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Introduction to the knowledge of the subfamily Aleocharinae from the Australian region (part II) (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae)*

Roberto Pace

Via Vittorio Veneto, 13, I–37032 Monteforte d'Alpone, Verona, Italy. E-mail: pace.ent@tiscali.it

Abstract – The present study treats 91 species partly belonging to the tribe Athetini (Part II), partly to four other tribes (Lomechusini, Australestesini, Oxypodini, Aleocharini) in 31 genera (*Leptostibina, Geostibasoma, Leptostiba, Atheta, Planadota, Notioantilogiusa, Eurystiba, Gastropaga, Mimacrotona, Pelioptera, Austropelioptera, Glossodonota, Myrmedonota, Eurydonota, Tetrabothrus, Orphnebius, Drusilla, Austrazyras, Zyras, Australestes, Apimelida, Apimela, Spanioda, Calodera, Aylikusa, Neodoxa, Dymerinx, Foxia, Austrokyrta, Athetaglossa, Aleochara*) of which 7 are new to science (*Eurystiba* gen. n., *Austrazyras* gen. n., *Australestes* gen. n., *Apimelida* gen. n., *Foxia* gen. n., *Austrokyrta* gen. n., *Athetaglossa* gen. n.). The new genus *Australestes* belongs to the new tribe Australestesini. The following 64 species are described as new to science: *Leptostibina blackmontis* sp. n., *L. araluensis* sp. n., *Geostibasoma dorrigoensis* sp. n., *G. brownmontis* sp. n., *G. neoguineensis* sp. n., *G. vidua* sp. n., *Leptostiba gingerensis* sp. n., *L. willowvalensis* sp. n., *L. gilvicollis* sp. n., *L. acuta* sp. n., *L. browniensis* sp. n., *L. carindensis* sp. n., *L. directa* sp. n., *L. marraicola* sp. n., *L. distorta* sp. n., *L. bicarinata* sp. n., *L. wogwogicola* sp. n., *L. cordis* sp. n., *L. wogwogensis* sp. n., *L. cucullus* sp. n., *L. canberrensis* sp. n., *L. wilsonmontis* sp. n., *L. benandarahensis* sp. n., *L. keiraicola* sp. n., *L. fratrum* sp. n., *L. clydemontis* sp. n., *L. brevior* sp. n., *L. makranczyi* sp. n., *L. dissimilis* sp. n., *Notioantilogiusa oxypodina* sp. n., *Eurystiba crassa* sp. n., *Gastropaga boonahensis* sp. n., *Pelioptera australiana* sp. n., *P. austraminima* sp. n., *P. australiensis* sp. n., *P. sydneyensis* sp. n., *Austropelioptera porongorupensis* sp. n., *A. lornensis* sp. n., *A. victoriensis* sp. n., *Glossodonota burnsidensis* sp. n., *Myrmedonota biapicalis* sp. n., *M. sydneyensis* sp. n., *Eurydonota kioloaensis* sp. n., *E. wogwogensis* sp. n., *Tetrabothrus australis* sp. n., *T. antefemoralis* sp. n., *T. pallidus* sp. n., *Drusilla lateremaculata* sp. n., *Austrazyras mulwalensis* sp. n., *Zyras sattelmontis* sp. n., *Australestes crassum* sp. n., *Apimelida makranczyi* sp. n., *Apimela cargillegica* sp. n., *A. gingeriana* sp. n., *Spanioda differens* sp. n., *Aylikusa tasmaniensis* sp. n., *Neodoxa laversensis* sp. n., *Dymerinx insidiosum* sp. n., *Foxia australiana* sp. n., *Austrokyrta fulva* sp. n., *Athetaglossa australiana* sp. n., *Aleochara pugionis* sp. n., *A. austrolobata* sp. n., *A. rufopyga* sp. n., *Mimacrotona amieuensis* nom. n. is a replacement name for *M. giachinoi* Pace, 2009 (not *M. giachinoi* Pace, 2003). *Eurydonota papyriomyrmecis* (Kistner, 2003) is new combination for *Myrmedonota papyriomyrmecis* Kistner, 2003, while *Eurydonota irianensis* Pace, 2009 is a new synonym of the same name. *Atheta austrocaledonica* Pace, 1991 and *A. loriai* Pace, 2000 are new junior synonyms of *Planadota borneensis* (Cameron, 1933), *Leptostiba neozelandensis* Pace, 2003 is junior synonym of *L. gentilis* (Fauvel, 1878). With 225 figures.

Key words – Insecta, Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Aleocharinae, taxonomy, new tribe, new genera, new species, replacement names, New Guinea, Australia, Tasmania

* 296th contribution to the knowledge of Aleocharinae.

INTRODUCTION

In the second part of this contribution the larger part of the Australian Aleocharinae preserved in the Hungarian Natural History Museum is treated. Since the publication of the first article a little more knowledge was gained about the rather troubled history of this material. A significant part of it was obviously borrowed as arachnological material by Sándor Mahunka (1937–2012). The Coleoptera part of the unmounted masses of specimens was passed to Zoltán Kaszab (1915–1986) in the early 1980s. The technicians of the Coleoptera Collection mounted and labelled these specimens and they were deposited in the unidentified section of the main collection there. Today it is obviously near impossible to do perfect justice as regards ownerships of material and correcting erroneous specimen data, so the efforts made must be considered a best possible compromise that time and the actual situation allowed.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

For technical details of the descriptions the reader is referred to the section in the first part of this contribution (Pace 2014).

The label text "coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM" refers to a material borrowed from AMSA on 10 February, 1981 by the late S. Mahunka. Unfortunately, these labels are poorly made – omit original collectors' names and sometimes in conflict (mostly regarding dates) with the original data sheet received from Graham Milledge (Arachnology Collection Manager, AMSA). Rather than modifying or supplementing the data on the original labels, the supplementary information from AMSA is given "as is" in square brackets after the corresponding event number.

As for material from György Bornemissza (1924–2014) the original typed notes from the collector were scanned and deposited in the library of the Hungarian Natural History Museum. These samples were collected by G. Bornemissza and sent as gift to Zoltán Kaszab – hence the KZ in the collection event numbers. Approximate localities are marked on photocopies of maps attached to the typewritten notes. Unfortunately, notes for numbers above KZ 141 are missing.

Acronyms of specimen depositories – AMSA = Australian Museum, Sydney, Australia; ANIC = Australian National Insect Collection, Canberra, Australia; FMNH = Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, USA; HNHM = Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary; IRSN = Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles, Bruxelles, Belgium; MSNG = Museo civico di Storia naturale, Genoa, Italy; NHML = Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom; SDEI = Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg, Germany.

LIST OF THE SPECIES, GROUPED IN TRIBES, WITH DESCRIPTIONS

Athetini (Part II)

Leptostibina gingeramontis Pace, 2013

Leptostibina gingeramontis Pace, 2013: 107.

Material examined – Australia, ACT, Mt. Gingera, ca. 5500 ft, wet sclero, leaf mould & soil, E. B. Britton, ANIC Berlesate N° 26, 13.IV.1867, leg. Bornemissza (1♂, HNHM).

Distribution – Australia.

Leptostibina clydensis Pace, 2013

Leptostibina clydensis Pace, 2013: 108.

Material examined – Australia, NSW, Clyde Mt., ca. 2400 ft, wet sclero leaf mould, Berlesate N° 19, 21.III.1967, coll. R. W. Taylor & R. J. Bartell (1♀, 3, HNHM); Australia, NSW, Clyde Mt. wet sclerophyll, Taylor, Brooks ca. 2450 ft, leaf mould, ANIC Berlesate N° 33, 4.XI.1967, leg. Bornemissza (1♂, ANIC, 7, HNHM).

Distribution – Australia.

Leptostibina blackmontis sp. n.
(Figs 1, 40–42)

Type material – Holotype ♂, Australia, ACT, Black Mt., ca. 2200 ft, dry sclero. leaf mould, Berlesate N° 7, 29.XII.1966, coll. R. W. Taylor (ANIC). Paratypes (5 specimens): same data as holotype (1♀, 1 ANIC, 3, HNHM).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 1. Length 1.3 mm. Wingless and microphthalmous species. Body shiny, yellowish-red, antennae reddish-brown with two basal antennomeres and eleventh yellowish, legs yellow. Eyes much shorter than temples in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third shorter than second, fourth to tenth very transverse. Reticulation on head superficial, on pronotum evident, on elytra strong, on abdomen absent. Puncturation of head and pronotum invisible. Granulation of elytra fine and very sparse that of abdomen obvious and sparse. Aedeagus as in Figs 40–41, spermatheca as in Fig. 42.

Comparative notes – As regards the shape of the aedeagus and the spermatheca, the new species is similar to *L. gingeramontis* Pace, 2013 also from Australia. The aedeagus of the new species has a very different internal genital structure from that of *L. gingeramontis* and the apex, in ventral view, is more acute than that of *L. gingeramontis*. The apical umbilicus of the distal bulb of the spermatheca is deep and wide in the new species that of *L. gingeramontis* is short and nar-

row. The proximal portion of the spermatheca of the new species forms a complete coil, that of *L. gingeramontis* an incomplete coil.

Etymology – The name of the new species means "from Mt. Black".

Leptostibina araluensis sp. n.
(Figs 2, 43)

Type material – Holotype ♀, Australia, NSW, Araluen Val., nr. Bells Creek, ca. 1700 ft, dry sclero. leaf mould, ANIC Berlesate N° 21, 9.IV.1967, leg. Bornemissza (ANIC).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 2. Length 1.3 mm. Wingless and microphthalmous species. Body shiny, yellowish-red, free tergites third, fourth and base of fifth brown, antennae and legs yellow. Eyes much shorter than temples in dorsal view. Second antennomere as long as first, third shorter than second, fourth to tenth very transverse. Reticulation on head and pronotum evident, on elytra almost strong, on abdomen absent. Puncturation of head and pronotum invisible. Granulation of elytra obvious and very sparse, that of abdomen fine and sparse. Spermatheca as in Fig. 43.

Comparative notes – As for the shape of the spermatheca, the new species is similar to *L. gingeramontis* Pace, 2013 also from Australia but the distal bulb of the spermatheca of the new species is more developed, with apical umbilicus of the distal bulb conical with very wide base and not parallel sided, narrow and short as in *L. gingeramontis*.

Etymology – The name of the new species is derived from the toponym Araluen Valley.

Geostibasoma dorrigoensis sp. n.
(Figs 3, 44–46)

Type material – Holotype ♂, Australia, NSW, Dorrigo N. P., 3000 ft, rainforest, leaf mould, Berlesate N° 27, 5.IX.1967, coll. E. B. Britton (ANIC). Paratypes (12 specimens): same data as holotype (1♀, 1, ANIC, 1♀, 9, HNHM).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 3. Length 2.1 mm. Wingless and microphthalmous species. Body shiny, yellowish-red, antennae yellowish-red with two basal antennomeres yellow, legs yellow. Eyes much shorter than temples in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third shorter than second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation on head superficial, on pronotum and elytra evident, on abdomen distinct and not transverse. Puncturation of head dense and very superficial, that of pronotum invisible. Granularity of elytra dense and obvious, that of abdomen a little dense. Aedeagus as in Figs 44–45, spermatheca as in Fig. 46.

Comparative notes – In the shape of the spermatheca the new species is similar to *G. antipodum* (Bernhauer, 1943) from New Zealand, of which I have examined the typical series (FMNH), but the spermatheca of the new species is 0.042 mm long, that of *G. antipodum* 0.2 mm long. The apical umbilicus of the distal bulb of the spermatheca of the new species is hemispherical, while it is conical in *G. antipodum*. The aedeagus of the new species is 0.2 mm long, that of *G. antipodum* 0.37 mm. The aedeagus of the new species is a little arched to the ventral side, that of *G. antipodum* is deeply arched.

Etymology – The name of the new species is derived from the toponym Dorrigo N. P.

Geostibasoma brownmontis sp. n.
(Figs 4, 47–50)

Type material – Holotype ♂, Australia, NSW, Brown Mt., ca. 3000 ft, wet sclero, rotten log, Berlesate N° 8, 5.I.1967, coll. R. W. Taylor (ANIC).

Paratypes (7 specimens): Australia, NSW, Brown Mt., rainforest, leaf mould, ca. 3000 ft, R. W. Taylor, ANIC berlesate N° 9, 5.I.1967, leg. Bornemissza (1♂, HNHM); Australia, NSW, Brown Mt., rainforest, ca. 2800 ft, 30.III.1967, Berlesate N° 20, coll. R. W. Taylor & R. J. Bartell (1♀, ANIC, 1♂, 1♀, 2, HNHM); Australia, NSW, Brown Mt., ca. 3000 ft, rainforest, leaf mould, 11.IV.1967, Berlesate N° 24, coll. R. W. Taylor & R. J. Bartell (1, HNHM).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 4. Length 2.3–2.4 mm. Wingless and microphthalmous species. Body shiny, yellowish-red, inclusive antennae and legs. Eyes much shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third as long as second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of head evident, that of pronotum and elytra superficial, that of abdomen weakly transverse evident. Puncturation on head and pronotum dense and superficial, absent on longitudinal median stripe of head. Granularity of elytra dense and vanishing, that of abdomen fine, dense and almost invisible. Aedeagus as in Figs 47–48, spermatheca as in Fig. 49, sixth free tergite of male as in Fig. 50.

Comparative notes – In the shape of the spermatheca, the new species is very different from *G. antipodum* (Bernhauer, 1943) from New Zealand, of which I have examined the typical series (FMNH). The proximal portion of the spermatheca of the new species is prolonged in a coil, that of *G. antipodum* does not have a coil. The aedeagus of the new species is 0.23 mm long, that of antipodum 0.37 mm, a little arched to the ventral side, while it is deeply arched in *G. antipodum*.

Etymology – The name of the new species means "of Mt. Brown".

Geostibasoma neoguineensis sp. n.
(Figs 5, 51)

Type material – Holotype ♂, NE-New Guinea, Mt. Wilhelm, 4–9.VIII. 1969, leg. Dr. J. Balogh, N° NGMT-B.36 [moss forest at same height as Field Station, on left near path; very steep; mosaic of moss patches and leaflitter-cover] (HNHM).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 5. Length 2.7 mm. Wingless and microphthalmous species. Body shiny, yellowish-red, inclusive antennae and legs, two basal antennomeres and eleventh yellow. Eyes much shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third shorter than second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of head evident, that of pronotum almost strong, that of elytra and abdomen superficial. Puncturation of head and pronotum invisible. Granularity of elytra dense and obvious, that of the abdomen sparse and inconspicuous. Spermatheca as in Fig. 51.

Comparative notes – The spermatheca of the new species has proximal bulb well conformed, that of *G. antipodum* (Bernhauer, 1943) from New Zealand scarcely developed. The apical umbilicus of the distal bulb of the spermatheca of the new species is short, that of *G. antipodum* very long. The spermatheca of the new species is 0.05 mm long, that of *G. antipodum* 0.2 mm.

Etymology – The name of the new species is derived from New Guinea.

Geostibasoma vidua sp. n.
(Figs 6, 52)

Type material – Holotype ♀, Australia, NSW, Araluen Val., nr. Bells Creek, ca. 1700 ft, dry sclero leaf mould, ANIC Berlesate N° 21, 9.IV.1967, leg. Bornemissza (ANIC).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 6. Length 1.5 mm. Wingless and microphthalmous species. Body shiny, yellowish-red, antennae reddish-brown with two basal antennomeres yellow, legs yellow. Eyes much shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third shorter than second, fourth to tenth very transverse. Reticulation of head and pronotum almost strong, that of elytra evident, that of abdomen very superficial. Puncturation of head invisible. Granularity of pronotum dense and a little distinct, that of elytra dense and evident, that of abdomen dense and fine. Spermatheca as in Fig. 52.

Comparative notes – The spermatheca of the new species has distal bulb deprived of apical umbilicus and proximal portion with narrow coils. For these characters it is rather distinct from *G. antipodum* (Bernhauer, 1943) from New Zealand. This species has deep apical umbilicus of the distal bulb of the spermatheca and proximal portion of the same spermatheca without coils.

Etymology – The absence of the male for this new species has suggested its name of widow.

Leptostiba muscicola Pace, 2003

Leptostiba muscicola Pace, 2003: 154.

Material examined – Australia, Victoria, Otway Range, Lawers Hill, 10.III.1979, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1585 [Victoria, Otway RA, Lavers Hill, 38° 41' S, 143° 24' E, 24 Feb 1979, pitfall trap, A. Frazer] (1♂, 1♀, HNHM, 1♀, AMSA); Australia, NSW, Kerewong S. F., 7.XI.1978, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1558 [New South Wales, Kerewong SF, near Lorne, 31° 36' S, 152° 34' E, 20 Oct 1978, pitfall trap, D. Milledge] (1♂, HNHM).

Leptostiba gentilis (Fauvel, 1878)

Homalota gentilis Fauvel, 1878: 578.
Leptostiba gentilis: Pace 2003: 116.
Leptostiba neozelandensis Pace, 2003: 142, **syn. n.**

Material examined – Australia, QLD, Boonah, Bunjurgen farm, 28° 02' 52" S, 152° 37' 61" E, waterhole, light trap, 25.VIII.2004, leg. M. Földvári & A. Kun (1♂, HNHM).

Distribution – Tasmania, N. Zealand.

Leptostiba politula (Fauvel, 1878)

Homalota politula Fauvel, 1878: 577.
Leptostiba politula: Pace 2003: 116.

Material examined – Australia, ACT, Black Mt., ca. 2200 ft, dry sclero, leaf mould, Berlesate N° 7, 29.XII.1966, coll. R. W. Taylor (2♂♂, 1, HNHM, 1♀, ANIC); Australia, NSW, Brown Mt., ca. 3000 ft, wet sclero, rotten log, Berlesate N° 8, 5.I.1967, coll. R. W. Taylor (1♂, ANIC, 1♀, 1, HNHM); Australia, NSW, Brown Mt. rainforest, ca. 3000 ft, R. W. Taylor, leaf mould, ANIC Berlesate N° 9, 5.I.1967, leg. Bornemissza (1, HNHM); Australia, NSW, Brown Mt., ca. 2800 ft, rainforest, leaf mould, Berlesate N° 20, 30.III.1967, coll. R. W. Taylor & R. J. Bartell (1♂, 1, HNHM); Australia, NSW, Brown Mt., ca. 3000 ft, rainforest, leaf mould, Berlesate N° 24, 11.IV.1967, coll. R. W. Taylor & R. J. Bartell (1, HNHM).

Distribution – Australia, Tasmania.

Leptostiba profundior Pace, 2005

Leptostiba profundior Pace, 2005: 402.

Material examined – Australia, middle NSW, Round Hill: near Lake Cargillego, at light [MV lamp], 11–12.I.1981, leg. Hangay & Vojnits, N° 80 (2♂♂, 1♀, HNHM); Australia, ACT, Mt. Gingera, ca. 5500 ft, wet sclero, E. B.Britton, leaf mould & soil, ANIC Berlesate N° 26, 13.IV.1967, leg. Bornemissza (1♂, ANIC); Australia, QLD, Boonah, Bunjurgen farm, 28° 02' 52" S, 152° 37' 61" E, waterhole, light trap, 25.VIII.2004, leg. M. Földvári & A. Kun (1♂, 1♀, HNHM).

Distribution – Tasmania.

Leptostiba australiensis Pace, 2003

Leptostiba australiensis Pace, 2003: 149.

Material examined – Australia, NSW, Clyde Mt., wet sclero, leaf mould, ca. 1000 ft, R. W. Taylor, ANIC Berlesate N° 3, leg. Bornemissza (1♀, HNHM).

Distribution – Australia.

Leptostiba bunyamontis Pace, 2003

Leptostiba bunyamontis Pace, 2003: 148

Material examined – Australia, QLD, Lamington N. P., Canungra, 28° 14' 76" S 153° 09' 19" E, Box forest circuit over and along creek and trail, 29.VIII.2004, leg. M. Földvári (1♂, 2♀♀, HNHM); Australia, NSW, Brown Mt., ca. 3000 ft, rainforest, leaf mould, Berlesate N° 24, 11.IV.1967, coll. R. W. Taylor & R. J. Bartell (1♂, ANIC, 1♂, HNHM); Australia, NSW, Benandarah S. F., 30.I.1979, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1226 [New South Wales, Benandarah SF, 8 km North of Batemans Bay, 35° 40' S, 150° 14' E, 16 Dec 1978, pitfall trap, C. Horseman] (1♂, 1♀, HNHM 1♀, AMSA); Australia, NSW, Kerewong S. F., 21.XII.1978, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1557 [Kerewong S F, near Lorne, 31° 36' S, 152° 34' E, 18 Oct 1978, pitfall trap, D. Milledge] (1♂, HNHM); Australia, NSW, Kerewong S. F., 7.XI.1978, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1558 [Kerewong S. F., near Lorne, 31° 36' S, 152° 34' E, 20 Oct 1978, pitfall trap, D. Milledge] (1♀, HNHM).

Distribution – Australia.

Leptostiba benlomondensis Pace, 2005

Leptostiba benlomondensis Pace, 2005: 396.

Material examined – Australia, NSW, 4 km NE Mt. Wog Wog, 17 km SE Bombala, 37° 04' 30" S, 149° 28' 00" E, pit trap, VII.1997, leg. C. R. Margules (1♀, HNHM); Australia, QLD, Lamington N. P., Canungra, 28° 14' 76" S, 153° 09' 19" E, Box forest circuit over and along creek and trail, 29.VIII.2004, leg. M. Földvári (2♀♀, HNHM); Australia, NSW, Savernake, 12.5 km NW Corowa, Ringwood Tank State Forest, 35° 55' 35" S, 146° 16' 41" E, pit trap, XI.2000, leg. Freudenberger (1♀, HNHM); Australia, NSW, Dorrigo N.P., 3000 ft, rainforest, leaf mould, Berlesate N° 27, 5.IX.1967, coll. E. B. Britton (1♀, ANIC, 1♀, HNHM).

Distribution – Australia.

Leptostiba major Pace, 2005

Leptostiba major Pace, 2005: 410.

Material examined – Australia, W–, Gully Rd., Nornalup-Walpole N. P., 25.I–6.III.1979, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1496 [Normalup-Walpole Nat Pk, Gully Road, 34° 58' S, 116° 16' E, 15 Feb 1979, pitfall trap, M. R. Gray] (2♂♂, HNHM).

Distribution – Australia.

Leptostiba rapida Pace, 2005

Leptostiba rapida Pace, 2005: 400.

Material examined – Australia, Tasmania, Waddamana, 19.III.1982, leg. Bornemissza, KZ 126 [coprophilous] (1♂, HNHM); Australia, W–, Gully Rd., Nornalup-Walpole N. P., 25.I–6.III.1979, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1496 [Western Australia, Normalup-Walpole Nat Pk, Gully Road, 34° 58' S, 116° 16' E, 15 Feb 1979, pitfall trap, M. R. Gray] (1♀, HNHM).

Distribution – Tasmania.

Leptostiba lamingtonensis Pace, 2005

Leptostiba lamingtonensis Pace, 2005: 410.

Material examined – Australia, QLD, Lamington N. P., Canungra, 28° 14' 76" S, 156° 09' 19" E, Box forest circuit, over and along creek and trail, 29.VIII.2004, leg. M. Földvári (1♂, HNHM); Australia, NSW, Dorrigo N. P., 3000 ft, rainforest, leaf mould, Berlesate N° 27, 5.IX.1967, coll. E. B. Britton (1♂, ANIC)

Distribution – Australia.

Leptostiba gingerensis sp. n.
(Figs 7, 53–54)

Type material – Holotype ♂, Australia, ACT, Mt Gingera, ca. 5500 ft, wet sclero E. B. Britton, leaf mould & soil, ANIC Berlesate N° 26, 13.IV.1867, leg. Bornemissza (ANIC).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 7. Length 2.4 mm. Hindwings reduced. Body shiny, yellowish-red, antennae brown (antennomeres 8 to 11 lost) with two basal antennomeres yellow, legs yellowish-red. Eyes much shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere as long as first, third as long as second, fourth to sixth longer than wide, seventh as long as wide, remaining antennomeres lost. Reticulation of head evident, that of pronotum almost strong, that of elytra superficial, that of abdomen very vanishing, at places absent. Puncturation of head dense and very superficial. Granularity of pronotum dense and very superficial, that of elytra close, fine and vanishing, that of abdomen dense and very superficial. Aedeagus as in Figs 53–54.

Comparative notes – In the shape and dimension of the aedeagus, the new species is similar to *L. gentilis* (Fauvel, 1878) from Australia and New Zealand, of which I have examined 1 male and 2 female of the typical series (IRSN). The elytra of the new species are as long as the pronotum and longer than the pronotum as in *L. gentilis*. In ventral view, the apical portion of the aedeagus of the new species is narrow, that of *L. gentilis* very wide.

Etymology – The name of the new species is derived from the toponym Mt Gingera.

