



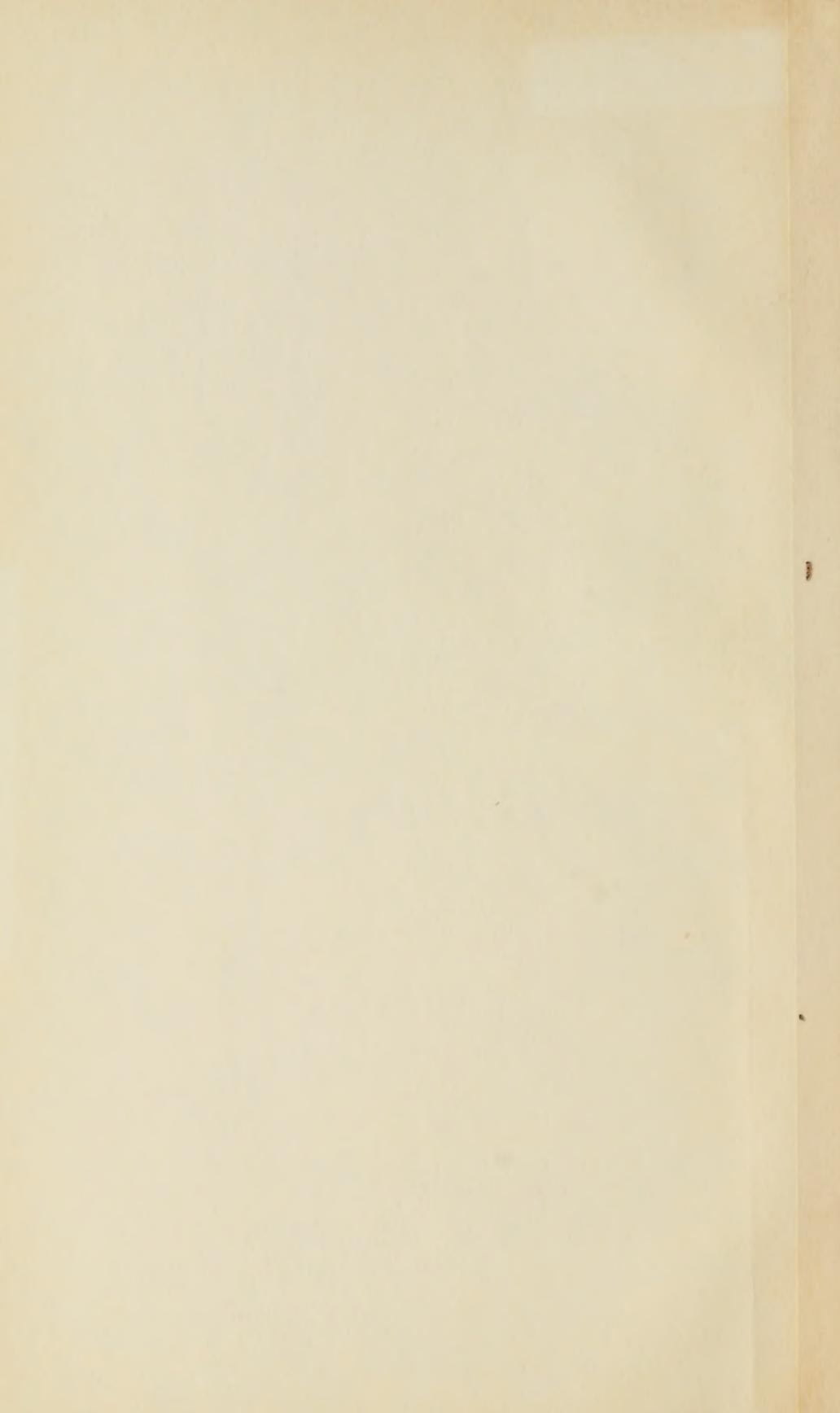
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Broun, Thomas
Descriptions of new
genera and species of
coleoptera

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NEW ZEALAND INSTITUTE.

BULLETIN No. 1.

DESCRIPTIONS OF
NEW GENERA AND SPECIES
OF
COLEOPTERA.

(PART V.)

BY MAJOR T. BROUN, F.E.S.

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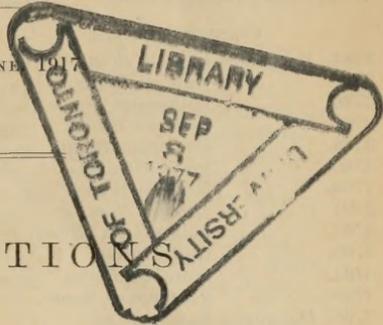
BULLETINS.

UNDER the title "Bulletins" the Board of Governors of the New Zealand Institute hopes to issue, from time to time, important papers which for any reason it is deemed desirable not to include in the yearly volume of the Transactions. The bulletins will be uniform in size and general style with the Transactions of the New Zealand Institute, but will appear at irregular intervals, and each bulletin will be complete in itself and be separately paged. The bulletins will not be issued free to members of the Institute, but may be obtained by them at a reduction on the published price.

NEW ZEALAND INSTITUTE.

BULLETIN No. 1, PART V.

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DESCRIPTIONS

OF

NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF COLEOPTERA.

By MAJOR T. BROUN, F.E.S.

PART V.

THIS paper represents the arduous work accomplished during the year 1914. The preparation of descriptions, owing to the large number of minute species of complex structure now recorded, becomes increasingly difficult. It should be understood that before any new forms can be detected amongst the collections got together in various parts of the country a large number of specimens must be carefully mounted on cardboard, labelled, and examined, processes which, together, occupied about half of the whole year.

The ten new genera and 197 species herein described form a total of 3,979 species of New Zealand *Coleoptera* now known; and, as it was impossible to examine all the specimens that were mounted and preserved, there can be no doubt that these remaining ones, when named, will increase the number to four thousand.

On reference to the descriptive part of the paper it will be seen that by far the greater portion of these new species were obtained by Mr. T. Hall within the mountainous areas of Canterbury, Lake Wakatipu, and Nelson; whilst Mr. A. Philpott, Mr. J. H. Lewis, and Mr. M. O. Pasco of the South Island, Mr. A. E. Brookes of Mount Albert, and Mr. W. Traill of Stewart Island, kindly contributed towards the general result.

*Mount Albert, Auckland,
19th January, 1915.*

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3859. *Nicaeana crassifrons* Broun.
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 3861. " *striatella* Broun.
 3862. " *juvunda* Broun.
 3863. " *laticollis* Broun.
 3864. *Tigones nasalis* Broun.
 3865. " *citimus* Broun.
 3866. " *thoracica* Broun.
 3867. " *variata* Broun.

3868. *Tigones murina* Broun.
 3869. " *assimilis* Broun.
 3870. " *setosa* Broun.
 3871. " *longiceps* Broun.
 3872. *Epitimetes cupreus* Broun.
 3873. " *foveiger* Broun.
 3874. *Platyomida dorsalis* Broun.
 3875. " *cuprealis* Broun.
 3876. " *fuscella* Broun.
 3877. " *rectirostris* Broun.
 3878. " *hystricula* Broun.
 3879. " *sulceicollis* Broun.
 3880. " *latipennis* Broun.
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 3882. *Catoptes subplicatus* Broun.
 3883. " *dehiscens* Broun.
 3884. " *robustus* Broun.
 3885. " *albosparsus* Broun.
 3886. " *pallidipes* Broun.
 3887. " *flaviventris* Broun.
 3888. " *nigricans* Broun.
 3889. *Brachyolus bicostatus* Broun.
 3890. " *terricola* Broun.
 3891. *Bryodrassus micricollis* Broun.
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 3897. " *rectisetosa* Broun.
 3898. " *nigricrista* Broun.
 3899. *Abrotheus placitus* Broun.
 3900. *Halliella squamipes* Broun.
 3901. " *antennalis* Broun.
 3902. " *longicollis* Broun.
 3903. *Bantiades morosus* Broun.
 3904. " *cylindricus* Broun.
 3905. " *notatus* Broun.
 3906. *Abantiades gratulus* Broun.
 3907. *Rachidiscodes altipennis* Broun.
 3908. *Allaorops carinatus* Broun.
 3909. *Clypeorhynchus clarulus* Broun.
 3910. " *merus* Broun.
 3911. " *setosus* Broun.
 3912. " *nitidellus* Broun.
 3913. " *halli* Broun.
 3914. *Dermotrichus multieristatus* Broun.
 3915. " *elegantalis* Broun.
 3916. *Phygothalpus philpotti* Broun.
 3917. " *granissimus* Broun.
 3918. " *sulcipennis* Broun.
 3919. *Nestrius sulcirostris* Broun.
 3920. " *prolixus* Broun.
 3921. *Inosogenes longiventris* Broun.
 3922. *Sosgenes discalis* Broun.
 3923. *Rystheus notabilis* Broun.

CYLINDRORHINIDAE.

3924. *Toecris pascoi* Broun.
 3925. *Lyperobus aciphyllae* Broun.
 3926. " *fallax* Broun.
 3927. " *spedenii* Broun.

MOLYTIDAE.

3925. *Lyperobus aciphyllae* Broun.
 3926. " *fallax* Broun.
 3927. " *spedenii* Broun.

ERIRHINIDAE.

3928. *Erirehinus celmisiae* Broun.
 3929. *Eugnomus bryobius* Broun.
 3930. " *alternans* Broun.
 3931. " *tristis* Broun.
 3932. *Oreocharis fasciata* Broun.
 3933. " *congruens* Broun.

CRYPTORHYNCHIDAE.

3934. *Tychanus lunalis* Broun.
 3935. *Ectopsis foveigerus* Broun.
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 3937. " *foveiceps* Broun.
 3938. *Crisius posticalis* Broun.
 3939. *Xenacalles nigricans* Broun.
 3940. *Zeacalles speciosus* Broun.
 3941. *Acalles sternalis* Broun.
 3942. " *nodigerus* Broun.
 3943. " *zenomorphus* Broun.
 3944. " *dentigerus* Broun.

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 3947. " *flavidorsis* Broun.
 3948. " *suffusa* Broun.
 3949. " *femoralis* Broun.
 3950. " *oscillans* Broun.
 3951. " *obesula* Broun.
 3952. " *laevinotata* Broun.
 3953. " *parvula* Broun.

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 3957. " *nigricollis* Broun.
 3958. " *picticornis* Broun.
 3959. " *media* Broun.
 3960. " *fuscipes* Broun.
 3961. " *robusta* Broun.
 3962. " *tarsalis* Broun.
 3963. *Caccamolpus nigristeris* Broun.
 3964. " *hallianus* Broun.
 3965. " *fuscicornis* Broun.
 3966. " *substriatus* Broun.
 3967. " *tibialis* Broun.
 3968. " *viridescens* Broun.

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3969. *Allastena eminens* Broun.
 3970. *Luperus halli* Broun.
 3971. " *dilucidus* Broun.
 3972. " *cyanescens* Broun.
 3973. " *gracilipes* Broun.
 3974. " *minor* Broun.
 3975. " *quadricollis* Broun.
 3976. " *xenoscelis* Broun.
 3977. " *perplexus* Broun.
 3978. " *pygidialis* Broun.
 3979. " *medioeris* Broun.

Group CICINDELIDAE.

3783. *Cicindela halli* sp. nov. *Cicindela* Linné, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1.

Subdepressed, oblong, subopaque; head and thorax viridescent, the forehead bright metallic green.

Head broadly depressed between the prominent eyes, finely longitudinally strigose alongside these, elsewhere densely but more finely sculptured than in *C. tuberculata*. Thorax a fourth broader than long, base and apex slightly sinuate towards the sides so that both appear a little prominent in the middle, its sides finely yet definitely margined and moderately rounded; it is obliquely impressed in front, transversely and more deeply at the base, the median stria becomes obsolete before the middle, and the disc, though densely, is even more finely sculptured than the head. Elytra very gradually narrowed towards the base but evidently broader there than the thorax, almost four times its length; they are without tubercles, the general ground-colour is purplish-brown variegated with numerous shallow cyaneous punctiform spots, the larger spots are greenish-blue but more or less rufescent or brassy in the centre, they are less numerous but much more irregularly distributed than the others; the humeral lunule extends but little inwardly and is distinctly separated from the whitish, often pale testaceous, lateral band which, behind the middle, is prolonged inwardly and then bent backwards near the suture, the lateral space between the broad apical and median portions is much narrowed, occasionally interrupted; all the pale band, on each elytron, is distinctly punctate, and its apical portion has several obvious, round, viridescent or fuscous spots.

The slender white setae are more concentrated on the basal 3 joints of the anterior tarsi of the male, and on the forehead, than on the rest of the head, the basal joints of the antennae, the thorax and legs, and a few can be seen on the elytra; there are many on the sternum and along the sides and extremity of the abdomen.

Labrum usually pale fuscous, a little sinuate towards the rounded angles, and with a distinct median tooth in front.

Male.—Elytra with a slight notch at the inner extremity and short sutural spines.

Fem.—Apices of elytra obtuse, with a distinct gap between them there, the sutural spines do not project further than the front of the gap.

Abundantly distinct from 3504, and all the older species from 1 to 10, as well as 1451 and 1757. Three species described by Dr. W. Horn, of Berlin (*Deutsche Ent. Zeits.*, January, 1892 and 1900), *C. incognita*, *C. nova-seelandica*, and *C. circumpictoides*, also differ in appearance and sexual details, so far as I can judge by the German descriptions, which were kindly translated for me by Professor Chilton. It is probable that one or two of these species were not found in New Zealand.

Group CNEMACANTHIDAE.

3784. *Mecodema laterale* sp. nov. *Mecodema* Blanchard, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 7.

Elongate, only moderately convex; black, palpi, tarsi, and antennae piceous; head and thorax shining, elytra less so.

Head narrower than thorax, with prominent eyes, deeply longitudinally sulcate in front, irregularly and somewhat transversely near the sides, almost smooth on the middle, distinctly rugosely punctate behind, with a setigerous

puncture near each eye and on the side of the forehead. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, base and apex subtruncate, its indefinitely crenulate sides rather wider near the front than elsewhere, gradually narrowed backwards, more strongly behind the middle, nearly straight at the base, and with distinct, rectangular, subacute angles there; disc nearly plane, obsoletely transversely striate, with many short, distinct, longitudinal striae in front, those near the base less regular, the central channel well marked but not attaining the base or apex; basal fossae rather large and deep, a third of the entire length, more or less rugosely punctate, similar but finer sculpture exists near the anterior angles, and near each side, before the middle, there is a more or less obvious fovea: the lateral channels are somewhat expanded in front. Elytra oblong-oval, rather more than double the length of thorax, a third broader, with curvedly narrowed shoulders; they slope gradually towards the sides, so that the margins and nearly flat channels are quite conspicuous throughout when looked at from above; they are not perceptibly striate, but each has 4 inner series of fine punctures, the 5th and 6th are slightly coarser, and the latter is bordered externally by an indefinite costa, the lateral 3 series of punctures are more irregular and a little larger but neither very deep nor coarse, and the usual smooth space near the side is absent or hardly discernible: interstices nearly plane, with dense, fine coriaceous sculpture.

Legs moderately stout, anterior and intermediate tibiae somewhat prominent at the outer extremity, posterior simple. Antennae pubescent from the 5th joint onwards, their last joint reaches the middle of the thorax.

Underside glossy black, the sides of the breast and basal ventral segment more or less irregularly but not coarsely punctured, remaining segments finely transversely strigose, the terminal with a pair of apical punctures at each side of the middle.

A careful examination of the elytra, of their sides particularly, will at once enable students to separate this from our recorded species.

Length, 30-32 mm.; breadth, 10 mm.

Hollyford, north-west of Lake Wakatipu. Mr. T. Hall found four, half of them damaged, at a height of 3,500 ft., on the 19th February, 1914.

3785. *Mecodema chiltoni* sp. nov.

Elongate, moderately convex and nitid: black, tips of palpi rufescent, elytral interstices faintly so.

Head narrower than the thoracic apex, with longitudinal rugae in front and a few irregular ones near the prominent eyes, elsewhere smooth and impunctate. Thorax a fourth broader than long, base and apex subtruncate and with fine ferruginous cilia, very gradually narrowed from the front backwards, somewhat abruptly contracted near the base, but without sharply defined angles there; disc apparently smooth, the central groove well marked but hardly reaching the base or apex, basal fossae rather small: lateral margins simple, the channels rather broader in front than behind. Elytra elongate, rather wider than the thorax and almost thrice its length: each tricostate, 3rd little more than half the breadth of the 1st and with 4 or 5 punctures, the intermediate sometimes bipunctate; between these and the almost equally costiform suture there are double series of rather indistinct fine punctures, on the interval between the 3rd costa and the usual smooth sublateral space the punctation is very irregular, and, though coarser, not very deep; the whole sculpture becomes indistinct near the extremity.

Legs and antennae and the setigerous punctures on the head similar to those of *M. laterale*.

Underside shining, moderately finely but not closely punctate near the sides of the sternum and basal abdominal segment, terminal segment quadripunctate at the apex.

M. costellum (2595), from Stephen Island, is of about equal size; in it, however, the sculpture of the head and thorax is very different, the elytral costae are much less elevated and almost linear, and the interstices are distinctly, closely, and irregularly punctured.

M. costipenne (3388) is obviously less elongate, the sculpture of the head and thorax is dissimilar, the sides of the latter are almost regularly curvedly narrowed backwards so that the basal angles are almost obsolete, and the punctation of the elytral interstices more nearly resembles that of *M. costellum*.

Length, 36 mm.; breadth, 11 mm.

Mount Dick, Lake Wakatipu. One found on the 11th March, 1914, by Mr. T. Hall, who shares my pleasure in being able to name this handsome insect in honour of Professor Charles Chilton.

3786. *Mecodema politanum* sp. nov.

Oblong, slightly convex; very brilliant black, antennae, tarsi, and palpi piceous, these last paler at the extremity.

Head, including the prominent eyes, as broad as the front of thorax, almost quite smooth, having only a few minute scattered punctures behind; there are no interocular rugae, and only a single broad groove on each side of the forehead; when under a powerful lens many minute punctures may be detected. Thorax of almost equal length and breadth, widely but not deeply incurved in front, base subtruncate; sides finely crenulate, gently curved, distinctly narrowed behind the middle, deeply sinuate near the base, with subacute prominent angles; disc apparently smooth, with some very short basal striae, a slight impression near each anterior angle, and the common abbreviated discal groove, basal fossae deep, neither rotundate nor very elongate. Elytra oblong-oval, rather broader than thorax, not thrice its length, nearly as broad behind as at the middle; on each there are 5 series of slight slender punctures, these become striae behind but obsolete at the base, 6th series rather more distinct and deeper and separated from the 7th by the subcostate interval, the 7th and 8th form somewhat irregular but distinctly though not very coarsely punctured striae; the side is smooth above but has some coarse distant punctures below, the apical sculpture is irregular and coarsely punctiform; the dorsal interstices are plane, but the 7th has 3 or 4 very conspicuous punctiform impressions.

Legs stout, posterior tibiae simple, the others prominent at the outer extremity. Last 6 joints of antennae obviously pubescent.

Underside glossy, nearly smooth, having only a few fine shallow punctures, last segment of abdomen with fine transverse wrinkles and quadripunctate at apex. Mentum obtusely convex in the middle, with a deep frontal puncture, but not distinctly bifid there.

Readily distinguishable from *M. laevicollis* (3166) by its broader form, very brilliant surface, finely crenulate sides, and prominent basal angles of the thorax, and different elytral sculpture; and from *M. ambiguum* (3682) by its lustre, deeply sinuate sides and prominent posterior angles of

thorax, rather broader and less attenuate hind-body, conspicuous punctiform impressions on the 7th interstices, almost smooth prosternum, and crenulate thoracic margins, &c.

♂. Length, 24 mm. ; breadth, 8 mm.

Staircase, southern part of Remarkables, near Lake Wakatipu. One only, found by Mr. T. Hall, at an elevation of 3,500 ft., on the 15th March, 1914.

3787. *Mecodema rubripes* sp. nov.

Elongate, narrow, moderately convex, brilliant aeneo-niger; the femora, front pairs of coxae, posterior trochanters, and glabrous basal joints of antennae rufous; remaining joints of these last, the tibiae, and tarsi more or less rufo-piceous.

Head narrower than front of thorax, a third shorter, somewhat closely and distinctly punctate in line with the only moderately prominent eyes, elsewhere almost quite smooth; epistome widely emarginate, broadly tri-impressed; labrum short, subtruncate in front. Thorax slightly longer than broad but appearing elongate, base and apex somewhat emarginate; lateral margins simple, gently curvedly narrowed backwards, but contracted and straight-sided at the base, with rectangular angles there; disc nearly smooth, median groove, in some aspects, apparently not abbreviated, there is a slight transverse impression near the front, this is more or less distinctly punctured, basal region similarly punctate, with rather elongate and deep fossae. Elytra double the length of thorax, rather broader than it is even at the base, gradually narrowed behind; on each there are 6 moderately deep, irregularly interrupted dorsal striae, which, on some parts, seem to consist of unequal series of punctures, the 7th and 8th are nearly similar; 3rd and 5th interstices evidently broader than the others, 7th with 4 or 5 setigerous punctures, the lateral space almost smooth, the suture and interstices are more or less costiform and confluent near the apex.

Underside glossy. Prosternum nearly smooth on the middle, rather coarsely and closely punctured elsewhere, mesosternum similarly sculptured throughout, metasternum less deeply, the abdomen with elongate impressions near the sides.

Palpi, tibiae, and antennae of normal structure, the terminal 6 joints of these last less thickly pubescent than usual.

♂. Length, 14½ mm. ; breadth, 4 mm.

Stewart Island. The sole representative of this easily recognized species has lost an antenna and foreleg. It was discovered by Mr. W. Traill in 1913, and forwarded recently to me by Professor Chilton.

3788. *Mecodema erraticum* sp. nov.

Elongate, moderately convex; glossy black, antennae, tarsi, and palpi piceous.

Head narrower than thorax, with irregular interocular rugae, vertex smooth, forehead indistinctly sulcate; labrum slightly rounded, broadly medially impressed behind. Thorax very little broader than long, base and apex subtruncate, its sides evenly margined, indistinctly crenulate, a little rounded, moderately curvedly narrowed behind the middle, more so, but not abruptly, near the base, with obtuse posterior angles; disc evenly convex, with a few obsolete transverse striae, base and apex with short but not deep longitudinal ones, basal fossae rather small and shallow, with

a few rugae or punctures near each, mesial groove almost entire. Elytra oblong-oval, more narrowed near the base than behind, their shoulders obsolete and but little broader than the base of thorax, their whole length quite twice that of the thorax; each with 8 series of moderately fine distant punctures; these are a little more irregular but only slightly coarser near the sides, but become rather coarser and more irregular near the apex; interstices nearly plane, with some fine aciculate impressions which become more distinct behind.

Underside shining. Head more irregularly rugose than the prosternum. Terminal abdominal segment with a single puncture at each side of the middle, at its extremity.

Legs rather stout, and, like the antennae, quite normal. Eyes prominent.

The nearest species, *M. aeneoniger* (1453), is more brilliant and slender and considerably more attenuate posteriorly: the elytral punctation is more irregular and remote, and the 5th and 6th series are obsolete; it, moreover, has very obvious rugae on the forehead.

♂. Length, 17 mm.; breadth, 5½ mm.

Clipping's, about seven miles north-east of Kingston. One caught running on a track during bright sunshine by Mr. T. Hall on the 28th January, 1914.

3789. *Mecodema gratum* sp. nov.

Elongate, narrow, moderately convex; glossy aeneo-niger, antennae, tarsi, and palpi piceous, terminal joints of these last rufescent.

Head, including the moderately prominent eyes, as broad as the thoracic apex, usually indistinctly longitudinally striate in front, distinctly punctured behind the eyes, with irregular interocular rugae, the epistome widely emarginate. Thorax subelongate, yet hardly any longer than broad, base and apex widely but not deeply emarginate, lateral margins narrow, not crenulate, very gently curvedly narrowed backwards, more, but not at all abruptly, narrowed towards the nearly straight sides of the base, with subrectangular angles there; basal fossae moderately deep and elongate, the intervening space punctate, the rest of its surface smooth, dorsal groove hardly attaining the apex. Elytra double the length of thorax, rather wider than it is at the base: each elytron with 8 series of rather fine, mostly elongate, unequal punctiform impressions; these usually become finer towards the sides but coarser behind: between the 7th and 8th there are 2 or 3 larger punctures behind and another near the base; interstices smooth but not at all sharply defined, the lateral space nearly smooth but with some larger punctures near the margin.

Underside closely and rugosely punctate near the sides, mesosternum wholly so, abdomen less distinctly, its terminal segment with some well-marked transverse striae and bipunctate near each side of the apex.

Outer angles of anterior and middle tibiae only moderately prominent, the posterior simple; last 6 joints of antennae thinly pubescent.

This is undoubtedly distinct from *M. erraticum*, being not only much smaller and more cylindrical, but also differently sculptured. The thorax appears more elongate, and is without longitudinal sulci at the base or the apex, its fossae are deeper and more elongate, its sides are simple, and the elytral sculpture much more irregular. Sometimes there are a few indistinct punctures near the front angles of the thorax.

♂. Length, 14 mm.; breadth, 3¾-4 mm.

Mount Alfred, near Paradise, north of Lake Wakatipu, at elevations of from 200 ft. to 3,000 ft. Three examples from Mr. T. Hall between the 4th and 9th February, 1914, and another from Harris Saddle farther north-west.

3790. *Mecodema latulum* sp. nov.

Oblong, slightly convex, nitid; black, legs and antennae piceous.

Head, including the moderately prominent eyes, equalling the thoracic apex in width; vertex minutely and distantly, occiput distinctly and closely punctate; interocular striae subtransversal and shallow, epistome very minutely and densely punctured, its longitudinal grooves not deep. Thorax moderately incurved in front, quite truncate at the base, a sixth broader than long in the middle; its sides indistinctly crenulate and moderately rounded, distinctly but not abruptly narrowed behind the middle, the base with straight sides and rectangular angles; disc nearly plane, with shallow striae across it, base and apex without well-marked longitudinal ones, the latter with a few punctiform impressions near its angles, basal fossae deep but not elongate. Elytra more than double the length of thorax, a sixth broader, slightly narrowed towards, yet rather broader than, the base of the thorax, hardly at all narrower behind; they are finely substriate-punctate near the suture, with plane interstices; the outer 4 series, 6th and 7th particularly, are more deeply, though not very coarsely, punctate-striate, with convex interstices; sublateral space smooth above, but rather coarsely and irregularly punctate below; apical sculpture irregular and coarser than that of the disc.

Legs, antennae, and palpi normal.

Prosternum nearly smooth along the middle, its flanks distinctly and moderately closely punctured, sides of mesosternum more closely, metasternum nearly smooth, sides of abdomen with fine irregular wrinkles, apex of last segment bipunctate at each side of the middle.

In shape somewhat similar to *M. huttense* (3680), but much less narrowed posteriorly, and with very different sculpture.

♀. Length, 22 mm.; breadth, 7 mm.

Ben Lomond. One discovered by Mr. T. Hall on the 3rd March, 1914, at a height of about 4,000 ft.

3791. *Mecodema affinum* sp. nov.

