

# ADDITIONAL REMARKS ON AUSTRALIAN GYRINIDAE

By GEORG OCHS,

HANOVER

Through the kindness of Mr. A. N. Burns, to whom I wish to express my appreciation, I had the opportunity of examining the Gyrinidae of the National Museum of Victoria. The study of this interesting material led to the discovery of a remarkable new species of the genus *Macrogyrus* from Central Australia, which will be described. Moreover, I am enabled to give a detailed description of the nearly legendary *Macrogyrus venator* Boisd., which was represented in the collection by several specimens from Wessel Island, proving its affinity with the Australian fauna and removing the doubts alleged heretofore. Besides new records concerning already known species, I am adding remarks supplementary to my paper on Australian Gyrinidae published in 1949 (Rec. Aust. Mus. 22 (2); 171-199).

### *Gyrinus convexiusculus* Macleay.

New South Wales: (ex coll. C. French); Croydon Park (H. Davidson); Sydney.  
Northern Territory: Darwin.

Only a few examples from each locality; those from Darwin evidently smaller in size than the specimens from New South Wales.

### *Aulonogyrus strigosus* (Fabr.).

Victoria: near Melbourne, Eltham 2.ii.1918 (H. Pottinger, F. E. Wilson); Merrie Creek 2.iv.1925 (Frauckner, ex coll. J. G. Dixon);  
Bacchus Marsh 18.viii.1954 (A. Neboiss); Parwan 20.i.1916 (J. G. Dixon);  
Fernshaw; Western District;  
Melton 15.ix.1918 (C. E. Cole); Warburton; Healesville 14.i.1918 (R. T. Kelly).  
New South Wales: Sydney (J. J. Walker), Manar?  
Queensland: Brisbane.  
Northern Territory: Alexandria 26.vi.1903 (Billinghurst).  
South Australia:

This species has been recently recorded by Dr. Brinck from Norfolk Island.

### *Macrogyrus darlingtoni* Ochs.

Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea).

### *Macrogyrus oblongus oblongus* (Boisd.).

New South Wales: Sydney, June 1917 (G. H. Hardy), 31.iii.1918 (C. E. Cole); Narrabeen, December 1945 (B. B. Given); Blue Mountains, October 1901.

### *Macrogyrus oblongus opacior* Blackb.

(Mentioned erroneously as *M. oblongus latior* on page 182, line 1 of my paper of 1949.)

Victoria: Mt. Macedon 1.iii.1893; near Melbourne; Plenty River; Mordialloc (a specimen of the latter series holds an anterior leg of *Dineutus neohollandicus* ♂ between its mandibles); East Gippsland, Brodribb River, 30.iv.1919; North Gippsland (H. W. Davey).

The small series from Mt. Macedon contains five specimens, one of which is labelled *M. opacior* Blackburn, from which I believe that they may be regarded as paratypes. Although not rufinotie as the types of Blackburn, some of the specimens are strongly dulled, but the interior longitudinal striae on the elytra are still visible and the striolae are normal. As a rule the apices of the elytra are more strongly sinuate than in *M. oblongus oblongus*, but less deeply so than in *M. rivularis*. The anterior tibiae are horizontally truncate in the female with the outer apical angle nearly rectangular; in the male the apex is obliquely cut off, the outer angle obtuse and slightly acuminate. In the normal form the apex is more obliquely truncate in both sexes and the outer angle less acute. The aedeagus of the male is similar to that of the normal form.

### *Macrogyrus oblongus latior* (Clark).

New South Wales: Richmond River.

Queensland: ex coll. C. French.