, almost straight, lower surface bisinuate. Apex stout, elongate, narrow, triangular, tip acute. Internal sac in the orificium with a triangular, denticulate fold, below this with another, narrow, fairly sclerotized fold. Left paramere rather wide, fairly elongate, almost regularly oval-shaped, with regularly triangular, at tip acute apex.

Female gonocoxites. Similar to those of *S. inquinata*.

Variation. Little variation noted.

Distribution. n.QLD, mainly in CYP.

Collecting circumstances. Collected "by hand rainforest", in "gallery forest floor", in "open forest litter", but mostly at light and in Malaise trap.

Sarothrocrepis notabilis Macleay
Figs 28, 146

Sarothrocrepis notabilis Macleay, 1888: 454. – Csiki 1932: 1303; Moore et al. 1987: 279; Lorenz 1998: 428; 2005: 452.

Examined types. Lectotype (by present designation): ♂, N. W. Austr. / SYNTYPE (red label) / On permanent loan from MACLEAY MUSEUM University of Sydney / *Sarothrocrepis notabilis*, Macl. King's Sound (ANIC-MMS).

Paralectotypes: 1♀, same data (ANIC-MMS); 1♂, 782 / 7258 *S. notabilis* Cotype from Macl. Coll. / Cotype I.6991 *Ectroma notabilis* Macl. Australia (SAMA).

Type locality. "Kings Sound", Western Australia.

Other material (19 ex.). – see the electronic supplement.

Diagnosis. Small species, characterized by the narrow, transverse elytral spot, uniformly yellow pronotum, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Redescription

Measurements. Length: 3.6–4.0 mm; width: 1.6–1.85 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.56–1.62; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.04–1.07; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.55–1.60; width pronotum/head: 1.35–1.46; length/width of elytra: 1.37–1.45; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.9–2.0; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.2–3.45.

Colour (Fig. 28). Yellow to pale red. Elytra in apical half with a fairly wide, rather ill delimited, transverse and slightly sinuate, black spot which is anteriorly not prolonged in middle. Base uniformly pale. Apex and lateral margin very widely pale. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale red. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad well protruded, orbit short, oblique. Antenna fairly elongate. Apex of both palpi obtuse. Surface barely punctate, with rather coarse, isodiametric microreticulation.

Pronotum. Wide, surface in middle slightly raised, lateral part impressed, basad widened. Lateral margin convex, in basal half oblique, basal angle obtusely angulate, slightly >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, Surface with fine, about isodiametric microreticulation, sparsely punctate, moderately glossy.

Elytra. Moderately short and wide, slightly widened apicad, lateral margin slightly convex, dorsal surface rather depressed. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals rather depressed, finely and sparsely punctate, with fine, rather superficial, transverse microreticulation, rather glossy.

Lower surface. Abdomen apparently impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Pilosity of tarsi as in *S. inquinata*.

Male genitalia (Fig. 146). Genital ring moderately wide, fairly elongate, triangular, with asymmetric, moderately wide, obtuse apex. Aedeagus moderately wide, fairly elongate, on the left side slightly sinuate. Lower surface straight, near apex slightly concave. Apex moderately wide, fairly elongate, convexly spatulate, rather stout, tip convex. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, with a small, slightly sclerotized fold behind this. Left paramere elongate and comparatively narrow, apical part convexly triangular, with rounded tip.

Female gonocoxites. Similar to those of *S. inquinata*.

Variation. Apart from some differences in shape of pronotum and elytra little variation noted.

Distribution. n.QLD, n.NT, n.WA down to the Pilbara.

Collecting circumstances. "open forest", "Flight intercept trap", "Berlesate closed forest litter", "open for. pyrethrum barkspray", "pyrethrum, rainforest".

Sarothrocrepis psittacina, spec. nov.

Figs 29, 147

Examined types. Holotype: 1♂, 11.39S 142-27E Cockatoo Ck. Xing. 17km NW Heathlands 25Apr.–7.Jun.1992 T.McLeod FIT #3 (ANIC.

Paratypes (4 ex.): 2♀♀, same data (ANIC, CBM); 1♀, 11.39S 142.27E Cockatoo Creek 12 Nov – 14 Dec 1993 P.Zborowski (ANIC); 1♀, 11.51S 142.38E 12km SSE Heathlands 20 Jan.1992 T.A.Weir,I.D.Naumann / Berlesate ANIC 1217 (ANIC);1♂, N.QLD Cape Flattery 23–28.xii.1989 R.I.STOREY (QDPI).

Etymology. The name refers to the type locality, Cockatoo Crossing, north QLD. Latin *psittacus* = parrot or cockatoo.

Diagnosis. Small species, characterized by the wide, somewhat sinuate, transverse elytral spot, uniformly yellow pronotum, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 3.5–3.95 mm; width: 1.7–1.85 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.53–1.56; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.04–1.07; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.58–1.65; width pronotum/head: 1.41–1.45; length/width of elytra: 1.38–1.42; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.85–2.0; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.1–3.3.

Colour (Fig. 29). Pale brown. Elytra in apical half with a fairly wide, rather well delimited, transverse and slightly sinuate, black spot which is anteriorly not prolonged in middle. Base uniformly pale. Apex and lateral margin very widely pale. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale red. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad well protruded, orbit short, oblique. Antenna fairly elongate. Apex of both palpi obtuse. Surface barely punctate, with rather fine, isodiametric microreticulation.

Pronotum. Wide, surface in middle slightly raised, lateral part impressed, basad widened. Lateral margin convex, in basal half oblique, basal angle obtusely angulate, slightly >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, Surface with fine, about isodiametric microreticulation, sparsely punctate, moderately glossy.

Elytra. Moderately short and wide, slightly widened apicad, lateral margin slightly convex, dorsal surface rather depressed. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals rather depressed, finely and sparsely punctate, with fine, rather superficial, transverse microreticulation, fairly glossy.

Lower surface. Abdomen apparently impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Pilosity of tarsi as in *S. inquinata*.

Male genitalia (Fig. 147). Genital ring rather narrow, fairly elongate, basal half almost parallel, apical half asymmetrically, convexly triangular, with moderately wide, convex apex. Aedeagus rather stout, fairly wide. rather elongate, straight but in basal half wide, in middle on both sides slightly incised. Lower surface slightly convex, near apex gently concave. Apex rather stout, fairly elongate, very narrow, with acute tip. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, with a narrow, oblique, slightly sclerotized fold in middle. Left paramere rather wide, convexly triangular, with rounded tip.

Female gonocoxites. Similar to those of *S. inquinata*.

Distribution. n.QLD: northern part of CYP.

Collecting circumstances. Little recorded. One specimen sampled by "Berlesate".

mastersii group

Diagnosis. This group is characterized by the apicad widened, transversely cut labial palpus. 4th tarsomeres of all tarsi deeply excised and markedly lobate, and their lower surface densely pilose.

Distribution. 8 species, distributed through almost the whole of mainland Australia.

Sarothrocrepis mastersii Macleay
Figs 30, 148

Sarothrocrepis mastersii Macleay, 1871: 87. – Sloane 1917: 423; Csiki 1932: 1303; Moore et al. 1987: 280; Lorenz 1998: 427; 2005: 452.

Examined types. Lectotype (by present designation): ♂, Gayndah / SYNTYPE (red label) / On permanent loan from MACLEAY MUSEUM University of Sydney / *Sarothrocrepis mastersi*, Macl. Gayndah (ANIC-MMS).

Paralectotypes: 1 (sex?, fragment), same data (ANIC-MMS); 1 ♂, Gayndah, Queensland Masters / K11641 / HOLOTYPE (red label) (AMS) (on same card with a paralectotype of *S. pallida* Macleay).

Type locality. "Gayndah", Queensland

Note. Moore et al. (1987) note additional four syntypes, located in SAMA. The examination revealed that these do not belong to *S. mastersii*, but to *S. pallida* Macleay.

Other material (189 ex.). – see the electronic supplement.

Diagnosis. Rather large and wide species, characterized by the short and wide, laterally rather rounded elytra, the large, transverse, slightly sinuate elytral spot, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Redescription

Measurements. Length: 6.5–7.2 mm; width: 3.3–3.55 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.68–1.73; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.06–1.10; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.60–1.67; width pronotum/head: 1.48–1.51; length/width of elytra: 1.29–1.35; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.45–2.55; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.3–2.4.

Colour (Fig. 30). More or less pale yellow. Elytra in apical half with a wide, transverse, black stripe which is produced basad on 3rd and 4th interval and triangularly prolonged apicad along suture, the margin is pale. Mouthparts, antenna, lower surface, and legs yellow, sometimes apical part of antenna and tibiae and tarsi slightly darker.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad remarkably, semicircularly protruded, orbit barely perceptible. Antenna elongate. Apex of labial palpus wide, transverse. Frons with a very fine, triangular sulcus, surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation.

Pronotum. Wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal third not or but very faintly concave, basal angle obtusely angulate, slightly >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with some irregular, fine wrinkles, with fine and superficial, isodiametric microreticulation.

Elytra. Rather short and wide, in apical half even widened, lateral margin rather convex, dorsal surface fairly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique, Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with extremely fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse meshes. Intervals with extremely fine, even at high magnification barely perceptible punctures, rather glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen extremely finely and sparsely pilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis. In males lower surface of all tarsomeres of pro- and mesotarsus densely pilose, in females only the protarsus pilose.

Male genitalia (Fig. 148). Genital ring wide, moderately elongate, asymmetrically triangular, with asymmetric, wide, convex apex. Aedeagus moderately narrow, rather elongate, almost straight,. Lower surface very gently bisinuate. Apex rather stout, elongately club-shaped, situated at the right side, tip convex. Internal sac in the orificium with a triangular, denticulate fold, with another, small, rather sclerotized fold ventrally in middle on the right side. Left paramere rather narrow, fairly elongate, almost regularly oval-shaped, with regularly triangular, at tip convex apex.

Female gonocoxites. Similar to those of *S. suavis*.

Variation. Rather little variation in size, body shape, and colouration.

Distribution. A common species from ne.NSW to ne.QLD. The old record from SA probably is erroneous.

Collecting circumstances. My specimens were mainly collected by pulling down loose bark of various bark-shedding eucalypts. Other specimens were captured in "Flight intercept".

Sarothrocrepis suavis Blackburn
Figs 31, 149, 228

Sarothrocrepis suavis Blackburn, 1890: 711. – Sloane 1917: 423; Csiki 1932: 1304; Moore et al. 1987: 281; Lorenz 1998: 428; 2005: 452.

Examined types. Lectotype (by present designation): ♀, 1050 A T. / Type (red label) / Blackburn coll. 1910-236. / *Ectroma suavis*, Blackb. (NHM).

Type localities. "Adelaide" and "Pt. Lincoln", South Australia.

Other material (228 ex.). – see the electronic supplement.

Diagnosis. Medium sized to rather large species, characterized by the moderately elongate, laterally but moderately rounded elytra, the large, transverse, slightly sinuate elytral spot which covers almost the whole apical half of the elytra, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Redescription

Measurements. Length: 5.3–7.15 mm; width: 2.4–3.4 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.48–1.59; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.05–1.06; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.62–1.64; width pronotum/head: 1.27–1.38; length/width of elytra: 1.40–1.45; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.65–2.85; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.35–2.5.

Colour (Fig. 31). More or less pale yellow. Elytra in apical half with a wide, transverse, black spot which is slightly produced basad in middle and on 3rd and 4th interval; the lateral margin is narrowly pale. Mouthparts, antenna, lower surface, and legs yellow, commonly tibiae and tarsi of the posterior leg slightly darker.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit barely perceptible. Antenna elongate. Apex of labial palpus wide, transverse. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation.

Pronotum. Wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal third not or but very faintly concave, basal angle obtusely angulate, slightly >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with some irregular, fine wrinkles, with fine and superficial, isodiametric microreticulation.

Elytra. Moderately elongate, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface fairly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique, Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with extremely fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse meshes. Intervals with very fine punctures, rather glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen extremely finely and sparsely pilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis and in *S. mastersii*.

Male genitalia (Fig. 149). Genital ring rather narrow, fairly elongate, asymmetrically triangular, with asymmetric, wide, convex apex. Aedeagus rather narrow, elongate, almost straight, slightly narrowed in middle. Lower surface gently bisinuate. Apex rather stout, elongately club-shaped, situated in middle, tip convex. Internal sac in the orificium with a triangular, denticulate fold, with another, small, rather sclerotized fold behind this ventrally on the left side. Left paramere rather short and wide, almost regularly oval-shaped, with wide, convex apex.

Female gonocoxites (Fig. 228). Gonocoxite 2 elongate, slightly widened apicad.

Variation. Considerable variation noted in body size and relative width of pronotum. Small specimens tend to possess a narrower pronotum, therefore also the ratio pronotum/head is considerably smaller than in large specimens.

Distribution. Widely distributed in s.SA, VIC, e.NSW, and e.QLD, a single record also from n.TAS. The record from sw.WA is certainly erroneous.

Collecting circumstances. "under bark *Acacia* sp.", "pyrethrum on trees, rainfor.", "vine scrub pyrethrum", "Sticky trap on *E. obliqua*", "at light", "barkspray RF", "barkspray eucalypts", "Barkspray, eucalypts, open forest", "Barkspray wet. sclero.", "Malaise, eucs"; "under *Eucalyptus* bark", "pyrethrum spotted gum open forest", "Pyreth. trees, rainforest"; "Barkspray", "under *Eucalyptus* bark", "flight intercept trap", "sticky trap on *E. saligna*". My specimens were collected from under bark of various eucalypts.

Sarothrocrepis major, spec. nov.
Figs 32, 150

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, MEREDITH Vic 11.8.1955 A.N. (NMV COL-72823).

Paratypes (19 ex.): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name refers to the generally slightly larger body size as compared with the rather similar *S. queenslandica*, spec. nov.

Diagnosis. Rather large species, characterized by moderately elongate elytra, shape of the elytral spot, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 6.5–7.4 mm; width: 3.1–3.6 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.52–1.55; width

widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.02–1.04; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.49–1.53; width pronotum/head: 1.34–1.36; length/width of elytra: 1.38–1.42; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.65–2.8; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.5–2.6.

Colour (Fig. 32). More or less pale yellow. Elytra in apical half with a wide, transverse, black spot which is anteriorly rather serrate and slightly produced basad in middle; the lateral margin is narrowly pale. Mouthparts, antenna, lower surface, and legs yellow, commonly tibiae and tarsi of the posterior leg slightly darker.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit barely perceptible. Antenna elongate. Apex of labial palpus wide, transverse. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation.

Pronotum. Rather wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal third not or but very faintly concave, basal angle obtusely angulate, slightly >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine and superficial, isodiametric microreticulation.

Elytra. Moderately elongate, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface fairly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique, Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with extremely fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse meshes. Intervals with very fine punctures, rather glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen extremely finely and sparsely pilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis and in *S. mastersii*.

Male genitalia (Fig. 150). Genital ring rather wide, fairly elongate, in basal half almost parallel-sided, towards apex, asymmetrically narrowed, with rather wide, obliquely convex apex. Aedeagus fairly stout, rather wide, fairly elongate, almost straight. Lower surface straight. Apex rather stout, short, asymmetric, convexly spatulate. Internal sac in the orificium with a triangular, denticulate fold. Left paramere short and wide, oval-shaped, with wide, convex apex.

Female gonocoxites. Similar to those of *S. suavis*.

Variation. Apart from body size little variation noted.

Distribution. VIC, se.NSW.

Collecting circumstances. Little recorded, One specimen collected by "barkspray,eucs & wattles".

Sarothrocrepis queenslandica, spec. nov.
Figs 33, 151

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, QLD:25.020°SX147.929°E Mt.Moffat,2km W of HQ 16Jan2013, G.Monteith barkspray, O/F **35450** (QMT239585).

Paratypes (21 ex.): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name refers to the occurrence in southern Queensland.

Diagnosis. Moderately large species, characterized by rather elongate elytra, shape of the elytral spot, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 5.9–6.9 mm; width: 2.7–3.0 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.59–1.66; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.01–1.02; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.65–1.70; width pronotum/head: 1.36–1.40; length/width of elytra: 1.46–1.53; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.45–2.65; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.3–2.45.

Colour (Fig. 33). More or less pale yellow. Elytra in apical half with a wide, transverse, black spot which is anteriorly very serrate and in middle produced anteriorly and posteriorly; the lateral margin is narrowly pale. Mouthparts, antenna, lower surface, and legs yellow, commonly tibiae and tarsi of the posterior leg slightly darker.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit barely perceptible. Antenna elongate. Apex of labial palpus wide, transverse. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation.

Pronotum. Wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal third straight, basal angle obtusely angulate, slightly >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine and superficial, isodiametric microreticulation.

Elytra. Fairly elongate, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin slightly convex, dorsal surface fairly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique, Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with extremely fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse meshes. Intervals with very fine punctures, rather glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen extremely finely and sparsely pilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis and in *S. mastersii*.

Male genitalia (Fig. 151). Genital ring rather wide, fairly elongate, in basal half parallel-sided, towards apex asymmetrically narrowed, with wide, obliquely convex apex. Aedeagus stout, moderately wide, fairly elongate, almost straight, slightly narrowed in middle. Lower surface straight. Apex stout, short, markedly club-shaped, tip convex. Internal sac in the orificium with a triangular, denticulate fold, with two additional, oblique, rather sclerotized folds in middle of the right side. Left paramere rather wide, moderately elongate, irregularly oval-shaped, with obtusely triangular apex.

Female gonocoxites. Similar to those of *S. suavis*.

Variation. Apart from body size and slight differences in shape of pronotum and elytra, little variation noted.

Distribution. se.QLD.

Collecting circumstances. Most species were sampled by barkspray of trees and logs in open and rainforest.

Sarothrocrepis latipalpis, spec. nov.
Figs 34, 152

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, Australia,WA06/112 Yanarie River Cr. 22.86675S,114.84985E 62m, 8.2.2006,M. Baehr (WAM).

Paratypes (20 ex.): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name refers to the wide apex of the palpi.

Diagnosis. Small species, characterized by the markedly wide apex of the palpi, very wide pronotum, the small, transverse elytral spot, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 3.6–4.2 mm; width: 1.65–2.05 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.73–1.78; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.03–1.06; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.51–1.54; width pronotum/head: 1.22–1.28; length/width of elytra: 1.32–1.36; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.95–2.0; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.15–3.25.

Colour (Fig. 34). More or less pale yellow. Elytra in apical half with a rather small, fairly wide, transverse, rather ill delimited, dark spot which is anteriorly convex and in middle slightly produced anteriorly and posteriorly. Apex and lateral margin widely pale. Mouthparts, antenna, lower surface, and legs yellow.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit barely perceptible. Antenna elongate. Apex of labial palpus wide, transverse. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation.

Pronotum. Very wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal third straight or faintly sinuate, basal angle obtusely angulate, slightly >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine and superficial, isodiametric microreticulation.

Elytra. Short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin very slightly convex, dorsal surface rather depressed. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique, Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with extremely fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse meshes. Intervals with very fine punctures, glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen apparently impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis and in *S. mastersii*.

Male genitalia (Fig. 152). Genital ring rather wide, fairly elongate, asymmetrically triangular, with obliquely convex apex. Aedeagus rather narrow, elongate, almost straight, but narrowed in middle. Lower surface straight. Apex rather stout, moderately elongate, convexly spatulate, slightly directed right, tip convex. Internal sac in the orificium with a triangular, denticulate fold. Left paramere rather short and wide, almost regularly oval-shaped, with wide, convex apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. suavis*.

Variation. Little variation noted, apart from body size.

Distribution. nw.QLD, n.WA.

Collecting circumstances. Sampled at light, by Pyrethrum barkspray, dead in a lamp, and under bark of bark shedding eucalypts.

Sarothrocrepis paraburdoo, spec. nov.
Figs 35, 153

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, Australia,WA,TCMB10 45 km ESE Paraburdoo 23°17'02"S,118°06'06"E 31.5–20.9.2006 CALM PBS01290 (WAM).

Etymology. The name refers to the type locality, Paraburdoo in WA.

Diagnosis. Rather small species, characterized by the markedly wide apex of the palpi, moderately wide pronotum, the small, triangular elytral spot, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.7 mm; width: 2.25 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.63; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.06; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.50; width pronotum/head: 1.34; length/width of elytra: 1.42; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.85; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.7.

Colour (Fig. 35). Dark yellow to rufous. Elytra in apical half close to apex with a small, moderately wide, transverse, rather ill delimited, dark spot which is anteriorly almost straight, but posteriorly in middle produced. Apex narrowly, lateral margin widely pale. Mouthparts, antenna, lower surface, and legs yellow to rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit barely perceptible. Antenna elongate. Apex of labial palpus wide, transverse. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation.

Pronotum. Wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal third straight and oblique, basal angle obtusely angulate, slightly >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine and superficial, isodiametric microreticulation.

Elytra. Short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin very slightly convex, dorsal surface rather depressed. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique, Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with extremely fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse meshes. Intervals with very fine punctures, glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen apparently impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis and in *S. mastersii*.

Male genitalia (Fig. 153). Genital ring rather wide, fairly elongate, gently asymmetrically triangular, with convex apex. Aedeagus narrow, elongate, straight. Lower surface bisinuate. Apex stout, narrow, elongate, triangular, with acute tip. Internal sac in the orificium with a triangular, denticulate fold, and with two additional sclerotized folds dorsally and ventrally. Left paramere moderately wide, fairly elongate, oval-shaped but with obtusely triangular apex.

Female gonocoxites. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Distribution. Pilbara, nw.WA. Known only from type locality.

Collecting circumstances. Not recorded.

Sarothrocrepis nitens, spec. nov.
Figs 36, 154

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, S.AUST K.I. Dudley CP at light 8 Nov. 1990 E.G.Matthews J.A.Forrest (SAMA 25-034328).

Paratypes (24 ex.): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name refers to the remarkably glossy surface of the elytra.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by the glossy surface, shape of the elytral spot, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 5.25–5.8 mm; width: 2.45–2.65 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.56–1.61; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.05–1.09; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.48–1.52; width pronotum/head: 1.35–1.38; length/width of elytra: 1.38–1.42; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.4–2.55; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.25–2.4.

Colour (Fig. 36). Yellow to pale red. Elytra in apical half close to apex with rather large, wide, transverse, rather well delimited, dark spot which is anteriorly produced along 4th–6th intervals, and posteriorly widely, convexly produced in middle. Lateral margin narrowly, apex laterally more widely pale. Mouthparts, antenna, lower surface, and legs yellow. The whole surface markedly glossy.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit barely perceptible. Antenna elongate. Apex of labial palpus wide, transverse. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal third straight or faintly sinuate, basal angle obtusely angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine and superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Rather short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin very slightly convex, dorsal surface gently convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique, Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with extremely fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse meshes. Intervals with very fine punctures, markedly glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen apparently impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis and in *S. mastersii*.

Male genitalia (Fig. 154). Genital ring rather wide, fairly elongate, in basal half almost parallel-sided, apical part asymmetrically triangular, with fairly wide, oblique apex. Aedeagus rather narrow, elongate, straight but right side in basal half markedly widened. Lower surface near base slightly convex, then almost straight. Apex rather depressed, markedly club-shaped, slightly directed to the right side. Internal sac in the orificium with a triangular, denticulate fold, and with two additional sclerotized folds dorsally and ventrally. Left paramere short and wide, oval-shaped but with obtusely triangular apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. suavis*.

Variation. Little variation noted.

Distribution. s.SA.

Collecting circumstances. Little recorded, some specimens sampled at light and in Malaise trap.

Sarothrocrepis westralis, spec. nov.
Figs 37, 155

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, Australia,WA06/201, 1 km s.Cr. Roe Hwy/Toodyay Rd. 31.86061S,116.03619E 19m, 18.3.2006,M.Baehr (WAM).

Paratypes (3 ex.): 1♂, Australien,WA 107 3 km ne.Broke Inlet 2.12.1987 M. Baehr (CBM); 1♀, Australia, WA06/198, Tuart For.NP,3 km ne.Wonnerup 33.62456S 115.44587E 21m,13.3.2006,M.Baehr (CBM); 1♀, Northclife W.Australien Demarz,XII.1959 (ZSM).

Etymology. The name refers to the occurrence in southwestern WA.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by the glossy surface, shape of the elytral spot, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 5.0–5.9 mm; width: 2.4–2.8 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.65–1.73; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.05–1.08; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.50–1.56; width pronotum/head: 1.26–1.36; length/width of elytra: 1.42–1.46; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.55–2.7; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.2–2.35.

Colour (Fig. 37). Yellow to pale red. Elytra in apical half close to apex with rather large, wide, transverse, rather well delimited, dark spot which is anteriorly produced along 4th–5th intervals, and posteriorly widely, convexly produced in middle. Lateral margin narrowly, apex laterally more widely pale. Mouthparts, antenna, lower surface, and legs yellow. The whole surface markedly glossy.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit barely perceptible. Antenna elongate. Apex of labial palpus wide, transverse. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal third straight or faintly sinuate, basal angle obtusely angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine and superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Rather short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin very slightly convex, dorsal surface gently convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique, Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with extremely fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse meshes. Intervals with very fine punctures, markedly glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen apparently impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis and in *S. mastersii*.

Male genitalia (Fig. 155). Genital ring rather wide, fairly elongate, in basal half almost parallel-sided, apical part asymmetrically triangular, with fairly wide, convex apex. Aedeagus rather narrow, elongate, slightly sinuate. Lower surface near base slightly convex, then almost straight. Apex moderately stout, asymmetrically spatulate, at tip rounded. Internal sac in the orificium with a triangular, denticulate fold, with two additional sclerotized folds on the right side. Left paramere short and wide, oval-shaped but with obliquely convex apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. suavis*.

Variation. Little variation noted, apart from minor differences in body size and shape of pronotum and elytra.

Distribution. sw.WA.

Collecting circumstances. Sampled by removing bark sheets from eucalypts, or by fogging rough bark of non-bark-shedding eucalypts.

civica subgroup

Diagnosis. This group is characterized by the almost completely dark colour of the elytra. The 4th tarsomeres are deeply excised and squamose below.

Distribution. 2 species, distributed through southern and south-eastern Australia, including Tasmania.

Sarothrocrepis civica (Newman)

Figs 38, 156

Lebia civica Newman, 1840: 31. – Chaudoir 1873: 54; Blackburn 1890: 711; Sloane 1917: 423.
Sarothrocrepis civica, Sloane 1920: 170; Csiki 1932: 1303; Moore et al. 1987: 278; Lorenz 1998: 427; 2005: 452.

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, Holotype (red label) / Ent. Club. 44-12. / AHDavis. Adelaide *civica* / Holotype *Lebia civica* Newman, 1840: 31 det. R. G. Booth 2006 (NHM).

Type locality. "Adelaide", South Australia.

Other material (763 ex.). – see the electronic supplement.

Diagnosis. Rather small species, characterized and easily distinguished from all other species by the prevailing dark colour with only a large, pale humeral spot on the elytra.

Redescription

Measurements. Length: 3.8–4.6 mm; width: 1.7–2.15 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.49–1.53; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.08–1.10; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.36–1.39; width pronotum/head: 1.27–1.35; length/width of elytra: 1.41–1.44; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.8–1.85; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.65–2.8.

Colour (Fig. 38). Mostly black, only the basal half yellow, except the suture and most of base. Mouthparts, palpi, and antenna dark, the basal two or three antennomeres paler. Legs more or less dark piceous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad well protruded, orbit short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Apex of labial palpus narrow, oblique. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Rather wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal third oblique or faintly sinuate, basal angle obtusely angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine and superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Moderately elongate, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin straight to slightly convex, dorsal surface gently convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique, Striae well impressed, impunctate to faintly punctulate; intervals slightly convex, with extremely fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse lines, with very fine punctures, glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen apparently impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 156). Genital ring rather wide, fairly elongate, in apical half asymmetrically triangular, with fairly wide, asymmetric, obliquely convex apex. Aedeagus narrow but stout, elongate, straight, in basal half widened, then regularly narrowed apicad,. Lower surface strongly bisinuate. Apex stout but narrow, somewhat spatulate, at tip rounded. Internal sac in the orificium with a triangular, denticulate fold. Left paramere rather wide, elongate, rather oval-shaped, with convexly triangular apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. suavis*.

Variation. Very little variation noted.

Distribution. South-eastern Australia from SA to ne.NSW, also in TAS. The record from ne.QLD is very doubtful, that from WA most probably is erroneous.

Collecting circumstances. According to labels, specimens were caught "under loose bark *Eucalyptus*, damp conditions", "under bark *Eucalyptus*", "under *Eucalyptus* bark", "under Red Gum bark", "on *Leptospermum myrsinoides*", "Flowering stems of *Davesia virgata*", "Flowering stems of *Pultenea daphoides*", "under loose eucalypt bark", "at light", "*Ac. rubida* flws.", "rainforest", "on flowers", "ex flowering *Acacia dealbata*", "wet sclero. Forest pyrethrum fogging fibrous bark "peppermint", " *Acacia aspera* (in flower)", "*Acacia buxifolia*", "Berleseate open forest litter", "taken with sweep net", "in rotten Euc. trunk", "Vehicle net", "by beating", by sweeping", "barkspray", "barkspray stringybarks", "Pyrethr.mossy tree trunks", my own specimens were collected from under bark of different gum-type eucalypts.

Sarothrocrepis luctuosa (Newman)

Figs 39, 157

Lebia luctuosa Newman, 1842: 368.

Sarothrocrepis luctuosa, Sloane 1917: 423; 1920: 169; Csiki 1932: 1303; Moore et al. 1987: 278; Lorenz 1998: 427; 2005: 452.

Examined types. Lectotype (by present designation): ♂, Type (red label) / *Lebia luctuosa* Rev. Entom 368 / P^{t}. Philip 55.91 (NHM).

Type locality. "Port Philip, SA", erroneous for Port Phillip, Victoria.

Other material (108 ex.). – see the electronic supplement.

Diagnosis. Medium sized to fairly large species, characterized by the pronotal and elytral pattern, distinct isodiametric microreticulation, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Redescription

Measurements. Length: 6.6–7.4 mm; width: 3.2–3.6 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.55–1.61; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.10–1.14; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.42–1.46; width pronotum/head: 1.60–1.64; length/width of elytra: 1.34–1.46; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.6–2.7; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 1.9–2.0.

Colour (Fig. 39). Lateral margins of pronotum and elytra dark yellow to pale red. Elytra largely black, only the lateral margin in basal half more widely, in apical half narrowly, and the apex rather narrowly pale. Also with small, indistinct pale areas at base near suture and in apical half on 5th–7th intervals. Pronotum largely black, only the lateral margin widely pale, the pale margin widened towards base. Head more or less dark reddish-piceous, but clypeus, labrum, mandibles and palpi paler. Antenna except the three basal antennomeres reddish-piceous, these dark yellow. Legs reddish-piceous, tarsi commonly slightly darker.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit barely perceptible. Antenna very elongate. Apex of labial palpus narrow, obtuse. Surface with fine, distinct, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Pronotum. Very wide, transverse, surface in middle slightly raised, lateral part very wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal third slightly sinuate, basal angle angulate, 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine but distinct, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Elytra. Rather short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin very slightly convex, dorsal surface gently convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique, Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with fine, distinct, isodiametric microreticulation and very fine punctures, moderately glossy.

Lower surface. Apex of abdomen sparsely pilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 157). Genital ring rather wide, fairly elongate, in basal half almost parallel-sided, apical part symmetrically convexly triangular, with narrow, convex apex. Aedeagus rather narrow, elongate, almost straight. Lower surface gently concave throughout. Apex moderately stout, spatulate, at tip rounded. Internal sac in the orificium with a triangular, denticulate fold. Left paramere short and wide, slightly oval-shaped, with widely convex apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. suavis*.

Variation. Very little variation noted.

Distribution. Widely distributed in southern Australia from e.VIC through TAS, ACT, and se.NSW. The unspecified record from "QLD" may be erroneous.

Collecting circumstances. My specimens were collected from under bark of Gum-type eucalypts; other specimens bear the note "Eucalypt".

unimaculata subgroup

Diagnosis. This group is characterized by the rather circular median elytral spot, glossy surface, and deeply excised and squamose 4th metatarsomere.

Distribution. Five species, four distributed through northern Australia, one in Sulawesi.

Sarothrocrepis unimaculata, spec. nov.
Figs 40, 158

Examined types. Holotype: Australia, Qld 93/49, Walsh R.,8 km e.Dimbulah,7.–8.6. 1993, M.Baehr (QMT239586).

Paratypes (86 ex.): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name refers to the presence of a single median elytra macula.

Diagnosis. Rather small to medium-sized species, characterized by pale colour, rounded or slightly rhomboidal, central elytral spot, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.5–4.9 mm; width: 2.05–2.5 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.55–1.60; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.06–1.09; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.55–1.61; width pronotum/head: 1.34–1.43; length/width of elytra: 1.33–1.37; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.0–2.1; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.75–2.9.

Colour (Fig. 40). Yellow to pale red. Elytra in apical half with a rather small, about rhomboidal, black spot in middle. Mouthparts, antenna, lower surface, and legs yellow.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit barely perceptible. Antenna moderately elongate. Apex of labial palpus narrow, obtuse. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal third straight and oblique, basal angle obtusely angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine and superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Rather short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin very slightly convex, dorsal surface gently convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique, Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse meshes. Intervals with very fine punctures, markedly glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen apparently impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis and in *S. mastersii*.

Male genitalia (Fig. 158). Genital ring rather narrow, fairly elongate, in basal half sides slightly concave, apical part symmetrically convexly triangular, with rather wide, oblique apex. Aedeagus stout, moderately wide, elongate, almost straight, but on the right side bisinuate. Lower surface strongly bisinuate. Apex stout, rather short and wide, convex. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, with another, coiled rather sclerotized fold behind. Left paramere elongate, rather narrow, slightly oval-shaped, with widely convex apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. suavis*.

Variation. Little variation noted.

Distribution. Northern Australia from n.QLD to n.WA.

Collecting circumstances. Most specimens were collected from under bark of bark-shedding eucalypts, a few were found dead in a lamp.

Sarothrocrepis peninsulae, spec. nov.
Figs 41, 159

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, Little Laura R., Laura 30 April 1978 N. Qld. R.I. Storey, N. Gough At light (QMT239587).

Paratypes (12 ex.): 2♂♂, same data (ANIC, QDPI); 1♂, Little Laura R., Laura 30 April 1978 N. Qld. R.I. Storey, N. Gough / *Sarothrocrepis* sp. / *Sarothrocrepis* nr. *notabilis* Macl. det. B.P. Moore'79 (QDPI); 1♀, Little Laura R., Laura 30 April 1978 N. Qld. R.I. Storey, N. Gough At light / *Sarothrocrepis* near *notabilis* Macl. det. B.P. Moore'79 (ANIC); 1♀, Australia,Qld 93/8, Palmer R.,32 km s.Lakeland,23.–24.5. 1993,M.Baehr (CBM); 1♀, Australia,Qld 93/24, Morehead R.,35 km se.Musgrave,29.5. 1993,M.Baehr (CBM); 1♂, 3♀♀, AUS15,QLD32,Morehead R. c.100 km nw.Laura,45m 15°01'33.4"S,143°40'01.1"E 4.5.2015.M.Baehr (CBM); 2♂♂, Australia,Qld 93/27, Lakefield NP,Cabbage Tree Ck. 20 km e.Old Laura 30.5.1993,M.Baehr (CBM);1♀, Australia,Qld 93/28, Lakefield NP,Horseshoe Lag. 25 km e.Old Laura 30.5.1993,M.Baehr (CBM).

Etymology. The name refers to the type area, Cape York Peninsula.

Diagnosis. Rather small to medium-sized species, characterized by pale colour, wide pronotum, small, usually slightly anchor-shaped, central elytral spot, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.8–5.4 mm; width: 2.3–2.65 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.69–1.71; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.09–1.11; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.54–1.61; width pronotum/head: 1.46–1.54; length/width of elytra: 1.35–1.39; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.9–2.0; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.4–2.6.

Colour (Fig. 41). Yellow to pale red. Elytra in apical half with a rather small, irregularly rhomboidal, black spot in middle. Mouthparts, antenna, lower surface, and legs yellow.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit barely perceptible. Antenna moderately elongate. Apex of labial palpus narrow, obtuse. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal third straight and oblique, basal angle obtusely angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine and superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Rather short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin slightly convex, dorsal surface gently convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique, Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse meshes. Intervals with very fine punctures, markedly glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen apparently impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis and in *S. mastersii*.

Male genitalia (Fig. 159). Genital ring rather narrow, elongate, slightly asymmetrically triangular, apical part symmetrically convexly triangular, with rather wide, asymmetric, oblique apex. Aedeagus moderately stout, fairly wide, elongate, almost straight, but slightly sinuate. Lower surface in middle very gently convex. Apex elongate, slightly depressed, convexly spatulate. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, with two additional, rather coiled, sclerotized folds in middle. Left paramere rather wide, fairly elongate, irregularly oval-shaped, with widely convex apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. suavis*.

Variation. Little variation noted, except of size and shape of the elytral spot.

Distribution. ne.QLD: CYP.

Collecting circumstances. Some specimens were collected at light, others under bark of bark-shedding eucalypts.

Sarothrocrepis keepensis, spec. nov.

Figs 42, 160

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, 15°54'55"S 129°4'11"E GPS N.T.Keep River NP. 17.3km SW Jarnam camp Gr. 3–6 Jun 2001 M.E.Irwin,F.D.Parker,C.Lambkin.Malaise (ANIC).

Paratypes (8 ex.): 1♂♂, 6♀♀, same data (ANIC, CBM); 1♀, Australia,WA 95/25 Hann River Cr. 10 km wsw.Gibb River,12.–13.8.1995,M.Baehr (CBM); 1♀, 15°47'49"S 129°6'31"E GPS NT: Keep River NP 4km SE Jarnam Camp Ground. 8–10 Jun 2001 ME.Irwin, RD.Parker,C.Lambkin. Malaise (ANIC).

Etymology. The name refers to the type locality, Keep River National Park in westernmost Northern Territory.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by pale colour, irregularly triangular, central elytral spot, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 5.0–5.8 mm; width: 2.6–2.8 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.60–1.65; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.07–1.08; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.54–1.57; width pronotum/head: 1.45–1.52; length/width of elytra: 1.33–1.36; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.1–2.2; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.4–2.5.

Colour (Fig. 42). Yellow to pale red. Elytra in apical half with a rather small, irregularly triangular, black spot in middle. Mouthparts, antenna, lower surface, and legs yellow to pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit barely perceptible. Antenna moderately elongate. Apex of labial palpus narrow, obtuse. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Rather wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal third oblique or faintly sinuate, basal angle obtusely angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine and superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Rather short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin slightly convex, dorsal surface gently convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique, Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse meshes. Intervals with very fine punctures, markedly glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen apparently impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis and in *S. mastersii*.

Male genitalia (Fig. 160). Genital ring rather narrow, elongate, slightly asymmetrically triangular, apical part convexly triangular, with rather wide, asymmetric, convex apex. Aedeagus moderately stout, fairly wide, elongate, almost straight, but very slightly sinuate. Lower surface in middle very gently convex. Apex fairly elongate, rather stout, narrow, convexly spatulate. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, with two additional, rather coiled, sclerotized folds in middle. Left paramere rather narrow, fairly elongate, irregularly oval-shaped, with wide convex apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. suavis*.

Variation. Little variation noted.

Distribution. nw.NT, n.WA.

Collecting circumstances. Most specimens collected in Malaise trap, one dead in a lamp, one under eucalypt bark.

Sarothrocrepis oenpelli, spec. nov.
Figs 43, 161

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, 12.17S 133.13E 18km E by N of Oenpelli,NT. 1.vi.73, Matthews & Upton (ANIC).

Etymology. The name refers to the type locality, Oenpelli in Arnhem Land.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by pale colour, laterally convex pronotum and elytra, triangular. slightly anchor-shaped, central elytral spot, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 5.4 mm; width: 2.6 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.76; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.15; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.58; width pronotum/head: 1.54; length/width of elytra: 1.33; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.15; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.5.

Colour (Fig. 43). Pale rufous. Elytra in apical half with a rather small, irregularly triangular or slightly anchor-shaped, black spot in middle. Mouthparts, antenna, lower surface, and legs pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit barely perceptible. Antenna moderately elongate. Apex of labial palpus narrow, obtuse. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin convex throughout, basal angle obtuse, well >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine and superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin convex, dorsal surface gently convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique, Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse meshes. Intervals with very fine punctures, markedly glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen apparently impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis and in *S. mastersii*.

Male genitalia (Fig. 161). Genital ring rather narrow, elongate, slightly asymmetrically triangular, apical part very asymmetric, convexly triangular, with wide, convex apex. Aedeagus rather stout, fairly wide, moderately elongate, almost straight, but very slightly sinuate. Lower surface in middle gently convex. The whole lower surface finely punctate-striolate, therefore appearing finely knobbed. Apex elongate, slightly depressed, narrow, spatulate, at tip convex. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, with one additional, small, sclerotized fold behind. Left paramere fairly wide, rather elongate, irregularly oval-shaped, with wide convex apex.

Female gonocoxites. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown

Distribution. Western Arnhem Land, n.NT. Known only from type locality.

Collecting circumstances. Not recorded.

Sarothrocrepis krikkeni, spec. nov.
Figs 44, 162

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, RMNH/sw9a SE SULAWESI:KOLAKA Sanggona Base Camp alt.m 0200 14–21/x/1989 Krikken & Van der Blom / second-growth forest combi-trap, top (NMNL).

Paratypes (4 ex.): 3♀♀, same data (CBM, NMNL); 1♀, RMNH/sw03b SE SULAWESI:KOLAKA Sanggona Base Camp alt.m 0200 13–17/x/1989 Krikken & Van der Blom / second-growth forest margin 2 fish traps (NMNL); 1♀, RMNH/sw08 SE SULAWESI:KOLAKA Sanggona Base Camp alt.m 0200 19–21/x/1989 Krikken & Van der Blom / second-growth forest hand colleted (NMNL).

Etymology. The name is a patronym in honour of the collector, R. Krikken from Leiden, famous explorer of the Indonesian scarabaeid fauna.

Diagnosis. Rather large species, characterized by comparatively dark colour, elongate, irregularly triangular, central elytral spot, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 5.15–5.75 mm; width: 2.55–2.75 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.54–1.63; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.04–1.07; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.65–1.68; width prono-

tum/head: 1.50–1.60; length/width of elytra: 1.35–1.40; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.25–2.3; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.3–3.4.

Colour (Fig. 44). Rufous to rufo-piceous. Elytra in apical half with a rather small, elongate, rhomboidal, black spot in middle which anteriorly is markedly prolonged along suture. Mouthparts, antenna, lower surface, and legs pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit barely perceptible. Antenna moderately elongate. Apex of labial palpus narrow, obtuse. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Rather wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal third straight, basal angle obtuse, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine and superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Rather short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin slightly convex, dorsal surface gently convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique, Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse meshes. Intervals with very fine punctures, markedly glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen apparently impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis and in *S. mastersii*.