Nearly related to *M. latulum*, but differing therefrom as detailed below.

Body less shining. Thorax rather more rounded, slightly wider at the middle than elsewhere, abruptly contracted at the base; smooth above, with very few fine punctures near its anterior angles. Elytra rather more narrowed behind, with well-marked regular striae; these are quite distinctly and regularly punctured throughout, the outer ones rather more coarsely; 3rd interstices rather broader than the others, and, like the suture, subcostate behind, 6th and 7th quite costiform, 8th still narrower, all more or less confluent behind.

♀. Length, 23 mm.; breadth, 7½ mm.

Mount Dick, west of Lake Wakatipu, near Kingston. Unique. Found by Mr. T. Hall, at an elevation of 2,500 ft., on the 27th February, 1914.

3792. *Mecodema indiscretum* sp. nov.

Oblong, slightly nitid.

Head without frontal striae and interocular rugae, the occiput finely but not closely punctured. Thorax with simple and rather narrow margins, smooth above. Elytra rather broader behind than in *M. affinum*, not at all distinctly punctate-striate.

Distinguishable from *M. latulum* by its emarginate base, narrow lateral margins, and smooth disc of the thorax. The elytral sculpture is nearly similar, being finely substriate-punctate near the suture, but the 6th striae are deeper, broader, and more distinctly and regularly punctate, and, before the middle, are obviously and coarsely quadripunctate. The labrum, instead of being plane, has a broad, oblong, central groove.

These are not sexual variations, as the types of *M. latulum*, *M. affinum*, as well as this species are females.

♀. Length, 24 mm.; breadth, 8 mm.

Mount Earnslaw, north of Lake Wakatipu. A single specimen found by Mr. T. Hall on the 6th February, 1914.

3793. *Mecodema trailli* sp. nov.

Elongate, only moderately convex, nitid; black, antennae and legs piceous.

Head rather narrower than thoracic apex, with deep longitudinal frontal sulci, those near the eyes also deep but irregular, and between these latter there are some fine transversal ones; it is closely and distinctly punctured behind the eyes but smooth at its base. Thorax a fifth broader than long, base and apex subtruncate, its sides slightly crenulate, moderately rounded from the front to beyond the middle, more curvedly narrowed behind, its base more contracted, with almost straight sides and obtusely rectangular angles; the surface with very fine striae across it, basal and apical longitudinal striae quite obsolete; there is a foveiform impression near each anterior angle, mesial groove nearly entire, basal fossae deep and moderately elongate. Elytra elongate-oval, a good deal narrowed posteriorly, nearly thrice as long as the thorax, and rather wider than it is at the base; their striae regular, almost equally finely punctured from the suture to the sides, the 7th with 3 or 4 rather larger setigerous punctures, their sides nearly vertical, with shallow indefinite impressions; interstices nearly plane near the suture, moderately convex towards the sides, the apical sculpture irregular.

Legs, antennae, and palpi normal. The eyes, owing to a slight orbital dilatation underneath, appear less prominent than usual.

Underside shining. Prosternum smooth on the middle, its flanks moderately punctured, sides of mesosternum more closely, abdomen finely and irregularly wrinkled, longitudinally at the sides, its last segment transversely, its apex with 3 setigerous punctures near one side but only 2 at the other.

This bears more resemblance to the northern *M. scitulum* (2593), measuring 29 mm. by 9 mm., than to any South Island species. The present species is much more slender, its thorax is relatively broader, more contracted at the base, and the lateral channels are no wider in front than behind the middle; the antennae and legs are a little stouter, and the sculpture of the underside differs considerably.

♂. Length, 25 mm.; breadth, 7½ mm.

Stewart Island, 5th October, 1914. This is the second species now known to occur there, both discovered by Mr. W. Traill, whose name is attached to this one.

3794. *Mecodema mutabile* sp. nov.

Elongate, slightly convex, shining; black, legs and antennae piceous.

Head and mandibles rather longer than thorax and, including the prominent eyes, as broad as it is; occiput very distinctly and moderately closely punctured, the punctation extends forward as far as the antennae, but it is finer, more irregular and distant there, interocular rugae and frontal striae also irregular. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, a little emarginate at base and apex, its sides indistinctly crenulate, nearly straight or only slightly curved as far as the middle, curvedly narrowed behind it, the base contracted, with short straight sides and rectangular angles; disc nearly smooth, its mesial groove abbreviated, basal fossae deep but not elongate; the basal region, sides, and sometimes the front distinctly but irregularly punctured, in some specimens there are a few fine punctures along the middle; lateral rims a little expanded and impressed in front. Elytra oblong-oval, not thrice the length of thorax, rather broader than it is at the base, moderately narrowed behind; each with 6 dorsal, moderately well-marked and punctured striae, the 6th with deeper and more quadrate punctures; interstices nearly plane, but especially behind, with numerous irregular scratch-like marks; 7th interstice costiform, the outer series of punctures more irregular and coarser than the 6th, the sublateral smooth space is costiform, the side is vertical, with many punctiform impressions, the apical sculpture is rather shallow.

Prosternum nearly smooth along the middle, its flanks distinctly and somewhat rugosely punctured, mesosternum more closely, metasternum and abdomen more finely and irregularly, terminal segment transversely finely striate, quadripunctate at apex.

This species is the most common near Lake Wakatipu, and exhibits much variation. In some individuals the thorax has fine transverse striae, in others it is almost impunctate, but the sculpture of the elytra is nearly always the same.

♂. Length, 25 mm.; breadth, $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mount Dick, Ben Lomond, Mounts Earnslaw and Alfred. Several found by Mr. T. Hall between the 25th January and 17th March, 1914.

3795. *Mecodema gordonense* sp. nov.

Robust, subdepressed, nitid; nigrescent, somewhat bronzed, legs and antennae nigro-piceous.

Head coarsely and deeply longitudinally rugose in front, irregularly near the eyes, behind these very irregularly wrinkled and rather coarsely punctate; labrum medially emarginate. Thorax a fifth broader than long, base and apex only slightly emarginate, gradually curvedly narrowed from the front to behind the middle, considerably contracted behind, with straight sides at the base, which has rectangular angles; lateral margins moderately crenulate, rather thick and reflexed, the channels concave and slightly broader in front; discal groove distinct, attaining the base and apex, both moderately longitudinally striate, the disc rather finely irregularly transversely striate, more deeply near the sides; basal foveae deep, the oblique impression near each slightly prominent anterior angle rather shallow.

Elytra oblong-oval, a little wider than thorax at the base, nearly thrice its length; along each elytron there are three somewhat indefinite, irregular, smooth dorsal lines, these are distinct at the base but become obsolete behind; the sculpture between the suture and 2nd is irregularly but not deeply punctiform, that beyond consists of more or less transverse but very irregular impressions, these are sometimes divided into suboblong areas by smooth, transverse, linear connections between the 2nd and 3rd longitudinal lines: the common smooth costa near the side is narrow, it does not reach the apex, and, before the middle, is quite obliterated by the coarse lateral sculpture.

At first sight, owing to the elytral sculpture, this may seem like *M. lewisi* (2604), but as the thoracic margins are crenulate it really belongs to a different section of the genus. The thorax is differently shaped, and instead of having rather thin, nearly flat lateral margins as in *M. lewisi*, they are thicker and slightly reflexed.

Length, 34–37 mm.; breadth, 10–11 mm.

Gordon's Knob, near Belgrove. Four individuals received from Mr. T. Hall, who spent three days on the mountain in November, 1914.

3796. *Diglymma basale* sp. nov. *Diglymma* Sharp, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 980.

Elongate, narrow, moderately convex, nitid; black, mandibles, legs, and antennae rufo-piceous, tarsi and palpi more rufescent.

Head nearly as broad as front of thorax, somewhat depressed and punctate behind the eyes, generally with a few finer punctures alongside the broad plicae near each eye. Thorax apparently elongate, really of almost equal length and breadth, base and apex truncate, its sides distinctly and evenly margined, moderately rounded, more strongly behind so that the straight-sided base seems a good deal contracted, posterior angles rectangular: disc almost smooth, having only some feeble, often obsolete striae across it, basal fossae elongate and deep and situated close to the sides, the intervening space finely and sparingly punctured, the middle of the apex with similar punctures and obsolete longitudinal striae, mesial groove well marked but not reaching the base or apex. Elytra oblong-oval, double the length of thorax, broader near the middle, their shoulders gently curved, yet a little wider than the thoracic base and with rather thicker margins than the sides: their finely but distinctly punctured striae are moderately deep near the suture, sometimes obsolete near the apices, the sides with several large punctures: interstices almost plane.

Intermediate tibiae slender at the base, expanded below the middle.

Underside shining. Flanks of prosternum rather distantly punctate, the abdomen less distinctly near the sides, apex of last segment quadri-punctate.

D. marginale (3507) is distinguishable by the long sinuation of the side of the thorax towards the more sharply marked posterior angle, by the more strongly developed elytral margin and less convex body. Sharp's *D. oripenne* (1766) has apparently more deeply striate elytra, and the base of the thorax and its angles seem different.

Length, 12–15 mm.; breadth, 4–5 mm.

Ben Lomond, Mount Alfred, and Routeburn. Several specimens were found by Mr. T. Hall, at elevations of 2,000 ft. to 4,000 ft., during February, 1914.

3797. *Diglymma thoracicum* sp. nov.

Elongate, moderately convex and nitid; piceo-niger, legs and antennae piceo-rufus; palpi castaneous, all the joints testaceous at the extremity.

Head, eyes included, only a fifth narrower than the middle of thorax, depressed and with a series of moderate punctures behind the eyes, the vertex minutely, indistinctly, and distantly punctate; labrum deeply medially emarginate. Thorax elongate, just an eighth broader than long, base and apex truncate, its sides distinctly and evenly marginate, very slightly rounded, more evidently, but not at all abruptly, near the base so that its angles are obsolete; discal channel apparently entire when examined from above, a little shallower near the base and apex, with some scattered but not coarse punctures across the base and front, basal fossae deep and elongate. Elytra nearly thrice the length of thorax, a third broader before the middle than it is, gradually but obviously narrowed behind that point, apices not at all broad, lateral margins distinct, rather more so near the curvedly narrowed shoulders; their striae rather fine yet quite definite nearly to the extremity, they are finely but not closely punctured; interstices simple, the sides with about 5 coarse setigerous punctures.

Terminal articulations of maxillary palpi quite elongate-oval, obtuse at the extremity, less slender than those of Sharp's *D. ovipenne* or *D. dubium*.

Antennae pubescent from the 4th joint onwards, extending to the middle of the thorax, joints 5-10 submoniliform.

After carefully comparing the only available specimen, a female saturated with alcohol, with all the types in my collection I failed to find any exactly like it. *D. obtusum* (1454), *D. punctipenne* (1768), and others with obtuse or obsolete posterior thoracic angles present more or less distinct disparities. *D. basale*, and others belonging to the same section, can be readily separated by looking at the hind angles of the thorax.

Length, 10 mm.; breadth, $3\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Stewart Island. Described from a single female found during the summer of 1913 by Mr. W. Trail.

Group LICINIDAE.

3798. *Dichrochile insignis* sp. nov. *Dichrochile* Guérin, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 16.

Suboblong, moderately convex, nitid; black, femora piceous; tibiae, tarsi, antennae, epistome, and labrum more or less piceo-rufous; palpi fusco-fulvous.

Head and eyes as broad as front of thorax, oviform, somewhat uneven, finely obliquely wrinkled and opaque between the eyes. Thorax quite cordate, a third broader than long, its apex widely emarginate, so that the obtuse angles extend forwards beyond it; the sides with reflexed well-developed margins, evidently rounded as far as the middle, rather deeply sinuate towards the subrectangular and slightly prominent angles. base medially incurved; its surface somewhat uneven, basal fossae large, situated between the middle and sides, sometimes interruptedly prolonged nearly to the apex, mesial furrow deep, abbreviated in front. Elytra oblong-oval, thrice the length and nearly double the width of thorax. broader than it is at the base, curvedly narrowed but not sinuate posteriorly, with broadly rounded apices; their impunctate striae deep near

the suture, with slightly convex interstices there, especially behind, the 3rd usually bipunctate; the outer striae more slender, with flatter interstices, lateral margins reflexed, with narrow channels before the middle, and just above these there is an irregular series of large punctiform impressions on each; scutellar striae well marked.

The strongly sinuate sides, and unusually prominent posterior angles of the thorax, rather convex hind-body, and the individually broadly rounded apices render this species abundantly distinct.

♀. Length, 9–10 mm.; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 mm.

Routeburn and Hollyford, north-west of Lake Wakatipu. Two females obtained by Mr. T. Hall in February, 1914.

Obs.—At Searcliff, Mistake Basin, and Mount Algidus, over fifty miles west of Methven, in Canterbury, Mr. Hall found three specimens, one of them a male, measuring 10 mm. by $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. These are not satisfactorily differentiated from the larger type of *D. thoracica* (2662), and are therefore labelled "var. 2662." All the species of the genus are very rare.

3799. *Dichrochile rugicollis* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, oblong, nitid; black, tarsi rufo-piceous.

Head and large eyes slightly broader than front of thorax, nearly smooth on the middle, with numerous fine yet distinct irregular striae. Thorax transverse, a third broader than long, widest just before the middle, a little rounded there, gradually and slightly narrowed behind, its base subtruncate but slightly curved and oblique at the sides so that its angles are obtuse, apex widely but not deeply emarginate; disc with fine transverse striae, the base densely finely irregularly longitudinally striate, the apex more deeply but less closely; basal fossae large but not sharply limited so that the sides appear unevenly depressed. Elytra oblong, more than thrice the length of thorax, a fourth broader, with curvedly narrowed shoulders, and oblique, distinctly sinuate apices; each has 6 moderately deep, obsolete punctate striae, and slightly convex interstices, the 3rd are bipunctate.

Doubtless closely allied to *D. aterrima* (37), but as Bates in his description does not allude to the sculpture of the head and thorax, which he would not be likely to disregard, and as the elytral apices are evidently sinuate, I think this must be a valid species.

♀. Length, 10 mm.; breadth, nearly 4 mm.

Oakden, near Mount Algidus. One found by Mr. T. Hall or Mr. Roderick Urquhart when collecting together on the latter's property on the 9th October, 1913.

3800. *Dichrochile flavipes* sp. nov.

Oblong-oval, subdepressed, nitid, head and thorax rather less so; these are infuscate-black, elytra fusco-castaneous, sides of the latter and of the thorax flavo-fuscous; legs, antennae, palpi, and labrum more or less testaceous, mandibles rufescent.

Head longer but rather narrower than thorax, with a single setigerous puncture near the inner and back part of each eye. Thorax widely emarginate in front, the base more deeply in the middle, the length between these only half of the greatest width, at or just before the middle, moderately curvedly narrowed anteriorly, gradually narrowed behind; posterior angles obtuse but not broadly rounded, the anterior somewhat prominent; disc feebly irregularly striate, sometimes longitudinally near the middle of

the base and apex. mesial groove distinct but not reaching the front. basal impressions shallow and rather broad. Elytra four times the length of the middle of thorax, a third broader, with rounded shoulders, obliquely narrowed towards the singly rounded, not at all prolonged apices; their striae though distinct are slender and very finely and indistinctly punctured, they become deeper behind; interstices plane, the 3rd usually tripunctate; there are no perceptible scutellar striolae, the dorsal striae are indistinct at the base.

D. cephalotes (2660) most nearly resembles this species, which, however, is smaller, the head especially; the coloration differs; the thoracic apex is more deeply emarginate so that its angles are more advanced, the basal foveae are not at all linear, and its hind angles are less rounded, the lateral margins are finer and but little reflexed. The minute dense sculpture is only visible under the microscope.

Length, 8-8½ mm.; breadth, 3½ mm.

Gordon's Knob, near Belgrove; 15th November, 1914. Mr. Hall spent three days on the mountain during bad weather, but secured two specimens.

Group FERONIDAE.

3801. *Pterostichus aciphyllae* sp. nov. *Pterostichus* Bonelli, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 31.

Oblong, moderately convex; plain shining black, legs and antennae nigro-piceous, tips of the palpi rufescent.

Head and eyes almost as broad as front of thorax, its surface nearly smooth, with elongate frontal impressions, the genae somewhat swollen beneath the eyes; labrum truncate or slightly emarginate. Thorax somewhat emarginate at base and apex, a third broader than long, its sides with reflexed margins, moderately rounded to behind the middle, gradually narrowed and a little sinuate towards the rectangular posterior angles; smooth, or with faint striae across it, the mesial groove apparently reaching both base and apex, there is a shallow impression near each anterior angle, basal fossae well marked. Scutellum striate at base. Elytra oblong-oval, with dentiform shoulders, which are a little wider than base of thorax, they are almost thrice its length, rather strongly sinuate and narrowed near the extremity; each with a short scutellar and 7 finely yet quite distinctly punctate, rather deep, not at all filiform striae; interstices moderately convex, the 3rd with 3, the 7th with 5 or 6 setigerous punctures, 7th stria less regular; lateral margins slightly reflexed, the sides more expanded and flattened behind and with several large punctiform impressions.

Underside nearly smooth, with some fine short irregular rugae, also on the femora, terminal segment quadripunctate at the apex.

Intermediate tibiae with the hind margin bent inwardly and acutely prolonged at the extremity.

Much less robust than *P. pascoi* (3686), in which the median groove of the thorax is only lightly impressed, but the transverse subapical one is well marked. 3176 (*P. hamiltoni*), represented by a single female, is the nearest ally. This belongs to the *Trichosternus*-like section with 2 setae on each side of the thorax.

♂. Length, 26 mm.; breadth, 9 mm.

Clipping's Bush, near Kingston. Found amongst spear-grass roots by Mr. T. Hall on the 28th January, 1914, at an altitude of 2,500 ft.

3802. *Pterostichus egregialis* sp. nov.

Elongate, subparallel, moderately convex, brilliant black, slightly bronzed; legs and antennae nigro-piceous, mandibles and labrum piceorufous, palpi with rufescent tips.

Head smooth, with elongate but not deep frontal impressions, and, including the eyes, equalling the thoracic apex in width, labrum emarginate, genae a little dilated below the eyes. Thorax subovate, the length five-sixths of the breadth in the middle, base and apex slightly emarginate: its sides very gently rounded, not at all sinuate, and nearly straight though slightly narrowed behind, with minutely prominent posterior angles, the base and apex of about the same width; disc with feeble undulating striae across it, and a shallow impression near each anterior angle, medial groove well marked but abbreviated; basal fossae rather longer than broad, placed a little nearer the sides than the middle, where there are a few very short punctiform striae. Elytra with their dentiform shoulders slightly exceeding the thoracic angles in width, fully double the length of thorax, their sides hardly at all curved at the middle, slightly sinuate posteriorly, yet rather broad at the extremity; each has 6 dorsal series of rather fine punctures, those near the suture almost form slender striae, the others are rather more distant and less regular, apical sculpture irregular and coarser; their sides subvertical, with some coarse punctiform impressions, there are no scutellar striae.

Scutellum deeply striate at base. Thorax with 5 setae at each side. Legs stout, posterior femora angulate below. Antennae pubescent from their 4th joint onwards. Anterior tarsi with their 4 basal articulations cordiform.

A careful examination of the shape of the thorax and peculiar elytral sculpture will enable any entomologist to identify this species.

♂. Length, 13 mm.; breadth, nearly 4 mm.

Staircase, south end of the Remarkables. Unique. Discovered by Mr. T. Hall on the 15th March, 1913, at a height of 3,500 ft. These mountains, situated along the eastern side of Lake Wakatipu, between Kingston and Queenstown, have already yielded several remarkable beetles, and more remain to be found.

3803. *Pterostichus sculpturalis* sp. nov.

Elongate, slightly convex, shining black, slightly bronzed; legs and antennae piceous, basal 3 joints of the latter glabrous and at the base rufescent, mandibles pitchy-red.

Head, its prominent eyes exclusive, narrower than front of thorax, uneven, irregularly punctate and rugose near and behind the eyes, lateral impressions elongate, extending from the back of the eyes to the base of the mandibles; labrum emarginate. Thorax subquadrate, very slightly broader than long, base and apex emarginate, a little wider before the middle than elsewhere, gradually and slightly narrowed towards the posterior angles; disc rather uneven, with some fine irregular transverse striae, a pair of foveiform impressions near each side of the middle, and another near each anterior angle; basal fossae large, indistinctly duplicate, the inner portion longer than the outer, they are uneven, with rugose or punctiform sculpture, the space between them at the basal margin has some irregular longitudinal striae; the deep dorsal groove extends from the base nearly to the apex. Elytra more than twice the length of thorax, and, including

the dentiform shoulders, only slightly wider than it is at the base, they are oblong-oval, moderately sinuate and narrowed near the extremity; their sculpture is very irregular, consisting of fine striae or series of punctures so irregular and interrupted that they enclose unequal, chiefly elongate-oval areas over most of their surface, their sides have coarse punctiform impressions.

Scutellum striate at base. Basal 3 joints of antennae glabrous. Terminal joints of maxillary palpi elongate-oval, with obtuse apices. Legs stout, posterior femora dilated and angulate underneath. Anterior tarsi with their basal 4 joints cordiform and successively diminishing, the outer angles of the first 3 evidently prolonged. Scutellar striae present.

Belongs to the section bearing 2 setae at each side of the thorax, but easily separable from all of its members by the distinctive sculpture.

♂. Length, 13 mm.; breadth, quite 4 mm.

Mount Dick, Lake Wakatipu. A solitary individual obtained by Mr. T. Hall on the 10th March, 1914.

3804. *Pterostichus maiaei* sp. nov.

Oblong, slightly convex, glossy; head and thorax black tinged with red, the latter brilliant brassy near the basal fossae and anterior angles, marginal channels viridi-aeneous; elytral interstices fusco-cupreous, their striae and sides viridescent; tarsi and antennae piceous.

Head, including the prominent eyes, as broad as the thoracic apex, more or less irregularly and finely wrinkled, the frontal foveae not extending beyond the front of the eyes. Thorax a third broader than long in the middle, the base medially, the apex widely arcuate-emarginate, its sides distinctly margined, rounded and widest at or just before the middle, moderately sinuously narrowed towards the rectangular posterior angles; obsolete transversely wrinkled in the male, more definitely yet finely in the female, the short longitudinal basal striae usually more perceptible than the apical, mesial furrow well marked but not attaining the apex. basal fossae rather deep and elongate, the space between each and the side slightly convex, the impression near each front angle quite definite. Scutellum striate at base. Elytra oblong-oval, with dentiform shoulders, their widest part very little broader than that of the thorax, almost thrice its length, moderately sinuate-angustate behind; scutellar striae short, the dorsal well marked, closely, finely, but distinctly punctate; interstices only moderately convex, the 3rd, 5th, and 7th slightly broader than the others, the first of these distinctly tripunctate, the last with 5 punctures, both sometimes with an additional apical one, marginal sculpture irregular.

Underside shining black, basal articulations of trochanters rufescent, the terminal segment, in both sexes, quadripunctate at the apex.

Fem.—Slightly broader, elytral interstices less convex.

The nearest species, *P. grassator* (1463), from eastern Otago, is very differently and less brilliantly coloured, with reddish legs; its elytral striae are more shallow and finer, near the suture especially, and the 3rd and 5th interstices of the male are broader but less convex.

♂. Length, 22 mm.; breadth, 7-7½ mm.

Kuriwai Bush, near Wyndham, Southland. Named in honour of Mrs. J. H. Lewis, who also made interesting contributions to the collections forwarded from Greymouth many years ago by Mr. J. H. Lewis. This fine species was sent to me on the 6th October, 1914.

Group POGONIDAE.

3805. *Oöpterus minor* sp. nov. *Oöpterus* Guérin, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 54.

Glossy, moderately convex, of irregular contour; elytra piceous, with pitchy-red margins; head and thorax rufo-piceous, legs and basal joints of antennae light rufo-castaneous, palpi paler.

Head, and the large moderately convex eyes, a little wider than front of thorax, smooth, with shallow frontal impressions. Thorax subcordate, finely margined, widest and rounded at or just before the middle, gradually narrowed towards the rectangular, slightly prominent hind angles, base and apex subtruncate, it is about a fourth broader than long; disc smooth, the well-marked central groove not reaching the apex, basal fossae of moderate size, situated near the angles, with about 4 punctures between them, the lateral plicae obsolete; the seta at each side, in front of the middle, and the other at the hind angle sometimes missing. Elytra broadly oval, in the middle double the width and thrice the length of the thorax, yet hardly any broader than it is at the base, with well-developed margins and subapical plicae; the sutural stria on each usually well marked and punctate, the others more or less obsolete; interstices plane, the 3rd tripunctate.

Male.—Anterior tarsi with the basal 2 joints dilated, and prolonged at inner extremity. Antennae reaching backwards to intermediate femora.

O. pygmeatus (2618) has oblong-oval elytra. *O. parvulus* (2617) is rather smaller, and the sides and apices of the elytra are broadly testaceous. In *O. basalis* (3681) the elytra are more oblong, with much more definite sculpture, and the whole base of the thorax is punctate. These are the only near allies.

♂. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mount Dick, near Kingston. A single pair from Mr. T. Hall on the 10th March, 1914.

3806. *Oöpterus latifossus* sp. nov.

Nitid, slightly convex; piceous, elytral margins pitchy-red, their apices fusco-testaceous; legs and antennae light chestnut-red, the glabrous joints of the latter and the palpi fulvescent; labrum and mandibles dark rufous.

Head rather narrower than thoracic apex, smooth, with elongate interocular impressions; eyes large but not very convex. Thorax cordiform, a third broader than long, widest just before the middle, well rounded there, somewhat sinuously narrowed towards the subacute and slightly prominent posterior angles, distinctly marginate, base truncate, apex nearly so; disc smooth, central groove abbreviated but distinct, basal fossae large and broad, each separated from the side by a plica, the space between them with numerous distinct punctures. Elytra broad, oviform, with well-developed rims, thrice the length but hardly double the width of the rather broad thorax; their striae moderately deep and distinctly punctate, but becoming obsolete near the individually rounded apices, the outer striae and punctation less obvious; interstices very slightly convex, 3rd tripunctate, apical carinae distinct.

Male.—Anterior tarsi with the 2nd joint little more than half the length of the 1st, both dilated, and slightly prolonged at the inner extremity. Maxillary palpi setigerous. Thorax with a single seta at each side near the middle, and another at the hind angle.

O. probus (2616), from Westport, is the species most resembling this, but it is smaller, the thorax is incurved in front, and narrower; the elytra are more attenuate posteriorly, the brighter testaceous apical marks extend nearly to the hind thighs, their outer striae are obsolete, and there are no punctures on the 3rd interstices.

Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Moa and Mistake Basins, near Mount Algidus. A male and two females, discovered by Mr. T. Hall on the 20th October, 1913.

3807. *Oöpterus suavis* sp. nov.

Glossy, moderately convex; rufo-piceous, the lateral margins, base of thorax, elytral suture, labrum, and mandibles piceo-rufous; femora somewhat testaceous; palpi fulvescent; tibiae and basal joints of antennae more or less light fusco-rufous, remaining articulations of the latter darker; elytral apices sometimes pallid.