Leptostiba willowvalensis sp. n.
(Figs 8, 55–56)

Type material – Holotype ♂, Australia, NSW, Willowvale, III.1979, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1623 [New South Wales, Willow Vale near Gerringong, 34° 44' S, 150° 48' E, Nov 1979, pitfall trap, G. Wishart] (AMSA). Paratype (1 specimen): Australia, NSW, Mt. Keira, 18.IV.1978, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1149 [New South Wales, Mt Keira Fauna Res Scout Camp, 34° 24' S, 150° 51' E, 08 Apr 1978, pitfall trap, M. Gray & C Horseman] (1♂, HNHM).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 8. Length 2.3 mm. Body shiny, yellowish-red, head and fourth and base of fifth free abdominal segments brown, antennae brown with two basal antennomeres yellowish-red, legs yellow. Eyes as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third longer than second, fourth as long as wide, fifth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of forebody absent, that of abdomen transverse and evident. Puncturation of head dense and superficial, absent on a wide longitudinal median stripe. Granularity

of pronotum and elytra fine, dense and very vanishing, that of abdomen very fine and less evident. Aedeagus as in Figs 55–56.

Comparative notes – The aedeagus of the new species is similar to that of *L. gentilis* (Fauvel, 1878) from Australia and New Zealand, of which I have examined 1 male and 2 females of the type series (IRSN). In lateral view, the ventral lobe of the aedeagus of the new species is much larger than that of *L. gentilis*. The internal thin plate of the aedeagus of the new species finishes with distal point very short, while in *L. gentilis* it is very long. The posterior border of the sixth free abdominal segment of the male is simple and not with ten short lobes, as in *L. gentilis*.

Etymology – The name of the new species is derived from the toponym Willowvale.

Leptostiba gilvicollis sp. n.
(Figs 9, 57–58)

Type material – Holotype ♂, Australia, NSW, 4 km NE Mt. Wog Wog, 17 km SE Bombala, 37° 04' 30" S, 149° 28' 00" E, pit trap, II.1996, leg. C. R. Margules (ANIC). Paratype (1 specimen): same data as holotype (1♂, HNHM).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 9. Length 1.5 mm. Body shiny and brown. Pronotum and base of abdomen yellowish-red, antennae brown with two basal antennomeres reddish, legs yellow. Eyes shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere as long as first, third shorter than second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of head and elytra evident, that of the pronotum very fine, that of abdomen superficial. Puncturation on head fine and evident, absent on longitudinal median stripe. Granulation of pronotum very dense and salient, that of elytra dense and superficial, that of abdomen fine and vanishing. Disc of head concave. Aedeagus as in Figs 57–58.

Comparative notes – The aedeagus of the new species is a little developed, 0.2 mm long, as that of *L. franzi* Pace, 1985 also from Australia, 0.16 mm long. The elytra in the new species is longer than the pronotum, *L. franzi* has it as long as the pronotum. The eyes of the new species only a little reduced, those of *L. franzi* are much reduced. The ventral lobe of the aedeagus of the new species is more protruding than that of the aedeagus of *L. franzi*.

Etymology – The name of the new species means "yellowish-red pronotum".

Leptostiba acuta sp. n.
(Figs 10, 59–61)

Type material – Holotype ♂, Australia, NSW, 4 km NE Mt. Wog Wog, 17 km SE Bombala, 37° 04' 30" S, 149° 28' 00" E, pit trap, IV.1997, leg. C. R. Margules

(ANIC). Paratype (1 specimen): Australia, NSW, 4 km NE Mt. Wog Wog, 17 km SE Bombala, 37° 04' 30" S, 149° 28' 00" E, pit trap, V.1998, leg. Milkovits (1♂, HNHM).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 10. Length 1.6 mm. Head and pronotum weakly opaque, elytra and abdomen shiny. Body brown, pronotum, base of elytra and base of abdomen yellowish-red, antennae brown with two basal antennomeres dirty yellow, legs yellow. Eyes shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third shorter than second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of head and fine pronotum, almost strong, that of elytra superficial, that of abdomen transverse and vanishing. Puncturation of head fine and few evident, absent on longitudinal median stripe. Puncturation of pronotum fine and almost invisible. Granularity of elytra and abdomen dense and less evident. Aedeagus as in Fig 59–60.

Comparative notes – The aedeagus of the new species is shorter than that of *L. franzi* Pace, 1985 also from Australia. The more evident distinctive character is the apex of the aedeagus, in lateral view, very long in the new species, short in *L. franzi*. The elytra of the new species are longer than the pronotum, those of *L. franzi* as long as the pronotum.

Etymology – The name of the new species is derived from the acute apex of the aedeagus, in lateral view.

Leptostiba browniensis sp. n.
(Figs 11, 62–65)

Type material – Holotype ♂, Australia, NSW, Kioloa S. F., 18.V.1978, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1137 [New South Wales, Kioloa SF Rest Area, 16 km North of Bateman's Bay, 35° 37' S, 150° 16' E, 30 Apr 1978, pitfall trap, C. Horseman] (AMSA). Paratypes (5 specimens): same data as holotype (1♂, HNHM); Australia, NSW, Brown Mt., ca. 3000 ft, wet sclero, rotten log, Berlesate N° 20, 30.III.1967, coll. R. W. Taylor & R. J. Bartell (1♀, HNHM); Australia, NSW, Willowvale, XII.1979, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1623 [New South Wales, Willow Vale near Gerringong, 34° 44' S, 150° 48' E, Nov 1979, pitfall trap, G. Wishart] (3♂♂, HNHM).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 11. Length 3 mm. Body shiny and reddish, head and fourth free abdominal segment reddish brown, antennae reddish-brown with the two basal antennomeres yellowish-red, legs yellowish red. Eyes as long as the postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third shorter than the second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of head and pronotum absent, that of elytra superficial, that of the abdomen very transverse and evident. Puncturation on head dense and superficial, absent on

longitudinal median stripe. Granularity of pronotum fine and somewhat distinct, that of elytra very dense, fine and vanishing, that of abdomen very dense, but sparse on fifth free tergite. Aedeagus as in Figs 62–63, spermatheca as in Fig. 64, sixth free tergite of male as in Fig. 65.

Comparative notes – The shape of the spermatheca of the new species is similar to that of *L. politula* (Fauvel, 1878) also from Australia, of which I have examined 1 male and 1 female of the type series (IRSN). The proximal portion of the spermatheca of *L. politula*, very long, narrow and sinuous is not observed in the spermatheca of the new species that has proximal portion oval. The sickle-shaped internal blade of the proximal bulb of the aedeagus of the new species is long and sinuous, that of *L. politula* is short and much curved.

Etymology – The name of the new species is derived from the toponym Brown Mt.

Leptostiba carindensis sp. n.
(Figs 12, 66–68)

Type material – Holotype ♂, Australia, NSW, Macquarie Marshes, 50 km SE Carinda, 28–29.X.1985, leg. G. Hangay (ANIC). Paratypes (2 specimens): same data as holotype (1♂ and 1♀, HNHM).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 12. Length 3 mm. Body shiny, head and third, base of fourth and fifth free abdominal segments brown, pronotum reddish, elytra yellowish-brown, base of abdomen yellow, antennae brown with two basal antennomeres yellow-brown, legs yellowish-red. Eyes shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third longer than second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of head very superficial, that of the pronotum absent, that of elytra evident, that of abdomen very transverse almost strong. Puncturation on head and pronotum dense and superficial, on head absent on narrow longitudinal median stripe. Granularity of elytra dense, fine and vanishing, that of abdomen fine and very superficial. Aedeagus as in Figs 66–67, spermatheca as in Fig. 68.

Comparative notes – In the shape of the spermatheca, the new species is similar to *L. politula* (Fauvel, 1878) also from Australia, of which I have examined one male and one female of the typical series (IRSN). The apical umbilicus of the distal bulb of the spermatheca of the new species is short, while in *L. politula* is very deep. The proximal bulb of the spermatheca of the new species is directly inserted to the intermediary portion of the same spermatheca, while in *L. politula* the proximal bulb is inserted to a coil of the intermediary portion. The basal bulb of the aedeagus of the new species is wide, that of *L. politula* narrow. The thin

internal sickle-shaped plate of the basal bulb of the aedeagus of the new species is curved in its proximal portion, not curved in *L. politula*.

Etymology – The name of the new species is derived from the toponym Carinda.

Leptostiba directa sp. n.
(Figs 13, 69–71)

Type material – Holotype ♂, Australia, NSW, Araluen Val., nr. Bells Creek, ca. 1700 ft, dry sclero leaf mould, ANIC Berlesate N° 21, 9.IV.1967, leg. Bornemissza (ANIC). Paratypes (4 specimens): same data as holotype (2♂♂, 1♀, 1, HNHM).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 13. Length 2.2 mm. Body shiny, yellowish-red, head, elytra and free abdominal segments third, fourth and base of the fifth brown, antennae brown with two basal antennomeres yellowish-red, legs yellowish-red. Eyes shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third shorter than second, fourth as long as wide, fifth to tenth transverse. Body devoid of reticulation, except that on abdomen where transverse and very vanishing. Puncturation on head and pronotum dense and very superficial. Granulation of elytra fine and very dense, that of abdomen fine and not obvious. Pronotum with two discal punctures. Aedeagus as in Figs 69–70, spermatheca as in Fig. 71.

Comparative notes – In the shape of the spermatheca and the aedeagus, the new species is similar to *L. politula* (Fauvel, 1878) also from Australia, of which I have examined and the typical series (IRSN). The thin sickle-shaped internal plate of the basal bulb of the aedeagus of the new species is rectilinear and very long and not short and curved as that of *L. politula*. The apical umbilicus of the distal bulb of the spermatheca of the new species is emispherical that of *L. politula* deep conic.

Etymology – The name of the new species is derived from the sickle-shaped thin internal plate of the basal bulb of the aedeagus that is rectilinear or direct for a large portion of its length.

Leptostiba marraicola sp. n.
(Figs 14, 72–75)

Type material – Holotype ♂, Australia, W-, Marrai [Karri?] Rd., Dombakup S. F., 25.I–6.III.1979, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1493 [Western Australia, Dombakup SF, Marrai [Karri?] Road, 34° 30' S, 116° 00' E, 15 Jan 1979, pitfall trap, M. R. Gray] (AMSA). Paratypes (68 specimens): same data as holotype (11, AMSA, 2♂♂, 1♀, HNHM) ; Australia, W–, Gleneagle S. F., 25.I–6.III.1979, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1487 [Gleneagle State Forest, 32° 15' S, 116° 10' E, 09 Feb

1979, pitfall trap, M. R. Gray] (5♀♀, AMSA, 1♂, 1♀, 7, HNHM); Australia, W–, Boranup Drive nr Karridale, 25.I–6.III.1979, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1490 [Boranup Drive nr Karridale, 2.8 km S along Caves Rd, 34° 12' S, 115° 06' E, 20 Feb 1979, pitfall trap, M. Gray]; (1♀, HNHM, 9, AMSA); Australia, W–, Castle Rock Rd., Castle Rock Trail, Porongorup N. P., 25.I–6.III.1979, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1504 [Porongorup Nat Pk, Castle Rock Road Parking area, 34° 41' S, 117° 57' E, 15 Feb 1979, pitfall trap, M. R. Gray] (1♀, AMSA, 5, ANIC); Australia, W–, Castle Rock Trail, Porongurup N. P. 25.I–6.III.1979, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1503 [Castle Rock Trail, Porongurup Range, 34° 41' S, 117° 55' E, Feb 1979, pitfall trap, M. Gray] (1♂, 1♀, HNHM, 1♀, 9, AMSA); Australia, W-, Pine Ck. Rd. nr. Nannup, 25.I–6.III.1979, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1491 [Pine Creek, 0.5 km from Quarty Rd, Nannup-Pemberton area, 34° 15' S, 115° 50' E, 14 Feb 1979, pitfall trap, M. R. Gray] (1♂, 3, HNHM); Australia, W–, Bolganup Rd., Porongorup N. P., 25.I–6.III.1979, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1508 [Porongorup Nat Pk Bolganup Road, 34° 41' S, 117° 57' E, 17. febr. 1979, pitfall trap, M. Gray] (2♂♂, 2♀♀, HNHM); Australia, W–, Nornalup-Walpole N. P., 25.I–6.III.1979, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1495 [Walpole-Nornalup NP Gully Rd, "Big Tingle Tree", 34° 58' S, 116° 46' E, Feb 1979, pitfall trap, M. Gray] (1♂, HNHM); Australia, W–, Marrai [Karri?] Rd., Dombakup S. F., 25.I–6.III.1979, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1489 [Burnside nr Margaret R., 33° 56' S, 115° 01' E, Feb 1979, pitfall trap, M. Gray] (1, HNHM); Australia, W–, Treen Brook S. F., 25.I–6.III.1979, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1492 [Treen Brook SF, 8 km West of Pemberton, 34° 26' S, 116° 04' E, 13 Feb 1979, pitfall trap, M. R. Gray] (1♀, HNHM); Australia, NSW, 4 km NE Mt. Wog Wog, 17 km SE Bombala, 37° 04' 30" S, 149° 28' 00" E, pit trap, X.1996, leg. C. R. Margules (1♂, HNHM).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 14. Length 2.1–2.3 mm. Body shiny, yellowish-red, head, posterior half of elytra and free abdominal segments fourth and fifth brown, antennae brown with the two basal antennomeres yellowish-red, legs yellow. Eyes as long as the postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third shorter than the second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of head and pronotum very superficial, that of elytra evident, that of abdomen very transverse and vanishing. Puncturation on head dense, evident and absent on longitudinal median stripe, on pronotum dense and superficial. Granularity of elytra dense and very superficial, that of abdomen somewhat dense and vanishing. Aedeagus as in Figs 72–73, spermatheca as in Fig. 74, sixth free tergite of the male as in Fig. 75.

Comparative notes – The spermatheca of the new species is similar to that of *L. daccordii* Pace, 2003 also from Australia. It differs in the deep apical umbilicus of the distal bulb of the spermatheca, a little protruding in *L. daccordii*. The proximal bulb of the spermatheca of the new species is longer than wide, that of

L. daccordii is spherical. The base of the abdomen of the new species is yellowish-red, that of *L. daccordii* yellowish-brown. The aedeagus of *daccordii* is not known.

Etymology – The name of the new species means "inhabitant of Marrai [Karri?] Rd.".

Leptostiba distorta sp. n.
(Figs 15, 76)

Type material – Holotype ♀, Australia, NSW, Savernake, "Fairfield farm", 29 km NE Mulwala, 35° 47' 47" S, 146° 13' 17" E, leg. Freudenberger (ANIC).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 15. Length 2.5 mm. Body shiny, yellowish-red, head, elytra and third to fifth free abdominal segments brown, antennae brown with two basal antennomeres yellow, legs yellowish-red. Eyes shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third shorter than second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of head evident, that of pronotum and elytra distinct, that of abdomen absent, except on posterior half of fifth free abdominal segment with evident very transverse reticulation. Puncturation on head and pronotum fine, somewhat dense and evident, on elytra dense and superficial. Granularity of abdomen fine and vanishing. Spermatheca as in Fig. 76.

Comparative notes – The new species has a spermatheca similar to that of *L. secreta* Pace, 2003 from Adelaide. The proximal portion of the spermatheca of the new species is swollen, that of *L. secreta* less wide. The apical umbilicus of the distal bulb of the spermatheca of the new species is deep and bent in obtuse angle, that of *L. secreta* it is almost parallel-sided.

Etymology – The name of the new species is derived from the apical umbilicus of the distal bulb of the spermatheca that is distorted or deformed.

Leptostiba bicarinata sp. n.
(Figs 16, 77–79)

Type material – Holotype ♂, Australia, NSW, Mt. Keira, 17.I.1979, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1229 [New South Wales, Mt Keira Fauna Reserve Scout Camp, 34° 24' S, 150° 51' E, 03 Jan 1979, pitfall trap, C. Horseman] (AMSA).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 16. Length 1.5 mm. Body shiny and brown with pygidium yellowish-brown, antennae brown with three basal antennomeres reddish-brown, legs yellow. Eyes as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third shorter than second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation on head superficial, on pronotum and elytra evident, on abdomen transverse and well visible. Granularity of forebody dense and less evident, that of abdomen invisible. Fifth free abdominal segment of male with two

short median carinae not far from each other. Aedeagus as in Figs 77–78, sixth free tergite of the male as in Fig. 79.

Comparative notes – The fifth free abdominal segment of the male of the new species has secondary sexual characters as in *L. muscicola* Pace, 2003 from Tasmania. But the new species has two short median carinae not far from each other, in *L. muscicola* a median granule. In ventral view, the distal portion of the aedeagus of *L. muscicola* is very narrow, that of the new species is wide with apex bisinuate. The aedeagus of the new species is 0.2 mm long, that of muscicola 0.33 mm.

Etymology – The name of the new species is derived from the two short median carinae of the fifth free abdominal segment of the male.

Leptostiba wogwogicola sp. n.
(Figs 17, 80)

Type material – Holotype ♀, Australia, NSW, 4 km NE Mt. Wog Wog, 17 km SE Bombala, 37° 04' 30" S, 149° 28' 00" E, pit trap, X.1996, leg. C. R. Margules (ANIC).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 17. Length 2.2 mm. Body shiny and brown, pronotum, elytra, base of the abdomen and pygidium yellowish-brown, antennae brown with two basal antennomeres yellowish-brown, legs yellow. Eyes shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third as long as the second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of head and pronotum very superficial, that of elytra evident, that of abdomen very transverse, feebly visible. Puncturation of head almost invisible. Granularity of pronotum invisible, that of elytra fine, dense and inconspicuous, that of abdomen dense, but on free tergites fourth and fifth sparse. Each elytron with circular fovea in posterior discal position. Spermatheca as in Fig. 80.

Comparative notes – The spermatheca of the new species has a form similar to that of *L. pseudopolitula* Pace, 2003 from Auckland. The proximal portion of the spermatheca of the new species is more developed than that of *L. pseudopolitula* and the apical umbilicus of the distal bulb of the spermatheca of the new species is narrow and deep, very wide and short in *L. pseudopolitula*.

Etymology – The name of the new species means "inhabitant of [Mt.] Wog Wog".

Leptostiba cordis sp. n.
(Figs 18, 81)

Type material – Holotype ♀, Australia, NSW, Cameron's Corner, 21.II.1998, leg. Hangay György (ANIC).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 18. Length 1.8 mm. Body shiny and brown, fourth free abdominal segment black, pygidium reddish, antennae black with first basal antennomere brown, legs yellow with femora yellowish-brown. Eyes shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third shorter than second, fourth longer than wide, fifth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of head and pronotum evident, that of elytra distinct, that of abdomen weakly transverse and very superficial. Puncturation of the head invisible. Granulation of the pronotum very dense, hardly visible, that of elytra invisibile, that of abdomen dense and fine. Pronotum with distinct median sulcus. Spermatheca as in Fig. 81.

Comparative notes – In the shape of the spermatheca, the new species is similar to *L. profundior* Pace, 2005, also from Australia. The apical umbilicus of the distal bulb of the spermatheca of the new species is the half deep and to form of heart.

Etymology – The name "of the heart" of the new species is derived from the heart-shaped apical umbilicus of the distal bulb of the spermatheca.

Leptostiba wogwogensis sp. n.
(Figs 19, 82–85)

Type material – Holotype ♂, Australia, NSW, 4 km NE Mt. Wog Wog, 17 km SE Bombala, 37° 04' 30" S, 149° 28' 00" E, pit trap, VII.1997, leg. C. R. Margules (ANIC). Paratypes (11 specimens): same data as holotype (1♂, ANIC); Australia, NSW, 4 km NE Mt. Wog Wog, 17 km SE Bombala, 37° 04' 30" S, 149° 28' 00" E, pit trap, II.1997, leg. C. R. Margules (1♂, 5, HNHM, 1♀, ANIC); Australia, NSW, 4 km NE Mt. Wog Wog, 17 km SE Bombala, 37° 04' 30" S, 149° 28' 00" E, pit trap, X.1994, leg. C. R. Margules (1♂, HNHM, 1, ANIC); Australia, NSW, 4 km NE Mt. Wog Wog, 17 km SE Bombala, 37° 04' 30" S, 149° 28' 00" E, pit trap, X.1996, leg. C. R. Margules (1, HNHM).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 19. Length 1.5 mm. Body shiny and brown, pronotum, base of abdomen and pygidium yellowish-red, legs yellow. Eyes as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third shorter than second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of forebody evident, that of abdomen very transverse and very superficial. Puncturation on head close, less evident and absent on longitudinal median stripe. Granularity of pronotum and elytra fine and vanishing, that of abdomen somewhat dense. Disc of head concave. Aedeagus as in Figs 82–83, spermatheca as in Fig. 84, sixth free tergite of male as in Fig. 85.

Comparative notes – The spermatheca of the new species is similar to that of *L. franzi* Pace, 1985 from Queensland. The distal bulb of the spermatheca of the

new species is similar to that of *L. franzi*, although a little wider, but the proximal portion of the same spermatheca is very wide in the new species, thin in *L. franzi*. The elytra of the new species are longer than pronotum, those of *L. franzi* as long as the pronotum.

Etymology – The name of the new species is derived from the toponym [Mt.] Wog Wog.

Leptostiba cucullus sp. n.
(Figs 20, 86)

Type material – Holotype ♀, Australia, QLD, Lamington N.P., Canungra, 28° 14' 76" S, 153° 09' 19" E, Box forest circuit, over and along creek and trail, 29.VIII.2004, leg. M. Földvári (ANIC).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 20. Length 1.6 mm. Body shiny and brown, fourth and base of fifth free abdominal segments black, antennae blackish-brown with two basal antennomeres yellowish-brown, legs of a pale yellow. Eyes shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third shorter than second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of head and pronotum a little superficial, that of elytra evident, that of abdomen absent but fourth and fifth free abdominal segments with very superficial transverse reticulation. Spermatheca as in Fig. 86.

Comparative notes – The spermatheca of the new species has unique form. It has some vague similarity to the spermatheca of *L. benlomondensis* Pace, 2005 from Tasmania. The distal bulb of the spermatheca of the new species has the form of a hood, while that of *L. benlomondensis* is spherical. The deep apical umbilicus of the distal bulb of the spermatheca of *L. benlomondensis* is absent in the distal bulb of the spermatheca of the new species.

Etymology – The name of "hood" of the new species is derived from the form of the distal bulb of the spermatheca.

Leptostiba canberrensis sp. n.
(Figs 21, 87)

Type material – Holotype ♀, Australia, NSW, Willowvale, III.1979, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1623 [New South Wales, Willow Vale near Gerringong, 34° 44' S, 150° 48' E, Nov 1979, pitfall trap, G. Wishart] (AMSA).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 21. Length 2.5 mm. Body shiny, brown, pronotum and elytra reddish-brown, third free abdominal segment reddish-brown, antennae brown with two basal antennomeres yellowish-red, legs yellow. Eyes longer than postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than

first, third shorter than second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of head evident, that of pronotum and elytra superficial, that of abdomen very transverse and very vanishing. Puncturation on head fine and very superficial. Granularity of pronotum dense and evident, that of elytra dense and almost invisible, that of three basal free tergites dense, on fourth and fifth free tergites sparse. Pronotum with feeble median sulcus not reaching anterior border. Spermatheca as in Fig. 87.

Comparative notes – The shape of the spermatheca of the new species is very similar to that of *L. benlomondensis* Pace, 2005 from Tasmania, but the spermatheca of the new species is 0.94 mm long, that of *L. benlomondensis* 0.63 mm. The deep apical umbilicus of the distal bulb of the spermatheca of *L. benlomondensis* is absent in the new species.

Etymology – This new species is dedicated to the city of Canberra.

Leptostiba wilsonmontis sp. n.
(Figs 22, 88)

Type material – Holotype ♀, Australia, NSW, Mt. Wilson, 14.III.1978, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 887 [New South Wales, Mt Wilson, Cathedral of Ferns area, 33° 30' S, 150° 23' E, Feb 1978, pitfall trap, M. Gray] (AMSA).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 22. Length 2 mm. Body shiny and reddish-brown, head brown, first and second basal free abdominal segments and pygidium yellowish-red, antennae brown with two basal antennomeres yellowish-red, legs yellow. Eyes longer than postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third shorter than second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of head and pronotum superficial, that of elytra evident, that of abdomen transverse and vanishing. Puncturation on head dense and less visible. Granularity of pronotum invisible, that of elytra fine and evident, that of abdomen fine. Spermatheca as in Fig. 88.

Comparative notes – In the shape of the spermatheca, the new species is comparable only with *L. benlomondensis* Pace, 2005 from Tasmania. It differs in the distal bulb of the spermatheca rectilinear and not flexed as in *L. benlomondensis* and for the apical umbilicus of the distal bulb of the spermatheca with very wide base in the new species, with narrow base in *L. benlomondensis*. The proximal portion of the spermatheca of the new species is almost identical to that of *L. benlomondensis*.

Etymology – The name of the new species means "of Mt. Wilson".

Leptostiba benandarahensis sp. n.
(Figs 23, 89–91)

Type material – Holotype ♂, Australia, NSW, Benandarah S. F., 30.I.1979, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1226 [New South Wales, Benandarah S. F., 8 km North of Batemans Bay, 35° 40' S, 150° 14' E, 16 Dec 1978, pitfall trap, C. Horseman] (AMSA). Paratypes (4 specimens): same data as holotype (1♂, 2♀♀, HNHM); Australia, NSW, Kioloa S. F., 18.V.1978, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1137 [New South Wales, Kioloa SF Rest Area, 16 km North of Bateman's Bay, 35° 37' S, 150° 16' E, 30 Apr 1978, pitfall trap, C. Horseman] (1♀, HNHM).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 23. Length 1.6 mm. Body shiny, yellowish-red, head reddish-brown, elytra yellowish-brown, third free abdominal segment reddish, fourth and fifth brown, antennae brown with two basal antennomeres yellow, legs yellow. Eyes as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third shorter than second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of head superficial, that of pronotum and elytra very vanishing, that of abdomen transverse and evident. Puncturation on head dense, fine and superficial. Granularity of pronotum invisible, that of elytra fine, dense and vanishing, that of abdomen fine and dense. Aedeagus as in Figs 89–90, spermatheca as in Fig. 91.