Male genitalia (Fig. 162). Genital ring rather narrow, elongate, very slightly, asymmetrically triangular, with rather wide, asymmetric, convex apex. Aedeagus moderately stout, fairly wide, elongate, slightly bisinuate. Lower surface bisinuate. Apex short, very stout, narrow, convexly triangular. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, with one large additional, sclerotized fold ventrally in middle. Left paramere wide, fairly elongate, apical part asymmetrically, convexly triangular.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. suavis*.

Variation. Little variation noted.

Distribution. Sulawesi.

Collecting circumstances. Sampled by unspecified "hand collecting" and by "combi-trap", mostly in second-growth forest.

obsoleta subgroup

Diagnosis. This group is characterized by the elytra bearing two dark longitudinal stripes. The 4th tarsomeres are deeply excised.

Distribution. Two species, one distributed in southern and south-eastern Australia, the other in the Philippines.

Sarothrocrepis obsoleta (Blackburn)

Figs 45, 163

Ectroma obsoletum Blackburn, 1892: 72.

Saroithrocrepis obsoleta, Csiki 1932: 1303; Moore et al. 1987: 280; Lorenz 1998: 428; 2005: 452.

Sarothrocrepis blackburni Sloane, 1911: 837. – Sloane 1917: 423.

Examined types. Of *obsoleta*: Holotype: ♀, 4053 B2./YL. T. / Type (red label) / Blackburn coll. 1910-236. / *Ectroma obsoletum*, Blackb (NHM).

Of *blackburni*: Lectotype (by present designation): ♂ (largely destroyed), Dorrigo T.G.S. 7.10 / *Sarothrocrepis blackburni* Sl. / HOLOTYPE *S. blackburni* Sl. PJD (red label) / HOLOTYPE (red label) (ANIC).

Paralectotypes: 1 (sex?, fragments only), same data (ANIC); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Dorrigo J.C. (?unreadable). 10 / *Sarothrocrepis blackburni* Sl. / *Sarothrocrepis Blackburni* Sl / H. J. Carter Coll. P. 20 4.22 / T-11973 T-11974 *Sarothrocrepis blackburni* SYNTYPES (NMV ENTO 2007 6L).

Type locality. "Dorrigo", New South Wales.

Note. Surprisingly enough, Darlington designated the two syntypes of *S. blackburni* glued on the same card "holotype" which is difficult to understand. Below the right, almost completely destroyed specimen, there is a red handwritten "T" probably demonstrating which specimen was regarded as the "type". In view of the uncertainty who had written this, although certainly it was not written by Sloane himself, and of the bad condition of the specimen, the left syntype herewith is designated the lectotype.

Other material (210 ex.). – see the electronic supplement.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by little convex lateral margin of pronotum, elytral pattern, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Redescription

Measurements. Length: 5.25–6.7 mm; width: 2.35–2.8 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.42–1.44; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.11–1.17; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.40–1.45; width pronotum/head: 1.36–1.42; length/width of elytra: 1.43–1.49; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.5–2.6; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 1.75–1.85.

Colour (Fig. 45). More or less dark rufous. Elytra in apical half with a narrow, transverse, black spot which along suture and near the lateral margins is narrowly prolonged to base. Apex widely, lateral margins very narrowly pale. Mouthparts, antenna, lower surface, and legs rufous, antenna apicad slightly darkened.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit short, oblique. Antenna moderately elongate. Apex of labial palpus narrow, obtuse. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Rather wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal third straight or faintly sinuate, basal angle obtuse, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine and superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Moderately elongate, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin oblique and very slightly convex, dorsal surface gently convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique, Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse meshes. Intervals with very fine punctures, glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen apparently impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis and in *S. mastersii*.

Male genitalia (Fig. 163). Genital ring rather wide, fairly elongate, asymmetrically triangular, with very wide, asymmetric, oblique apex. Aedeagus moderately stout, elongate, in basal half fairly wide, in apical half straight. Lower surface bisinuate though apical half straight. Apex elongate, depressed, fairly wide, spatulate, with convex tip. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, with an additional, small, sclerotized fold dorsally in middle. Left paramere narrow and very elongate, apical half parallel-sided, with wide, convex apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. suavis*.

Variation. Little variation noted, except for body size.

Distribution. e.VIC, e. NSW, extreme se.QLD. The record from Cooktown certainly is erroneous.

Collecting circumstances. Collected by "Sweeping *Hakea sericea*"; "under bark", "Malaise trap", "dry scler. for.", "barkspray, eucalypts", "barkspray, eucs & wattles". My specimens were collected from under bark of bark shedding eucalypts.

Sarothrocrepis andrewesi Jedlicka
Figs 46, 164

Sarothrocrepis andrewesi Jedlicka, 1934: 14. – Jedlicka 1963: 290; Darlington 1968: 79; Lorenz 1998: 427; 2005: 452.

Examined type. Holotype: ♀, Davao Mindanao Baker / Ex Mus. Coll. Agric. Phil. Is. / TYPUS (red label) / *Anopsis* n.g. *Andrewesi* sp. n. type DET. ING. JEDLICKA (red label) / H. E. Andrewes Coll. B.M. 1945-97 (NHM).

Type locality. "Davao", Mindanao, Philippine Islands.

Other material (13 ex.). Philippine Is. Coll. Boettcher. B.M.1929.201 / *Sarothrocrepis andrewesi* Jedl. det. Ing. Jedlicka (CBM, MCZ, NHM, NMNHP); Madaum R. Tagum Mar. 20–27.1931 / Davao Province Mindanao, P.I. C.F.Clagg Coll. / *Sarothrocrepis andrewesi* Jedl. det. Darlington (MCZ); probably nr. Dumaguete Negros, P.I. J.W.Chapman (MCZ).

Diagnosis. Rather small species, characterized by convex lateral margin of pronotum, elytral pattern, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Redescription

Measurements. Length: 3.6–4.4 mm; width: 1.75–2.15 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.59–1.64; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.04–1.06; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.63–1.72; width pronotum/head: 1.53–1.65; length/width of elytra: 1.33–1.35; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.6–1.75; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.5–2.8.

Colour (Fig. 46). Dirty yellow to pale red, head and pronotum usually slightly darker than elytra. Elytra near lateral margin and along suture with narrow black stripes that extend from base to apical third or quarter. The sutural stripe apically slightly widened but usually separated from the lateral stripes (but see "Variation"). Apex widely, lateral margins very narrowly pale. Mouthparts, antenna, lower surface, and legs pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit short, oblique. Antenna moderately elongate. Apex of labial palpus narrow, obtuse. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin gently convex throughout, basal angle obtuse, >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine and superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Rather short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin slightly oblique and gently convex, dorsal surface slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique, Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse meshes. Intervals with very fine punctures, glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen apparently impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis and in *S. mastersii*.

Male genitalia (Fig. 164). Genital ring rather wide, fairly elongate, asymmetrically triangular, with rather wide, asymmetric, convex apex. Aedeagus rather depressed, narrow, elongate, straight, in apical half regularly triangular. Lower surface gently bisinuate. Apex elongate, rather stout, narrow, regularly triangular, with acute tip. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, with an additional fold dorsally in middle that bears sclerotized margins. Left paramere moderately narrow, fairly elongate, irregularly oval-shaped, with wide, obliquely convex apex.

Female gonoxoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. suavis*.

Variation. In the specimens from Negros, the dark lateral stripes are combined by a transverse stripe near apex. Because the aedeagi of both populations are similar, I refrain from erecting a subspecies on the basis of this aberrant elytral pattern.

Distribution. Philippine Islands.

Collecting circumstances. One specimen collected "at traplantern", which probably means "at light".

parvicollis subgroup

Diagnosis. This group is characterized by the elytra bearing in apical half at most a faint, ill-defined spot on either side. The 4th tarsomeres are deeply excised.

Distribution. Five species, distributed in southwestern, eastern, and northern Australia.

Sarothrocrepis parvicollis (Blackburn)
Figs 47, 165

Ectroma parvicolle Blackburn, 1894: 201. – 1901: 110; Sloane 1898: 499.
Sarothrocrepis parvicollis, Csiki 1932: 1304; Moore et al. 1987: 281; Lorenz 1998: 428; 2005: 452.

Examined types. Lectotype (by present designation): ♀, 5269 T. W.A / Type (red label) / Blackburn coll. 1910-236. / *Ectroma parvicolle*, Blackb (NHM).

Type locality. "Rottnest Island", Western Australia.

Other material (88 ex.). **WA:** Dongarra (NHM); WA06/61, 15 km n. Dongara, 29.13182S, 114.89870E (CBM); Swan R. (NHM); Rottnest I. (NMV, QMB); Rottnest I. / *Sarothrocrepis parvicollis* Sl. Rottnest Is. *Ectroma* (SAMA), Geraldton (CWHP, NMV); near Geraldton (WAM); East York (NMV); Geraldton / Harvard Exp. (MCZ). – **QLD:** Queensland (NHM).

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by pronotum usually with four dark stripes, large, ill-defined elytral spot, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Redescription

Measurements. Length: 5.4–6.2 mm; width: 2.45–2.85 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.40–1.44; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.03–1.06; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.48–1.60; width pronotum/head: 1.28–1.34; length/width of elytra: 1.40–1.43; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.9–2.0; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 1.75–1.95.

Colour (Fig. 47). Dirty yellow to pale brown, head and pronotum usually slightly darker than disk of elytra. Elytra with an indistinct, rather ill-defined, elongate, dark piceous area near the lateral margin, also the base with one or two ill-defined, darker spots. Apex usually paler than most of disk. Mouthparts, antenna, lower surface, and legs pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad well protruded, orbit short, oblique. Antenna moderately elongate. Apex of labial palpus narrow, obtuse. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Comparatively narrow, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal third oblique, basal angle obtuse, >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine and superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Moderately elongate, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin slightly oblique and gently convex, dorsal surface slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique, Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse meshes. Intervals with very fine punctures, glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen apparently impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis and in *S. mastersii*.

Male genitalia (Fig. 165). Genital ring rather wide, moderately elongate, in basal half almost parallel, with wide, asymmetric, obliquely convex apex. Aedeagus moderately stout, rather wide, fairly elongate, slightly bisinuate. Lower surface near base slightly convex, in apical half gently concave. Apex elongate, depressed, asymmetric, rather narrow, convexly spatulate. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, and with two elongate, slightly more sclerotized folds in middle. Left paramere rather short and wide, irregularly oval-shaped, in apical half convexly triangular, with convex apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. suavis*.

Distribution. Sw. corner of WA. The old specimen from "Queensland" certainly is mislabelled.

Collecting circumstances. Little recorded. My specimens from near Dongarra were collected from under bark of Wandoo (*Eucalyptus wandoo*).

Sarothrocrepis nebulosa, spec. nov.
Fig. 48

Examined types. Holotype: ♀, Australia, ACT 123 10 km nw. Cotter River,700m,10.12.1987,M.Baehr (CBM).

Etymology. The name refers to the indistinct, "nebulose" elytral pattern.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by the very inconspicuous, "nebulose" transverse, in middle interrupted dark spot on the elytra.

Description

Measurements. Length: 6.3 mm; width: 2.65 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.40; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.08; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.37; width pronotum/head: 1.29; length/width of elytra: 1.48; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.85; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.1.

Colour (Fig. 48). Rufous. Elytra with an indistinct, very ill delimited, transverse fascia in apical half, which is rather interrupted in middle. Suture and lateral margins slightly and inconspicuously darker than disk of elytra. Apex pale red. Mouthparts, antenna, lower surface, and legs pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad well protruded, orbit short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Apex of labial palpus narrow, obtuse. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Comparatively narrow, rather quadrangular, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal third gently sinuate, basal angle obtusely angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine and superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Rather elongate, in apical half barely widened, lateral margin rather straight, dorsal surface slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique, Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse meshes. Intervals with very fine punctures, glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen apparently impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis and in *S. mastersii*.

Male genitalia. Unknown.

Female gonocoxites. Not dissected.

Variation. Unknown.

Distribution. ACT.

Collecting circumstances. Holotype sampled from under bark of a bark-shedding eucalypt in median altitude.

Sarothrocrepis immaculata, spec. nov.

Fig. 49

Examined types. Holotype: ♀, Tindal, N.T. 14.31S 132.22E 1–20 Dec. 1967 light trap W.J.M.Vestjens (ANIC).

Paratypes (2 ex.): 1♀, W.AUSTRALIA Millstream 15.iv.1971 N.R. Mitchell (CBM); 1♀, W. AUST. 300km NW Meekatharra on Canning stock route Sept. 1994 W. Witham (SAMA 25-034058).

Etymology. The name refers to the absence of any colour pattern on the surface.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by wide pronotum and elytra, distinguished from almost all other species by absence of any colour pattern.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.7–5.1 mm; width: 2.2–2.3 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.62–1.65; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.03–1.04; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.68–1.70; width pronotum/head: 1.30–1.31; length/width of elytra: 1.36–1.38; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.75–2.8; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.0–3.1.

Colour (Fig. 49). Dirty yellow to pale brown, middle of head and pf pronotum usually slightly darker than the unicolourous elytra. Mouthparts and antenna, pale rufous to brown. Legs dark yellow to pale rufous, but tarsi usually slightly darker. Lower surface yellow.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad semicircularly protruded, orbit short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Apex of labial palpus narrow, obtuse. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal third straight to faintly sinuate, basal angle angulate, 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine and superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin rather straight, dorsal surface gently convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique, Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse meshes. Intervals with very fine punctures, glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen apparently impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis and in *S. mastersii*.

Male genitalia. Unknown.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. suavis*.

Variation. Little variation noted.

Distribution. n.NT, nw.WA.

Collecting circumstances. Holotype sampled at light trap.

Sarothrocrepis lamingtonensis, spec. nov.

Figs 50, 166

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, QLD:28.216°Sx153.142°E Lamington NP. IBISCA Qld Plot# IQ-500-A. rainforest 30–31Mar2007. D.Wright,K.Barton. 500m. light trap – ground **22743** (QMT151845).

Paratypes (11 ex.): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name refers to the range of the species, Lamington Plateau in south-east Queensland.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by the slightly serrate, wide, about horseshoe-shaped elytral spot, and by shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.2–4.7 mm; width: 2.1–2.35 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.52–1.57; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.04–1.06; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.57–1.62; width pronotum/head: 1.35–1.43; length/width of elytra: 1.36–1.39; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.1–2.15; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.9–3.0.

Colour (Fig. 50). Pale rufous-brown. Elytra in apical half apical half with a narrow, well delimited, horseshoe-shaped dark spot which anteriorly and posteriorly is markedly serrate. Lateral margin and apex widely pale. Base with a narrow black spot on 6th interval which is slightly removed from margin. The area laterally of the scutellum dark, also apex of pronotum in middle narrowly dark. Lateral margin slightly paler than disk. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs dirty yellow to pale red. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad well protruded, orbit short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Apex of labial palpus narrow, obtuse. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Rather wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal third oblique or extremely faintly sinuate, basal angle obtusely angulate, > 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine and superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Rather short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin rather straight, dorsal surface gently convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique, Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse meshes. Intervals with very fine punctures, glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen apparently impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis and in *S. mastersii*.

Male genitalia (Fig. 166). Genital ring moderately wide, fairly elongate, slightly asymmetrically triangular, with wide, slightly asymmetric, obliquely convex apex. Aedeagus very depressed, narrow, elongate, straight. Lower surface straight. Apex depressed, rather short, narrow, wide, club-shaped. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, and with two small, rather sclerotized folds behind. Left paramere fairly wide, moderately elongate, irregularly oval-shaped, but the apical half convexly triangular.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. suavis*.

Distribution. se.QLD, on Lamington and Mt. Glorious plateaus.

Collecting circumstances. Most specimens sampled at light, one in leaf litter.

Sarothrocrepis longitarsis, spec. nov.

Fig. 51

Examined types. Holotype: ♀, AUSTRALIA: n. Qld. Davies Ck., 22 km wsw of Mareeba. Malaise T. 2.x.–6.xi.1984 Storey & Halfpapp (QMT239588).

Etymology. The name refers to the extraordinarily elongate and narrow metatarsus.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by the very elongate metatarsus and shape of the elytral spot.

Description

Measurements. Length: 5.4 mm; width: 2.5 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.65; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.09; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.57; width pronotum/head: 1.40; length/width of elytra: 1.44; length/width of 6th antennomere: 3.05; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.8.

Colour (Fig. 51). Dirty yellow. Elytra in apical half apical half with a small, indistinct, piceous spot at lateral margin; also the basal half of lateral margin with a narrow, elongate, indistinct, piceous stripe; in middle of apical half with a few, small, very inconspicuous, dark dots. Basal area in middle very indistinctly darkened. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs dirty yellow to pale red. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad well protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Apex of labial palpus narrow, obtuse. Surface with fine and superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal third oblique, basal angle obtuse, slightly > 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Moderately elongate, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin oblique, dorsal surface gently convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique, Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse meshes. Intervals with very fine punctures, glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen apparently impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Particularly metatarsus extremely slender and elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia. Unknown.

Female gonocoxites. Not dissected.

Variation. Unknown.

Distribution. ne.QLD, known only from type locality.

Collecting circumstances. Holotype sampled in Malaise trap.

elegans subgroup

Diagnosis. This group is characterized by the rather horseshoe-shaped elytral spot. The 4th tarsomeres of all tarsi are deeply excised and squamose below. However, as the different shape and structure of the aedeagi demonstrate, it is rather a group of convenience which may not really constitute a monophyletic group.

Distribution. 10 species, distributed through almost the whole of southern Australia, from s.WA to s.QLD.

Sarothrocrepis elegans (Blackburn)
Figs 52, 167

Ectroma elegans Blackburn, 1901: 107.
Sarothrocrepis elegans, Csiki 1932: 1303; Moore et al. 1987: 279; Lorenz 1998: 427; 2005: 452.

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, 6946 V T. / Type (red label) / Blackburn coll. 1910-236. / *Ectroma elegans*, Blackb. (NHM).

Type locality. "Victoria".

Other material (41 ex.). – see the electronic supplement.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by colour pattern of pronotum and elytra and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Redescription

Measurements. Length: 4.4–5.8 mm; width: 2.15–2.75 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.50–1.53; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.06–1.08; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.45–1.54; width pronotum/head: 1.36–1.45; length/width of elytra: 1.38–1.46; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.05–2.25; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.4–2.5.

Colour (Fig. 52). Rufous to pale rufo-piceous. Elytra in apical half with a large, well delimited, about horseshoe shaped black spot which anteriorly and posteriorly is quite serrate, and laterally is slightly prolonged anteriad. Along suture, the black colour covers two median intervals and is combined with the very large basal spot which laterad is extended to 6th interval. Lateral margin narrowly pale, the very apex slightly darkened. The area laterally of scutellum black. Disk of pronotum very widely black, but lateral margin widely and contrastingly pale. The dark pattern of the elytra is little variable. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale red, the basal metatarsomeres usually slightly darker. Lower surface mostly piceous, but head and thorax yellow.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad well protruded, orbit short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Apex of labial palpus narrow, obtuse. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Rather wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin gently convex throughout, in basal third at most oblique, basal angle obtusely angulate, well >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine and superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Moderately elongate, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin rather straight to slightly convex, dorsal surface gently convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique, Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse meshes. Intervals with very fine punctures, glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen apparently impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 167). Genital ring rather wide, asymmetrically convexly triangular, with rather narrow, asymmetric, triangular-convex apex. Aedeagus moderately stout, rather narrow, elongate, almost straight, but very slightly sinuate. Lower surface bisinuate. Apex fairly elongate, moderately stout, rather wide, convexly and slightly asymmetrically spatulate. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold. Left paramere rather narrow, fairly elongate, regularly oval-shaped, with wide oblique-convex apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. benefica*.

Variation. Apart from body size, little variation noted.

Distribution. Widely distributed in se.SA, VIC, TAS, ACT, e.NSW, and se.QLD.

Collecting circumstances. "Malaise trap wallum", "Pyreth. trees, rainforest"; "Barkspray", "Barkspray, eucalypts, open forest", "Malaise trap", "light", "MV light", "Sticky trap on *Acacia melanocylon*", "pitfalls", "Yellow pan trap in R.F.", "grass &Eucal. leaf lit. river floodplain".

Sarothrocrepis gravis (Blackburn)
Figs 53, 168

Ectroma grave Blackburn, 1901: 108.
Labiomorpha gravis, Sloane 1917: 423.
Sarothrocrepis gravis, Sloane 1920: 170; Csiki 1932: 1303; Moore et al. 1987: 279; Lorenz 1998: 427; 2005: 452.

Examined types. Lectotype (by present designation): ♂, 6947 Al. T. / Type (red label) / Blackburn coll. 1910-236. / *Ectroma grave*, Blackb (NHM).

Type localities. "Tasmania, Victoria".

Other material (174 ex.). – see the electronic supplement.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by colour pattern of elytra and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Redescription

Measurements. Length: 4.7–5.5 mm; width: 2.11–2.55 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.50–1.56; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.06–1.08; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.51–1.58; width pronotum/head: 1.30–1.38; length/width of elytra: 1.42–1.46; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.8–2.1; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.3–2.5.

Colour (Fig. 53). Rufous to pale rufo-piceous. Elytra in apical half with a large, well delimited, about horseshoe shaped black spot which anteriorly is slightly prolonged. Also base with two dark spots, the inner one on 4th and 5th intervals, the longer lateral one near lateral margin. Lateral margin narrowly, apex more widely pale. The area laterally of scutellum dark. Disk of pronotum in middle and near lateral margin slightly darker, the lateral margin contrastingly pale. The dark pattern of the elytra little variable. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs dirty yellow to pale red. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad well protruded, orbit short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Apex of labial palpus narrow, obtuse. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Rather wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal third usually faintly sinuate, basal angle obtusely angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine and superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Moderately elongate, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin oblique to slightly convex, dorsal surface gently convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique, Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse meshes. Intervals with very fine punctures, glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen apparently impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 168). Genital ring moderately wide, elongate, in basal half almost parallel, with wide, asymmetric, oblique-convex apex. Aedeagus moderately stout, narrow, elongate, absolutely straight. Lower surface bisinuate. Apex fairly elongate, stout, rather wide, slightly triangularly, asymmetrically spatulate, with convex tip. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold. Left paramere rather narrow, fairly elongate, in apical half asymmetrically triangular, with convex apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. benefica*.

Variation. Apart from body size, little variation noted.

Distribution. Widely distributed in se.SA, VIC, TAS, ACT, and se.NSW.

Collecting circumstances. "Light trap", "us light", "bark spray", "sticky trap on *Eucalyptus globulus*", "pitfall trapping post logging", "MV", "UV light", "Pyrethr. trees & logs, RF", "UV open forest", "at light", "*NothAcacia–Euc* for asift leaf litter", "Malaise/flight int. trap in mixed *Eucalyptus* forest".

Sarothrocrepis humeralis, spec. nov.

Figs 54, 169

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, Australien,WA 65 Serpentine Dam e.Serpentine, 16.11.1987, M.Baehr (WAM).

Paratypes (11 ex.): 5♂♂, 3♀♀, same data (CBM); 1♀, AUSTRALIA: Armadale W.A. 2.ix.59 B.P.Moore (ANIC); 1♀, Umg.Perth, XII.53 W.Australien leg.H.Demarz (ZSM); 1♂, Cranbrook,W.A. Troughton&Wright / K45505. (AMS K 266205).

Etymology. The name refers to the dark humeral spot.

Diagnosis. Rather large species, characterized by colour pattern of elytra and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 6.9–8.0 mm; width: 3.05–3.75 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.48–1.53; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.10–1.13; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.45–1.50; width pronotum/head: 1.39–1.45; length/width of elytra: 1.41–1.45; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.0–2.2; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 1.8–2.0.

Colour (Fig. 54). Dirty yellow to rufous, head and pronotum usually slightly darker than disk of elytra. Elytra in apical half apical half with large, slightly horseshoe-shaped dark spot with wide, at apex transverse, moderately prolonged lateral arms. Lateral margin narrowly, apex more widely pale. Humeral area dark between intervals 3–7. Lateral margin of pronotum slightly paler than disk. The dark pattern of the elytra little variable. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs dirty yellow to pale red, sometimes tarsi slightly darker. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Apex of labial palpus narrow, obtuse. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Rather wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal third usually faintly sinuate, basal angle obtusely angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine and superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Rather elongate, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin oblique to slightly convex, dorsal surface gently convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique, Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse meshes. Intervals with very fine punctures, glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen apparently impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 169). Genital ring moderately wide, rather elongate, slightly asymmetric, convexly triangular, with moderately wide, asymmetric, convex apex. Aedeagus rather depressed, fairly narrow, elongate, sinuate. Lower surface in middle markedly concave, apical half almost straight. Apex stout, short and wide, asymmetric, convex, even slightly club-shaped. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, and with an additional, moderately sclerotized fold in middle. Left paramere rather narrow and elongate, regularly oval-shaped, with convex apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. benefica*.

Variation. Little variation noted.

Distribution. sw.WA.

Collecting circumstances. Mostly sampled from under bark of bark shedding eucalypts.

Sarothrocrepis occidentalis, spec. nov.
Figs 55, 170

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, 34.59 S 116.44 E Coalmine Bch.W.A. Walpole, Nornalup NP 25/10–3/11 1984 J.& N. Lawrence / flight intercept trap with trough (ANIC).

Paratypes (283 ex.): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name refers to the range of this species, southern Western Australia.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by colour pattern of elytra and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.9–5.7 mm; width: 2.2–2.65 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.46–1.51; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.04–1.07; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.50–1.56; width pronotum/head: 1.29–1.33; length/width of elytra: 1.43–1.46; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.1–2.25; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 1.85–2.0.

Colour (Fig. 55). Dirty yellow to pale red. Elytra in apical half apical half with large, well delimited, horseshoe-shaped dark spot which anteriorly and posteriorly is markedly serrate. Lateral margin and apex widely pale. Base with a black spot on 5th–6th intervals. The area laterally of scutellum dark, also base and apex of pronotum in middle narrowly dark. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs dirty yellow to pale red. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad well protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Apex of labial palpus narrow, obtuse. Surface with fine, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Pronotum. Rather wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal third oblique to faintly sinuate, basal angle obtusely angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Elytra. Rather elongate, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin oblique to slightly convex, dorsal surface gently convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique, Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse meshes. Intervals with very fine punctures, glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen apparently impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 170). Genital ring rather wide, moderately elongate, asymmetric, slightly convexly triangular, with wide, asymmetric, convex apex. Aedeagus stout, rather narrow, moderately elongate, straight. Lower surface bisinuate. Apex stout, moderately elongate, narrow, triangular, with acute tip. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold. Left paramere rather wide, moderately elongate, irregularly oval-shaped, with convex apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. benefica*.

Variation. Apart from body size, little variation noted.

Distribution. Southern part of WA. The specimen from New Caledonia certainly is mislabelled.

Collecting circumstances. My specimens were either collected from under bark of Karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*) or were fogged from the rough bark of Jarrah and Blackbutt (*E. marginata, E. patens*). Other specimens were collected "At MV light".

Sarothrocrepis kalbarri, spec. nov.
Figs 56, 171

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, AUSTRALIA: W.A. 52km.E.Kalbarri 7–8.VIII.1978 H. & A Howden (ANIC).

Paratypes (80 ex.): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name refers to the type locality, Kalbarri, in mid-western Western Australia.

Diagnosis. Rather small to medium-sized species, characterized by colour pattern of elytra and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 3.9–5.8 mm; width: 1.75–2.6 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.48–1.51; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.06–1.09; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.46–1.53; width pronotum/head: 1.30–1.32; length/width of elytra: 1.41–1.48; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.2–2.3; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 1.9–2.1.

Colour (Fig. 56). Pale rufous-brown. Elytra in apical half apical half with a narrow, well delimited, horseshoe-shaped dark spot which anteriorly and posteriorly is markedly serrate. Lateral margin and apex widely pale. Base with a narrow black spot on 6th interval which is slightly removed from margin. The area laterally of the scutellum dark, also apex of pronotum in middle narrowly dark. Lateral margin slightly paler than disk. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs dirty yellow to pale red. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad well protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Apex of labial palpus narrow, obtuse. Surface with fine, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Pronotum. Rather wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal third oblique to faintly sinuate, basal angle obtusely angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Elytra. Rather elongate, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin oblique to slightly convex, dorsal surface gently convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique, Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse meshes. Intervals with very fine punctures, glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen apparently impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 171). Genital ring rather narrow, fairly elongate, asymmetric, with wide, asymmetric, obliquely convex apex. Aedeagus rather depressed, moderately wide, fairly elongate, rather sinuate. Lower surface very gently concave, apical part slightly directed down. Apex depressed, fairly elongate, narrow, parallel-sided, with convex tip. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, and with several additional, small, mostly oblique, moderately sclerotized folds behind. Left paramere rather narrow, elongate, regularly oval-shaped, with convex apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. benefica*.

Variation. Apart from body size, little variation noted.

Distribution. Near coastal central western WA.

Collecting circumstances. Little documented. Few specimens collected at light.

Sarothrocrepis shannonensis, spec. nov.

Figs 57, 172

Examined types. Holotype: 1♂, Australia, WA06/195, 4 km w. Shannon, 34.59061S, 116.31808E, 173m, 12.3. 2006, M. Baehr (WAM).

Paratypes (26 ex.): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name refers to the locality, where the bulk of specimens was collected, Shannon in southwestern Australia.

Diagnosis. Rather small species, characterized by colour pattern of elytra and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.5–5.0 mm; width: 2.05–2.3 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.47–1.50; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.07–1.09; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.45–1.57; width pronotum/head: 1.32–1.38; length/width of elytra: 1.40–1.43; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.0–2.25; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.3–2.4.

Colour (Fig. 57). Dirty yellow to pale red. Elytra in apical half apical half with large, rather ill delimited, horseshoe-shaped dark spot which anteriorly and posteriorly is extremely serrate and anteriorly slightly produced in middle. Lateral margin and apex widely pale. Base with a black spot on 4th–6th intervals. Lateral margin of pronotum slightly paler than disk. The dark pattern of the elytra little variable. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs dirty yellow to pale red. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad well protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Apex of labial palpus narrow, obtuse. Surface with fine, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Pronotum. Rather wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal third oblique to faintly sinuate, basal angle obtusely angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Elytra. Rather elongate, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin oblique to slightly convex, dorsal surface gently convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique, Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse meshes. Intervals with very fine punctures, glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen apparently impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 172). Genital ring rather narrow, fairly elongate, slightly asymmetric, convexly triangular, with moderately wide, convex apex. Aedeagus fairly stout, moderately wide, fairly elongate, straight but in middle slightly narrowed. Lower surface almost straight, apical part very slightly curved down. Apex rather stout, moderately elongate, somewhat club-shaped, with convex tip. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, and with another small, rather sclerotized fold behind. In middle with an additional large, moderately sclerotized fold. Left paramere rather narrow, elongate, almost regularly oval-shaped, with convex apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. benefica*.

Variation. Little variation noted.

Distribution. s.WA.

Collecting circumstances. Most specimens sampled from under bark of bark shedding eucalypts.

Sarothrocrepis integra, spec. nov.

Figs 58, 173

Examined types. Holotype: 1 ♂, S.AUST.K.I. Flinders Chase 7.5km N Ravine des Casouars malaise trap 2–7 Nov 1990 E.G.Matthews J.A.Forrest (SAMA 25-034316).

Paratypes (135 ex.): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name refers to the complete, black lateral arm of the dark elytral spot.

Diagnosis. Rather small to medium-sized species, characterized by colour pattern of elytra and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.9–5.6 mm; width: 2.15–2.7 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.43–1.56; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.05–1.08; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.46–1.49; width pronotum/head: 1.32–1.42; length/width of elytra: 1.47–1.50; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.0–2.15; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 1.85–1.95.

Colour (Fig. 58). Head and pronotum rufo-piceous, elytra largely dirty yellow. Elytra in apical half with a large, well delimited, horseshoe-shaped dark spot which anteriorly and posteriorly is markedly serrate. The lateral arms almost reach the base. Lateral margin narrowly, apex widely pale. Base with a large black spot on 4th–6th intervals, also the suture at base narrowly dark. The area laterally of the scutellum black, also base and apex of pronotum in middle, and a stripe near lateral margin narrowly dark. Lateral margin narrowly pale. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs dirty yellow to pale red. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad well protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Apex of labial palpus narrow, obtuse. Surface with fine, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Pronotum. Rather wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal third oblique to faintly sinuate, basal angle obtusely angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Elytra. Rather elongate, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin oblique to slightly convex, dorsal surface gently convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique, Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse meshes. Intervals with very fine punctures, glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen apparently impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 173). Genital ring rather wide and short, slightly asymmetric, in basal half almost parallel, apical part asymmetric, convexly triangular, with very wide, asymmetric, convex apex. Aedeagus moderately stout, moderately wide, fairly elongate, slightly sinuate. Lower surface gently bisinuate, apical part slightly directed down. Apex stout, fairly elongate, rather narrow, parallel-sided, with convex tip. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, and with another narrow, moderately sclerotized fold behind. Left paramere rather narrow, elongate, regularly oval-shaped, with convex apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. benefica*.

Variation. Apart from size, little variation noted.

Distribution. Widely distributed in SA, VIC, s.NSW, and TAS.

Collecting circumstances. Samples from "under bark", by Malaise trap, in "Sticky trap On *Eucalyptus viminalis*", by "Sweeping undergrowth at night *Euc. obliqua* dry sclerophyll forest".

Sarothrocrepis poonae, spec. nov.

Figs 59, 174

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, QLD:25°45'Sx152°51'E Poona Creek at Hwy 14 Jan 2009 G.Monteith Pyrethrum, trees,O/F (QMT239589).

Paratypes (25 ex.): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name refers to the type locality, Poona, in south Queensland.

Diagnosis. Rather small to medium-sized species, characterized by colour pattern of elytra and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.1–5.1 mm; width: 1.85–2.34 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.50–1.56; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.06–1.08; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.47–1.52; width pronotum/head: 1.28–1.35; length/width of elytra: 1.40–1.45; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.8–2.2; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 1.9–2.0.

Colour (Fig. 59). Dirty yellow to pale red. Elytra in apical half apical half with a large, well delimited, horseshoe-shaped dark spot which anteriorly and posteriorly is rather serrate and anteriorly is slightly produced in middle. Lateral margin and apex widely pale. Base with a black spot on 5th–6th intervals. The area laterally of scutellum dark, base and apex of pronotum in middle very slightly darkened. The dark pattern of the elytra little variable. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs dirty yellow to pale red. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad well protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Apex of labial palpus narrow, obtuse. Surface with fine, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Pronotum. Rather wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal third oblique to faintly sinuate, basal angle obtusely angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Elytra. Rather elongate, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin oblique to slightly convex, dorsal surface gently convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique, Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse meshes. Intervals with very fine punctures, glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen apparently impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 174). Genital ring rather wide, moderately elongate, asymmetric, slightly convexly triangular, with wide, asymmetric, convex apex. Aedeagus stout, moderately wide, fairly elongate, straight but in middle narrowed. Lower surface bisinuate, apical part slightly curved down. Apex rather stout, elongate, somewhat club-shaped, with convex tip. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, and with an elongate, rather sclerotized fold on the left side. Left paramere rather wide, moderately elongate, irregularly oval-shaped, with obtusely triangular apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. benefica*.

Variation. Apart from body size, little variation noted.

Distribution. se.QLD.

Collecting circumstances. Sampled by "barkspray, wet sclerophyll", "barkspray. eucalypts", "malaise trap, wallum".

Sarothrocrepis promontoryi, spec. nov.

Figs 60, 175

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, VIC, Wilson's Promontory 29-VI-68 W.Weatherley / *Sarothrocrepis gravis* Blkb. (NMV).

Paratype: 1 ♀, VIC, Wilson's Promontory 22-VI-68 / N.Whitton coll.Under bark (CBM).

Etymology. The name refers to the type locality, Wilson's Promontory, in south-eastern Victoria.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by colour pattern of elytra and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 5.15–5.3 mm; width: 2.35–2.45 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.47–1.50; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.07–1.09; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.47–1.52; width pronotum/head: 1.28–1.30; length/width of elytra: 1.40–1.43; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.75–1.8; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.05–2.3.

Colour (Fig. 60). Reddish-brown. Elytra in apical half apical half with large, rather well delimited, horseshoe-shaped dark spot which anteriorly is slightly produced in middle. Lateral margin rather narrowly, apex widely pale. Base with a short black spot on 4th–6th intervals. The area laterally of the scutellum dark, also apex of pronotum in middle narrowly dark. The dark pattern of the elytra little variable. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs dirty yellow to pale red. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad well protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna rather elongate. Apex of labial palpus narrow, obtuse. Surface with fine, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Pronotum. Rather wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal third oblique to faintly sinuate, basal angle obtusely angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Elytra. Moderately elongate, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin oblique to slightly convex, dorsal surface gently convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique, Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse meshes. Intervals with very fine punctures, glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen apparently impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 175). Genital ring moderately wide, fairly elongate, slightly asymmetric, convexly triangular, with moderately wide, asymmetric, obliquely convex apex. Aedeagus fairly stout, moderately wide, fairly elongate, rather sinuate. Lower surface very gen-

tly concave, but apex slightly curved down. Apex very stout, short, convexly triangular, asymmetric, with convex tip. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, and with another narrow and elongate, moderately sclerotized fold in middle. Left paramere rather narrow, elongate, slightly irregularly oval-shaped, with convexly triangular apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. benefica*.

Variation. Little variation noted.

Distribution. se.VIC. Known only from type locality.

Collecting circumstances. One specimen caught "under bark".

Sarothrocrepis melanopyga, spec. nov.
Figs 61, 176

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, SA: 35.632°Sx 138.260°E DeepCrNP,nr.Tappa Nappa Lkt,12Mar2011. Turco&Monteith, Barkspray eucs and grasstrees **18817** (QMT239590).

Paratypes (16 ex.): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name refers to the black apex of the abdomen.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by the black apex of the abdomen, shape of the pronotal and elytral pattern, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 5.2–5.8 mm; width: 2.4–2.8 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.48–1.50; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.05–1.08; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.48–1.54; width pronotum/head: 1.29–1.36; length/width of elytra: 1.39–1.44; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.9–2.05; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 1.95–2.1.

Colour (Fig. 61). Dirty yellow to pale rufous. Elytra in apical half apical half with a rather wide, well delimited, horseshoe-shaped dark spot which anteriorly and posteriorly is markedly serrate and which bears quite short lateral arms. Lateral margin narrowly, apex widely pale. Base with a black spot on 4th–6th intervals, also suture narrowly black. The area laterally of the scutellum dark, pronotum in middle of apex with wide, somewhat u-shaped, black spot, all margins narrowly black. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs dirty yellow to pale red. Lower surface pale red, but apex of abdomen black.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad well protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Apex of labial palpus narrow, obtuse. Surface with fine, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Pronotum. Rather wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal third faintly sinuate, basal angle obtusely angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Elytra. Moderately elongate, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin oblique to slightly convex, dorsal surface gently convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique, Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse meshes. Intervals with very fine punctures, glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen apparently impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 176). Genital ring rather narrow, fairly elongate, slightly asymmetrically triangular, with narrow, slightly asymmetric, obliquely convex apex. Aedeagus rather depressed, narrow, elongate, rather sinuate. Lower surface very gently concave, apical part slightly directed down. Apex stout, in lateral view club-shaped, rather short, narrow, convexly triangular. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold. Left paramere rather narrow, elongate, regularly oval-shaped, with convex apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. benefica*.

Variation. Little variation noted.

Distribution. e.SA, VIC, ACT, se.NSW.

Collecting circumstances. Mostly collected by Pyrethrum fogging, e. g. "Barkspray eucs and grasstrees", "barkspray,temp. RF", "*Banksia* woodland pyr.-fogging live *Banksia serrata* trunk", in "litter along intermittent stream", and at light.

Sarothrocrepis benefica (Newman)
Figs 62, 177, 229

Lebia benefica Newman, 1842: 368. – Chaudoir 1873: 54; Blackburn 1890: 711; 1892: 73; Sloane 1917: 423.
Ectroma benefica, Sloane 1898: 499.
Sarothrocrepis benefica, Sloane 1920: 170; Csiki 1932: 1303; Moore et al. 1987: 278; Lorenz 1998: 427; 2005: 452.
Lebia duponti Putzeys, 1845: 393.

Examined types. Lectotype (by present designation): ♂, Type (red label) / *Lebia benefica* Rev. Entom 368 / P^{t}. Philip 55.91 (NHM).

Type locality. "Port Philip, SA", erroneous for Port Phillip, Victoria.

Note. See under *T. tridens* (Newman).

Other material (1096 ex.). – see the electronic supplement.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by the elytral pattern, the very glossy surface of pronotum and elytra, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Redescription

Measurements. Length: 4.8–6.4 mm; width: 2.15–2.8 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.51–1.55; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.07–1.11; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.35–1.43; width pronotum/head: 1.31–1.38; length/width of elytra: 1.47–1.52; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.1–2.2; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.15–2.35.

Colour (Fig. 62). Yellow to rufo-piceous. Basal part of head and disk of pronotum commonly slightly darker than elytra. Elytra in apical half with a large to very large, well delimited, about horse-shoe shaped black spot which along suture and near lateral margin is prolonged more or less to base (but see "Variation"). Also at base with a black spot that usually covers the 4th and 5th intervals. Apex widely, lateral margin rather narrowly pale. Area laterally of scutellum dark. Lateral margin and usually also a narrow stripe in middle usually paler than the rest. The dark pattern of the elytra is little variable. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale red. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Apex of labial palpus narrow, obtuse. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, markedly glossy.

Pronotum. Rather wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal third oblique to faintly sinuate, basal angle obtusely angulate, slightly >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, markedly glossy.

Elytra. Rather elongate, in apical half very slightly widened, lateral margin straight, dorsal surface gently convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique, Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse meshes. Intervals with very fine punctures, markedly glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen apparently impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 177). Genital ring rather narrow, elongate, asymmetrically triangular, with rather wide, asymmetric, oblique-convex apex. Aedeagus moderately stout, rather narrow, elongate, almost straight, but very slightly sinuate. Lower surface bisinuate. Apex fairly elongate, moderately stout, narrow, convexly and slightly asymmetrically spatulate. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold. Left paramere rather narrow, fairly elongate, regularly oval-shaped, with wide convex apex.

Female gonocoxites (Fig. 229). Gonocoxite 2 rather narrow, slightly narrowed apicad.

Variation. Variation is considerable in colour and elytral pattern, also in body size. Tasmanian specimens and specimens from southern SA tend to be very large and dark coloured and to possess a complete dark lateral stripe. Although the shape of the apex of the aedeagus in some Tasmanian specimens seems to be slightly more club-shaped than in specimens from NSW and WA, I refrain from any taxonomical distinction between the southernmost and northern specimens, because the variability even within the same area is considerable.

Distribution. Widespread in southern and eastern Australia from s.WA through SA, VIC, TAS, ACT, NSW, s.QLD, c.NT.

Collecting circumstances. My specimens were either collected from under bark of Karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*) or were fogged from the rough bark of Jarrah and Blackbutt (*E. marginata*, *E. patens*). Other specimens were collected "at light", "vine scrub, pyrethrum", "pyrethrum on trees, rainf.", "barkspray, brigalow", "under bark of *Eucalyptus* species", "under bark", "Malaise trap", "swamp amgst native forest nr Pines"; "under gum bark", "under mallee bark", "Honey bait".

m-nigrum subgroup

Diagnosis. This group is characterized by the M-shaped elytral spot. Apex of labial palpus narrow, obtuse. 4th tarsomeres of all tarsi deeply excised and squamose below.