Head, with its large, moderately convex eyes, rather broader than front of thorax, smooth, with elongate frontal impressions, labrum subtruncate. Thorax subcordate, distinctly margined, a fourth broader than long, widest at the middle, well rounded to beyond that point, gradually and slightly sinuously narrowed behind, posterior angles just rectangular, base and apex subtruncate; disc usually almost smooth, having only some very obsolete striae across it, the central groove in some aspects appears to attain both base and apex, basal fossae moderately large and deep, their outer borders carinate, the base irregularly and finely but quite perceptibly punctured. Scutellum triangular. Elytra oval, broadly margined, thrice the length but not double the width of thorax in the middle, slightly broader than it is at the base, with distinctly singly rounded apices, which are sometimes testaceous; the sutural stria on each is rather deep and finely punctate, the 2nd less so, the others are indistinct; interstices nearly flat, the 3rd tripunctate; the suture is bent outwardly at the extremity and prolonged forwards as a carina nearly in line with the 5th interstice.

Underside like the dorsum in colour, but with rufescent coxae and trochanters. Last segment of abdomen in the male, at the apex, with a single setigerous puncture at each side of the middle; in the female bipunctate there.

O. latifossus may be easily separated by its less convex body, by its thorax being broader in front, more sinuate behind, with sharper hind angles, broader fossae, and more coarsely punctured base, and materially different elytral sculpture. None of the subantarctic islands species closely resembles ours.

♂. Length, $5-5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Routeburn and Hollyford. Several specimens secured at night off moss-covered trees by Mr. T. Hall during February, 1914.

3808. *Zolus ocularius* sp. nov. *Zolus* Sharp, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1000.

Nitid, elongate-oval, of somewhat interrupted contour, slightly convex; piceous, the lateral margins, elytral suture, and sometimes the head and base of thorax piceo-rufous; legs and antennae usually rufo-castaneous, basal joints of these latter and the palpi fulvescent.

Head oviform, almost as long as thorax but obviously narrower, with nearly flat eyes. Thorax nearly a fourth broader than long, widest near the middle, curvedly narrowed anteriorly, gently but not curvedly narrowed

behind, posterior angles rectangular, base truncate, apex slightly emarginate, lateral rims well developed; disc smooth, mesial groove well marked but hardly attaining the base or apex; basal region distinctly punctate, its fossae apparently duplicate, the outer without a definite external plica, the inner broader and forming a depression towards the central groove. Scutellum triangular, rather small. Elytra elongate-oval, widest before the middle, a good deal narrowed posteriorly, almost thrice the length of thorax, only slightly wider than it is at the base; their finely yet distinctly punctate striae are deeper near the suture than at the sides; interstices slightly convex, the 3rd generally tripunctate, subapical plicae slender.

The narrow head, inconspicuous eyes, feebly developed basal plicae, and almost duplicated fossae of the thorax distinguish this species from all that are known as yet.

Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, quite 2 mm.

Routeburn, Hollyford, and Mount Earnslaw. Five during February, 1914; also about a dozen from more southern localities of *Z. subopacus* (3689) were found by Mr. T. Hall.

3809. *Tarastethus convexus* sp. nov. *Tarastethus* Sharp, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1003.

Convex, moderately short and broad, nitid; piceo-castaneous, the head, thorax, base, and suture of elytra more rufescent; lateral margins and apices of elytra, and the legs, pale flavo-castaneous; antennae, tarsi, and palpi more or less fulvescent.

Head moderately elongate and, including the only slightly convex eyes, rather narrower than the thoracic apex, with a few fine punctures in the elongate frontal impressions. Thorax subcordate, nearly a third broader than long, widest near the middle, well rounded and margined there, rather strongly sinuously narrowed towards the rectangular posterior angles, base truncate, apex slightly emarginate; mesial groove not attaining either base or apex and somewhat expanded behind, the whole basal region moderately closely punctate, the fossae neither very deep nor sharply defined. Elytra more convex than thorax, almost thrice its length, but, owing to the curvedly narrowed shoulders, but little broader than it is at the base, their sides obviously rounded, with reflexed margins, they are evidently broader than the thorax in the middle, somewhat sinuously narrowed and indistinctly margined behind; their striae are rather deep near the suture, less so towards the sides, all rather strongly punctured; interstices a little convex, more or less confluent behind, the 8th plicate.

This comes near Sharp's *T. puncticollis* (1799), but the head is narrower and impunctate along the middle, the eyes are rather smaller and less convex, the hind-body is more oviform, and the outer striae are more shallow and irregular, and the coloration is altogether dissimilar.

♂. Length, 5 mm.; breadth, 2 mm.

Routeburn, north of Lake Wakatipu. Two examples found on the 13th February, 1914, by Mr. T. Hall.

3810. *Tarastethus diversus* sp. nov.

Shining, nearly similar in colour to *T. convexus*, but the thorax more nigrescent; the body more elongate and much less convex.

Head rather narrower than front of thorax, smooth, labrum distinctly emarginate; eyes unusually small, slightly convex. Thorax only a sixth

broader than long, widest near the middle, only moderately curved towards the front, very gently sinuate towards the rectangular hind angles; its surface smooth except near the base, where it is distinctly and closely punctured, fossae rather shallow and not well limited, the dorsal groove normal. Elytra oblong-oval, only slightly convex, more than double the length of thorax, rather broader than it is at the base; their striae only moderately deep, finely and indistinctly punctate; interstices slightly convex, the 3rd feebly bipunctate, the common apical plicae present.

This is intermediate between *T. convexus* and Sharp's *T. debilis* (1802), which latter I have not seen, but which apparently has equally small eyes. *T. diversus* has a less transversal thorax than *T. convexus*, it is much less rounded before the middle, and, though somewhat narrowed, is hardly perceptibly sinuate behind. The elytra are much flatter and very differently sculptured.

Length, 6 mm.; breadth, nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Moa Basin, west of Mount Algidus, Canterbury. Unique. Another of Mr. T. Hall's novelties, on the 20th October, 1913. In the same neighbourhood he secured a few specimens of *T. puncticollis*; these are larger than Sharp's type, measuring 6 mm. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

3811. *Tarastethus halli* sp. nov.

Nitid, castaneo-piceous; the base, lateral margins, and apices of elytra, the coxae, and trochanters more or less chestnut-red; palpi, antennae, and tarsi somewhat fulvescent.

This should be located near *T. convexus*, but the elytra are manifestly different, being much less convex, quite oblong-oval, with less curvedly narrowed shoulders; their striae are nearly as deep towards the sides as they are near the suture, but their punctation is a good deal finer, and, indeed, becomes quite indistinct behind; the interstices are nearly plane, the 3rd generally bipunctate, the 8th are plicate, and near each side there is a series of well-marked punctures. The thorax is nearly a third broader, being nearly 2 mm. instead of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm., it is less narrowed anteriorly, the basal punctation is rather coarser and closer; the posterior angles are somewhat reflexed and subacute in place of being flat, and the minute setae on these, which are quite discernible in *T. convexus*, cannot be detected in *T. halli*. The head is a little broader, with rather larger but not very prominent eyes, and the impressions between these are broader but impunctate; the labrum is emarginate.

The male has a single setigerous apical puncture at each side of the last ventral segment, and the anterior tarsi are a little more dilated than in the other sex, but are without visible squamae underneath. Flanks of prosternum with moderately coarse shallow punctures, abdomen smooth.

Length, 6– $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, quite $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mount Kiwi and Moa Basin, near Mount Algidus. Five specimens found on the 20th October, 1914. This species is named in honour of its discoverer, Mr. T. Hall.

3812. *Tarastethus fovealis* sp. nov.

Shining, nigro-piceous; antennae, tarsi, and palpi fulvescent; femora fusco-fulvous, the tibiae fuscous, but with obscurely rufescent apices; elytral margins and suture, the mandibles, and labrum piceo-rufous.

Head rather narrower than front of thorax, almost smooth, with shallow frontal impressions, labrum truncate. Eyes moderately large, slightly convex, with fine facets. Thorax subcordate, only about a fifth broader than long, base and apex subtruncate, widest just before the middle, rounded there, only slightly curved and gradually narrowed anteriorly, distinctly and widely sinuate towards the rectangular posterior angles; disc impunctate, with fine irregular striae across it, the dorsal groove reaches the front, it is somewhat expanded behind, but terminates at some distance from the base; the fossae are oblong and definite but not deep; the lateral median seta at each side is distinct, that on the hind angle small and slender. Elytra oblong-oval, twice the length of thorax, a third broader in the middle, just a little wider than it is at the base, with rather broad lateral margins; their striae rather slender, deeper behind, all very finely punctured, the marginal punctation irregular; interstices nearly plane, the plicae normal.

Less robust than *T. puncticollis* (1799), the thorax less transverse, elytra relatively longer, and the whole sculpture different. The simple thoracic fossae, the extension of the dorsal groove to the apex, scantily pubescent antennae, and unusually strong contrast in coloration of the femora and tibiae prevent its being mistaken for any other described species.

Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, nearly $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Ben Lomond. Unique. Found by Mr. T. Hall on the 6th March, 1914, at a height of nearly 4,000 ft.

3813. *Tarastethus longulus* sp. nov.

Elongate, only slightly convex, moderately nitid; rufo-piceous, the base, suture, lateral margins, and apex of elytra and the mandibles more rufescent; legs, antennae, and palpi more or less fulvescent.

Head narrower than thorax, nearly smooth, sometimes with a few fine punctures in the rather short frontal impressions, labrum emarginate; eyes moderate, not prominent. Thorax subcordate, nearly a third broader than long, widest at or just before the middle, its sides rather finely margined, only moderately rounded, gradually narrowed but not sinuate behind, posterior angles slightly prominent but not acute; base subtruncate, only very indistinctly curvate towards the sides; apex slightly emarginate or subtruncate; the basal region finely and moderately closely punctate, without definite fossae, dorsal groove abbreviated and rather slender; hind angles without setae. Elytra oblong-oval, nearly a third broader in the middle than the thorax, thrice its length, with the common subapical plicae; their striae regular, distinct, though rather narrow, finely punctured; interstices almost plane.

Underside dark chestnut, trochanters and coxae somewhat fulvescent. Prosternum distinctly but irregularly punctate; terminal segment with a single setigerous apical puncture at each side of the middle.

Though Sharp's description of the thorax of *T. debilis* (1802) is applicable to this species, that of the elytra is not, and as we are led to infer that his species is of the typical short and convex form, *T. longulus* must differ considerably.

Length, 5– $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, nearly 2 mm.

Clipping's Bush, near Kingston. Two found at an elevation of about 2,000 ft. on the 28th January, 1914, by Mr. T. Hall.

3814. *Tarastethus propinquus* sp. nov.

Nigro-piceous, legs and mandibles piceo-rufous, antennae and tarsi light fusco-rufous, palpi fulvescent.

In form like *T. longulus*, rather larger, uniformly darker. Thorax longer, almost as long as broad, with finer margins; its base medially emarginate, distinctly but not strongly curved towards the slightly prominent angles, which are setigerous; it is without basal punctation or fossae. Elytral striae apparently impunctate, sharply impressed near the suture, obsolete towards the sides. The eyes rather more prominent.

Underside smooth, terminal segment of abdomen bipunctate at each side of the apex.

Anterior tarsi of the male with the basal 3 joints a little dilated, and provided underneath with greyish squamae.

T. simplex (2656), found by Commander J. J. Walker, R.N., at Port Chalmers, measures 5 mm. by 2 mm. Its thorax is decidedly cordate, a good deal broader and more rounded before the middle, with minute longitudinal sculpture at its base. The male has the same tarsal vestiture as *T. propinquus*.

♂. Length, 6 mm.; breadth, nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Ben Lomond. Another of Mr. T. Hall's discoveries; two examples on about the 6th March, 1914.

3815. *Tarastethus optatus* sp. nov.

Oblong, slightly convex, nitid; fusco-niger, the sides, but not the margins, and apices of elytra and the femora fusco-testaceous; palpi, antennae, and tarsi more or less fulvescent; mandibles pitchy-red; tibiae obscurely rufescent.

Head rather narrower than front of thorax, eyes inclusive, interocular impressions rather large and deep, the interval between each and the sharply marked lateral groove obtusely elevated; epistome truncate, and with 4 or 5 small punctures; labrum deeply emarginate; eyes large but only moderately prominent. Thorax a third broader than long, base truncate, apex a little incurved, its sides with distinct, slightly reflexed margins, widest and rounded at the middle, gently narrowed towards the slightly projecting hind angles; the surface exhibits some feeble transverse striae, the central groove is slender, and does not reach the apex, basal fossae shallow and indefinite and feebly rugose. Elytra oblong-oval, rather broader than thorax, twice its length, with very distinct, somewhat reflexed margins, and broadly rounded apices; their striae apparently impunctate, the sutural three, on each elytron, not deep but reaching the extremity, the outer ones shallow and obsolete near the base; interstices plane, the 3rd feebly tripunctate, subapical carinae distinct.

Like *T. oxygonus* (1456); in it, however, the margins of the thorax and elytra are broadly testaceous; the thoracic fossae are sulciform and well marked, and the elytral striae are punctate and distinct. Both species are without setae at the posterior angles. *T. optatus* has obtuse terminal joints of the palpi; in 1456 they are acuminate.

♀. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, quite $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mount Dick. Unique. Found by Mr. Hall on the 17th March, 1914.

3816. *Sympiestus frontalis* sp. nov. *Sympiestus* Sharp. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1006.

Elongate, not parallel, slightly convex, shining; black, lateral margins of elytra, the legs, and mandibles rufo-piceous, antennae and tarsi fusco-rufoous, palpi fulvescent.

Head narrower than thoracic apex, not including the large prominent eyes; frontal impressions broad, rather shallow and finely punctured, extending from the front of the eyes to the forehead. Thorax subquadrate, very slightly broader than long, base and apex subtruncate, the sides gently rounded to behind the middle, a little sinuate behind, with rectangular posterior angles; dorsal groove rather slender, not reaching the apex, basal fossae sulciform and elongate, the intervening space not quite smooth. Elytra oblong-oval, twice the length of thorax, rather broader than it is at the base; the 3 inner striae, on each, moderately deep, finely yet distinctly but not very closely punctured, the sutural one reaches the apex, the others do not, the outer striae become obsolete towards the side.

Sharp's *S. syntheticus* (1804), as well as *S. oculatus* (2439), and *S. modestus* (2655) are easily distinguishable by their long, deep, smooth frontal impressions, and *S. ruficornis* (1338) by its much less convex eyes.

Length, 6 mm.; breadth, 2 mm.

Scarcliff, near Mount Algidus. A single specimen found by Mr. T. Hall on the 20th October, 1914.

Group LEBIIDAE.

3817. *Demetrida sinuata* sp. nov. *Demetrida* White, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 64.

Subdepressed, nitid; black, the forehead, mandibles, and most of the antennae ferruginous, basal joints of these last, the legs, and palpi more or less fulvescent.

Head smooth. Thorax elongate, as long as broad, widest at or just before the middle, moderately rounded there, widely and distinctly sinuate behind, with acute almost prominent posterior angles; base subtruncate, a little oblique at each side; disc almost smooth, having only some obsolete transverse striae, basal fossae prolonged as broad channels inside the reflexed margins almost to the apex, mesial groove not abbreviated, the apex subtruncate or only slightly emarginate. Elytra more than double the length of thorax, widest behind the middle, their curvedly narrowed shoulders wider than the thoracic base, apices somewhat oblique; on each there is a well-marked basal puncture on the 2nd interstice, there are no perceptible scutellar striae, the indistinctly punctate dorsal striae are well marked near the suture, less so near the sides; interstices almost flat, without discernible seriate punctation, the 3rd usually tripunctate. Pygidium finely punctate and pubescent.

Underside shining, piceo-niger, with a few fine setae; coxae and trochanters fulvescent.

Well differentiated from *D. picea* (125) by the more elongate thorax, its obviously sinuate sides and acute posterior angles, by the oblique elytral apices, less deep and regular striae, by the absence of scutellar striae and minute serial interstitial punctures.

Length, 7-8 mm.; breadth, 2½ mm.

Clipping's Bush and Staircase, from 1,500 ft. to 3,500 ft. Ten found by Mr. T. Hall during January and March, 1914, and one from Mr. M. O. Pasco, found on Ben Lomond.

Group PERICALIDAE.

3818. *Scopodes instabilis* sp. nov. *Scopodes* Erichson, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 67.

Subdepressed, glossy black, slightly aeneous; legs, antennae, and palpi nigro-piceous.

Head large, smooth, the space between the hind part of the eyes as wide as the thoracic apex, the frontal portion rather narrower. Eyes large and prominent, extending outwardly as far as the middle of thorax. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, widest before the middle, slightly and obtusely angulate, and with a setigerous puncture there, at each side, gradually narrowed behind; lateral margins distinct, ending just before the true base, and there bent inwardly, and more slender, for a very short distance only, without forming angles; its surface apparently smooth, yet densely and very minutely sculptured, mesial groove distinct, extending from the basal depression to the oblique frontal impressions. Elytra fully thrice the length of thorax, twice its breadth behind the middle, with curvedly narrowed, distinctly margined shoulders, and subtruncate, slightly oblique apices; their striae shallow, sometimes obsolete towards the sides, more distinct near the suture, interstitial punctures usually indefinite.

S. laevigatus (135), which I have not seen, is described as being, as is also the head, unusually narrow, with a short, rounded, cordate thorax. *S. laevistriatus* (1474) may be at once separated by its nearly obsolete humeral margins. *S. cognatus* (1570), from south-east Otago, has well-marked longitudinal striae on the head; the thorax is evidently broader before the middle, distinctly angulate there, and more obliquely narrowed behind, and there are some fine striae across it.

Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; breadth, $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Moá Basin, west of Mount Algidus. The type was found by Mr. T. Hall on the 20th October, 1913, and after diligent explorations of Point Hill and Mistake Basin the following varietal forms were obtained: (a) Head unisulcate near each eye, feebly striate, the thorax transversely so; (b) similar, but with an interocular fovea; (c) lateral margins of thorax more or less distinctly prolonged half-way across the true base. Mr. Hall also secured several specimens of 132, a pair of 131, and another of 1813.

Group SPHAERIDIIDAE.

3819. *Stygnohydus posticalis* sp. nov. *Stygnohydus* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1336.

Ovate, attenuate posteriorly, very convex, glabrous, glossy aeneo-niger; thoracic lateral margins, the elytral suture along the posterior declivity only, and their apices, dull rufo-castaneous; tibiae dark rufous; palpi and antennae testaceous, but with the club sometimes a little infuscate and opaque; tarsi fusco-rufous.

Head large, a little rounded, finely yet distinctly but not closely punctate. Eyes with numerous fine facets. Thorax evidently transverse, base

subtruncate, with strongly rounded angles; the apex slightly rounded in the middle but sinuate near the sides; its surface somewhat irregularly, finely, but distinctly punctured, rather more finely along the middle towards the base. Scutellum large, triangular, with some fine punctures. Elytra more than double the length of thorax, finely and distantly punctate along the middle of the disc, and on each elytron, near the side behind the middle, with about 5 series of coarser punctures, the intervals between these more closely and distinctly punctured than the disc; their apical portion is substrate, and the sutural striae are distinct from the apices to the summit of the declivity.

Closely allied to the northern *S. femoralis* (3032), rather larger, usually more narrowed but less vertical behind, the surface more glossy, with finer sculpture, and the margins less broadly rufescent.

Underside blackish, the sides and the last abdominal segment not rufescent, more or less evidently punctate; femora with slender, depressed, ashy hairs in front in addition to the flavescens setae.

Length, 4 mm.; breadth, 2¼ mm.

Hollyford. A dozen individuals obtained from leaf-mould by Mr. T. Hall, about the 19th February, 1914.

Group STAPHYLINIDAE.

3820. *Quedius hallianus* sp. nov. *Quedius* Leach, Hist. des Ins. Coleopt. Lacord., vol. 2, p. 84.

Elongate, black, head and thorax slightly bronzed, hind-body iridescent; legs and basal joint of antennae piceous; remaining joints, mandibles, palpi, and tarsi more or less fusco-rufous; elytra and hind-body with depressed, elongate, infuscate pubescence.

Head broadly oval, shining, quadripunctate alongside each eye, distantly bipunctate at the base. Labrum medially emarginate, thickly ciliate with coarse tawny setae, and bearing some long, upright, fuscous setae. Eyes oval, covering more than half of each side of the head. Thorax slightly broader than long, a little narrowed anteriorly, with rounded hind angles; shining, with 2 pairs of setigerous apical punctures, a median pair before the middle, and about 6 at the base, lateral margins setigerous but indistinctly punctate. Scutellum large, triangular. Elytra rather broader than long, apices oblique towards the suture, so that in the middle the length is about a third less than the breadth and just as much shorter than the thorax; their sculpture is close but indefinite, consisting apparently of transverse series of minute granules. Hind-body elongate, with long terminal styles, the sculpture subpunctiform.

Antennae nearly as long as head and thorax, joints 2-11 nearly equal. Anterior tarsi widely expanded and coarsely pubescent.

Owing to the short wing-cases this species may be located in section ix in my cabinet, but those already there, such as *Q. cruenis* (3189), are considerably smaller. Those in section ii have the head and thorax finely punctate, but otherwise more nearly resemble this species in general appearance.

Length, 11-13 mm.; breadth, 2 mm.

Dyer's Pass, near Christchurch. Two individuals found on the 23rd August, 1914, by Mr. T. Hall, whose name it bears.

3821. *Quedius recticeps* sp. nov.

Elongate, nitid; head and thorax fusco-piceous, elytra and abdomen blackish, the latter evidently iridescent, its lateral margins and basal segments somewhat fusco-rufous; antennae and legs more or less infuscate; tarsi and mandibles fulvescent.

Head oblong, parallel, with a pair of small shallow punctures behind, and a lateral groove at the back of each eye. Labrum testaceous, slightly medially emarginate. Clypeus short, membranous. Mandibles curved and acute at extremity, each with a sharp inner tooth, that of the left smaller and with 2 or 3 denticles in front of it. Thorax rather broader than long, gently curvedly narrowed towards the subtruncate apex, base somewhat rounded, with obtuse angles; disc apparently smooth, with a pair of fine shallow frontal punctures. Scutellum triangular. Elytra in the middle nearly a third broader than long, not as wide as the thorax, widely incurved behind, with minute granular sculpture and slender, depressed, ashy pubescence. Hind-body elongate, attenuate posteriorly, with more conspicuous hairs than the wing-cases, its sculpture fine, apparently granular, 6th segment longest, smooth and rounded behind, and bearing long outstanding blackish setae.

Legs moderately slender, tibiae with a few dark setae; anterior tarsi slightly expanded. Antennae as long as head and thorax, basal joint fusco-testaceous, as long as but thicker than the 3rd; joints 4-10 diminish, dull, with fine pubescence, the terminal oviform. Eyes small, longitudinally oval, situated near the front.

Section xi in my cabinet is represented by the North Island *Q. xenophaenus* (3190), but is differentiated by the coloration and labral structure.

Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mistake Basin, Canterbury. One found amongst dead leaves during October, 1913, by Mr. T. Hall.

3822. *Quedius megophthalmus* sp. nov.

Nitid, head and thorax aeneo-fuscous, the former darker; elytra and hind-body brassy chestnut-red, with elongate yellow pubescence; antennae and legs nearly castaneo-rufous.

Head broadly oval, rather wider than thorax, with a straight series of about 5 distinct punctures alongside each eye, and a pair behind. Eyes very large, oblong-oval, almost entirely covering the sides of the head. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, a little narrowed towards the rounded, somewhat depressed front angles, the base slightly rounded and finely margined, with curvate angles; with 2 pairs of punctures before the middle, and an equal number across the base. Scutellum large. Elytra scarcely as wide as thorax, nearly a third broader than long, their apices obliquely shortened towards the suture; they are somewhat indefinitely but not minutely sculptured. Hind-body elongate, very little narrowed posteriorly, with thick terminal styles and ill-defined sculpture.

Antennae shorter than head and thorax, basal joint testaceous, elongate, but not double the length of 2nd, 3rd and 4th longer than broad, joints 5-10 subquadrate. Anterior tarsi slightly expanded, basal joint of the posterior fully as long as the next. Labrum truncate in front, with a distinct groove along the middle. Palpi rather short.

Underside, except the nigrescent head, castaneous, with yellowish pubescence.

The remarkably large eyes will necessitate the location of this species in a section apart from the others.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$ –1 mm.

Routeburn, 11th February, 1914, and Hollyford, 19th February, 1914. Shaken off mossy trees at night by Mr. T. Hall. Three examples.

3823. *Dimerus bisulciceps* sp. nov. *Dimerus* Fauvel, Trans. N.Z. Inst., vol. 44, p. 400.

Elongate, nitid; head and thorax light chestnut-red, elytra rufous, hind-body rufo-castaneous; legs fusco-testaceous, antennae, palpi, and tarsi fulvescent; the hind-body with suberect yellow pubescence.

Head large, quite as broad as thorax, distinctly bisulcate from the front to beyond the middle; irregularly, finely, but quite perceptibly punctate, longitudinally rugose at the sides; it bears a few fine inconspicuous flavescent hairs. Thorax a third longer than broad, a little wider before the middle than elsewhere, gradually narrowed behind; broadly quadrisulcate from the base to near the apex, the inner pair bent outwardly in front, with about 8 basal and a pair of frontal punctures. Elytra slightly broader than long, curvedly narrowed towards the base; they are impunctate, but have well-marked sutural striae. Hind-body very elongate, finely punctured, basal segment largest.

Legs slender and elongate. Tarsi pentamerous, basal 2 joints of the anterior oblong, slightly longer than 3rd, the posterior pair very elongate and slender.

Antennae 11-articulate, inserted below the sides a short distance in front of the eyes, 2nd oblong, fully as long as the exposed portion of the 1st and stouter than the following 5, 9th moniliform, rather broader than the small 8th, 10th suboblong, the terminal larger and subacuminate.

Mandibles falciform, as long as the head, each with a central tooth, but as they are directed forwards along the inside, instead of projecting inwardly, they may not be noticed. Eyes large, longitudinal, occupying fully half of the sides.

In *D. browni* Fauvel the 4th dorsal segment is much darker than the others, the elytral striae are indefinite, and the sculpture of the head is very different.

Length, 3 mm.; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Moa Basin, Canterbury. A single individual obtained by Mr. T. Hall on the 20th October, 1913.

Group FARONINI.

3824. *Exeirarthra angustula* sp. nov. *Exeirarthra* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1054.

Elongate, slender, nitid; castaneo-rufous, legs and antennae rufo-testaceous, tarsi and palpi yellowish; pubescence greyish-yellow, elongate and slender, subdepressed, longer and more erect behind.

Head smaller than thorax, distinctly obliquely narrowed in front of the prominent eyes, nearly straight behind them, hind angles obtuse; finely and indistinctly punctate, antennal tubercles slightly elevated in front and separated by a narrow groove which hardly extends as far as the front of the eyes; it is distinctly bifoveate behind. Thorax oviform, of about equal length and breadth, its apex narrower than the occiput, with an

angular fovea near the base almost connected by a linear impression with the smaller fovea at each side. Elytra very little longer than broad, slightly narrowed near the base yet slightly broader than thorax there, finely punctate; with obvious sutural striae which are deeper at the base, where there is a minute puncture near each; dorsal striae short, about a third of the whole length, formed usually of 3 punctiform impressions. Hind-body finely punctate, horizontal, rather longer than elytra, of about the same width, 1st visible segment shorter than the next. 3rd largest, 5th small, deflexed.