Comparative notes – In the shape of the spermatheca and the brevity of the aedeagus, the new species is comparable only with *L. franzi* Pace, 1985 from Queensland. The deep and wide apical umbilicus of the distal bulb of the spermatheca of the new species is absent in the spermatheca of *L. franzi*. The ventral lobe of the aedeagus of the new species, in lateral view, is more protruding than that of *L. franzi*. The "crista proximalis" of the aedeagus of the new species is absent in the aedeagus of *L. franzi*. The elytra of the new species are longer than pronotum, those of *L. franzi* are as long as the pronotum.

Etymology – The name of the new species is derived from the Benandarah S. F.

Leptostiba keiraicola sp. n.
(Figs 24, 92–94)

Type material – Holotype ♂, Australia, NSW, Mt Keira, 17.I.1979, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1229 [New South Wales, Mt Keira Fauna Reserve Scout Camp, 34° 24' S, 150° 51' E, 03 Jan 1979, pitfall trap, C. Horseman] (AMSA). Paratype (1 specimen): same data as holotype (1♀, HNHM).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 24. Length 1.5 mm. Body shiny, yellowish-red, head, elytra, except base, and third to fifth free abdominal segments brown,

antennae brown with two basal antennomeres yellow, legs yellow. Eyes shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third shorter than second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation on head and very superficial on pronotum, that of elytra absent, that of abdomen transverse and evident. Puncturation on head dense and very vanishing, absent on longitudinal median stripe. Granularity of pronotum and elytra close and very superficial, that of abdomen somewhat evident. Aedeagus as in Figs 92–93, spermatheca as in Fig. 94.

Comparative notes – The reduced development of the proximal portion of the spermatheca makes this species rather distinct from the new species above described. Also the internal genital structure of the aedeagus of the new species bears differences from that of new species above described.

Etymology – The name of the new species means "inhabitant of Mt Keira".

Leptostiba fratrum sp. n.
(Figs 25, 95–98)

Type material – Holotype ♂, Australia, NSW, Middle Brothers S. F., 24.IX.1978, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1200 [New South Wales, Middle Brother SF, nr Lorne, Site DS1.1, 31° 40' S, 152° 41' E, 10 Sep 1978, pitfall trap, D. Milledge] (AMSA). Paratypes (4 specimens): same data as holotype (1♀ 1, HNHM); Australia, NSW, Middle Brothers S. F., 20.XII.1978, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1556 [New South Wales, Middle Brother SF, near Lorne, 31° 40' S, 152° 41' E, 15 Nov 1978, pitfall trap, D. Milledge] (1♀, HNHM); Australia, NSW, Kerewong S. F., 21.XII.1978, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1557 [New South Wales, Kerewong SF, near Lorne, 31° 36' S, 152° 34' E, 18 Oct 1978, pitfall trap, D. Milledge] (1♂, HNHM).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 25. Length 1.5 mm. Body shiny and brown, pronotum and base of elytra reddish-brown, antennae yellowish-brown with two basal antennomeres yellowish-red, legs yellow. Eyes shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third shorter than second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of forebody evident, that of abdomen transverse, well visible. Puncturation on head dense and superficial, absent on longitudinal median stripe. Granularity of pronotum and elytra dense, fine and less evident. Disc of head concave. Fifth free abdominal segment of male with median hull obvious. Aedeagus as in Figs 95–96, spermatheca as in Fig. 97, sixth free tergite of male as in Fig. 98.

Comparative notes – In the shape of the aedeagus and the spermatheca, the new species is similar to *L. benandarahensis* n. sp. above described. It differs in the apical umbilicus of the distal bulb of the spermatheca subcylindrical and not

subspherical as in *L. benandarahensis*. The apical portion of the aedeagus of the new species is wider than that of *L. benandarahensis*. The base of the abdomen of the new species is brown that of *L. benandarahensis* yellow.

Etymology – The name of the new species means "of the brothers" suggested by the toponym Middle Brothers S. F.

Leptostiba clydemontis sp. n.
(Figs 26, 99–101)

Type material – Holotype ♂, Australia, NSW, Clyde Mt., ca. 2300 ft, leaf mould, rainforest, ANIC Berlesate N° 1, 24.XII.1966, leg. Bornemissza (ANIC). Paratype (1 specimen): Australia, NSW, Clyde Mt., ca. 2450 ft, wet sclerophyll, leaf mould, Taylor, Brooks, ANIC Berlesate N° 33, 4.XII.1967, leg. Bornemissza (1♀, HNHM).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 26. Length 2.2 mm. Wingless and microphthalmous species. Body shiny and yellow, including antennae and legs. Eyes much shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third shorter than second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of head and pronotum evident, that of elytra well visible, that of abdomen irregular polygonal superficial. Puncturation on head and pronotum dense and less visible. Granularity of elytra dense and evident, that of abdomen somewhat obvious. Pronotum with feeble posterior median impression. Aedeagus as in Figs 99–100, spermatheca as in Fig. 101.

Comparative notes – The middle portion of the spermatheca of the new species is thin while the distal bulb of the spermatheca dilated towards base. By these characters the new species is distinct enough from the known species with similar spermatheca. The elytra being shorter than pronotum distinguish the new species from those described above.

Etymology – The name of the new species means "of Clyde Mt.".

Leptostiba brevior sp. n.
(Figs 27, 102)

Type material – Holotype ♀, Australia, NSW, Kioloa S. F., 18.V.1978, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1137 [New South Wales, Kioloa S F Rest Area, 16 km North of Bateman's Bay, 35° 37' S, 150° 16' E, 30 Apr 1978, pitfall trap, C. Horseman] (AMSA).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 27. Length 1.9 mm. Body shiny and yellowish-red, head reddish, posterior third of the elytra and third and fourth free abdominal segments and base of fifth brown, antennae reddish-brown with two basal antennomeres reddish, legs yellow. Eyes as long as postocular region in

dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third shorter than second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of forebody evident, that of abdomen slightly transverse, well visible. Puncturation on head dense, fine and superficial. Granularity of fine pronotum, dense and inconspicuous, that of elytra invisible, that of abdomen fine and little dense. Spermatheca as in Fig. 102.

Comparative notes – The shape of the spermatheca of the new species, with distal bulb well developed and with the proximal portion very short, are characters that allow to distinguish from the known species.

Etymology – The name of the new species is derived from the proximal portion of the spermatheca, the shortest among the known spermathecae.

Leptostiba makranczyi sp. n.
(Figs 28, 103)

Type material – Holotype ♀, Australia, NSW, Middle Brothers S. F., 20.XII.1978, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1556 [New South Wales, Middle Brother SF, near Lorne, 31° 40' S, 152° 41' E, 15 Nov 1978, pitfall trap, D. Milledge] (AMSA). Paratype (1 specimen): Australia, NSW, Middle Brothers S. F., 24.IX.1978, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1200 [New South Wales, Middle Brother SF, nr Lorne, Site DS1.1, 31° 40' S, 152° 41' E, 10 Sep 1978, pitfall trap, D. Milledge] (1♀, HNHM).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 28. Length 1.9 mm. Body shiny and reddish, head and base of fourth and fifth free abdominal segments brown, three basal free abdominal segments yellowish-red, antennae brown with two basal antennomeres yellow, legs yellow. Eyes as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third shorter than second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of head very superficial, that of pronotum and elytra evident, that of abdomen transverse and evident. Granularity of head and pronotum fine, dense and obvious, that of abdomen dense on basal three free tergites, on fourth and fifth sparse. Disc of the head concave. Pronotum with posterior median fovea small. Spermatheca as in Fig. 103.

Comparative notes – The spermatheca of the new species has an apical eversion of the distal bulb, till now never observed in the spermatheca of other species of the genus *Leptostiba* Pace, 1985.

Etymology – The new species is dedicated to Dr. György Makranczy (HNHM), who has submitted me for examination the material of the present contribution.

Leptostiba dissimilis sp. n.
(Figs 29, 104–105)

Type material – Holotype ♂, Australia, QLD, Lamington N. P., Canungra, 28° 14' 76" S, 153° 09' 19" E, Box forest circuit, over and along creek and trail, 29.VIII.2004, leg. M. Földvári (ANIC).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 29. Length 2.7 mm. Body weakly shiny and brown, antennae blackish-brown with two basal antennomeres reddish, legs yellow. Eyes longer than postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third as as long as second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of head and pronotum strong, that of elytra evident. Puncturation on head dense, fine and superficial. Granularity of pronotum and elytra dense, fine and obvious. Abdomen covered with silky pubescence. Aedeagus as in Figs 104–105.

Comparative notes – The aedeagus of the new species is similar to that of *L. australiensis* Pace, 2003 but its apex in ventral view, is somewhat truncate, while that of *L. australiensis* is more pointed. Despite the difference of form of the body, the ligula and the form of the aedeagus indicate the affiliation of the new species in the genus *Leptostiba* Pace, 1985.

Etymology – The new species is called "different" for the unusual form of the body of the new species.

Atheta (Xenota) immucronata Pace, 1999

Atheta (Xenota) immucronata Pace, 1999: 151.

Material examined – Australia, NSW, Narrabeen, 12.I.1984, leg. G. Hangay (1♂, HNHM); Australia, NSW, Narrabeen, 3.XII.1983, leg. G. Hangay (1♀, HNHM); Australia, NSW, Narrabeen, 23.XII.1983, leg. G. Hangay (1, HNHM); Australia, NSW, Narraben N Sydney, 18.X.2000, leg. G. Hangay (1♀, HNHM).

Distribution – Canary Islands, Chile, Australia.

Planadota borneensis (Cameron, 1933)

Atheta (s. str.) *borneensis* Cameron, 1933: 357.
Pycnota borneensis: Sawada 1980: 30.
Atheta (Microdota) austrocaledonica Pace, 1991: 164, **syn. n.**
Atheta (Dimetrota) loriai Pace, 2000: 141, **syn. n.**
Planadota borneensis: Pace 2002: 217.

Material examined – Australia, NSW, Narraben, 28.X.1983, leg. G. Hangay (2♂♂, HNHM), Australia, NSW, Macquarie Marshes, 50 km SE Carinda, 28–29.X.1985, leg. G. Hangay (1♂, HNHM).

Distribution – Borneo, New Guinea, New Caledonia.

Notioantilogiusa oxypodina sp. n.
(Figs 30, 106–108)

Type material – Holotype ♂, Australia, middle NSW, Round Hill: near Lake Cargillego, at light [MV lamp], 11–12.I.1981, leg. Hangay & Vojnits, N° 80 (ANIC). Paratypes (3 specimens): same data as holotype (1♀, HNHM); Australia, NSW, Macquarie Marshes, 50 km SE Carinda, 28–29.X.1985, leg. G. Hangay (1♂, HNHM); Australia, NSW, Narrabeen N Sydney, 4–5.I.1981, leg. Hangay & Vojnits, N° 46 [collecting insects in gardens] (1♂, HNHM).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 30. Length 2.5 mm. Body shiny and reddish-brown, head and second to fifth free abdominal segments brown, antennae reddish-brown with two basal antennomeres yellowish-red, legs yellowish-red. Eyes longer than postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere as long as first, third longer than second, fourth to tenth longer that wide. Reticulation of head and pronotum superficial, that of elytra evident, that of abdomen, absent but around fifth free abdominal segment very transverse and superficial. Puncturation of head very dense and superficial. Granularity of pronotum and elytra dense and vanishing, that of abdomen dense. Aedeagus as in Figs 106–107, spermatheca as in Fig. 108.

Comparative notes – In the shape of the spermatheca, the new species is distinct from *N. rara* Pace, 2007 also from Australia. The antennomeres third to tenth of the new species are longer than wide, in *N. rara* they are transverse. The aedeagus of *N. rara* is not known.

Etymology – The shape of the body of the new species, similar to that of species of the genus *Oxypoda* Mannerheim 1831, have suggested this name.

Eurystiba gen. n.
(Figs 31, 109–114)

Diagnosis – In the shape of the ligula (Fig. 111) the new genus is similar to the genus *Giachinusa* Pace, 2003, but the two apical branches of the same ligula are not divergent in the new genus as in *Giachinusa*, but arched and convergent to the apex. The pronotum of the new genus is very transverse, that of *Giachinusa* a little transverse. The anterior border of the mentum of the new genus (Fig. 113) is arched in front and not posteriorly as in *Giachinusa* and the first posterior tarsomere is as long as the two followings tarsomeres reunited and not short as in *Giachinusa*.

Type species – *Eurystiba crassa* sp. n.

Etymology – The name of the new genus is composed of the ancient Greek terms εὔρυς = wide and στίβος = trace, vestige and it means "broad vestige" referring to the pronotum of the new genus being broad.

Eurystiba crassa sp. n.
(Figs 31, 109–114)

Type material – Holotype ♂, Australia, NSW, 4 km NE Mt. Wog Wog, 17 km SE Bombala, 37° 04' 30" S, 149° 28' 00" E, pit trap, II.1996, leg. Milkovits (ANIC). Paratype (1 specimen): Australia, NSW, 4 km NE Mt. Wog Wog, 17 km SE Bombala, 37° 04' 30" S, 149° 28' 00" E, pit trap, II.1996, leg. C. R. Margules (1♂, HNHM).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 31. Length 2 mm. Body shiny, yellowish-red, head and fourth free abdominal segment brown, antennae brown with two basal antennomeres yellow, legs reddish. Eyes longer than postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third shorter than second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of head evident, that of pronotum, elytra and abdomen superficial. Puncturation of head a little dense and superficial. Granularity of pronotum and elytra fine and inconspicuous, that of abdomen dense and obvious. Aedeagus as in Figs 109–110.

Etymology – The name of the new species "fat" is derived from the dilated form of the pronotum.

Gastropaga variegata (Fauvel, 1878)

Oxypoda variegata Fauvel, 1878: 584.
Gastropaga variegata: Pace 2003: 117.

Material examined – Australia, NSW, 4 km NE Mt. Wog Wog, 17 km SE Bombala, 37° 04' 30" S, 149° 28' 00" E, pit trap, X.1996, leg. C. R. Margules (1♀, HNHM).

Distribution – Australia.

Gastropaga boonahensis sp. n.
(Figs 32, 115)

Type material – Holotype ♀, Australia, QLD, Boonah, Bunjurgen farm, 28° 02' 52" S, 152° 37' 61" E, waterhole, light trap, 25.VIII.2004, leg. M. Földvári & A. Kun (ANIC).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 32. Length 2 mm. Body shiny and brown, elytra yellowish-brown, antennae brown with two basal antennomeres yellowish-red, legs yellow. Eyes as long as the postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere longer than first, third shorter than second, fourth as long as wide, fifth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of head, pronotum and abdomen absent, that of elytra superficial. Granularity of head and pronotum dense, thin and sali-

ent, that of elytra fine and almost invisible, that of abdomen dense and obvious, but on fourth and fifth free tergites sparse. Spermatheca as in Fig. 115.

Comparative notes – The shape of the spermatheca of the new species is similar, but well distinguished from that of *G. variegata* (Fauvel, 1878) of which I have examined the holotype female of Sydney (IRSN). The distal bulb of the spermatheca of the new species is very wide in comparison to that of *G. variegata*. The proximal portion of the spermatheca of the new species is wound in coils, that of *G. variegata* is curved to semicircle.

Etymology – The name of the new species is derived from the toponym Boonah.

Mimacrotona amieuensis nom. n.

Mimacrotona giachinoi Pace, 2009*a*: 758, not *Mimacrotona giachinoi* Pace, 2003: 165.

Mimacrotona giachinoi Pace, 2003

Mimacrotona giachinoi Pace, 2003: 165.

Material examined – Australia, NSW, Clyde Mt., ca. 2400 ft, rainforest, leaf mould, R. W. Taylor, ANIC Berlesate N° 1, 24.XII.1966, leg. Bornemissza (1, HNHM); Australia, NSW, Clyde Mt., ca. 2400 ft, rainforest, leaf mould, Berlesate N° 2, 24.XII.1966, coll. R. W. Taylor (1♂, 1♀, HNHM); Australia, NSW, Clyde Mt., wet sclerophyll, leaf mould, ca. 1000 ft, ANIC Berlesate N° 3, leg. Bornemissza (1♂, ANIC); Australia, NSW, Clyde Mt., wet sclerophyll, leaf mould, ca. 2450 ft, 4.XII.1967, Taylor, Brooks, ANIC Berlesate N° 33, leg. Bornemissza (1♀, HNHM).

Distribution – Australia.

Pelioptera australiana sp. n.
(Figs 33, 116–118)

Type material – Holotype ♂, Australia, NE QLD Conway Range N. P. E from Proserpine, at light [tropical rainforest, MV lamp, hot night], 17–23.II.1981, leg. Hangay & Herczeg & Vojnits, N° 205 (ANIC).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 33. Length 1.8 mm. Body shiny and reddish-brown, elytra yellowish-brown, antennae brown with two basal antennomeres reddish-brown, legs yellow. Eyes shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere as long as first, third shorter than second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of head and elytra superficial, that of pronotum evident, that of abdomen absent. Puncturation of head invisible. Granularity of prono-

tum, elytra and abdomen dense, fine and very vanishing. Aedeagus as in Figs 116–117, sixth free tergite of male as in Fig. 118.

Comparative notes – The habitus of the new species is very similar to that of *P. unituberculata* (Bernhauer, 1915) from New Britannia, of which I have examined the typical series of 11 specimens (FMNH). The aedeagus of the new species is 0.24 mm long, of that of *P. unituberculata*, 0.17 mm. The apex of the aedeagus of the new species, in ventral view, is triangular, that of *P. unituberculata* semicircular.

Etymology – The name of the new species is derived from Australia.

Pelioptera austraminima sp. n.
(Figs 34, 119–122)

Type material – Holotype ♂, Australia, NSW, Willowvale, XII.1979, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1623 [New South Wales, Willow Vale near Gerringong, 34° 44' S, 150° 48' E, Nov 1979, pitfall trap, G. Wishart] (AMSA). Paratypes (3 specimens): same data as holotype (3♀♀, HNHM).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 34. Length 1.4 mm. Body shiny and brown, pronotum reddish-brown, antennae brown with two basal antennomeres reddish-brown, legs yellow. Eyes as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third shorter than second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of head absent, that of pronotum and elytra very superficial, that of abdomen a little transverse and evident. Puncturation on head dense, fine and superficial. Granularity of pronotum and elytra fine and almost invisible, that of abdomen dense. Disc of head concave. Pronotum with four discal punctures in square. Aedeagus as in Figs 120–121, spermatheca as in Fig. 119, sixth free tergite of male as in Fig. 122.

Comparative notes – The aedeagus of the new species is almost as long as that of *P. unituberculata* (Bernhauer, 1915) from New Britannia, of which I have examined the series typical of 11 specimens (FMNH). In ventral view, the aedeagus of the new species is narrow and with parallel sides in the intermediary portion, that of *P. unituberculata* is wide, with broadly arched sides. The spermatheca of the new species has the distal bulb elliptic, without apical umbilicus, that of *P. unituberculata* the distal bulb is spherical, with apical umbilicus deep.

Etymology – The name of the new species is derived from Australia and from the very small build.

Pelioptera australiensis sp. n.
(Figs 35, 123)

Type material – Holotype ♀, Australia, NSW, 4 km NE Mt. Wog Wog, 17 km SE Bombala, 37° 04' 30" S, 149° 28' 00" E, pit trap, X.1996, leg. C. R. Margules (ANIC). Paratype (1 specimen): same data as holotype (1♀, HNHM).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 35. Length 1.6 mm. Body shiny, yellowish-red, head reddish, antennae brown with three basal antennomeres yellow, legs yellow. Eyes as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third shorter than second, fourth to tenth very transverse. Reticulation of head, pronotum and abdomen very superficial, that of elytra absent. Puncturation on head dense and vanishing. Granularity of pronotum, elytra and abdomen very superficial. Spermatheca as in Fig. 123.

Comparative notes – The new species is well distinct from *P. fungi* Pace, 2009 from New Guinea, for the proximal portion of the spermatheca thin and not very wide as in *P. fungi*. The fourth to tenth antennomeres of the new species very transverse, those of *P. fungi* a little transverse.

Etymology – The name of the new species is derived from Australia.

Pelioptera sydneyensis sp. n.
(Figs 36, 124)

Type material – Holotype ♀, Australia, NSW, Ingleside (Sydney), Katandra Bushland Sanctuary, 159 m, 33° 40' S, 151° 16' E, 19–21.XI.2000, leg. A. Podlussány [in Hawkesbury Sandstone, wet and closed sclerophyll forest, sandy loam] (ANIC).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 36. Length 2.5 mm. Body shiny and reddish-brown, head and third and fourth free abdominal segments brown, antennae brown with two basal antennomeres and base of third of a dirty yellow, legs reddish. Eyes as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third as long as second, fourth to tenth transverse. Body devoid of reticulation. Puncturation of head invisible, that of pronotum sparse, fine and very superficial. Granularity of elytra conspicuous and not dense. Three fourths basal of fifth free abdominal segment with puncturation strong, sixth with granulation obvious. Spermatheca as in Fig. 124.

Comparative notes – The spermatheca of the new species is similar to that of *P. minima* Pace, 2005 also from Australia. The spermatheca of the new species is 0.24 mm long, that of *P. minima* 0.1 mm. The apical umbilicus of the distal bulb of the spermatheca of the new species i present, in the spermatheca of *P. minima* absent.

Etymology – The new species is dedicated to the city of Sydney.

Austropelioptera porongorupensis sp. n.
(Figs 37, 125–128)

Type material – Holotype ♂, Australia, W–, Castle Rock Rd., Castle Rock trail Porongorup N. P., 25.I–6.III.1979, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1503 [Western Australia, Castle Rock Trail, Porongurup Range, 34° 41' S, 117° 55' E, Feb 1979, pitfall trap, M. Gray] (AMSA). Paratype (37 specimens): Australia, W–, Gleneagle S. F., 25.I–6.III.1979, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1488 [Western Australia, Dwellingup, 16 km East at Amphidon 6 Forestry Compartment, 32° 43' S, 116° 04' E, 16 Feb 1979, pitfall trap, M. R. Gray] (11, HNHM); Australia, W–, Burnside nr. Margaret River, 25.I–III.1979, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1489 [Western Australia, Burnside nr Margaret R, 33° 56' S, 115° 01' E, Feb 1979, pitfall trap, M. Gray] (4♂♂, 2♀♀, 1, HNHM); Australia, W–, Two People Bay Road, Two People Bay, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1500 [Western Australia, Two People Bay Road, 34° 57' S, 118° 09' E, 15 Feb 1979, pitfall trap, M. R. Gray] (1♂, 1♀, 5, HNHM, 1♀, AMSA); Australia, W–, Nornalup-Walpole N. P., 25.I–6.III.1979, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1495 [Western Australia, Walpole-Nornalup NP, Gully Rd, "Big Tingle Tree", 34° 58' S, 116° 46' E, Feb 1979, pitfall trap, M. Gray] (1♂, HNHM); Australia, W–, Boranup, Drive nr. Karridale, 25.I–6.III.1979, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1490 [Western Australia, Boranup Drive, nr Karridale, 2.8 km S along Caves Rd, 34° 12' S, 115° 06' E, 20 Feb 1979, pitfall trap, M. Gray] (1♀, HNHM, 4, ANIC); Australia, W–, Treen Brook S. F., 25.I–6.III.1979, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1492 [Western Australia, Treen Brook S F, 8 km West of Pemberton, 34° 26' S, 116° 04' E, 13 Feb 1979, pitfall trap, M. R. Gray] (1♀, 4, HNHM).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 37. Length 1.8–2 mm. Body shiny and blackish-brown, pygidium brown, antennae brown, legs yellowish-red. Eyes longer than postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third shorter than second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of the head undulated and superficial, that of pronotum vanishing, that of elytra superficial, that of abdomen very transverse and very superficial. Puncturation of head somewhat dense and evident, on longitudinal median stripe absent. Puncturation of pronotum sparse and evident. Granulation of elytra almost invisible, with some punctures strong. Granularity of three free basal abdominal segments a little close, that of free abdominal segments fourth and fifth sparse. Aedeagus as in Figs 125–126, spermatheca as in Fig. 127, sixth free tergite of the male as in Fig. 128.

Comparative notes – The new species is different from *A. giachinoi* Pace, 2003, for the form of the spermatheca and the internal genital structure of the aedeagus. The distal bulb of the spermatheca of the new species is subspherical, that of *A. giachinoi* is transverse. The proximal portion of the spermatheca of the

new species is sinuous, that of *A. giachinoi* broadly arched. The internal blade of the genital structure of the aedeagus of *A. giachinoi* short, in the new species it is replaced by a rectilinear blade.

Etymology – The name of the new species is derived from the toponym Porongorup N. P.