Distribution. 23 species, 20 of which are distributed mainly through northern Australia; two occur in New Guinea, one on Tenimber Is.

Sarothrocrepis m-nigrum Jordan
Figs 63, 178

Sarrothrocrepis m-nigrum Jordan, 1894: 106. – Csiki 1932: 1303; Darlington 1968: 79; Lorenz 1998: 427; 2005: 452.

Examined types. None. The whereabouts of the type(s) are unknown.

Type locality. "Tenimber Islands", off the south-western coast of New Guinea.

Note. According to Horn & Kahle (1937), the Jordan Collection was severely damaged. Therefore, the type(s) may be lost. The two specimens from NHM and MCZ, collected by W. Doherty, probably together with the type(s) apparently don't represent type specimens.

Other material (2 ex.). 1 ♂, Jamdena Tenimber Doherty VI–VII / *Sarothrocrepis m-nigrum* Jord. H.E.Andrewes det. / H.E.Andrewes Coll. B.M.1945-97. (NHM); 1 ♀, Jamdena Tenimber Doherty VI–VII /, *m-nigrum* Jord. Exchange with British Museum (Andrewes Coll.) (MCZ).

Diagnosis. Rather small to medium-sized species, characterized by the markedly M-shaped elytral spot and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Redescription

Measurements. Length: 4.45–4.5 mm; width: 2.15–2.2 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.66–1.68; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.05–1.06; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.72–1.75; width pronotum/head: 1.43–1.45; length/width of elytra: 1.30–1.32; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.1–2.2; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.0–3.1.

Colour (Fig. 63). Pale rufous-brown. Elytra in apical half with a large, well delimited, wide, conspicuously M-shaped, black spot which anteriorly and posteriorly is slightly prolonged along suture. Lateral margin of pronotum slightly paler than disk. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale red. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad well protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin convex throughout, basal angle obtuse, >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Rather short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin oblique and slightly convex, dorsal surface gently convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique, Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse lines. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen apparently impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 178). Genital ring in the single available male not preserved. Aedeagus moderately stout, fairly wide, elongate, almost straight, but slightly sinuate. Lower surface gently bisinuate. Apex stout but narrow and elongate, convexly triangular. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold and with a large, very elongate denticulate fold behind. Left paramere rather narrow, fairly elongate, slightly oval-shaped, with wide, convexly triangular apex.

Female gonocoxites. Not dissected.

Variation. Little variation noted.

Distribution. Tenimber Island, west of New Guinea.

Collecting circumstances. Not recorded.

Sarothrocrepis m-fascigera, spec. nov.

Figs 64, 179

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, 12.17S 133.20E Cooper Creek, NT. 11km S. by W. of Nimbuwah Rock 1.xi.72, at light E.B. Britton (ANIC).

Paratypes (36 ex.): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name refers to the very elongate, M-shaped elytral fascia.

Diagnosis. Rather small to medium-sized species, characterized by the conspicuous elytral spot and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.3–4.8 mm; width: 2.0–2.2 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.52–1.58; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.08–1.10; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.56–1.62; width pronotum/head: 1.35–1.42; length/width of elytra: 1.38–1.41; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.65–1.9; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.15–3.25.

Colour (Fig. 64). Dirty yellow. Elytra with a large, well delimited, conspicuously M-shaped, black spot with extremely elongate lateral arms; the whole suture also dark. Base and apex of pronotum in middle with wide, black spot. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale red. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Rather wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin gently convex, in basal third straight to even faintly sinuate; basal angle angulate, slightly >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Moderately short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin oblique and slightly convex, dorsal surface gently convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique, Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse lines. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen apparently impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 179). Genital ring rather wide, moderately elongate, convexly triangular, with wide, asymmetric, obliquely convex apex. Aedeagus moderately stout, rather wide, fairly elongate, slightly sinuate. Lower surface in basal half slightly convex, in apical half almost straight. Apex stout, fairly elongate, moderately wide, asymmetric, convexly spatulate, with convex tip. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, and with an elongate, slightly more sclerotized fold behind. Left paramere rather short and

wide, irregularly oval-shaped, in apical half convexly triangular, with convex apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. obtusa*.

Variation. Very little variation noted.

Distribution. Northern parts of QLD, NT, and WA.

Collecting circumstances. Most specimens sampled at light, one in Malaise trap.

Sarothrocrepis marginalis, spec. nov.
Figs 65, 180

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, 12.43 S 143.18 E 11km ENE of Mt.Tozer QLD 11–16 July 1986 T.Weir / Berlesate ANIC 1063 rainforest litter (ANIC).

Paratypes (39 ex.): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name refers to the dark margin of pronotum and elytra.

Diagnosis. Rather small to medium-sized species, characterized by the elytral spot, the dark margins of pronotum and elytra, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.2–5.1 mm; width: 2.05–2.5 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.54–1.59; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.05–1.07; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.74–1.78; width pronotum/head: 1.43–1.55; length/width of elytra: 1.30–1.37; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.95–2.1; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.95–3.05.

Colour (Fig. 65). Dark yellow to rufo-piceous. Elytra with a large, well delimited, conspicuously M-shaped, black spot which is slightly prolonged posteriad. Lateral margin narrowly dark, also the area laterally of scutellum dark. Lateral part of base and lateral margin of pronotum widely black. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale red. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Rather wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal third straight to faintly sinuate; basal angle angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Rather short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin oblique and slightly convex, dorsal surface gently convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique, Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse lines. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen apparently impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 180). Genital ring rather narrow, elongate, in basal half almost parallel-sided, in apical half asymmetrically triangular, with fairly wide, very asymmetric, convex apex. Aedeagus rather stout, short, rather narrow, triangular. Lower surface gently bisinuate. Apex stout but fairly elongate, narrowly spatulate, with convex tip. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, with one additional, moderately sclerotized fold behind. Left paramere moderately wide, fairly elongate, irregularly ovoid, with asymmetric, convexly triangular apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. obtusa*.

Variation. Apart from body size, very little variation noted.

Distribution. Northern part of CYP, n.QLD.

Sarothrocrepis storeyi, spec. nov.
Figs 66, 181

Examined types. Holotype: ♂; AUSTRALIA: N.T. 6 km E of Humpty Doo 6–19.x.1990 R.I. Storey at UV light (QMT 239591).

Paratypes (3 ex.): 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data (CBM, QDPI); 1 ♀, Horn Islet, Pellew Group, N.T.15–21. Feb. 1968 B. Cantrell / UQIC # 90440 (QMB).

Etymology. The name is a patronym in honour of the collector of most specimens, the late R. I. Storey, Mareeba.

Diagnosis. Rather small species, characterized by the M-shaped elytral spot, colour pattern of pronotum, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.0–4.5 mm; width: 1.8–2.2 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.64–1.67; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.04–1.06; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.61–1.69; width pronotum/head: 1.41–1.48; length/width of elytra: 1.30–1.35; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.65–1.85; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.0–3.1.

Colour (Fig. 66). Dark yellow to rufo-piceous. Elytra with a large, well delimited, conspicuously M-shaped, black spot which in middle is slightly prolonged anteriad and posteriad. Base of pronotum with a dark spot on either side, also with a dark stripe in middle, and with more or less distinct paralateral dark stripe which is combined at apex. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale red. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal third gently convex to straight; basal angle obtusely angulate, slightly >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Rather short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin oblique and slightly convex, dorsal surface gently convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique, Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse lines. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 181). Genital ring rather narrow, elongate, slightly convexly triangular, with wide, slightly asymmetric, convex apex. Aedeagus rather stout, moderately wide, elongate, in middle on both sides excised. Lower surface very gently bisinuate. Apex stout, short, narrow, triangular. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, with one additional, very elongate, moderately sclerotized fold in middle. Left paramere rather short and wide, regularly ovoid, with convexly triangular apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. obtusa*.

Variation. Some variation noted indistinctness of colour of pronotum.

Distribution. n.NT.

Collecting circumstances. Most specimens collected at UV light.

Sarothrocrepis nigricollis, spec. nov.
Figs 67, 182

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, 16.01S to 16.05S 145.28E Cape Tribulation area QLD 21–28Mar.1984 A.Calder & T.Weir / Berlesate ANIC 944 rainforest on steep slope (ANIC).

Paratypes (12 ex.): 1♂, 1♀, same data (ANIC, CBM); 3♀♀, 12.44S 143.14E 3km ENE Mt.Tozer 28June–4July 1986 D.H.Colless Malaise trap (ANIC, CBM); 2♀♀, AUSTRALIA: N. Qld. Danbulla S. F., 13 km NE. of Yungaburra 28.VII–3.IX1987 Storey & De Faveri / MDPI Intercept Trap Site No.27 (QDPI); 1♂, Cardstone QLD 20.xi.1966 K.Hyde (ANIC); 1♀, Claudie R. nr.Iron Rg. QLD 19–25 July 1978 J.F.Lawrence (ANIC), 1♀, KURANDA. N.Q. 12/71. GB. /J.G. Brooks Bequest, 1976 (ANIC); 1♀, Boar PKT.Rd. N.Q. 2-10-71 2400' J.G.Brooks Leaf litter BM.156 (NHM); 1♀, Cairns (SAMA); 1♀, Rocky River Cape York, Q. ~~early June~~ '58 Darlingtons / May (MCZ).

Etymology. The name refers to the largely black pronotum.

Diagnosis. Rather small to medium-sized species, characterized by the about M-shaped elytral spot, widely dark pronotum, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.0–4.45 mm; width: 1.85–2.15 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.53–1.56; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.04–1.05; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.61–1.64; width pronotum/head: 1.43–1.48; length/width of elytra: 1.37–1.43; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.95–2.0; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.85–3.0.

Colour (Fig. 67). Dark yellow to rufo-piceous. Elytra with a large, well delimited, irregularly M-shaped, black spot which in middle is slightly prolonged anteriad and posteriad. The lateral arms at apex obtuse or even slightly transverse. Pronotum in middle widely black, also with a more or less distinct paralateral dark stripe. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale red. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal third gently convex to straight; basal angle obtusely angulate, slightly >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Rather short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin oblique and slightly convex, dorsal surface gently convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique, Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse lines. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 182). Genital ring fairly wide, comparatively short, convexly triangular, with wide, asymmetric, convex apex. Aedeagus moderately stout, rather narrow, elongate, almost straight but narrowed in apical half. Lower surface markedly bisinuate. Apex moderately stout, narrow, elongate, about spatulate, with convex tip. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold. Left paramere wide and rather short, ovoid, with convexly triangular apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. obtusa*.

Variation. Little variation noted.

Distribution. n.QLD.

Collecting circumstances. Sampled by Berlese extraction in rainforest, in leaf litter, in intercept and Malaise trap.

Sarothrocrepis scripta, spec. nov.
Figs 68, 183

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, 12.43 S 143.16 E 7km ENE of Mt.Tozer QLD 1 July 1986 T.Weir / Berlesate ANIC 1056 open forest litter (ANIC.

Paratypes (32 ex.): 4♂♂, same data (ANIC, CBM); 5♂♂, 7♀♀, 12.43 S 143.17 E 9km ENE of Mt.Tozer QLD 5–10 July 1986 T.Weir / Berlesate ANIC 1057/8 rainforest litter (ANIC, CBM); 1♂, 1♀, 12.43 S 143.18 E 11km ENE of Mt.Tozer QLD 11–16 July 1986 T.Weir / Berlesate ANIC 1065 rainforest litter (ANIC); 5♀♀, 12.43 S 143.17 E QLD 9km ENE of Mt.Tozer 5–10 July 1986 D.H.Colless Malaise trap (ANIC); 1♂, 6♀♀, 12.44 S 143.14 E QLD 3km ENE of Mt.Tozer 28June–4July 1986 D.H.Colless Malaise trap (ANIC); 1♀, 12.43 S 143.17 E QLD 9km ENE of Mt.Tozer 5–10 July 1986 J.C.Cardale ex pantraps (ANIC); 1♀, 12.43 S 143.17 E QLD 9 km ENE Mt. Tozer 5–10 July 1986 J.C.Cardale ex yellow trays (ANIC).

Etymology. The name refers to the elytral pattern which resembles a letter.

Diagnosis. Rather small to medium-sized species, characterized by the elytral pattern and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 3.9–4.65 mm; width: 1.8–2.15 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.50–1.55; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.04–1.07; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.61–1.65; width pronotum/head: 1.33–1.40; length/width of elytra: 1.38–1.42; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.9–2.0; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.6–2.85.

Colour (Fig. 68). Pale rufous to rufo-piceous. Elytra in apical half with a moderately well delimited, irregularly v-shaped, very serrate fascia which posteriorly is prolonged along suture almost to apex. Apex slightly paler than the rest of the elytra. The area laterally of the scutellum and the adjacent part of the pronotum darkened. Also the apex with two darkened areas laterally of the middle. Lateral margins of pronotum slightly paler than disk. The area laterally and behind the eye slightly darker than the rest of the head. Mouthparts, palpi, and antenna pale red, legs yellow to pale rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal third straight to faintly sinuate; basal angle angulate, almost 90° Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Rather short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin straight or slightly convex, dorsal surface gently convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse lines. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 183). Genital ring rather wide, moderately elongate, asymmetrically triangular, with fairly wide, asymmetric, convex apex. Aedeagus moderately stout, rather narrow, elongate, almost straight. Lower surface very gently bisinuate. Apex depressed, fairly elongate, narrowly spatulate, with convex tip. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, with two additional, elongate, very narrow, moderately sclerotized folds in middle. Left paramere moderately wide, fairly elongate, regularly ovoid, with convex apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. obtusa*.

Variation. Apart from body size, very little variation noted.

Distribution. Iron Range, ce.CYP, n.QLD. Only recorded from Mt. Tozer and vicinity.

Collecting circumstances. Sampled by Berlese extraction from rainforest and open forest litter, in Malaise trap, and in pan traps and "yellow trays".

Sarothrocrepis bickeli, spec. nov.
Figs 69, 184

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, QLD, Spear Ck., 5.8km N of Mount Molloy (16°37'52"S, 145°19'32"E), 405 m,24–26 March 2007, rainforest creek, coll. D. Bickel, yellow pans (AMS K 255294, 364).
Paratype: 1♂, same locality / AMS K 255294, 364 (CBM).

Etymology. The name is a patronym in honour of the collector, Dan Bickel, well-known dipterist of Australian Museum, Sydney.

Diagnosis. Small species, characterized by colour pattern of elytra and pronotum, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.1–4.2 mm; width: 1.95–2.05 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.51–1.52; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.04; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.58–1.59; width pronotum/head: 1.35–1.39; length/width of elytra: 1.35–1.40; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.95–2.05; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.7–2.8.

Colour (Fig. 69). Rufous to rufo-piceous. Elytra in apical half with a moderately well delimited, irregularly v-shaped, serrate fascia which posteriorly is prolonged along suture almost to apex. Lateral margin with narrow, inconspicuous, dark stripe. Apex slightly paler than the rest of the elytra. The area laterally of the scutellum and the adjacent part of the pronotum darkened.

Also with two darkened areas laterally of the middle which are confluent with an inconspicuous paralateral dark stripe. Lateral margins of pronotum slightly paler than disk. Mouthparts, palpi, and antenna pale red, legs yellow to pale rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal third straight to faintly sinuate; basal angle angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Rather short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin straight or slightly convex, dorsal surface gently convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse lines. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 184). Genital ring rather narrow, moderately elongate, asymmetrically triangular, with moderately wide, asymmetric, convex apex. Aedeagus stout, rather narrow, elongate, slightly sinuate. Lower surface almost straight. Apex stout but rather narrow, in lateral view club-shaped, fairly elongate, spatulate, with convex tip. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, with two additional, small, moderately sclerotized folds in middle. Left paramere moderately wide, fairly elongate, irregularly ovoid, with convexly triangular apex.

Female gonocoxites. Unknown.

Variation. Little variation noted.

Distribution. n.QLD. Known only from type locality.

Collecting circumstances. Sampled in "yellow pan" near a rainforest creek.

Sarothrocrepis macularis, spec. nov.
Figs 70, 185

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, 12.17S 133.20E Cooper Creek, NT. 11 km S. by W. of Nimbuwah Rock 2.xi.72, at light E.B. Britton (ANIC).

Paratypes (37 ex.): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name refers to the presence of an elytral macula.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by shape of the elytral fascia and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.5–5.0 mm; width: 2.1–2.3 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.59–1.65; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.08–1.10; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.47–1.51; width pronotum/head: 1.41–1.48; length/width of elytra: 1.36–1.37; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.75–1.95; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.0–3.15.

Colour (Fig. 70). Dirty yellow to pale rufous. Elytra in apical half with a well delimited, rather large, transverse, sinuate, irregularly M-shaped, serrate, black spot which anteriorly and posteriorly along suture is slightly prolonged, anteriorly at 5th interval incised, and laterally recurved. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale rufous, tarsi usually slightly darker. Lower surface pale rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal third straight to faintly sinuate; basal angle angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Rather short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin straight or slightly convex, dorsal surface gently convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse lines. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 185). Genital ring rather wide, moderately elongate, asymmetric, slightly convexly triangular, with rather wide, asymmetric, oblique-convex apex. Aedeagus moderately stout, fairly narrow, rather elongate, almost straight. Lower surface in middle slightly convex. Apex moderately stout, fairly elongate, narrow, asymmetric and slightly curved right, narrowly spatulate. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, and with one small and one elongate, moderately sclerotized fold behind. Left paramere short and wide, slightly odd shaped, with obliquely transverse apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. obtusa*.

Variation. Slight variation noted in shape of the elytral spot.

Distribution. n.NT

Collecting circumstances. Most specimens were collected at light, single ones in Malaise trap and by Berlese extraction of rainforest litter.

Sarothrocrepis m-maculata, spec. nov.
Figs 71, 186

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, AUSTRALIA: N.Qld. 47 km N E. Cooktown 23 Dec 1979 R.I. Storey at light, rainforest (QMT239592)

Paratype: 1 ♀, same data (QDPI).

Etymology. The name refers to the M-shaped elytral pattern.

Diagnosis. Rather small to medium-sized species, characterized by the conspicuously M-shaped elytral spot and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.3–4.35 mm; width: 2.0 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.49–1.51; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.04–1.05; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.72–1.74; width pronotum/head: 1.45–1.48; length/width of elytra: 1.35–1.38; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.85–1.95; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.0–3.1.

Colour (Fig. 71). Dirty yellow to pale rufo-piceous. Elytra in apical half with a well delimited, rather large, characteristically M-shaped, serrate, black spot which posteriorly is triangularly prolonged along suture. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale rufous. Lower surface pale rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal third straight to faintly sinuate; basal angle angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Rather short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin straight or slightly convex, dorsal surface gently convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse lines. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 186). Genital ring short and wide, convexly triangular, with wide, very asymmetric, oblique-convex apex. Aedeagus stout, moderately wide, fairly elongate, very gently sinuate. Lower surface slightly bisinuate. Apex stout, short, rather wide, spatulate, with wide, convex tip. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, with three additional, coiled, moderately sclerotized folds in basal half. Left paramere rather wide, fairly elongate, ovoid, apical half convexly triangular.

Female gonocoxites. Much as in *S. obtusa*.

Variation. Some variation noted in ground colour, which is slightly darker on head and pronotum in the holotype than in the paratype.

Distribution. n.QLD. Known only from type locality.

Collecting circumstances. Collected at light in rainforest.

Sarothrocrepis webbensis, spec. nov.
Figs 72, 187

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, 15.03S 145.09E 3 km ne. of Mt. Webb QLD 30Apr– 3 May 1981 A.Calder & J. Feehan / Berlesate ANIC 721 rainforest litter (ANIC).

Paratypes (5 ex.): 1 ♂, same data (ANIC); 3 ♀♀, 15.03S 145.09E 3 km ne. of Mt. Webb QLD 2 Oct 1980 D.H.Colless (Malaise Trap) (ANIC, CBM); 1 ♀, 15.03S 145.09E 3km NE of Mt. Webb QLD 1–3 Oct. 1980 T.Weir / Berlesate ANIC 691 Sieved rain forest litter (ANIC).

Etymology. The name refers to the type locality, Mt. Webb, near Cooktown, north-east Queensland.

Diagnosis. Rather small to medium-sized species, characterized by pale yellow colour, the characteristic M-shaped elytral spot, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 3.8–4.9 mm; width: 1.75–2.2 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.52–1.60; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.05–1.09; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.62–1.68; width pronotum/head: 1.45–1.51; length/width of elytra: 1.39–1.44; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.8–2.0; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.7–3.0.

Colour (Fig. 72). More or less dirty yellow. Elytra in apical half with a well delimited, characteristically M-shaped, black spot which anteriad and posteriad is narrowly prolonged along suture. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale rufous. Lower surface pale rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal third straight to faintly sinuate; basal angle angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Rather short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin straight or slightly convex, dorsal surface gently convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse lines. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 187). Genital ring wide, rather short, convexly triangular, with fairly wide, very asym-

metric, convex apex. Aedeagus stout, rather narrow, fairly elongate, almost straight. Lower surface in middle gently convex, near apex concave. Apex stout and rather short, fairly wide, spatulate, with convex tip. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold. Left paramere moderately wide, fairly elongate, ovoid, with convexly triangular apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. obtusa*.

Variation. Apart from body size, little variation noted.

Distribution. Mt. Webb, north of Cooktown, north Queensland, only recorded from type locality.

Collecting circumstances. Specimens were either sampled by Berlese extraction from rainforest litter, either in Malaise trap.

Sarothrocrepis sagittaria, spec. nov.
Fig. 73

Examined types. Holotype: ♀, SEQ:25°10'Sx150°01'E IslaGorgeNP,NEcnr. 240m 15 Dec1997–1 Mar 1998 Monteith & Cook **5712** Vine scrub, intercept trap (QMT239593).

Etymology. The name refers to the somewhat bow-shaped elytral spot.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by the irregularly M-shaped elytral spot.

Description

Measurements. Length: 5.0 mm; width: 2.35 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.64; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.08; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.80; width pronotum/head: 1.60; length/width of elytra: 1.34; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.0; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.25.

Colour (Fig. 73). Pale rufo-piceous. Elytra in apical half with a well delimited, characteristically M-shaped, black spot which anteriad and posteriad is narrowly prolonged along suture. The area laterally of the scutellum and the adjacent parts of the base of the pronotum dark; the basal pronotal spot prolonged apicad, but somewhat faded. Disk of pronotum darker than the lateral parts. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale rufous. Lower surface pale rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin slightly convex throughout; basal angle obtusely angulate, >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Rather short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin oblique and straight, dorsal surface gently convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse lines. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia. Unknown.

Female gonocoxites. Not dissected.

Variation. Unknown.

Distribution. c.QLD. Known only from type locality.

Collecting circumstances. Holotype collected in "Vine scrub, intercept trap".

Sarothrocrepis sinuatifasciata, spec. nov.
Figs 74, 188

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, Bondi, N.S.W. 15 Nov. 1934 Dr. K. K. Spence (AMS K 255224).

Paratypes (33 ex.): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name refers to the sinuate elytral spot.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by the elytral pattern and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.2–5.1 mm; width: 2.05–2.5 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.60–1.63; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.06–1.08; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.55–1.60; width pronotum/head: 1.40–1.46; length/width of elytra: 1.33–1.36; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.15–2.25; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.3–2.45.

Colour (Fig. 74). Pale rufous to rufo-piceous. Elytra in apical half with a well delimited, rather wide, transverse but markedly sinuate, rather M-shaped, laterally oblique, serrate, black spot which along suture anteriorly and posteriorly is narrowly prolonged, and laterally is narrowed but not interrupted. Base with a faintly darkened area on either side. Base of pronotum on either side with a small, indistinct dark spot. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale rufous. Lower surface pale rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal half slightly sinuate; basal angle angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Rather short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface also slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse lines. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 188). Genital ring fairly wide, rather elongate, in basal half almost parallel, with moderately wide, very asymmetric, obliquely convex apex. Aedeagus rather stout, fairly wide, elongate, strongly sinuate. Lower surface bisinuate. Apex rather stout, elongate, moderately wide, convex, even slightly club-shaped. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, and with an additional, moderately sclerotized fold in middle. Left paramere rather wide, moderately elongate, irregularly oval-shaped, with convex apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. obtusa*.

Variation. Apart from body size, little variation noted.

Distribution. e.NSW, se.QLD.

Collecting circumstances. Largely unrecorded. Single specimens sampled by hand collecting, in "riparian rain forest", and "ex Waterhousia floribunda blossoms".

Sarothrocrepis bribieana, spec. nov.
Fig. 75

Examined types. Holotype: ♀, QLD: 27.018°Sx153.122°E Bribie Is, 0.85kmNEonNPHQ 10m. 24Sept–9Oct2010. G.Monteith Malaise trap wallum **34634** (QMT239594).

Etymology. The name refers to the type locality, Bribie Island on south Queensland.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by the irregularly M-shaped elytral spot; further distinguished from *S. sinuatifasciata* by narrower pronotum and longer and slenderer metatarsus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.6 mm; width: 2.2 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.57; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.07; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.61; width pronotum/head: 1.49; length/width of elytra: 1.36; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.0; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.0.

Colour (Fig. 75). Dirty yellow to pale rufo-piceous. Head and pronotum slightly darker than elytra. Elytra in apical half with a well delimited, rather narrow, transverse, M-shaped, laterally oblique, slightly serrate, black spot which along suture anteriorly and posteriorly is slightly prolonged. The area laterally of scutellum slightly darkened. Base of pronotum at either side with a small, dark spot, lateral margin slightly paler than disk. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale rufous. Lower surface pale rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Rather wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin gently convex throughout; basal angle obtusely angulate, >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Rather short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface also slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse lines. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis. Metatarsus markedly slender and elongate.

Male genitalia. Unknown.

Female gonocoxites. Not dissected.

Variation. Unknown.

Distribution. se.QLD. Known only from type locality.

Collecting circumstances. Holotype sampled in Malaise trap in wallum country.

Sarothrocrepis suturalis, spec. nov.
Figs 76, 189

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, 35.58S 150.09E Congo, 8km SEbyE of Moruya NSW 9 Jan. 1982 M.S.Upton (ANIC).

Paratypes (26 ex.): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name refers to the narrowly black elytral suture, which differentiates this species from its relatives.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by elytral pattern and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.4–5.3 mm; width: 2.1–2.5 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.62–1.65; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.11–1.12; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.57–1.63; width pronotum/head: 1.42–1.50; length/width of elytra: 1.39–1.44; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.0–2.2; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.05–2.25.

Colour (Fig. 76). Pale rufous to rufo-piceous. Elytra in apical half with a well delimited, rather narrow, transverse, somewhat anchor-shaped, markedly sinuate, laterally very oblique, serrate, black spot which along suture anteriorly and posteriorly is narrowly prolonged to base, resp. to apex, and laterally is very oblique, narrow but not interrupted. Base in middle around scutellum triangularly dark, also the area laterally of scutellum dark. Base of pronotum on either side with a small, dark spot. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale rufous. Lower surface pale rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal half oblique to slightly sinuate; basal angle angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Moderately short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface also slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse lines. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 189). Genital ring rather wide, moderately elongate, asymmetric, slightly convexly triangular, with rather wide, asymmetric, convex apex. Aedeagus stout, fairly wide, moderately elongate, almost straight. Lower surface in middle convex. Apex rather stout, moderately elongate, fairly wide, rather club-shaped. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, and with an additional, elongate moderately sclerotized fold in middle of left side. Left paramere rather wide, moderately elongate, irregularly oval-shaped, with convex apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. obtusa*.

Variation. Apart from body size, little variation noted.

Distribution. se.NSW.

Collecting circumstances. Most species collected in "Window trap", some at light or in "window-pane gutter trap", apparently most in "Euc. scrub by coast".

Sarothrocrepis lacustris, spec. nov.
Figs 77, 190

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, NSW Myall Lakes NP -32:30:26 152:21:55 15-Nov-96 L.Wilkie MLC01/06 (AMS 133412).

Paratypes (12 ex.): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name refers to the type locality of this species, Myall Lakes, e. NSW.

Diagnosis. Rather small to medium-sized species, characterized by elytral pattern and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.2–5.0 mm; width: 1.95–2.4 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.60–1.65; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.10–1.14; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.48–1.55; width pronotum/head: 1.44–1.51; length/width of elytra: 1.43–1.48; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.9–2.0; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.0–2.15.

Colour (Fig. 77). Dirty yellow to pale rufo-piceous. Elytra in apical half with a well delimited, narrow, transverse, M-shaped, laterally very oblique, serrate, black spot which along suture anteriorly and posteriorly is slightly prolonged, and laterally is very oblique, narrow but not interrupted. The area laterally of scutellum slightly darkened. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale rufous. Lower surface pale rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin in basal half straight to slightly sinuate; basal angle angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Moderately short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface also slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse lines. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 190). Genital ring fairly wide, rather elongate, in basal half almost parallel, with moderately wide, very asymmetric, obliquely convex apex. Aedeagus rather stout, fairly wide, elongate, strongly sinuate. Lower surface markedly bisinuate. Apex rather stout, fairly elongate, moderately wide, convexly spatulate. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, and with an additional, rather sclerotized, about horseshoe-shaped fold in basal half. Left paramere rather wide, moderately elongate, irregularly oval-shaped, with asymmetric, convex apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. obtusa*.

Variation. Apart from body size, little variation noted.

Distribution. Coastal ne. NSW. Known only from type locality.

Collecting circumstances. Not recorded, but apparently, all specimens collected near water bodies.

Sarothrocrepis expansicollis, spec. nov.
Figs 78, 191

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, 12.21S 130.42E Casuarina Beach,NT. 10km NNE of Darwin 7.xi.72, rainforest behind beach, at light, E.Britton (ANIC).

Paratypes (8 ex.): 2♂♂, 4♀♀, same data (ANIC, CBM); 1♀, Tindal, N.T.14.31S 122.32E 1–20 Dec. 1967 Light trap W.J.M.Vestjens (ANIC); 1♀, Normanby R., Qld., 40 ml. W. of Cooktown 2.i.1964. G. Monteith / UQIC #90726 (QMB).

Etymology. The name refers to the very wide pronotum of this species.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by very wide pronotum, elytral colour pattern, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 5.0–5.9 mm; width: 2.4–2.7 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.70–1.74; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.10–1.13; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.44–1.47; width pronotum/head: 1.35–1.45; length/width of elytra: 1.29–1.32; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.1–2.15; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.15–2.25.

Colour (Fig. 78). Dirty yellow to pale rufo-piceous. Elytra in apical half with a well delimited, narrow, transverse, conspicuously M-shaped, laterally very oblique, serrate, black spot which along suture anteriorly and posteriorly is slightly prolonged, and laterally is very oblique, narrow but not interrupted. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale rufous. Lower surface pale rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Very wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin gently convex, in basal half more oblique; basal angle obtusely angulate, slightly >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface also slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse lines. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 191). Genital ring wide, rather short, in basal half almost parallel-sided, with moderately wide, asymmetric, convex apex. Aedeagus very stout, wide, particularly in basal half, elongate. Lower surface in middle strongly convex, towards apex slightly concave. Apex stout but elongate, in lateral view somewhat club-shaped, narrow, spatulate. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, with one additional, very elongate, moderately sclerotized fold in middle, with one additional, large, rather sclerotized fold near base. Left paramere moderately wide, fairly elongate, irregularly ovoid, with convexly triangular apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. obtusa*.

Variation. Little variation noted.

Distribution. n.NT, n.QLD.

Collecting circumstances. Most specimens were collected at light in rainforest behind beach.

Sarothrocrepis moretona, spec. nov.
Figs 79, 192

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, 12.27S 142.38E QLD Moreton Homestead 21 Aug. 1992 J.C.Cardale & P.Zborowski Light trap (ANIC).

Paratypes (2 ex.): 1♀, 11.45S 142.35E Heathlands, QLD 22 Jan. 1992 T.A.Weir,I.D.Naumann / Berlesate ANIC 1218 gallery forest litter (CBM); 1♀, Aurukun, Qld Oct. 1980 B. Pinese (QDPI); 1♀, Rod I. Torres Straits. Q C. T. McNamara (SAMA 25-033821).

Etymology. The name refers to the locality of the holotype, Moreton Homestead in northern Cape York Peninsula.

Diagnosis. Rather small to medium-sized species, characterized by the elytral colour pattern and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.2–4.7 mm; width: 2.0–2.25 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.56–1.60; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.06; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.67–1.71; width pronotum/head: 1.48–1.52; length/width of elytra: 1.30–1.34; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.9–1.95; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.1–3.2.

Colour (Fig. 79). Dirty yellow to pale rufo-piceous. Elytra in apical half with a well delimited, narrow, transverse, conspicuously M-shaped, laterally oblique, little serrate, black spot which along suture posteriorly is prolonged to apex, and laterally is slightly sinuate. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale rufous. Lower surface pale rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique.

Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin anteriorly gently convex, in basal half oblique and straight; basal angle obtusely angulate, slightly >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin straight to gently convex, dorsal surface also slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse lines. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 192). Genital ring moderately wide, fairly elongate, in basal half almost parallel-sided, in apical half asymmetrically triangular, with fairly wide, very asymmetric, slightly convex apex. Aedeagus stout, moderately wide, widened in middle, fairly elongate, straight. Lower surface gently bisinuate. Apex stout but fairly elongate, narrowly spatulate, with convex tip. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, with one large, moderately sclerotized fold in basal half. Left paramere short and wide, irregularly ovoid, with asymmetric, convexly triangular apex.

Female gonocoxites. Not dissected.

Variation. Some variation noted in shape of the elytral spot.

Distribution. ne.QLD: n.CYP, also on Torres Strait Islands.

Collecting circumstances. Sampled at light trap and in "gallery forest litter".

Sarothrocrepis riedeli, spec. nov.

Figs 80, 193

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, Irian Jaya, Merauke-Pr., Senggo to Abau, 15.–17.5.1994, leg. A. Riedel (CBM).

Paratypes (2 ex.): 1 ♀, W-PAPUA Jayapura, Sentani Gn. Cyclops, 945 m, leg. A. Riedel / 21.XI.2007, sample 8, sifted S02°31.776' W140°30.215' (SMNK); 1 ♂, NEW GUINEA: NE. Svart Val.:Karubaka 1450 m.,XI-16-1958 / light trap / J. L. Gressitt Collector / borrowed fr. Bishop Mus. (MCZ).

Etymology. The name is a patronym in honour of the collector of the holotype, Alexander Riedel, Karlsruhe, well-known explorer of the beetle fauna of New Guinea.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by the elytral colour pattern and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 5.0–6.2 mm; width: 2.4–2.9 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.58–1.63; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.04–1.07; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.63–1.67; width pronotum/head: 1.35–1.42; length/width of elytra: 1.35–1.38; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.35–2.45; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.2–3.4.

Colour (Fig. 80). Head and pronotum pale rufopiceous, elytra slightly paler, in apical half with a well delimited, narrow, transverse, conspicuously M-shaped, laterally oblique, serrate, black spot which along suture posteriorly is slightly prolonged. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale rufous. Lower surface pale rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin anteriorly gently convex, in basal half oblique and straight; basal angle angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin straight to gently convex, dorsal surface also slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse lines. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 193). Genital ring rather narrow, elongate, almost parallel-sided, with wide, very asymmetric, oblique-convex apex. Aedeagus moderately stout, rather narrow, elongate, straight but apex slightly directed right. Lower surface in middle gently convex, near apex straight. Apex stout and rather short, narrow, spatulate, with convex tip. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, with two narrow, elongate, fairly sclerotized folds behind. Left paramere wide and short, ovoid, with wide, convex apex.

Female gonocoxites. Not dissected.

Variation. Little variation noted in body size and size of the elytral spot.

Distribution. Mainland New Guinea.

Collecting circumstances. One specimen "sifted" from ground litter, probably in wet forest.

Sarothrocrepis cheesmannae, spec. nov.
Fig. 81

Examined types. Holotype: ♀, DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Japen I., Mt. Badri.1000 ft., viii.1938. L.E.Cheesman. B.M.1938-593. *Sarothrocrepis papua* Darl. det.Darlington'68 / STANDING AS *Sarothrocrepis papua* Darlington C. Gillett xi.2006 (NHM).

Etymology. The name is a patronym in honour of the late L. E. Cheesman, collector of this species and explorer of the fauna of the Papuan Region.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by the little contrasting elytral colour pattern.

Description

Measurements. Length: 5.5 mm; width: 2.6 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.61; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.07; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.6; width pronotum/head: 1.38; length/width of elytra: 1.40; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.2; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.0.

Colour (Fig. 81). Head and pronotum rufo-piceous, elytra slightly paler, in apical half with a well delimited, very narrow, transverse, conspicuously M-shaped, laterally oblique, slightly serrate, black spot which along suture posteriorly is slightly prolonged. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale rufous. Lower surface pale rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Rather wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin anteriorly gently convex, in basal half straight and faintly sinuate; basal angle angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Rather short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin oblique to gently convex, dorsal surface also slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse lines. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia. Unknown.

Female gonocoxites. Not dissected.

Variation. Unknown.

Distribution. Papua Indonesia: Japen Is. Known only from type locality.

Collecting circumstances. Not recorded.

The *sinuata* complex

In north Queensland, four populations exist which are quite similar in their body shape, colour pattern, and also in shape and structure of the aedeagus (except two populations that are only represented by female specimens). However, they are slightly but steadily distinguished by either width of elytra, either shape of their elytral pattern, either shape of the aedeagus. In view of these differences, and, moreover, because most of them are restricted to slightly different areas, they are provisionally described as distinct species.

Sarothrocrepis sinuata, spec. nov.
Figs 82, 194

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, QLD: 17°08.6'Sx145° 35.3'E Kauri Creek, 2 kmE. 25 May 2008. rainforest pyrethrum on trees & logs. G.Monteith. 700m. **15988** (QMT239595).

Paratypes (19 ex.): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name refers to the sinuate elytral spot.

Diagnosis. Rather small to medium-sized species, characterized by the shape of the elytral spot and shape and structure of the aedeagus, which is slightly longer and narrower than in the related *S. palumae*.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.2–5.4 mm; width: 1.9–2.5 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.53–1.61; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.02–1.06; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.53–1.56; width pronotum/head: 1.32–1.38; length/width of elytra: 1.44–1.47; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.15–2.5; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.1–3.45.

Colour (Fig. 82). Dirty yellow to dark rufous, head and pronotum usually slightly darker than the elytra. Elytra in apical half with a rather ill delimited, somewhat zigzag shaped, transverse fascia which anteriorly and posteriorly is rather serrate and posteriorly in middle quite prolonged. The lateral part of the elytra in basal half slightly darker than in middle. Apex widely, lateral margins near the fascia narrowly pale. The area laterally of the scutellum darkened. Mouthparts, antenna, lower surface, and legs pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Rather wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin anteriorly gently convex, in basal half straight or faintly sinuate; basal angle angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Rather short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin oblique to gently convex, dorsal surface also slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse lines. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 194). Genital ring rather narrow, fairly elongate, slightly asymmetric, convexly triangular, with wide, asymmetric, obliquely convex apex. Aedeagus moderately stout, rather narrow, elongate, slightly sinuate. Lower surface straight, only the apical part slightly directed down. Apex rather stout, fairly elongate, narrow, slightly sinuate, convexly spatulate. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold. Left paramere moderately wide, fairly elongate, irregularly oval-shaped, with convex apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. obtusa*.

Variation. Apart from body size, little variation noted.

Distribution. n.QLD.

Collecting circumstances. Most specimens sampled by pyrethrum spray on rainforest trees and logs, a few at light or in intercept trap.

Sarothrocrepis palumae, spec. nov.
Figs 83, 195

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, AUSTRALIA: n. Qld Paluma 9–13.i.1988 R.I. Storey at light: rainforest (QMT239596).

Paratypes (9 ex.): 1♂, AUSTRALIA : n. Qld 12 km WSW of Paluma 30.xi–16.xii.1988 Storey & Dickinson MDPI F.I.T. Site 33 (QDPI); 1♂, Q. 4.8km S.of Evelyn 11.xi.1969 J.G.Brooks (ANIC); 1♂, c. 4km W. of Paluma, Q. c. 894m, leaf litter, 13.i.74, J.G. Brooks (ANIC); 1♀, 18.55S 146.10E QLD S2 Mt Spec 880m 1 Oct–4 Nov 1995 M.Cermak Malaise trap (ANIC); 1♀, Paluma Dam Rd, N.Qld. Site 3, 800m 8 Dec 1990 – 5 Feb 1991 Monteith & Seymour Pitfall trap (QMB); 2♂♂, Mt.Spec. N.Q. 1/70. GB. / J.G. Brooks Bequest, 1976 (ANIC); 1♂, c. 4km W.of Paluma, Q. 6.XI.73 J.G. Brooks / ex grass sweepings (CBM); 1♂, AUST:QLD:NE: Bluewater Range 7 Dec 1986 G.Monteith G.Thompson / Q.M. Berlesate No. 728 19.10'S. 146.23'E. Rainforest 600m Sieved litter (QMB).

Etymology. The name refers to the type locality, Paluma, or Mt. Spec, in north-east Queensland.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by the shape of the elytral spot and shape and structure of the aedeagus, which is slightly shorter and wider than in the related *S. sinuata*.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.5–4.9 mm; width: 2.15–2.4 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.56–1.59; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.04–1.06; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.61–1.65; width pronotum/head: 1.26–1.33; length/width of elytra: 1.35–1.40; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.85–2.15; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.25–3.5.

Colour (Fig. 83). More or less dark rufo-piceous, head and pronotum usually slightly darker than the elytra. Elytra in apical half with a fairly well delimited, somewhat zigzag shaped, transverse fascia which anteriorly and posteriorly is very serrate and posteriorly in middle quite prolonged. Apex widely, lateral margins near the fascia narrowly pale. The area laterally of the scutellum slightly darkened. Lateral margins of pronotum slightly paler than disk. Mouthparts, antenna, lower surface, and legs rufous to rufo-piceous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Rather wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin anteriorly gently convex, in basal half straight; basal angle angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Rather short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin oblique to gently convex, dorsal surface also slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse lines. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 195). Genital ring rather narrow, fairly elongate, in basal half almost parallel-sided, apical half slightly asymmetric, triangular, with wide, asymmetric, oblique apex. Aedeagus moderately stout, fairly wide, fairly elongate, very slightly sinuate. Lower surface gently bisinuate. Apex moderately stout, rather short and wide, convexly spatulate. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, and with a narrow, elongate, somewhat coiled, moderately sclerotized fold behind. Left paramere moderately wide, fairly elongate, irregularly oval-shaped, with convexly triangular apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. obtusa*.

Variation. Little variation noted.

Distribution. Only recorded from the Mt. Spec (Paluma) Plateau, ne.QLD.

Collecting circumstances. All specimens probably sampled in rainforest, ex "leaf litter", "sieved litter", "grass sweepings", by "Berleseate", in "pitfall trap", "Malaise trap", and "at light".