Legs moderately slender, tibiae somewhat arched externally.

Antennae as long as head and thorax, slightly thickened towards the extremity, with very slender erect setae; basal joint not twice as long as broad, much thicker near the base than at its apex, 2nd oblong-oval, 3rd similar but much more slender, 4th and 5th oblong-oval, joints 6-8 rather shorter, 9th and 10th transverse, the terminal quadrate but with a broad apical appendage.

Underside finely punctate, with yellow pubescence. Head with a broad groove in front of the eyes. Fourth ventral segment longer than 2nd or 3rd, 5th as long as 2nd, slightly medially depressed behind. 6th with a deep angular excision in the middle, 7th broadly oval.

More slender than our northern *E. enigma* (1885), the elytra narrower and with smaller dorsal impressions, the hind-body longer, and the antennae somewhat different.

♂. Length, $1\frac{4}{5}$ -2 mm.; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Glenhope, near Nelson. Found by Mr. T. Hall on or before the 10th December, 1914, amongst dead leaves.

3825. *Exeirarthra longiceps* sp. nov.

Elongate, subdepressed, gradually but somewhat interruptedly narrowed anteriorly, nitid; castaneo-rufous, legs and antennae rufo-testaceous, tarsi and palpi flavescens; pubescence greyish-yellow, elongate and slender, mostly decumbent, and bearing a few longer erect hairs on the hind-body.

Head evidently longer than broad, almost coniform, gradually narrowed anteriorly, with obtuse hind angles; antennal tubercles somewhat elevated in front, separated by a deep narrow groove which scarcely extends as far as the front of the eyes, near which there are some fine punctures, it is distinctly bipunctate behind. Thorax oviform, about a third longer than broad; the median fovea near the base is angular and large, it has a transverse groove connecting it with the small fovea at each side, the punctation is fine and indistinct. Elytra slightly longer than broad, gradually yet considerably narrowed towards the base which hardly exceeds that of the thorax in width, indistinctly punctate near the sides; sutural striae deep, finely punctured, the dorsal consisting of a basal puncture and elongate impression not prolonged as far as the middle. Hind-body nearly twice the length of elytra, gradually and slightly expanded posteriorly, finely punctate, 3rd segment nearly twice the length of the basal, 5th narrow and deflexed.

Antennae rather elongate and slender, a little incrassate towards the extremity, with slender outstanding greyish hairs; basal joint stout, not double the length of the oviform 2nd, the next much smaller yet rather longer than broad, joints 4-6 oblong-oval, 7-10 laxly articulated and successively dilated, the terminal subquadrate, but with a distinct pubescent apical appendage.

Ventral segments 2-4 increase, 5th shorter, 6th obtusely triangular, its actual structure concealed by some glutinous substance.

A remarkably distinct species. The elongate head, quite oval thorax, basally narrowed elytra, and long hind-body at once distinguish it from the type of the genus.

♂. Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hollyford, north of Lake Wakatipu. A single individual discovered by Mr. T. Hall on the 19th February, 1914.

3826. *Sagola unicalis* sp. nov. *Sagola* Sharp, Gen. Ins. (Wytzm.), *Pselaphidae*, p. 16.

Elongate, subdepressed, nitid; elytra and hind-body parallel, both with numerous elongate, suberect, flavescens hairs, head and thorax more finely clothed; castaneo-rufous, antennae and legs paler, tarsi and palpi yellowish.

Head subquadrate, smaller than thorax, genae almost straight, with obtuse hind angles; median channel moderately broad and deep, extending to beyond the back part of the eyes, and indistinctly prolonged as a stria towards the base, occiput bipunctate; frontal tubercles almost horizontal, distinctly separated. Thorax cordiform, rather broader than long, its apex narrower than the head; with a subrotundate median fovea near the base, which is bipunctate, lateral foveae deep but not prolonged to the middle. Elytra oblong, almost double the length of thorax, very slightly narrowed towards the base, finely and indistinctly punctate; sutural striae deep, with a distinct basal puncture alongside each, dorsal striae interrupted, consisting of a basal puncture and elongate impression extending backwards to the middle. Hind-body hardly as long as elytra, similarly punctate, its 1st visible segment evidently shorter than 2nd or 3rd, with minute squamae.

Legs moderately slender, tibiae straight inwardly, slightly expanded below the middle externally, curvedly narrowed near the extremity.

Antennae longer than head and thorax, finely pilose; basal joint stout, twice as long as broad, 2nd subrotundate, as broad as the 1st but only a little more than half its length; 3rd distinctly smaller than adjoining ones yet quite as long as broad, 4th rather smaller than 5th or 6th; 7th oblong, considerably enlarged, broader than and about as long as the preceding 2 combined; joints 8-10 laxly articulated, each shorter than 6th, transversal; the terminal subconical, evidently smaller than 7th.

Underside finely pubescent. Head with a deep groove between the eyes, plane and finely pubescent behind. Metasternum convex and of nearly the same length as the abdomen. Basal segment covered by the femora, ciliate behind, the next slightly shorter than 3rd or 4th, 5th widely emarginate, much narrowed behind, as long as the 4th at the sides; 6th obtusely prominent in the middle behind and sinuate towards the sides; 7th obtusely triangular, its operculum oviform.

The abrupt enlargement of a single joint of the antennae, the 7th, will exclude this species from every section of the genus; it must therefore be placed in another by itself.

♂. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Scarelliff, near Mount Algidus; 16th October, 1913. A single male found by Mr. T. Hall, and another damaged specimen at Moa Basin on the 20th of the same month.

3827. *Sagola dickensis* sp. nov.

Shining, dark rufous, legs and antennae light chestnut-red, tarsi and palpi fulvescent; pubescence yellow, slender and elongate, suberect.

This most nearly resembles *S. anisarthra* (1884), belonging to section vi.

Head nearly straight behind the moderately prominent eyes, obliquely narrowed in front, and, like the thorax, similarly sculptured. Elytra rather longer than broad, slightly narrowed near the base, almost plane; sutural striae deep, usually bipunctate near each at the base; the dorsal striae composed of 2 basal punctures and a longer impression which hardly reaches the middle. Hind-body slightly longer and broader than elytra, 1st visible segment rather shorter than 2nd or 3rd, with minute brassy scales across its base.

Underside with distinct yellow pubescence. Head with a transverse groove in front of the eyes. Metasternum convex in front, with an elongate fovea behind the middle. Ventral segments 3rd and 4th with an oviform impression along the centre, neither distinctly longer than the 2nd, 5th shorter, 6th also short, deeply emarginate in the middle, 7th obtusely triangular, its operculum narrow and convex. In the unique specimen of 1884, found near the lighthouse at Moeraki, the operculum is flat and subrotundate.

♂. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Mount Dick, near Kingston. Eight examples found by Mr. T. Hall on the 10th March, 1914, amongst decaying leaves, at a height of 1,050 ft.

3828. *Sagola robustula* sp. nov.

Robust, subdepressed, nitid, elytra and hind-body subparallel; head and thorax rufous, elytra of a lighter red, antennae and hind-body fusco-rufous, legs paler, tarsi and palpi flavescent; pubescence yellow, slender and elongate, subdepressed, but with longer erect hairs behind.

Head broad, not narrowed behind the moderately large eyes, its obtuse hind angles not perceptibly narrower than the middle of thorax; frontal channel deep, extending as far back as the eyes, narrowed towards both extremities, antennal tubercles, slightly elevated, finely punctate, obliquely truncate and only slightly separated in front, the occipital foveae distant, elongate and subangular. Thorax cordate, of about equal length and breadth, median fovea large and subquadrate, those at the sides also deep but not prolonged beyond the middle, the base finely bipunctate. Elytra a little depressed before the middle, rather longer than broad, slightly narrowed towards the base, apparently smooth; sutural striae deep, with a moderately elongate basal impression alongside each, the dorsal consist of a basal puncture and elongate impression not prolonged as far as the middle. Hind-body as long as elytra, segments 2-4 subequal, 5th narrow and deflexed, the true 2nd with minute brassy scales.

Underside chestnut-red, finely pubescent. Head with a broad angular, somewhat T-shaped impression across the middle behind the eyes, its thick margins oblique but in the middle truncate behind. Ventral segments 2-4 subequal, 5th nearly as long as 4th, 6th transversely impressed, narrowed behind, 7th disorganized by breaking off the protruding genital organs.

Antennae stout, basal joint rufous and finely punctate, barely twice as long as broad, the next as thick but shorter, 3rd oboconical, not very much smaller than adjoining ones; joints 4-6 moniliform and of about equal

length and breadth, 7th and 8th rather shorter, 9th and 10th transversely quadrate, laxly articulated, the terminal, with its broad apical appendage, conical.

After comparison with the descriptions of twelve species, the types of which are in the British Museum, and ten allied species in my own collection, this proves to be distinct from any of them. An examination of the form and sculpture of the head, below as well as above, and of the nearly equally stout antennal joints, will lead to its recognition. It belongs to section v, according to my arrangement.

♂. Length, 3 mm. ; breadth, $\frac{4}{5}$ mm.

[Routeburn, north of Lake Wakatipu ; 19th February, 1914. One perfect and one damaged male found by Mr. T. Hall.

3829. *Sagola hectorii* sp. nov.

Robust, subdepressed, shining ; rufous, legs and antennae rather paler, tarsi and palpi flavescens ; thinly clothed with slender, elongate, principally erect, yellowish hairs.

Head trigonal, its hind angles extending straight outwards a little farther than the widest part of the thorax and feebly depressed at the extremity ; antennal tubercles somewhat elevated and separated by a distinct groove in front ; median channel deep and angular, prolonged as far as the back of the eyes, narrowed there, occipital foveae elongate but indefinite ; eyes moderately large and prominent. Thorax slightly broader than long, widest just before the middle ; median fovea subrotundate, base bipunctate, lateral foveae deep, hardly extending forwards as far as the middle. Elytra about a third broader than long, narrowed towards the base, yet rather wider than the thorax there ; sutural striae well marked, with a basal puncture near each, the dorsal apparently entire, short, scarcely prolonged to the middle, the suture minutely punctate. Hind-body evidently longer than elytra, 1st visible segment shorter than following ones, with simple pubescence, 5th obtusely triangular.

Underside shining, its pubescence yellow. Head with a transverse groove in front of the eyes, its central portion depressed and flat but with distinctly elevated lateral borders, the hind angles only feebly impressed. Abdomen finely and indistinctly punctate, 2nd segment shorter than the three following ones, which are subequal, 6th almost as long as 5th, truncate behind, 7th obtusely triangular, its operculum indistinct.

Legs and antennae similar to those of 2724 (*S. eminens*), but in other respects very different. *S. angulifer* (3363), another Auckland species, is the nearest ally, but in it the head is gradually expanded behind the eyes, and the extremity of its angles is convex or obtusely subtuberculate ; the frontal channel is prolonged as an obvious stria right to the back of the head : there are no basal punctures between the sutural and dorsal striae of the elytra ; the 1st joint of the antennae is longer and thinner, and the 7th ventral segment is oblong and rather narrow.

♂. Length, $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm. ; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Belgrove, near Nelson. Another of Mr. T. Hall's numerous discoveries ; 7th November, 1914. This notable species is dedicated to the late Sir James Hector, as a substitute for 2740, which proves to be merely a varietal form of *Bryaxis diversa*.

Group EUPLECTINI.

3830. *Vidamus gracilipes* sp. nov. *Vidamus* Raffray, Gen. Ins. (Wytsm.), *Pselaphidae*, p. 89.

Nitid, rufous, legs and antennae light chestnut-red; pubescence yellow, distinct and suberect.

Head as large as thorax, the pair of large foveae deeply prolonged and confluent in front. Thorax subcordate, of about equal length and breadth, widest before the middle; with a distinct, transverse, angulate depression near the base, prolonged as a groove to basal margin, which is bipunctate, lateral foveae extending forwards to the middle. Elytra a third longer and broader than the thorax, somewhat curvedly narrowed near the base; sutural striae deep and broad, punctiform at the base, and with a small punctiform impression there near each, dorsal impressions large and deep, bipunctate at the base, not extending backwards to the middle. Hind-body as long as elytra, narrowed and deflexed posteriorly, basal 3 segments subequal.

Legs moderately slender, intermediate tibiae with a small spiniform process at the inner extremity.

Antennae with slender outstanding pubescence; 2nd joint oblong, rather shorter than the basal; joints 3-7 rather more slender, oblong; 8th evidently smaller, 9th a little longer yet smaller than 10th, terminal large and subconical.

Underside finely pubescent. Metasternum broadly impressed in the middle. Basal segment distinctly ciliate behind, carinate between the coxae, segments 2-4 successively diminish, 5th still shorter, 6th large, slightly transversely impressed at the base, semicircularly emarginate behind, 7th broadly triangular, its operculum oblong.

Fem.—Metasternum unimpressed, 6th ventral segment simple, broadly triangular, intermediate tibiae unarmed.

Closely allied to *V. calcaratus* (3210), a North Island species, but the elytra and hind-body are narrower and more parallel, the forehead is less elevated between the antennal tubercles, the eyes are less convex, the pubescence is more conspicuous, and the legs are more slender, the middle femora especially.

♂. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Mount Alfred, Heaven's Gate, and Mount Earnslaw, all north of Lake Wakatipu. Several found by Mr. T. Hall during February, 1914.

Group PSELAPHINI.

3831. *Pselaphus urquharti* sp. nov. *Pselaphus* Herbst., Gen. Ins. (Wytsm.), *Pselaphidae*, p. 304.

Elongate, interruptedly narrowed anteriorly, nitid; light castaneo-rufous, palpi and tarsi fulvescent; sparingly clothed with subdepressed, slender, pale-yellowish setae.

Head elongate-oval, widest in line with the small, not at all prominent eyes, curvedly narrowed behind, moderately convex and finely punctate there; the smooth central channel cuneiform, becoming narrower yet quite distinct in front, there are no perceptible foveae. Thorax oviform, nearly twice as long as broad, widest behind the middle, very gradually narrowed anteriorly, the small fovea at the centre of the base without any distinct impression between it and the larger one at each side. Elytra of about

equal length and breadth, curvedly narrowed towards and of the same width as thorax at the base; with fine sutural striae and a short basal impression alongside each. Hind-body as broad as elytra, basal segment almost as long as they are, broadly margined, horizontal, and bearing a very short band of sponge-like greyish clothing at its base, the other segments deflexed.

Legs elongate and slender, femora medially subclavate; posterior tibiae straight and very slender above but with a third of their apical portion slightly expanded externally.

Antennae rather slender and elongate, finely pubescent; basal joint cylindrical, stout, nearly twice the length of the next, joints 3-8 almost equally elongate, 9th and 10th thicker and slightly longer; the terminal larger, straight at one side, the other widest behind the middle and gradually attenuate towards the extremity.

Maxillary palpi slender, shorter than the antennae, 2nd joint curved, more gradually incrassate near the extremity than at the base, 3rd thick and very short, 4th half of their whole length, thicker near the base than at the middle, its clavate apical portion a third of its whole length.

Male.—Mesosternum pubescent, grooved along the middle, with carinate edges there. Metasternum strongly convex along the middle. Basal segment short, with yellowish sponge-like vestiture; 2nd very large, not very broadly depressed medially, the sides of the depression strongly elevated and forming laterally compressed tubercles near the apex; 3rd and 4th short and widely emarginate; 5th semicircularly, hardly visible in the middle; 6th as long as the preceding 3 combined, apparently punctate, and bounded behind by the last dorsal segment. Trochanters very elongate, extending beyond the sides of the body and quite visible from above.

In *P. ventralis* (2742) the mesosternum has a simple mesial carina. The metasternum is a good deal shorter, and the 2nd ventral segment is concave for half of its width but is not tuberculate behind.

Length, 2 mm.; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Oakden, near Mount Algidus. Discovered by Mr. Roderick Urquhart, along with some other *Coleoptera*, on the 25th September, 1913, and named in his honour.

3832. *Pselaphus oviceps* sp. nov.

Nitid, fusco-rufous, palpi and tarsi testaceous; sparingly covered with subdepressed, slender, brassy setae.

Head ovate, widest in line with the slightly convex eyes, almost as broad as the middle of thorax there; median channel deep, extending as far as the back part of the eyes, somewhat expanded between these; occiput convex, antennal tubercles horizontal. Thorax, excluding the broad neck, rather longer than broad, widest near the middle; with a small punctiform fovea at the middle of the base, the larger lateral ones shallow. Elytra of the same width as thorax at the base, gradually expanded behind, slightly broader than long; with fine sutural striae, alongside each of these there is a deep, short, basal depression with subcarinate outer edges. Basal segment of hind-body nearly as long as the elytra, rather broader near its extremity.

Antennae finely pubescent, their 2nd joint quite half the length of the basal, joints 5-8 rather longer than 3rd or 4th, 10th slightly shorter than 9th.

Male.—Metasternum convex in front, distinctly and broadly grooved along the middle. Basal ventral segment covered with greyish sponge-like vestiture, 2nd large, indistinctly impressed, with a small tubercle on the middle of its apex.

A trifle smaller than *P. urquharti* and easily distinguishable from it, and its allies, by the manifestly different metasternum and 2nd ventral segment. The head is shorter, the eyes rather more prominent and situated near the middle, and the thorax and elytra are also a little shorter.

Length, $1\frac{4}{5}$ mm.; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Routeburn and Hollyford, north of Lake Wakatipu. Eight examples taken on the 16th and 19th February, 1914, at elevations of 1,000 ft. and 3,500 ft., from decaying vegetable matter, by Mr. T. Hall.

Group TYRINI.

Phormiobius gen. nov.

Body slightly convex, narrowed anteriorly. Head subovate, not broad, quite the length of thorax, somewhat prolonged in front of the antennae, vertex convex. Antennal tubercles stout and elongate, almost horizontal, separated by a distinct groove which does not extend as far as the front of the eyes. Thorax small, oval, a good deal narrowed towards the base and apex, the former trifoveate. Elytra subtriangular, short, their length only half of the breadth, considerably narrowed towards the base, which is no wider than that of the thorax. Hind-body suboviform, large, about half of the whole length; 1st visible segment narrower and shorter than the next, 3rd largest, these broadly marginate; 4th and 5th deflexed, the latter small and curvilinearly triangular, the former nearly as long as the 3rd.

Legs elongate and slender, unarmed, hind tibiae slightly flexuous. Tarsi narrow, basal joint minute, 3rd rather longer than the elongate 2nd; claws unequal, the 2nd short, very slender and indistinct.

Antennae stout, as long as head and thorax; basal 2 joints oblong, the 2nd rather shorter and narrower, joints 3-8 small and subquadrate, 9th quadrate, not as broad as the transverse 10th, the terminal largest, subovate.

Maxillary palpi nearly the length of the head; basal articulation minute, 2nd elongate, slender, slightly curved, clavate at the extremity; 3rd shorter, more gradually incrassate; terminal elongate, as long as 2nd, elongate-oval, a little more arched at one side than the other.

Female with 6 ventral segments, the basal short and acutely produced between the coxae, 2nd and 3rd each distinctly shorter than 4th, which is the largest, 5th not longer than 2nd, 6th short and broad.

Male.—Second ventral segment shorter than 3rd, both depressed along the middle, each side of the depressions gradually elevated backwards and almost tuberculate at the extremity; 4th shorter than 2nd in the middle, semicircularly emarginate; 5th moderately medially depressed, deeply emarginate in the middle, slightly longer than 4th there; 6th small and subrotundate, bounded behind by the terminal dorsal segment. Prosternum incurved, with prominent, slightly separated coxae. Metasternum very short. Trochanters distinct.

The greatly abbreviated elytra, without dorsal striae, the large 3rd dorsal segment, and the more elongate, differently formed palpi will at a glance, without reference to structural details, enable it to be separated from *Tyrogetus*, its nearest New Zealand ally.

3833. *Phormiobius halli* sp. nov.

Nitid, dark fusco-rufous, antennae and legs rather paler, tarsi and palpi fulvous; thinly clothed with slender, elongate, subdepressed, flavescent pubescence; the punctation very fine and indistinct.

Head, eyes included, about as broad as the middle of the narrow thorax, slightly curvedly narrowed and ciliate behind, frontal tubercles finely punctate. Eyes situated behind the middle, rather low down, small and slightly prominent. Thorax a little longer than broad, strongly rounded in the middle, convex there, somewhat depressed at the base, which has a distinct median fovea and another at each side of it. Elytra depressed towards the base, bi-impressed there, the sutural striae distinct there but obsolete behind.

Fem.—Hind-body rather broader than that of the male; basal 3 ventral segments transversely depressed and thickly fringed behind.

Male.—Basal 2 ventral segments with fulvous cilia but not depressed behind. Posterior trochanters on the inner side with a thick spiniform process directed backwards.

Length, 2 mm.; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Belgrove, near Nelson. Mr. T. Hall secured a dozen specimens, but only three males, amongst decaying flax-leaves, during October, 1914.

Agatyrus gen. nov.

Allied to *Phormiobius*, but exhibiting the following disparities:—

Maxillary palpi thicker, their 2nd articulation with the basal half slender and curved, the other considerably enlarged and subsecuriform; 3rd almost as long, slender and stalk-like at the base, gradually dilated towards the extremity; 4th as long as its predecessor, stalk-like near the base, its longer apical portion securiform and provided with a small apical acicular appendage.

Basal joint of tarsi small but distinct, 2nd slightly and gradually thickened, apparently grooved above and prolonged nearly half-way underneath the 3rd, which is about as long, but its base is implanted on top of and just about the middle of the 2nd; the claws are of equal length, though one is rather more slender than the other. In other allied genera the 3rd tarsal joint is attached to the apex of the 2nd, and both are slender and filiform.

Elytra less abbreviated with well-marked dorsal and sutural striae. First visible dorsal segment quite as long as any of the others. Ventral segments 2-4, in the female, depressed and thickly ciliate behind, 5th short and widely emarginate, 6th also short, obtusely angularly prominent at the middle of the extremity.

Male.—Metasternum with a transversely quadrate lamina in the middle, this is elevated in front and finely margined there and at the sides. Anterior coxae distinctly, the posterior very widely separated. Trochanters elongate, each of the hind pair with a cylindrical process directed backwards. Basal ventral segment truncate between the widely distant

coxae, the following 3 broadly depressed along the middle and densely fringed behind; 5th short, truncate in the middle, larger at the sides, medially depressed at the base; 6th rather larger, medially emarginate behind, depressed at the base; 7th flat, subrotundate, surrounded by the terminal, inflexed, dorsal segment.

3834. *Agatyryrus fulvihirtus* sp. nov.

Body slightly convex, interruptedly narrowed anteriorly, nitid: rufous, elytra, legs, and antennae light chestnut-red, tarsi and palpi fulvescent; sparingly covered with subdepressed, rather short, bright fulvous setae.

Head oviform, vertical in front, curvedly narrowed and ciliate behind, in line with the eyes as broad as the thorax, these are moderately prominent and large, and are placed between the antennae and its base; it is almost abruptly narrowed in front, vertex convex, finely but distinctly and moderately closely punctate: frontal tubercles horizontal, apparently connate in front, with a shallow impression between them near the middle. Thorax oviform, longer than broad, a little wider near the middle than elsewhere; its punctation like that of the head, with a small punctiform fovea at the middle of the base and a slightly larger one at each side. Elytra a third broader than long, curvedly narrowed towards the base and of the same width as the thorax there; irregularly, less distinctly and closely punctured than the thorax, their dorsal and sutural striae distinct throughout, deeper and subfoveiform at the base. Hind-body at the base as broad as the hind part of elytra, about a third longer, somewhat deflexed behind, basal 3 segments broadly margined and about equal.

Legs elongate, the intermediate rather longer than the others, anterior tibiae nearly straight, the others slightly flexuous.

Antennae stout, basal joint with depressed setae, twice as long as broad, its inner side at the base quite concave for half its length. 2nd subquadrate or only slightly longer than broad, 3rd a little narrower but longer: joints 4-6 subquadrate, 6th and 7th shorter, 9th evidently larger than 8th but not as broad as the transverse 10th, the terminal oblong, a little thicker than the 10th and nearly as long as the preceding three united.

Length, 2 mm.; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Gordon's Knob, Nelson. Another of Mr. T. Hall's discoveries, amongst decaying leaves on or about the 15th October, 1914. One male and two females, one of the latter mutilated.

Group SILPHIDAE.

3835. *Inocatops spinifer* sp. nov. *Inocatops* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1066.

Convex, oblong-oval, nitid; castaneo-rufous, antennae and legs fulvescent, tarsi and palpi yellow; clothed with elongate, slender, yellow hairs, those on the hind-body suberect.

Head very small, almost cuneiform. Eyes minute, with distinct facets. Thorax large, rather broader than long, curvedly narrowed towards the subtruncate apex, anterior angles obsolete, lateral margins very fine; base subtruncate in the middle, deeply sinuate near the sides, with broad flattened angles, these are directed somewhat backwards and fit into transverse basal impressions inside the shoulders; disc evenly convex, minutely, distantly, and obsoletely punctate. Scutellar region sunken, large, tri-

angular. Elytra almost double the length of thorax, depressed and of about the same width as it is at the base, rather narrower and more obviously marginate there than at the middle, gently narrowed posteriorly and almost entirely covering the pygidium; the suture is somewhat depressed, but there is no perceptible sculpture.

Antennae stout, rather longer than the head and thorax, finely pubescent; 2nd joint elongate, rather longer than the thicker, oblong 1st; the next nearly twice as long as broad; 5th somewhat larger than either of the contiguous ones; 7th subquadrate, a little broader than 5th; 8th equally broad but very short; 10th quadrate, rather larger than 9th, the terminal subconical.

Legs finely setose; tibiae straight inwardly, gradually expanded, obliquely narrowed outwardly near the extremity, the intermediate pair obtusely subangulate below the middle; front and middle tarsi with dilated basal joints, those of the former pair cordiform and emarginate at apex, those of the latter broadly oblong, their 4th joints minute; the posterior tarsi slender and elongate.

Underside with yellow pubescence. Prosternum deeply emarginate. Abdomen more or less finely punctate, basal segment rather longer than the next, its apical suture somewhat obliterated in the middle, straight at the sides; 2nd with a spiniform process extending to the apex of the 3rd, 5th slightly longer than 4th, 6th deeply emarginate.

Fem.—Tibiae, tarsi, and 2nd ventral segment simple.

I. concinnus (273) is broader, with somewhat differently formed antennae and tibiae, and the flat process of the 2nd segment is distinctly bisulcate. *I. compactus* (1907) is considerably larger, and represented by a single female only.

♂. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, quite 1 mm.

Belgrove, near Nelson: 24th October, 1914. Four examples found by Mr. T. Hall amongst decaying leaves.

3836. *Inocatops granipennis* sp. nov.

Oblong-oval, moderately convex; head and thorax shining chestnut-red, antennae and legs paler, tarsi yellow, elytra subopaque and more infuscate than the thorax; pubescence yellow, elongate.