Austropelioptera lornensis sp. n.
(Figs 38, 129)

Type material – Holotype ♀, Australia, NSW, Lorne S. F., 10.XII.1978, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1549 [New South Wales, Lorne SF, near Taree, site 86(1), 31° 35' S, 150° 23' E, 17 Nov 1978, pitfall trap, D. Milledge] (AMSA).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 38. Length 1.9 mm. Body shiny and brown, antennae brown with two basal antennomeres yellow, legs yellow. Eyes longer than postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third shorter than second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of head very superficial, that of remaining body absent. Puncturation of head very superficial, on disc almost absent. Pronotum with four strong discal punctures arranged in square, rest of surface without puncturation. Elytra without puncturation, except evident subhumeral puncture. Granulation of abdomen fine and sparse. Spermatheca Fig. 129.

Comparative notes – The great development of the distal bulb of the spermatheca of the new species is observed neither in *A. giachinoi* Pace, 2003, neither in *A. daccordii* Pace, 2003.

Etymology – The name of the new species is derived from the toponym Lorne S. F.

Austropelioptera victoriensis sp. n.
(Figs 39, 130–133)

Type material – Holotype ♂, Australia, Victoria, Otway Range, Lavers Hill, 10.III.1979, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1585 [Victoria, Otway RA, Lavers Hill, 38° 41' S, 143° 24' E, 24 Feb 1979, Pitfall Trap, A. Frazer] (AMSA). Paratypes (10 specimens): same data as holotype; (3♂♂, 2♀♀, 1, HNHM); Australia, QLD, Lamington N. P., Canungra, 28° 14' 76" S, 153° 09' 19" E, Box forest circuit, over and along creek and trail, 29.VIII.2004, leg. M. Földvári (1♂, 2, HNHM, 1, ANIC).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 39. Length 2.5–2.7 mm. Body shiny and reddish, head and fourth free abdominal segment reddish-brown, antennae brown with basal antennomere yellowish-red, legs yellow. Eyes as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third shorter than second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of head very superficial,

those of pronotum and elytra absent, that of abdomen very transverse evident. Puncturation of head sparse and evident, absent on a wide longitudinal median stripe. Pronotum with two longitudinal medians lines of strong punctures, a strong puncture to every side and other smaller punctures toward posterior angles. Puncturation of elytra sparse, fine and evident, with a strong subhumeral puncture. Granularity of abdomen sparse. Aedeagus as in Figs 130–131, spermatheca as in Fig. 132, sixth free tergite of the male as in Fig. 133.

Comparative notes – The new species is distinct from the known congeners, for the deep and enormous apical umbilicus of the distal bulb of the spermatheca and for the proximal portion small and wound in holds coils.

Etymology – The name of the new species is derived from Victoria.

LOMECHUSINI

Glossodonota burnsidensis sp. n.
(Figs 134, 159)

Type material – Holotype ♀, Australia, W–, Burnside nr. Margaret River, 25.I–6.III.1979, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1489 [Western Australia, Burnside nr Margaret R, 33° 56' S, 115° 01' E, Feb 1979, pitfall trap, M. Gray] (AMSA). Paratype (1 specimen): Australia, W–, Burnside nr. Margaret River, 25.I–6.III.1979, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1493 [Western Australia, Dombakup SF, Marrai [Karri?] Road, 34° 30' S, 116° 00' E, 15 Jan 1979, pitfall trap, M. R. Gray] (1♀, HNHM).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 134. Length 2.6 mm. Body shiny and brown, antennae brown with three basal antennomeres yellowish-red, legs reddish-brown with tarsi yellowish-red. Eyes as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third shorter than second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of head very superficial, that of remaining body absent. Granularity of head close, fine and absent on a longitudinal median stripe. Granularity of pronotum and elytra fine, close and superficial. Abdomen bare with some setigerous pores. Spermatheca as in Fig. 159.

Comparative notes – The spermatheca of the new species has a form similar to that of *G. maxima* Pace, 2009 from New Guinea. The absence of apical umbilicus of the distal bulb of the spermatheca distinguishes the new species from *G. maxima* that has deep apical umbilicus of the distal bulb of the spermatheca. The next to last antennomeres of the new species are transverse, those of *G. maxima* longer than wide.

Etymology – The name of the new species is derived from the toponym Burnside.

Myrmedonota biapicalis sp. n.
(Figs 135, 160–162)

Type material – Holotype ♂, Australia, NSW, 4 km NE Mt. Wog Wog, 17 km SE Bombala, 37° 04' 30" S, 149° 28' 00" E, pit trap, II.1996, leg. Milkovits (ANIC). Paratype (3 specimens): Australia, NSW, Kerewong S. F., 21.XII.1978, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1557 [New South Wales, Kerewong S F, near Lorne, 31° 36' S, 152° 34' E, 18 Oct 1978, pitfall trap, D. Milledge] (2♂♂, HNHM, 1♂, AMSA).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 135. Length 2.5 mm. Body shiny and reddish-brown, antennae brown with basal antennomere also brown and second, third and eleventh apex antennomeres yellowish-red, legs yellowish-red. Eyes as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third longer than second, fourth to tenth transverse. Body devoid of reticulation. Puncturation of head fine and absent on longitudinal median stripe. Granularity of pronotum and elytra fine and almost invisible. Every elytron with a posterior fovea. Abdomen bare, except some setigerous pores. Aedeagus as in Figs 160–161, sixth free tergite of the male as in Fig. 162.

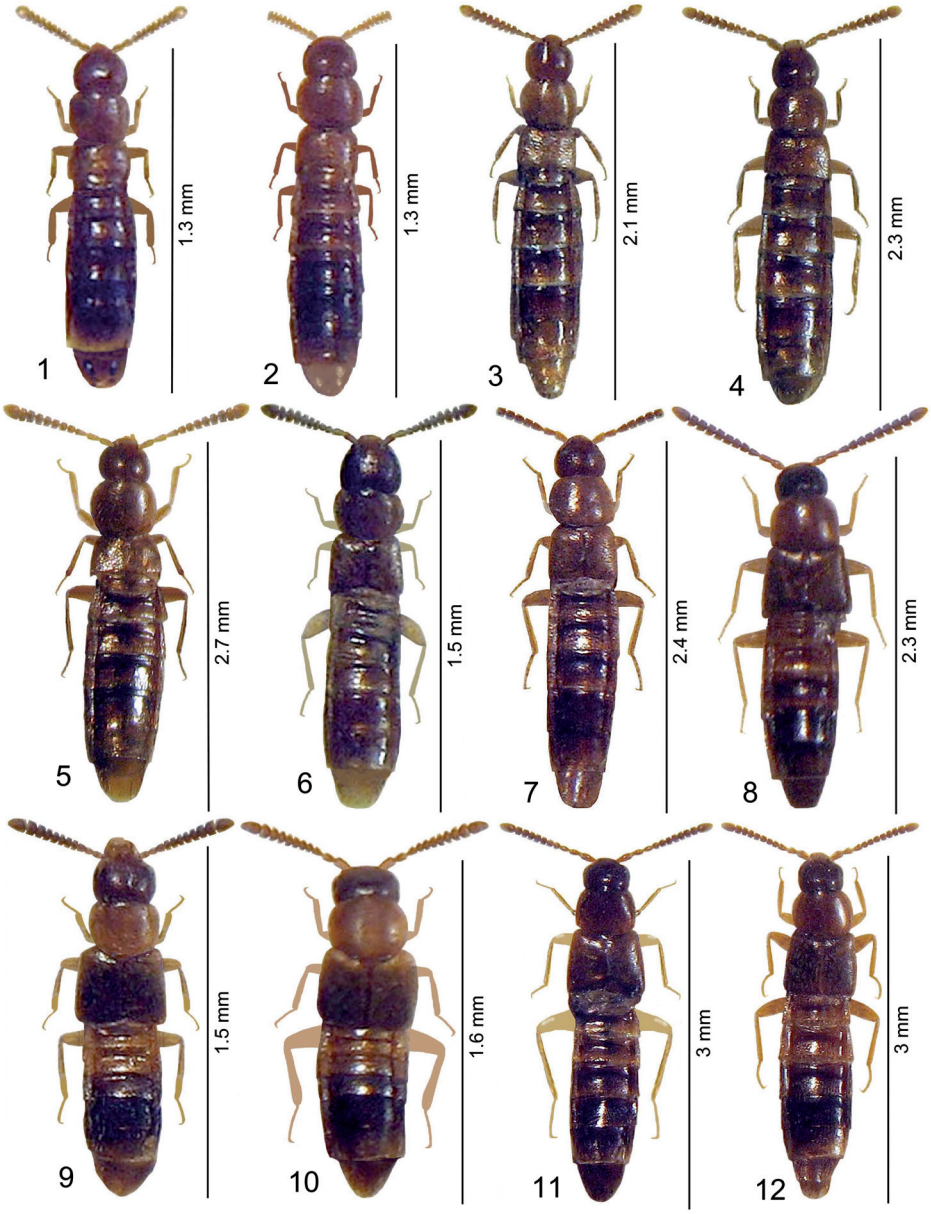
Comparative notes – The aedeagus and the habitus of the new species are very similar to those of *M. irianensis* Pace, 2009 from New Guinea. The apex of the aedeagus of the new species, in ventral view, has a thorn to every lateral, absent in the aedeagus of *M. irianensis*. The "crista apicalis" of the aedeagus of the new species is very developed, that of *M. irianensis* reduced. The great curved blade of the basal bulb of the aedeagus of *M. irianensis* is reduced and broken in the aedeagus of the new species.

Etymology – The name "two apices" of the new species alludes to the apex of the aedeagus, in ventral view, with a thorn to every side.

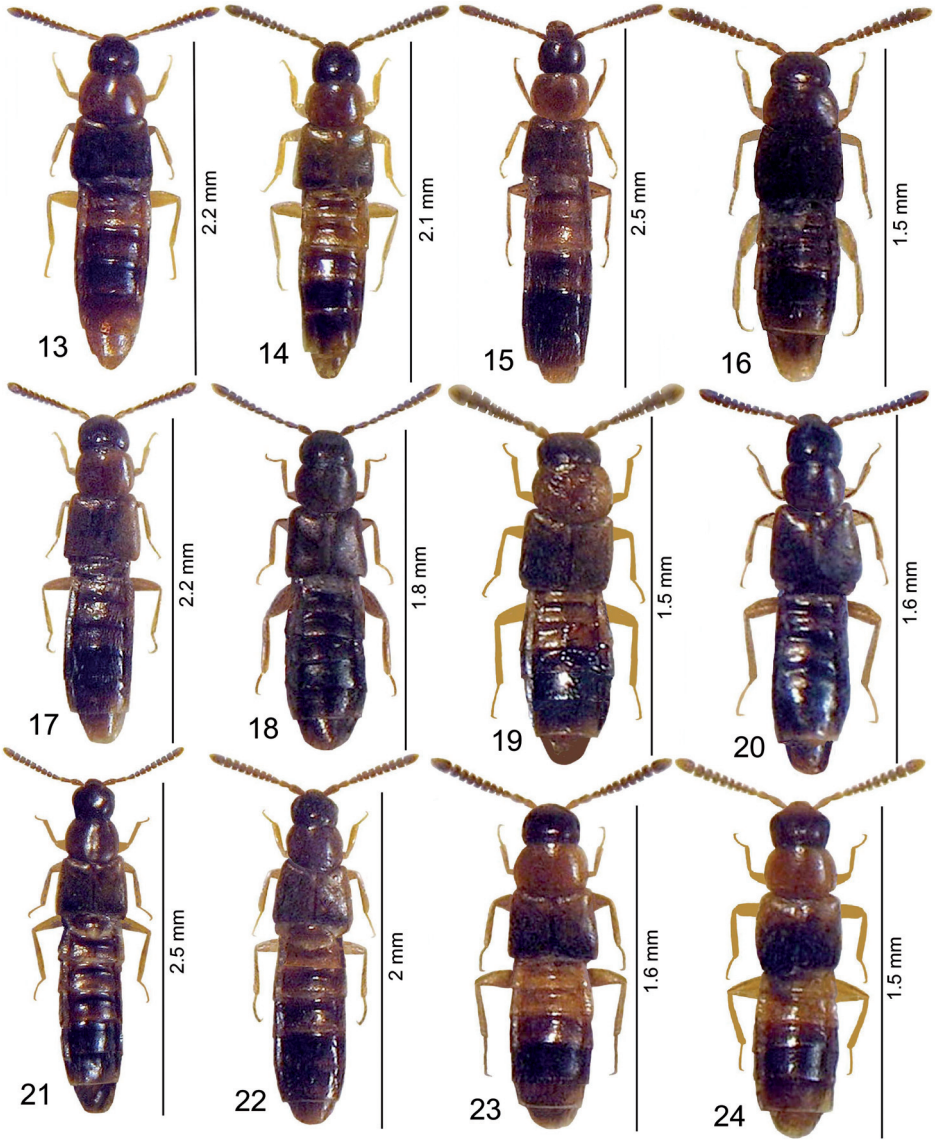
Myrmedonota sydneyensis sp. n.
(Figs 136, 163–164)

Type material – Holotype ♂, Australia, NSW, Ingleside (Sydney), Katandra Bushland Sanctuary, 159 m, 33° 40' S, 151° 16' E, 19–21.XI.2000, leg. A. Podlussány [in Hawkesbury Sandstone, wet and closed sclerophyll forest, sandy loam] (ANIC).

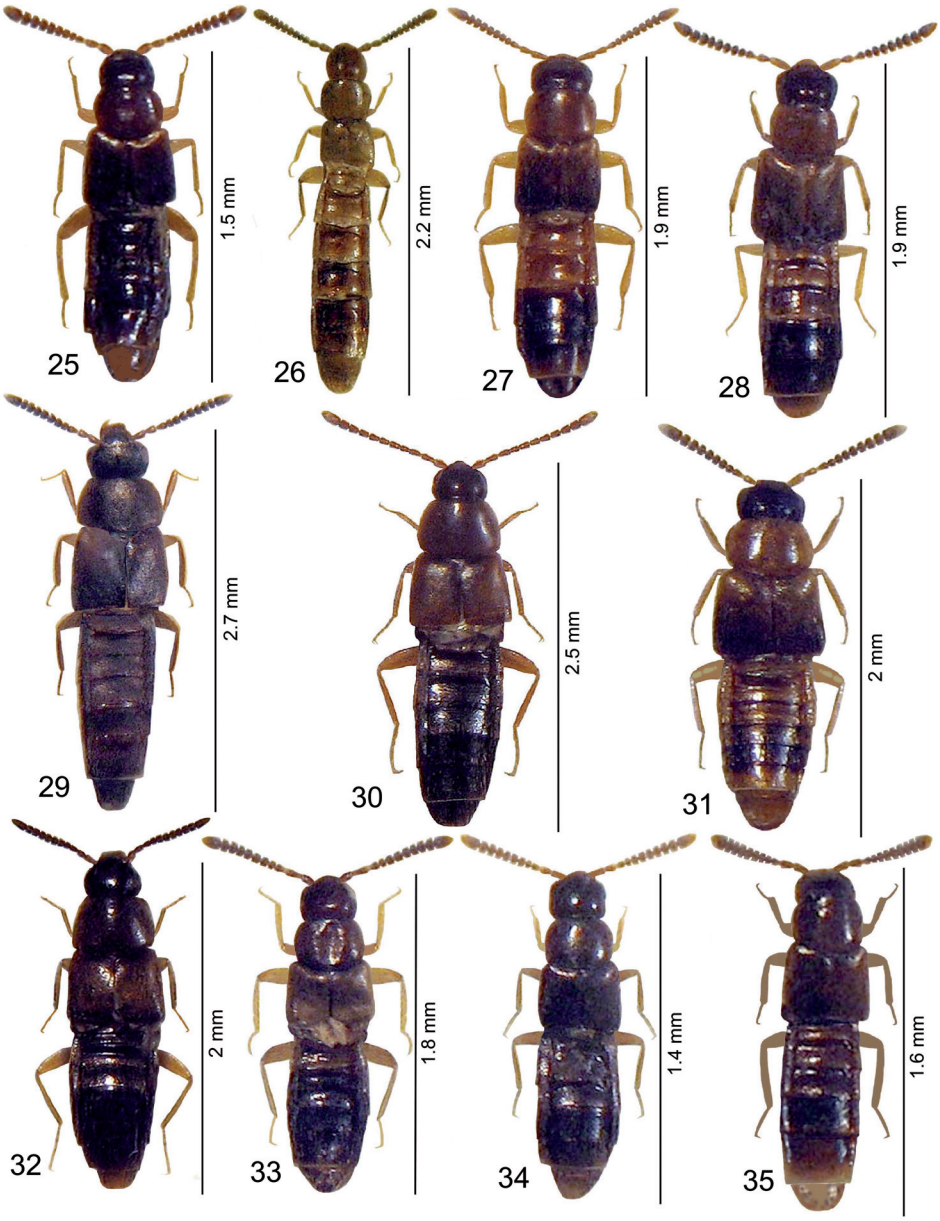
Description – Habitus as in Fig. 136. Length 4.5 mm. Body shiny and blackish-brown, antennae brown with first basal antennomere also brown, second reddish, legs reddish. Eyes as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third longer than second, fourth to tenth transverse. Body devoid of reticulation. Puncturation of head fine, close and very superficial, that of pronotum and elytra close and evident, that of abdomen sparse, but third



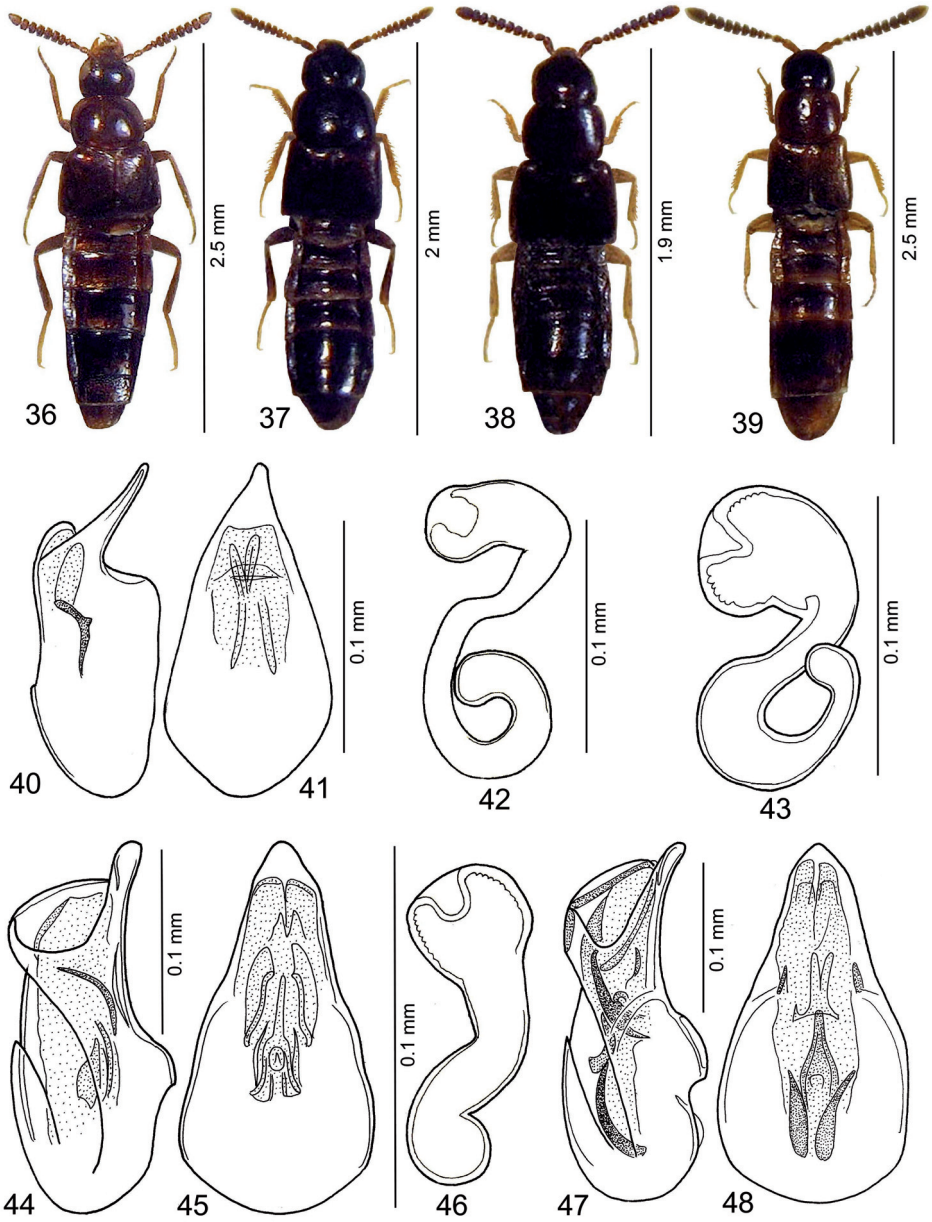
Figs 1–12. Habitus: 1 = *Leptostibina blackmontis* sp. n., 2 = *L. araluensis* sp. n., 3 = *Geostibasoma dorrigoensis* sp. n., 4 = *G. brownmontis* sp. n., 5 = *G. neoguineensis* sp. n., 6 = *G. vidua* sp. n., 7 = *Leptostiba gingerensis* sp. n., 8 = *L. willowvalensis* sp. n., 9 = *L. gilvicollis* sp. n., 10 = *L. acuta* sp. n., 11 = *L. browniensis* sp. n., 12 = *L. carindensis* sp. n.



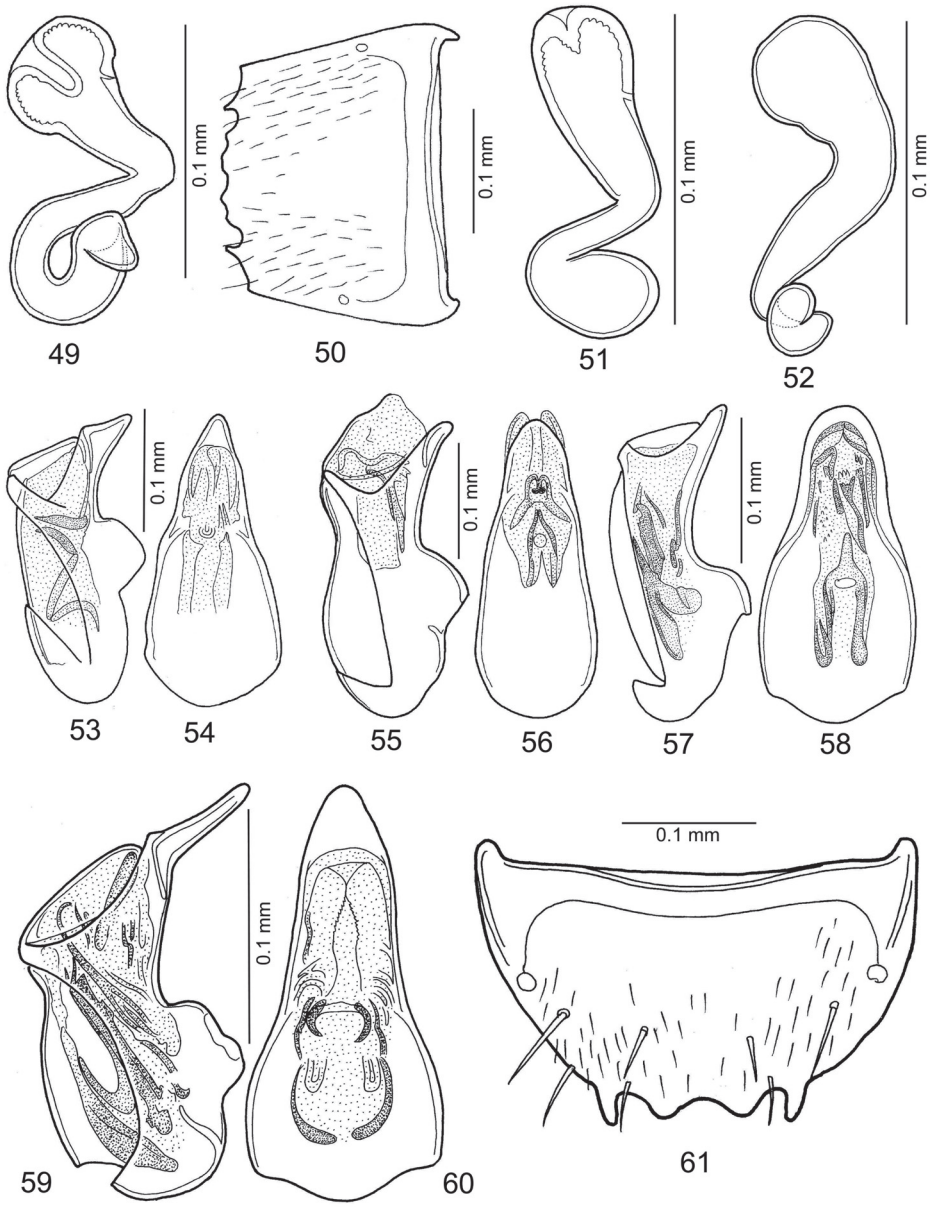
Figs 13–24. Habitus: 13 = *Leptostiba directa* sp. n., 14 = *L. marraicola* sp. n., 15 = *L. distorta* sp. n., 16 = *L. bicarinata* sp. n., 17 = *L. wogwogicola* sp. n., 18 = *L. cordis* sp. n., 19 = *L. wogwogensis* sp. n., 20 = *L. cucullus* sp. n., 21 = *L. canberrensis* sp. n., 22 = *L. wilsonmontis* sp. n., 23 = *L. benandarahensis* sp. n., 24 = *L. keiraicola* sp. n.