Sarothrocrepis latior, spec. nov.
Fig. 84

Examined types. Holotype: ♀, Qld:20.522°Sx148.549°E Proserpine, Thompson Creek site XY17a. closed forest. 14Feb–7March2008. 37m. QMParty. Malaise. **15282** (QMT239597).

Paratypes (2 ex.): 2♀♀, Qld:20.522°Sx148.549°E Proserpine, Thompson Creek site XY17a. closed forest. 14Feb–7March2008. 37m. QMParty. Malaise. **15282** (CBM, QMB).

Etymology. The name refers to the wider and apical more widened elytra as compared with those of the quite similar *S. sinuata*, spec. nov.

Diagnosis. Rather small to medium-sized species, characterized by the short, laterally rather convex elytra and by shape of the elytral spot.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.5–4.8 mm; width: 2.1–2.25 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.51–1.54; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.05–1.09; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.56–1.60; width pronotum/head: 1.39–1.41; length/width of elytra: 1.38–1.40; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.85–2.0; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.75–2.9.

Colour (Fig. 84). Dirty yellow to pale rufo-piceous, head and pronotum slightly darker than elytra. Elytra in apical half with a well delimited, somewhat zigzag- or even M-shaped, transverse fascia which anteriorly and posteriorly is quite serrate. Apex widely, lateral margins narrowly pale. The area laterally of the scutellum slightly darkened. Lateral margins of pronotum slightly paler than disk. Mouthparts, antenna, lower surface, and legs pale rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Moderately wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin anteriorly gently convex, in basal half faintly sinuate; basal angle angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Comparatively short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface also slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse lines. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia. Unknown.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. obtusa*.

Variation. Little variation noted.

Distribution. n.QLD.

Collecting circumstances. Mostly collected in Malaise trap in "closed forest".

Sarothrocrepis nelsonensis, spec. nov.
Fig. 85

Examined types. Holotype: ♀, Hugh Nelson Ra., 21km S Atherton, N. Qld. 5.xi–1.xii.1983 Storey & Brown / MDPI Intercept Trap,Site No.17 / QDPI (QMT239598).

Etymology. The name refers to the type locality, Nelson Range on Atherton Tableland, north-east Queensland.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by short and wide, laterally convex elytra and shape of the elytral spot.

Description

Measurements. Length: 5.2 mm; width: 2.6 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.58; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.05; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.52; width pronotum/head: 1.40; length/width of elytra: 1.37; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.5; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.5.

Colour (Fig. 85). More or less dark rufo-piceous, head and pronotum usually slightly darker than the elytra. Elytra in apical half with a somewhat ill delimited, somewhat v-shaped, transverse fascia which anteriorly and posteriorly is quite serrate. Apex and lateral margins paler than disk. The area laterally of the scutellum slightly darkened. Lateral margins of pronotum slightly paler than disk. Mouthparts, antenna, lower surface, and legs rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Moderately wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin anteriorly gently convex, in basal half straight and slightly oblique; basal angle angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Comparatively short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface also slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse lines. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia. Unknown.

Female gonocoxites. Not dissected.

Variation. Unknown.

Distribution. ne.QLD, Only recorded from type locality.

Collecting circumstances. Holotype sampled in intercept trap.

notata subgroup

Diagnosis. This group is characterized by deeply excised 4th metatarsomere, narrow, obtuse apex of palpi, and the irregularly diamond shaped or sinuate, but in middle compact elytral spot.

Distribution. 15 species, distributed mainly in the northern half of Australia, with one species in New Caledonia and two on some Sunda Islands.

Sarothrocrepis notata Macleay
Figs 86, 196

Sarothrocrepis notata Macleay, 1888: 453. – Csiki 1932: 1303; Moore et al. 1987: 279; Lorenz 1998: 428; 2005: 452.

Examined types. Lectotype (by present designation): ♂ (probable, abdomen destroyed), N. W. Austr. / SYNTYPE (red label) / On permanent loan from MACLEAY MUSEUM University of Sydney / *Sarothrocrepis notata*, Macl. King's Sound (ANIC-MMS).

Type locality. "Kings Sound", Western Australia.

Other material (362 ex.). – see the electronic supplement.

Diagnosis. Rather small to medium-sized species, characterized by short and wide elytra, the laterally interrupted elytral spot, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Redescription

Measurements. Length: 4.3–5.1 mm; width: 1.95–2.4 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.53–1.56; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.07–1.10; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.47–1.52; width pronotum/head: 1.38–1.45; length/width of elytra: 1.35–1.38; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.9–2.1; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.8–2.9.

Colour (Fig. 86). Dirty yellow to pale rufo-piceous. Elytra in apical half with a large, transverse, well delimited, remarkably sinuate or even slightly diamond shaped, black spot which anteriorly and posteriorly along suture is prolonged, and laterally is interrupted. Base of pronotum sometimes with a very faintly darker area on either side. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale rufous. Lower surface pale rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Moderately wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin anteriorly gently convex, in basal half straight or slightly sinuate; basal angle angulate, slightly >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Comparatively short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin usually gently convex, dorsal surface also slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse lines. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 196). Genital ring moderately wide, fairly elongate, in basal half almost parallel, with wide, asymmetric, obliquely convex apex. Aedeagus rather stout, moderately wide, fairly elongate, almost straight but in middle slightly narrowed. Lower surface gently bisinuate. Apex short and stout, rather wide, convexly spatulate. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, with two small sclerotized folds below this, and with another oblique, moderately sclerotized fold in middle. Left paramere wide and rather short, irregularly oval-shaped, with convexly triangular apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. obtusa*.

Variation. Apart from body size, little variation noted.

Distribution. Widely distributed in e. and n.QLD, n.NT, and n.WA down to the Pilbara.

Collecting circumstances. "At light", "Pyrethrum, trees & logs", "riverine/eucalypt mix", "light trap", "Malaise trap", "at light open forest", "malaise, vinescrub,lancewood/bendee", "malaise brigalow", "barkspray, eucalypt forest", "barkspray, trees", "open forest,pyreth. bark spray", "found dead in lamp at the Flag Inn Fitzroy River Lodge", "pitfall", "riverine/eucalypt mix". My specimens were collected from under bark of various bark-shedding eucalypts.

Sarothrocrepis pallida Macleay
Figs 87, 197

Sarothrocrepis pallida Macleay, 1871: 87. – Sloane 1917: 423; Csiki 1932: 1304; Moore et al. 1987: 280; Lorenz 1998: 428; 2005: 452.

Examined types. Lectotype (by present designation): ♀, Gayndah / SYNTYPE (red label) / On permanent loan from MACLEAY MUSEUM University of Sydney / *Sarothrocrepis pallida*, Macl. Gayndah (ANIC-MMS).

Paralectotypes: 1 ♀, same data (ANIC-MMS); 1 (sex?, defect), K11642 / HOLOTYPE (red label) (AMS); 1 ♂, Gayndah, Queensland Masters / K11641 / HOLOTYPE (red label) (AMS) (on same card with a paralectotype of *S. mastersii* Macleay).

Type locality. "Gayndah", Queensland.

Note. As mentioned under *S. mastersii*, the four cotypes of *S. mastersi* from SAMA do not belong to this species but to *S. pallida* Macleay.

Other material (72 ex.). – see the electronic supplement.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by wide pronotum, markedly glossy surface, shape of the elytral spot, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Redescription

Measurements. Length: 5.0–6.1 mm; width: 2.35–2.8 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.59–1.64; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.08–1.12; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.57–1.61; width pronotum/head: 1.43–1.47; length/width of elytra: 1.40–1.42; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.9–2.2; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.0–2.1.

Colour (Fig. 87). Dirty yellow to pale rufo-piceous. Elytra in apical half with a large, transverse, well delimited, transverse, even slightly M-shaped, laterally oblique, remarkably serrate, black spot which along suture anteriorly is prolonged to base and posteriorly almost to apex, and laterally is narrowed but not interrupted. Base and apex of pronotum in middle dark. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale rufous. Lower surface pale rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin anteriorly gently convex, in basal half straight or slightly sinuate; basal angle angulate, slightly >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Comparatively short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin usually gently convex, dorsal surface also slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse lines. Surface markedly glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 197). Genital ring moderately wide, fairly elongate, in basal half almost parallel, towards apex convexly triangular, with rather wide, asymmetric, convex apex. Aedeagus moderately stout, in basal part rather wide, then narrowed, fairly elongate, almost straight. Lower surface gently bisinuate. Apex asymmetric, elongate, rather narrow, spatulate but apically convex. Internal sac in the orificium with a large denticulate fold. Left paramere rather wide, moderately elongate, with wide, oblique, slightly convex apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. obtusa*.

Variation. Some variation noted in body size and shape of the elytral spot.

Distribution. NSW, QLD, n.NT. In NSW and QLD mostly west of the Great Dividing Range.

Collecting circumstances. Little recorded. Some specimens collected in "littoral forest, on *Alphitonia excelsa* blossoms". My specimens were collected from under bark of various bark shedding eucalypts.

Sarothrocrepis javanica Emden

Figs 88, 198

Sarothrocrepis javanica Emden, 1937: 117. – Darlington 1968: 79; Lorenz 1998: 427; 2005: 452.

Examined types. Paratype: ♀, O-Java: Tengger Nangkodjadjan, 1300m, Wegener / Ex Coll. F. van Emden / Paratypes *javanica* Emd. (*red*) / Gesch. 12.1035 von Overbeck / *Sarothrocrepis javanica* Emd. van Emden det. 1936 / H. E. Andrewes Coll. B.M. 1945-97. (NHM).

Type locality. "East Java".

Other material (13 ex.). **Java:** 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Java orient. Montes Tengger 4000' 1890 H.Fruhstorfer /*Sarothrocrepis javanica* v.Emd. det.C.J.Louwerens (NMNL); 1 ♂, P.H.v.Doesburg Java Getassan. 110 m / *Sarothrocrepis javanica* v.Emd. E.B.Britton det. 1947 (NMNL); 1 ♀, P.H.v.Doesburg Java – Kopeng (Dalatiga) / *Sarothrocrepis javanica* v.Emd. det. C. J. Louwerens (NMNL); 1 ♀, Kerkoven Java 1923 Andjy Sari (NMNL); 1 ♂, Collectie Koller Java, / *Sarothrocrepis fasciata* M.L. / Sammlung O.Langenhan (SMTD). – **Bali:** 1 ♂, Bedugul, Danau Buyan, 1300m, 20.VI.02, leg. A. Riedel (CBM); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Bedigul distr.Tamblingan Lakes N.R. at 1200m vii.2004 (CBuP, CHP). – **Lombok:** 2 ♂♂, Pasuk, 22.–23.4.2005, leg. Yokoi (CBM); 1 ♂, INDONESIA,LOMBOK Sesaot, 500 m 1. 2. 1995 Bolm lgt. (SMNS).

Diagnosis. Rather small to medium-sized species, characterized by short elytra, colour pattern of elytra and pronotum, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Redescription

Measurements. Length: 4.3–5.0 mm; width: 2.15–2.5 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.54–1.57; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.05–1.06; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.60–1.63; width pronotum/head: 1.41–1.48; length/width of elytra: 1.33–1.35; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.15–2.3; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.85–3.0.

Colour (Fig. 88). Rufo-piceous. Basal part of head and base of elytra slightly darker. Elytra in apical half with a large, rather well delimited, transverse, laterally oblique, black spot which anteriorly and posteriorly along suture is well prolonged. Apex and lateral margin pale. Area laterally of scutellum dark. Base of pronotum with a dark spot on either side. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs rufous, but tarsi slightly darker. Lower surface rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Moderately wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin anteriorly gently convex, in basal half slightly convex or oblique; basal angle obtusely angulate, >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Comparatively short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin usually gently convex, dorsal surface rather convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of very dense, transverse lines. Surface markedly glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 198). Genital ring moderately wide, elongate, in basal half almost parallel, with wide, asymmetric, oblique-convex apex. Aedeagus moderately stout, narrow, elongate, straight but in middle on both sides slightly concave. Lower surface faintly concave. Apex fairly elongate, symmetric, rather depressed, narrow, triangular, with slightly obtuse tip. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold. Left paramere rather narrow, fairly elongate, almost regularly oviform, with triangularly convex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. obtusa*.

Variation. Some variation noted indistinctness of the dark colour on pronotum and in shape of the elytral spot.

Distribution. Recorded from Java, Bali, and Lombok.

Collecting circumstances. Little recorded.

Sarothrocrepis obtusa Sloane
Figs 89, 199, 230

Sarothrocrepis obtusa Sloane, 1917: 423. – Csiki 1932: 1304; Moore et al. 1987: 280; Lorenz 1998: 428; 2005: 452.

Examined types. Holotype: sex? (fragment only right elytron and parts of thorax and abdomen left), Drysdale River N.W.A / *Sarothrocrepis obtusa* Sl. Type / HOLOTYPE *S. obtusa* Sl. PJD (red label) / HOLOTYPE (red label) ANIC).

Type locality. "Drysdale River", Western Australia.

Other material (179 ex.). – see the electronic supplement.

Diagnosis. Medium sized to rather large species, characterized by the rounded lateral margin of the pronotum, shape of the elytral spot, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Redescription

Measurements. Length: 4.8–6.9 mm; width: 2.3–3.2 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.58–1.64; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.07–1.08; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.52–1.57; width pronotum/head: 1.43–1.50; length/width of elytra: 1.35–1.42; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.1–2.4; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.45–2.7.

Colour (Fig. 89). Dirty yellow to pale rufo-piceous. Elytra in apical half with a large, transverse, well delimited, remarkably sinuate or even slightly M-shaped, black spot which anteriorly and posteriorly is prolonged along suture, and laterally is narrowed but not interrupted. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale rufous. Lower surface pale rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin anteriorly markedly convex, in basal half slightly convex or oblique; basal angle obtusely angulate, >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Elytra. Moderately short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin usually gently convex, dorsal surface rather convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of dense, transverse meshes. Surface moderately glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 199). Genital ring rather wide, moderately elongate, convexly triangular, with rather wide, asymmetric, convex apex. Aedeagus moderately stout, in basal part rather wide, then narrowed, elongate, straight. Lower surface near base convex, in apical half gently concave. Apex very elongate, narrow, depressed, spatulate but apically triangular. Internal sac in the orificium with a large denticulate fold. Left paramere moderately wide, fairly elongate, irregularly oval-shaped, with convexly triangular apex.

Female gonocoxites (Fig. 230). Gonocoxite 2 elongate, little-widened apicad.

Variation. Some variation noted in body size and in degree of lateral interruption of the elytral spot.

Distribution. Widely distributed in n.QLD, n.NT, and extreme n.WA.

Collecting circumstances. Sampled in "Fruit Fly Trap", "Flight Intercept Trap", "bucket trap", "mushr. pitfall, sandy heath", "at light". My specimens were collected from under bark of various bark shedding eucalypts.

Sarothrocrepis lemannae, spec. nov.
Figs 90, 200

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, BUCASIA, Nth. QLD. Ken J. Sandery 5 MCH. 2003 (ANIC).

Paratypes (24 ex.): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name is a patronym in honour of Cate Lemann of ANIC, who kindly, experienced, and fast complied with all my many and extensive material requests.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by rectangular basal angle of pronotum, shape of the elytral spot, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.3–5.1 mm; width: 2.05–2.5 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.61–1.64; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.07–1.09; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.65–1.72; width pronotum/head: 1.42–1.49; length/width of elytra: 1.36–1.39; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.8–1.9; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.1–2.3.

Colour (Fig. 90). Dirty yellow to pale rufo-piceous. Elytra in apical half with a large, transverse, well delimited, rather M-shaped, black spot which anteriorly is narrowly prolonged along suture, sometimes even to base, and posteriorly is triangularly prolonged in middle. Laterally the spot is very oblique. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale rufous. Lower surface pale rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin anteriorly markedly convex, in basal half faintly sinuate; basal angle angulate, c. 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Elytra. Moderately short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin usually gently convex, dorsal surface slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of dense, transverse meshes. Surface moderately glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 200). Genital ring moderately wide, fairly elongate, in basal half almost parallel-sided, with moderately wide, very asymmetric, convex apex. Aedeagus stout, fairly wide, particularly in basal half, elongate. Lower surface in middle strongly convex, towards apex slightly concave. Apex rather stout but fairly elongate, in lateral view somewhat club-shaped, narrow, triangularly spatulate. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, with two additional, very elongate, moderately sclerotized folds in middle. Left paramere moderately wide, fairly elongate, irregularly ovoid, with convexly triangular apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. obtusa*.

Variation. Apart from body size, little variation noted.

Distribution. n.QLD. Known only from type locality.

Collecting circumstances. Not recorded.

Sarothrocrepis novaecaledoniae, spec. nov.
Figs 91, 201

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, NEW CALEDONIE I. Lifou, Ouaméne 22.II.1977 Leg. Dr. J. Balogh (HNMB).

Paratypes (9 ex.): 3♂♂, same data (CBM, HNMB); 1♀, NEW CALEDONIA Poindimié 30.I.1977 Leg. Dr. J. Balogh (HNMB); 1♂, 1♀, NEW CALED.: Ile des Pines Kwanji 50m, 42.11.2001 leg. Balke & Wewalka (NC 54) (CBM, NHMW); 2♂♂, Ouano-Plage Neu-Kaledonien lg.H.Franz 1970 (NHMW); 1♀, LIFOU 20°54'Sx167°10'E Mukaweng, 2km N., 30m 4–5 Dec 2000 GB Monteith. **9906** Pyrethrum trunks & logs (QMB); 1♀, LOYALITY IS.LIFOU Xepenehe 6 Dec 2000 G.B. Monteith / QM Berlesate 1026 20°47'Sx167°11'E Rainforest, 20m Sieved litter (QMB).

Etymology. The name refers to the type area, New Caledonia.

Diagnosis. Rather medium-sized species, characterized by colour and pattern of surface and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.2–5.15 mm; width: 1.85–2.5 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.58–1.60; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.04–1.06; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.67–1.74; width pronotum/head: 1.52–1.58; length/width of elytra: 1.36–1.42; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.95–2.1; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.9–3.0.

Colour (Fig. 91). Dirty yellow. Head largely dark. Disk of pronotum black, this colour prolonged basad on either side. Margins contrastingly yellow. Elytra in apical half with a large, transverse, well delimited, irregularly M-shaped, black spot which anteriorly is triangularly prolonged along suture to base, and posteriorly to apex. Posterior margin of the spot laterally deeply incised. Laterally the spot is very oblique. Base with a usually elongate black spot on 4th and 5th intervals. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale rufous. Lower surface pale rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Pronotum. Wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin convex throughout; basal angle obtuse, c. 100°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Elytra. Moderately short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of dense, transverse meshes. Surface rather glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 201). Genital ring wide, rather elongate, in apical half very asymmetric, convexly triangular, with rather wide, asymmetric, oblique-transverse apex. Aedeagus moderately stout, fairly narrow, elongate, slightly sinuate. Lower surface in apical half slightly concave. Apex rather stout, fairly elongate, narrow, convexly triangular, with obtuse-convex tip. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, and with an elongate, fairly sclerotized fold behind. Left paramere rather wide, moderately elongate, irregularly oval-shaped, with convex apex.

Female gonocoxites. Much as in *S. obtusa*.

Variation. Apart from body size, little variation noted.

Distribution. New Caledonia.

Collecting circumstances. Some specimens collected by "Pyrethrum trunks & logs", by Berlese extraction and "Rainforest, Sieved litter".

Sarothrocrepis adusta, spec. nov.

Figs 92, 202

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, Brisbane (SAMA).

Etymology. The name refers to the largely piceous elytra.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by shape of the elytral spot, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.9 mm; width: 2.25 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.54; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.06; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.64; width pronotum/head: 1.35; length/width of elytra: 1.45; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.05; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.3.

Colour (Fig. 92). Dirty yellow to rufous. Head slightly darker than pronotum and elytra. Elytra in apical half with a well delimited, large, transverse, slightly triangular, laterally very oblique, serrate, black spot which along suture anteriorly and posteriorly is slightly prolonged. Base faintly, indistinctly darkened. Base and apex of pronotum on either side with small, indistinct, dark spots. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale rufous. Lower surface pale rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, rather glossy.

Pronotum. Rather wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin anteriorly convex, in basal third faintly sinuate; basal angle angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Elytra. Moderately elongate, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of dense, transverse meshes. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 202). Genital ring moderately wide, rather elongate, asymmetric but in basal half almost parallel, apical part very asymmetric, convexly triangular, with rather wide, convex apex. Aedeagus stout, elongate, in basal third wide, apical regularly, triangularly narrowed, straight. Lower surface in apical half rather deeply concave. Apex rather depressed, fairly elongate, rather narrow, convexly spatulate. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, and with two rather large, fairly sclerotized folds in middle. Left paramere rather wide, odd shaped, with transverse, slightly oblique apex.

Female gonocoxites. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Distribution. se.QLD. Known only from type locality.

Collecting circumstances. Not recorded.

Sarothrocrepis sundaica, spec. nov.
Fig. 93

Examined types. Holotype: ♀, Laboenarang Andonare 2-400' Doherty IX / H. E. Andrewes Coll. B.M. 1945-97. / *Sarothrocrepis m-nigrum* Jord. H. E. Andrewes det. (NHM).

Paratypes (2 ex.): 2♀♀, B. Aroe Hassa Sumbawa 2-500' Doherty IX–X / H. E. Andrewes Coll. B.M. 1945-97. / Sending as *Sarothrocrepis m-nigrum* Jordan, C. Gillett xi.2006 (CBM, NHM).

Etymology. The name refers to the type area, some Lesser Sunda Islands.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by short and wide elytra, convex lateral margin of pronotum, and shape of the elytral spot.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.1–4.75 mm; width: 2.0–2.35 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.52–1.56; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.03–1.04; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.60–1.66; width pronotum/head: 1.43–1.44; length/width of elytra: 1.30–1.32; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.85–1.9; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.0–3.1.

Colour (Fig. 93). Dirty yellow to pale rufous. Elytra in apical half with a well delimited, rather narrow, transverse, somewhat sinuate, laterally oblique, serrate, black spot which along suture anteriorly is slightly, posteriorly to apex prolonged. Lateral margin of pronotum slightly paler than disk. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale rufous. Lower surface pale rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, rather glossy.

Pronotum. Moderately wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin convex throughout, at most in basal third more oblique; basal angle obtusely angulate, >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Elytra. Rather short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of dense, transverse meshes. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia. Unknown.

Female gonocoxites. Much as in *S. obtusa*.

Variation. Apart from some variation in body size, little variation noted.

Distribution. Lesser Sunda Islands: Andonare and Sumbawa islands.

Collecting circumstances. Not recorded.

Sarothrocrepis kimberleyana, spec. nov.
Figs 94, 203

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, 15.36 S 125.15 E CALM Site 28/3 4km W of King Cascade,W.A. 12–16 June 1988 T.A.Weir / Berlesate ANIC 1078 closed forest litter / *Sarothrocrepis* sp. det.T.A.Weir 1989 (ANIC).

Paratypes (18 ex.): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name refers to the occurrence of most specimens of this species in the Kimberley Division.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by rather short, laterally convex elytra, shape of the elytral spot, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.3–4.9 mm; width: 2.0–2.45 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.54–1.60; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.05–1.08; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.64–1.68; width pronotum/head: 1.45–1.51; length/width of elytra: 1.31–1.34; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.85–1.95; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.15–3.25.

Colour (Fig. 94). Dirty yellow to pale rufous. Elytra in apical half with a well delimited, rather large, transverse, sinuate, even very slightly M-shaped, serrate, black spot which anteriorly and posteriorly along suture is slightly prolonged. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale rufous. Lower surface pale rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, rather glossy.

Pronotum. Moderately wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin convex throughout, at most in basal third rather oblique; basal angle obtusely angulate, >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Elytra. Rather short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of dense, transverse meshes. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 203). Genital ring fairly wide, rather elongate, in basal half almost parallel, with rather wide, asymmetric, oblique, slightly convex apex. Aedeagus moderately stout, fairly wide, elongate, slightly sinuate. Lower surface almost straight. Apex moderately stout, rather narrow, fairly elongate, spatulate, with convex tip. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, with one additional, elongate, semicircular, moderately sclerotized fold near base. Left paramere moderately wide, irregularly ovoid, with convexly triangular apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. obtusa*.

Variation. Little variation noted.

Distribution. Northern WA: KID, adjacent n. NT.

Collecting circumstances. Sampled in "closed forest litter", in Malaise Trap "in dry bed near flowing creek", and at light.

Sarothrocrepis tolgae, spec. nov.
Figs 95, 204

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, AUSTRALIA: n. Qld 7 km NE of Tolga Feb.1987 Storey & De Favieri Light trap (QMT239599).

Paratypes (20 ex.): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name refers to the type locality, Tolga, on Atherton Tableland.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by wide pronotum, shape of the elytral spot, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.8–5.15 mm; width: 2.25–2.4 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.59–1.62; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.05–1.09; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.64–1.70; width pronotum/head: 1.44–1.46; length/width of elytra: 1.36–1.42; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.7–1.8; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.2–2.3 (3.2).

Colour (Fig. 95). Pale rufous. Elytra in apical half with a well delimited, rather large, transverse, slightly sinuate, laterally oblique, slightly serrate, black spot which along suture anteriorly and posteriorly is slightly prolonged, and laterally is narrowed. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale rufous. Lower surface pale rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, rather glossy.

Pronotum. Wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin anteriorly convex, in basal third rather oblique; basal angle obtusely angulate, >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Elytra. Moderately elongate, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of dense, transverse meshes. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 204). Genital ring fairly narrow, rather elongate, asymmetrically, convexly triangular, with rather wide, asymmetric, oblique-convex apex. Aedeagus stout, rather wide, in middle widened, fairly elongate, straight. Lower surface gently convex. Apex rather stout, fairly elongate, rather narrow, convexly triangular. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, and with a large, fairly sclerotized fold behind. Left paramere wide and short, very wide in middle, apex odd-shaped, irregularly triangular, with convex tip.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. obtusa*.

Variation. The female specimen from "Brookfield" differs in its longer and slenderer 4th metatarsomere. Therefore it is with some doubts included in this species.

Distribution. ne.QLD up to CYP.

Collecting circumstances. Most specimens sampled at light and in Malaise trap, some in "closed forest".

Sarothrocrepis similis, spec. nov.
Figs 96, 205

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, CQ:22°02'Sx148°03'E Moranbah,5kmS,240m 20 Dec 97–26 Apr 1998 G.Monteith, Flt.Intercept Bendee Scrub, **5799** (QMT239600).

Paratypes (31 ex.): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name refers to the high grade of similarity in shape and colour pattern of this species and *S. tolgae*, spec. nov.

Diagnosis. Rather small to medium-sized species, characterized by convex lateral margin of pronotum, shape of the elytral spot, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.1–5.0 mm; width: 1.95–2.3 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.55–1.62; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.04–1.08; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.54–1.60; width pronotum/head: 1.39–1.44; length/width of elytra: 1.37–1.40; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.1–2.25; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.9–3.1.

Colour (Fig. 96). Dirty yellow to pale rufous. Elytra in apical half with a well delimited, rather large, transverse, somewhat sinuate, laterally very oblique, serrate, black spot which along suture anteriorly and posteriorly is slightly prolonged, and laterally is narrowed. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale rufous. Lower surface pale rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, rather glossy.

Pronotum. Rather wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate,

basad even widened. Lateral margin usually convex throughout, in some specimens in basal third rather oblique; basal angle obtusely angulate, >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Elytra. Rather short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of dense, transverse meshes. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 205). Genital ring narrow, elongate, asymmetric, slightly convexly triangular, with rather wide, asymmetric, oblique-convex apex. Aedeagus fairly depressed, rather narrow but in basal half slightly widened, elongate, slightly sinuate. Lower surface almost straight. Apex rather stout, fairly elongate, narrow, slightly asymmetrically spatulate, with convex tip. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, and with an elongate and three small, fairly sclerotized folds behind. Left paramere rather wide, moderately elongate, irregularly oval-shaped, with convex apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. obtusa*.

Variation. Apart from body size, little variation noted.

Distribution. se.QLD.

Collecting circumstances. Many specimens sampled in Malaise trap, some in intercept or pitfall traps, in "vinescrub lancewood/bendee", "brigalow", "and open forest".

Sarothrocrepis cantrelli, spec. nov.

Figs 97, 206

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, Beerwah, Qld. 26.51S152.57E 28.ix.–29.x.1986 B. K. Cantrell Malaise trap (QMT239601).

Paratypes (41 ex.): 21♂♂, 7♀♀, same data (CBM, QDPI); 3♂♂, 1♀, Beerwah, Qld. 26.51S152.57E 29.x.–23.xi.1986 B. K. Cantrell Malaise trap (QDPI); 3♀♀, Beerwah, Qld. 26.51S152.57E 29.x.–23.xi.1986 B. K. Cantrell / Malaise trap avocado trees (QDPI); 1♀, Beerwah, Qld. 26.51S152.57E 29.x.–25.xi.1986 B.K. Cantrell Malaise (QDPI); 1♀, Wallumbilla, Q. 9.–11. iv.1977 K.J.Houston Malaise Trap (QDPI); 1♀, Norwin S. E. Qld. 4.x.1982, E. Sinclair Truck trapping (QDPI); 1♀, 28.24S153.16W NSW Mt.Warning NP 400m. 19 June 1993 D.S.Chandler / Berlesate ANIC 1655 suntr.closed forest rotten wood litter (ANIC); 1♀, Enoggera 31.3.00 (QDPI); 1♂, Australien, NSW, Mt. Kaputar, Bullawa Ck. 23.2.1984, leg. G. Hangay (CBM).

Etymology. The name is a patronym in honour of the collector of the multitude of this species, B. Cantrell.

Diagnosis. Rather small to medium-sized species, characterized by wide pronotum, shape of the elytral spot, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.0–4.9 mm; width: 1.95–2.4 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.61–1.68; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.05–1.07; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.64–1.68; width pronotum/head: 1.45–1.55; length/width of elytra: 1.37–1.39; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.9–2.0; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.0–3.2.

Colour (Fig. 97). Dirty yellow to pale red. Head and middle of pronotum commonly slightly darker than disk of elytra. Elytra in apical half with a moderately wide, transverse, well delimited, sinuate or even slightly M-shaped, black spot which anteriorly and posteriorly along suture is slightly prolonged. Base of pronotum with a faintly darker area on either side. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs rufous. Lower surface rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, rather glossy.

Pronotum. Wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin anteriorly convex, in basal third oblique or faintly sinuate; basal angle angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Elytra. Rather short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of dense, transverse meshes. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 206). Genital ring rather narrow, fairly elongate, slightly asymmetric, with very asymmetric, elongate but wide spatulate apex and convex tip. Aedeagus moderately stout, rather narrow, elongate, almost straight but gently sinuate. Lower surface almost straight. Apex stout, narrow, fairly elongate, regularly triangular. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold and an elongate, sclerotized fold behind and below. Left paramere wide, rather short, regularly oval-shaped, with convex apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. obtusa*.

Variation. Apart from body size, little variation noted.

Distribution. ne.NSW, se.QLD.

Collecting circumstances. Most specimens were collected in Malaise trap, one by Berlese extraction in "rotten wood litter".

Sarothrocrepis welleslyana, spec. nov.
Fig. 98

Examined types. Holotype: ♀, 0.5 km E of Sweers Island Resort, Gulf of Carpentaria, Qld 17°07'08"S 139°35'59"E 18 November 2002 G. Daniels malaise eucalyptus woodland / UQIC #90460 (QMT239602).

Etymology. The name refers to the type area, Wellesly Islands in the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by wide pronotum with convex lateral margin, rather short and wide elytra, and shape of the elytral spot.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.5 mm; width: 2.2 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.69; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.08; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.61; width pronotum/head: 1.49; length/width of elytra: 1.29; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.8; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.85.

Colour (Fig. 98). Pale rufous to rufo-piceous. Elytra in apical half with a well delimited, narrow, transverse but markedly sinuate, even slightly M-shaped, laterally oblique, serrate, black spot which along suture anteriorly and posteriorly is narrowly prolonged, and laterally is narrowed but not interrupted. Base with a faintly darkened area on either side. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale rufous. Lower surface pale rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, rather glossy.

Pronotum. Very wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin convex throughout; basal angle obtusely angulate, c.100°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Elytra. Rather short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of dense, transverse meshes. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia. Unknown.

Female gonocoxites. Not dissected.

Variation. Unknown.

Distribution. Wellesly Is. in Gulf of Carpentaria off the coast of Queensland. Recorded only from type locality.

Collecting circumstances. Holotype collected in "Malaise trap in eucalypt woodland".

Sarothrocrepis liturata Macleay
Figs 99, 207

Sarothrocrepis liturata Macleay, 1888: 453. – Blackburn 1892: 75; Csiki 1932: 1303; Moore et al. 1987: 280; Lorenz 1998: 427; 2005: 452.

Examined types. Lectotype (by present designation): ♂, N. W. Austr. / SYNTYPE (red label) / On permanent loan from MACLEAY MUSEUM University of Sydney / *Sarothrocrepis liturata* Macl. King's Sound (ANIC-MMS).

Paralectotype: 1 ♂, same data (ANIC-MMS).

Type locality. "Kings Sound", Western Australia.

Other material (229 ex.) – see the electronic supplement.

Diagnosis. Small to medium-sized species. Characterized by wide pronotum, narrow elytral spot, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Redescription

Measurements. Length: 3.5–4.5 mm; width: 1.65–2.15 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.57–1.64; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.05–1.06; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.57–1.60; width pronotum/head: 1.35–1.43; length/width of elytra: 1.34–1.38; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.7–1.8; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.0–3.1.

Colour (Fig. 99). Yellow to pale red. Head and middle of pronotum commonly slightly darker. Elytra in apical half with a narrow, transverse, well delimited, remarkably sinuate or even narrowly M-shaped, black spot which anteriorly and posteriorly along suture is slightly prolonged. Base of pronotum with a faintly darker area on either side. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs rufous, but tarsi slightly darker. Lower surface rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, rather glossy.

Pronotum. Wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin anteriorly convex, in basal third rather oblique; basal angle obtusely angulate, slightly >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Elytra. Moderately short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, im-

punctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of dense, transverse meshes. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis.

Male genitalia (Fig. 207). Genital ring moderately wide, elongate, asymmetrically triangular, with very asymmetric, at tip convex apex. Aedeagus moderately stout, narrow, elongate, almost straight, but very slightly sinuate. Lower surface almost straight. Apex fairly elongate, moderately stout, narrow, regularly triangular. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold and an elongate, sclerotized fold behind. Left paramere wide, rather short, irregularly oval-shaped, with convexly triangular apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. obtusa*.

Variation. Rather a little variation noted.

Distribution. Widely distributed through northern parts of QLD (including Torres Strait islands), NT, and WA.

Collecting circumstances. Collected in "malaise *eucalyptus* woodland", "At light, rainforest", "at light", "light trap", "at light, open forest", "monsoon vine forest", "closed forest, Malaise", "Pyrethrum trees", "found dead in a lamp at the Flag Inn Fitzroy River Lodge", "at night", "ex screw worm trap", "malaise, eucalyptus woodland", "faeces-baited pitfall rainfor."; "softwood scrub on basalt", "Rainfor. with Melaleuca Sieved litter", "open forest, pyreth. bark spray".

Sarothrocrepis lacertensis, spec. nov.

Figs 100, 208

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, Lizard Is. NEQ 4–11. vii.1987 J. Grimshaw ex Malaise trap (QMT239603).

Paratypes (5 ex.): 3♂♂, 2♀♀, same data (CBM, QDPI).

Etymology. The name refers to the type locality of this species, Lizard I. in ne. QLD.

Diagnosis. Rather small to medium-sized species, characterized by very slender and elongate metatarsus, shape of the elytral spot, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.2–4.5 mm; width: 1.9–2.1 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.58–1.62; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.06–1.07; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.66–1.70; width pronotum/head: 1.42–1.50; length/width of elytra: 1.37–1.39; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.1–2.3; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.5–3.6.

Colour (Fig. 100. Dirty yellow to pale rufo-piceous. Elytra in apical half with a well delimited, narrow, transverse, sinuate, slightly M-shaped, laterally oblique, serrate, black spot which along suture anteriorly and posteriorly is slightly prolonged, and laterally is narrow but not interrupted. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale rufous. Lower surface pale rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, rather glossy.

Pronotum. Wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin anteriorly convex, in basal third rather oblique; basal angle obtusely angulate, slightly >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Elytra. Rather short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of dense, transverse meshes. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis. Metatarsus remarkably slender and elongate.

Male genitalia (Fig. 208). Genital ring fairly wide, rather elongate, in basal half almost parallel, with moderately wide, asymmetric, obliquely convex apex. Aedeagus stout, rather wide, fairly elongate, almost straight but in middle on both sides incised. Lower surface in middle strongly convex. Apex rather stout, fairly elongate, narrowly spatulate, with convex tip. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, with one additional, elongate, moderately sclerotized fold on the right side of the apical part, and two elongate sclerotized folds near base. Left paramere short and wide, regularly ovoid, with convex apex.

Female gonocoxites. Not dissected.

Variation. Little variation noted.

Distribution. Lizard Is. in the Great Barrier Reef, north-east of Cooktown, ne.QLD. Recorded only from type locality.

Collecting circumstances. All specimens collected in Malaise trap.

fasciata subgroup

Diagnosis. This subgroup is characterized by excised and squamose 4th metatarsomere, narrow, obtuse apex of palpi, rather small body size, and a more or less transverse, rather narrow elytral spot.

Distribution. 19 species, 15 species distributed in eastern and northern Australia, four in New Guinea.

Sarothrocrepis fasciata Macleay
Figs 101, 209, 231

Sarothrocrepis fasciata Macleay, 1871: 88. – Csiki 1932: 1303; Darlington 1968: 79; Moore et al. 1987: 279; Lorenz 1998: 427; 2005: 452.

Examined types. Lectotype (by present designation): ♂, Gayndah / SYNTYPE (red label) / On permanent loan from MACLEAY MUSEUM University of Sydney / *Sarothrocrepis fasciata* Macl. Gayndah (ANIC-MMS).

Paralectotypes: 2♂♂, 1♀, same data (ANIC-MMS); 1♂, 1♀, K11643 / *Sarothrocrepis fasciata* Macleay / HOLOTYPE (red label) (AMS).

Type locality. "Gayndah", Queensland.

Note. One syntype of *S. pallida* Macleay belongs to *S. fasciata*.

Other material (234 ex.). – see the electronic supplement.

Diagnosis. Rather small to medium-sized species, characterized by wide pronotum, the quite regular, transverse elytral spot, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Redescription

Measurements. Length: 4.1–5.0 mm; width: 1.95–2.4 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.56–1.59; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.03–1.06; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.64–1.70; width pronotum/head: 1.35–1.37; length/width of elytra: 1.38–1.42; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.85–1.9; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.0–3.25.

Colour (Fig. 101). Yellow to pale red. Elytra in apical half with a narrow, quite well delimited, transverse, commonly anteriorly slightly convex, black spot which laterally almost attains the margin. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale red. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, rather glossy.

Pronotum. Wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin anteriorly convex, in basal third rather oblique or even faintly sinuate; basal angle angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Elytra. Moderately short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of dense, transverse meshes. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis. Metatarsus slender and elongate, claws with dense denticulation.

Male genitalia (Fig. 209). Genital ring moderately wide, fairly elongate, asymmetrically triangular, with rather wide, asymmetric, convex apex. Aedeagus rather delicate, narrow, elongate, very slightly sinuate. Lower surface very gently bisinuate. Apex fairly elongate, moderately stout, narrow, convexly triangular, with rounded tip. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold and with another denticulate fold behind. Left paramere wide, rather short, apical half convexly triangular.

Female gonocoxites (Fig. 231). Gonocoxite 2 oval shaped, slightly widened apicad.

Variation. Some variation noted in body size and shape of the elytral spot which may be slightly triangular.

Distribution. Widely distributed in e.SA, VIC, ACT, NSW, QLD, and c.NT. This is mainly an inland species.

Collecting circumstances. Specimens were collected by "pyreth./brigalow", "barkspray, brigalow", "vinescrub, pyrethrum-trunks&logs","scrub/brig. pyr.trunks,logs", "pyrethrum trees riparian forest", "pyrethrum trees, open forest", "pyrethrum ironbark open forest", "pyrethrum rainforest", "pyrethrum stringy barks", "open for. pyrethrum bark spray", "Pyrethrum, trees&logs, RF", "barkspray eucalypts", "Barkspray, Rainforest", "Malaise", "Pitfall traps", "pyrethrum eucalypt woodland", "Pyrethrum on *Petalostigma*", "at light", "yellow trays", "Flight Intercept Trap", "from bark,litter *Euc.camaldulensis*", "ex shaggy bak *Eu calyptus*", "Berlesate Mallee", "Barkspray, O/F", "open for. pyrethrum barkspray", "Malaise trap, wallum", "pyrethrum gidgee trunks", "barkspray, cypress/eucs. sandy", „barkspray, eucs", "pyrethrum. rainforest". My own specimens were mostly collected by pulling down bark from various bark-shedding eucalypts.

Sarothrocrepis wilcanniae, spec. nov.
Figs 102, 210

Examined types. Holotype: Australia,NSW 21 L. Wytchugga, 6 km w.Wilcannia, 21.–22.12.1998, M.Baehr (AMS).

Paratypes (40 ex.): 5♂♂, 7♀♀, same data (CBM); 3♂♂, Australia,NSW 17 145 km e.Wilcannia, 20.–21.12.1998, M.Baehr (CBM); 2♀♀, Australia,NSW 24 Bonley Ck, 52 km sw.Wilcannia, 22.12.1998, M.Baehr (CBM); 1♀, Australia,NSW 25 Malta L. 110 km sw.Wilcannia, 22.–23.12.1998, M.Baehr (CBM); 7♂♂, 11♀♀, Australia,NSW 28 Talyawalka Anabr. 12 km e.Menindee, 25.12.1998, M.Baehr (CBM); 1♀, Aust.NSW.16 km s. Texas,28°55'57"S 151°08'10"E,24.–25.1.2002,leg.B.Baehr (CBM); 1♂, 1♀, 1 (?sex), Bogan R. N S. Wales J. Armstrong / 432 (ANIC).

Etymology. The name refers to the locality, where most specimens were collected, Wilcannia in western New South Wales.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by comparatively narrow pronotum, elongate metatarsomeres with elongate claws, shape of the elytral spot, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.1–5.2 mm; width: 1.95–2.45 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.49–1.53; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.06–1.09; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.54–1.60; width pronotum/head: 1.27–1.32; length/width of elytra: 1.39–1.43; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.05–2.2; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.2–3.3.

Colour (Fig. 102). Dirty yellow to pale rufous, head and pronotum usually slightly darker than disk of the elytra. Elytra in apical half with a moderately large, quite well delimited, transverse but slightly sinuate, serrate, black spot which laterally almost attains the margin, and posteriorly in middle is prolonged almost to apex. Apex widely pale. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale red. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, rather glossy.

Pronotum. Moderately wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin anteriorly convex, in basal third rather oblique to even faintly sinuate; basal angle angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Elytra. Moderately elongate, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of dense, transverse meshes. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis. Metatarsus slender and elongate, claws elongate with less dense denticulation than in related species.

Male genitalia (Fig. 210). Genital ring rather narrow, elongate, asymmetrically triangular, with wide, very asymmetric, obliquely convex apex. Aedeagus moderately stout, fairly wide, elongate, fairly sinuate. Lower surface gently bisinuate. Apex depressed but wide, rather short, convex. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold. Left paramere short and wide, ovoid, with convexly oblique apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. fasciata*.