Somewhat similar to the female of *I. spinifer*, the space near the posterior angles of the thorax smaller, less flattened and prolonged backwards. Elytra almost elongate-cordate, a little wider before the middle than those of *I. spinifer*, distinctly rounded there, somewhat obliquely narrowed behind, the declivity longer and, when examined sideways, appearing flatter; disc nearly plane, the suture not depressed, their whole surface covered with small flattened granules, many of these have a minute central puncture.

♀. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, quite 1 mm.

Belgrove: 24th October, 1914. Described from a single female sent by Mr. T. Hall.

3837. *Inocatops elongellus* sp. nov.

Elongate-oval, only moderately convex, nitid; castaneo-rufous, antennae paler, legs fulvescent or testaceous, tarsi and palpi yellow; thickly clothed with elongate, suberect, flavescent hairs.

Differentiated from *I. spinifer* by the rather less convex but more elongate body; the elytra are quite double the length of the thorax, elongate-cordate, wider before the middle than at the base, very gradually narrowed posteriorly; the legs and antennae, moreover, are materially different.

Antennae longer, basal joint cylindric, rather longer than the elongate 2nd, 3rd evidently longer than broad, 4th and 5th about equal, rather longer than broad; 6th and 7th subquadrate, the latter the larger, 8th transverse yet distinctly narrower than adjoining ones, 9th and 10th transversely quadrate, terminal unsymmetrical, usually prominent at the outer extremity.

Legs more elongate, anterior tibiae straight inwardly, curved outwardly, the others not quite straight along the inside, somewhat curved and dilated below the middle and, instead of being oblique near the extremity, they are curvedly narrowed and slightly bent inwardly, the hind pair are minutely serrate.

Underside evidently pubescent, its punctation distinct but not deep. Basal segment with its hind suture obliterated in the middle, 2nd slightly longer than 3rd or 4th, the next longer than 4th, 6th apparently depressed and emarginate in the middle at the apex, the terminal present but rendered indefinite by the pubescence and sappy matter.

Fem.—Slightly shorter; tibiae straight along the inside, slightly and gradually expanded. Abdomen with 6 segments, the 5th distinctly longer than 4th, 6th short, rounded behind and on a lower level.

♂. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mount Dick, Wakatipu; 10th March, 1914. Found amongst decaying leaves on the ground by Mr. T. Hall at an elevation of 1,100 ft. Four individuals.

3838. *Inocatops separatus* sp. nov.

Oblong-oval, moderately convex, shining; castaneo-rufous, tarsi and palpi fulvescent; with numerous elongate, conspicuous, more or less erect yellow hairs.

In this species the characters of *I. spinifer* are to a great extent reproduced, but the body is rather broader, the tibiae of the male are materially different, being like those of the smaller *I. flectipes* (1908), the antennal structure also differs, and, moreover, the spiniform process of the 2nd ventral segment is altogether absent.

Antennae stout, basal joint cylindric and as long as the elongate 2nd, the next twice as long as broad, 4th and 5th oblong, 6th smaller than contiguous ones, 8th transverse, as broad as the 7th but shorter; 9th and 10th large, about equal, both transversely quadrate; 11th unsymmetrical, sometimes appearing conical, generally most prominent at the outer part of the apex.

Anterior tibiae slightly arched externally, straight inwardly; intermediate pair nearly straight inside, gradually dilated outwardly to below the middle, obliquely narrowed towards the slender inner extremity; the posterior a little dilated at the middle of the inner side, incurved below, and bent inwardly near the extremity, nearly straight along the outside but obliquely narrowed towards the inner apex. Anterior and intermediate tarsi with expanded basal joints, with sponge-like vestiture underneath; the posterior pair elongate and slender, their basal articulation almost as long as the next three together.

Underside usually darker, more finely clothed; abdomen indistinctly punctate, basal segment scarcely longer than the next, 3rd and 4th each slightly shorter than 5th, 6th narrower but as long, medially emarginate, 7th concave along the middle.

Fem.—Tibiae straight along the inner side, slightly arched externally, oblique near the extremity. Abdomen with 6 segments, the basal convex but not carinate along the middle, 5th longer than its predecessor, 6th short and broad.

♂. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Mount Hutt, Canterbury, 25th March, 1912; Bell Rock and Rose Hill the following year. Six males and two females altogether. Another of Mr. T. Hall's novelties.

Zeagyrtes gen. nov.

Maxillary palpi short, subcylindric, arched externally, basal joint longer than 2nd, narrowed towards the base, 3rd suboblong, a little longer but not broader than its predecessor, the terminal nearly as long as the 3rd, tapering towards the extremity. Mesosternal carina not vertical in front. Tarsi pentamerous, their basal joints unexpanded. Abdomen of the male with 7 segments, the 6th medially emarginate.

Intermediate between *Choleva* and *Mesocolon*.

3839. *Zeagyrtes vitticollis* sp. nov.

Oblong-oval, only moderately convex, nitid; head, thorax, and basal joint of antennae fusco-testaceous, the elytra more or less so near the apex, the thorax with a broad dark streak along the middle; elytra and remaining joints of antennae fusco-piceous or nigrescent, the former sometimes paler near the base; legs more or less infusate; pubescence elongate and suberect, principally dark, but with some grey hairs near the base, on the middle, and across the top of the hind slope; these, however, do not form fasciae.

Head much narrowed in front of the large, prominent, obliquely oval eyes, distantly punctate. Thorax about a third broader than long, with fine lateral margins, more curvedly narrowed anteriorly than near the base, which is slightly rounded in the middle, with subrectangular angles, the apex truncate; disc moderately coarsely and irregularly punctured. Scutellum subtriangular. Elytra of the same width as thorax at the base, thrice its length, with singly rounded apices, so that the pygidium is sometimes exposed; sutural striae distinct, their sculpture consists apparently of fine transverse serial punctures and lines.

Antennae longer than head and thorax, rather slender, bearing numerous outstanding dark setae: basal joint rather longer than the elongate 2nd, 3rd a little shorter than 4th, 5th and 6th about equally slender; remaining joints, except the rather shorter and more slender 8th, longer and rather thicker than the 6th.

Tibiae slender, elongate, and finely setose, the posterior straight, the others slightly arched, the hind pairs finely bispinose at the extremity.

Underside shining, dark fuscous, with slender, grey pubescence. Anterior coxae prominent and contiguous.

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

Waitakerei Reservoir, near Auckland. Eight specimens found amongst leaf-mould on the 26th October, 1914, by Mr. A. E. Brookes, of Mount Albert.

Zenocolon gen. nov.

Compact, convex, oblong-oval. Maxillary palpi with slender basal articulations; 3rd short, transverse; 4th large, nearly straight outside, on the inside strongly curved and dilated near the base, curvedly narrowed towards the extremity, which has a minute terminal appendage. Tarsi pentamerous, rather slender, without any dilatation of their joints.

Prosternum deeply emarginate in front, concave at the sides, with prominent, contiguous coxae. Intermediate coxae embedded, separated by the mesosternal carina, which is broader, concave, and subvertical in front. Abdomen with 6 distinct segments, the basal longer than the 2nd, the last rounded behind.

This genus should be located between *Camiarus* and *Choleva*. The peculiar shape of the terminal joint of the maxillary palpi, neither oval nor securiform, is one of its chief characteristics.

3840. **Zenocolon laevicollis** sp. nov.

Nitid, light castaneo-rufous, palpi fulvescent; sparingly clothed with slender, suberect, yellow pubescence.

Head small, a good deal narrowed in front of the small, prominent, obliquely oval eyes, which have relatively coarse facets. Thorax closely applied to the elytra, truncate at the base, curvedly narrowed anteriorly, fully a third broader than long, its sides finely margined, posterior angles rectangular and directed slightly backwards, the disc smooth. Scutellum triangular. Elytra of the same width as thorax at the base, more than twice its length, their sides finely margined, nearly straight as far as the hind thighs, gradually narrowed behind; sutural striae rather fine and indistinct behind, obsolete elsewhere; their punctation subseriate, fine, less distinct towards the extremity.

Tibiae moderately slender, nearly straight, intermediate and posterior finely bispinose, with fine yellow setae.

Underside rufescent, its pubescence fine, depressed, and yellowish.

Antennae almost as long as the head and thorax, 2nd joint as elongate as the basal; 3rd shorter, yet rather longer than the 4th or 5th, these are nearly equal and distinctly longer than broad; 6th as long as broad, narrowed towards its base; joints 7-11 form an enlarged club, the 8th, though very short, being about as broad as the adjacent ones.

Length, 2 mm.; breadth, 1 mm.

Moa Basin, Canterbury. A single specimen found by Mr. T. Hall amongst decaying leaves on the ground, at a height of about 4,000 ft.

Group TROGOSITIDAE.

3841. **Grynoma setigera** sp. nov. *Grynoma* Sharp, Man. N.Z. Coleopt. p. 181.

Subdepressed, oblong-oval, moderately nitid; nigrescent, sides of thorax, and the elytral margins near the base only, testaceous; clypeus, labrum, and basal 2 joints of antennae rufo-testaceous, remaining joints and the legs fuscous; there is scarcely any depressed white pubescence, the surface being almost entirely, yet thinly, clothed with erect, elongate and slender, ashy setae.

Head almost as broad as front of thorax, indistinctly and closely punctate. Thorax twice as broad as long, apex subtruncate, its obtuse angles

not prominent: the sides moderately explanate, nearly straight but gradually narrowed anteriorly, posterior angles broadly rounded, base slightly bisinuate; discal punctation fine, rather sharply marked, nearly absent along the middle, the lateral sculpture coarser and closer. Elytra very little wider than thorax at the base, four times its length, gradually yet quite evidently curvedly narrowed from the hind thighs backwards; the central punctation of each rather deep, coarse and irregular, that of the base finer and closer, the sutural seriate.

Antennae with robust basal joints, 3-6 slender and elongate, 7th rather shorter, club with moderately elongate joints.

This differs in most details from the type of the genus, Sharp's *G. fusca* (322), the vestiture, coloration, broader head, more prominent eyes, and attenuate elytra particularly.

Length, 5 mm.; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Moa Basin, Canterbury. Unique. Discovered by Mr. T. Hall on the 20th October, 1913.

3842. *Grynoma clavalis* sp. nov.

Oblong, subparallel, depressed, subopaque; piceous, about half of the thorax outside the middle, and the sides of elytra somewhat rufescent; the marginal channels of these latter, as well as the intermediate and posterior tibiae, fusco-testaceous; pubescence grey, scanty on the thorax, rather dense and depressed, but a little irregular on the elytra, and intermingled with erect, slender, infusate setae, the lateral setae elongate and white.

Head rather narrower than the thoracic apex, moderately but not closely punctured on the middle. Thorax slightly and widely emarginate in front, with obtuse angles; rather wider behind the middle than elsewhere, slightly curvedly narrowed anteriorly, almost straight near the base, so that the posterior angles appear rectangular; its sculpture shallow, composed of ring-like impressions with a minute puncture in the centre of many of them. Elytra about four times the length of thorax, with individually rounded apices; they have irregular, coarse, and moderately close punctures; these, however, become obsolete towards the apices and sides, which nevertheless are not smooth, their sides are explanate.

Antennae with the basal 2 joints thick and rufescent, 3rd distinctly longer than 4th, 5th and 6th subquadrate, 7th transverse; club large, its basal 2 joints transverse.

This species can be identified by the rather dense, depressed, silvery pubescence of the hind-body, the effacement of its lateral punctation, and the abbreviated basal joints of the club.

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

Moa Basin. A single example from Mr. T. Hall; 20th October, 1914.

3843. *Grynoma proxima* sp. nov.

Nearly allied to *G. clavalis* as regards form, coloration, and vestiture. The thorax has similar ring-like sculpture but less rectangular posterior angles. The elytral punctation is not obliterated near the sides, these are less explanate, the apices are simple, and the shoulders obtusely elevated. The structure of the antennal club is essentially different, its basal joint being evidently longer than broad and narrowed towards the base, the next, though slightly shorter and broader, is not transverse.

Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 mm. ; breadth, 2 mm.

Point Hill, near Mount Algidus. One from Mr. T. Hall on or about the 20th October, 1913.

3844. *Grynoma pallidula* sp. nov.

Depressed, slightly nitid; labrum, forehead, thoracic disc, and basal 2 joints of antennae light rufo-castaneous, elytra and sides of thorax paler; palpi and club piceous, tibiae testaceous, tarsi infuscate.

Head narrower than front of thorax, with close, coarse, shallow sculpture like that of *G. clavalis*. Thorax twice as broad as long, its sides explanate and slightly almost regularly rounded, with subrectangular basal angles; its sculpture similar to that of the head. Elytra thrice the length of thorax, moderately coarsely and closely subseriate-punctate.

Pubescence grey, slender, rather short, suberect, evenly distributed, and intermingled with some upright, slender, fuscous setae, but along the sides the setae are white and elongate.

Antennae rather short, 3rd joint elongate and longer than 4th, joints 4-6 smaller yet longer than broad; basal 2 joints of the club obconical, together rather longer than broad, the terminal elongate-oval.

The light coloration is in marked contrast to that of other species, the elytral pubescence is more evenly distributed and, being of a less silvery hue, is less conspicuous than in the preceding species.

Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; breadth, $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Mount Alfred, north of Lake Wakatipu; height, 4,000 ft. The only specimen as yet known was found by Mr. T. Hall on the 4th February, 1914.

Group MELOLONTHIDAE.

3845. *Eusoma eximia* sp. nov. *Eusoma* White.

Oblong, subparallel, slightly convex, moderately nitid, variegate, with a few outstanding setae along the sides; fusco-testaceous, head piceous, more rufescent in front; thorax to a large extent but very irregularly aeneo-fuscous, elytral interstices more or less fusco-violaceous.

Head moderately finely and sparingly punctured behind, more coarsely and with reflexed margins in front. Thorax in the middle nearly twice as broad as long, apex deeply emarginate, the base bisinuate; sides finely margined, slightly wider near the middle than elsewhere, very gently rounded there and behind so that the obtuse posterior angles appear to be turned slightly inwards, more obliquely narrowed anteriorly; its surface irregularly but not closely punctate, more finely and distantly near the middle and sides. Scutellum almost smooth. Elytra just thrice the length of thorax, not quite as wide as it is at the base, their truncate apices not wholly covering the pygidium; they are moderately finely, though not very regularly, subpunctate-striate above; the 2nd, 4th, and 6th interstices are rather broader than the others, nearly flat, and have some coarse punctures, the suture is obtusely elevated throughout.

Legs elongate, anterior tibiae bidentate near the extremity, tarsi much longer than tibiae.

Underside testaceous, very thinly pubescent, femora with elongate setae. Basal segment of abdomen covered by the femora, 2-5 subequal, 5th with an angular apical depression, 6th with distinct slender setae and a transverse basal impression.

Antennae 8-articulate, 2nd joint as thick as the basal but not half its length, 4th as long as 3rd, its base attached to the apex of the 3rd, but being a little thicker it appears, but only just perceptibly, to project backwards; club densely pubescent, with elongate leaflets.

Distinguishable from *E. aenealis* (2806) and Sharp's *Sericospilus advena* (1987) by its distinctly more anteriorly narrowed head, more rounded sides of thorax, truncate apices of elytra, by their more regular substriate sculpture and less uneven surface. It may be at once separated from 1987 by the structure of the 4th antennal joint.

♂. Length, 10 mm.; breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Stewart Island. I am indebted to Mr. A. Philpott, of Invercargill, for a specimen found by him during January, 1914.

3846. *Odontria obsoleta* sp. nov. *Odontria* White, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 265.

Subovate, only slightly convex, opaque; of a pale greyish-chestnut hue, the head and legs more or less light castaneous; the thorax, scutellum, and base of elytra thickly covered with very long decumbent hairs of about the same colour as the derm; remainder of wing-cases with more slender suberect pubescence; the outstanding lateral setae are numerous and somewhat ferruginous.

Head very coarsely punctate, less closely behind; clypeus with reflexed margins, subtruncate in front. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long, widest near the middle, nearly straight behind, with obtuse angles, gradually and slightly narrowed towards the subacute anterior angles; base bisinuate, apex widely but not deeply emarginate; its punctation very fine and distant. Elytra widest behind the posterior femora, with subtruncate apices; their striae shallow and indistinct, the punctation fine and obsolete.

Antennae rather short, their 3rd and 4th joints of about equal length, the latter the thicker, 5th very short.

Underside indistinctly sculptured, abdomen fusco-testaceous; sternum thickly clothed with elongate pubescence.

In 1667 (*O. sandageri*) the pubescence is less slender but shorter. In 2514, which is most like 1667, the clypeus is strongly rounded from one eye to the other. The present is recognizable by its pale colour and obsolete sculpture.

♀. Length, 14 mm.; breadth, $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Scarcliff, west of Mount Algidus. My specimen is one of Mr. T. Hall's captures on the 20th October, 1913.

Group LUCANIDAE.

3847. *Mitophyllus mandibularis* sp. nov. *Mitophyllus* Parry, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., pp. 252 and 1112.

Oblong, slightly convex, subopaque; fusco-piceous, legs piceo-rufous, the tips of the palpi and the basal joints of antennae and tarsi more rufescent.

Head rather narrower than front of thorax, obtusely prominent just before the slightly convex eyes; it is closely and distinctly but not coarsely punctate. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long, its sides gently rounded, a little more curvedly narrowed in front than behind, anterior angles not prominent, the base moderately bisinuate, with obtuse angles; disc mode-

rately finely but not closely punctured, rather more coarsely near the sides, with a shallow median frontal impression, and a smooth longitudinal space on its basal half. Scutellum squamose. Elytra oblong, as wide as thorax at the base, nearly thrice its length, broadly rounded behind, their punctation like that of the thoracic disc.

Mandibles simple, as long as the head, bidentate at apex, rather narrow, the enclosed area oviform, without any basal dilatation; they bear numerous fine setae.

Antennae with a few slender setae on the basal joint, 3rd slightly longer than 2nd but more slender, joints 4-6 short, 7th darker and a little broader; club densely pubescent and opaque, as long as the preceding joints together.

Tibiae minutely denticulate externally, the anterior with a distinct median tooth and another at the extremity.

Body irregularly clothed with depressed, elongate, straw-coloured squamae.

M. comognathus (2812), from Westport, is the nearest species; in it, however, the thorax is more curvedly narrowed anteriorly, and it has broad, concave, marginal channels of which there is no trace in this species, the squamae are shorter and less numerous; the mandibles appear tridentate near the extremity: the hindmost tooth, however, is upright instead of being horizontal and is situated near the middle; the eyes are flatter, and the 3rd antennal joint is hardly any longer than the 4th.

Length, 7 mm.; breadth, 3 mm.

Point Hill, west of Mount Algidus. One found by Mr. T. Hall, at a height of 3,500 ft., in December, 1913.

3848. *Mitophyllus cristatellus* sp. nov.

Oblong, subdepressed, slightly nitid; nigrescent, tarsi and antennae rufo-piceous; very irregularly clothed with decumbent, but only moderately elongate, testaceous squamae, and some erect greyish ones which form about 6 small crests on each elytron, a pair on the thorax near the scutellum, and entirely cover its hind angles.

Head nearly as broad as front of thorax, laterally angulate in front of the slightly convex eyes: it is coarsely and very closely punctured. Thorax subtruncate at apex, a little bisinuate at the base, a third broader than long, with slightly curved sides; anterior angles not at all prominent, the posterior hidden by the squamosity; it is nearly smooth along the middle and on a pair of spots between it and each side, the rest of its surface is irregularly punctured, almost as coarsely but much less closely than the head; there are some coarse erect setae at the sides. Scutellum squamose. Elytra nearly thrice the length of thorax, as broad as it is at the base; each elytron indefinitely bistriate near the suture, the punctation very irregular but similar to that of the thorax.

Mandibles thick, rather longer than the head, evidently bidentate at the extremity, nearly parallel inwardly; each with a laterally compressed median prominence on the inside, and a large, prominent but obtuse external angulation at the base.

Tibiae denticulate externally, the anterior with a spiniform tooth below the middle and another at the apex, the intermediate with a median denticle. Intermediate joints of tarsi rather short.

Antennae with their 3rd joint small, hardly at all longer than broad; club densely pubescent, about equalling all the other joints in length.

No species we possess resembles this. Bate's *Ceratognathus alboguttatus* (447) is not a New Zealand species: its real habitat is Moreton Bay.

Length, 9 mm.; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Routeburn, north of Lake Wakatipu. One found by Mr. T. Hall, under a log, minus an antenna, on the 10th February, 1914.

Group TENEBRIONIDAE.

3849. *Syrphetodes variegatus* sp. nov. *Syrphetodes* Pascoe, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 351.

Uneven, opaque; fuscous, antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous; covered with small, depressed, tawny, and ferruginous squamae, antennae and legs inclusive; the club densely and finely pubescent.

Head only half the width of thorax, without discernible punctation. Thorax, in the middle, fully a third broader than long, but with the anterior angles projecting as far as but distant from the front of the eyes, it is rounded and widest near the middle, slightly and widely sinuate anteriorly, a good deal narrowed behind, with rectangular basal angles; apex deeply sinuate near each side, emarginate in the middle and with a pair of obtuse elevations there, and another pair of contiguous ones just behind the middle of the disc, these are separated by a bare linear impression extending to the base, there is a nearly bare, oblique frontal depression midway between the middle and each side, there are no visible punctures: the sides are explanate. Scutellum strongly transverse. Elytra subcordate, about double the length and nearly twice the width of thorax at the base, which is somewhat oblique towards the obtusely laterally prominent shoulders; their sides are explanate and minutely serrate, somewhat sinuate behind the shoulders, with obtuse divergent apices; the surface is uneven, very irregularly punctate, but subseriately near the suture behind, there are several granules near the base, and along each side about 8 coarse foveae; on each elytron there is a basal elevation, and behind this a large obtuse tubercle, just outside the latter a smaller nodosity is covered with rufescent scales; near the other large tubercle on top of the posterior declivity there is an inner and a pair of outer ones, all smaller and covered with reddish squamae, near the extremity there is a less distinct, sometimes elongate elevation. Tibiae only slightly flexuous.

In Pascoe's *S. marginatus* (640) there seem to be no large tubercles before the middle of the elytra. Sharp's *S. bullatus* (2039) is described as having a sharp tubercle, directed outwards, behind each shoulder, the dorsum has 4 large and a pair of smaller basal tubercles, but nothing is said about punctures or granules. *S. crenatus* (641), described from a much damaged specimen forty years ago, is certainly the nearest species.

Length, 10 mm.; breadth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Routeburn. Shaken off mossy trees at night by Mr. T. Hall. Two examples.

3850. *Pheloneis halli* sp. nov. *Pheloneis* Pascoe.

Oblong, slightly convex, nitid, subglabrous; of a reddish coppery-bronze hue, legs rufo-piceous, tarsi and basal joints of antennae fusco-rufous, remaining articulations and the terminal of the palpi dull fuscous.

Head a little uneven, distinctly and closely punctate in front, less closely behind; the epistome with 4 coarser setigerous punctures. Thorax, in

the middle, a third broader than long, apex medially truncate but obliquely prolonged at the sides, its obtuse angles extending to the middle of the eyes; the sides distinctly and evenly margined, gently rounded at and before the middle, narrowed but with straight sides near the base, which is feebly and widely emarginate, with rectangular angles; disc moderately finely and closely punctured, more irregularly and less closely at the sides, discal groove shallow and abbreviated, with a broad but not very definite impression near each of the anterior and posterior angles and a median fovea at each side. Scutellum broad, nearly smooth. Elytra almost elongate-cordate, rather wider than thorax at the base, their well-developed lateral margins becoming slender towards the apices; their sculpture very irregular, consisting of interrupted, moderately finely punctured striae near the suture, but along the greater portion towards the sides the striae are so much abbreviated and interrupted that they leave elongate, almost confluent, irregularly formed, nearly flat spaces, almost quite smooth. There are a few slender suberect setae, and very minute ones can be detected on the thorax.

Anterior tibiae stout, evenly curvate externally, with short flavescens setae below the middle of the inner side. Penultimate tarsal joint excavate above but not truly bilobed.

P. chalmeri (1405), which most nearly resembles this in coloration, is really very different in other details.

Length, 11 mm.; breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hollyford, north of Lake Wakatipu. A single specimen of this conspicuous species was captured on the 19th February, 1914, at a height of 3,500 ft., by Mr. T. Hall, in whose honour it has been named.

3851. *Pheloneis angulatus* sp. nov.

Suboblong-oval, only moderately convex, shining; fusco-niger, faintly aeneous, legs piceous, antennae and tarsi piceo-rufous.

Head slightly uneven, broadly impressed between the antennae, distinctly and irregularly punctured, the epistome more finely. Thorax almost a third broader than long near the middle but appearing more elongate; its base rather wider than the apex, subtruncate, but with its quite rectangular angles projecting slightly backwards; the sides obtusely subangulate behind the middle, obliquely but not curvedly narrowed anteriorly, apex deeply emarginate, with obtuse but unusually prominent angles; disc somewhat irregularly, moderately closely and finely punctured, marginal channels broad and shallow, the margins distinct and reflexed, the basal and apical less developed, discal groove obsolete. Scutellum subtriangular, moderately large, nearly smooth. Elytra rather wider than thorax at the base, more than twice its length, their sides nearly straight for half their length, gradually attenuate posteriorly; each with 8 moderately finely punctured striae, which, however, become somewhat irregular towards the sides and apices; interstices nearly plane, finely and moderately closely punctate, the 3rd broader than the others.

The shape of the thorax is somewhat similar to that of a *Syrphetodes*; there is, therefore, sufficient justification for its separation from *P. appositus* (3751), to which otherwise it is most nearly related.

Length, 12 mm.; breadth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mount Dick. A solitary individual found by Mr. T. Hall on the 26th January, 1914.

3852. *Pheloneis dubitans* sp. nov.

Elongate-oblong, moderately convex, nitid; aeneo-niger, legs rufopiceous, antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous; with a few slender erect setae, the thorax with minute pubescence.

Head moderately closely and finely punctate, with an elongate interocular fovea. Thorax about a third broader than long in the middle, distinctly marginate, almost quite straight from the rectangular posterior angles to near the middle, moderately curvedly narrowed anteriorly, apex evidently and widely incurved, the base less so; its punctation like that of the head, with an elongate depression at each side behind the middle and a small basal fovea between the middle and side. Scutellum strongly transverse. Elytra of about the same width as thorax at the base, nearly thrice its length, curvedly narrowed behind; each with about 10 dorsal finely punctured striae, those near the sides less distinct; interstices with numerous fine punctures.

Underside shining, minutely pubescent, the legs more distinctly. Prosternum almost smooth, mesosternum closely punctured, the terminal segment more closely and distinctly punctured than other parts of the abdomen.

At first sight I thought this might be Sharp's *Adelium simplex* (2049), but as the elytral interstices are described as almost impunctate, but the striae rather coarsely punctate, and as it seems to be destitute of pubescence, I now consider it distinct. No. 1404, from Mount Arthur, is another near ally, but it has a longer thorax with several coarse punctures like those of *P. thoracicus* (694).

Length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ -9 mm.; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mount Dick. Five examples from Mr. T. Hall, some imperfect, taken on the 10th March, 1914. The erect setae seem to be easily rubbed off. A specimen from Ben Lomond, on the 6th March, 1914, measures 10 mm. by $4\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

3853. *Pheloneis curtulus* sp. nov.