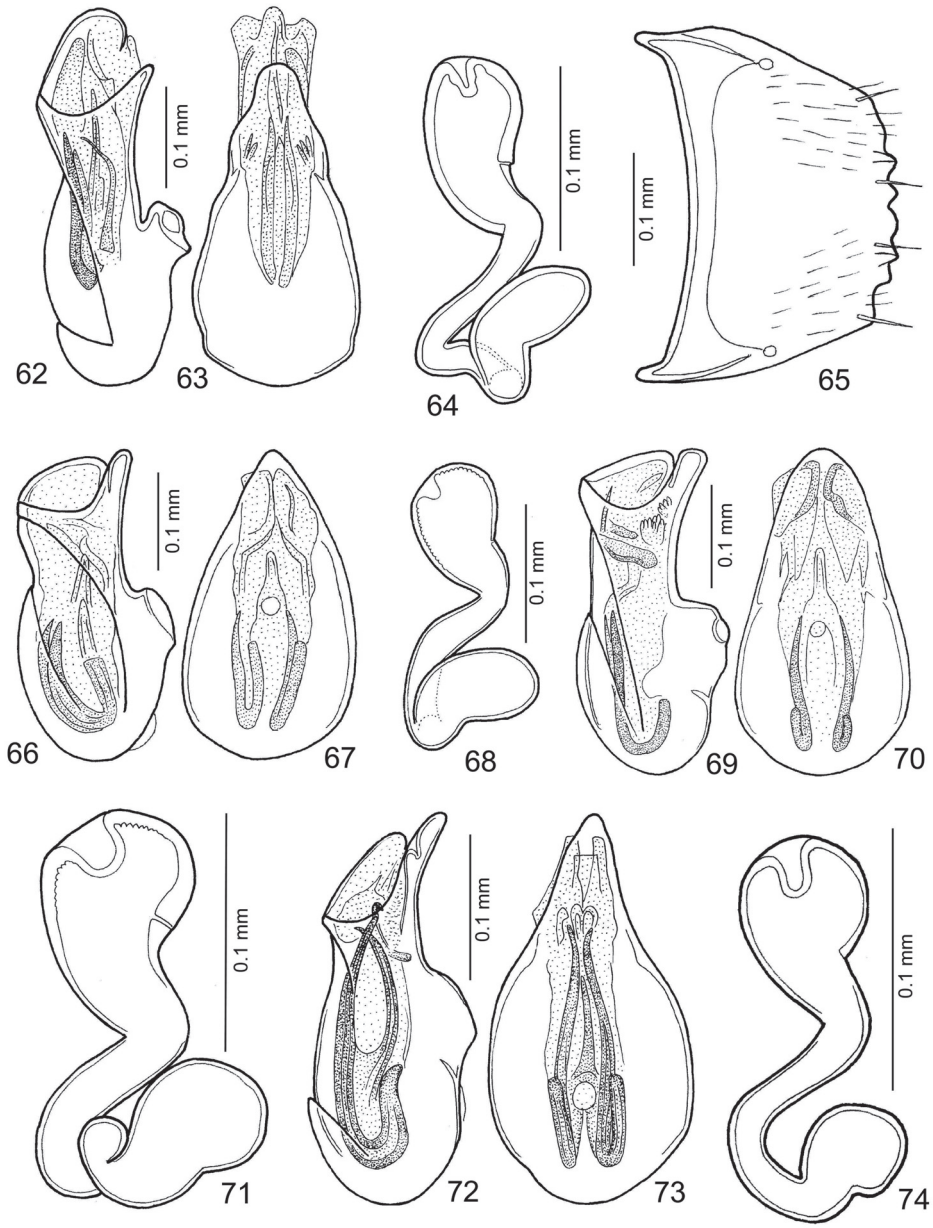
Figs 25–35. Habitus: 25: *Leptostiba fratrum* sp. n., 26: *L. clydemontis* sp. n., 27: *L. brevior* sp. n., 28: *L. makranczyi* sp. n., 29: *L. dissimilis* sp. n., 30: *Notioantilogiusa oxypodina* sp. n., 31: *Eurystiba crassa* sp. n., 32: *Gastropaga boonahensis* sp. n., 33: *Pelioptera australiana* sp. n., 34: *P. austraminima* sp. n., 35: *P. australiensis* sp. n.



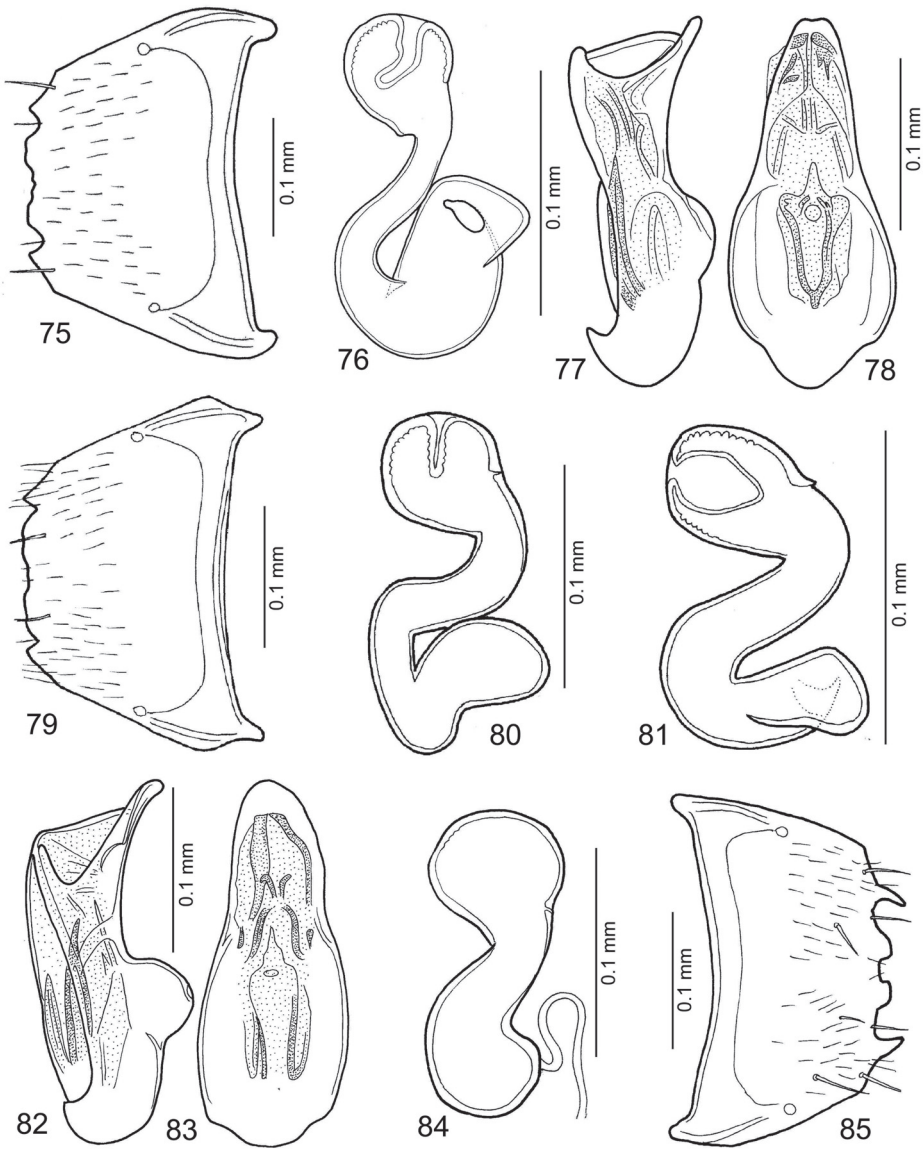
Figs 36–48. Habitus (36–39), aedeagus in lateral (40, 44, 47) and ventral view (41, 45, 48), and spermatheca (42–43, 46): 36 = *Pelioptera sydneyensis* sp. n.; 37 = *Austropelioptera porongorupensis* sp. n.; 38 = *A. lornensis* sp. n.; 39 = *A. victoriensis* sp. n. 40–42 = *Leptostibina blackmontis* sp. n.; 43 = *L. araluensis* sp. n.; 44–46 = *Geostibasoma dorrigoensis* sp. n.; 47–48 = *G. brownmontis* sp. n.



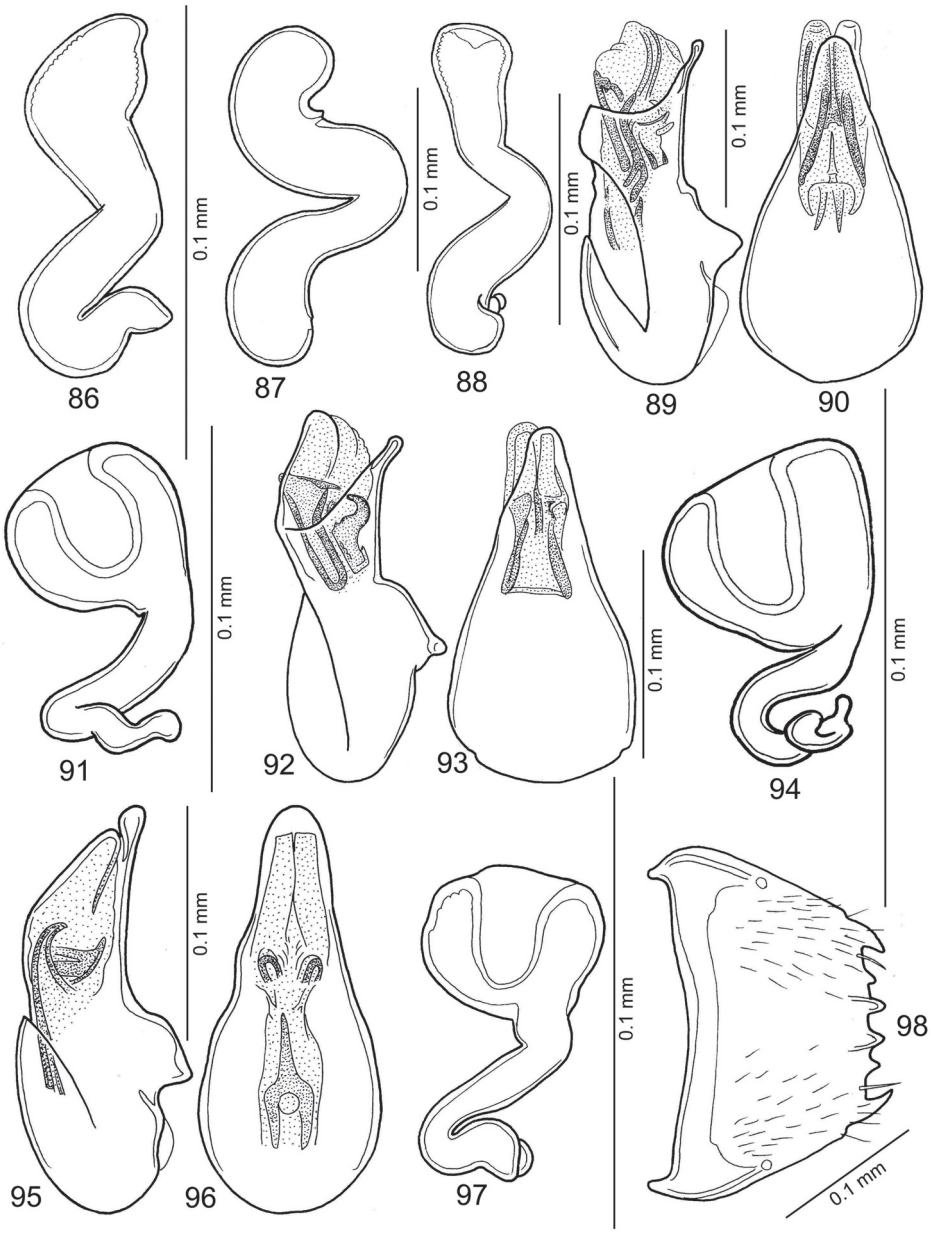
Figs 49–61. Spermatheca (49, 51–52), sixth free tergite of male (50, 61), and aedeagus in lateral (53, 55, 57, 59) and ventral view (54, 56, 58, 60): 49–50 = *Geostibasoma brownmontis* sp. n., 51 = *G. neoguineensis* sp. n., 52 = *G. vidua* sp. n., 53–54 = *Leptostiba gingerensis* sp. n., 55–56 = *L. willowvalensis* sp. n., 57–58 = *L. gilvicollis* sp. n., 59–61 = *L. acuta* sp. n.



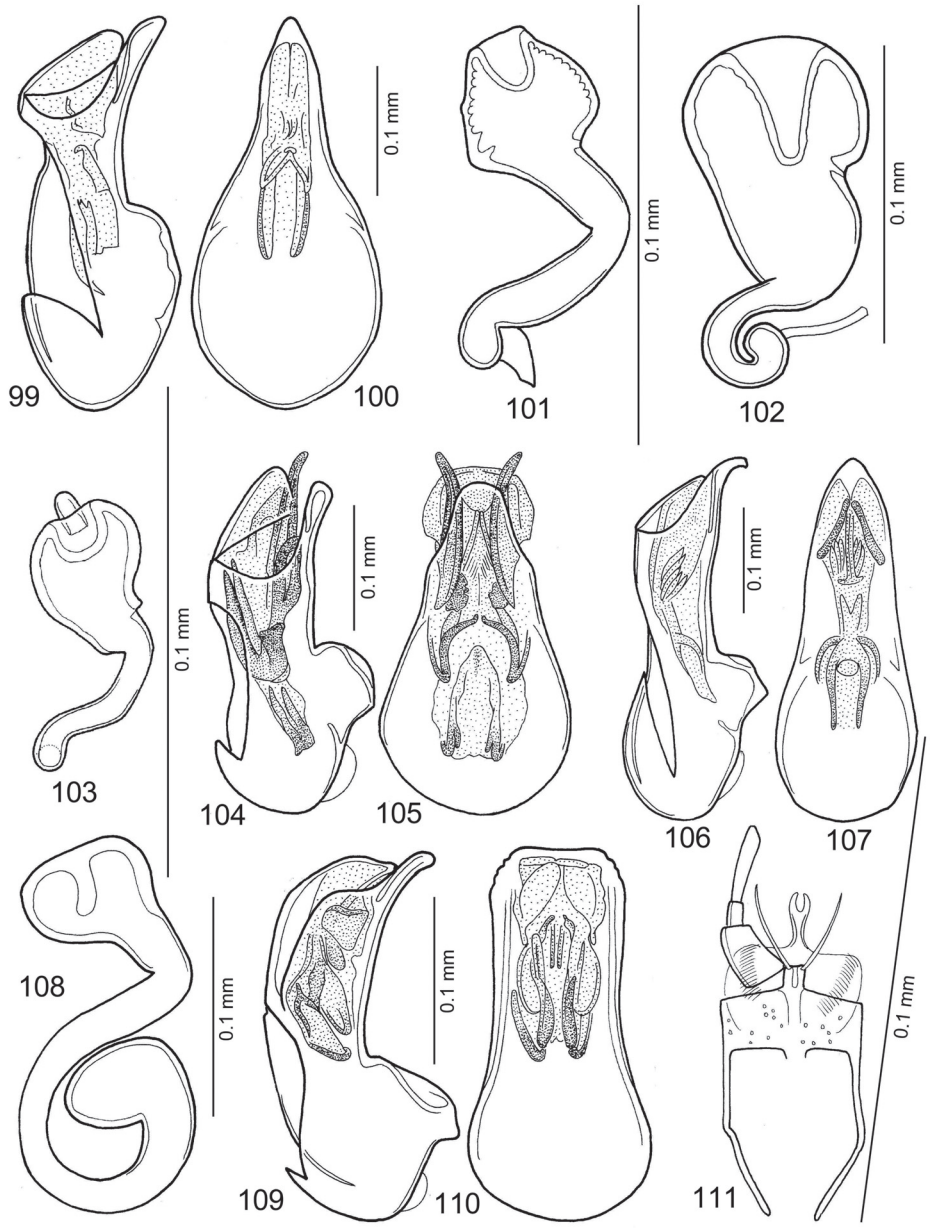
Figs 62–74. Aedeagus in lateral (62, 66, 69, 72) and ventral view (63, 67, 70, 73), sixth free tergite of male (65), and spermatheca (64, 68, 71, 74): 62–65 = *Leptostiba browniensis* sp. n., 66–68 = *L. carindensis* sp. n., 69–71 = *L. directa* sp. n., 72–74 = *L. marraicola* sp. n.



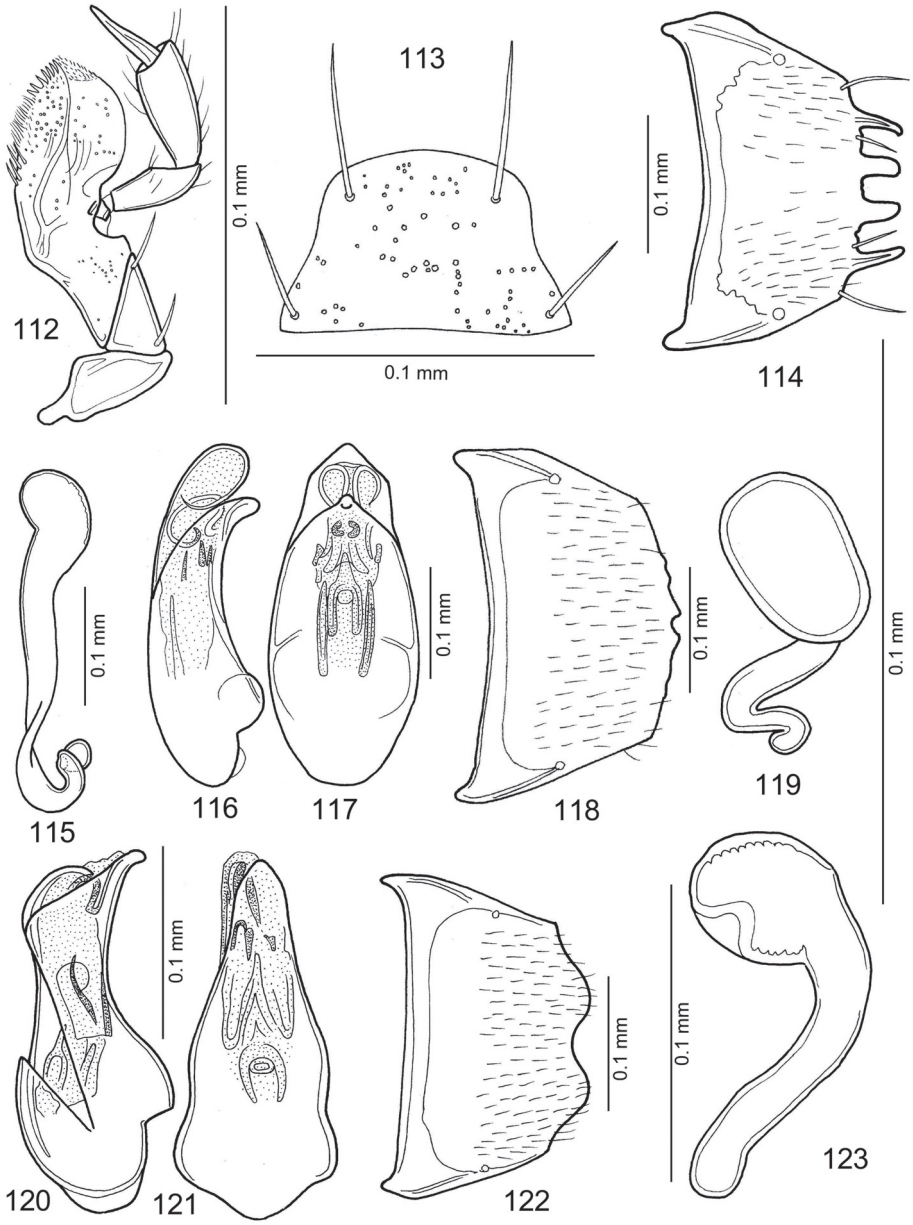
Figs 75–85. Sixth free tergite of male (75, 79, 85), spermatheca (76, 80–81, 84), and aedeagus in lateral (77, 82) and ventral view (78, 83): 75 = *Leptostiba marraicola* sp. n., 76 = *L. distorta* sp. n., 77–79 = *L. bicarinata* sp. n., 80 = *L. wogwogicola* sp. n., 81 = *L. cordis* sp. n., 82–85 = *L. wogwogensis* sp. n.



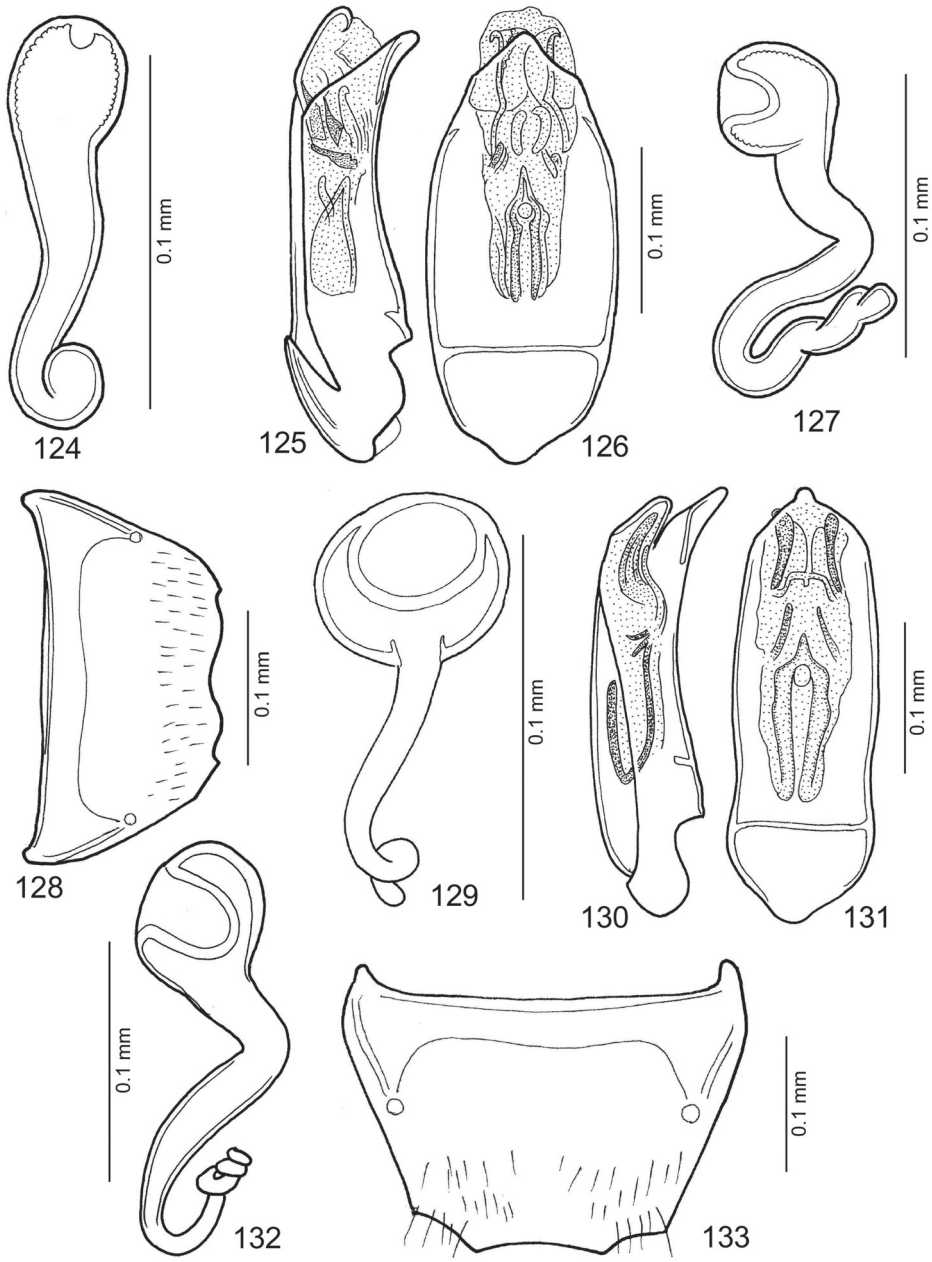
Figs 86–98. Spermatheca (86–88, 91, 94, 97), aedeagus in lateral (89, 92, 95) and ventral view (90, 93, 96), and sixth free tergite of male (98): 86 = *Leptostiba cucullus* sp. n., 87 = *L. canberrensis* sp. n., 88 = *L. wilsonmontis* sp. n., 89–91 = *L. benandarahensis* sp. n., 92–94 = *L. keiraicola* sp. n., 95–98 = *L. fratrum* sp. n.



Figs 99–111. Aedeagus in lateral (99, 104, 106, 109) and ventral view (100, 105, 107, 110), spermatheca (101–103, 108), and labium with labial palpus (111): 99–101 = *Leptostiba clydemontis* sp. n., 102 = *L. brevior* sp. n., 103 = *L. makranczyi* sp. n., 104–105 = *L. dissimilis* sp. n., 106–108 = *Notioantilogiusa oxypodina* sp. n., 109–111 = *Eurystiba crassa* sp. n.