Variation. Some variation noted in body size and shape of the elytral spot.

Distribution. sw.NSW.

Collecting circumstances. My specimens were sampled from under bark of River Eucalypts.

Sarothrocrepis transversa, spec. nov.

Figs 103, 211

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, MEQ:22°02'Sx148°93'E Moranbah,3kmS, bendee 26 Mar 2000. G.Monteith. pyrethrum, bendee scrub. **9264** (QMT239604).

Paratypes (14 ex.): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name refers to the transverse elytral spot.

Diagnosis. Rather small to medium-sized species, characterized by wide pronotum, slightly v-shaped elytral spot, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.3–4.7 mm; width: 2.0–2.2 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.63–1.72; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.03–1.06; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.68–1.70; width pronotum/head: 1.32–1.35; length/width of elytra: 1.40–1.42; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.75–1.9; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.95–3.05.

Colour (Fig. 103). Dirty yellow to pale rufo-piceous, head, sometimes also pronotum, usually slightly darker than the pale parts of the elytra. Elytra in apical half with a moderately large, quite well delimited, transverse but slightly v-shaped, black spot which laterally almost attains the margin. Apex widely pale. The dark pattern of the elytra is little variable. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale red. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, rather glossy.

Pronotum. Wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin anteriorly convex, in basal third rather oblique to even faintly sinuate; basal angle angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Elytra. Moderately elongate, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of dense, transverse meshes. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis. Metatarsus slender and elongate, claws with dense denticulation.

Male genitalia (Fig. 211). Genital ring wide, moderately elongate, irregularly, asymmetrically triangular,

with wide, asymmetric, obliquely convex apex. Aedeagus rather depressed, moderately wide, elongate, slightly sinuate. Lower surface in basal half gently concave, in apical half straight. Apex rather stout, short and wide, straight, convex. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, with a small, slightly sclerotized fold behind. Left paramere moderately elongate, almost regularly oval-shaped, with convex apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. fasciata*.

Variation. Little variation noted.

Distribution. e.QLD.

Collecting circumstances. Collected by "pyrethrum, bendee scrub", "Barkspray,eucs", "pyrethrum. tree trunks", at light, and under bark of bark shedding eucalypts.

Sarothrocrepis carnavona, spec. nov.
Figs 104, 212

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, Qld:24.790°Sx147.846°E Carnarvon Stn.nr Blue Water Spring. 14Oct2014. D.Tree. 879m. **37124** Pyreth. knockdn, eucalypt. (QMT239605).

Paratypes (11 ex.): 2♂♂, 1♀, same data (CBM, QMB); 1♂, 2♀♀, Qld:24.743°Sx147.748°E Carnarvon Stn.Myall Spring yards. 15Oct2014. 857m.D.Tree.Pyreth. knockdn eucalypt. flaky bark **37135** (QMB); 1♀, Qld:24.838°Sx147.781°E Carnarvon Stn. (SSS2) nr Conglomerate Spring. 839m. 9Oct2014. Pyreth. Knockdn. S.Wright & D.Mcinnes. *Euc.crebra* woodld **37142** (QMB); 4♂♂, QLD:25.020°SX147.929°E Mt.Moffat,2kmW of HQ 16Jan2013,G.Monteith barkspray, OF **35450** (CBM, QMB).

Etymology. The name refers to the type area, Carnarvon National Park.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by wide pronotum, large, irregularly triangular elytral spot, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.2–4.5 mm; width: 1.95–2.05 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.60–1.64; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.04–1.05; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.55–1.60; width pronotum/head: 1.28–1.35; length/width of elytra: 1.38–1.41; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.85–1.95; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.9–3.2.

Colour (Fig. 104). Yellow to pale red. Elytra in apical half with a moderately large, quite well delimited, transverse but posteriorly in middle slightly produced, therefore usually slightly triangular, black spot which laterally almost attains the margin. Apex widely pale. The dark pattern of the elytra is little variable. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale red. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, rather glossy.

Pronotum. Wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin anteriorly convex, in basal third faintly sinuate; basal angle angulate, 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Elytra. Moderately elongate, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of dense, transverse meshes. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis. Metatarsus slender and elongate, claws with dense denticulation.

Male genitalia (Fig. 212). Genital ring wide, moderately elongate, irregularly, asymmetrically triangular, with wide, asymmetric, obliquely convex apex. Aedeagus rather depressed, fairly narrow, elongate, slightly sinuate. Lower surface in basal half gently concave, in apical half gently convex. Apex stout, short and wide, straight, convexly spatulate. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, with two additional, slightly more sclerotized folds behind. Left paramere moderately elongate, oval-shaped, bur apical half triangular, with an acute apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. fasciata*.

Variation. Little variation noted.

Distribution. c.QLD, known only from the Carnarvon NP area.

Collecting circumstances. Collected by "knockdn eucalypt. flaky bark", "knockdn, eucalypt".

Sarothrocrepis moreheadensis, spec. nov.
Figs 105, 213

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, AUS15,QLD32,Morehead R. ca.100 km nw.Laura,45m 15°01'33.4"S,143°40'01.1"E 4.5.2015,M.Baehr (QMT239606).

Paratypes (15 ex.): 5♂♂, 4♀♀, same data (CBM); 1♀, AUS15,QLD44,Morehead R. ca.100 km nw.Laura,45m 15°01'33.4"S,143°40'01.1"E 14.5.2015,M.Baehr (CBM); 1♂, Australia,Qld 93/24 Morehead R.,35 km se.Musgrave, 29,5, 1993,M.Baehr (CBM); 1♂, 3♀♀, Australia,Qld 93/29 Normanby R.,40 km w. Hope Vale,31.5.1993 M.Baehr (CBM).

Etymology. The name refers to the type locality, Morehead River Crossing in lower Cape York Peninsula.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by very wide pronotum, rather narrow, irregularly triangular elytral spot, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.2–5.2 mm; width: 1.95–2.5 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.60–1.65; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.05–1.06; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.68–1.76; width pronotum/head: 1.36–1.43; length/width of elytra: 1.34–1.37; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.75–2.05; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.9–3.3.

Colour (Fig. 105). Dirty yellow to pale rufous, head and pronotum usually slightly darker than the pale parts of the elytra. Elytra in apical half with a moderately large, quite well delimited, transverse but irregularly rhomboidal, black spot which laterally almost attains the margin. Spot anteriorly and posteriorly quite serrate. Apex widely pale. The dark pattern of the elytra is little variable. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale red, meso- and metatarsi commonly slightly darker. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, rather glossy.

Pronotum. Very wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin anteriorly convex, in basal third gently oblique; basal angle angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Elytra. Moderately elongate, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of dense, transverse meshes. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis. Metatarsus slender and elongate, claws with dense denticulation.

Male genitalia (Fig. 213). Genital ring moderately wide, rather elongate, asymmetrically triangular, with wide, asymmetric, convex apex. Aedeagus rather stout, moderately narrow, elongate, very slightly sinuate. Lower surface almost straight, near apex slightly directed down. Apex stout, moderately elongate, rather narrow, straight, convexly spatulate. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold. Left paramere moderately elongate, almost regularly oval-shaped, with convex apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. fasciata*.

Variation. Some variation noted in body size and shape of the elytral spot.

Distribution. ne.QLD: s.CYP.

Collecting circumstances. All specimens were collected from under bark of bark shedding eucalypts.

Sarothrocrepis warrumbungle, spec. nov.

Figs 106, 214

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, Australia,NSW96 Warrumbungle NP 2.–4.12.1990 M.Baehr (AMS).

Paratypes (5 ex.): 3♂♂, 2♀♀, same data (CBM).

Etymology. The name refers to the type locality, Warrumbungle National Park.

Diagnosis. Rather small to medium-sized species, characterized by rather elongate elytra, shape of the elytral spot, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.05–4.6 mm; width: 2.0–2.15 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.54–1.61; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.03–1.07; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.65–1.68; width pronotum/head: 1.30–1.33; length/width of elytra: 1.39–1.44; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.75–1.85; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.0–3.2.

Colour (Fig. 106). Dirty yellow to pale rufous, head and pronotum usually slightly darker than the pale parts of the elytra. Elytra in apical half with a moderately large, quite well delimited, transverse but irregularly rhomboidal, black spot which laterally almost attains the margin, and posteriorly in middle is prolonged almost to apex. Spot anteriorly and posteriorly quite serrate. Apex widely pale. The dark pattern of the elytra is little variable. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale red, meso- and metatarsi commonly slightly darker. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, rather glossy.

Pronotum. Moderately wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin anteriorly convex, in basal third gently oblique; basal angle angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Elytra. Moderately elongate, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of dense, transverse meshes. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis. Metatarsus slender and elongate, claws with dense denticulation.

Male genitalia (Fig. 214). Genital ring moderately wide, rather elongate, asymmetrically triangular, with wide, asymmetric, convex apex. Aedeagus rather depressed, narrow, elongate, absolutely straight. Lower surface very gently bisinuate. Apex stout, short and rather wide, straight, convex. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold. Left paramere moderately elongate, irregularly oval-shaped, with convexly triangular apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. fasciata*.

Variation. Some variation noted in body size, shape of pronotum, and shape of the elytral spot.

Distribution. c.NSW. Known only from type locality.

Collecting circumstances. All specimens were collected from under bark of bark shedding eucalypts.

Sarothrocrepis atriceps, spec. nov.
Figs 107, 215

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, QLD:28.227°Sx153°131'E LamingtonNP.IBISCA Qld Plot#IQ-900-D. rainforest 6 Octr2006 litter sample R.Kitching 920m **20164** (QMT 151837).

Paratypes (19 ex.): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name refers to the conspicuously black head.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by the contrastingly black head, shape of the elytral spot, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.0–5.1 mm; width: 2.0–2.5 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.66–1.71; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.07–1.08; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.59–1.64; width pronotum/head: 1.43–1.50; length/width of elytra: 1.37–1.39; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.8–1.85; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.0–3.2.

Colour (Fig. 107). Head black, pronotum and elytra dirty yellow to reddish-piceous. Elytra in apical half with a rather well delimited, about v-shaped, transverse fascia which posteriorly is prolonged along suture to apex. Apex and disk of elytra slightly paler than the lateral parts. Lateral margins of pronotum slightly paler than disk. Mouthparts, palpi, and two basal antennomeres pale rufous, external antennomeres piceous but becoming slightly paler towards the end. Apex of tibiae and two basal tarsomeres piceous, rest of legs pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, rather glossy.

Pronotum. Moderately wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin anteriorly convex, in basal third gently oblique; basal angle obtusely angulate, slightly >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Elytra. Moderately elongate, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of dense, transverse meshes. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis. Metatarsus slender and elongate, claws with dense denticulation.

Male genitalia (Fig. 215). Genital ring rather narrow, elongate, asymmetrically triangular, with fairly wide, asymmetric, transverse, but slightly convex apex. Aedeagus moderately stout, fairly narrow, elongate, straight. Lower surface straight, in apical half faintly directed down. Apex depressed but very wide, asymmetrically club-shaped. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, with one additional, elongate, semicircular, moderately sclerotized fold near base. Left paramere moderately wide, elongate, irregularly ovoid, with convexly triangular apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. fasciata*.

Variation. Apart from body size, little variation noted.

Distribution. se.QLD, ne.NSW. The specimen from New Caledonia certainly is mislabelled.

Collecting circumstances. Sampled from rainforest litter, *Acacia* litter, by pyrethrum spraying on trees, including hoop pines, in Malaise trap, and at light.

Sarothrocrepis nigromarginata, spec. nov.
Figs 108, 216

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, AUSTRALIA: n.Qld Windsor T'land 26–28.II.1992 R.J. Storey (QMT239607).

Paratype: 1 ♀, THE CRATER. N. Q. 1/71. GB. / M. 354. / J.G. Brooks Bequest, 1976 (ANIC).

Etymology. The name refers to the dark lateral margin of the elytra.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by rather narrow pronotum, the colour pattern of the elytra, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 5.45–5.7 mm; width: 2.5–2.6 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.50–1.51; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.04–1.05; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.53–1.58; width pronotum/head: 1.31–1.35; length/width of elytra: 1.45–1.47;

length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.7–2.85; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.7–3.9.

Colour (Fig. 108). Dirty yellow to pale red, but head slightly darker than elytra. Elytra in apical half with a rather well delimited, slightly v-shaped, transverse, black fascia which anteriorly and posteriorly is quite serrate. Anterior three quarters of lateral margin dark. Apex widely yellow. Base from 2nd–5th intervals piceous. The area laterally of the scutellum and the adjacent part of the pronotum darkened. Lateral margins of pronotum slightly paler than disk. Mouthparts, palpi, and three basal antennomeres piceous, external antennomeres pale rufous. Apex of tibiae and two basal tarsomeres piceous, rest of legs pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna very elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, rather glossy.

Pronotum. Comparatively narrow, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin anteriorly convex, in basal half straight to faintly sinuate; basal angle angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

Elytra. Moderately elongate, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of dense, transverse meshes. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis. Metatarsus very slender and elongate, claws with dense denticulation.

Male genitalia (Fig. 216). Genital ring wide, moderately elongate, asymmetrically triangular, with wide, asymmetric, convex apex. Aedeagus stout, moderately wide, elongate, almost straight. Lower surface in basal half slightly convex, in apical half straight. Apex very stout, short, odd shaped, turned up and to the right side. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold. Left paramere moderately wide, fairly elongate, irregularly ovoid, with convexly triangular apex.

Female gonocoxites. Not dissected.

Variation. Little variation noted.

Distribution. n.QLD.

Collecting circumstances. Not recorded.

Sarothrocrepis piceitarsis, spec. nov.

Figs 109, 217

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, QLD:26.876°Sx152.192°E Blackbutt Range, top 27Apr2010. Monteith Barkspray, trees **19653**. (QMT239608).

Paratypes (11 ex.): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name refers to the conspicuously piceous tarsi of this species.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by the contrastingly dark tarsi, shape of the elytral spot, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.6–5.15 mm; width: 2.25–2.55 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.56–1.59; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.05–1.06; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.62–1.66; width pronotum/head: 1.36–1.44; length/width of elytra: 1.34–1.36; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.2–2.4; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.4–3.6.

Colour (Fig. 109). Pale rufous to rufo-piceous, head slightly darker than disk of the elytra. Elytra in apical half with a moderately large, quite well delimited, transverse but slightly sinuate, serrate, black spot which laterally almost attains the margin, and posteriorly in middle is slightly prolonged. Apex widely pale. Mouthparts and most of antenna rufo-piceous, legs dirty yellow but tarsi black. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna very elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, rather glossy.

Pronotum. Rather wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin anteriorly convex, in basal half straight; basal angle angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Rather short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of dense, transverse meshes. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis. Metatarsus very slender and elongate, claws with dense denticulation.

Male genitalia (Fig. 217). Genital ring moderately wide, elongate, asymmetrically triangular, with fairly wide, asymmetric, obliquely convex apex. Aedeagus moderately stout, rather wide, in middle widened, rather elongate. Lower surface very gently convex. Apex stout and very wide, asymmetrically club-shaped, and curved left. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, with one additional, moderately sclerotized fold in middle. Left paramere rather narrow, elongate, regularly ovoid, with convex apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. fasciata*.

Variation. Apart from body size, little variation noted.

Distribution. ne.NSW, se.QLD.

Collecting circumstances. Sampled by "Barkspray, trees", "rainforest. light trap – canopy", "leaf litter extract", "old litt.closed forest mixed litter". Apparently, most specimens were collected in "closed forest".

Sarothrocrepis doyeni, spec. nov.
Figs 110, 218

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, Herberton Rng. QLD. 7–10km NW Herberton 17–18 Dec. 1982 J.T.Doyen / ex shaggy bark Eucalyptus (ANIC).

Paratype: 1♀, Lake Eacham. N.Qld. 9 Dec 1989. 750m Monteith, Thompson, Janetzki Pyrethrum. Loga & Trees (QMB).

Etymology. The name is a patronym in honour of the collector of the holotype, J. Doyen.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by rather dark colour, shape of the elytral spot, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.6–5.0 mm; width: 2.1–2.35 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.58–1.66; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.04–1.05; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.60–1.63; width pronotum/head: 1.29–1.32; length/width of elytra: 1.44–1.45; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.0–2.2; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.05–3.2.

Colour (Fig. 110). Rufo-piceous. Elytra in apical half with a moderately large, ill delimited, irregularly transverse, laterally slightly produced dark spot. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs rufous. Lower surface rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, rather glossy.

Pronotum. Rather wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin anteriorly convex, in basal half straight; basal angle angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Moderately elongate, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of dense, transverse meshes. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis. Metatarsus very slender and elongate, claws with dense denticulation.

Male genitalia (Fig. 218). Genital ring moderately wide, fairly elongate, asymmetrically triangular, with wide, convex apex. Aedeagus rather stout, rather wide, moderately elongate. Lower surface almost straight. Apex stout and wide, club-shaped. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, with two additional, moderately sclerotized folds in middle. Left paramere moderately wide, fairly elongate, irregularly ovoid, with convexly triangular apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. fasciata*.

Variation. Some variation noted in size and shape of pronotum.

Distribution. ne.QLD.

Collecting circumstances. Holotype sampled "ex shaggy bark *Eucalyptus*", paratype by "Pyrethrum. Logs & Trees".

Sarothrocrepis brittoni, spec. nov.
Figs 111, 219

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, AUSTRALIA: QLD, camp area, Bulburin FR (24°31'39.1"S, 151°28'15.9"E), 685m, 12 April 2006, coll. D.R. Britton & J.R. Werner / RF, many vines, no palms/ferns MV lamp, BRITTON 011 (AMS K 255578).

Etymology. The name is a patronym in honour of the collector, David Britton of Australian Museum, Sydney.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by shape of the elytral spot and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 5.0 mm; width: 2.3 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.61; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.06; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.67; width pronotum/head: 1.38; length/width of elytra: 1.43; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.15; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.9.

Colour (Fig. 111). Rather pale rufous. Elytra in apical half with a moderately large, rather ill-defined, irregularly transverse dark spot which in middle is slightly produced anteriorly and posteriorly, and posteriorly at 3rd and 4th intervals is incised. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs pale red, 2nd–4th antennomeres slightly darker. Lower surface rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, rather glossy.

Pronotum. Moderately wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin anteriorly convex, in basal half straight; basal angle angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Moderately elongate, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface

slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of dense, transverse meshes. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis. Metatarsus slender and elongate, claws with dense denticulation.

Male genitalia (Fig. 219). Genital ring rather narrow, fairly elongate, in basal half almost parallel, with rather wide, very asymmetric, obliquely convex apex. Aedeagus moderately stout, narrow, elongate, almost straight. Lower surface very gently bisinuate, apex slightly turned up. Apex stout but rather narrow, fairly elongate, spatulate, with convex tip. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, with two additional, elongate, moderately sclerotized folds in middle. Left paramere short and wide, irregularly ovoid, with asymmetric, convexly triangular apex.

Female gonocoxites. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Distribution. Central eastern QLD. Known only from type locality.

Collecting circumstances. Holotype collected in rainforest with "many vines, no palms/ferns" at MV lamp.

Sarothrocrepis archerensis, spec. nov.
Fig. 112

Examined types. Holotype: ♀, Archer River Xing, 70 km N. of Coen, Cape York Pen, N. Qld.17–18.vii.1975 G.B. Monteith (QMT239609).

Etymology. The name refers to the type locality, Archer River Crossing in Cape York Peninsula.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by wide pronotum and narrow, transverse, rather sinuate elytral spot.

Description

Measurements. Length: 5.5 mm; width: 2.55 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.63; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.07; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.70; width pronotum/head: 1.46; length/width of elytra: 1.41; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.1; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 2.15.

Colour (Fig. 112). Rather pale rufous. Elytra in apical half with a narrow, rather ill-defined, slightly sinuate, transverse, dark spot which in middle is slightly produced anteriorly and posteriorly, and posteriorly at the 4th interval is slightly incised. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs pale red, 2nd–4th antennomeres slightly darker. Lower surface rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, rather glossy.

Pronotum. Wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin anteriorly convex, in basal half slightly oblique and faintly sinuate; basal angle angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Moderately short and wide, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of dense, transverse meshes. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis. Claws with dense denticulation.

Male genitalia. Unknown.

Female gonocoxites. Not dissected.

Variation. Unknown.

Distribution. n.QLD: CYP. Known only from type locality.

Collecting circumstances. Not recorded.

Sarothrocrepis monteithi, spec. nov.
Figs 113, 220

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, QLD: 28.165°S 153.260°E Apple Tree park, Springbrook 570m. 30Nov2011 G. Monteith, Barkspray **35006** (QMT239610).

Paratypes (38 ex.): – see the electronic supplement.

Etymology. The name is a patronym in honour of the collector of most specimens of this species and of many other species, Geoff Monteith of Queensland Museum, unexcelled explorer of the Queensland entomological fauna.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by shape of the elytral spot and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 5.4–6.4 mm; width: 2.5–2.95 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.52–1.56; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.04–1.06; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.63–1.70; width pronotum/head: 1.32–1.38; length/width of elytra: 1.42–1.47; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.15–2.4; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.25–3.5.

Colour (Fig. 113). Dirty yellow to pale rufous. Elytra in apical half with a well delimited, transverse, sinuate, about reversely triangular, laterally oblique, markedly serrate, somewhat M-shaped, black spot which laterally is narrowly interrupted. Mouthparts,

antenna, and legs yellow to pale rufous. Lower surface pale rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, rather glossy.

Pronotum. Comparatively narrow, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin anteriorly convex, in basal half straight to slightly oblique; basal angle angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Moderately elongate, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of dense, transverse meshes. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis. Metatarsus very elongate, claws with dense denticulation.

Male genitalia (Fig. 220). Genital ring rather narrow, fairly elongate, in basal half almost parallel, with rather wide, very asymmetric, oblique-convex apex. Aedeagus rather stout, fairly narrow, elongate, very slightly sinuate. Lower surface almost straight. Apex short, very stout, upturned, fairly wide, club-shaped. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, and with one small and two large, fairly sclerotized folds behind. Left paramere short and wide, irregularly oval-shaped, with convexly triangular apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. obtusa*.

Variation. Some variation noted in body size and shape of the elytral spot.

Distribution. South-eastern QLD.

Collecting circumstances. All specimens were collected by fogging the bark of trees and logs.

Sarothrocrepis werrikimbe, spec. nov.
Figs 114, 221

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, NSW: Werrikimbe NP 31°11'34"S; 152°09'59"E 1030m: E. Tasker 1/xii–7xii/1997: sticky trap on *E. campanulata* WC-WT-127-3 (AMS K 225617).

Etymology. The name refers to the type locality, Werrikimbe National Park in New South Wales.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by rather wide pronotum, shape of the elytral spot, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 5.7 mm; width: 2.55 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.54; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.06; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.53; width pronotum/head: 1.34; length/width of elytra: 1.45; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.65; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.0.

Colour (Fig. 114). Dirty yellow to rufous, elytra slightly darker than fore body. Elytra in apical half with a well delimited, rather large, transverse, reversely triangular, laterally oblique, markedly serrate, black spot which posteriorly along suture is prolonged to apex, and laterally is narrowly interrupted. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale rufous. Lower surface pale rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, rather glossy.

Pronotum. Moderately wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin anteriorly convex, in basal half slightly oblique; basal angle obtusely angulate, slightly >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Moderately elongate, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of dense, transverse meshes. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis. Metatarsus elongate, claws with dense denticulation.

Male genitalia (Fig. 221). Genital ring moderately wide, rather elongate, asymmetric, convexly triangular, with rather wide, asymmetric, convex apex. Aedeagus stout, fairly narrow, elongate, slightly sinuate. Lower surface gently bisinuate. Apex short, very stout, fairly wide, club-shaped. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, and with four moderately large, fairly sclerotized folds behind. Left paramere moderately wide, fairly elongate, regularly oval-shaped, with convex apex.

Female gonocoxites. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Distribution. ce.NSW: Werrikimbe NP. Known only from type locality.

Collecting circumstances. Holotype collected in "sticky trap on *E. campanulata*".

Sarothrocrepis eudloensis, spec. nov.
Figs 115, 222

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, Qld:26°42.6'Sx152°57.7'E Eudlo NP. 26 Sep 2007. G.B.Monteith. **14978** pyrethrum, trees. 30m (QMT239611).

Etymology. The name refers to the type locality, Eudlo National Park in south Queensland.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by narrow pronotum, shape of the elytral spot, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements. Length: 5.1 mm; width: 2.35 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.47; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.03; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.61; width pronotum/head: 1.25; length/width of elytra: 1.50; length/width of 6th antennomere: 3.0; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.0.

Colour (Fig. 115). Head and elytra rufo-piceous, pronotum pale rufous with dirty yellow lateral margin. Elytra in apical half with a moderately large, rather ill delimited, transverse, reversely triangular, slightly sinuate, markedly serrate, dark spot which laterally almost attains the margin, but is even more indistinct. Apex widely pale. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs dirty yellow to pale red, but antenna apicad darkened. Lower surface pale red.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, rather glossy.

Pronotum. Narrow, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin anteriorly convex, in basal half almost straight; basal angle obtusely angulate, slightly > 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Moderately elongate, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of dense, transverse meshes. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis. Metatarsus elongate, claws with dense denticulation.

Male genitalia (Fig. 222). Genital ring fairly wide, moderately elongate, in basal half parallel-sided, with wide, asymmetric, convex apex. Aedeagus stout, wide, moderately elongate, straight but on left side sinuate. Lower surface gently bisinuate. Apex stout, wide, odd shaped, at tip turned up and to left. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, with three additional large, elongate, fairly sclerotized folds in middle. Left paramere short and wide, irregularly ovoid, with convexly triangular apex.

Female gonocoxites. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Distribution. se.QLD. Known only from type locality.

Collecting circumstances. Holotype sampled by " Pyrethrum trees".

Sarothrocrepis papua Darlington

Figs 116, 223

Sarothrocrepis papua Darlington, 1968: 79. – Lorenz 1998: 428; 2005: 452.

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, Dobodura Papua,N.G. Mar–July,1944 Darlington / Holotype *Sarothrocrepis papua* Darl. (MCZ).

Paratypes: 124♂♂,♀♀, same data / Paratype *Sarothrocrepis papua* Darl. (MCZ); 1♂, Dobodura Papua,N.G. Mar–July,1944 Darlington / Museum Leiden ex collection C.J.Louwerens rec.1979 / Paratype *Sarothrocrepis papua* Darl. / Paratype (NMNL).

Type locality. "Dobodura", Papua New Guinea.

Other material (10 ex.). **PNG:** Dobodura Papua,N.G. Mar–July,1944 Darlington / *Sarothrocrepis papua* D. det. Darl. '69 (MCZ); Morobe Dist. ~~Watu~~ / New Guinea Stevens / *Sarothrocrepis papua* Darlington (MCZ); NEW GUINEA: PAPUA Brown River May 25, 1956 / E. J. Ford Jr. Collector / *Sarothrocrepis papua* Darlington (MCZ); NEW GUINEA (NE) Bubia, Markham V. Sept 20, 1955 / J. L. Gressitt collector / *Sarothrocrepis papua* Darlington (MCZ); NEW GUINEA: SE Popondetta, 60m 3.VIII.–2. IX.63 / J. Sedlacek BISHOP / *Sarothrocrepis papua* Darlington (MCZ); Peria Creek Kwagira River 50m No.7 Aug.14–Sept.6.1953 Papua, New Guinea / Geoffreey M. Tate Collector / *Sarothrocrepis papua* Darlington (MCZ); Mt. Lamington N. E. Papua 1300 to 1500 feet C. T. McNamara / *Sarothro. papua* D. det. Darl. '69 (SAMA). – **PI:** 1♀, Maffin Bay Dutch N. Guinea X-7-44 E. S. Ross Coll. / *Sarothrocrepis papua* Darlington (MCZ).

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by brown surface, colour pattern of pronotum, shape of the elytral spot, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Redescription

Measurements. Length: 4.4–5.6 mm; width: 2.1–2.6 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.48–1.51; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.04–1.05; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.65–1.68; width pronotum/head: 1.41–1.50; length/width of elytra: 1.39–1.42; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.85–1.9; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.0–3.1.

Colour (Fig. 116). Pale rufous to rufo-piceous. Elytra in apical half with a rather ill delimited, fairly wide, transverse, sinuate, serrate, dark spot which anteriorly and posteriorly along suture is slightly prolonged. Pronotum with slightly darker stripe near the paler lateral margin. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale rufous. Lower surface pale rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, rather glossy.

Pronotum. Rather narrow, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin anteriorly

convex, in basal half almost straight; basal angle obtusely angulate, slightly >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Moderately elongate, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of dense, transverse meshes. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis. Metatarsus elongate, claws with dense denticulation.

Male genitalia (Fig. 223). Genital ring moderately wide, fairly elongate, very asymmetric, convexly triangular, with rather wide, asymmetric, convex apex. Aedeagus moderately stout, rather narrow, elongate, almost straight. Lower surface in apical half gently concave. Apex slightly curved down, elongate, moderately stout, rather narrow, convexly spatulate, with convex tip. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, with two additional sclerotized folds in middle, one of which is very elongate. Left paramere short and wide, with wide, oblique apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. fasciata*.

Variation. Apart from body size, little variation noted.

Distribution. Surroundings of Dobodura at the northern margin of the Papua Peninsula, southeastern PNG. The single female from Maffin Bay is tentatively attributed to this species.

Collecting circumstances. According to Darlington (1968) common "in understory foliage of rainforest, especially in clumps of dead leaves still attached to low branches".

Sarothrocrepis baitetae, spec. nov.
Figs 117, 224

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta KO, 29-IV-1996, Leg. Olivier Missa (IRSNB).

Paratypes (5 ex.): 1♂, same data (CBM); 1♂, Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta M 9, 28-V-1996, Leg. Olivier Missa (IRSNB); 2♀♀, Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta AR 50, 01-VI-1996, 11-VII-1996, Leg. Olivier Missa (CBM, IRSNB); 1♀, Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta AR 53, 30-V-1996, Leg. Olivier Missa (IRSNB).

Other material. PI: 1♀, DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Cyclops Mts., Sabron. 930 ft., v–vi.1936,.L. E. Cheesman. B.M. 1936-271. / *Sarothrocrepis papua* Darl. Darlington 68. (NHM). – This specimen is tentatively attributed to *S. baitetae*, but not included into the type series, as it is a female. Because of its rather remote locality it may represent as well another species, but to corroborate or deny such opinion, male genitalia of specimens from that area should be examined.

Etymology. The name refers to the type locality Baiteta.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by rather short elytra, shape of the elytral spot, and shape and structure of the aedeagus; distinguished from *S. papua* by presence of three sclerotized, denticulate folds in the internal sac.

Description

Measurements. Length: 5.0–5.1 mm; width: 2.35–2.5 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.49–1.55; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.03–1.04; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.68–1.72; width pronotum/head: 1.43–1.52; length/width of elytra: 1.33–1.36; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.95–2.0; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.1–3.3.

Colour (Fig. 117). Pale rufous to rufo-piceous. Head and pronotum darker than disk of elytra. Elytra in apical half with an ill delimited, rather narrow, about reversely triangular, serrate, dark spot in middle which posteriorly along suture is slightly prolonged. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs dirty yellow to pale rufous. Lower surface rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, rather glossy.

Pronotum. Moderately wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin anteriorly convex, in basal half rather oblique; basal angle obtusely angulate, slightly >90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Comparatively short, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of dense, transverse meshes. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis. Metatarsus very elongate, claws with dense denticulation.

Male genitalia (Fig. 224). Genital ring rather narrow, elongate, asymmetric, in basal half almost parallel, with rather narrow, asymmetric, convex apex. Aedeagus moderately stout, narrow, elongate, almost straight. Lower surface near base slightly convex, towards apex almost straight. Apex moderately elongate, slightly depressed, rather narrow, convexly spatulate. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold, and with three small, sclerotized folds in the middle. Left paramere rather wide, moderately elongate, irregularly oval-shaped, with obliquely convex apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. fasciata*.

Variation. Little variation noted, except the specimen from Cyclops Mts. which bears a slightly differently shaped elytral spot.

Distribution. Madang Province, northern Papua New Guinea, mainly recorded from the type locality, but see the "Other material" above.

Collecting circumstances. All specimens were collected at light in rainforest.

Sarothrocrepis missai, spec. nov.
Figs 118, 225

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. Canopy Mission, light Madang Prov. Baiteta 7-VI-1995, Leg. O. Missa (IRSNB).

Paratypes (2 ex.): 1 ♀, Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta T2, 24-III-1993, Leg. Olivier Missa (CBM); 1 ♀, NEW GUINEA: NETH. Eramboe, 80 km ex Merauke, II-1-'60 / T.C.Maa Collector BISHOP /borrowed fr. Bishop Mus. (MCZ).

Etymology. The name is a patronym in honour of the collector, Olivier Missa.

Diagnosis. Rather small species, characterized by short and wide elytra, shape of the elytral spot, and shape and structure of the aedeagus; distinguished from both, *S. papua* and *S. baitetae*, by absence of additional sclerotized folds in the internal sac.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.4–4.6 mm; width: 2.1–2.2 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.51–1.54; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.03–1.06; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.56–1.61; width pronotum/head: 1.28–1.35; length/width of elytra: 1.33–1.34; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.0–2.1; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.2–3.5.

Colour (Fig. 118). Dirty yellow to pale rufous. Head and pronotum slightly darker than disk of elytra. Elytra in apical half with a quite well delimited, fairly wide, transverse, very sinuate, serrate, dark spot which posteriorly along suture is slightly prolonged. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale rufous. Lower surface pale rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, rather glossy.

Pronotum. Wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin anteriorly convex, in basal half almost straight; basal angle angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Comparatively short, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of dense, transverse meshes. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis. Metatarsus very elongate, claws with dense denticulation.

Male genitalia (Fig. 225). Genital ring moderately wide, fairly elongate, asymmetric, in apical half convexly triangular, with rather wide, asymmetric, convex apex. Aedeagus moderately stout, narrow, elongate, straight. Lower surface almost straight. Apex slightly curved right, moderately elongate, stout, rather narrow, slightly spatulate, with convex tip. Internal sac in the orificium with a large, triangular, denticulate fold. Left paramere rather wide, moderately elongate, oval-shaped, with convex apex.

Female gonocoxites. Rather similar to those of *S. fasciata*.

Variation. Little variation noted.

Distribution. Northern New Guinea.

Collecting circumstances. The specimens from Baiteta were collected at light in rainforest.

Sarothrocrepis gressitti, spec. nov.
Figs 119

Examined types. Holotype: ♀, NEW GUINEA: PAPUA. Kokoda 400 m., III-22-1956 / light trap J. L. Gressitt (MCZ).

Etymology. The name is a patronym in honour of the collector, the late J. L. Gressitt, famous explorer of the entomological fauna of New Guinea.

Diagnosis. Medium sized species, characterized by colour pattern of pronotum and shape of the rather ill delimited elytral spot.

Description

Measurements. Length: 5.5 mm; width: 2.6 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.57; width widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.05; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.68; width pronotum/head: 1.46; length/width of elytra: 1.38; length/width of 6th antennomere: 2.0; length/width of metatarsomere 2: 3.4.

Colour (Fig. 119). Rufous to rufo-piceous. Elytra in apical half with a rather ill delimited, fairly wide, transverse, very sinuate, in middle reversely triangular, laterally very oblique, serrate, dark spot which laterally is even more indistinct. Lateral margin of pronotum contrastingly paler than disk. Mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow to pale rufous. Lower surface pale rufous.

Head. Of average size. Eye large, laterad almost semicircularly protruded, orbit very short, oblique. Antenna elongate. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, rather glossy.

Pronotum. Rather wide, transverse, surface in middle but slightly raised, lateral part wide and explanate, basad even widened. Lateral margin anteriorly convex, in basal half almost straight; basal angle obtusely angulate, almost 90°. Base in middle slightly produced, but not excised. Surface with fine, superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

Elytra. Comparatively short, in apical half slightly widened, lateral margin gently convex, dorsal surface slightly convex. Basal margin at humerus rounded. Apex slightly oblique. Striae well impressed, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, with very fine punctures, with fine and superficial microstructure that is composed of dense, transverse meshes. Surface glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax and abdomen impilose.

Legs. Elongate. Tarsi as in group diagnosis. Metatarsus very elongate, claws with dense denticulation.

Male genitalia. Unknown.

Female gonocoxites. Not dissected.

Variation. Unknown.

Distribution. Eastern PNG, only recorded from type locality.

Collecting circumstances. Holotype collected at low altitude at light.

Appendix

Summary of measurements and ratios of the species of *Sarothrocrepis*. N = number of specimens measured; L = length in mm; w/l pr = ratio width/length of pronotum; dia/b pr = ratio widest diameter/width of base of pronotum; b/a = ratio width of base/width of apex of pronotum; pr/h = ratio width of pronotum/width of head; l/w el = ratio length/width of elytra; 6th a = ratio length/width of 6th antennomere; 2nd mt = ratio length/width of 2nd tarsomere of metatarsus.