Oblong, subparallel, moderately convex, nitid, apparently glabrous; aeneo-niger, legs piceo-rufous, antennae and tarsi slightly paler.

Head finely and closely punctate. Thorax subquadrate, about a third broader than long in the middle, its sides distinctly margined, nearly straight, a little curvedly narrowed before the middle, apex widely emarginate, base subtruncate, posterior angles somewhat obtuse; its surface regularly, finely, and closely punctured, with an elongate impression near each side before the middle, and a small basal fovea near each side. Scutellum transverse, with some minute punctures. Elytra very slightly wider than thorax at the base, rather more than double its length; rather closely and finely punctured, each elytron with about 4 fine, irregular, nearly obsolete striae; these, however, scarcely extend further back than the posterior femora.

P. lentum (692) has a triangular excision at the base of the thorax, but nevertheless the scutellum is invisible, otherwise this seems to be little more than a varietal form.

Length, 7 mm.; breadth, $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Ben Lomond; 31st January, 1914. Mr. T. Hall is the discoverer.

3854. *Cerodolus tuberculatus* sp. nov. *Cerodolus* Sharp, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1161.

Convex, oblong, suboval, shining; head and thorax aeneo-niger, hind-body viridescent, legs rufo-piceous, tarsi and antennae rather paler; some very minute setae are discernible, and in certain aspects parts of the surface appear faintly iridescent.

Head evidently narrower than thorax, finely and moderately closely punctured. Thorax only a fifth broader than long, base and apex truncate; its sides with slender margins, only slightly rounded and widest near the middle, gently narrowed but not sinuate behind, with obtusely rectangular posterior angles; it is moderately closely and finely punctate. Scutellum usually small and triangular. Elytra of the same width as thorax at the base, not thrice its length; each with a scutellar and 8 other series of punctures, those near the suture more numerous and finer than the ones composing the 4th or 5th series, the interstices finely and irregularly punctate; the top of the posterior declivity near the sides is trituberculate, and there is another, sometimes smaller, tubercle near each of the apices.

Underside glossy black, sparingly and finely pubescent; abdomen punctate and longitudinally rugose; prosternal process bisulcate.

The thorax differs in form from that of 2058, the type of the genus, and is without definite basal sinuosities, the scutellum is not transverse, the prosternal process is bisulcate, whilst the tuberculation of the elytra of itself is distinctive.

Length, 7 mm.; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Moa Basin, Canterbury. Three taken off moss-covered trees on the night of the 3rd December, 1913, at an altitude of 3,500 ft., by Mr. T. Hall.

3855. *Cerodolus capitalis* sp. nov.

Oblong-oval, only moderately convex, glabrous; head and thorax nigrescent and subopaque; elytra somewhat viridescent; legs, antennae, and scutellum piceo-rufous.

Head almost as wide as front of thorax, finely and moderately closely punctured, the forehead more minutely; the fine yet distinct suture is subtruncate in the middle but extends obliquely forwards to the front of the antennal orbits, there is a transverse median fovea behind. Thorax subquadrate, a fifth broader than long; its sides finely marginate, almost quite straight from the obtusely rectangular basal angles to beyond the middle and from thence very slightly curvedly narrowed anteriorly; apex subtruncate, the base bisinuate; its whole surface very finely, evenly, and moderately closely punctate, with a shallow punctiform fovea near each side, at the middle. Scutellum quite transverse, smooth. Elytra very little wider than thorax at the base, twice its length, very slightly broader before the middle than elsewhere, gradually attenuate posteriorly; on each there are 6 dorsal series of unequal punctures, those near the suture are moderately fine, the 4th series is larger but not coarse, all become irregular and indistinct near the base, but striate behind; interstices finely and irregularly punctate, the 3rd is distinctly elevated along the declivity nearly to the extremity, and the side, on top of the declivity, is trinodose.

Antennae with the uncovered portion of the basal joint scarcely longer than the next, 3rd distinctly longer than 4th, joints 8-11 evidently broader and more pubescent than the others.

The nearest species is *C. tuberculatus*, but in it the punctation of the head and thorax is more distinct, that of the elytra is coarser and more irregular, near the sides particularly, there are no striae, and the posterior tubercles differ: its whole surface is more glossy, and the interantennal suture is obsolete near the sides.

Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Stewart Island. Unique. Found by Mr. W. Trail.

3856. *Cerodolus sulcisternus* sp. nov.

Convex, oblong - oval, moderately nitid, glabrous; aeneo - niger, legs, antennae, and palpi rufo-castaneous.

Head narrower than thoracic apex, distinctly but not closely punctate. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long, finely margined, very gently curvedly narrowed anteriorly, almost straight and without any sinuation behind, the apex subtruncate, only very slightly emarginate, with obtuse but nearly rectangular angles: base widely bisinuate, its angles almost rectangular and accommodated within the excavation just inside the humeral margin; its surface finely punctured, much more finely than the head, even more so and more distantly towards the sides and base, with a slight transverse impression between the middle and each side of the base. Scutellum transverse, nearly smooth. Elytra slightly wider than thorax at the base, thrice its length, gradually narrowed and a little uneven but not nodose behind the posterior femora, their margins most distinct near the base: their whole surface irregularly and finely punctate, minutely wrinkled behind; each elytron with 7 series of distinct punctures, about 20 in each row, these become obsolete at the extremity, near the suture they almost form striae, near the lateral margin there is a series of fine punctures.

Underside nigrescent, shining, abdomen finely and moderately closely punctured, prosternum nearly smooth, its process distinctly bisulcate but with its hind margin entire.

Antennae almost as long as the head and thorax, 3rd joint evidently longer than 4th or 5th, 9th and 10th longer than broad but not quite as long as the 8th, the terminal elongate-oval.

C. genialis (2059) is certainly the nearest species, but it is rather larger, the thorax is wider at the base, and is more distinctly and closely punctate, and the antennae are stouter. The prosternal process also is different, being more like that of *C. aeneus* (2060), in which, however, it is flatter and simply depressed throughout, whereas in *C. sulcisternus* it is almost elongate-oval, and the ridge between the grooves is on a lower plane than the margins.

Length, 6 mm.; breadth, $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Gordon's Knob, near Nelson; 15th November, 1914. Four examples found by Mr. T. Hall.

3857. *Mesopatrum dubium* sp. nov. *Mesopatrum* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1355.

Oblong, nearly plane above, subopaque; varying from fusco-testaceous to rufo-fuscous, farsi and antennae of the latter hue, tibiae fusco-testaceous above, dark fuscous near the extremity; with many minute pale setae.

Head seemingly closely and coarsely punctate when examined from above but appearing granulate when viewed sideways, interantennal groove distinct. Thorax in the middle nearly twice as broad as long, base widely

but not deeply bisinuate, with slightly projecting rectangular angles, apex subtruncate in the middle but with its angles extending to the transverse eyes; its sides broadly flattened, widest at or before the middle, each with about 6 moderate indentations; disc transversely convex, but somewhat impressed or flattened along the middle, its sculpture irregular, nowhere very close, consisting apparently of minute asperities. Elytra oblong, considerably narrowed and subvertical behind, more than double the length of thorax, a little broader than it is at the base, and slightly incurved there, with obtuse shoulders; they are without definite striae or punctures, but have irregular series of minute, somewhat unequal asperities or granules; there is a slight lateral plica at each shoulder, and near each side, behind the middle, there are 2 or 3 slight, suboblong elevations, these are sometimes confluent, and unite with the horizontal nodosity at the top of the posterior declivity, just inside and below this nodosity there is a dark angular depression.

Underside infusate, its granular sculpture becoming finer from front to rear. Prosternum broadly grooved between the coxae. The suture between the intermediate coxae is obsolete. Basal ventral segment not twice as long as the next and subtruncate between the coxae, 4th shortest, the broad sides are coarsely subseriate-punctate or granulate according to the point of view.

Antennal joints 7-10 transverse, abruptly shorter than preceding ones, the terminal subconical.

The almost wholly nigrescent surface of the typical species (2376) distinguishes it.

Length, 6-6½ mm.; breadth, 2⅔ mm.

Gordon's Knob, Nelson; 15th November, 1914. Three specimens obtained by Mr. T. Hall. A fourth measures 7½ mm. by 3½ mm., and is almost entirely fusco-testaceous.

Group OEDEMERIDAE.

3858. *Sessinia brookesi* sp. nov. *Sessinia* Pascoe, Journ. Entom., 11, p. 45.

Depressed, elongate, subopaque, variegate; pubescence slender, elongate, tawny-grey, closer on the elytra than on the thorax, flavescent on the head; elytra dull fuscous, faintly olivaceous when alive, the suture and lateral margins pale testaceous; head and thorax a little nitid, fusco-fulvous, the former with a large interocular spot, the latter with a broad vitta along the middle, and its sides, fusco-piceous; legs, antennae, and palpi fuscous, the knees and tips of the palpi testaceous, femora fulvescent near the base.

Head of about the same length as thorax, finely punctate. Thorax slightly longer than broad, widest and moderately rounded before the middle, base and apex feebly medially emarginate; closely and finely punctate, with a central impression at the base. Scutellum subquadrate, testaceous. Elytra nearly double the width of thorax, four times its length, shoulders rounded, apices strongly so and almost entirely covering the pygidium; their close and fine punctation continuous, each elytron feebly bicostate.

Underside finely pubescent, the breast and coxae fulvescent; abdomen fuscous, its 5th segment as long as its predecessor, entire.

Eyes prominent, transverse, obliquely oval, not emarginate in front. Mandibles acutely bifid at apex. Antennae filiform, extending to beyond the posterior femora. Terminal articulation of maxillary palpi much larger than penultimate, straight externally, curvedly narrowed from the middle to the apex inwardly. Tibiae bispinose at the extremity.

Not a true *Sessinia*, as are also 2853 and 3581.

Length, 11 mm.; breadth, $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Waipu Beach, near Whangarei. Three examples, amongst other *Coleoptera*, from Mr. Albert E. Brookes, of Mount Albert, after whom it is named. 10th January, 1914.

Group OTIORHYNCHIDAE.

3859. *Nicaeana crassifrons* sp. nov. *Nicaeana* Pascoe, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 427.

Elongate, moderately convex, subopaque; nigrescent, antennae and legs piceo-rufous; covered with subdepressed, dark-grey squamae, some of which are suboblong, and suberect, nearly white setae.

Rostrum short and stout, very thick from above downwards, slightly uneven, not perceptibly carinate, rather finely punctured. Thorax somewhat broader than long, base and apex truncate, its sides gently and evenly rounded; disc without inequalities, with numerous fine flattened granules, in each of these there is a minute central puncture. Scutellum obsolete or absent. Elytra elongate-obovate, slightly incurved and a little wider at the base than the thorax, twice its length; apparently rather finely substriate-punctate, with simple interstices.

Scape straight, stout, gradually incrassate, attaining the centre of the eye, with decumbent grey setae; basal joint of funiculus obviously thicker and slightly longer than 2nd, joints 3-7 transverse; club elongate-oval.

Tibiae slightly flexuous, the front pairs quite definitely yet only moderately mucronate at the inner extremity; 2nd tarsal joint transverse, not broader than the 1st, evidently narrower than the 3rd.

The eyes being flat the outline of the head and rostrum is uninterrupted. The foveiform scrobes are very small. *N. catoptoides* (3582) is smaller and more slender, the eyes are rather large and convex, the rostrum is carinate, the scrobes are deep, and the scape is flexuous.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 4 mm.; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Moa Basin, Canterbury. Unique. Found amongst dead leaves, 20th October, 1913, by Mr. T. Hall.

3860. *Cecyropa sulcifrons* sp. nov. *Cecyropa* Pascoe, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 437.

Suboblong, medially contracted, opaque; piceo-fuscous, legs and antennae fusco-rufous; densely covered with irregularly mingled, tawny and dark-fuscous squamae, and short moderately thick setae, those along the sides longer and outstanding.

Rostrum not half the length of thorax, subparallel, medially trisulcate in front of the antennae. Thorax a fourth broader than long, its sides strongly rounded, slightly constricted at apex, which, like the base, is truncate; without inequalities of surface, its punctation fine, shallow, and indistinct. Elytra, at the base, slightly oblique towards the sides, rather broader there than the thorax, not twice its length, with oblique shoulders,

in the middle a fifth wider than the thorax, their sides nearly straight, somewhat abruptly narrowed but not vertical behind; with rather broad, moderately finely punctured striae, and slightly convex interstices.

Legs with grey scales and elongate setae; tibiae dilated at the extremity, the anterior strongly angulate inwardly at the extremity, the outer or frontal lobe almost covering the basal joint of the tarsi.

Scapae with grey scales and slender setae, gently incrassate, reaching to beyond the thoracic apex; basal joint of funiculus stouter but only slightly longer than the 2nd, joints 3-6 transverse, 7th still broader; club short and stout, ovate, pubescent.

In *C. varia* (1229) the hind-body is attenuate posteriorly, the distant punctures are distinct, and the thorax has a fine discal stria. *C. setigera* (1617) has a shorter rostrum, with a well-marked elongate depression near its base, the numerous setae though short are conspicuous, and the elytral striae are narrow. In *C. striata* (2862) the rostral stria is continuous, that of the thorax is very fine, the elytral striae are not at all broad, their punctation is finer, and the setae are more distinct.

Prosternum deeply emarginate. Metasternum and basal ventral segment broadly depressed, the suture between the latter and the 2nd oblique near the sides, curvate and quite definite in the middle.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 5 mm.; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Waipu Beach, near Whangarei Harbour. I am indebted to Mr. A. E. Brookes, of Mount Albert, for a specimen, which he found on the 10th January, 1914.

Obs.—Dr. Sharp, in his revision of Pascoe's genus (see Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1174), states that the prosternum is not emarginate in front, and that the strongly arcuate suture between the 1st and 2nd ventral segments is obliterated in the middle. In *C. sulcifrons* and each of the following species the prosternum is rather deeply emarginate, and the ventral suture he refers to is quite distinct in the middle. In this genus there are no tubercular elevations.

3861. *Cecyropa striatella* sp. nov.

Opaque, uniformly castaneo-rufous; covered with flat tawny squamae, and numerous fine suberect greyish setae, those along the sides more elongate.

Rostrum scarcely half the length of thorax, rugosely punctate and bearing some conspicuous yellow setae in front, with a somewhat obsolete stria along the middle. Eyes free from thorax, nearly flat, subtruncate in front. Thorax a third broader than long, slightly constricted at apex, its sides strongly and evenly curved, with a fine frontal stria extending to the middle, without visible punctation; a few scales being castaneous cause a somewhat speckled appearance. Elytra just twice the length of thorax, evidently broader than it is at the base, their oblique shoulders somewhat obtusely angulate behind, widest there, their sides gradually narrowed, quite obliquely behind so that the extremity is subacuminate; dorsal striae narrow and shallow and indistinctly punctate, but becoming more definite behind; the setae are numerous, but do not form regular series.

Legs with grey scales and setae; frontal lobe of anterior tibiae entirely covering the basal tarsal joint; external truncature of posterior corbels half the whole width and studded with tubercles. Metasternum and basal ventral segment not depressed.

Antennae similar to those of *C. sulcifrons*. The abbreviated thoracic stria, subangular hind part of the shoulders, narrow elytral striae and broad, plane interstices, and the subacuminate extremity are its chief distinguishing features.

Length (rostrum inclusive), $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $3\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Waipu Beach. One example, found by Mr. A. E. Brookes, 10th January, 1914.

3862. *Cecyropa jucunda* sp. nov.

Opaque, the derm invisible except on a basal spot of the elytra which is castaneous, legs and antennae chestnut-red; densely covered with depressed fuscous and tawny scales; the former almost cover the thoracic disc, the sides and a pair of basal and apical spots are yellowish; on the hind-body the pale ones form numerous spots and almost wholly cover the sides.

Rostrum half the length of thorax, with a few apical punctures, and a shallow stria extending as far as the eyes. Thorax nearly a fourth broader than long, its sides strongly rounded, more narrowed anteriorly than at the base, with a short apical constriction, without any perceptible median stria or punctation. Elytra cordate, just double the length of thorax, slightly emarginate and rather broader than it is at the base, just behind the oblique shoulders they are about a fifth broader than the middle of the thorax, nearly vertical and subacuminate behind; there is no distinct dorsal sculpture except some obsolete serial punctures, the apical portion, however, is striate-punctate.

In form somewhat similar to *C. striatella*, but without any lateral dilatation behind the shoulder, and with quite different sculpture and vestiture. Joints 3-7 of the funicle are rather small and evidently transverse; the corbels of the hind tibiae are distinctly tuberculate. The elytral maculation is more irregular than that of *C. alternata* (2863) from Lyttelton, the setae are a little thicker, and the antennae are rather shorter and more slender.

On a careful examination of the thorax, near the sides particularly, some flat iridescent scales can be seen, varying from silvery grey to pink; there are others on the elytra.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 7 mm.; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Muriwai, west coast of Auckland. Unique. Found by Mr. A. E. Brookes on the 13th April, 1914.

3863. *Cecyropa laticollis* sp. nov.

Opaque, rufo-castaneous, densely covered with greyish-tawny and infusate scales, the latter forming irregular dark marks on the thorax and hind-body; the setae rather fine and short, but much longer along the sides and on the legs and scape; antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous.

Rostrum quite half the length of thorax, its fine central stria extending to the occiput, the apex closely and moderately coarsely punctured. Thorax large, a third broader than long, slightly constricted at apex, its sides only moderately rounded, as broad behind as at the middle, but obliquely and almost abruptly narrowed near the base; the surface with minute dark specks, its mesial stria distinct but slender. Elytra scarcely twice the length of thorax, rather broader than it is at the base, their obliquely narrowed shoulders without any angular posterior dilatation, their sides gently narrowed backwards, but much more strongly near the subvertical

declivity; on each there are 3 or 4 rather broad, distinctly but not coarsely punctured striae, all prolonged to the extremity, and obtusely elevated interstices, the sculpture near the side consists of serial punctures and plane interstices. Basal ventral segment flat.

Scape with white scales; 2nd joint of the funiculus as long as the basal, joints 3-6 short and nearly equal, 7th broader.

The shape and unusual breadth of the thorax distinguishes this species; behind the middle it is almost if not quite as broad as the widest part of the elytra, and instead of being curvedly narrowed behind the middle, as is generally the case, it is not contracted till close to the base, but there rather abruptly and transversely.

Length (rostrum inclusive), $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Waipu Beach; 10th January, 1914. Another discovery by Mr. A. E. Brookes.

3864. *Tigones nasalis* sp. nov. *Tigones* Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 855. (*Protophormus* Sharp, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1178.)

Opaque, moderately robust, castaneous; densely covered with depressed variegated squamae and many suberect greyish setae; the squamae are chiefly light rufo-fuscous, darker between the hind thighs, but paler though not grey behind these; apex of rostrum, the antennae, and tarsi fusco-rufous.

Rostrum a third shorter than thorax, feebly carinate along the middle, with rather dark scales; scrobes large, quite open above; the apex dilated, nearly as broad as the head, its central portion irregularly, longitudinally, and closely rugose. Eyes less distant from the thorax than they are from each other. Thorax very little broader than long, base and apex truncate, a little narrowed before the middle, nearly straight behind; the surface with numerous short irregular rugae, or small tubercles, and with a broad longitudinal impression behind the middle, this is divided by a central, rufescent, closely punctured ridge. Scutellum narrow, pallid. Elytra more than double the length of thorax, rather wider than it is at the base, considerably narrowed and deflexed behind, with simple apices; they are rather finely striate-punctate, the suture and 3rd interstices are a little elevated at the base, 3rd and 5th interstices slightly raised, but not nodiform, near the top of the posterior declivity.

Scape dull, closely punctate, scarcely reaching the thoracic apex; funiculus rather stout, basal joint rather larger than the next, 3rd still shorter, joints 4-7 as broad as long, subobconical; club elongate-oval.

Tibiae flexuous, minutely serrate inwardly near the extremity, the anterior mucronate, the others expanded at the apex, the posterior without any visible external truncature of the corbels.

Nearly as large as Sharp's *Protophormus robustus* (2091), and nearly related thereto, but with different vestiture, finer elytral sculpture, and without posterior nodosities.

♂. Length (rostrum inclusive), $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, 3 mm.

Stewart Island. A single specimen found by Mr. W. Trail during the summer of 1913.

3865. *Tigones citimus* sp. nov.

Elongate, nearly plane; rufo-piceous, legs and tarsi fusco-rufous, antennae and rostral apex piceo-rufous; thickly covered with depressed cupreous scales and moderately elongate, principally decumbent setae.

Rostrum a third shorter than thorax, carinate along the middle, the apex finely punctate. Thorax as long as broad, slightly dilated near the middle, the base bisinuate; its central carina does not quite reach the apex and becomes indistinct behind, at each side of it there is a shallow impression, the sculpture concealed. Scutellum elongate, pale yellow. Elytra oblong, a good deal narrowed behind, with slightly divergent but not prolonged apices, they are quite twice the length of thorax, rather broader than it is at the base, which is bisinuate; distinctly but not closely seriate-punctate, each puncture has a narrow greyish scale within it; 3rd interstices obtusely elevated at the base, plane along the middle, horizontally nodiform on top of the declivity, which is broadly convex, but not vertical, along the middle; 5th interstices simple.

Scape with elongate greyish scales and erect setae, gradually incrassate and attaining the thoracic apex; 2nd joint of funiculus rather shorter than the basal, neither very elongate, joints 3-7 short and submoniliform; club elongate-oval, indistinctly quadriarticulate.

This somewhat resembles 3118, but the squamae are almost wholly of a reddish-coppery hue, the grey scales covering the sides of the elytra and posterior declivity in that species being absent. The terminal nodosities of the 3rd interstices are much less conspicuous and do not project beyond the subcurvate declivity, which in 3118 is vertical, with prolonged apices, and the 5th interstices are simple in this species. The joints of the funiculus are evidently shorter. The space between the external cilia of the posterior corbels is very narrow.

The scrobes, as seen from above, are deep and widely open, and they confine broad and smooth more than half-way to the eyes, and therefore do not correspond exactly with the typical species of either *Platymida* or *Tigones*, and in Sharp's *Protophormus* they are described as being "brevissimae." As those of 3118 are similar it must be placed with this species.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 8 mm.; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mount Alfred; 4th February, 1914. Unique. Found by Mr. T. Hall.

NOTE.—As 1521 was described as *Tigones caudata*, 3118 must have its name altered to *Tigones asteliae*.

3866. *Tigones thoracica* sp. nov.

Stout, unasperate, the derm slightly nitid, fusco-rufous, legs and tarsi chestnut-red; covered with depressed tawny squamae, those on the thoracic disc of a light-coppery hue, bordered near the sides with some fuscous ones which also form small spots on the declivity, on the summit of the last there are some grey ones, these, however, do not form a definite fascia; the setae are erect, mostly pale.

Rostrum a third shorter than thorax, carinate along the middle. Thorax subcylindric, base and apex truncate, a little broader than long, slightly narrowed in front, without distinct rugae; an indistinctly raised space extends from the base and tapers towards but does not reach the apex, it is quite bare and closely rugose-punctate. Scutellum distinct, greyish. Elytra subcordate, nearly double the width of the thorax in the middle, thrice its length, with slightly oblique shoulders, the apices slightly prolonged and dehiscant; they are striate-punctate, with nearly simple interstices, the 3rd, and the suture, being only a little raised near the base.

Tibiae setose, the anterior rather longer than the others, which are more flexuous and minutely denticulate.

Scape nearly straight, bearing decumbent and erect grey setae; basal joint of funiculus stouter and slightly longer than the next, 4th slightly longer than the 3rd or following ones, which are moniliform; club elongate.

Male.—Elytral apices subacuminate but scarcely at all prolonged; rostral carina broader, grooved along side; the bare thoracic space not sulcate in front.

T. candata (1521) has more prolonged, rather thickly spiniform elytral apices; there is only a nodiform bare spot near the base of the thorax; and a considerable proportion of the squamae, when cleaned with benzine, appear shining brassy.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 6 mm.; breadth, $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Kuriwai Bush, Wyndham. One of each sex found by Mr. J. H. Lewis on the 21st September and 18th October, 1914.

3867. *Tigones variata* sp. nov.

Opaque, moderately slender: legs and antennae fusco-rufous, the body apparently concolorous, the thorax having an elongate bare space of that colour extending from the base and becoming narrower towards the middle; densely covered with variegated depressed squamae, principally coppery-brown, the sides of the thorax, and the posterior, more or less greyish, on the elytra there are a few greyish-blue scales; the setae neither very numerous nor conspicuous, suberect and flavescent.

Rostrum a third shorter than thorax, finely carinate. Thorax of equal length and breadth, slightly wider near the middle than elsewhere, without inequalities, the bare mesial space distinctly punctured. Scutellum sub-oblong, greyish. Elytra oblong, not thrice the length of thorax, quite a third broader than it is, with oblique shoulders, the apices somewhat dehiscent and moderately acuminate: rather finely and regularly striate-punctate, 3rd interstices slightly elevated near the base, not nodiform behind.

Scape nearly straight, setigerous; 3rd joint of the funicle shorter than 2nd; club elongate-oval. Legs like those of *T. thoracica*.

Male.—Rostral carina more distinct. Elytral apices not prolonged. Underside with grey scales and setae, some of the former pinkish. Fifth ventral segment flat, strongly rounded behind, evidently longer than the 3rd and 4th together.

The nearest allies are *T. cervina* (1525), *T. obscura* (2383), and *T. Philpotti* (3121). The first possesses an interrupted thoracic ridge, and thick divergent elytral apices. The second is more robust, and the thorax is broader than long and simple. The 3rd has a dark obtuse thoracic ridge, and the band across the top of the posterior declivity is composed of bluish-grey scales.

♀. Length (rostrum inclusive), 5 mm.; breadth, $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Kuriwai Bush. Six examples found by Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lewis, 18th October, 1914. In some males the clothing is much less variegate, chiefly infuscate-grey. In the typical female the scales when brushed with benzine appear rufo-cupreous.

3868. *Tigones murina* sp. nov.

Elongate, rather stout, opaque; piceous, antennae fusco-rufous; densely clothed with infuscate-grey and grey squamae, these latter some-

what concentrated from the 3rd elytral interstices to the sides, but not forming a well-marked fascia, in front of the posterior declivity; the setae rather slender and, except on the antennae and legs, not conspicuous.

Rostrum a third shorter than thorax, distinctly but not broadly carinate along the middle and, like the unimpressed head, rather finely and closely punctured. Thorax just as long as broad, a little narrowed in front, its surface finely punctate, and with short irregular rugae. Scutellum distinct, usually subquadrate. Elytra oblong, a third broader than thorax at the base, fully double its length, posterior declivity moderately narrow but not vertical, apices broad in the male, only feebly acuminate and dehiscent in the other sex; they are moderately coarsely, closely, and regularly striate-punctate, 3rd interstices moderately elevated, rather more distinctly in front of and as far as the top of the declivity, but not nodiform there, 5th rather less elevated behind and plane near the base.

Antennae elongate, 2nd joint of funiculus as long as the basal, 3rd but little shorter, the following ones obconical, all rather longer than broad; club elongate.

