

## AUSTRALIAN CERAMBYCIDAE. VIII.

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

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(Figures 1-11.)

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

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

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

#### "A Climatic Analysis of Salmon Gums, Western Australia.

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

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

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

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