	N	L	w/l pr	dia/b pr	b/a pr	pr/h	l/w el	6th a	2nd mt
***corticalis* subgroup**									
corticalis	6	8.3–10.4	1.43–1.46	1.08–1.10	1.47–1.60	1.41–1.55	1.48–1.53	3.25–3.4	1.9–2.05
humerata	6	7.5–8.6	1.50–1.55	1.02–1.06	1.59–1.66	1.52–1.62	1.39–1.44	2.65–2.95	2.1–2.2
paracorticalis	5	7.5–8.3	1.40–1.46	1.05–1.08	1.49–1.52	1.50–1.54	1.36–1.42	3.3–3.4	2.2–2.25
angulipennis	6	7.7–9.5	1.45–1.57	1.03–1.06	1.53–1.66	1.43–1.53	1.46–1.47	3.4–3.6	2.2–2.5
setulosa	6	8.8–11.3	1.30–1.38	1.0	1.51–1.58	1.36–1.45	1.48–1.51	4.3–4.8	2.2–2.5
sparsepilosa	6	9.3–10.2	1.34–1.35	1.05–1.10	1.53–1.58	1.47–1.51	1.47–1.51	3.0–3.4	2.15–2.2
callidiiformis	6	9.0–10.2	1.45–1.46	1.01–1.04	1.55–1.64	1.45–1.48	1.43–1.49	3.35–3.45	2.0–2.3
vicina	6	8.45–10.6	1.38–1.42	1.01–1.09	1.47–1.62	1.45–1.52	1.48–1.49	3.1–3.35	1.9–2.15
pronotalis	6	8.3–10.7	1.37–1.46	0.93–0.99	1.63–1.68	1.39–1.49	1.44–1.49	3.1–3.3	2.0–2.3
laticollis	6	6.6–8.0	1.56–1.63	1.08–1.11	1.48–1.51	1.56–1.63	1.30–1.38	3.05–3.25	2.15–2.4
simulans	6	6.6–9.4	1.44–1.49	1.07–1.09	1.42–1.52	1.42–1.49	1.46–1.50	2.9–3.25	2.2–2.3
athertonensis	6	6.7–8.0	1.57–1.62	1.04–1.08	1.64–1.70	1.35–1.43	1.37–1.44	2.45–2.6	2.1–2.4
serriplaga	6	5.2–5.9	1.48–1.54	1.06–1.09	1.50–1.53	1.36–1.42	1.36–1.39	2.6–2.8	2.6–2.65
***tarsalis* subgroup**									
tarsalis	6	9.9–11.0	1.59–1.68	1.06–1.08	1.47–1.53	1.55–1.57	1.43–1.44	2.75–2.85	2.0–2.2
***inquinata* subgroup**									
inquinata	6	4.3–5.1	1.45–1.48	1.10–1.14	1.34–1.40	1.35–1.42	1.35–1.41	2.0–2.3	2.7–2.9
fragilis	6	4.7–5.2	1.42–1.45	1.10–1.13	1.33–1.40	1.32–1.37	1.36–1.40	2.2–2.3	3.3–3.35
ovipennis	3	5.4–5.8	1.50–1.51	1.12–1.13	1.39–1.43	1.46–1.63	1.26–1.29	2.5–2.6	2.5–2.55
distinguenda	6	4.3–5.2	1.55–1.62	1.07–1.09	1.56–1.60	1.27–1.38	1.42–1.46	2.0–2.1	2.5–2.7
ornata	6	4.0–4.5	1.45–1.50	1.05–1.08	1.49–1.56	1.35–1.37	1.37–1.42	1.95–2.05	3.1–3.2
basinigra	6	4.1–4.7	1.46–1.52	1.06–1.07	1.49–1.55	1.30–1.31	1.40–1.43	2.1–2.4	3.1–3.4
nigricincta	6	3.7–4.9	1.45–1.56	1.06–1.07	1.52–1.57	1.36–1.42	1.39–1.41	2.0–2.05	3.2–3.4
hippocrepis	6	4.3–5.0	1.48–1.52	1.06–1.09	1.40–1.50	1.27–1.38	1.40–1.45	1.95–2.15	3.0–3.1
anchora	6	4.0–4.8	1.54–1.61	1.05–1.08	1.43–1.47	1.27–1.30	1.43–1.46	2.0–2.1	2.95–3.1
permutata	6	4.3–4.5	1.56–1.57	1.05–1.07	1.50–1.54	1.36–1.38	1.39–1.43	1.95–2.1	2.9–3.0
howea	6	4.2–4.7	1.55–1.57	1.07–1.10	1.46–1.50	1.34–1.42	1.46–1.49	2.0–2.25	3.0–3.15
variegata	6	3.7–4.2	1.50–1.56	1.06–1.09	1.40–1.46	1.28–1.36	1.38–1.42	1.9–2.2	2.75–3.0
heathlandica	6	3.6–4.5	1.50–1.55	1.04–1.05	1.64–1.68	1.48–1.52	1.39–1.41	1.9–2.0	2.8–3.0

	N	L	w/l pr	dia/b pr	b/a pr	pr/h	l/w el	6th a	2nd mt
notabilis	6	3.6–4.0	1.56–1.62	1.04–1.07	1.55–1.60	1.35–1.46	1.37–1.45	1.9–2.0	3.2–3.45
psittacina	6	3.5–3.95	1.53–1.56	1.04–1.07	1.58–1.65	1.41–1.45	1.38–1.42	1.85–2.0	3.1–3.3
***mastersii* subgroup**									
mastersii	6	6.5–7.2	1.68–1.73	1.06–1.10	1.60–1.67	1.48–1.51	1.29–1.35	2.45–2.55	2.3–2.4
suavis	6	5.3–7.15	1.48–1.59	1.05–1.06	1.62–1.64	1.27–1.38	1.40–1.45	2.65–2.85	2.35–2.5
major	6	6.5–7.4	1.52–1.55	1.02–1.04	1.49–1.53	1.34–1.36	1.38–1.42	2.65–2.8	2.5–2.6
queenslandica	6	5.9–6.9	1.59–1.66	1.01–1.02	1.65–1.70	1.36–1.40	1.46–1.53	2.45–2.65	2.3–2.45
latipalpis	6	3.6–4.2	1.73–1.78	1.03–1.06	1.51–1.54	1.22–1.28	1.32–1.36	1.95–2.0	3.15–3.25
paraburdoo	1	4.8	1.63	1.06	1.50	1.34	1.42	2.85	2.7
nitens	6	5.25–5.8	1.56–1.61	1.05–1.09	1.48–1.52	1.35–1.38	1.38–1.42	2.4–2.55	2.25–2.4
westralis	4	5.0–5.9	1.65–1.73	1.05–1.08	1.50–1.56	1.26–1.36	1.42–1.46	2.55–2.7	2.2–2.35
***civica* subgroup**									
civica	6	3.8–4.6	1.49–1.53	1.08–1.10	1.36–1.39	1.27–1.35	1.41–1.44	1.8–1.85	2.65–2.8
luctuosa	6	6.6–7.4	1.55–1.61	1.10–1.14	1.42–1.46	1.60–1.64	1.34–1.46	2.6–2.7	1.9–2.0
***unimaculata* subgroup**									
unimaculata	6	4.5–4.9	1.55–1.60	1.06–1.09	1.55–1.61	1.34–1.43	1.33–1.37	2.0–2.1	2.75–2.9
peninsulae	6	4.8–5.4	1.69–1.71	1.09–1.11	1.54–1.61	1.46–1.54	1.35–1.39	1.9–2.0	2.4–2.6
keepensis	6	5.0–5.8	1.60–1.65	1.07–1.08	1.54–1.57	1.45–1.52	1.33–1.36	2.1–2.2	2.4–2.5
oenpelli	1	5.4	1.76	1.15	1.58	1.54	1.33	2.15	2.5
krikkeni	6	5.15–5.75	1.54–1.63	1.04–1.07	1.65–1.68	1.50–1.60	1.35–1.40	2.25–2.3	3.3–3.4
***obsoleta* subgroup**									
obsoleta	6	5.25–6.7	1.42–1.44	1.11–1.17	1.40–1.45	1.36–1.42	1.43–1.49	2.5–2.6	1.75–1.85
andrewesi	6	3.6–4.4	1.59–1.64	1.04–1.06	1.63–1.72	1.53–1.65	1.33–1.35	1.6–1.75	2.5–2.8
***parvicollis* subgroup**									
parvicollis	8	5.4–6.2	1.40–1.44	1.03–1.06	1.48–1.60	1.28–1.34	1.40–1.43	1.9–2.0	1.75–1.95
nebulosa	1	6.3	1.40	1.08	1.37	1.29	1.48	2.85	2.1
immaculata	2	4.7–5.1	1.62–1.65	1.03–1.04	1.68–1.70	1.30–1.31	1.36–1.38	2.75–2.8	3.0–3.1
lamingtonensis	6	4.2–4.7	1.52–1.57	1.04–1.06	1.57–1.62	1.35–1.43	1.36–1.39	2.1–2.15	2.9–3.0
longitarsis	1	5.4	1.65	1.09	1.57	1.40	1.44	3.05	3.8
***elegans* subgroup**									
elegans	6	4.4–5.8	1.50–1.53	1.06–1.08;	1.45–1.54	1.36–1.43	1.38–1.46	2.05–2.25	2.4–2.5
gravis	6	4.7–5.5	1.50–1.56	1.06–1.08	1.51–1.58	1.30–1.38	1.42–1.46	1.8–2.1	2.3–2.5
humeralis	6	6.9–8.0	1.48–1.53	1.10–1.13	1.45–1.50	1.39–1.45	1.41–1.45	2.0–2.2	1.8–2.0
occidentalis	6	4.9–5.7	1.46–1.51	1.04–1.07	1.50–1.56	1.29–1.33	1.43–1.46	2.1–2.25	1.85–2.0
kalbarri	6	3.9–5.8	1.48–1.51	1.06–1.09	1.46–1.53	1.30–1.32	1.41–1.48	2.2–2.3	1.9–2.1
shannonensis	6	4.5–5.0	1.47–1.50	1.07–1.09	1.45–1.57	1.32–1.38	1.40–1.43	2.0–2.25	2.3–2.4
integra	6	4.9–5.6	1.43–1.56	1.05–1.08	1.46–1.49	1.32–1.42	1.47–1.50	2.0–2.15	1.85–1.95
poonae	6	4.1–5.1	1.50–1.56	1.06–1.08	1.47–1.52	1.28–1.35	1.40–1.45	1.8–2.2	1.9–2.0
promontoryi	2	5.15–5.3	1.47–1.50	1.07–1.09	1.47–1.52	1.28–1.30	1.40–1.43	1.75–1.8	2.05–2.3
melanopyga	6	5.2–5.8	1.48–1.50	1.05–1.08	1.48–1.54	1.29–1.36	1.39–1.44	1.9–2.05	1.95–2.1
benefica	6	4.8–6.4	1.51–1.55	1.07–1.11	1.35–1.43	1.31–1.38	1.47–1.52	2.1–2.2	2.15–2.35
***m-nigrum* subgroup**									
m-nigrum	2	4.45–4.5	1.66–1.68	1.05–1.06	1.72–1.75	1.43–1.45	1.30–1.32	2.1–2.2	3.0–3.1
m-fascigera	6	4.3–4.8	1.52–1.58	1.08–1.10	1.56–1.62	1.35–1.42	1.38–1.41	1.65–1.9	3.15–3.25
marginalis	6	4.2–5.1	1.54–1.59	1.05–1.07	1.74–1.78	1.43–1.55	1.30–1.37	1.95–2.1	2.95–3.05
storeyi	6	4.0–4.5	1.64–1.67	1.04–1.06	1.61–1.69	1.41–1.48	1.30–1.35	1.65–1.85	3.0–3.1
nigricollis	6	4.0–4.45	1.53–1.56	1.04–1.05	1.61–1.64	1.43–1.48	1.37–1.43	1.95–2.0	2.85–3.0
scripta	6	3.9–4.65	1.50–1.55	1.04–1.07	1.61–1.65	1.33–1.40	1.38–1.42	1.9–2.0	2.6–2.85
bickeli	2	4.1–4.2	1.51–1.52	1.04	1.58–1.59	1.35–1.39	1.35–1.40	1.95–2.05	2.7–2.8
macularis	6	4.5–5.0	1.59–1.65	1.08–1.10	1.47–1.51	1.41–1.48	1.36–1.37	1.75–1.95	3.0–3.15
m-maculata	2	4.3–4.35	1.49–1.51	1.04–1.05	1.72–1.74	1.45–1.48	1.35–1.38	1.85–1.95	3.0–3.1

	N	L	w/l pr	dia/b pr	b/a pr	pr/h	l/w el	6th a	2nd mt
webbensis	5	3.8–4.9	1.52–1.60	1.05–1.09	1.62–1.68	1.45–1.51	1.39–1.44	1.8–2.0	2.7–3.0
sagittaria	1	5.0	1.64	1.08	1.80	1.60	1.34	2.0	3.25
sinuatifasciata	6	4.2–5.1	1.60–1.63	1.06–1.08	1.55–1.60	1.40–1.46	1.33–1.36	2.15–2.25	2.3–2.45
bribieana	1	4.6	1.57	1.07	1.61	1.49	1.36	2.0	3.0
suturalis	6	4.4–5.3	1.62–1.65	1.11–1.12	1.57–1.63	1.42–1.50	1.39–1.44	2.0–2.2	2.05–2.25
lacustris	6	4.2–5.0	1.60–1.65	1.10–1.14	1.48–1.55	1.44–1.51	1.43–1.48	1.9–2.0	2.0–2.15
expansicollis	3	5.0–5.9	1.70–1.74	1.10–1.13	1.44–1.47	1.35–1.45	1.29–1.32	2.1–2.15	2.15–2.25
moretona	3	4.2–4.7	1.56–1.60	1.06	1.67–1.71	1.48–1.52	1.30–1.34	1.9–1.95	3.1–3.2
riedeli	3	5.0–6.2	1.58–1.63	1.04–1.07	1.63–1.67	1.35–1.42	1.35–1.38	2.35–2.45	3.2–3.4
cheesmannae	1	5.5	1.61	1.07	1.6	1.38	1.40	2.2	3.0
sinuata	6	4.2–5.4	1.53–1.61	1.02–1.06	1.53–1.56	1.32–1.38	1.44–1.47	2.15–2.5	3.1–3.45
palumae	6	4.5–4.9	1.56–1.59	1.04–1.06	1.61–1.65	1.26–1.33	1.35–1.40	1.85–2.15	3.25–3.5
latior	3	4.5–4.8	1.51–1.54	1.05–1.09	1.56–1.60	1.39–1.41	1.38–1.40	1.85–2.0	2.75–2.9
nelsonensis	1	5.2	1.58	1.05	1.52	1.40	1.37	2.5	3.5
***notata* subgroup**									
notata	6	4.3–5.1	1.53–1.56	1.07–1.10	1.47–1.52	1.38–1.45	1.35–1.38	1.9–2.1	2.8–2.9
pallida	6	5.0–6.1	1.59–1.64	1.08–1.12	1.57–1.61	1.43–1.47	1.40–1.42	1.9–2.2	2.0–2.1
javanica	6	4.3–5.0	1.54–1.57	1.05–1.06	1.60–1.63	1.41–1.48	1.33–1.35	2.15–2.3	2.85–3.0
obtusa	6	4.8–6.9	1.58–1.64	1.07–1.08	1.52–1.57	1.43–1.50	1.35–1.42	2.1–2.4	2.45–2.7
lemannae	6	4.3–5.1	1.61–1.64	1.07–1.09	1.65–1.72	1.42–1.49	1.36–1.39	1.8–1.9	2.1–2.3
novaecaledoniae	6	4.2–5.15	1.58–1.60	1.04–1.06	1.67–1.74	1.52–1.58	1.36–1.42	1.95–2.1	2.9–3.0
adusta	1	4.9	1.54	1.06	1.64	1.35	1.45	2.05	2.3
sundaica	3	4.1–4.75	1.52–1.56	1.03–1.04	1.60–1.66	1.43–1.44	1.30–1.32	1.85–1.9	3.0–3.1
kimberleyana	6	4.3–4.9	1.54–1.60	1.05–1.08	1.64–1.68	1.45–1.51	1.31–1.34	1.85–1.95	3.15–3.25
tolgae	6	4.8–5.15	1.59–1.62	1.05–1.09	1.64–1.70	1.44–1.46	1.36–1.42	1.7–1.8	2.2–2.3
similis	6	4.1–5.0	1.55–1.62	1.04–1.08	1.54–1.60	1.39–1.44	1.37–1.40	2.1–2.25	2.9–3.1
cantrelli	6	4.0–4.9	1.61–1.68	1.05–1.07	1.64–1.68	1.45–1.55	1.37–1.39	1.9–2.0	3.0–3.2
welleslyana	1	4.5	1.69	1.08	1.61	1.49	1.29	1.8	2.85
liturata	6	3.5–4.5	1.57–1.64	1.05–1.06	1.57–1.60	1.35–1.43	1.34–1.38	1.7–1.8	3.0–3.1
lacertensis	6	4.2–4.5	1.58–1.62	1.06–1.07	1.66–1.70	1.42–1.50	1.37–1.39	2.1–2.3	3.5–3.6
***fasciata* subgroup**									
fasciata	10	4.1–5.0	1.56–1.59	1.03–1.06	1.64–1.70	1.35–1.37	1.38–1.42	1.85–1.9	3.0–3.25
wilcanniae	6	4.1–5.2	1.49–1.53	1.06–1.09	1.54–1.60	1.27–1.32	1.39–1.43	2.05–2.2	3.2–3.3
transversa	6	4.3–4.7	1.63–1.72	1.03–1.06	1.68–1.70	1.32–1.35	1.40–1.42	1.75–1.9	2.95–3.05
carnavona	6	4.2–4.5	1.60–1.64	1.04–1.05	1.55–1.60	1.28–1.35	1.38–1.41	1.85–1.95	2.9–3.2
moreheadensis	6	4.2–5.2	1.60–1.65	1.05–1.06	1.68–1.76	1.36–1.43	1.34–1.37	1.75–2.05	2.9–3.3
warrumbungle	5	4.05–4.6	1.54–1.61	1.03–1.07	1.65–1.68	1.30–1.33	1.39–1.44	1.75–1.85	3.0–3.2
atriceps	6	4.0–5.1	1.66–1.71	1.07–1.08	1.59–1.64	1.43–1.50	1.37–1.39	1.8–1.85	3.0–3.2
nigromarginata	2	5.45–5.7	1.50–1.51	1.04–1.05	1.53–1.58	1.31–1.35	1.45–1.47	2.7–2.85	3.7–3.9
piceitarsis	6	4.6–5.15	1.56–1.59	1.05–1.06	1.62–1.66	1.36–1.44	1.34–1.36	2.2–2.4	3.4–3.6
doyeni	1	4.6–5.0	1.58–1.66	1.04–1.05	1.60–1.63	1.29–1.32	1.44–1.45	2.0–2.2	3.05–3.2
brittoni	1	5.0	1.61	1.06	1.67	1.38	1.43	2.15	2.9
archerensis	1	5.5	1.63	1.07	1.70	1.46	1.41	2.1	2.15
monteithi	6	5.4–6.4	1.52–1.56	1.04–1.06	1.63–1.70	1.32–1.38	1.42–1.47	2.15–2.4	3.25–3.5
werrikimbe	1	5.7	1.54	1.06	1.53	1.34	1.45	2.65	3.0
eudloensis	1	5.1	1.47	1.03	1.61	1.25	1.50	3.0	3.0
papua	6	4.4–5.6	1.48–1.51	1.04–1.05	1.65–1.68	1.41–1.50	1.39–1.42	1.85–1.9	3.0–3.1
baitetae	6	5.0–5.1	1.49–1.55	1.03–1.04	1.68–1.72	1.43–1.52	1.33–1.36	1.95–2.0	3.1–3.3
missai	3	4.4–4.6	1.51–1.54	1.03–1.06	1.56–1.61	1.28–1.35	1.33–1.34	2.0–2.1	3.2–3.5
gressitti	1	5.5	1.57	1.05	1.68	1.46	1.38	2.0	3.4

Remarks

Taxonomy

The present examination has revealed a much higher species diversity of the genus *Sarothrocrepis* in Australia than it was previously known. However, this is not too surprising, because revisions of Australian carabid genera usually multiply the number of species considerably, often to the three- or fourfold number.

In previous keys, much attention had been focused on the colour pattern of the elytra. Indeed, this is a good tool for separating species groups and has been also used in the key in the present paper. However, the present examination has demonstrated that many species groups include species that are extremely similar in the colour pattern of the elytra, and also in body size, shape of prothorax and of elytra, and surface structure. Surprisingly enough, these very similar species quite often occur in the same area. Therefore differentiation of species in certain species groups must be based mainly on the examination of the male genitalia. However, these are commonly also quite similar, but even in very similar species they usually exhibit some differences, either in size relatively to body size (i. e. being definitively larger, or smaller, in species of similar body size), in shape, particularly of the apical part, or in the structure of the internal sac, particularly by presence, or absence, of more or less strongly sclerotized and usually finely denticulate folds, or in their position inside the internal sac.

This means that for identification of species the importance of the elytral pattern is somewhat reduced, whereas the male genitalia in many species groups are the first choice for reliable determinations, and they always need to be examined.

The species have been divided into several (sub) groups which are supposed to represent monophyletic units. The first and perhaps most important difference is the presence, resp. absence of the underneath pilose, deeply incised lobe of the apex of the 4th metatarsomere.

Within the large group of species which possess such a lobe, in one subgroup of mostly large species the basis of the pronotum is laterally deeply excised so that the pronotum is distinctly lobate in middle. In this group, the three basal tarsomeres of protarsus and mesotarsus also bear a densely pilose lower surface in both sexes.

All other subgroups lack this pilosity on the mesotarsus, and in females, they also lack the pilosity on the protarsus.

One small subgroup has a wide, and at the apex remarkably transverse, labial palpus.

The overwhelming number of species, mostly of rather small body size, has rather narrow apices of both palpi, and these are the species that in previous papers on the genus (Chaudoir 1876, Blackburn 1890) were included in the genera *Lebiomorpha* and *Ectroma*. In these earlier papers, only a few species were attributed to this species group, resp. to the two genera, but these make up the greatest amount of newly described species. The possible reason for this is discussed below under "Ecology".

In this large batch of species differentiation of subgroups is more difficult, owing to their great similarity and the absence of evident and easily detected distinguishing character states. Some differentiation into provisional species groups is yet done with respect to the shape of the elytral colour pattern or to shape and structure of the aedeagus.

Ecology

Until presently, all species of *Sarothrocrepis* were believed to be part of the subcortical carabid community which lives in sclerophyll forests and woodlands under bark of bark shedding trees, mainly various eucalypt species, or in deep cracks in the bark of various, in part non-eucalypt trees. This is still true for many of the already described species, particularly the large ones that are related to *S. corticalis*. The more surprising is the large number of species which have been detected in wet forests of north-eastern New South Wales and eastern Queensland. Most of these were collected rather recently, mainly by fogging of moss-covered trunks of standing or fallen trees, and by Berlese extraction of (rain) forest litter. Actually, the number of species occurring in rainforest now almost equals the number of species in more open sclerophyll communities. Future sampling activities in rainforest may even raise this number again, whereas much of the open forest *Sarothrocrepis* fauna, at least in the southern part of Australia, at present seems to be already quite well recorded.

Almost all species bear a more or less vivid pattern on the elytra, in some species also on pronotum and/or head. It has been speculated that this should represent an aposematic tool for the subcortical species. Indeed, similar vivid patterns also occur in several genera of tree-living, subcortical Lebiini, and even in many psydrine Amblytelini, at least in those species that occur in sclerophyll forests. This theory, however, does not well match with the apparent nocturnal activity of all *Sarothrocrepis* species. It may be yet reasonable with respect to the impact of bark-removing birds, which could be frightened away by the vivid pattern.

Phylogeny

In view of the still lacking examination of molecular character states, any considerations about phylogeny are restricted to morphological characters. However, due to the great general similarity of many species, considerations about the relationships within the genus are difficult and quite provisional. Because certain characters of the external morphology evidently are closely related to habits, ecology of the species must be taken into consideration. Unfortunately, still quite little is known about many aspects of ecology and ethology of most species.

On the background of these uncertainties, the following provisionally opinions concerning relationships may be noteworthy and should be concerned, before trying any reasoning about phylogeny:

1. The equipment of all tarsi with dense squamosity may be regarded as a strong adaptation to the life on smooth bark of tree trunks, which bark shedding eucalypts usually possess. Such equipment would be less important, or even unfortunate, for species living on moss-covered rainforest trees. This means, that species bearing this sort of tarsal equipment should preferably live in more or less open eucalypt forests and woodlands, which commonly consist of bark shedding eucalypts. To a lesser degree, this should also apply for species that possess large and deeply excised 4th tarsomeres on all tarsi.
2. A vivid colour pattern on the upper surface may be more important for species living in open forests or woodlands, than for rainforest inhabiting species. This means: the darker the forest, the less important would be a bright pattern. The same difference, i. e. between species occurring in eucalypt forest versus those in rainforest, has been recorded in the species of the genera *Amblytelus* Erichson and *Dystrichothorax* Blackburn of psydrine Amblytelina. In both genera, those species that inhabit open sclerophyll forest usually bear a vivid pattern, whereas in species living in dense rainforest pattern is weak or completely absent (Baehr 2005).

On the basis of these premises the question arises about the origin of the genus with respect to ecology, i. e. about the original habitat: was rainforest or sclerophyll forest the original habitat of the genus?

For solving these questions, knowledge of the age of the genus would be helpful, because the wide distribution of *Eucalyptus* dominated open forests in Australia only dates back to about Oligocene. Therefore, if we could track the origin of the genus, perhaps by DNA based phylogenetic methods, we could decide about the habitat, in which the genus originated and firstly evolved; i. e. close (wet) forest, or open sclerophyll forest.

Another problem is raised by the occurrence of a few species outside Australia, in New Guinea, New Caledonia, some southern Indonesian islands, and the Philippines. Are these species descendants of Australian species, which would mean that the genus originated in Australia; or do they represent the most ancient species of the genus, which would point to the origin of the genus in the Oriental Region?

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Checklist of the species of the genus *Sarothrocrepis* Chaudoir

Distribution according to examined material, synonyms indented.

***corticalis* subgroup**

corticalis (Fabricius, 1801)	e.SA, VIC, TAS, ACT, e.NSW
callida (Newman, 1842)	
humerata Sloane, 1900	se.SA, VIC, ACT, se.NSW
paracorticalis, spec. nov.	s.SA, s.WA
angulipennis, spec. nov.	n.NSW, s.QLD
setulosa Sloane, 1911	e.NSW
sparsepilosa, spec. nov.	e.VIC
callidiformis, spec. nov.	n.NSW, s.QLD
vicina, spec. nov.	e.VIC, e.NSW
pronotalis, spec. nov.	s.QLD
laticollis, spec. nov.	sw.WA, s.SA, e.VIC, ACT, TAS, e.NSW
simulans, spec. nov.	e.NSW
athertonensis, spec. nov.	n.QLD
serriplaga, spec. nov.	ce.NSW, se.QLD

***tarsalis* subgroup**

tarsalis, spec. nov.	n.WA: KID

***inquinata* subgroup**

inquinata (Erichson, 1842)	s.WA, SA, VIC, TAS, ACT, NSW
fragilis (Blackburn, 1901)	s.SA, se.WA
ovipennis, spec. nov.	se.VIC
distinguenda, spec. nov.	w.WA, SA, nw.VIC, sw.NSW, c.+n.QLD, c.+n.NT
ornata, spec. nov.	ne.QLD
basinigra, spec. nov.	ne.QLD
nigricincta, spec. nov.	se.QLD
hippocrepis, spec. nov.	e.VIC, ACT, e.NSW, se.QLD
anchora, spec. nov.	se.NSW, ACT
permutata, spec. nov.	e.NSW, se.QLD
howea, spec. nov.	Lord Howe Is.
variegata, spec. nov.	e.NSW
heathlandica, spec. nov.	n.QLD
notabilis Macleay, 1888	n.QLD, n.NT, n.WA
psittacina, spec. nov.	n.QLD: CYP

***mastersii* subgroup**

mastersii Macleay, 1871	QLD
suavis Blackburn, 1890	VIC, TAS, ACT, NSW, s.QLD
major, spec. nov.	VIC
queenslandica, spec. nov.	se.QLD
latipalpis, spec. nov.	nw.QLD, nw.WA
paraburdoo, spec. nov.	nw.WA
nitens, spec. nov.	s.SA
westralis, spec. nov.	s.WA

***civica* subgroup**

civica (Newman, 1840)	SA, VIC, TAS, ACT, NSW; ? e.QLD
luctuosa (Newman, 1842)	VIC, TAS, ACT, NSW

***unimaculata* subgroup**

unimaculata, spec. nov.	n.QLD, n.NT, n.WA
pensinsulae, spec. nov.	n.QLD: CYP
keepensis, spec. nov.	nw.NT, n.WA
oenpelli, spec. nov.	n.NT: Arnhem Land
krikkeni, spec. nov.	Sulawesi

***obsoleta* subgroup**

obsoleta (Blackburn, 1893)	VIC, e.NSW, se.QLD
blackburni Sloane, 1911	
andrewesi Jedlicka, 1934	Philippine Is.

***parvicollis* subgroup**

parvicollis (Blackburn, 1894)	sw.WA
nebulosa, spec. nov.	ACT
immaculata, spec. nov.	n.NT, nw.WA
lamingtonensis, spec. nov.	se.QLD
longitarsis, spec. nov.	ne.QLD

***elegans* subgroup**

elegans (Blackburn, 1901)	s.SA, VIC, TAS, ACT, e.NSW, se.QLD
gravis (Blackburn, 1901)	se.SA, VIC, TAS, ACT, se.NSW
humeralis, spec. nov.	sw.WA
occidentalis, spec. nov.	s.WA
kalbarri, spec. nov.	w.WA
shannonensis, spec. nov.	sw.WA
integra, spec. nov.	SA, TAS, VIC, s.NSW
poonae, spec. nov.	se.QLD
promontoryi, spec. nov.	s.VIC
melanopyga, spec. nov.	e.SA, VIC, ACT, se.NSW
benefica (Newman, 1842) [= *? tridens* (Newman, 1840)]	s.WA, SA, VIC, TAS, NSW, s.QLD, c.NT
duponti (Putzeys, 1845)	

***m-nigrum* subgroup**

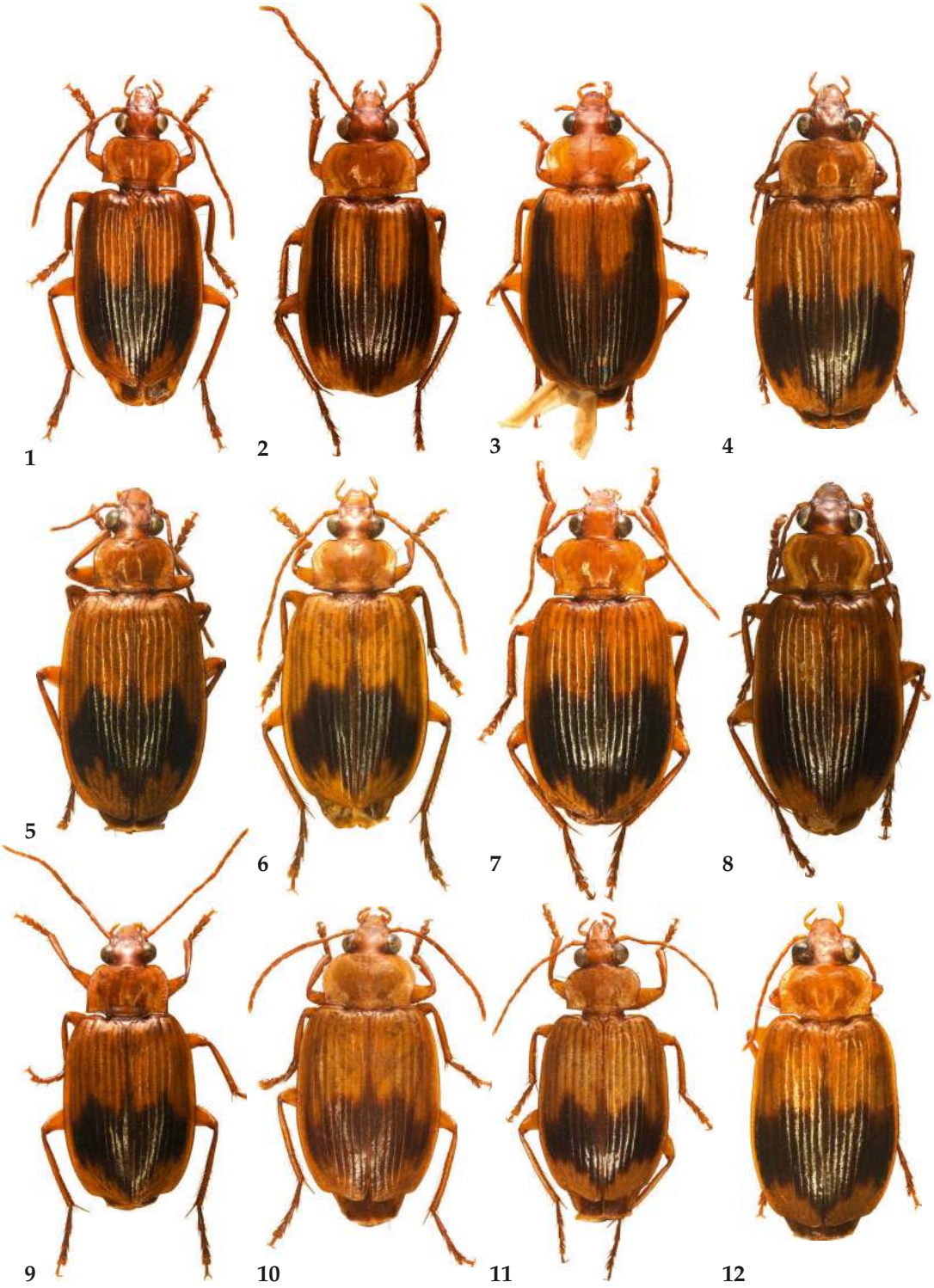
m-nigrum Jordan, 1894	Tenimber Is.
m-fascigera, spec. nov.	n.QLD, n.NT, n.WA
marginalis, spec. nov.	n.QLD: CYP
storeyi, spec. nov.	n.NT
nigricollis, spec. nov.	ne.QLD
scripta, spec. nov.	n.QLD: CYP
bickeli, spec. nov.	n.QLD
macularis, spec. nov.	n.NT
m-maculata, spec. nov.	ne.QLD
webbensis, spec. nov.	n.Qld
sagittaria, spec. nov.	c.QLD
sinuatifasciata, spec. nov.	e.NSW, se.QLD
bribieana, spec. nov.	se.QLD: Bribie Is.
suturalis, spec. nov.	se.NSW
lacustris, spec. nov.	ne.NSW
expansicollis, spec. nov.	n.QLD, n.NT
moretona, spec. nov.	n.QLD: CYP
riedeli, spec. nov.	PI, PNG
cheesmannae, spec. nov.	PI: Japen Is.
sinuata, spec. nov.	ne.QLD
palumae, spec. nov.	ne.QLD
latior, spec. nov.	ne.QLD
nelsonensis, spec. nov.	ne.QLD

***notata* subgroup**

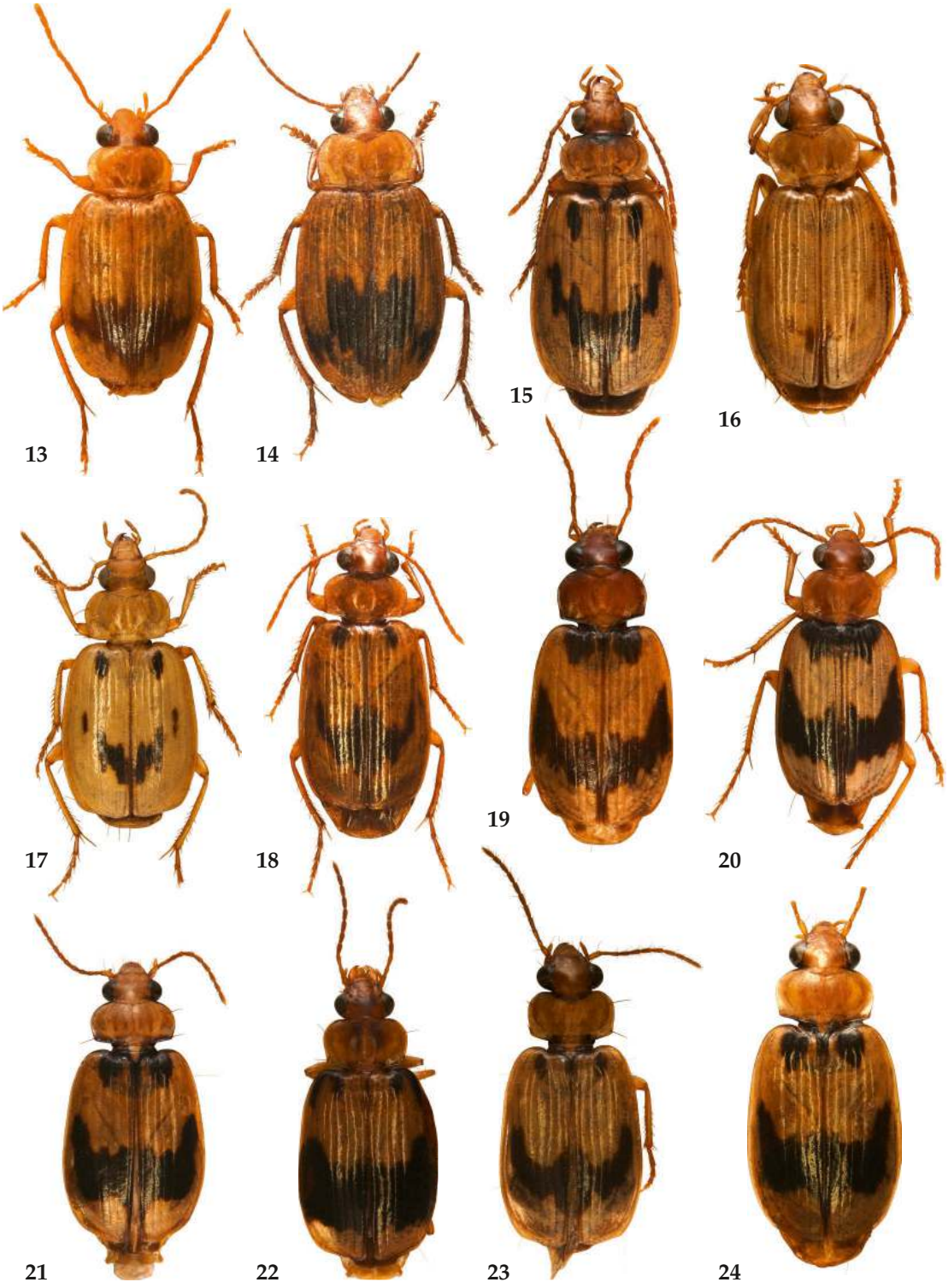
notata Macleay, 1888	n.NT, n.WA
pallida Macleay, 1871	e.NSW, QLD
javanica Emden, 1937	Java, Bali, Lombok Is.
obtusa Sloane, 1917	n.QLD, n.NT, n.WA
lemannae, spec. nov.	ne.QLD
novaecaledoniae, spec. nov.	New Caledonia
adusta, spec. nov.	se.QLD
sundaica, spec. nov.	Sumbawa, Andonare Is.
kimberleyana, spec. nov.	n.WA: KIB
tolgae, spec. nov.	e.QLD
similis, spec. nov.	e.QLD
cantrelli, spec. nov.	n.QLD
welleslyana, spec. nov.	nw.QLD: South Wellesly Is.
liturata Macleay, 1888	n.QLD, n.NT, n.WA
lacertensis, spec. nov.	ne.QLD: Lizard Is.

***fasciata* subgroup**

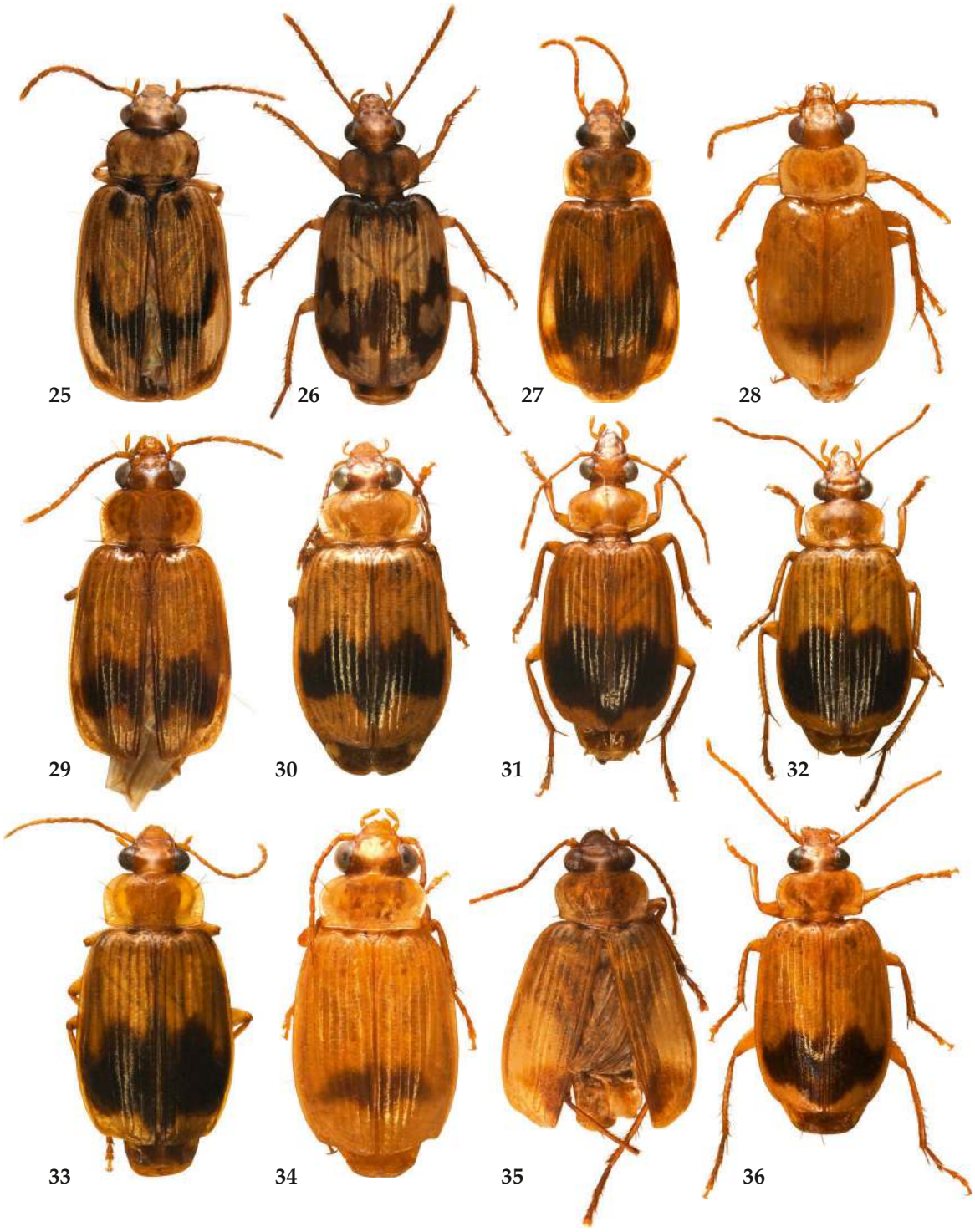
fasciata Macleay, 1871	e.SA, VIC, ACT, NSW, QLD, c.NT
wilcanniae, spec. nov.	sw.NSW
transversa, spec. nov.	ne.NSW, e.QLD
carnavona, spec. nov.	c.QLD
moreheadensis, spec. nov.	ne.QLD: CYP
warrumbungle, spec. nov.	nc.NSW
atriceps, spec. nov.	ne.NSW, se.QLD
nigromarginata, spec. nov.	ne.QLD
piceitarsis, spec. nov.	se.QLD
doyeni, spec. nov.	ne.QLD
brittoni, spec. nov.	se.QLD
archerensis, spec. nov.	n.QLD: mid CYP
monteithi, spec. nov.	ne.NSW, se.QLD
werrikimbe, spec. nov.	ne.NSW
eudloensis, spec. nov.	se.QLD
papua Darlington, 1968	PNG
baitetae, spec. nov.	PNG
missai, spec. nov.	PNG
gressitti, spec. nov.	PNG



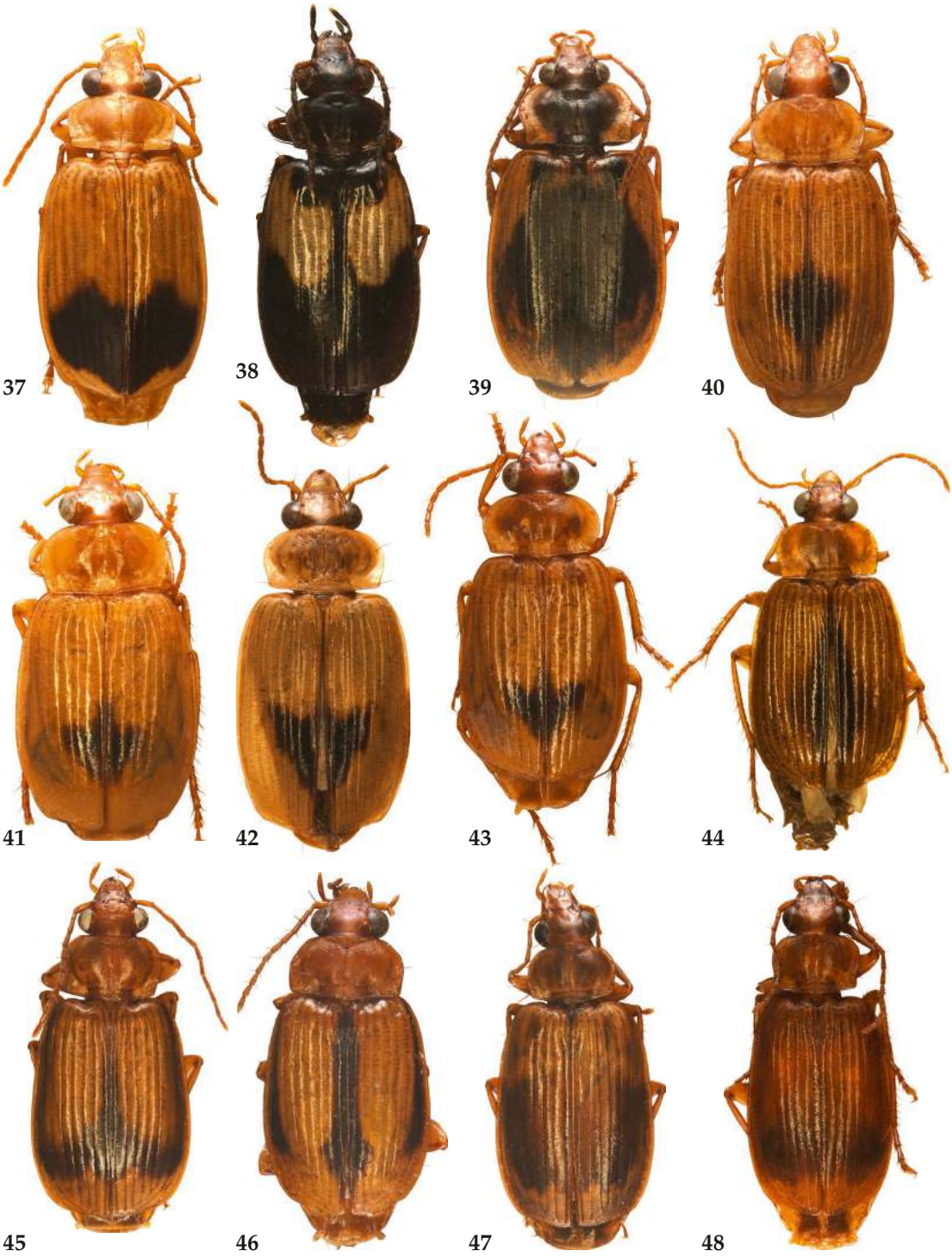
Figs 1–12. Habitus. Body lengths in brackets. **1.** *Sarothrocrepis corticalis* (Fabricius, 1801) (9.5 mm). **2.** *S. humerata* Sloane, 1900 (8.2 mm). **3.** *S. paracorticalis*, spec. nov. (7.8 mm). **4.** *S. angulipennis*, spec. nov. (9.0 mm). **5.** *S. setulosa* Sloane, 1911 (10.2 mm). **6.** *S. sparsepilosa*, spec. nov. (9.8 mm). **7.** *S. callidiformis*, spec. nov. (9.7 mm). **8.** *S. vicina*, spec. nov. (10.1 mm). **9.** *S. pronotalis*, spec. nov. (9.9 mm). **10.** *S. laticollis*, spec. nov. (7.9 mm). **11.** *S. simulans*, spec. nov. (8.8 mm). **12.** *S. athertonensis*, spec. nov. (7.8 mm).