Figs 112–123. Maxilla with maxillary palpus (112), mentum (113), sixth free tergite of male (114, 118, 122), spermatheca (115, 119, 123), and aedeagus in lateral (116, 120) and ventral view (117, 121): 112–114 = *Eurystiba crassa* sp. n., 115 = *Gastropaga boonahensis* sp. n., 116–118 = *Pelioptera australiana* sp. n., 119–122 = *P. austraminima* sp. n., 123 = *P. australiensis* sp. n.



Figs 124–133. Spermatheca (124, 127, 129, 132), aedeagus in lateral (125, 130) and ventral view (126, 131), and sixth free tergite of male (128, 133): 124 = *Pelioptera sydneyensis* sp. n., 125–128 = *Austropelioptera porongorupensis* sp. n., 129 = *A. lornensis* sp. n., 130–133 = *A. victoriensis* sp. n.

to fifth free abdominal segments with basal puncturation strong. Aedeagus as in Figs 163–164.

Comparative notes – In the shape of the aedeagus, the new species is comparable with *M. apicicornis* Pace, 2009 from New Guinea. In lateral view, the aedeagus of the new species has a long internal tubule, absent in *M. apicicornis*. The eleventh antennomere of the new species is as long as the two preceding antennomeres together, that of *M. apicicornis* as long as the three preceding antennomeres and a half together.

Etymology – The new species is dedicated to the city of Sydney.

Eurydonota papyriomyrmecis (Kistner 2003) **comb. n.**

Myrmedonota papyriomyrmecis Kistner, 2003: 524.
Eurydonota irianensis Pace, 2009*b*: 290, **syn. n.**

Eurydonota kioloaensis sp. n.
(Figs 137, 165)

Type material – Holotype ♀, Australia, NSW, Kioloa S. F., 4.I.1979, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1225 [New South Wales, Kioloa SF, Forest Drive, 18 km N of Batemans Bay, 35° 37' S, 150° 16' E, 16 Dec 1978, pitfall trap, C. Horseman] (AMSA).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 137. Length 3.4 mm. Body shiny and brown, antennae brown with two basal antennomeres reddish, legs brown with tarsi yellowish-red. Eyes longer than postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third longer than second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of the pronotum very superficial, that on rest of body absent. Puncturation of head fine and vanishing, absent on longitudinal median stripe. Puncturation of pronotum close and very superficial with some evident discal punctures in square. Puncturation of elytra close and evident: abdomen bare, with some setigerous pores. Spermatheca as in Fig. 165.

Comparative notes – The spermatheca of the new species is similar to that of *E. papyriomyrmecis* (Kistner, 2003) from New Guinea. It differs in the absence of apical umbilicus of the distal bulb of the same spermatheca, deep in *E. papyriomyrmecis*.

Etymology – The name of the new species is derived from the toponym Kioloa.

Eurydonota wogwogensis sp. n.
(Figs 138, 166)

Type material – Holotype ♀, Australia, NSW, 4 km NE Mt. Wog Wog, 17 km SE Bombala, 37° 04' 30" S, 149° 28' 00" E, pit trap, II.1996, leg. Milkovits (ANIC).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 138. Length 4.2 mm. Body shiny and brown, abdomen reddish-brown, antennae brown with basal antennomere also brown and second yellowish-red, legs reddish with tarsi yellowish-red. Eyes as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third longer than second, fourth longer than wide, fifth, ninth and tenth as long as wide, sixth to eighth transverse. Reticulation of elytra superficial, that of remaining body absent. Puncturation of head and pronotum close and evident, that of abdomen distinct, at base of fourth and fifth free abdominal segments sparse and thickened. Granularity of elytra close and vanishing. Pronotum with four punctures discal in square strong and other isolated punctures. Spermatheca as in Fig. 166.

Comparative notes – In the shape of the spermatheca and for the puncturation of the abdomen, the new species is distinct from the species above described *E. kioloaensis* n.sp.

Etymology – The name of the new species is derived from the toponym [Mt.] Wog Wog.

Tetrabothrus australis sp. n.
(Figs 139, 167–168)

Type material – Holotype ♂, Australia, NSW, 4 km NE Mt. Wog Wog, 17 km SE Bombala, 37° 04' 30" S, 149° 28' 00" E, pit trap, II.1995, leg. C. R. Margules (ANIC). Paratype (1 specimen): Australia, NSW, 4 km NE Mt. Wog Wog, 17 km SE Bombala, 37° 04' 30" S, 149° 28' 00" E, pit trap, II.1998, leg. Milkovits (1♂, HNHM).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 139. Length 3.6 mm. Body shiny and blackish-brown, pronotum and two basal free abdominal segments reddish, antennae brown, legs brown with tarsi reddish. Eyes shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third shorter than second, fourth to tenth very transverse. Body devoid of reticulation. Puncturation of head fine and close, absent on longitudinal median stripe. Puncturation of pronotum close and superficial, absent on longitudinal median stripe. Puncturation of elytra fine, that of abdomen absent except some evident punctures in bottom of four basal transverse sulci. Aedeagus as in Figs 167–168.

Comparative notes – The aedeagus of the new species is similar to that of *T. borneensis* Cameron, 1943 from Borneo but the apex of the aedeagus of the new

species is acute, that of *T. borneensis* broadly arched. The "crista apicalis" of the aedeagus of the new species is minuscule, that of *T. borneensis* very developed.

Etymology – The new species is called "austral" or southern, for its origin from the hemisphere between the equator and the South Pole.

Tetrabothrus antefemoralis sp. n.
(Figs 140, 169–170)

Type material – Holotype ♂, NE-New Guinea, Wau, Bulolo, 30.IX.1968, leg. Dr. J. Balogh, N° NG-W-B. 183 [secondary forest, leaflitter, humus] (HNHM).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 140. Length 4.5 mm. Body shiny and blackish-brown, abdomen reddish-brown, antennae brown with two basal antennomeres reddish, legs brown with anterior femora and tarsi reddish. Eyes shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third shorter than second, fourth to tenth very transverse. Body devoid of reticulation. Granularity of head obvious around temples, gradually less so towards disc, absent on a wide longitudinal median stripe. Puncturation of pronotum very superficial, absent on longitudinal median stripe. Puncturation of elytra a little visible. Abdomen bare, with lateral punctures in bottom of four basal transverse sulci. Fifth free abdominal segment of male with puncturation strong and close, absent on posterior fourth. Aedeagus as in Figs. 169–170.

Comparative notes – The new species has the anterior femora reddish in contrast with those of the other legs brown and the apical portion of the aedeagus, in lateral view, rectilinear. These two characters allow distinguishing it from the known species that all have the apical part of the aedeagus, in lateral view, curved.

Etymology – The name of the new species recalls the reddish color of the anterior femora.

Tetrabothrus pallidus sp. n.
(Figs 141, 171–172)

Type material – Holotype ♂, NE-New Guinea, Lae, 4–6.IX.1968, leg. Dr. J. Balogh, N° NG-L-B. 79 [Lae–Bulolo transect, decaying vegetable debris and leaflitter] (HNHM).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 141. Length 3.4 mm. Body shiny, yellowish-red, elytra yellow, antennae reddish-brown with three basal antennomeres yellowish-red, legs yellowish-red. Eyes much shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third shorter than second, fourth to tenth very transverse. Body devoid of reticulation. Granularity of head obvious, absent on longitudinal median stripe. Puncturation of pronotum fine and superficial, absent on longitudinal median stripe. Granularity of elytra fine,

close and vanishing. Abdomen bare, with punctures in bottom of basal transverse sulci. Fifth free abdominal segment of male with strong puncturation, absent laterally and posteriorly. Aedeagus as in Figs 171–172.

Comparative notes – All species of the genus *Tetrabothrus* Bernhauer, 1915 have stumpy aedeagus, that of the new species is instead, slender, both in ventral view, and in lateral view. The elytra of the new species are as as long as the pronotum and not longer as in the greater part of the known species or shorter as in a species from Nepal.

Etymology – The name of the new species is derived from the colour of the body.

Orphnebius asaorum Pace, 2000

Orphnebius asaorum Pace, 2000: 159.

Material examined – N. Guinea, Erima, Astrolabe B.[ay], [18]96, Biró, *Orphnebius* n. sp., Desiré, Orphnebius nov. sp., det A. Fauvel (1♂, HNHM).

Distribution – New Guinea.

Drusilla lateremaculata sp. n.
(Figs 142, 173–174)

Type material – Holotype ♂, NE-New Guinea betw.[een] Lae – Bulolo, Markham River br., 6.IX.1968, leg. Dr. J. Balogh, N° NG-L-B. 86 [Lae–Bulolo transect, leaflitter of swamp forest and humus] (HNHM). Paratypes (2 specimens): NE-New Guinea, Wau, McAdam Park, IX.1968 leg. Dr. I. Loksa, N° NG-W.R. 34 (1♂, 1♀, HNHM).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 142. Length 3 mm. Forebody opaque, abdomen shiny. Body yellow with brown stains brown on the posterior half of the paratergites, antennae yellow with antennomeres eighth to tenth reddish, legs yellow. Eyes shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third longer than second, fourth to tenth longer than wide. Reticulation of forebody strong, that of abdomen very transverse only on basal half of every abdominal free segment. Puncturation of head close. Granularity of pronotum close and evident, that of elytra dense and obvious, that of abdomen superficial. Aedeagus as in Figs 173–174.

Comparative notes – For the colour and form of the body, the new species is similar to *D. bruneiensis* Pace, 2008 from Brunei. It differs in the next to last antennomeres longer than wide, and not transverse as in *D. bruneiensis*. The aedeagus of the new species is without "crista apicalis", that of *D. bruneiensis* has

him very developed. The groups of thorns of the internal genital structure of the aedeagus of *D. bruneiensis* are absent in the aedeagus of the new species.

Etymology – The name of the new species alludes to the lateral brown stains of the abdomen.

Austrazyras gen. n.
(Figs 143, 175–178)

Diagnosis – The new genus is next to the genus *Zyras* Stephens, 1835 for the form of the spermatheca, but the oral parts are different. The two lobes of the ligula are narrow and among them outdistanced, the first palpomere is very long and the mesocoxae are contiguous. In *Zyras* the two lobes of the ligula are contiguous, the first palpomere is less long than that of new genus and the mesocoxae are distinct.

Type species – *Austrazyras mulwalensis* n. sp.

Etymology – The name of the new genus means "*Zyras* from Australia".

Austrazyras mulwalensis sp. n.
(Figs 143, 175–178)

Type material – Holotype ♀, Australia, NSW, Savernake, "Fairfield" farm, 29 km NE Mulwala, 35° 47' 47" S, 146° 13' 17" E, pit trap, X.1999, leg. Freudenberger (ANIC).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 143. Length 3.6 mm. Body shiny and brown, first basal free abdominal segment yellowish-red, antennae reddish with second and eleventh antennomere yellowish-red and first basal brown, legs yellowish-red. Eyes much shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third shorter than second, fourth to tenth transverse. Body devoid of reticulation. Puncturation of forebody strong, sparse and irregularly distributed, on disc of head absent. Granularity of abdomen alone on posterior half of third to fifth free abdominal segments. Puncturation at base of third free abdominal segment strong, to basal half of fourth and on all surface of fifth. Spermatheca as in Fig. 175.

Etymology – The name of the new species is derived from the toponym Mulwala.

Zyras (Zyras) papuavariolosus Pace, 2009

Zyras (Zyras) papuavariolosus Pace, 2009b: 293

Material examined – N. Guinea, Friedrich-Wilh.-hafen, Biró, 1901, *Astilbus* nov. sp., det. A. Fauvel (1♂, HNHM); N. Guinea, Friedrich-Wilh.-hafen, Biró, [18]96, *Astilbus* n. sp. Désiré, [det. A. Fauvel] (1, HNHM).

Distribution – New Guinea.

Zyras (Zyras) sattelmontis sp. n.
(Figs 144, 179–180)

Type material – Holotype ♂, N. Guinea, Sattelberg, Huon Golf, 1–15.IV. 1899, Biró (HNHM).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 144. Length 4 mm. Body shiny and reddish, head, pronotum and posterior half of fourth and fifth free abdominal segments reddish-brown, antennae yellowish-red with three basal antennomeres yellow, legs yellowish-red. Eyes longer than postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third longer than second, fourth to ninth longer than wide, tenth as long as wide. Reticulation of body absent. Puncturation of head almost strong, a little close and absent on a wide longitudinal median stripe. Puncturation of pronotum irregularly distributed, absent to anterior and posterior angles, along to posterior border and on narrow longitudinal median stripe. Puncturation of elytra strong and a little close, that of abdomen absent. Pronotum with deep posterior median fovea. Aedeagus as in Figs 179–180.

Comparative notes – The new species is similar to *Z. papuavariolosus* Pace, 2009 from New Guinea. The punctuation of pronotum and elytra of the new species is not so strong as that of *Z. papuavariolosus*. The antennae of the new species are yellowish-red, those of *Z. papuavariolosus* brown with base and apex yellowish-red. In ventral view, the aedeagus of the new species has sides arcuately narrowing, those of the aedeagus of *Z. papuavariolosus* are linear. The apex of the aedeagus, in ventral view, is arched in the new species, acute in *Z. papuavariolosus*.

Etymology – The name of the new species means "from Mt. Sattel".

AUSTRALESTESINI **new tribe**
(Figs 145, 181–185)

Diagnosis – Tarsal formula 5–5–5, labial palpi with two palpomeres. For the first character the new tribe is similar to the tribe Oxypodini, for the second it is similar to the tribe Pronomaeini, for the form of the aedeagus it is similar to the tribe Athetini. It is thereby necessary to erect this new tribe.

Type genus – *Australestes* gen. n.

Australestes gen. n.
(Figs 145, 181–185)

Diagnosis – For the tarsal formula 5–5–5 and the form of the body, the new genus should be attributed to the tribe Oxypodini, but in this tribe they are included only genera with three articles of the labial palpi, while the new genus has the labial palpi of two articles almost thread-like as in the tribe Pronomaeini. The aedeagus has not characters of the Oxypodini, but of the Athetini that however they have tarsal formula 4–5–5. The ligula of the new genus is long and divided to the apex and not very short and undivided as in the Pronomaeini.

Type species – Australestes crassum sp. n.

Etymology – The name (gender neuter) of the new genus derives from Australia and the ancient Greek term ληστες = aggressor. It is called "aggressor from Australia" for the knife-shaped pieces of the internal genital structure of the aedeagus suitable for the aggression.

Australestes crassum sp. n.
(Figs 145, 181–185)

Type material – Holotype ♂, Australia, NSW, 4 km NE Mt. Wog Wog, 17 km SE Bombala, 37° 04' 30" S, 149° 28' 00" E, pit trap, II.1998, leg. C. R. Margules (ANIC). Paratypes (3 specimens): Australia, NSW, 4 km NE Mt. Wog Wog, 17 km SE Bombala, 37° 04' 30" S, 149° 28' 00" E, pit trap, VII.1994, leg. C. R. Margules (1♀, HNHM); Australia, NSW, 4 km NE Mt. Wog Wog, 17 km SE Bombala, 37° 04' 30" S, 149° 28' 00" E, pit trap, II.1999, leg. Milkovits (2♂♂, HNHM).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 145. Length 2.8 mm. Body shiny, yellowish-red, head, external posterior angles of the elytra and fourth free abdominal segment brown, antennae brown with two basal antennomeres, base of third and apical half of eleventh yellowish-red, legs yellowish-red. Eyes longer than postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third longer than second, fourth longer than wide, fifth to tenth transverse. Body devoid of reticulation. Puncturation of head and close and pronotum superficial, that of abdomen evident. Granularity of elytra close and distinct. Aedeagus as in Figs. 181–182, sixth free tergite of the male as in Fig. 185.

Etymology – The name of the new species means "fat" for the less slender form of the body.

Apimelida gen. n.
(Figs 146, 186–190)

Diagnosis – For the tarsal formula 5–5–5 and the labial palpi with two palpomeres (Fig. 188), the new genus belongs to the new tribe Australestesini. It is distinguished from the genus *Australestes* gen. n. above described by the body being laterally parallel and not spindle-shaped as in *Australestes*. The ligula of the new genus is wide and divided in two lobes up to the base, while the ligula of *Australestes* is long, with narrow base and divided to the apex in two lobes up to half of the same ligula.

Type species – *Apimelida makranczyi* sp. n.

Etymology – The name (gender female) of the new genus means "image of *Apimela*" since the body is similar to that of species in the genus *Apimela* of the Oxypodini.

Apimelida makranczyi sp. n.
(Figs 146, 186–190)

Type material – Holotype ♂, Australia, W–, Gleneagle S. F., 25.I–6.III.1979, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1488 [Western Australia, Dwellingup, 16 km East at Amphidon 6 Forestry Compartment, 32° 43' S, 116° 04' E, 16 Feb 1979, pitfall trap, M. R. Gray] (AMSA). Paratypes (5 specimens): same data as holotype (3♀♀, HNHM); Australia, NSW, Benandarah S. F., 30.I.1979, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1226 [New South Wales, Benandarah S F, 8 km North of Batemans Bay, 35° 40' S, 150° 14' E, 16 Dec 1978, pitfall trap, C. Horseman] (1♂, HNHM); Australia, NSW, 4 km NE Mt. Wog Wog, 17 km SE Bombala, 37° 04' 30" S, 149° 28' 00" E, pit trap, V.1998, leg. Milkovits (1♂, ANIC).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 146. Length 1.6 mm. Body shiny, yellowish-red, fourth free abdominal segment reddish-brown, antennae brown with three basal antennomeres yellow, legs yellow. Eyes much shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere as long as first, third shorter than second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of head and pronotum superficial, that of elytra evident, that of abdomen absent. Puncturation of head and pronotum superficial, that of elytra evident. Granularity of abdomen close and superficial. Fifth free abdominal segment of male with two long median carinae and among them a fair distance. Aedeagus as in Figs 186–187, spermatheca as in Fig. 189.

Etymology – The new species is dedicated to Dr György Makranczy (HNHM), who submitted to me for examination the material in the present contribution.

OXYPODINI

Apimela cargillegica sp. n.
(Figs 147, 191–193)

Type material – Holotype ♂, Australia, middle NSW, Round Hill: near Lake Cargillego, at light [MV lamp], 11–12.I.1981, leg. Hangay & Vojnits, N° 80 (ANIC). Paratypes (7 specimens): same data as holotype (2♀♀, 1, HNHM); Australia, QLD, Cooper Creek, near "Dig Tree", UV light, 22.II.1998, G. Hangay (1♀, ANIC, 1♂, HNHM) Australia, Qld., 35 km NW of Winson near Strathfillan "Corella" Station, 232 m, 22° 13' 07" S, 142° 54' 06" E, leg. A. Podlussány, G. Hangay & I. Rozner (2♀♀, HNHM).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 147. Length 1.9 mm. Body shiny and yellowish-brown, head reddish-brown, third and fourth free abdominal segments brown, elytra yellow, antennae brown with two basal antennomeres yellow, legs yellow. Eyes shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third shorter than second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of head and pronotum strong, that of elytra evident, that of three free basal abdominal segments absent, that of fourth and fifth free abdominal segments few transverse and evident. Puncturation of head and pronotum invisible. Granularity of elytra close and very vanishing, that of abdomen dense and obvious, on fifth free abdominal segment sparse. Aedeagus as in Figs 191–192, spermatheca as in Fig. 193.

Comparative notes – The aedeagus of the new species is more similar to that of *A. angkorensis* Pace, 2004 from Cambodia but its "crista apicalis" evident in the new species is absent in *A. angkorensis*. The pronotum of the new species is yellowish-brown, that of *A. angkorensis* yellowish-red. The spermatheca of the new species is composed of thick coils, that of *A. angkorensis* is composed of coils thinner than human hair.

Etymology – The name of the new species is derived from the toponym Lake Cargillego.

Apimela gingeriana sp. n.
(Figs 148, 194–195)

Type material – Holotype ♂, Australia, ACT, Mt. Gingera, ca. 5500 ft, wet sclero leaf mould & soil, E. B. Britton, ANIC Berlesate N° 26, 13.IV.1967, leg. Bornemissza (ANIC).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 148. Length 1.9 mm. Micropterous species, incapable of flight. Body shiny and yellow (immature specimen), antennae yellowish-brown with two basal antennomeres yellow, legs yellow. Eyes much

shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third shorter than second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of head and abdomen evident, that of pronotum distinct, that of elytra superficial. Puncturation of head close and superficial. Granularity of pronotum and elytra almost invisible, that of abdomen fine. Disc of the head concave. Aedeagus as in Figs 194–195.

Comparative notes – The new species has elytra as long as the pronotum, therefore it is comparable with *A. australiensis* Pace, 2003 that it also has this character. The aedeagus of the new species is 0.26 mm long, that of *A. australiensis* 0.22 mm long. In ventral view, the aedeagus of the new species has parallel sides, that of *A. australiensis* convergent to the apex. The apex of the aedeagus of the new species, in ventral view, is wide, that of *A. australiensis* narrow.

Etymology – The name of the new species is derived from Mt. Gingera.

Spanioda carissima (Olliff, 1886)

Calodera carissima Olliff, 1886: 426.
Spanioda carissima: Pace, 2005: 375.

Material examined – Australia, NSW, Savemake, "Fairfield" farm, 29 km NE Mulwala, 35° 47' 47" S, 146° 13' 17" E, pit trap, XI.2000, leg. Freudenberger (1♂, HNHM).

Distribution – Tasmania.

Spanioda differens sp. n.
(Figs 149, 196–198)

Type material – Holotype ♂, Australia, NSW, 4 km NE Mt. Wog Wog, 17 km SE Bombala, 37° 04' 30" S, 149° 28' 00" E, pit trap, X.1994, leg. Margules (ANIC). Paratypes (3 specimens): same data as holotype (2♀♀, 1, HNHM).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 149. Length 4.2 mm. Body shiny and reddish-brown, head brown, posterior border of three basal free abdominal segments yellowish-red, antennae reddish-brown with three basal antennomeres reddish, legs reddish. Eyes shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third longer than second, fourth to tenth transverse. Body devoid of reticulation. Puncturation of head very close and evident, that of pronotum strong on longitudinal median stripe, laterally superficial. Granularity of elytra dense and obvious, that of abdomen evident but absent on longitudinal median stripe. Pronotum with a posterior median sulcus arched. Basal sulcus of free abdominal transverse segments without strong puncturation in bottom. Posterior half of fifth free abdominal segment of male with oblique wrinkles, ab-

sent on fifth free abdominal segment of the female. Aedeagus as in Figs 196–197, spermatheca as in Fig. 198.

Comparative notes – The apex of the aedeagus of the new species, in ventral view, is very wide, that of *S. carissima* (Olliff, 1886) from Tasmania is narrowly acute. The proximal portion of the spermatheca of the new species is much arched, that of *S. carissima* hardly arched.

Etymology – The name of the new species "different" points out its separation from *Spanioda carissima* (Olliff, 1886).

Calodera ruficollis Fauvel, 1878

Calodera ruficollis Fauvel, 1878: 581; Olliff, 1886: 428

Material examined – Australia, Queensland, near Etona on Landsborough Highway, [475m,] 26° 04' S,146° 49' E, 30.X.2000, leg. A. Podlussány (1♀, HNHM).

Distribution – Australia.

Calodera arverensis Pace, 2005

Calodera arverensis Pace, 2005: 424

Material examined – Tasmania, Hartz Mtn., 575 m, 12.XI.1983, leg. Bornemissza, KZ 152 (1♀, HNHM).

Distribution – Tasmania.

Aylikusa discicollis (Fauvel, 1878)

Bolitochara discicollis Fauvel, 1878: 595; Olliff, 1886: 413
Aylikusa discicollis: Pace, 2003: 123

Material examined – Australia, Tas.[mania], Hobart, Mt. Nelson, 7.IV.1985, leg. G. F. Bornemissza (2♂♂, 1♀, 1, HNHM).

Distribution – Australia, Tasmania.

Aylikusa tasmaniensis sp. n.
(Figs 150, 199–201)

Type material – Holotype ♂, Tasmania, Bruny Island, 6.XII.1982, leg. Bornemissza, KZ 158 (ANIC).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 150. Length 3.3 mm. Body shiny and brown, antennae brown with four basal antennomeres yellowish-red, legs reddish. Eyes as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than

first, third shorter than second, fourth as long as wide, fifth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of head undulated and superficial, that of pronotum superficial, that of elytra transverse and evident, that of abdomen transverse and oblique evident, but on fourth and fifth free abdominal segments reticulation irregular polygonal also evident. Puncturation on head and pronotum dense and superficial. Granularity of elytra dense and inconspicuous, that of abdomen somewhat dense, on fifth free abdominal segment of male composed of strong and obvious granules, absent on anterior third. Pronotum with median basal sulcus. Aedeagus as in Figs 199–200, sixth free tergite of male as in Fig. 201.

Comparative notes – The aedeagus of the new species is strong in comparison to that of *A. discicollis* (Fauvel, 1878) from Australia. The apex of the aedeagus, in ventral view, it is narrow in the new species, wide in *A. discicollis*. The pronotum of the new species is a little transverse and without distinct posterior median deplanation, the pronotum of *A. discicollis* is very transverse with a distinct posterior median deplanation.