Legs elongate, like those of the preceding species, but with a few minute denticles inside the anterior pair.

Underside with grey scales and setae, the 3rd and 4th segment almost without scales.

A rather large species, recognizable by its long antennae, well-marked elytral punctation, rather elongate elevations of the 3rd interstices, and almost uniformly coloured vestiture, which in some examples is more fuscous than the type.

♂. Length (rostrum inclusive), 7 mm.; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Clipping's Bush, east of Kingston. Mr. T. Hall obtained nearly a dozen individuals, but only a single female, on the 29th January, 1914.

3869. *Tigones assimilis* sp. nov.

Opaque, fusco-rufous, antennae and tarsi inclusive, these latter never nigrescent; the vestiture nearly similar to that of *T. murina*, varying individually from greyish to fuscous, the thorax generally with a broad dark streak along the middle, and with a fine stria there, the disc without rugae. Scutellum oblong. Elytra more finely striate-punctate than those of *T. murina*, 3rd interstices with similarly elongated posterior elevations; but the 5th are prolonged, somewhat swollen and curved inwardly below the terminal elevations of the 3rd, and in line with these the sides are broader. The rostral carina is indistinct. The legs are more slender, the tibiae less distinctly denticulate, the anterior are nearly straight, being curved only below the middle. Antennae shorter, joints 5-7 scarcely at all longer than broad.

Length (rostrum inclusive), $6\frac{1}{2}$ -7 mm.; breadth, $2-2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Moa Basin, Canterbury; 20th October, 1913. Five examples found by Mr. T. Hall.

3870. *Tigones setosa* sp. nov.

Opaque, fusco-piceous, legs and tarsi fusco-rufous, antennae rather darker, rostral apex dark red; covered with depressed fusco-testaceous and some darker squamae: the setae yellowish-grey, numerous, suberect, rather conspicuous but not very elongate.

Rostrum indistinctly carinate, normal. Thorax uneven, rather short, broader than long, slightly wider near the middle than elsewhere, a little impressed across the front, with a short longitudinal depression on the middle and a slight swelling behind; the dark scales congregated between the middle and sides near the base. Scutellum small, grey. Elytra subcordate, hardly double the width of thorax in their broadest parts, a little narrowed near the base, much narrowed behind and, conjointly, subacuminate at the apex, almost thrice the length of the thorax; apparently rather distantly and finely striate-punctate, 3rd and 5th interstices only obsoletely elevated, the setae regularly seriate right to the extremity.

Antennae short, scape stout; basal joint of funiculus thicker and rather longer than the next, 3rd rather longer than broad, the others bead-like but not transverse; club elongate-oval.

Legs with scales and greyish setae, tibiae slightly flexuous, the hind pairs distinctly denticulate along the inside.

Near *T. osculans* (1522), more rough-looking, the setae much more conspicuous, the scape evidently thicker, rostrum not perceptibly carinate, tarsi shorter, and with denticulate tibiae, whereas those of 1522 are simple.

Length (rostrum inclusive), $5\frac{2}{3}$ mm.; breadth, $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Longwood Range, Southland. Unique. Found by Mr. A. Philpott in December, 1913.

3871. *Tigones longiceps* sp. nov.

Elongate, opaque, fusco-piceous, antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous; covered with depressed squamae, which for the most part are yellowish-brown, but fuscous ones form a lateral patch near each hind thigh; the setae are somewhat flavescent, erect on the elytral nodosities, decumbent on the dorsum.

Rostrum a third shorter than thorax, distinctly carinate. Eyes slightly convex, the space between the hind part of each and the thoracic margin equals the length of the eye. Thorax slightly broader than long, a little wider before the middle than elsewhere; rather finely punctate, obtusely ridged along the middle, without obvious rugae. Scutellum subtriangular. Elytra oblong, almost thrice the length of thorax, a fourth broader than it is at the base, with slightly curvedly narrowed shoulders, gradually narrowed from the hind thighs backwards, not quite vertical behind, apices obtuse; apparently rather finely seriate-punctate, 3rd interstices elevated at the base, obsoletely along the middle, terminating at the summit of the declivity as elongate, horizontal, but not prominent nodosities, just outside and below each of these there is a minute crest.

Tibiae nearly straight externally, the hind pairs finely denticulate along the inner side.

Scape finely setose; 2nd joint of funiculus as long as the basal, 3rd evidently shorter, joints 4-7 short and submoniliform; club elongate-oval.

Ordinarily the interval between the thorax and the eye is little more than half as great as it is in this species. The large smooth scrobes nearly reach the lower part of the eyes. Sharp's *Protophormus binodulus* (2090), though nearly allied, is smaller.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 7-8 mm.; breadth, $2\frac{1}{3}$ - $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Harris Saddle, near Routeburn; 4,200 ft. A pair found by Mr. T. Hall on the 12th February, 1914. In one there are many brassy-grey squamae.

3872. *Epitimetes cupreus* sp. nov. *Epitimetes* Pascoe, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., pp. 435, 1184.

Robust, oblong, opaque, piceous, antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous; densely covered with small, depressed, dark-coppery scales, and numerous decumbent setae of a lighter cupreous hue.

Rostrum half the length of thorax, somewhat dilated and finely setose in front, broadly longitudinally bi-impressed behind, where its carina is much more conspicuous than it is in front. Thorax a sixth broader than long, widest near the front and there almost as broad as the dilated portion of the elytra just behind the shoulders, its sides slightly narrowed towards the rounded hind angles, more contracted at the apex; its disc quite free from rugae, with a broad uninterrupted channel from base to apex. Scutellum minute. Elytra double the length of thorax, medially emarginate at the base, the obtuse shoulders rather broader than it is, just behind each of these there is a slight, flat, lateral dilatation, posterior declivity moderately narrowed but not vertical; they are moderately finely and regularly seriate-punctate; 3rd interstices slightly elevated along the middle, more distinctly at the base, and terminating as distinct nodosities on top of the declivity; 5th plane in front, nodiform behind, and with a shorter, more rotundate nodosity lower down; the suture convex but not quite nodiform just below the top of the declivity.

Legs with coppery scales and greyish setae: femora robust, the anterior particularly; tibiae bent inwardly and acuminate at the extremity, the hind pair with a very prominent tooth on the inside near the base, and below this thickly ciliate with elongate, rather slender fulvescent setae.

Basal 2 joints of funiculus slender and equally elongate, joints 3-7 obconical; club densely pubescent, about as long as joints 3-7 of funiculus together.

Underside fuscous. Metasternum plane, very short. Basal ventral segment truncate between the widely distant coxae, medially sinuate behind, broadly depressed, the 2nd rather shorter, 3rd and 4th moderately abbreviated and, together, rather shorter than the 5th, which is longitudinally impressed.

The first part of the description, apart from other details, shows that this is materially different from Pascoe's *E. lutosus* (763); whilst Sharp's *E. wakefieldi* (2099), described, I suspect, from the female, can be separated at once by its rugose thorax, and the strongly raised sides of the elytra near the shoulders.

♂. Length (rostrum inclusive), 10 mm.; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mount Hutt, Canterbury. A single male discovered by Mr. T. Hall in December, 1911. The species of this genus are excessively rare and seem to be confined to Canterbury.

3873. *Epitimetes foveiger* sp. nov.

Oblong, convex, the derm piceous and slightly nitid, funiculus and tarsi chestnut-red; thickly covered with small grey scales and numerous grey setae, many of the latter erect.

Rostrum half the length of thorax, with a distinct carina along the middle, the interocular area flat. Thorax slightly broader than long, moderately contracted in front: uneven, with a large impression near each side in front, another at the base, and the still larger and deeper median one before the middle has obtusely elevated lateral borders, the basal half

is coarsely rugose. Elytra oblong, more than double the length of thorax, evidently wider than it is at the base, medially incurved there, with slightly narrowed, obtusely prominent shoulders, the declivity is curvate so that the extremity is somewhat inflexed; the sutural pair of striae on each elytron are moderately coarsely and closely punctured; 3rd interstices moderately elevated, somewhat prominent at the base, distinctly nodose on top of the declivity; the 5th simple at the base, rather less elevated, and less distinctly nodiform behind, but prolonged, though not very obviously, half-way down the declivity; between these interstices the sculpture consists of irregular foveae, some extend right across the interval, there are only about 6 altogether; the lateral sculpture is not as coarse as the sutural; the suture is obtusely elevated behind.

Smaller than *E. grisealis* (3260), with nearly white clothing, the frontal thoracic depression and the elytral sculpture different.

Length (rostrum inclusive), $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Oakden, near Mount Algidus. One found amongst a miscellaneous collection made by Mr. Roderick Urquhart and Mr. Hall on the 9th October, 1913.

3874. *Platyomida dorsalis* sp. nov. *Platyomida* White (syn. *Empaetes* Pascoe), Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 441.

Robust, piceous, antennae and tarsi piceo-rufous; densely covered with dull, small, depressed cupreo-fuscous squamae, and some longer flavescens ones on the rostrum, the head, and elytral nodosities.

Rostrum as long as thorax, with a well-developed median carina. Thorax very slightly broader than long, very little wider before the middle than elsewhere, nearly straight behind, rather more narrowed in front; without rugae or tubercles, the broad central channel deeper in front than behind, the sides of the depression obtusely elevated. Scutellum small. Elytra a third broader than thorax at the base, nearly thrice its length, with simple apices, posterior declivity much narrowed and vertical, their sides uneven; the sutural region is flat, each elytron has 6 dorsal series of distant, distinct yet moderately fine punctures, in each of which there is a small brassy scale; 3rd interstices elevated at the base and projecting slightly over the thorax, with a pair of oblong nodosities near the middle, and terminating in large horizontal prominences on top of the declivity; 5th plane at the base, moderately binodose behind the middle, their terminal nodosities not as thick as those of the 3rd but projecting obliquely outwards, each side underneath less distinctly trinodose; the declivity has a pair of moderate nodosities just below the summit and another pair near the extremity; these are the principal ones.

Femora slender near the base; tibiae feebly flexuous, minutely denticulate inwardly, with erect greyish setae; posterior corbels with duplicate cilia and distinct outer truncature. Scape subclavate, setigerous, barely reaching the back of the eye. Second joint of the funiculus as long as the 1st, joints 3-7 gradually diminish; club elongate-oval. Ocular lobes feebly developed.

Underside nigrescent, with fulvescent and reddish scales and paler setae. Metasternum with a foveiform impression behind. Fifth ventral segment longer than 3rd and 4th combined, irregularly and closely punctured, much narrowed towards and distinctly emarginate at the extremity.

Differentiated from *P. binodes* (776) (*Empaetes crispatus* Pascoe) by the absence of rugosely tubercular thoracic sculpture, and from *P. brevicornis* by the less rotundate eyes and anteriorly prominent 3rd elytral interstices, &c. *P. humeralis* (3119) may be at once separated by the broadly margined frontal portion of the sides of the hind-body, and the pair of outstanding sutural prominences *below* the top of the posterior declivity.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 11 mm. ; breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mount Moa, Canterbury. One, taken off a tree at night by Mr. T. Hall, 20th October, 1913.

3875. *Platyomida cuprealis* sp. nov.

Subopaque, the derm somewhat glossy black; covered with small, depressed, coppery squamae, and bearing also some more elongate setiform ones on the elevated parts; funiculus red, tarsi piceous.

Rostrum a little expanded anteriorly, slightly shorter than thorax; the central carina distinct, with an elongate impression along each side of its basal half. Thorax of the same length and breadth, only very slightly wider before the middle than behind, gently narrowed anteriorly; the surface only slightly asperate but without discernible punctures or rugae, the discal channel interrupted, broader and deeper in front than behind. The sunken scutellum small. Elytra oblong, gradually narrowed towards the base, which is a third broader than that of the thorax, just three its length, their sides scarcely at all uneven, much narrowed and vertical behind; only a single series of small interrupted punctures can be seen along each side of the suture, the single ones between the common 3rd and 5th interstices are very coarse, rather shallow and irregular, the double series near the sides are also irregular but only moderately coarse; 3rd interstices slightly porrect but distinctly elevated at the base, with a pair of elongate elevations along the middle, the terminal nodosities are moderately large and horizontal but hardly extend beyond the top of the declivity: 5th flat near the base, but extending obliquely backwards as almost continuous ridges, their terminations not quite as prominent as those of the 3rd, and not projecting outwardly as in *P. dorsalis*: the declivity has a pair of distinct nodosities near the top and some small tufts lower down.

Antennae finely setose: scape gradually and slightly incrassate towards the extremity; joints 3-7 of the funicle obconical, all longer than broad; club elongate-oval, dull, finely pubescent. Tibiae normal, sparsely denticulate inwardly.

Underside nigrescent, the greater portion thickly covered with bright fulvous scales and paler setae, the last 3 ventral segments bear setae only, 5th closely punctured and emarginate at the apex. Head distinctly transversely rugose.

The elytral sculpture is manifestly different from that of any recorded species. When quite fresh the scales no doubt are of a reddish-coppery hue. The 5th elytral interstices, and the row of coarse punctures between each of them and the 3rd, are, I think, quite exceptional characters.

♂. Length (rostrum inclusive), $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mistake Basin, Canterbury. One example, minus an antenna, found by Mr. T. Hall on the 9th October, 1913, amongst dead leaves on the ground.

3876. *Platyomida fuscella* sp. nov.

Stout, opaque, piceous, antennae piceo-rufous; covered with tawny depressed and a few setiform squamae.

Rostrum a little expanded anteriorly, a third shorter than thorax, with a median ridge which does not extend more than half-way towards the front and ends in an elongate interocular impression, the apex finely rugose-punctate. Thorax a little dilated before the middle, more narrowed in front than behind, without perceptible rugae or punctures: discal channel medially interrupted, rather broader and deeper in front than behind: its length rather less than the breadth. Elytra nearly thrice the length of thorax, almost double its width in the middle, with curvedly narrowed shoulders, so that the true base hardly exceeds that of the thorax, their sides slightly uneven, gently narrowed behind the middle, more abruptly at the declivity, which is vertical; each elytron has 6 series of dorsal, moderate punctures: 3rd interstices slightly porrect and obtusely elevated at the base, indistinctly raised behind the middle, terminating as large horizontal nodosities on top of the declivity; 5th moderately binodose behind the middle, terminal nodosities less prominent than those of the 3rd and directed backwards; the declivity with 2 pairs of small nodosities, the upper larger and nearer to each other than the lower.

Antennae finely setose, 6th and 7th joints of funiculus obconical, hardly longer than broad, shorter than those of *P. dorsalis*. Tibiae denticulate inwardly.

Underside nigrescent, with brassy scales and setae. Fifth ventral segment closely and rugosely punctured, much longer than 3rd and 4th, its apex broadly rounded.

The shorter rostrum, its broad abbreviated ridge, the distinct interocular impression, rounded humeral angles, less flattened dorsum, &c., differentiate it.

♀. Length (rostrum inclusive), 11 mm.; breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Routeburn. Unique. Found by Mr. T. Hall on the 13th February, 1914.

3877. *Platyomida rectirostris* sp. nov.

Opaque, piceous, antennae and tarsi rufo-piceous; densely covered with small, depressed, obscure coppery, and more setiform paler squamae.

Rostrum parallel, almost as long as thorax, with a fine but distinct median carina. Thorax cylindric, apparently elongate, really of equal length and breadth, only slightly dilated before the middle; disc without rugae or tubercles, its central channel broad, rather deep, and almost uninterrupted from base to apex, with obtusely raised borders, near each side behind the middle there is a transverse impression, no punctation is visible. Scutellum small. Elytra oblong-oval, their sides somewhat uneven, gradually narrowed towards the base, which is a little and irregularly incurved and but little broader than that of the thorax; they are more than double its length, narrowed and vertical behind; they are moderately distinctly and somewhat irregularly seriate-punctate; 3rd interstices elevated at the base, trinodose along the middle, and ending in large, nearly horizontal protuberances on top of the posterior declivity; 5th binodose behind the middle, the terminal nodosity rather smaller than that of the 3rd and extending obliquely outwards; declivity with a pair of smaller nodosities near the summit, and another pair near the extremity.

Antennae similar to those of *P. dorsalis*; legs rather long and slender.

Underside shining black, thickly clothed with depressed flavescent scales and coarse greyish setae; metasternum medially impressed; 5th segment broadly rounded at the apex.

Much narrower than *P. dorsalis*, the elytral base particularly, their punctation less sharply defined, thorax longer, the rostral carina more slender, &c.

♀. Length (rostrum inclusive), 9 mm.; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Moa Basin. Unique. Obtained from leaf-mould by Mr. T. Hall on the 20th October, 1913.

Obs.—In this and some other species the interstitial nodosities near the middle of the elytra are subject to variation: those on the left elytron only are described.

3878. *Platyomida hystricula* sp. nov.

Opaque, fusco-piceous, antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous: densely covered with depressed infusate and tawny squamae, and with longer paler ones which are most conspicuous on top of the posterior declivity; the legs bear greyish outstanding setae; surface rough and uneven.

Rostrum a third shorter than thorax, slightly dilated anteriorly, its slender carina much concealed by the squamae. Eyes slightly prominent. Thorax slightly broader than long, more narrowed in front than behind; uneven, with some small obtuse tubercles: the discal channel larger and deeper in front than near the base, with broadly raised borders. Elytra oblong-oval, almost thrice the length of thorax, scarcely any wider than it is at the base, with curvedly narrowed shoulders, their sides with only a single but only slightly prominent nodule, placed behind each shoulder; the declivity narrowed but not usually vertical, with rough scales and 2 pairs of rather large nodosities: the dorsum appears substriate, but in a denuded specimen rather coarse oblong punctures are visible: 3rd interstices nodiform at the base, binodose near the middle, the terminal nodosities moderately large but not overhanging the declivity: 5th simple at the base, binodose near the middle, not prominent behind.

Underside, except the bare punctate mesosternum, thickly covered with depressed yellowish and paler elongate scales; 5th segment longer than 3rd and 4th, closely punctured, its apex truncate.

Scapae subclavate at the extremity, attaining the back of the eye: 2nd joint of funiculus slightly longer than 1st, joints 3-7 submoniliform, all rather longer than broad. Tibiae flexuous.

A rather small rough-looking species, distinguishable by the rather large subapical nodosities, the inconspicuous terminations of the 5th interstices, and uneven thorax. The scrobes are well developed in front, but there is a squamose space near each eye, and therefore nearly resemble those of *P. amota* (1415). It should be located near *P. hamiltoni* (3264).

Length (rostrum inclusive), $7\frac{1}{2}$ –8 mm.; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $3\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Moa Basin: 20th October, 1913. Four individuals obtained by Mr. T. Hall from leaf-mould.

3879. *Platyomida sulcicollis* sp. nov.

Opaque, rather elongate; piceous, antennae pitchy-red, tarsi fusco-rufous: squamae principally cupreo-fuscous, flavescent or tawny on the head and rostrum, the sides of the thorax, and the shoulders, similarly pale but more elongate on top of the declivity.

Rostrum like that of *P. hystriacula* but rather longer and narrower. Head somewhat flattened between the eyes. Thorax slightly longer than broad, widest before the middle, distinctly narrowed behind, rather less so in front: median channel narrow throughout, without obviously raised borders; disc not quite even, though some of the scales are coarser than others, causing a slightly asperate appearance, there are no definite tubercular elevations; the frontal and some of the lateral scales are erect. Elytra oblong-oval, subvertical behind, with curvedly narrowed shoulders so that the base is but little broader than that of the thorax, they are more than double its length, their sides are free from inequalities; they appear rather finely biseriate-punctate near the suture, even less distinctly so towards the sides; 3rd interstices only moderately nodiform at the base, binodose near the middle, the terminal large, horizontal, and tipped with pale elongate scales like those on the 5th, which, however, are much less prominent, their median nodosities irregular, larger on the right elytron: there is a single pair of small nodosities near the top of the declivity, and some coarse scales lower down.

Legs elongate and slender, scape gradually clavate.

The more elongate thorax, its subsulciform discal channel, and the absence of tubercular asperities distinguish it from *P. hystriacula*. The eyes, though rather larger, are nearly flat. The rostrum is relatively longer, and the scrobes are smooth and shining almost to the eyes. The funiculus is quite perceptibly stouter, its 2nd joint is as thick as the 1st but not longer, joints 3-7 are submoniliform but hardly any longer than broad. In *P. hamiltoni* (3264) the sides of the elytra are uneven, and the thoracic sculpture is entirely different.

Length (rostrum inclusive), $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hollyford, near Routeburn. A single specimen found amongst decaying leaves by Mr. T. Hall on the 26th February, 1914.

3880. *Platyomida latipennis* sp. nov.

Opaque, piceous, antennae rufo-piceous; covered with depressed, obscure, tawny-grey scales, and moderate, somewhat curled setae.

Rostrum subparallel, a third shorter than thorax, thickly clothed, its central carina with a groove along each side. Head finely punctate. Thorax slightly broader than long, cylindrical, very slightly broader near the middle than elsewhere; disc very finely punctate, not at all impressed along the middle, somewhat uneven but without distinct tubercles or rugae. Scutellum subquadrate. Elytra nearly double the width of thorax at the base, nearly thrice its length, their sides almost straight to beyond the hind thighs, where they are only slightly broader than at the base, much narrowed and subvertical behind; they are moderately coarsely seriate-punctate, with minutely punctured intervals. 3rd interstices moderately elevated but not distinctly nodiform at the top of the declivity, 5th flat at the base, even less elevated behind than the 3rd.

Scape straight, very gradually and slightly thickened, attaining the back of the eye; basal joint of funiculus equalling the 2nd, each only twice as long as broad, 3rd and 4th slightly longer than broad, joints 5-7 shorter: club elongate-oval. Tibiae very slightly flexuous; posterior corbels quite cavernous, the space between the cilia narrower than in *P. binodes*. Eyes longitudinally oval, distant from thorax. Scrobes deep in front, becoming shallow and minutely sculptured towards, yet extending to, the eyes; in *P. binodes* (776) they are smooth.

Prosternum deeply incurved. Second ventral segment much shorter than the basal. The squamae and setae of the underside greyish.

The description of Sharp's *P. simulatrix* (2100) is to some extent applicable to this species, which, however, is differentiated by the broad shoulders, more slender scape, short basal joints of the funiculus, and less sharply defined scrobes.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 8 mm. ; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Searcliff, Canterbury. One found amongst dead leaves on the ground on the 19th October, 1913, by Mr. T. Hall.

3881. *Protolobus nodosus* sp. nov. *Protolobus* Sharp. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1188.

Oblong, uneven, opaque; rufo-piceous, tarsi and antennae fusco-rufous, scape darker; covered with depressed greyish-tawny and infusate scales and sappy matter; the setae moderately coarse, irregularly distributed, erect on the elytral nodosities, subdepressed on the dorsum, yellowish-grey.

Rostrum broad, half the length of thorax, not perceptibly carinate. Thorax slightly broader than long, widest near the middle, rather more narrowed, and depressed, in front than behind, somewhat uneven, with a broad more or less interrupted channel along the middle. Scutellum triangular. Elytra oblong, double the length of thorax, quite a third broader than it is at the base in the female, rather less in the male, narrowed and vertical behind; their true sculpture invisible, appearing substriate; 3rd interstices slightly and unevenly elevated, terminating as conspicuous horizontal nodosities on the summit of the declivity, those on the 5th smaller and placed more in advance.

Legs stout, bearing infusate scales and setae, tibiae mucronate, minutely denticulate along the inner side, posterior corbels not distinctly cavernous.

Scape stout, setose, reaching the thoracic apex; 2nd joint of funiculus more slender than the basal but almost as long as it is, 3rd slightly longer than broad, the others shorter, 7th quite transverse; club triarticulate, ovate, not elongate.

Underside with greyish scales and setae. Prosternum rather short, widely emarginate, with contiguous coxae. Metasternum short. Basal segment large, subtruncate between the widely distant coxae, twice the length of the 2nd, the suture between them straight, the 5th longer than the 3rd and 4th united.

In a specimen denuded with the point of a needle the thorax is seen to be finely granulate, and the elytra irregularly striate-punctate. The eyes are small and distant from the thoracic apex.

This well-marked species can be readily identified by its differently formed, medially grooved thorax and nodose elytra.

Male.— $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Elytral disc more uneven.

♀. Length (rostrum inclusive), 4 mm. ; breadth, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Mount Algidus, Canterbury; 3rd December, 1913. Mr. T. Hall secured seven examples from leaf-mould.

3882. *Catoptes subplicatus* sp. nov. *Catoptes* Schoenherr. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 428 (*Irenimus* Pascoe, p. 443).

Elongate, opaque, piceous, antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous; densely covered with depressed, circular, nigrescent or dark-grey squamae and

some erect, inconspicuous setae, the elytra bear series of quite distinct, subdecumbent grey ones, and outstanding coarser setae form a sutural fringe on the declivity.

Rostrum slightly contracted near the middle, nearly a third shorter than thorax, finely carinate. Thorax of the same length and breadth, distinctly sinuate and narrowed behind, where, near each side, there is a more or less perceptible carina; its surface without inequalities, the fine irregularly rugose sculpture hidden by the covering. Scutellum minute or obsolete. Elytra twice the length of thorax, very slightly wider than it is at the base, considerably narrowed but not vertical behind; they are moderately seriate-punctate, 3rd interstices slightly elevated at the base, the 5th, in the female, indistinctly so behind.

Legs slender. Scape attaining the thoracic margin. Second joint of funiculus almost as long as the basal; 3rd and 4th distinctly, the following ones slightly, longer than broad; club elongate-oval, quadriarticulate, the terminal joint small.

Male.—Basal ventral segment broadly depressed, 5th as long as 3rd and 4th together, with a shallow depression along the middle. Prosternum deeply incurved.

Fem.—Broader, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Fifth segment shorter, transversely concave at the base, rounded behind.

Sharp's *Brachyolus longicollis* (2120) is no doubt very similar, but the vestiture must be very different. *C. constrictus* (3126) is the only other near ally, but the hind-body is more asperate.

♂. Length (rostrum inclusive), $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, 2 mm.

Moa Basin. Several specimens taken from leaf-mould by Mr. T. Hall during October, 1913.

3883. *Catoptes dehiscens* sp. nov.

Elongate, moderately convex, opaque, piceous, tarsi and antennae fusco-rufous; covered with round, depressed, irregularly distributed, nigrescent and pale reddish-grey scales, the latter most numerous, smoky-black ones predominate across the summit and along the middle of the posterior declivity; the setae decumbent and greyish.

Rostrum a third shorter than thorax, subparallel, distinctly carinate along the middle. Thorax slightly broader than long, oviform, a little wider before the middle than elsewhere, free from inequalities, its punctation invisible. Scutellum distinct. Elytra thrice the length of thorax, slightly incurved, and of about the same width as it is at the base, gradually narrowed posteriorly, with individually rounded, somewhat dehiscent apices; they are rather finely striate-punctate, interstices simple on the disc, the 2nd and 3rd, and the suture, slightly convex but not at all nodiform near the commencement of the hind slope.

Scape straight, just reaching the thoracic apex; basal joint of funiculus a little thicker but scarcely any longer than the elongate 2nd, 3rd and 4th longer than the following ones, 7th obconical, longer than broad; club elongate.