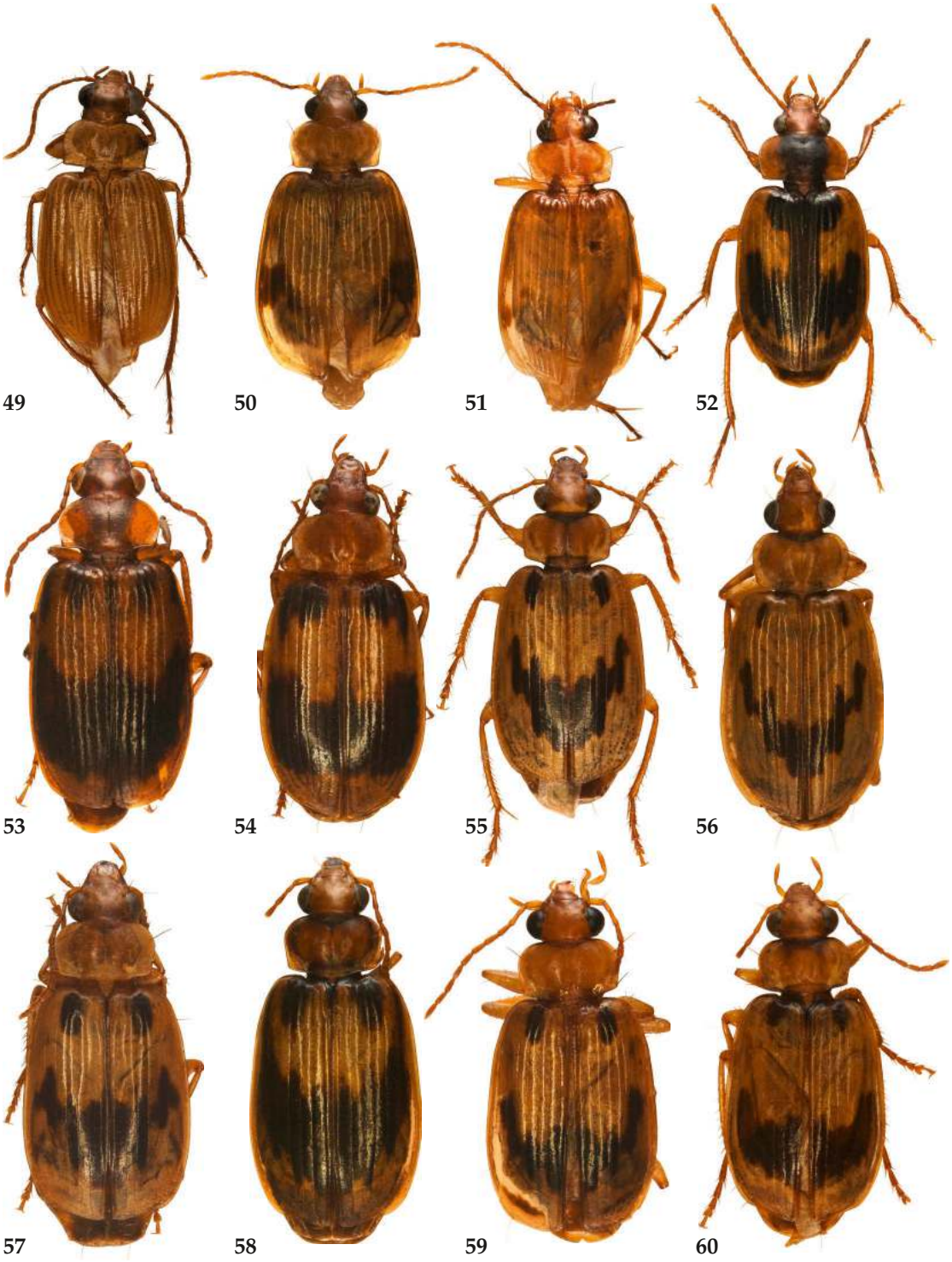
Figs 13–24. Habitus. Body lengths in brackets. **13.** *Sarothrocrepis serriplaga*, spec. nov. (5.8 mm). **14.** *S. tarsalis*, spec. nov. (10.4 mm). **15.** *S. inquinata* (Erichson, 1842) (4.8 mm). **16.** *S. fragilis* (Blackburn, 1901) (5.0 mm). **17.** *S. ovipennis*, spec. nov. (5.8 mm). **18.** *S. distinguenda*, spec. nov. (4.9 mm). **19.** *S. ornata*, spec. nov. (4.5 mm). **20.** *S. basinigra*, spec. nov. (4.6 mm). **21.** *S. nigricincta*, spec. nov. (4.7 mm). **22.** *S. hippocrepis*, spec. nov. (4.8 mm). **23.** *S. anchora*, spec. nov. (4.8 mm). **24.** *S. permutata*, spec. nov. (4.5 mm).



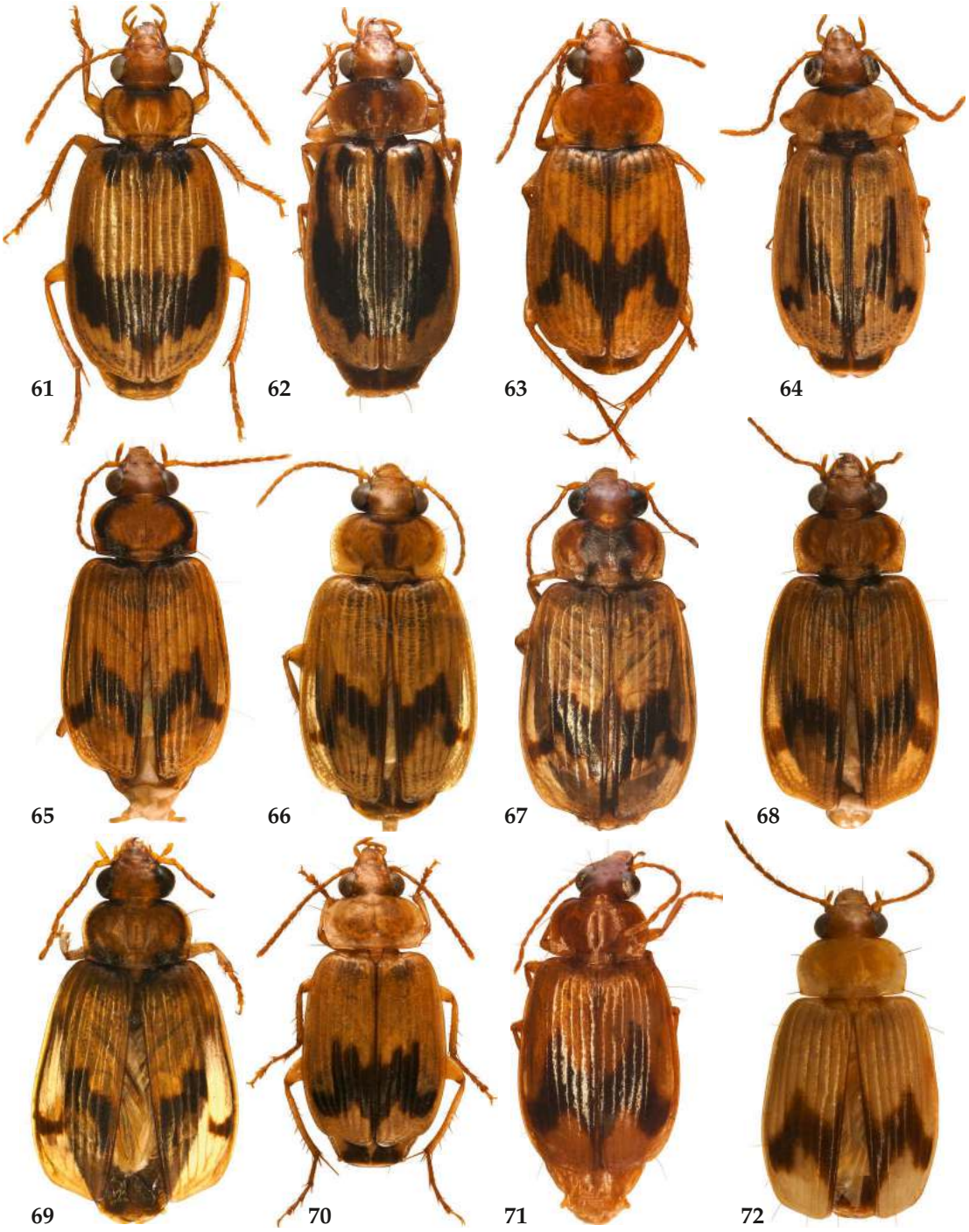
Figs 25–36. Habitus. Body lengths in brackets. **25.** *Sarothrocrepis howea*, spec. nov. (4.6 mm). **26.** *S. variegata*, spec. nov. (4.1 mm). **27.** *S. heathlandica*, spec. nov. (4.2 mm). **28.** *S. notabilis* Macleay, 1888 (3.9 mm). **29.** *S. psittacina*, spec. nov. (3.7 mm). **30.** *S. mastersii* Macleay, 1871 (7.0 mm). **31.** *S. suavis* Blackburn, 1890 (6.9 mm). **32.** *S. major*, spec. nov. (7.2 mm). **33.** *S. queenslandica*, spec. nov. (6.5 mm). **34.** *S. latipalpis*, spec. nov. (4.0 mm). **35.** *S. paraburdoo*, spec. nov. (4.8 mm). **36.** *S. nitens*, spec. nov. (5.6 mm).



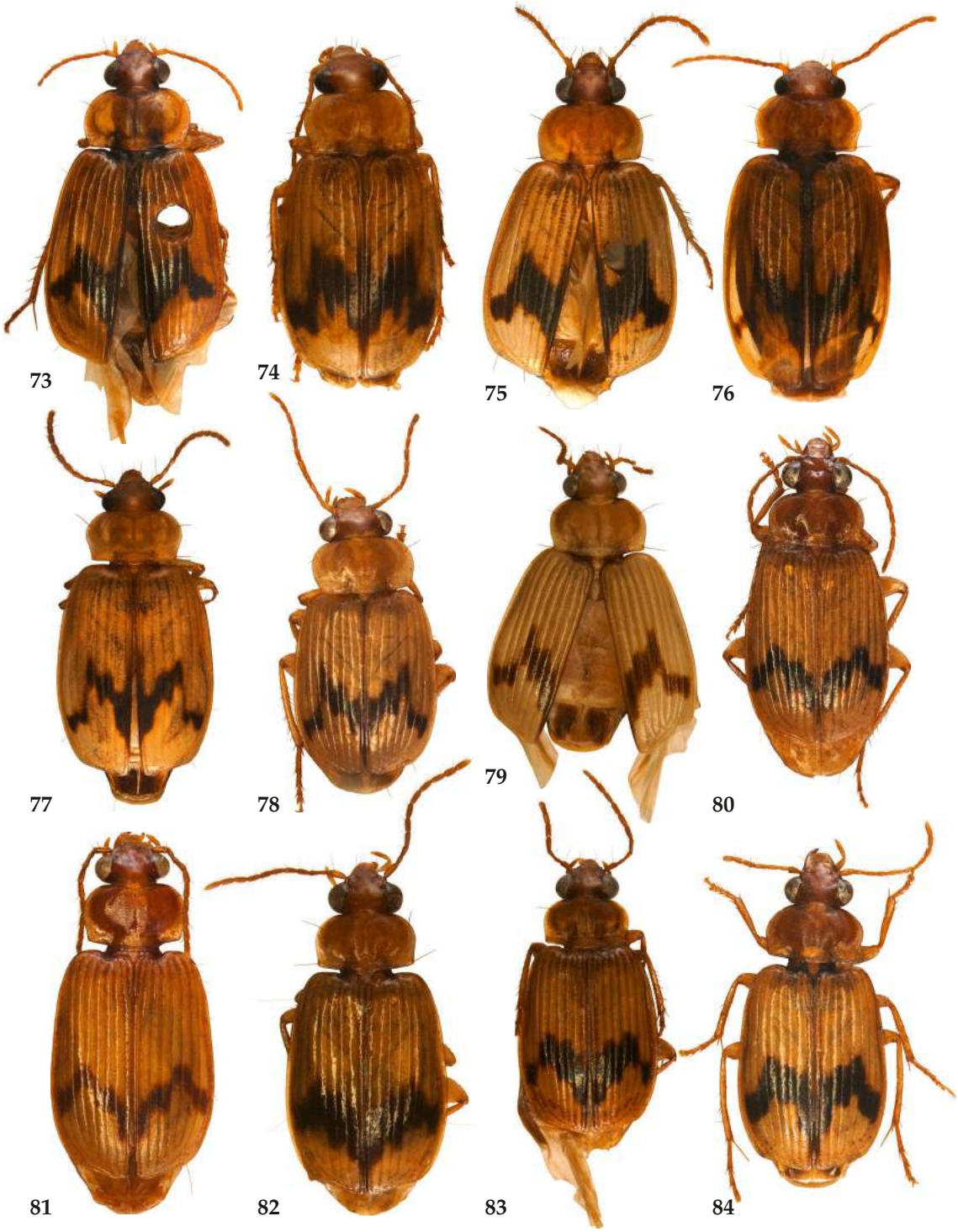
Figs 37–48. Habitus. Body lengths in brackets. **37.** *Sarothrocrepis westralis*, spec. nov. (5.7 mm). **38.** *S. civica* (Newman, 1850) (4.4 mm). **39.** *S. luctuosa* (Newman, 1842) (7.0 mm). **40.** *S. unimaculata*, spec. nov. (4.8 mm). **41.** *S. peninsulae*, spec. nov. (5.2 mm). **42.** *S. keepensis*, spec. nov. (5.5 mm). **43.** *S. oenpelli*, spec. nov. (5.4 mm). **44.** *S. krikkeni*, spec. nov. (5.6 mm). **45.** *S. obsoleta* (Blackburn, 1893) (6.3 mm). **46.** *S. andrewesi* Jedlicka, 1934 (4.4 mm). **47.** *S. parvicollis* (Blackburn, 1894) (6.0 mm). **48.** *S. nebulosa*, spec. nov. (6.3 mm).



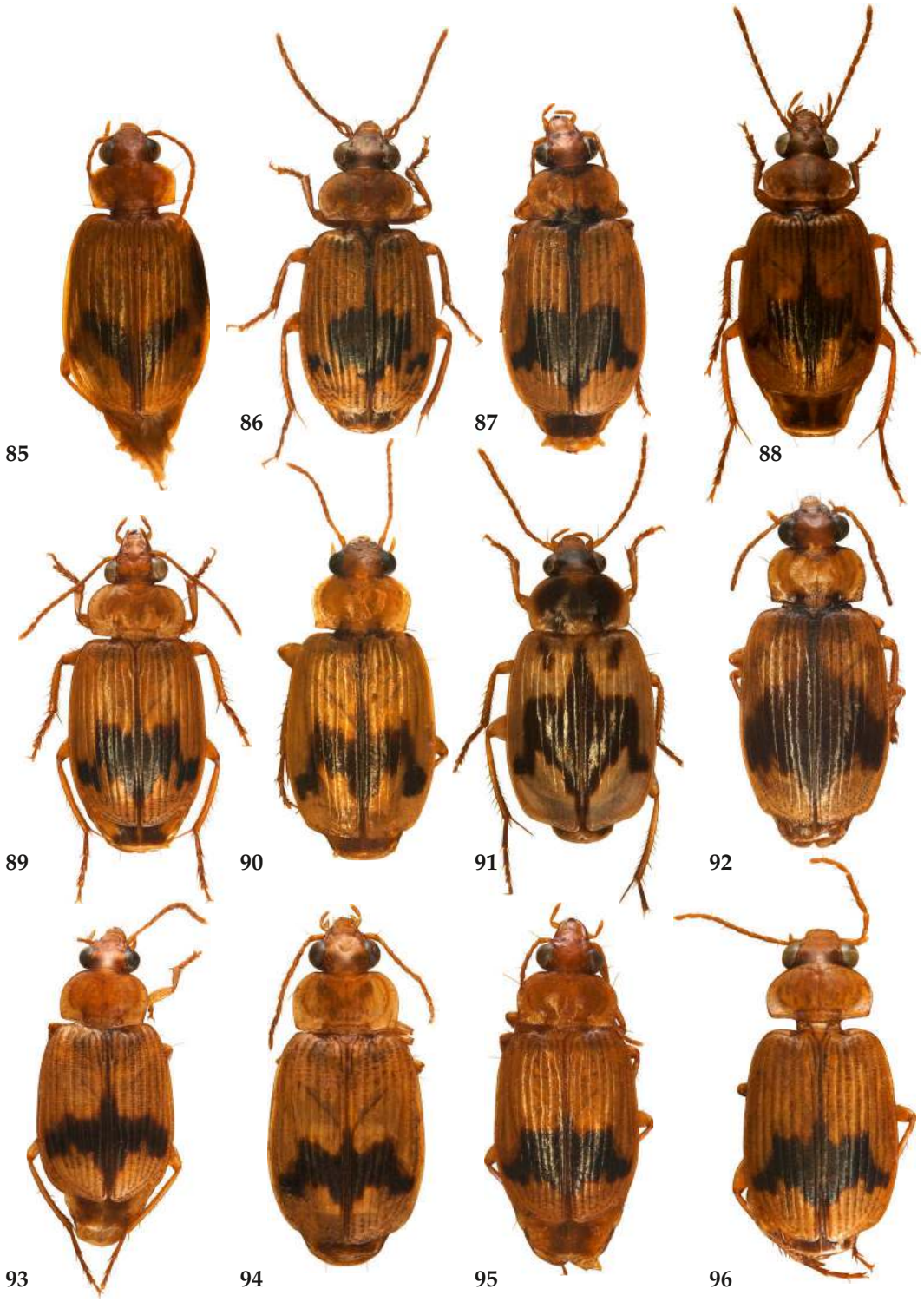
Figs 49–60. Habitus. Body lengths in brackets. **49.** *Sarothrocrepis immaculata*, spec. nov. (4.7 mm). **50.** *S. lamingtonensis*, spec. nov. (4.5 mm). **51.** *S. longitarsis*, spec. nov. (5.4 mm). **52.** *S. elegans* (Blackburn, 1901) (5.6 mm). **53.** *S. gravis* (Blackburn, 1901) (5.3 mm). **54.** *S. humeralis*, spec. nov. (7.7 mm). **55.** *S. occidentalis*, spec. nov. (5.4 mm). **56.** *S. kalbarri*, spec. nov. (5.3 mm). **57.** *S. shannonensis*, spec. nov. (4.8 mm). **58.** *S. integra*, spec. nov. (5.3 mm). **59.** *S. poonae*, spec. nov. (4.9 mm). **60.** *S. promontoryi*, spec. nov. (5.15 mm).



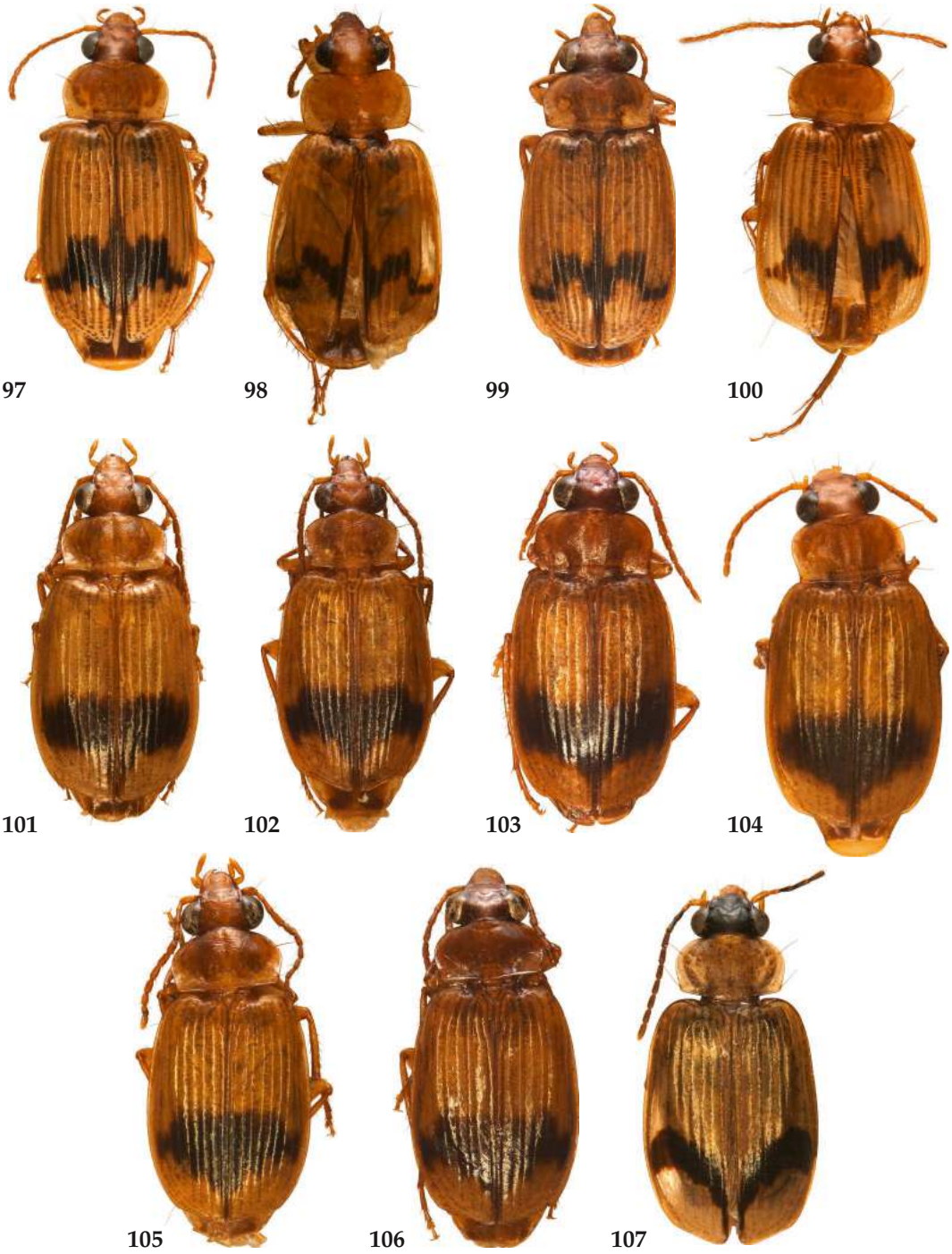
Figs 61–72. Habitus. Body lengths in brackets. **61.** *Sarothrocrepis melanopyga*, spec. nov. (5.6 mm). **62.** *S. benefica* (Newman, 1842) (5.9 mm). **63.** *S. m-nigrum* Jordan, 1894 (4.4 mm). **64.** *S. m-fascigera*, spec. nov. (4.7 mm). **65.** *S. marginalis*, spec. nov. (5.0 mm). **66.** *S. storeyi*, spec. nov. (4.4 mm). **67.** *S. nigricollis*, spec. nov. (4.2 mm). **68.** *S. scripta*, spec. nov. (4.4 mm). **69.** *S. bickeli*, spec. nov. (4.1 mm). **70.** *S. macularis*, spec. nov. (5.0 mm). **71.** *S. m-maculata*, spec. nov. (4.3 mm). **72.** *S. webbensis*, spec. nov. (4.4 mm).



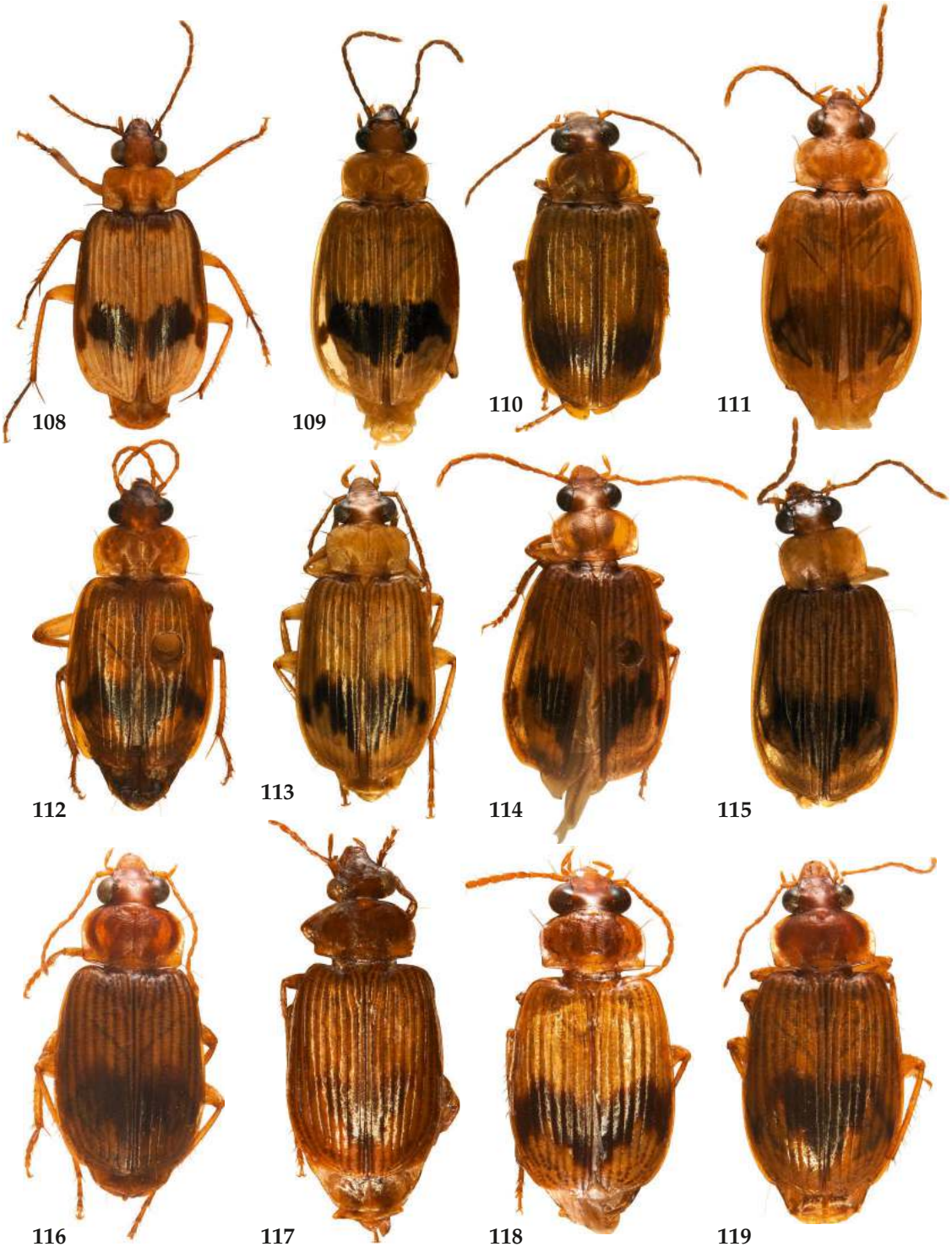
Figs 73–84. Habitus. Body lengths in brackets. **73.** *Sarothrocrepis sagittaria*, spec. nov. (5.0 mm). **74.** *S. sinuatifasciata*, spec. nov. (5.0 mm). **75.** *S. bribieana*, spec. nov. (4.6 mm). **76.** *S. suturalis*, spec. nov. (5.1 mm). **77.** *S. lacustris*, spec. nov. (4.9 mm). **78.** *S. expansicoliis*, spec. nov. (5.9 mm). **79.** *S. moretona*, spec. nov. (4.7 mm). **80.** *S. riedeli*, spec. nov. (6.0 mm). **81.** *S. cheesmannae*, spec. nov. (5.5 mm). **82.** *S. sinuata*, spec. nov. (5.5 mm). **83.** *S. palumae*, spec. nov. (5.5 mm). **84.** *S. latior*, spec. nov. (5.5 mm).



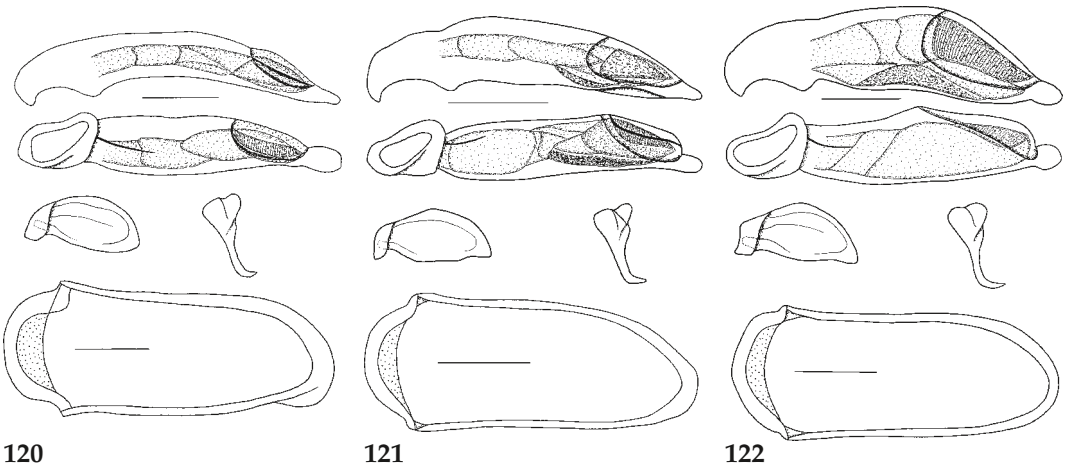
Figs 85–96. Habitus. Body lengths in brackets. **85.** *Sarothrocrepis nelsonensis*, spec. nov. (5.5 mm). **86.** *S. notata* Macleay, 1888 (4.8 mm). **87.** *S. pallida* Macleay, 1871 (5.5 mm). **88.** *S. javanica* Emden, 1937 (5.0 mm). **89.** *S. obtusa* Sloane, 1917 (5.5 mm). **90.** *S. lemannae*, spec. nov. (4.8 mm). **91.** *S. novaecaledoniae*, spec. nov. (4.8 mm). **92.** *S. adusta*, spec. nov. (4.9 mm). **93.** *S. sundaica*, spec. nov. (4.6 mm). **94.** *S. kimberleyana*, spec. nov. (4.8 mm). **95.** *S. tolgae*, spec. nov. (4.7 mm). **96.** *S. similis*, spec. nov. (5.0 mm).



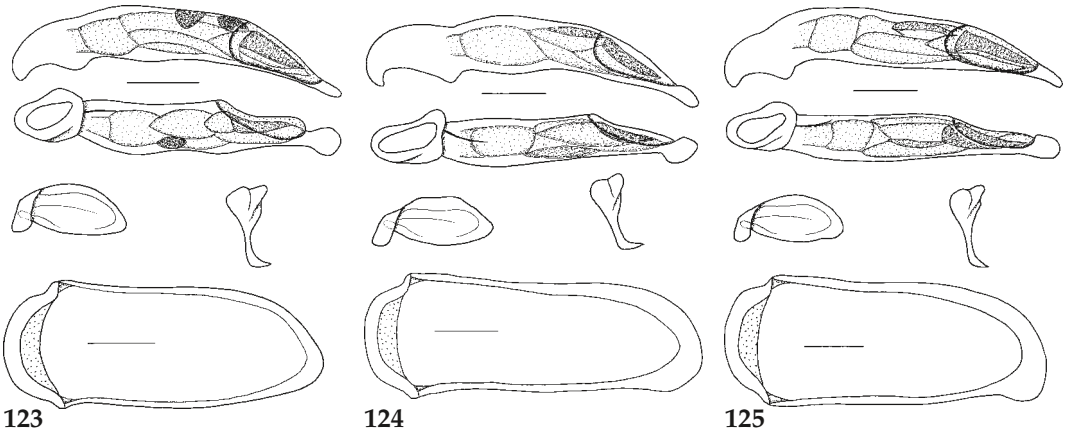
Figs 97–107. Habitus. Body lengths in brackets. **97.** *Sarothrocrepis cantrelli*, spec. nov. (4.7 mm). **98.** *S. welleslyana*, spec. nov. (4.5 mm). **99.** *S. liturata* Macleay, 1888 (4.2 mm). **100.** *S. lacertensis*, spec. nov. (4.4 mm). **101.** *S. fasciata* Macleay, 1871 (4.5 mm). **102.** *S. wilcanniae*, spec. nov. (5.0 mm). **103.** *S. transversa*, spec. nov. (4.5 mm). **104.** *S. carnavona*, spec. nov. (4.4 mm). **105.** *S. moreheadensis*, spec. nov. (4.9 mm). **106.** *S. warrumbungle*, spec. nov. (5.5 mm). **107.** *S. atriceps*, spec. nov. (5.0 mm).



Figs 108–119. Habitus. Body lengths in brackets. **108.** *Sarothrocrepis nigromarginata*, spec. nov. (4.5 mm). **109.** *S. piceitarsis*, spec. nov. (5.05 mm). **110.** *S. doyeni*, spec. nov. (5.0 mm). **111.** *S. brittoni*, spec. nov. (5.0 mm). **112.** *S. archerensis*, spec. nov. (5.5 mm). **113.** *S. monteithi*, spec. nov. (6.0 mm). **114.** *S. werrikimbe*, spec. nov. (5.7 mm). **115.** *S. eudloensis*, spec. nov. (5.1 mm). **116.** *S. papua* Darlington, 1968 (5.5 mm). **117.** *S. baitetae*, spec. nov. (5.0 mm). **118.** *S. missai*, spec. nov. (4.6 mm). **119.** *S. gressitti*, spec. nov. (5.5 mm).



120 121 122



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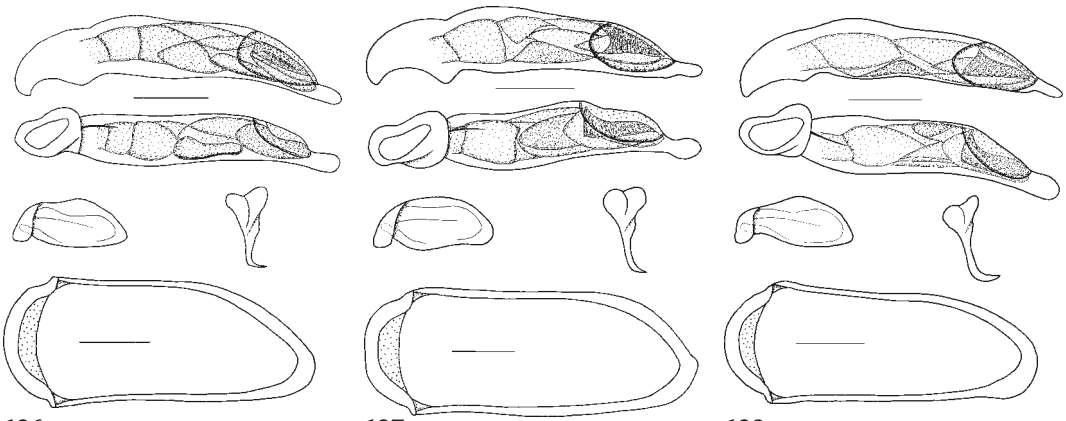
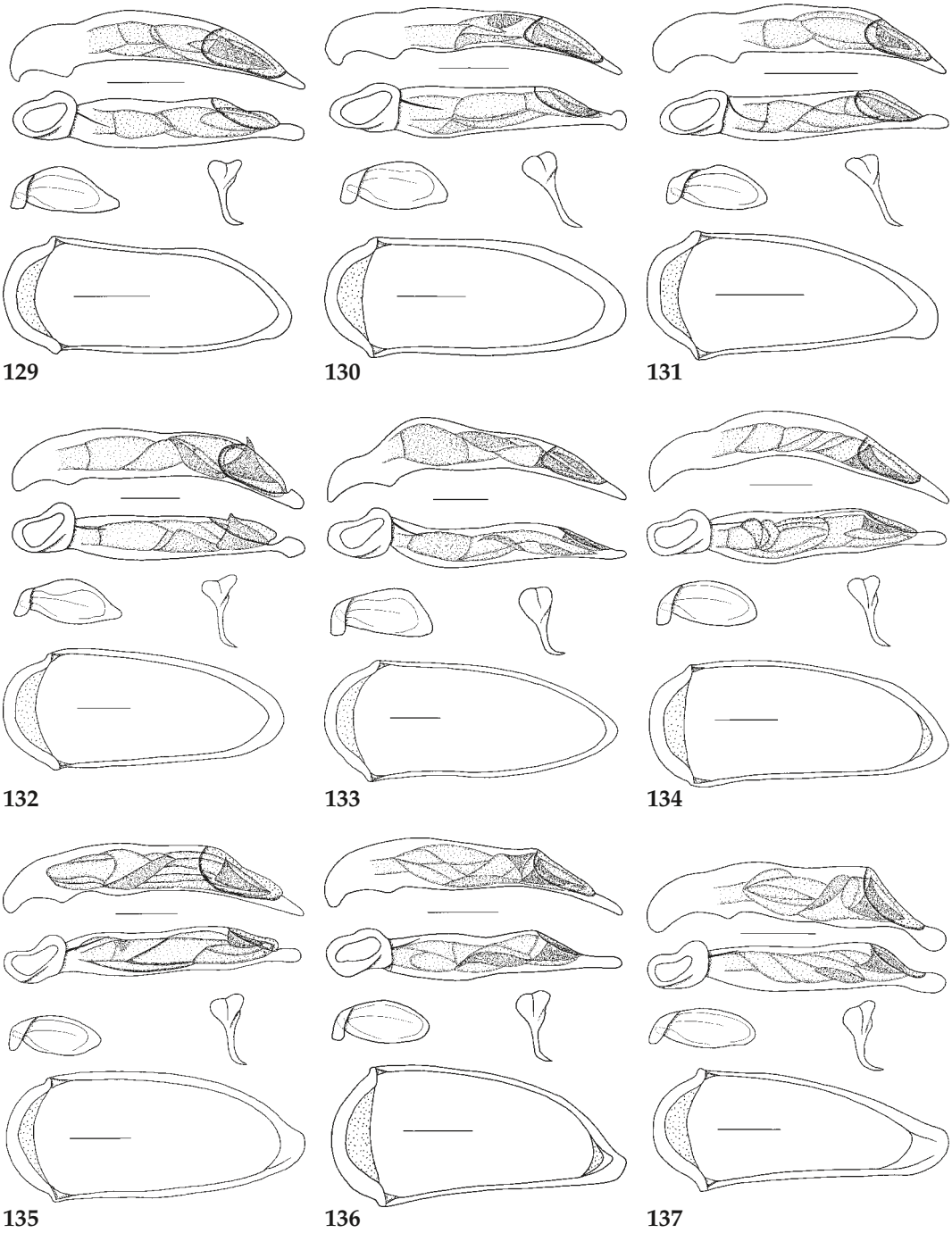
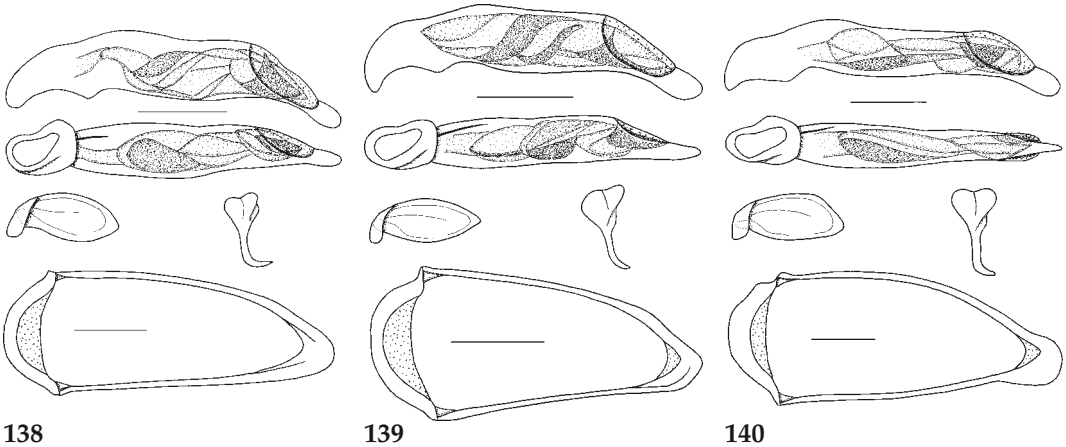


126 127 128

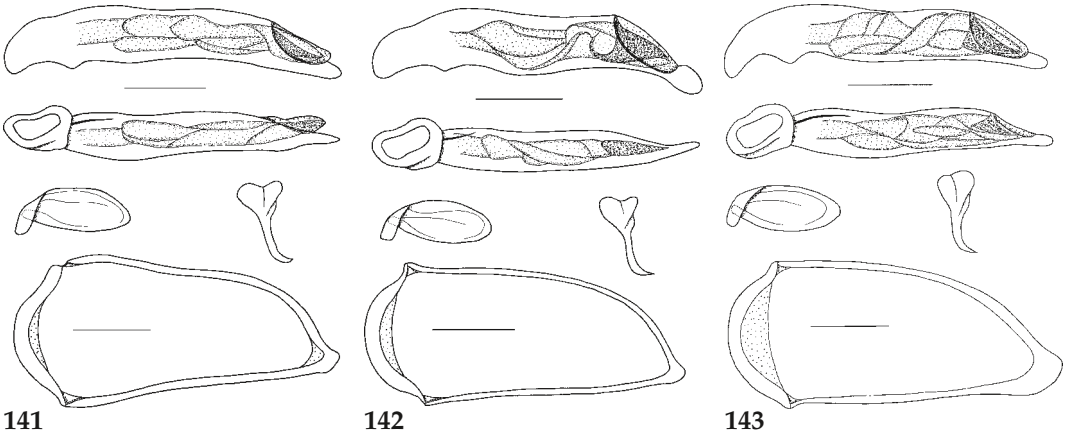
Figs 120–128. Aedeagus, left or right side, ventral surface, parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.5 mm. **120.** *Sarothrocrepis corticalis* (Fabricius, 1801). **121.** *S. humerata* Sloane, 1900. **122.** *S. paracorticalis*, spec. nov. **123.** *S. angulipennis*, spec. nov. **124.** *S. setulosa* Sloane, 1911). **125.** *S. sparsepilosa*, spec. nov. **126.** *S. callidiformis*, spec. nov. **127.** *S. vicina*, spec. nov. **128.** *S. pronotalis*, spec. nov.



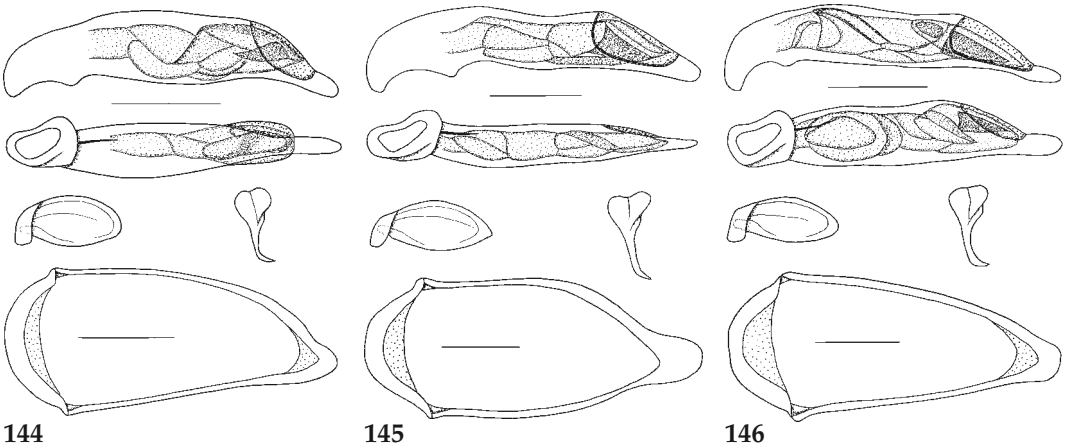
Figs 129–137. Aedeagus, left or right side, ventral surface, parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.5 mm. **129.** *Sarothrocrepis laticollis*, spec. nov. **130.** *S. simulans*, spec. nov. **131.** *S. athertonensis*, spec. nov. **132.** *S. serriplaga*, spec. nov. **133.** *S. tarsalis*, spec. nov. **134.** *S. inquinata* (Erichson, 1842). **135.** *S. fragilis* (Blackburn, 1901). **136.** *S. distinguenda*, spec. nov. **137.** *S. ornata*, spec. nov.