Etymology – The name of the new species is derived from Tasmania.

Neodoxa laversensis sp. n.
(Figs 151, 202)

Type material – Holotype ♀, Australia, Victoria, Otway Rge., Lavers Hill, 10.III.1979, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1585 (AMSA).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 151. Length 3.5 mm. Body shiny and reddish, head and fourth free abdominal segment brown, antennae brown with three basal antennomeres reddish, legs reddish. Eyes shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third as long as second, fourth longer than wide, fifth to tenth transverse. Body devoid of reticulation. Puncturation of head, pronotum and abdomen dense, deep and strong. Granularity of elytra dense and obvious. Pronotum with distinct posterior median deplanation. Spermatheca as in Fig. 202.

Comparative notes – The new species is similar to *N. secreta* (Cameron, 1950) from New Zealand, both for the habitus and for the shape of the spermatheca. The most evident differences are the elytra of the new species as long as the pronotum, while in *N. secreta* they are very longer than pronotum. The spermatheca of *N. secreta* is wound in a coil and a half, that of the new species in two coils.

Etymology – The name of the new species is derived from the toponym Lavers Hill.

Dymerinx australiae Pace, 2003

Dymerinx australiae Pace, 2003: 182

Material examined – Australia, NSW, Kerewong S. F., 21.XII.1978, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1557 [New South Wales, Kerewong SF, near Lorne, 31° 36' S, 152° 34' E, 18 Oct 1978, pitfall trap, D. Milledge] (1♀, HNHM).

Distribution – Australia.

Dymerinx insidiosum sp. n.
(Figs 152, 203)

Type material – Holotype ♀, Australia, NSW, Mt. Keira, 17.I.1979, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1229 [New South Wales, Mt Keira Fauna Reserve Scout Camp, 34° 24' S, 150° 51' E, 03 Jan 1979, pitfall trap, C. Horseman] (AMSA).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 152. Length 2.1 mm. Body shiny, yellowish-red, head and elytra reddish, fourth and fifth free abdominal segments brown, antennae brown with two basal antennomeres yellowish-red, legs yellowish-red. Eyes as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere longer than first, third shorter than second, fourth and fifth as long as wide, sixth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of body very superficial. Granularity of body dense and inconspicuous. Spermatheca as in Fig. 203.

Comparative notes – The new species is different from *D. australiae* Pace, 2003 also from Australia, for the pronotum less narrow in front and for the color of pronotum and base of the abdomen yellowish-red. The body of *D. australiae* is reddish-brown with pygidium reddish. The spermatheca of *australiae* is short, that of new species very long. The ligula of the new species has the anterior border arched in front, that of *D. australiae* is rectilinear.

Etymology – The name "insidious" of the new species derives from its habitus that deceives the generic attribution if the characteristic form of the ligula is not examined.

Foxia n. gen.
(Figs 153, 204–208)

Diagnosis – The new genus, for the two basal labial palpomeres very dilated (Fig. 206) is taxonomically next to the genus *Australiusa* Pace, 2003, but the habitus is different; mentum as in Fig. 207. Maxilla with maxillary palpus as in Fig. 208. The new genus has the habitus similar to *Oxypoda* Manneheim, 1831, that is with pronotum more narrow in front than to posteriorly and abdomen narrow posteriorly, while *Australiusa* has habitus similar to *Calodera* Mannerheim, 1831, that is with pronotum more narrow posteriorly than in front and sides weakly arched. The mesocoxae of the new genus are among them slightly separed, those of *Australiusa* are contiguous. The mesosternum is careened in the new genus,

not careened in *Australiusa*. The two lobes of the ligula of the new genus have rounded to the apex, in *Australiusa* sharpened.

Type species – *Foxia australiana* sp. n.

Etymology – The name of the new genus is derived from the toponym Fox Valley.

Foxia australiana sp. n.
(Figs 153, 204–208)

Type material – Holotype ♂, Australia, NSW, Fox Valley, Wahroonga, 17.X.1979, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1608 [New South Wales, Fox Valley, Wahroonga, 33° 44' S, 151° 06' E, 30 Sep 1979, pitfall trap, B. Henke] (AMSA).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 153. Length 1.9 mm. Body shiny, yellowish-red, posterior half of the elytra and fourth free abdominal segment brown, antennae reddish-brown with the three basal antennomeres yellow, legs reddish. Eyes shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere longer than first, third shorter than second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of the head very superficial, that of remaining body absent. Granularity of head fine, dense and superficial, that of pronotum, elytra and abdomen dense, fine and salient. Aedeagus as in Figs 204–205.

Etymology – The name of the new species is derived from Australia.

Austrokyrta gen. n.
(Figs 154, 209–213)

Diagnosis – The stumpy and spindle-shaped body, the labial palpi short, the ligula wide, shortly divided to the apex in two small lobes (Fig. 211), the mentum posteriorly broadly arched to the anterior border (Fig. 213), the mesosternum careened and the mesocoxae slightly separated set the new genus in isolated position. Maxilla with maxillary palpus as in Fig. 212. The structure of the aedeagus is similar to that of genera of the Oxypodini.

Type species – *Austrokyrta fulva* sp. n.

Etymology – The name (gender female) of the new genus derives from Australia and from the ancient Greek κυρτός = convex.

Austrokyrta fulva sp. n.
(Figs 154, 209–213)

Type material – Holotype ♂, Australia, NSW, 4 km NE Mt. Wog Wog, 17 km SE Bombala, 37° 04' 30" S, 149° 28' 00" E, pit trap, X.1992, leg. Milkovits (ANIC).

Paratype (1 specimen): Australia, NSW, 4 km NE Mt. Wog Wog, 17 km SE Bombala, 37° 04' 30" S, 149° 28' 00" E, pit trap, V.1998, leg. Milkovits (1♂, HNHM).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 154. Length 2.4–2–7 mm. Body shiny and reddish, base of free abdominal segments brown, antennae brown with two basal antennomeres, third base and eleventh reddish, legs reddish. Eyes as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third longer than second, fourth as long as wide, fifth to tenth transverse. Body devoid of reticulation. Puncturation of head fine and superficial, that of pronotum fine and evident, that of abdomen well visible but absent on longitudinal median stripe. Granularity of elytra dense and inconspicuous. Aedeagus as in Figs 209–210.

Etymology – The name of the new species means "reddish".

Athetaglossa gen. n.
(Figs 155, 214–218)

Diagnosis – Habitus of *Oxypoda* Mannerheim, 1831, but the ligula is completely different, equal to that of genus *Atheta* Thomson, 1858, that however has tarsal formula 4–5–5 and not 5–5–5 as in the new genus. The first posterior tarsomere is as long as the two following tarsomeres combined as in *Oxypoda*. The mesocoxae are contiguous. The aedeagus has more characters of the Athetini than of the Oxypodini.

Type species – *Athetaglossa australiana* sp. n.

Etymology – The name (gender female) of the new genus means "ligula of *Atheta*".

Athetaglossa australiana sp. n.
(Figs 155, 214–218)

Type material – Holotype ♂, Australia, NSW, Willowvale, XII.1979, coll. Austr. Mus. & TTM, N° 1623 [New South Wales, Willow Vale near Gerringong, 34° 44' S, 150° 48' E, Nov 1979, pitfall trap, G. Wishart] (AMSA).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 155. Length 2.1 mm. Body a little shiny and yellowish-brown, head and third to fifth free abdominal segments brown, antennae brown with two basal antennomeres yellowish-red, legs yellowish-red. Eyes longer than postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere as long as first, third shorter than second, fourth as long as wide, fifth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of head and pronotum very superficial, that of elytra evident, that of abdomen absent. Granulation very dense and inconspicuous on whole body. Aedeagus as in Figs 214–215.

Etymology – The name of the new species is derived from Australia.

ALEOCHARINI

Aleochara (Xenochara) puberula Klug, 1833

Aleochara puberula Klug, 1833: 139.
Aleochara (Xenochara) puberula: Klimaszewski & Jansen 1993: 72; Pace 1998: 155.

Material examined – Australia, QLD, Cooper Creek, near "Dig Tree", UV light, 22.II.1998, G. Hangay (2♂♂, HNHM).

Distribution – Cosmopolitan species.

Aleochara (Xenochara) batakorum Pace, 1986

Aleochara (Xenochara) batakorum Pace, 1986: 228

Material examined – Australia, N. Qld., Shipston Flat, Cooktown, 12.V.1981, leg. J. Feehan, KZ 108 [tropical rainforest, from baited Barber-traps] (1♂, 16, HNHM, 1, ANIC).

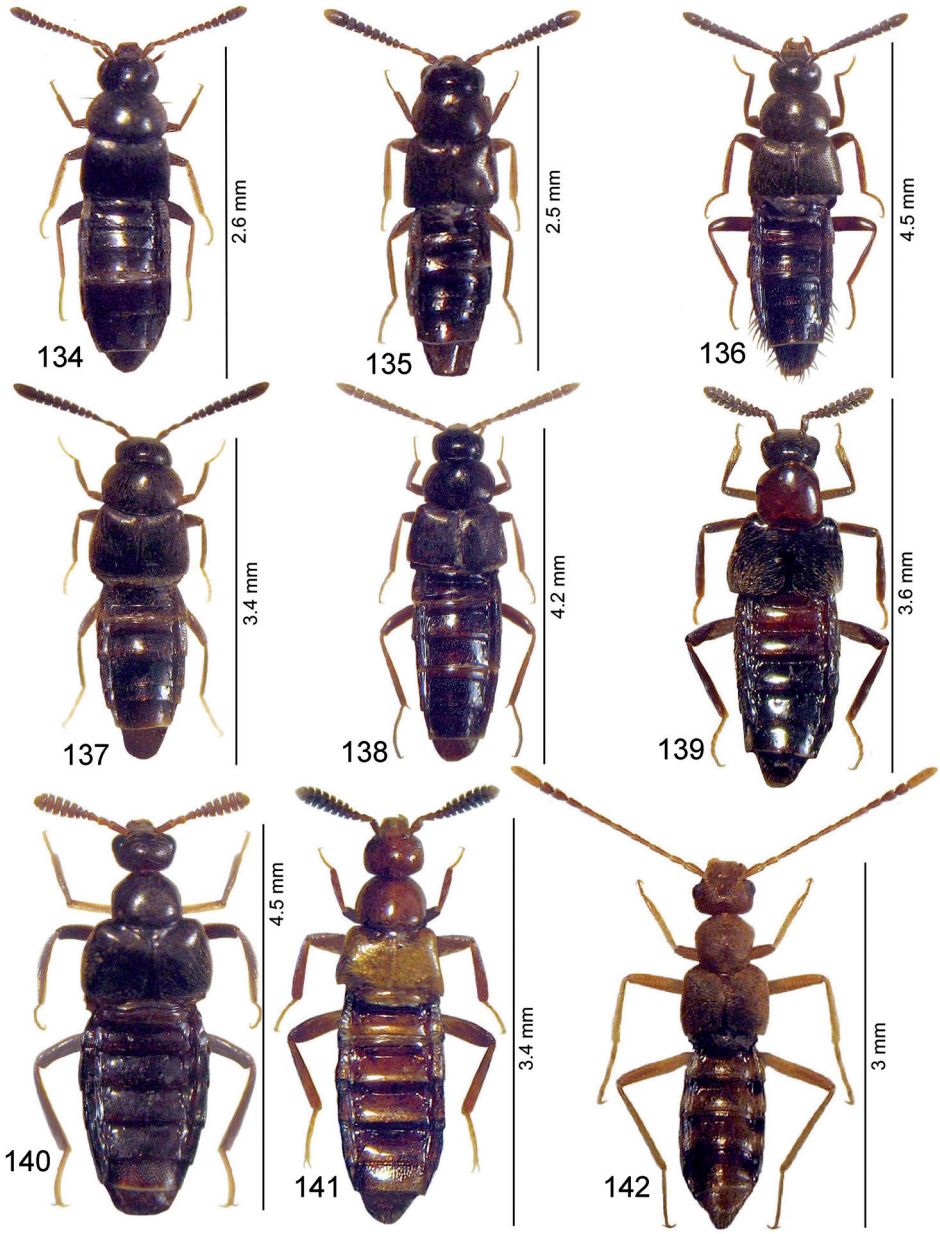
Distribution – Sumatra, Australia.

Aleochara (Aleochara) rutilipennis Kraatz, 1859

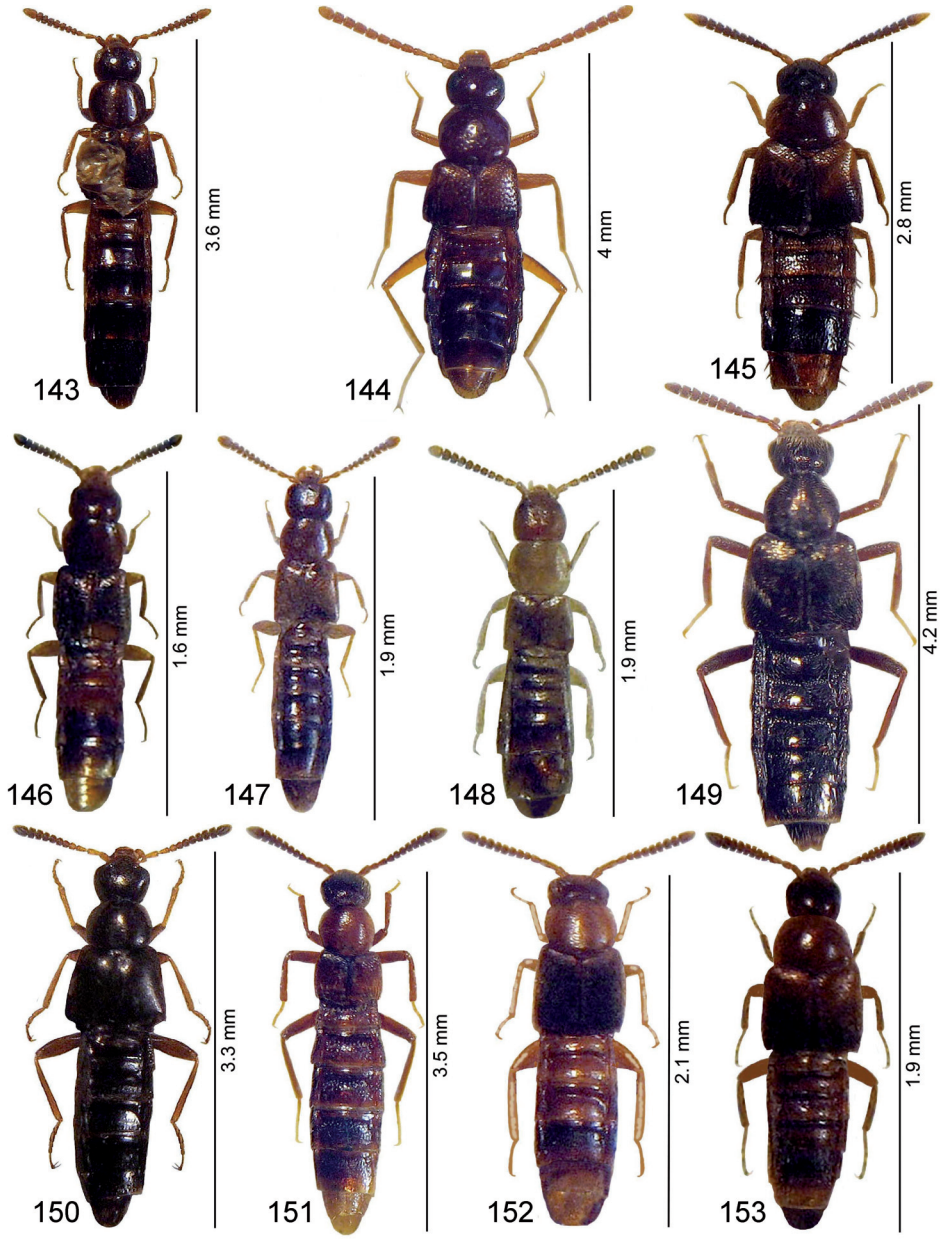
Aleochara rutilipennis Kraatz, 1859: 17; Cameron 1939: 639.

Material examined – Australia, NW NSW, 102 km N from Broken Hill, Fowlers Gap, at light [MV lamp, semi-arid savanna], 27–31.XII.1980, leg. Hangay & Vojnits, N° 1 (1♂, 1♀, 9, HNHM, 10, ANIC), same but N° 6 (13, HNHM), same but N° 12 (1, HNHM), same but N° 19 (2, HNHM); Australia, NW NSW, 102 km N from Broken Hill, Fowlers Gap, at light, 1–15.I.1981, leg. Hangay & Vojnits, N° 31 (5, HNHM), same but 15.I.1981, N° 275 (2, HNHM); Australia, middle NSW, Round Hill: near Lake Cargillego, at light, 11–12.I.1981, leg. Hangay & Vojnits N° 78 (1, HNHM), same but N° 80 (1, HNHM), same but N° 94 (2, HNHM); Australia, Qld., 35 km NW of Winson near Strathfillan "Corella" Station, 232 m, 22° 13' 07" S, 142° 54' 06" E, leg. A. Podlussány, G. Hangay & I. Rozner (1, HNHM); Australia, NSW, Macquarie Marshes, 50 km SE Carinda, 28–29.X.1985, leg. G. Hangay (1♀, HNHM); Australia, QLD, Cooper Creek, near "Dig Tree", U.V. light [trap], 22.II.1998, G. Hangay (3, HNHM); Australia, NSW, Fowlers Gap., 10.X.1997, black light, leg. G. Hangay (2, HNHM).

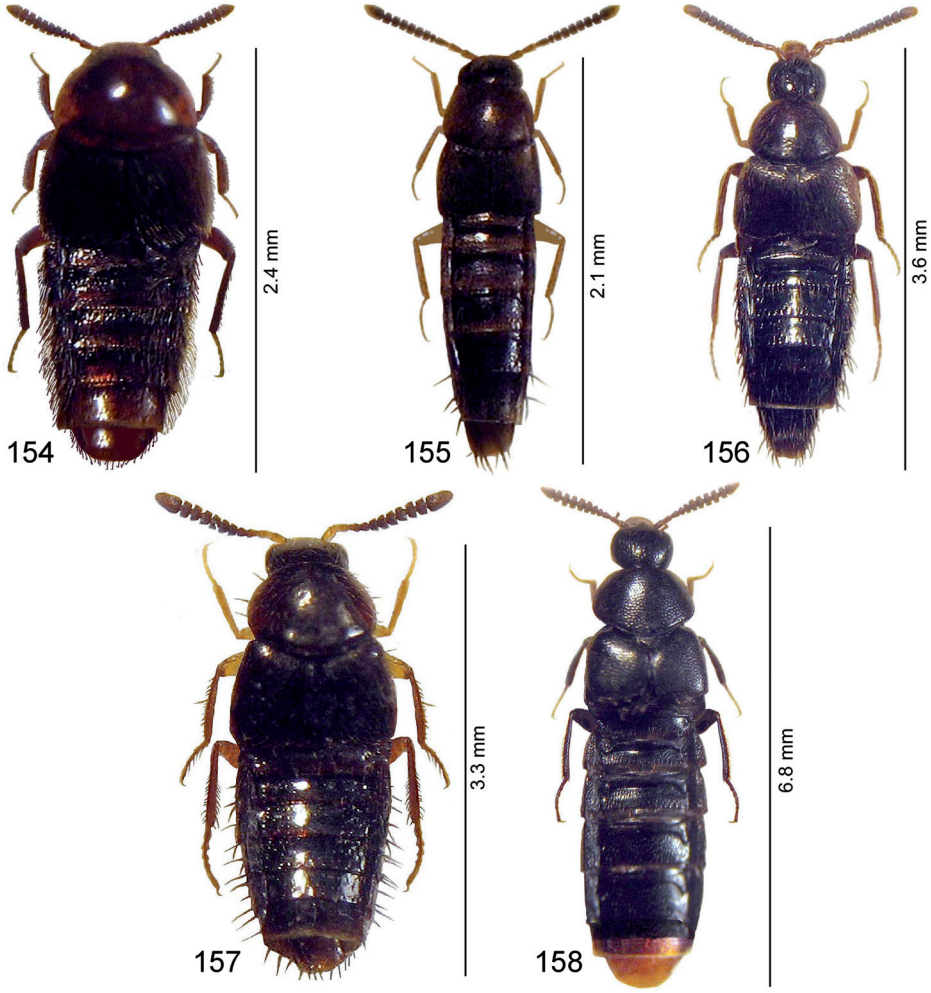
Distribution – Oriental region, Africa, Australia.



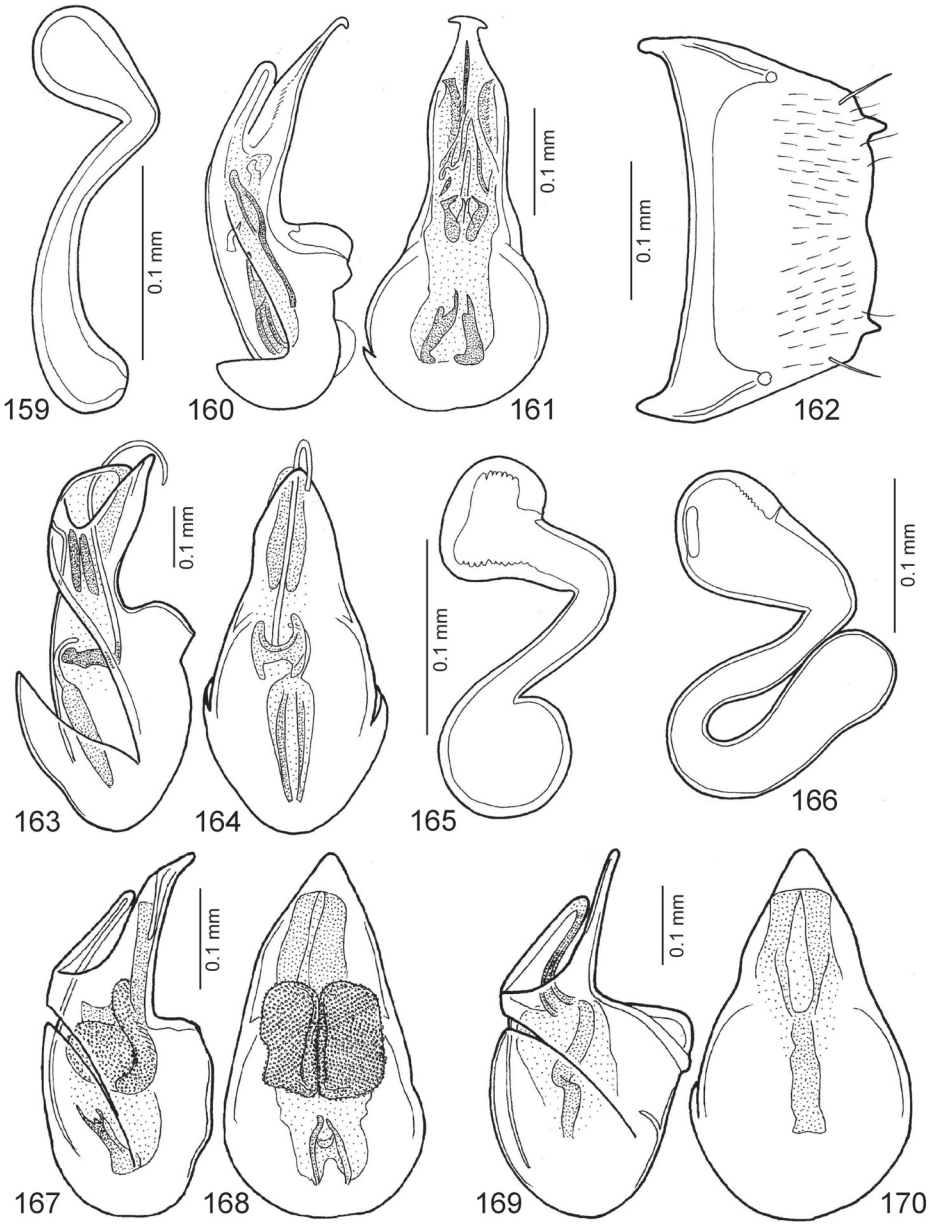
Figs 134–142. Habitus: 134 = *Glossodonota burnsidensis* sp. n., 135 = *Myrmedonota biapicalis* sp. n., 136 = *M. sydneyensis* sp. n., 137 = *Eurydonota kioloaensis* sp. n., 138 = *E. wogwogensis* sp. n., 139 = *Tetrabothrus australis* sp. n., 140 = *T. antefemoralis* sp. n., 141 = *T. pallidus* sp. n., 142 = *Drusilla lateremaculata* sp. n.