138 **139** **140**

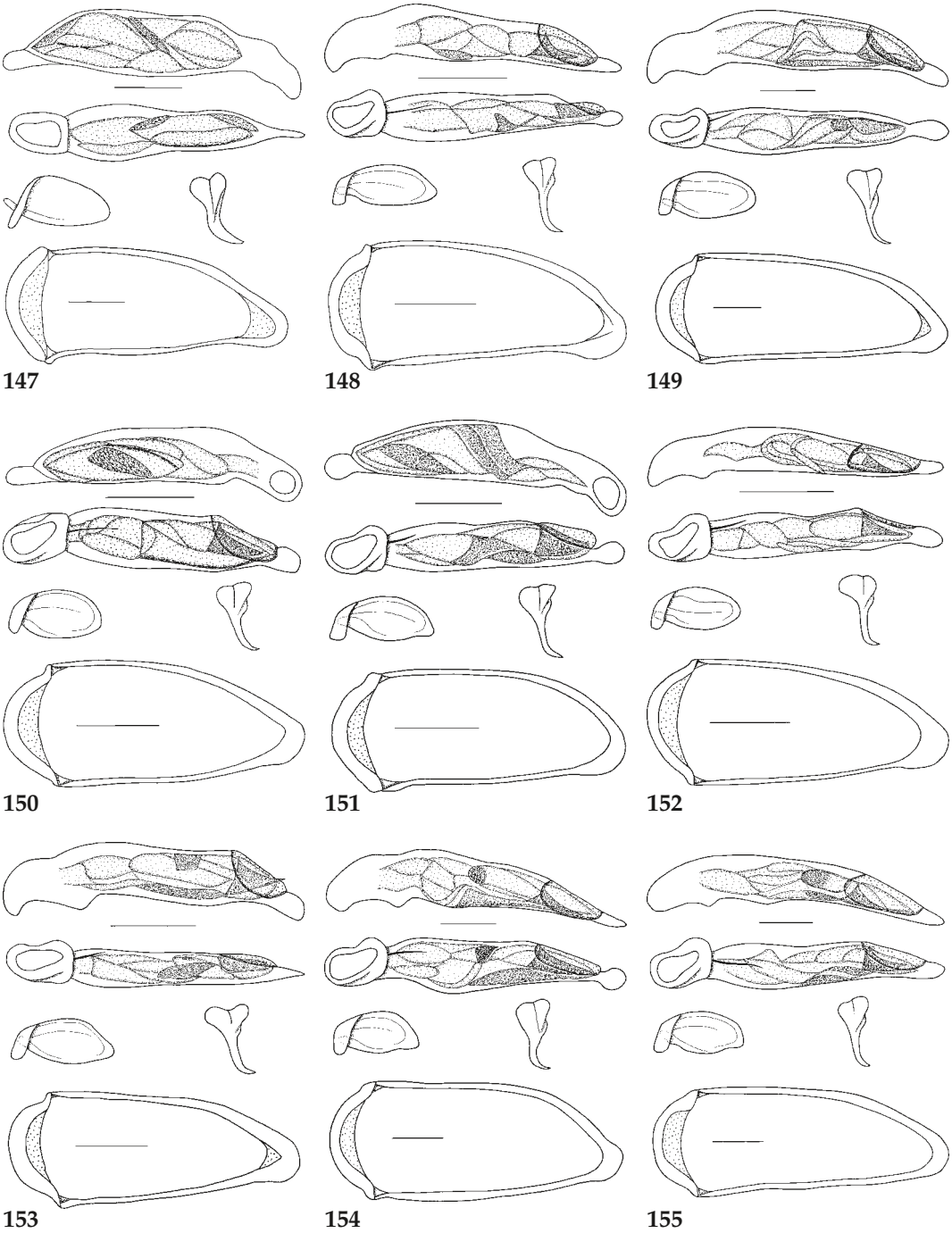


141 **142** **143**

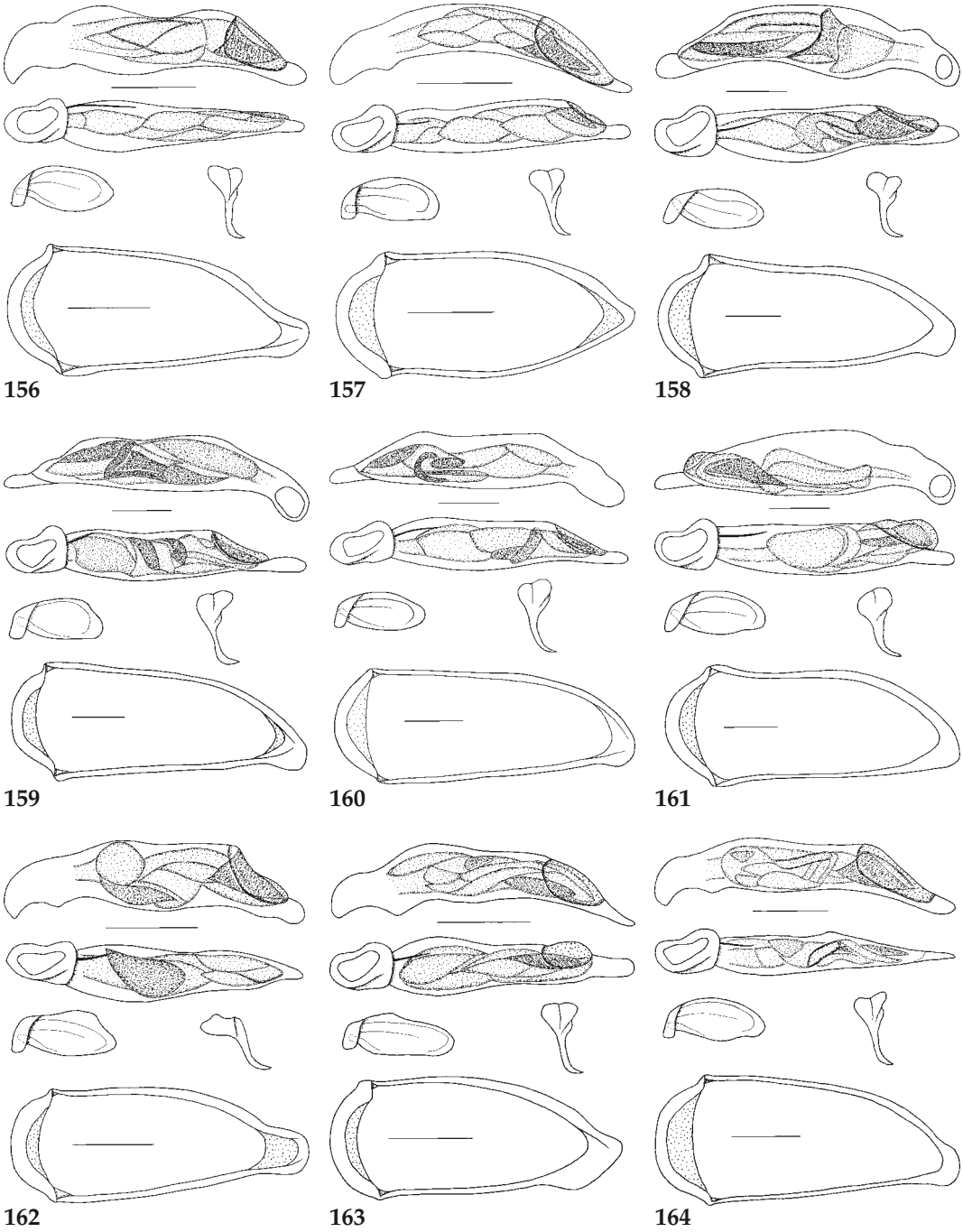


144 **145** **146**

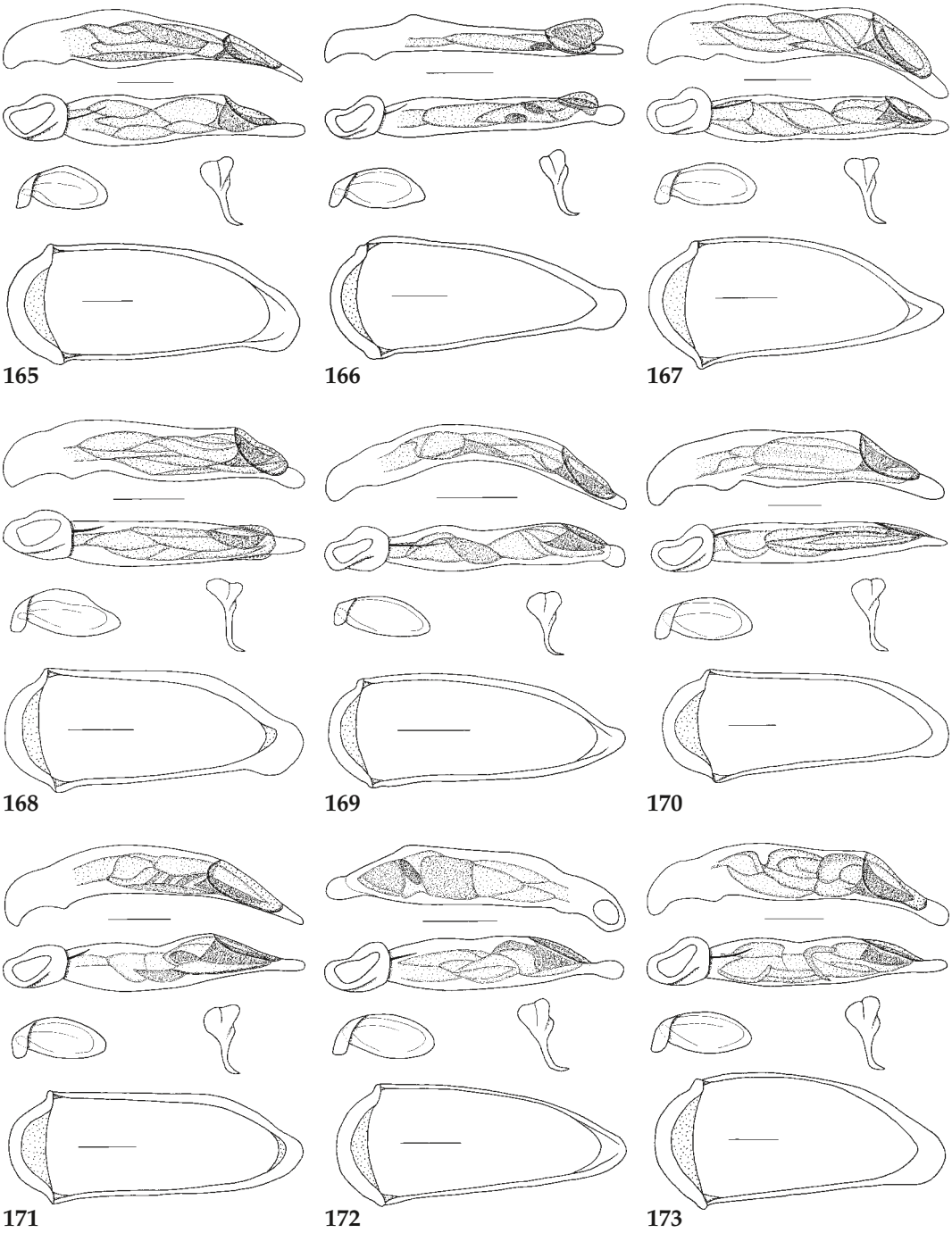
Figs 138–146. Aedeagus, left or right side, ventral surface, parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.5 mm. **138.** *Sarothrocrepis basinigra*, spec. nov. **139.** *S. nigricincta*, spec. nov. **140.** *S. hippocrepis*, spec. nov. **141.** *S. anchora*, spec. nov. **142.** *S. permutata*, spec. nov. **143.** *S. howea*, spec. nov. **144.** *S. variegata*, spec. nov. **145.** *S. heathlandica*, spec. nov. **146.** *S. notabilis* Macleay, 1888.



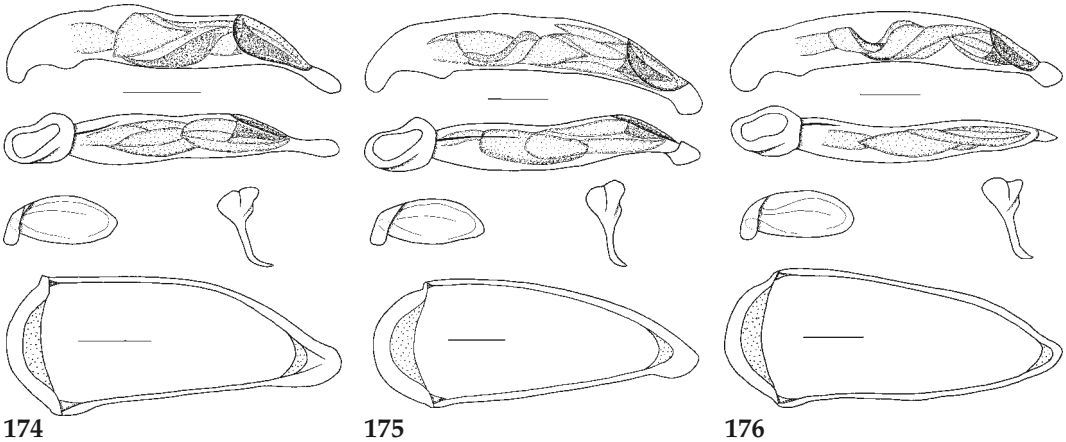
Figs 147–155. Aedeagus, left or right side, ventral surface, parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.5 mm. **147.** *Sarothrocrepis psittacina*, spec. nov. **148.** *S. mastersii* Macleay, 1871. **149.** *S. suavis* Blackburn, 1890. **150.** *S. major*, spec. nov. **151.** *S. queenslandica*, spec. nov. **152.** *S. latipalpis*, spec. nov. **153.** *S. paraburdoo*, spec. nov. **154.** *S. nitens*, spec. nov. **155.** *S. westralis*, spec. nov.



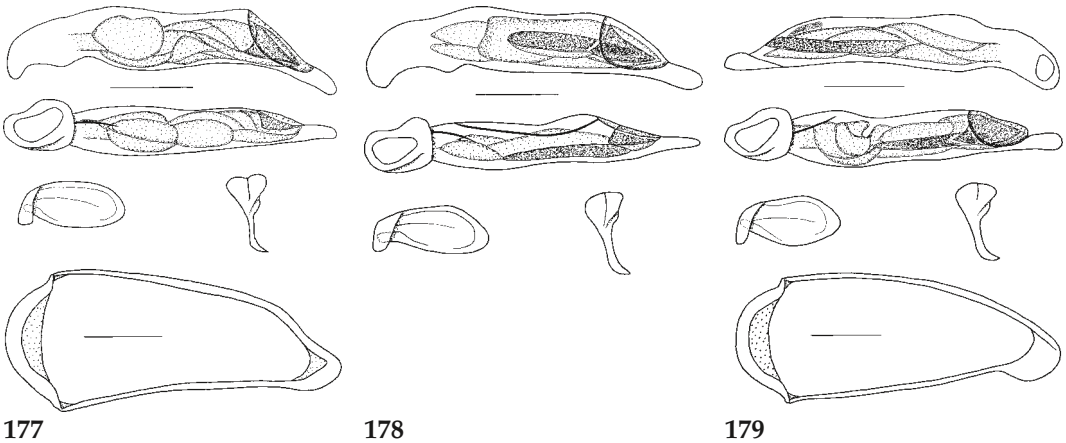
Figs 156–164. Aedeagus, left or right side, ventral surface, parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.5 mm. **156.** *Sarothrocrepis civica* (Newman, 1850). **157.** *S. luctuosa* (Newman, 1842). **158.** *S. unimaculata*, spec. nov. **159.** *S. peninsulae*, spec. nov. **160.** *S. keepensis*, spec. nov. **161.** *S. oenpelli*, spec. nov. **162.** *S. krikkeni*, spec. nov. **163.** *S. obsoleta* (Blackburn, 1893). **164.** *S. andrewesi* Jedlicka, 1934.



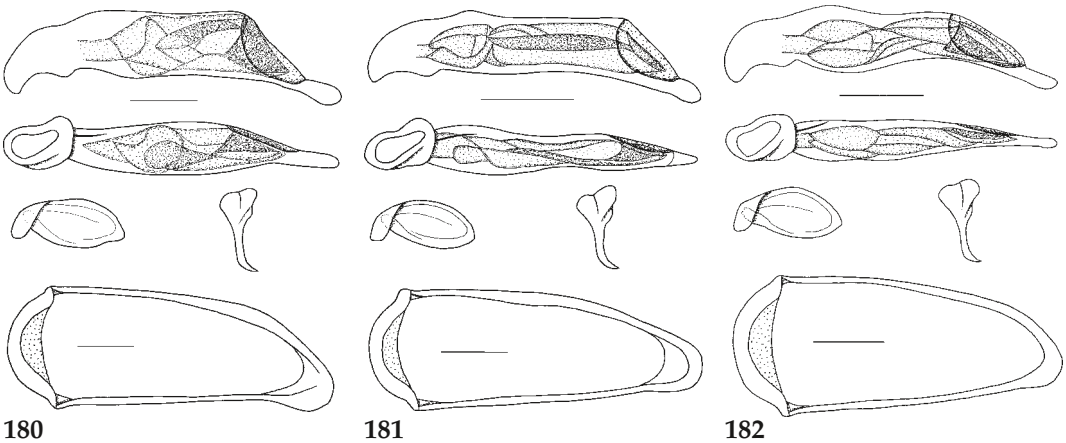
Figs 165–173. Aedeagus, left or right side, ventral surface, parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.5 mm. **165.** *Sarothrocrepis parvicollis* (Blackburn, 1894). **166.** *S. lamingtonensis*, spec. nov. **167.** *S. elegans* (Blackburn, 1901). **168.** *S. gravis* (Blackburn, 1901). **169.** *S. humeralis*, spec. nov. **170.** *S. occidentalis*, spec. nov. **171.** *S. kalbarri*, spec. nov. **172.** *S. shannonensis*, spec. nov. **173.** *S. integra*, spec. nov.



174 **175** **176**

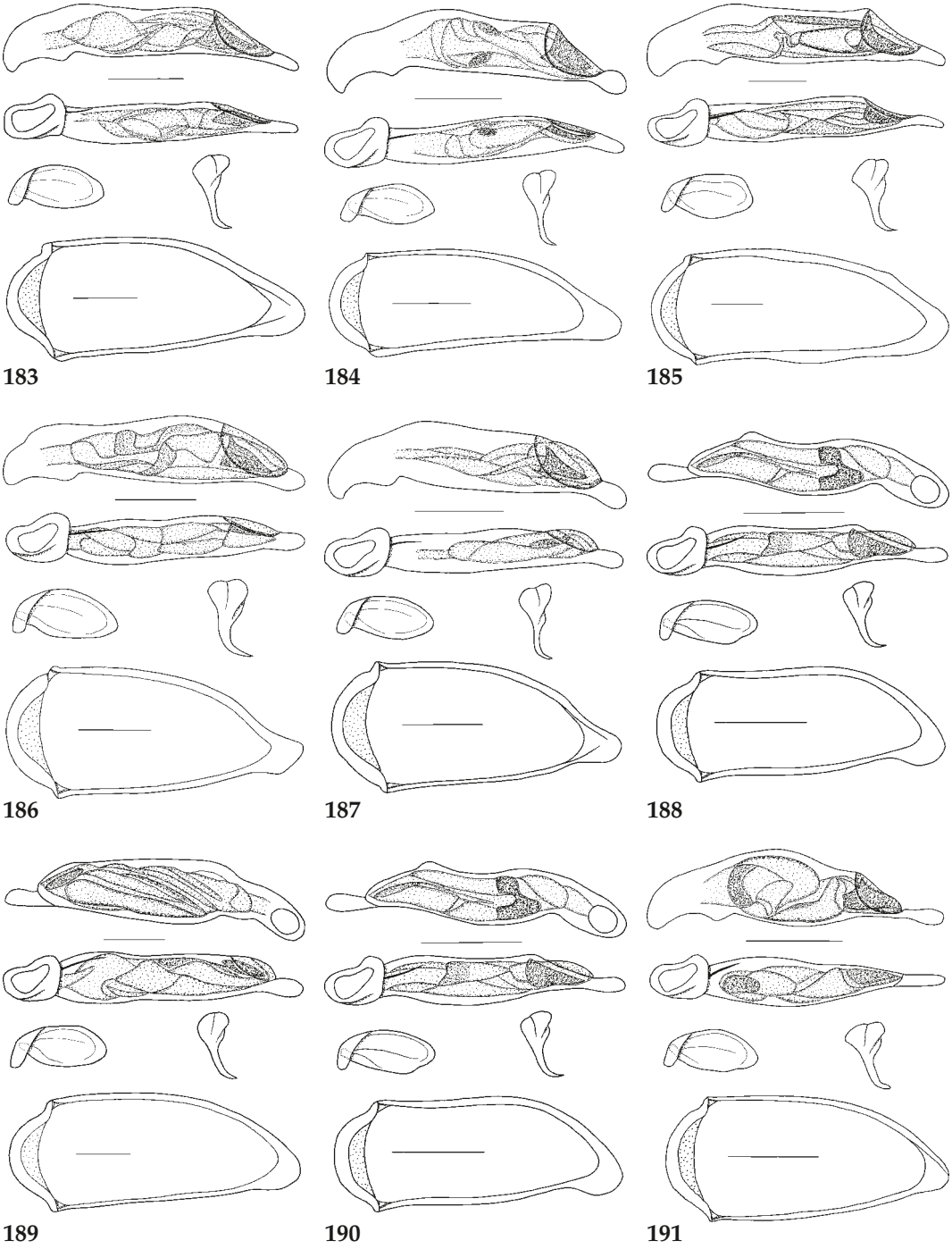


177 **178** **179**

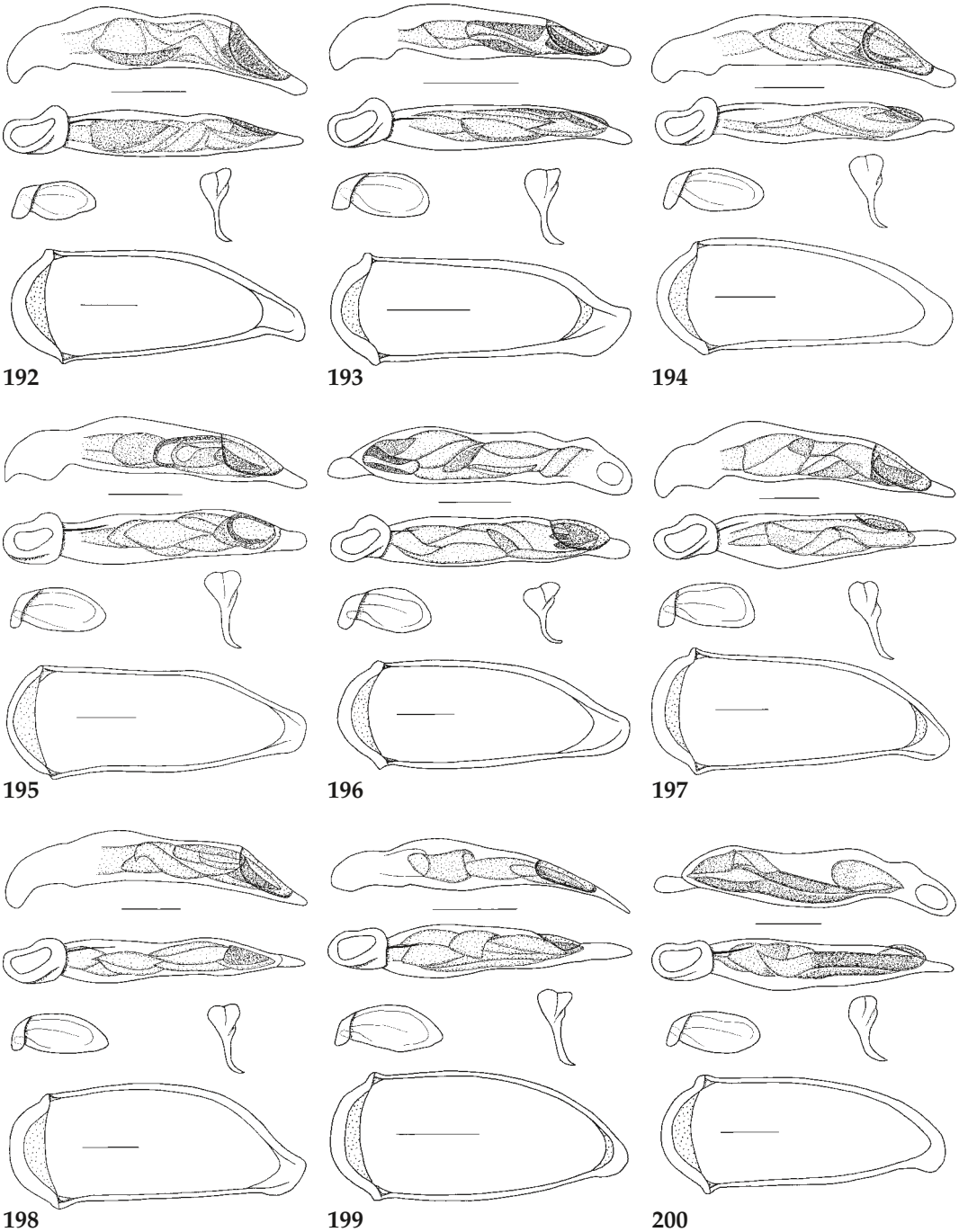


180 **181** **182**

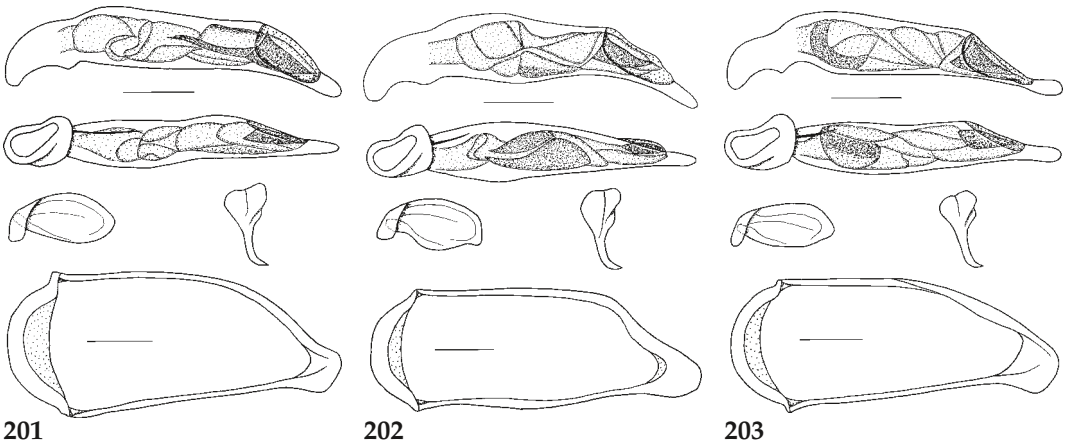
Figs 174–182. Aedeagus, left or right side, ventral surface, parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.5 mm. **174.** *Sarothrocrepis poonae*, spec. nov. **175.** *S. promontoryi*, spec. nov. **176.** *S. melanopyga*, spec. nov. **177.** *S. benefica* (Newman, 1842). **178.** *S. m-nigrum* Jordan, 1894. **179.** *S. m-fascigera*, spec. nov. **180.** *S. marginalis*, spec. nov. **181.** *S. storeyi*, spec. nov. **182.** *S. nigricollis*, spec. nov.



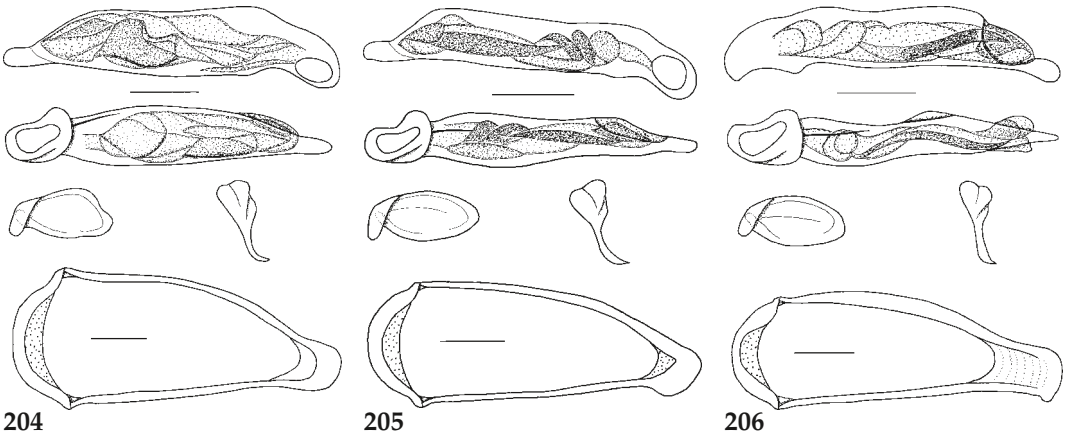
Figs 183–191. Aedeagus, left or right side, ventral surface, parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.5 mm. **183.** *Sarothrocrepis scripta*, spec. nov. **184.** *S. bickeli*, spec. nov. **185.** *S. macularis*, spec. nov. **186.** *S. m-maculata*, spec. nov. **187.** *S. webbensis*, spec. nov. **188.** *S. sinuatifasciata*, spec. nov. **189.** *S. suturalis*, spec. nov. **190.** *S. lacustris*, spec. nov. **191.** *S. expansicollis*, spec. nov.



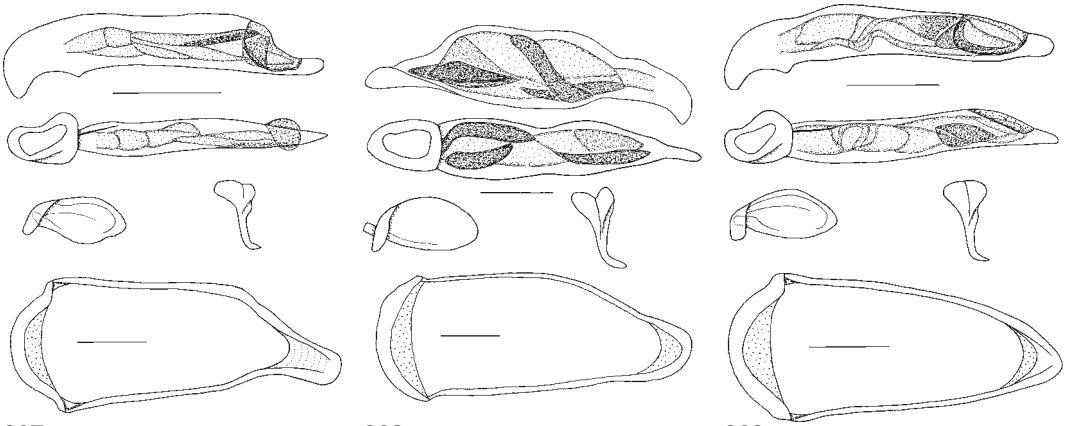
Figs 192–200. Aedeagus, left or right side, ventral surface, parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.5 mm. **192.** *Sarothrocrepis moretona*, spec. nov. **193.** *S. riedeli*, spec. nov. **194.** *S. sinuata*, spec. nov. **195.** *S. palumae*, spec. nov. **196.** *S. notata* Macleay, 1888. **197.** *S. pallida* Macleay, 1871. **198.** *S. javanica* Emden, 1937. **199.** *S. obtusa* Sloane, 1917. **200.** *S. lemannae*, spec. nov.



201 **202** **203**

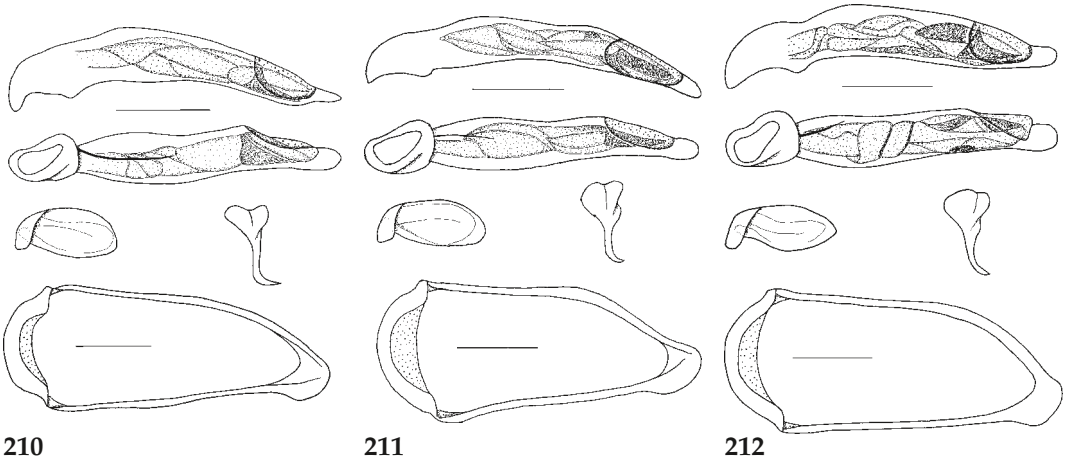


204 **205** **206**

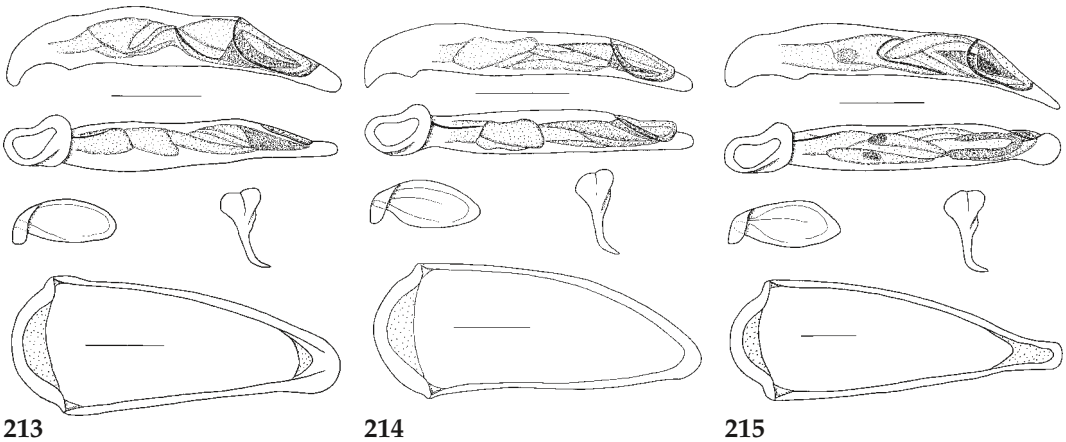


207 **208** **209**

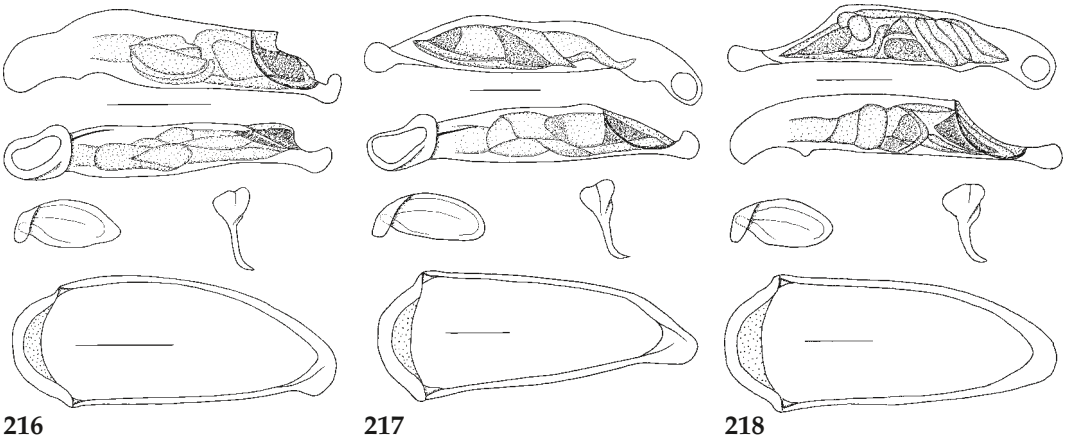
Figs 201–209. Aedeagus, left or right side, ventral surface, parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.5 mm. **201.** *Sarothrocrepis novaecaledoniae*, spec. nov. **202.** *S. adusta*, spec. nov. **203.** *S. kimberleyana*, spec. nov. **204.** *S. tolgae*, spec. nov. **205.** *S. similis*, spec. nov. **206.** *S. cantrelli*, spec. nov. **207.** *S. liturata* Macleay, 1888. **208** *S. lacertensis*, spec. nov. **209.** *S. fasciata* Macleay, 1871.



210 **211** **212**

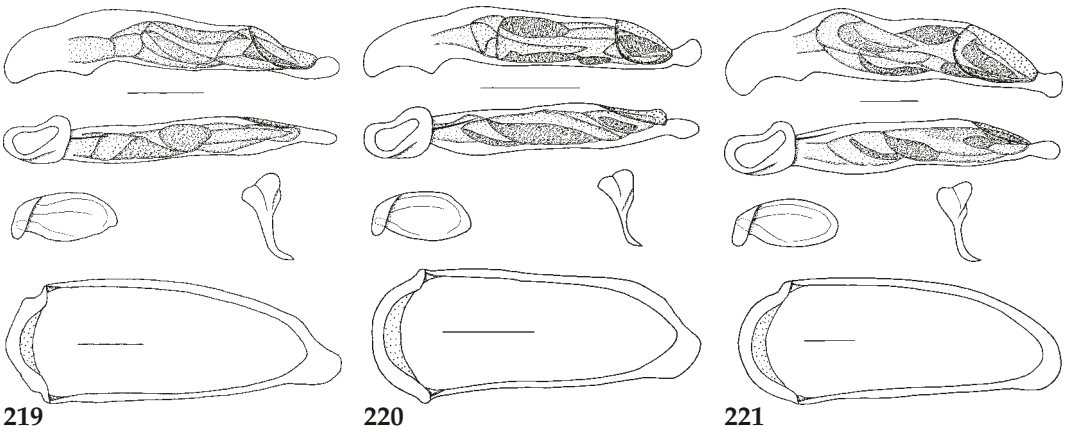


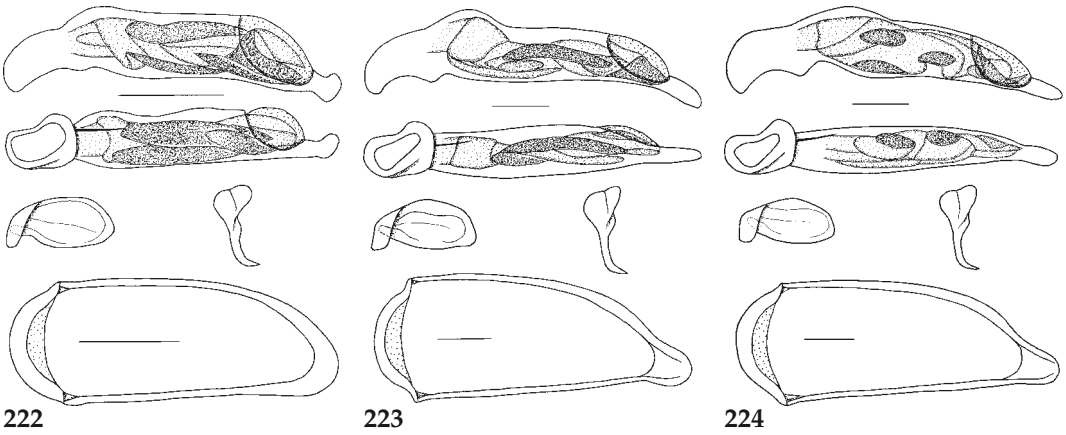
213 **214** **215**

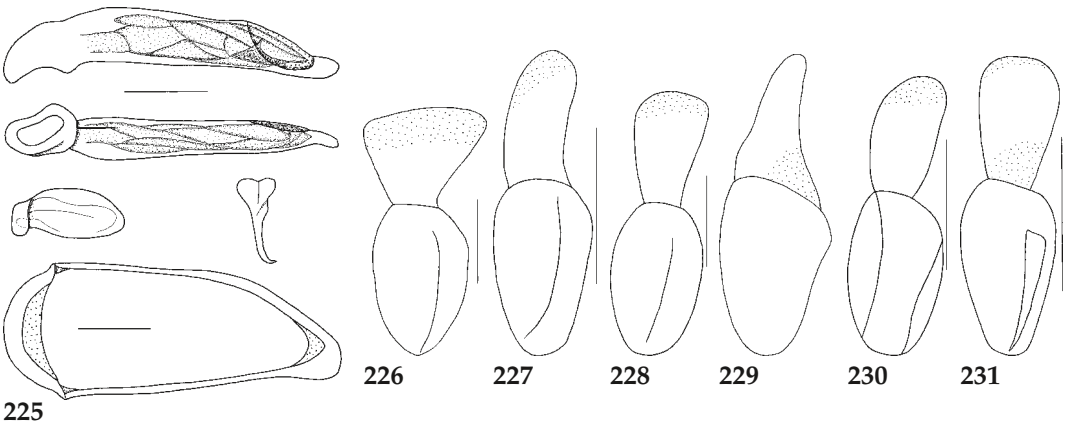


216 **217** **218**

Figs 210–218. Aedeagus, left or right side, ventral surface, parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.5 mm. **210.** *Sarothrocrepis wilcanniae*, spec. nov. **211.** *S. transversa*, spec. nov. **212.** *S. carnavona*, spec. nov. **213.** *S. moreheadensis*, spec. nov. **214.** *S. warrumbungle*, spec. nov. **215.** *S. atriceps*, spec. nov. **216.** *S. nigromarginata*, spec. nov. **217.** *S. piceitarsis*, spec. nov. **218.** *S. doyeni*, spec. nov.







Figs 219–225. Aedeagus, left or right side, ventral surface, parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.5 mm. **219.** *Sarothrocrepis brittoni*, spec. nov. **220.** *S. monteithi*, spec. nov. **221.** *S. werrikimbe*, spec. nov. **222.** *S. eudloensis*, spec. nov. **223.** *S. papua* Darlington, 1968. **224.** *S. baitetae*, spec. nov. **225.** *S. missai*, spec. nov.

Figs 226–231. Female gonocoxites. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. **226.** *Sarothrocrepis corticalis* (Fabricius, 1801). **227.** *S. inquinata* (Erichson, 1842). **228.** *S. suavis* Blackburn, 1890. **229.** *S. benefica* (Newman, 1842). **230.** *S. obtusa* Sloane, 1917. **231.** *S. fasciata* Macleay, 1871.

Alphabetical list of the species of the genus *Sarothrocrepis* Chaudoir