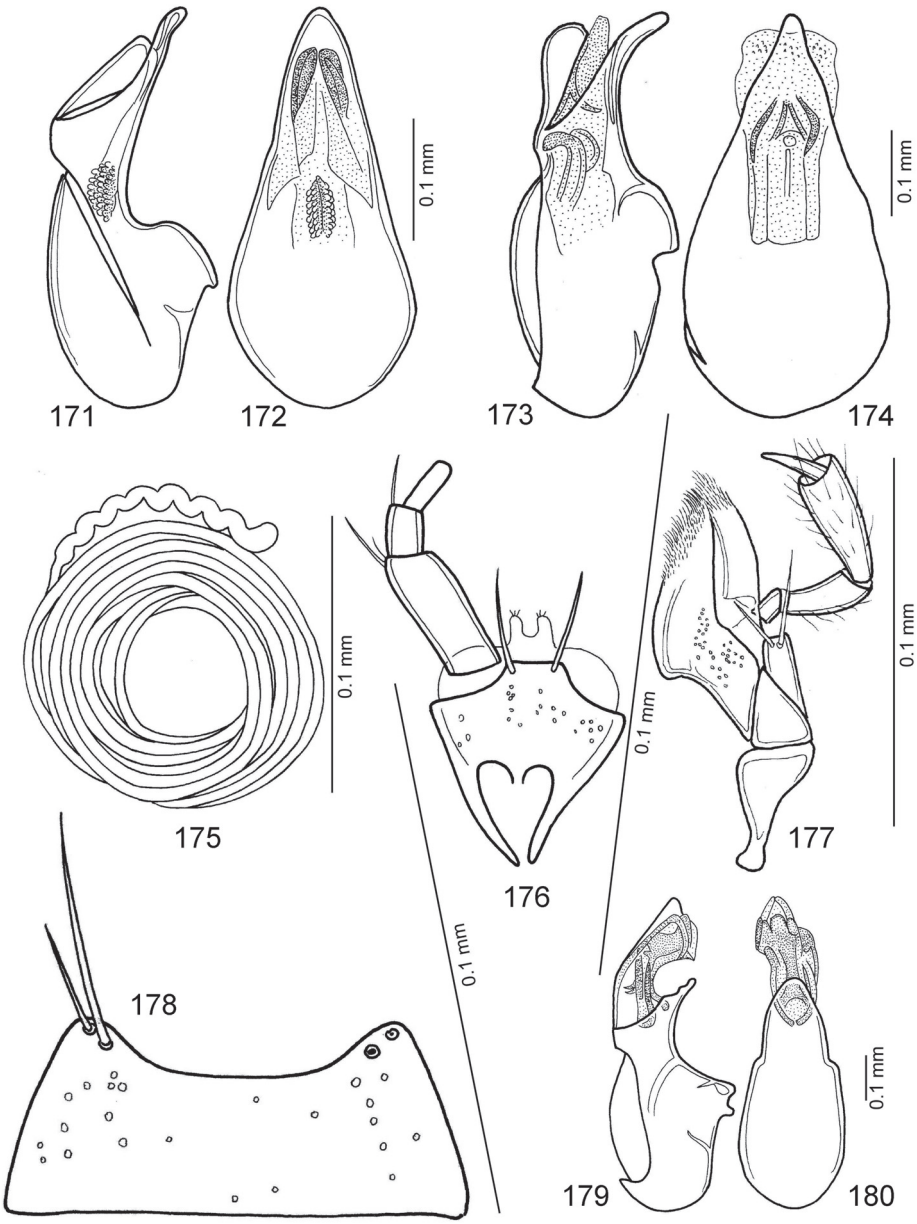
Figs 143–153. Habitus: 143 = *Austrazyras mulwalensis* gen. n., sp. n., 144 = *Zyras (Zyras) sattelmontis* sp. n., 145 = *Australestes crassum* gen. n., sp. n., 146 = *Apimelida makranczyi* gen. n., sp. n., 147 = *Apimela cargillegica* sp. n., 148 = *A. gingeriana* sp. n., 149 = *Spanioda differens* sp. n., 150 = *Aylikusa tasmaniensis* sp. n., 151 = *Neodoxa laversensis* sp. n., 152 = *Dymerinx insidiosum* sp. n., 153 = *Foxia australiana* gen. n., sp. n.



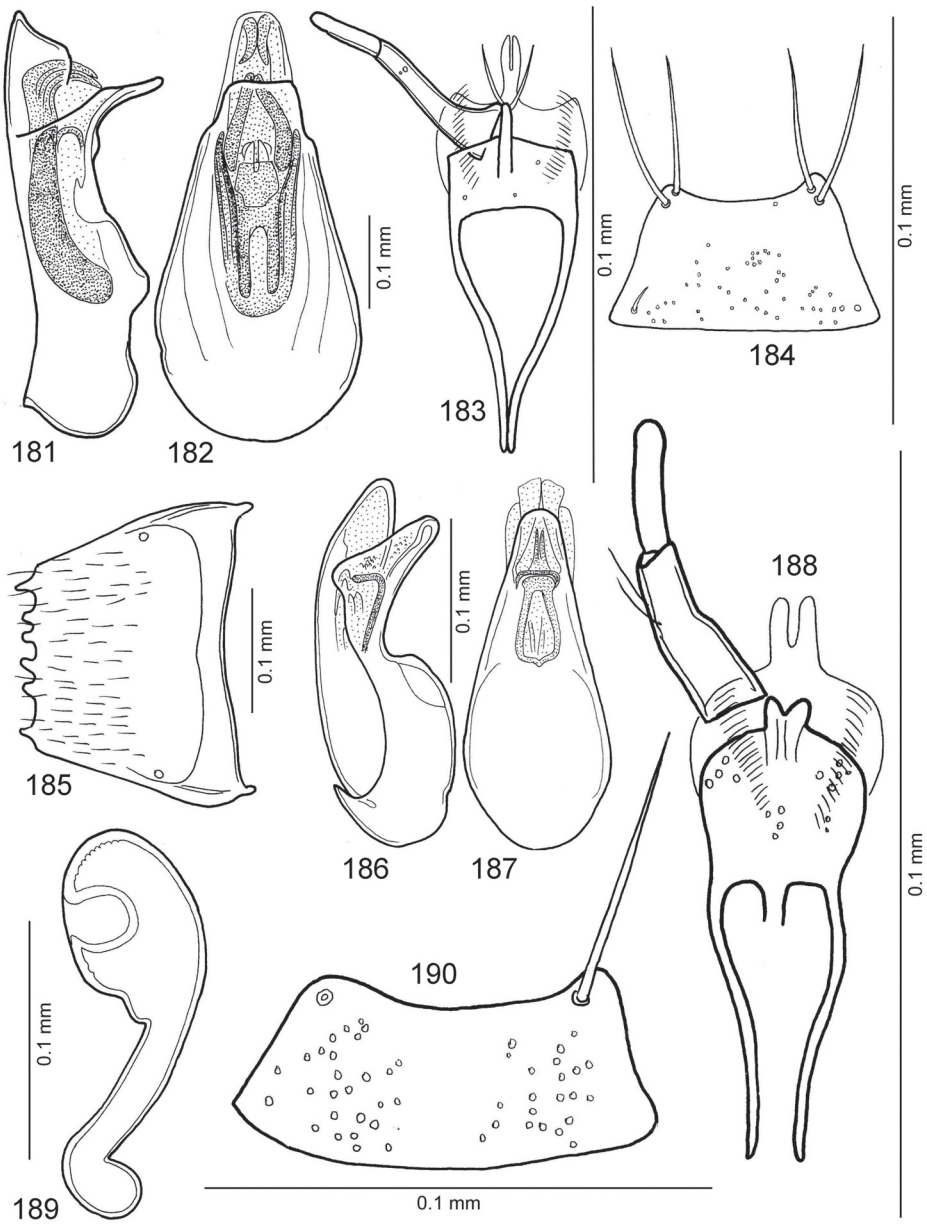
Figs 154–158. Habitus: 154 = *Austrokyrta fulva* gen. n., sp. n., 155 = *Athetaglossa australiana* gen. n., sp. n., 156 = *Aleochara (Aleochara) pugionis* sp. n., 157 = *A. (A.) austrolobata* sp. n., 158 = *A. (A.) rufopyga* sp. n.



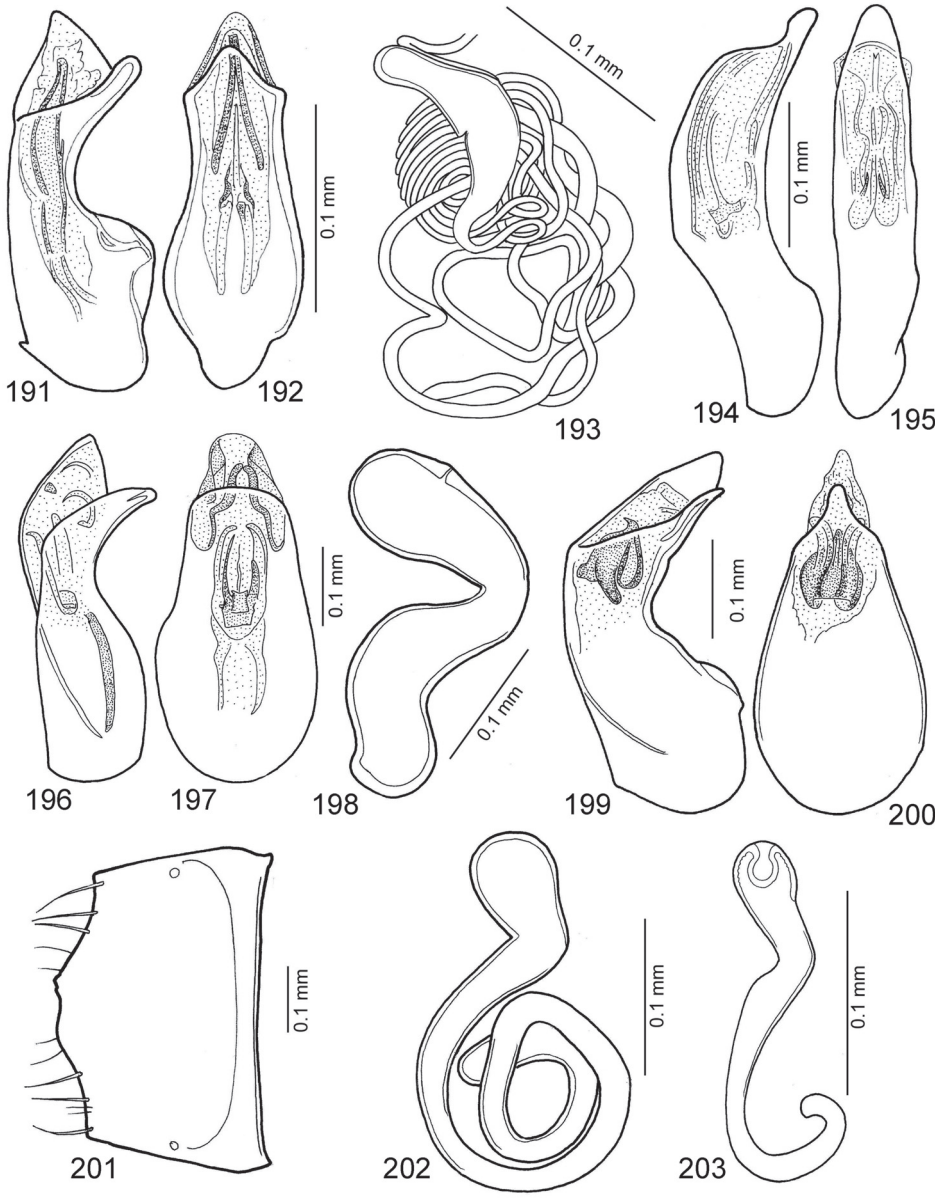
Figs 159–170. Spermatheca (159, 165–166), aedeagus in lateral (160, 163, 167, 169) and ventral view (161, 164, 168, 170), and sixth free tergite of male (162): 159 = *Glossodonota burnsidensis* sp. n., 160–162 = *Myrmedonota biapicalis* sp. n., 163–164 = *M. sydneyensis* sp. n., 165 = *Eurydonota kioloaensis* sp. n., 166 = *E. wogwogensis* sp. n., 167–168 = *Tetrabothrus australis* sp. n., 169–170 = *T. antefemoralis* sp. n.



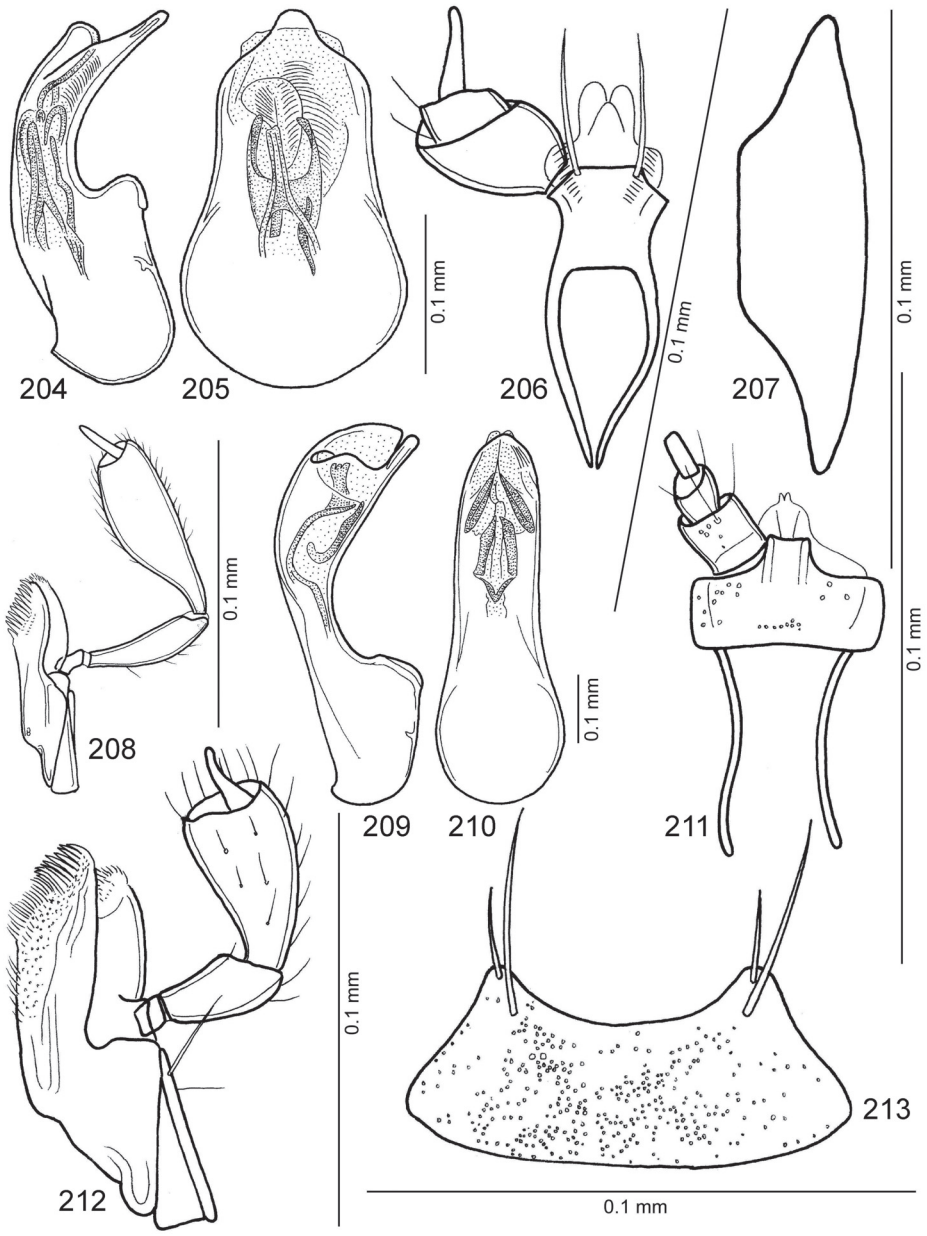
Figs 171–180. Aedeagus in lateral (171, 173, 179) and ventral view (172, 174, 180), spermatheca (175), labium with labial palpus (176), maxilla with maxillary palpus (177), and mentum (178): 171–172 = *Tetrabothrus pallidus* sp. n., 173–174 = *Drusilla lateremaculata* sp. n., 175–178 = *Austrazyras mulwalensis* gen. n., sp. n., 179–180 = *Zyras (Zyras) sattelmontis* sp. n.



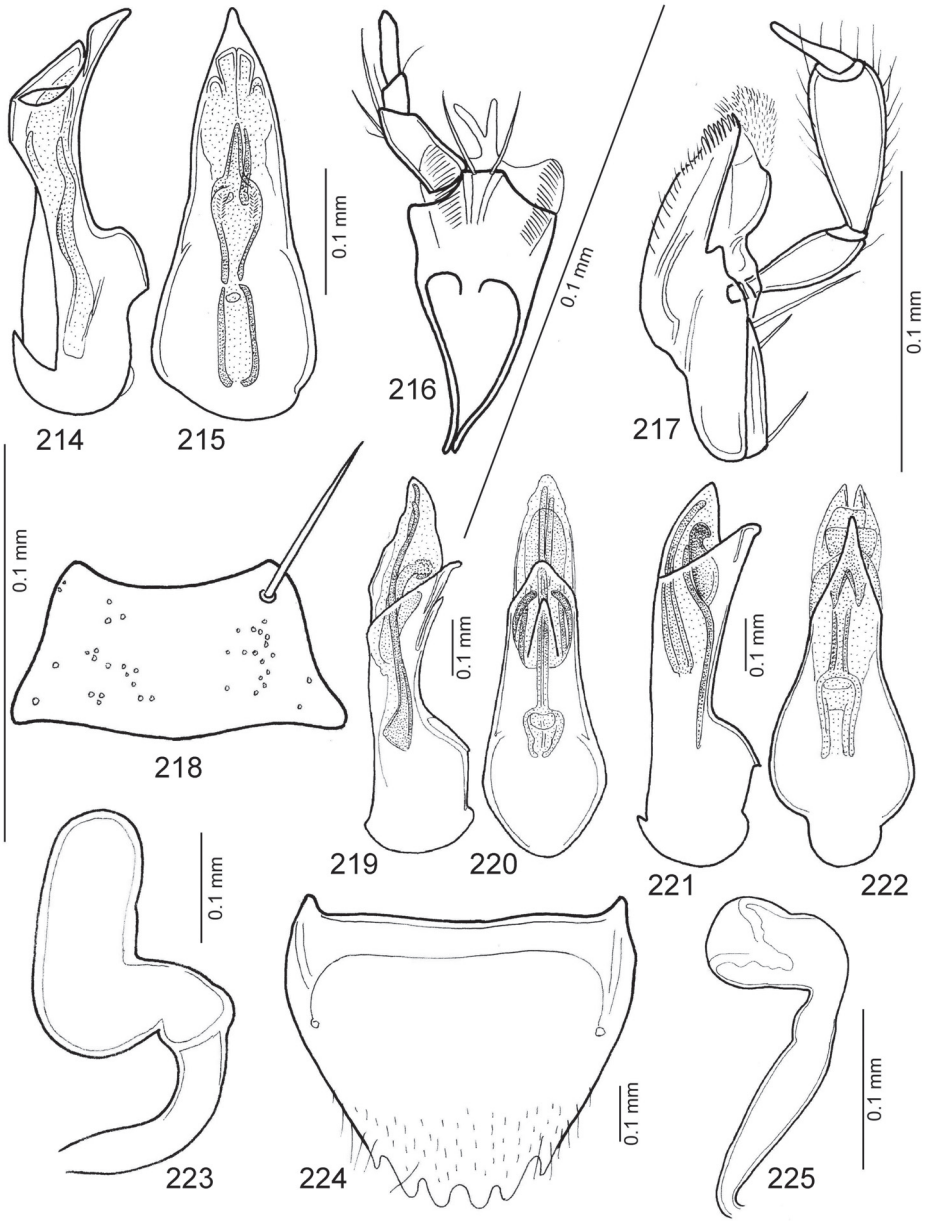
Figs 181–190. Aedeagus in lateral (181, 186) and ventral view (182, 187), labium with labial palpus (183, 188), mentum (184, 190), sixth free tergite of male (185), and spermatheca (189): 181–185 = *Australestes crassum* gen. n., sp. n., 186–190 = *Apimelida makranczyi* gen. n., sp. n.



Figs 191–203. Aedeagus in lateral (191, 194, 196, 199) and ventral view (192, 195, 197, 200), spermatheca (193, 198, 202–203), and sixth free tergite of male (201): 191–193 = *Apimela cargillegica* sp. n., 194–195 = *A. gingeriana* sp. n., 196–198 = *Spanioda differens* sp. n., 199–201 = *Aylikusa tasmaniensis* sp. n., 202 = *Neodoxa laversensis* sp. n., 203 = *Dymerinx insidiosum* sp. n.



Figs 204–213. Aedeagus in lateral (204, 209) and ventral view (205, 210), labium with labial palpus (206, 211), maxilla with maxillary palpus (208, 212), and mentum (207, 213): 204–208 = *Foxia australiana* gen. n., sp. n.; 209–213 = *Austrokyrta fulva* gen. n., sp. n.



Figs 214–225. Aedeagus in lateral (214, 219, 221) and ventral view (215, 220, 222), labium with labial palpus (216), maxilla with maxillary palpus (217), mentum (218), spermatheca (223, 225), and sixth free tergite of male (224): 214–218 = *Athetaglossa australiana* gen. n., sp. n., 219–220 = *Aleochara (Aleochara) pugionis* sp. n., 221–224 = *A. (A.) austrolobata* sp. n., 225 = *A. (A.) rufopyga* sp. n.

Aleochara (Aleochara) pugionis sp. n.
(Figs 156, 219–220)

Type material – Holotype ♂, Australia, Tasmania, Waddamana, 19.III.1982, leg. Bornemissza, KZ 126 [coprophilous] (ANIC).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 156. Length 3.6 mm. Body shiny and blackish-brown, head and abdomen black, antennae brown with two basal antennomeres reddish, legs reddish. Eyes longer than postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third longer than second, fourth to tenth transverse. Body devoid of reticulation. Puncturation of head strong, that of pronotum superficial, absent on longitudinal median stripe that is slightly in relief. Granulation of the elytra obvious and dense. Three free basal abdominal segments nude, except some lengthened marginal setigerous pore, fourth and fifth free abdominal segments with sparse salient granulation. Aedeagus as in Figs 219–220.

Comparative notes – The aedeagus of the new species has a long triangular ventral appendix in ventral view. This is the first case observed in the genus *Aleochara* Gravenhorst 1802.

Etymology – The name of the new species means "of the dagger" from the Latin *pugio* = dagger.

Aleochara (Aleochara) austrolobata sp. n.
(Figs 157, 221–224)

Type material – Holotype ♂, Australia, NSW, 4 km NE Mt. Wog Wog, 17 km SE Bombala, 37° 04' 30" S, 149° 28' 00" E, pit trap, II.1998, leg. Milkovits (ANIC). Paratypes (18 specimens): same data as holotype (2♂♂, 4, HNHM), same but II.1996 (1♀, 1, HNHM), same but IV.1994, leg. C. R. Margules (1, HNHM), same but X.1994 (3, HNHM), same but II.1995 (1♀, HNHM), same but IV.1995 (1♀, 2, HNHM), V.1998 (2, HNHM).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 157. Length 3.2–3.4 mm. Body shiny and blackish-brown, pygidium reddish, antennae brown with three basal antennomeres yellowish-red, legs reddish with femora yellow. Eyes longer than postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third longer than second, fourth as long as wide, fifth to tenth transverse. Body devoid of reticulation. Puncturation of head strong but few deep, that of pronotum somewhat dense and superficial, among it two large discal and vanishing punctures to every side. Puncturation of elytra strong and somewhat dense, that of abdomen fine and sparse. Pronotum with two median levelings of surface separated by feeble relief. Aedeagus as in Figs 221–222, spermatheca as in Fig. 223, sixth free tergite of the male as in Fig. 224.

Comparative notes – The sixth free abdominal segment of the male of the new species has four lobes among the lateral thorns, as in *A. borneensis* Klimaszewski et Smetana, 1990 from Borneo, but the aedeagus and the spermatheca are different. The long tubule and the apical plates to form of hook of the internal genital structure of the aedeagus of the new species, are absent in *borneensis*. The distal bulb of the spermatheca of the new species is lengthened oval, that of *borneensis* composed of two chambers.

Etymology – The name of the new species means "lobed from Australia".

Aleochara (Aleochara) rufopyga sp. n.
(Figs 158, 225)

Type material – Holotype ♀, Tas.[mania], St. Helens, 10 km NW, 12.XII.1981, leg. Bornemissza, KZ 77 [together with *Saprinus* spp., *Trox* spp.] (ANIC). Paratypes (5 specimens): same data as holotype (4♀♀, HNHM); Tasmania, Sorell, 9.IV.1982, leg. Bornemissza, KZ 130 [coprophilous] (1♀, HNHM).

Description – Habitus as in Fig. 158. Length 6.8 mm. Body shiny and black, pygidium reddish, antennae black with two basal antennomeres brown, legs brown. Eyes as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than first, third longer than second, fourth to tenth very transverse. Body devoid of reticulation. Puncturation of head umbilicate and strong, absent on disc, that of pronotum umbilicate and superficial. Puncturation of elytra dense and deep, that of abdomen evident and somewhat dense. Very small spermatheca as in Fig. 225.

Comparative notes – The shape of the spermatheca of the new species is similar to that of *A. nigra* Kraatz, 1859 from Sri Lanka, of which I have examined a female from the typical series (SDEI). The spermatheca of the new species is very tiny, difficult to find inside the abdomen, 0.08 mm long, that of *A. nigra* is 0.46 mm long. The apical umbilicus of the distal bulb of the spermatheca of the new species has very wide base, in *nigra* very narrow.

Etymology – The name of the new species means "abdominal extremity or pygidium from Australia".

*

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