Legs rather long, femora medially clavate; front tibiae longest, arched externally, somewhat bent inwardly below the middle, the others medially dilated, posterior denticulate along the inside, the corbels without any distinct interval between the cilia.

Underside black, with reddish-grey scales and slender elongate greyish setae. Prosternum widely emarginate. Metasternum medially depressed. Basal segment rather longer than the next, depressed along the middle, its apical suture sinuate, 5th longer than 3rd and 4th combined, closely punctate and setose, rounded behind.

A rather large species, distinguishable by the broadly rounded dehiscent elytral apices.

♂. Length (rostrum inclusive), 8 mm.; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mount Dick, Lake Wakatipu. Unique. Found by Mr. T. Hall amongst decaying leaves, at a height of 3,500 ft., on the 17th March, 1914.

3884. *Catoptes robustus* sp. nov.

Robust, oblong, moderately convex, opaque; nigrescent, antennae and tarsi rufo-fuscous; covered with tawny-grey and dark squamae, these latter, with the exception of a grey central spot, cover most of the thoracic disc, and a large space on the summit of the posterior slope: the distinct decumbent grey setae form series on the elytra.

Rostrum subparallel, only feebly dilated in front, a fourth shorter than thorax, indistinctly carinate. Eyes free from thorax, subrotundate, nearly flat. Thorax of equal length and breadth, rounded and widest before the middle, more narrowed behind than in front, without perceptible inequalities, its punctation invisible. Scutellum absent. Elytra oblong, widely incurved and slightly broader at the base than the thorax, just double its length, narrowed but not quite vertical behind, with divergent but not at all prolonged apices; on each elytron there are 6 dorsal series of moderately coarse punctures, 3rd interstices only feebly elevated, 5th subnodose behind, the suture broadly yet only slightly elevated near the top of the declivity, with a few erect grey setae, but not distinctly crested there.

Scape stout, bearing greyish setae, just attaining the apex of thorax; basal 2 joints of the funicle stout, equal, twice as long as broad, joints 3-7 abruptly shorter, hardly any longer than broad; club elongate.

Legs moderately elongate; tibiae slightly flexuous, the anterior minutely denticulate inwardly, posterior corbels with a very narrow space between the cilia.

Underside covered with grey scales and elongate setae. Prosternum deeply medially emarginate. Metasternum and basal segment of about equal length, both broadly yet slightly impressed, the latter almost truncate between the coxae, the next rather shorter, its frontal suture oblique at the sides, subangulate in the middle; the 5th as long as 3rd and 4th together, with a shallow impression along the middle.

Ocular lobes moderately developed. Scrobes subapical, deep in front, directed obliquely towards but not reaching the eyes.

This, as well as *C. dehiscens*, cannot remain permanently together in *Catoptes*; they are not referable to *Inophloeus*, but should occupy an intermediate position. As only single specimens of the same sex are available, and as Dr. Sharp described some aberrant species of *Brachyolus*, which I have not seen, it is not advisable to add another to these closely related genera.

♂. Length (rostrum inclusive), $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, 3 mm.

Mistake Basin, Canterbury. Unique. Found by Mr. T. Hall on the 9th October, 1913, amongst dead leaves.

3885. *Catoptes albosparsus* sp. nov.

Opaque, nigrescent, legs and antennae dark fusco-rufous; the clothing variegate, consisting chiefly of depressed fuscous squamae; rather paler brown ones cover a great portion of the thorax, the suture, and the 3rd and 5th interstices of the elytra, and whitish ones form several small spots on the dorsum: setae numerous, short, erect, and fuscous principally, but there are many quite white conspicuous ones also.

Rostrum a third shorter than thorax, very slightly dilated at the antennal insertion, straight elsewhere, thickly covered with scales and setae which render the carina indistinct. Thorax oviform, a little broader than long, with a slight longitudinal depression at the base, its punctation concealed, without inequalities. Scutellum white. Elytra oblong, quite twice the length of thorax, slightly broader, and subtruncate, at the base, moderately narrowed but not vertical behind: the suture only slightly elevated behind and bearing a few white setae just below the top of the declivity, 3rd interstices only feebly raised, each terminating in a blackish spot, bordered behind with grey, but not distinctly nodiform there; they are apparently striate-punctate.

Scape stout, normal; 2nd joint of funiculus slightly longer than the basal, 3rd a little longer than broad, joints 4-7 short and moniliform; club elongate.

Legs stout, tibiae slightly flexuous and bearing numerous short erect setae.

Ocular lobes moderate. Eyes subrotundate, just free from thorax. Scrobes short, subapical, visible above. Posterior corbels normal.

The first part of the description will at once lead to its identification.

Length (rostrum inclusive), $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, quite $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Ben Lomond. Unique. Found by Mr. T. Hall, 6th March, 1914, at an elevation of nearly 4,000 ft.

3886. *Catoptes pallidipes* sp. nov.

Subovate, without inequalities, opaque; fuscous, legs and tarsi fusco-testaceous, antennae fusco-rufous; covered with depressed, infusate and grey squamae, the paler ones irregularly distributed on the dorsum but almost entirely covering the posterior declivity; the setae short, greyish, mostly decumbent.

Rostrum a third shorter than thorax, parallel, squamose, obsoletely carinate, transversely depressed at the base. Thorax oviform, slightly broader than long, its sculpture hidden. Scutellum subtriangular. Elytra rather broad, subcordate, nearly thrice the length of thorax, the base oblique towards the suture, rather broader than that of the thorax, with curvedly narrowed shoulders, not vertical behind; they are finely striate-punctate, with simple interstices, the suture, however, is somewhat convex along the declivity and suberistate half-way down.

Scape stout, barely reaching thoracic apex, with decumbent setae; 2nd joint of funiculus as long as the 1st, neither elongate, joints 3-7 short; club elongate-oval.

Ocular lobes slightly developed. Eyes just free from thorax, subrotundate, rather large, flat. Scrobes short, visible above. Legs moderate, tibiae slightly flexuous.

This is about the smallest species as yet made known. The hind-body is, proportionally, rather broad.

Length (rostrum inclusive), $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mount Algidus, Canterbury: 25th September, 1913. Another unique from Mr. T. Hall.

3887. *Catoptes flaviventris* sp. nov.

Opaque, without inequalities; fuscous, rostral apex rufescent, legs and antennae fusco-testaceous; densely clothed with depressed fuscous squamae, but just below the summit of the posterior declivity there is a broad band of paler brown scales; the small serial setae on the elytra are white and decumbent but suberect behind.

Rostrum subparallel, only feebly dilated in front, a third shorter than thorax, not in the least depressed at the base, obsoletely carinate. Thorax oviform, slightly broader than long, its sculpture invisible, with some minute whitish setae on the disc. Scutellum small. Elytra quite twice the length of and a third broader than the thorax, incurved and distinctly broader than it is at the base, narrowed but not vertical behind; apparently striate-punctate, with simple interstices, the suture somewhat convex behind.

Underside fusco-testaceous, with pale scales and slender elongate setae. Prosternum deeply emarginate, with contiguous coxae. Basal segment as long as the metasternum, both broadly impressed along the middle, 2nd rather shorter, its frontal suture sinuate, 5th as long as 3rd and 4th combined, rounded behind.

This resembles *C. pallidipes* in structural details with the exception of the ocular lobes, which are obsolete. The eyes, antennae, and legs are similar. The hind-body is more oblong and narrower, and there is no basal depression of the rostrum. The only example extant has strongly developed supplementary mandibles, the left being curved and acute at the extremity.

♂. Length (rostrum inclusive), $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mount Algidus. A single individual found by Mr. T. Hall on the 25th September, 1913.

3888. *Catoptes nigricans* sp. nov.

Opaque, nigrescent, antennae fusco-rufous, legs pitchy-red; covered with ashy scales nearly as dark as the derm, and with decumbent greyish setae, these give the rostrum a speckled appearance.

Nearly allied to *C. flaviventris*. The rostrum feebly carinate along the middle. Thorax as long as broad. Scutellum small, indistinct. Elytra hardly double the length of thorax, slightly broader than it is at the base, distinctly substriate-punctate, interstices simple. Eyes rather smaller and more distant from the thorax.

Underside black, nitid, with white scales and elongate setae. Prosternum moderately incurved. Basal segment rather longer than metasternum, depressed along the middle, 2nd flat, both distinctly punctate.

♂. Length (rostrum inclusive), $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Searcliff: 19th October, 1913. Two from Mr. Hall, one damaged.

3889. *Brachyolus bicostatus* sp. nov. *Brachyolus* White, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1194.

Elongate, convex, opaque, piceous, antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous; covered with depressed, infuscate-tawny scales, and coarse, decumbent, greyish setae, those on the legs erect.

Rostrum half the length of thorax, thick, slightly narrowed and finely setose at the apex, with an indistinct median carina. Thorax very slightly broader than long, obtusely rounded at or just before the middle, slightly narrowed behind; with coarse, short, irregular rugae, and a somewhat interrupted but not deep central channel, and an oblique frontal impression near each side. Elytra oblong, twice the length of thorax, incurved and a little broader than it is at the base, so that the shoulders, though obtuse, seem slightly porrect, a good deal narrowed and vertical behind; they are coarsely seriate-punctate; 3rd interstices slightly elevated along the middle, evidently incrassate and raised at the base and terminating as distinct nodosities on the summit of the declivity; the 5th simple at the base, the posterior nodosities more horizontal than those of the 3rd and not extending as far back; the suture slightly oblique and thickened at the base and somewhat elevated behind as far as the middle of the declivity.

Scape straight, gradually incrassate; basal joint of funiculus as long as the next, 3rd slightly longer than broad, joints 4-7 moniliform, club elongate-oval. Posterior corbels thickly ciliate but not cavernous.

With the exception of the less-developed ocular lobes, this species corresponds with the generic diagnosis; the body, however, is unusually elongate. In the male, $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., the thorax is less rounded, almost straight behind, with a more distinct mesial channel. Fifth ventral segment much more finely setose than the others.

♀. Length (rostrum inclusive), 7 mm.; breadth, $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Mount Dick; 17th March, 1914. Mr. T. Hall. One of each sex, found in leaf-mould.

3890. *Brachyolus terricola* sp. nov.

Opaque, piceous, antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous; densely covered with depressed greyish and tawny squamae above, the sides of elytra with dark fuscous ones; the short, erect setae on the thorax and sides of elytra usually fuscous, those on the raised elytral interstices are testaceous or greyish.

Rostrum rather shorter than thorax, distinctly medially carinate. Thorax nearly a third broader than long, a little wider before the middle than elsewhere; slightly transversely impressed near each side in front, longitudinally at the middle of the base, the disc without definite rugae or punctation. Elytra more than double the length of thorax, with oblique shoulders, so that the base is hardly wider than that of the thorax; not asperate, their serial punctures rather shallow near the suture, coarser towards the sides; 3rd interstices somewhat elevated and terminating as prominent nodosities on top of the declivity, usually infusate there, and below that point distinctly ridged half-way towards the slightly dehiscent apices, the 5th with smaller terminal nodosities.

Scape with infusate or greyish setae; 2nd joint of funiculus as long as the basal, 3rd and 4th longer than the following ones, 7th subtriangular, hardly longer than broad; club elongate.

This does not agree with any of Sharpe's descriptions of 2116 to 2120 inclusive. In *B. sylvatica* (3127) the rostral carina is quite fine; it differs in other details as well. *B. fuscipictus* (3597) may be distinguished by its thoracic carina.

Length (rostrum inclusive), $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $2\frac{3}{8}$ mm.

Moia Basin. Another of Mr. T. Hall's novelties; 20th October, 1913.

Bryodrassus gen. nov.

Body moderately convex, elongate-oblong, finely squamose.

Rostrum half the length of thorax, stout, a little dilated anteriorly. Scrobes subapical, quite visible and deep in front, directed downwards but not extending to the eyes. Thorax truncate at apex, nearly so at the base, with well-developed ocular lobes and vibrissae. Scutellum small, sunken or indistinct. Elytra elongate-ovate, slightly incurved at the base, the shoulders a little broader.

Legs moderately elongate. Femora simple. Anterior tibiae rather longer than the others, curved externally, not distinctly mucronate; corbels of the posterior with double cilia, the outer truncature distinct but not broad. Tarsi thickly setose below, penultimate joint bilobed.

Scape inserted near the apex, moderately stout, very gradually incassate, reaching just beyond the thoracic apex. Funiculus 7-articulate, basal 2 joints about equally elongate but not slender, the others as long as broad. Club elongate-oval, indistinctly triarticulate.

Mandibular scar visible. Mentum large, filling the buccal cavity. Palpi entirely concealed. Prosternum deeply emarginate in front. Anterior coxae prominent, distinctly separated; intermediate nearly as far apart as the widely distant posterior pair, all about equidistant from front to rear. Metasternum moderately elongate. Abdomen elongate, basal segment larger than 2nd, the suture sinuous; 3rd and 4th with deep straight sutures, each evidently shorter than 2nd, together fully as long as 5th.

The distinctly separated front coxae, emarginate prosternum, not at all abbreviated metasternum, well-developed ocular lobes, the well-marked mandibular scar, and cavernous posterior corbels are characters which, taken together, separate this from all the New Zealand genera of the Otiorhynchidae.

3891. *Bryodrassus miricollis* sp. nov.

Opaque, nigro-fuscous, antennae and tarsi piecco-rufous; covered with depressed, infusate and tawny squamae, and with some longer pale ones on the elytral suture and interstices behind the middle; on the thoracic disc there are many short, erect, fuscous setae.

Rostrum rather thick from above downwards near the apex and studded with outstanding greyish setae there; the median carina distinct, the surface rather flat alongside it. Eyes subrotundate, free from thorax. Head short, narrowed to the same width as the rostrum. Thorax nearly a fourth broader than long, its sides moderately and evenly rounded, with a slight apical constriction; there is a distinct median groove extending from the front to the middle, the rest of the sculpture consists of nearly regular transverse striae and thicker squamose intervals; the pale scales are concentrated along the sides, but are scattered on the disc. Elytra just double the length of thorax, with a short sinuation behind each shoulder, hardly any broader than the middle of thorax, gradually narrowed towards the subvertical posterior declivity; they are regularly and moderately finely seriate-punctate; the suture is a little elevated behind, and the 3rd interstices throughout, the 5th less distinctly.

Legs squamose and bearing also suberect squamiform setae; the anterior tibiae with many slender elongate setae along the inside, the other pairs somewhat flexuous.

Underside with tawny-grey scales and short setae; metasternum and basal segment of abdomen broadly depressed. 2nd finely transversely rugose. 5th with subgranular sculpture.

No other New Zealand weevil has such remarkable thoracic sculpture.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 6 mm.; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Western Springs, near Auckland. Found by Mr. A. E. Brookes, clinging to moss, on the 20th March, 1914. One only.

3892. *Inophloeus fuscatus* sp. nov. *Inophloeus* Pascoe. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 439.

Oblong, opaque, piceo-fuscous, antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous; covered with depressed, light and dark fuscous squamae, the pale ones usually most numerous on the rostrum and frontal part of thorax; the setae on the elytra are decumbent and greyish, those on the thorax and rostrum are short, erect, and dark.

Rostrum rather more than half the length of thorax, only slightly dilated in front, the median carina distinct, the lateral ones much less so. Head convex. Thorax hardly at all broader than long, a little wider before the middle than elsewhere, gradually narrowed behind; the median channel distinct near the base, nearly obsolete in front, its sculpture consists of small obtuse tubercles or rugae behind, in many of these there is a minute setigerous puncture, the apical sculpture is finer. Scutellum obsolete. Elytra oblong, quite double the length of thorax, somewhat incurved and evidently broader than it is at the base, the sides only slightly curvedly narrowed there, rather gradually narrowed backwards, more strongly near the subvertical declivity, apices not definitely divergent; dorsum nearly plane, distinctly seriate-punctate; 3rd interstices costiform, moderately nodose on top of the declivity and prolonged as a slight ridge nearly to the extremity; 5th rather less costiform, but with more elongate and horizontal posterior elevations, the 7th form obtuse lateral margins; the suture is somewhat elevated behind.

Antennae finely setose; scape gradually incrassate and attaining the back of the eye; 2nd joint of funiculus almost as long as the basal, 3rd longer than broad, joints 4-7 shorter, obconical; club elongate-oval, quadricarticulate.

Legs with coppery or greyish scales and grey setae; tibiae flexuous, posterior corbels with only a linear interval between the cilia. Prosternum deeply emarginate.

This may be separated from species of about equal size by the absence of any sutural projection on the summit of the posterior declivity.

♂. Length (rostrum inclusive), 9 mm.; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Skipper's, east of northern part of Lake Wakatipu. Mr. M. O. Pascoe, of Queenstown, kindly sent me a number of coleoptera that had been collected by Mr. E. Sainsbury. They were in a bottle with alcohol and had been shaken, so that they became entangled, and unfortunately, with the exception of the pair of weevils described above, the finer species were too much mutilated when got out of the bottle to be of much use.

3893. *Inophloeus collinus* sp. nov.

Elongate, nearly plane above, opaque; nigrescent, antennae and tarsi rufo-piceous; densely covered with small, depressed, greyish-brown

squamae, and with a few yellowish-grey, suberect setae, which are most conspicuous on top of the posterior declivity and along the 5th interstices of the elytra.

Rostrum a third shorter than thorax, moderately carinate along the middle. Thorax of equal length and breadth, widest and rounded before the middle, a good deal narrowed behind; without inequalities or distinct punctation, but with a well-marked channel from base to apex. Scutellum minute, sunken. Elytra slightly broader than thorax at the base, nearly thrice its length, their sides nearly straight, gently narrowed near the base, the declivity narrower but not vertical, with simple apices; each has 6 dorsal series of suboblong, moderately fine, distant punctures; 3rd interstices feebly elevated at the base, a little darker but not distinctly nodiform on top of the declivity; the 5th flat near the base, rather more but quite horizontally nodiform behind; the suture slightly and obtusely elevated farther back.

Scape very gradually incrassate, extending to the back of the eye; 2nd joint of funiculus quite as long as the 1st; club dull, elongate.

Anterior tibiae flexuous, rather longer than the others, with rather bright reddish scales.

The rather plain surface, simple apices, and elongate form, taken together, are distinctive.

♀. Length (rostrum inclusive), $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $3\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Gordon's Knob, near Nelson; 15th November, 1914. Found by Mr. T. Hall.

A second individual, measuring $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm. by $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm., has the thorax irregularly rugose, and the elytra with quite oblong punctures: this, no doubt, is the male.

Group RHYPAROSOMIDÆ.

3894. *Lithocia ciligera* sp. nov. *Lithocia* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1470.

Subopaque, piceous, tibiae fusco-rufous, antennae rather darker, club rufescent; irregularly clothed with unequal, infuscate and tawny-yellow setae.

Rostrum arched, subparallel, as long as thorax, with a slender median carina, its frontal portion obsoletely bicarinate, the setae fuscous, but there is a small tawny spot in front of the rather flat eyes. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, gradually narrowed behind, more abruptly in front, near which it is widest, the base slightly but widely emarginate; disc a little uneven, moderately coarsely and irregularly punctured, finely in front: elongate, outstanding, woolly tawny setae cover the sides and are most conspicuous before the middle, at the apex they form a pair of crests. Elytra as wide as thorax at the base, double its length, much narrowed but not vertical behind; each with a distinct basal sinuation, so that the shoulder seems slightly porrect; near the suture, on each, there are 2 or 3 more or less visible series of coarse punctures, the declivity is much more finely punctate and substriate; the sides are uneven, there is a pair of oblong basal nodosities, and another shorter pair, on each elytron, situated obliquely between the basal one and the outer commencement of the hind slope, there are a few setigerous inequalities elsewhere: moderately elongate tawny setae form a horizontal fringe across the top of the posterior slope.

Legs setigerous, tibiae only slightly curved externally, mucronate at extremity.

Scape medially inserted, slender near the base, clavate at apex, attaining the back of the eye, with some outstanding setae. Funiculus stout, with distinct setae, 2nd joint a little shorter than 1st, joints 3-6 subquadrate, 7th slightly larger; club short, ovate, finely pubescent, its terminal joints small.

This differs from *L. fimbriata* (2549) in having the apical portion of the rostrum less flattened and carinate; the setae on the funicle are coarser, the thorax is widely emarginate at the base; the elytral nodosities are dissimilar, and instead of being distinctly bicristate at the summit of the hind declivity this species has a flavescent fringe right across it.

Length (rostrum inclusive), $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, 2 mm.

Mount Earnslaw, near Lake Wakatipu. The type was taken amongst dead leaves on the ground by Mr. T. Hall on the 5th February, 1914, at a height of 1,000 ft.

3895. *Lithocia setirostris* sp. nov.

Subopaque, castaneous, thorax, and the elytra along the middle, and the legs and antennae, light chestnut-red, sometimes paler; setae irregularly disposed, elongate, varying from fulvescent to tawny, and forming 4 elongate tufts on the summit of posterior declivity.

Rostrum rather thickly setose behind the scrobes, partly concealing the median carina, in front obsoletely tricarinate, bare and smooth at the apex. Thorax about as long as broad, of the usual form, base truncate; moderately coarsely, not closely, but irregularly punctured, more finely in front, medially impressed at the base; disc thinly setose, the sides and apex fringed with outstanding setae. Elytra oblong-oval, nearly vertical behind, of same width as thorax at the base, twice its length; almost regularly striate-punctate, more finely behind, with simple interstices; the base with a pair of elongate setigerous elevations, the dorsum and sides with about a dozen unequal tufts, in addition to the conspicuous posterior ones.

Legs more elongate and finely setose than those of *L. ciligera*, anterior tibiae slightly yet definitely curved externally. Scape with distinct outstanding setae; funiculus with a few slender ones, joints 3-6 rather more bead-like than those of the preceding species.

Underside dull rufo-fuscous, with depressed greyish setae. Basal ventral segment somewhat depressed and finely rugose in front, the next almost quite smooth, 5th indistinctly punctate, with a shallow apical fovea.

The type is quite fresh and clean; ordinarily the specimens are fuscous, and obscured by dried sappy matter which is difficult to clear off.

The thickly clothed basal half of the rostrum, and the conspicuous tufts on the summit of the subvertical posterior declivity, are good differentiating characters.

Length (rostrum inclusive), $5-5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hollyford. A dozen specimens procured from leaf-mould by Mr. T. Hall, on the 18th February, 1914, at a height of 1,000 ft.

3896. *Lithocia basalis* sp. nov.

Elongate, subopaque, piceo-rufous; irregularly clothed with outstanding, obscurely fulvescent setae, these form tufts somewhat similar to those of *L. setirostris*.

Rostrum almost as long as thorax, its frontal half a little dilated, its distinct basal carina fringed with setae. Thorax a fifth longer than broad, a little wider before the middle than elsewhere, somewhat abruptly contracted in front, slightly and very gradually narrowed behind, its base sharply truncate; disc rather closely, coarsely, and deeply punctured, more finely in front, with a rather deep basal impression. Elytra just double the length of thorax, rather wider near the posterior femora than in front, somewhat abruptly narrowed and subvertical behind; the base is quite truncate and a little broader than that of the thorax, and there the sides for a short distance, when examined from above, appear straight and abruptly narrower than the part behind it; the basal depression is smooth and deep, it occupies half the width, and is bordered by the rather sharply elevated 3rd interstices, which, however, are simple further back; the 5th are a little uneven behind the middle and terminate as oblong but not conspicuous nodosities; the inner pair of serial punctures, on each elytron, are oblong, the others are less regular, the declivity is substriate.

Scape with coarse pale setae; 2nd joint of funiculus as long as the basal, the others rather broader than long; club ovate.

Legs elongate, bearing rather slender erect setae, slightly arched externally, indistinctly mucronate, the anterior rather more elongate, and distinctly narrowed outwardly at the extremity; the penultimate tarsal joint, like that of *L. setirostris*, though excavate above, is not lobate, being truncate at the apex.

The description of the basal portions of the thorax and elytra is sufficiently characteristic. The thorax is rather longer and narrower than usual, and its sculpture differs from that of *L. setirostris*.

Length (rostrum inclusive), $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Mount Dick, Lake Wakatipu. A solitary individual discovered by Mr. T. Hall, amongst dead leaves, on the 17th March, 1914.

3897. *Lithocia rectisetosa* sp. nov.

Subopaque, nearly plane, fusco-testaceous; bearing numerous single, straight, erect, nigrescent setae, and a pair of distant pale crests on the summit of the posterior declivity.

Rostrum arched, rather shorter than thorax, its frontal half dilated, the basal indistinctly carinate and covered with short, pale, curled setae. Thorax of equal length and breadth, widest before the middle, somewhat abruptly narrowed in front, more gradually behind, very slightly uneven, distinctly but irregularly punctate. Elytra hardly double the length of thorax, a good deal narrowed but not quite vertical behind, each with a basal notch inside the shoulder for the accommodation of the thoracic angle, so that the shoulders appear to clasp the base of the thorax; they are, except at the sides, quite regularly and distinctly seriate-punctate but becoming substriate behind; scutellar region depressed, 3rd interstices evidently elevated at the base.

Legs with a few pale, slender, outstanding setae, tibia only slightly flexuous, distinctly mucronate at the extremity, the hind pairs especially.

Scape moderately stout, very gradually incrassate; club short, subrotundate, indistinctly articulate.

There can be no difficulty in identifying this remarkable little species.

Length (rostrum inclusive), $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mistake Basin, Canterbury. Unique. Found by Mr. T. Hall, amongst decaying leaves, on the 9th October, 1913.

3898. *Lithocia nigricrista* sp. nov.

Subopaque, fusco-testaceous, thorax more rufescent, tibiae pale yellowish, rostrum fusco-rufous, antennae paler; the thorax with 3, the elytra with numerous small black crests.

Rostrum as long as thorax, subparallel, arched, a little flattened and finely tricarinate in front, rather strongly carinate behind. Thorax as long as broad, widest before the middle, the sides nearly straight behind; disc moderately coarsely and closely punctate; pale woolly setae form a fringe along each side and a pair of apical crests; on the disc, behind the middle, there are 2 small black crests and another in advance. Elytra rather wider than thorax at the base, the sinuosity inside each shoulder occupied by the thoracic angle, they are nearly twice the length of thorax, and near the middle a third broader than it is, they are quite obliquely narrowed, but not at all vertical behind; each elytron is moderately coarsely triseriate-punctate near the suture, the hind slope more finely and substriate; 3rd interstices elevated at the base and, like the shoulders, covered with curled but not elongate black setae, similar setae form 3 distinct dorsal crests, and a small pair near the suture; there are others near the sides, all the interstices below the top of the declivity bear similar crests, the outer ones the largest, and there are others near the extremity; just on top of the declivity fine grey setae form a band between the 3rd interstices; the apices are subacuminate.

Antennae with dark setae; scape rather slender near the base, clavate at the extremity; 2nd joint of funiculus not quite as long as the 1st, joints 3-6 broader, 7th rather more so; club ovate.

This remarkably distinct species may be readily recognized by its numerous black crests. The head has a triangular fovea at the base.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 6 mm.; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mount Dick, Lake Wakatipu. A single specimen, found by Mr. T. Hall, amongst dead leaves on the ground, on the 10th March, 1914.

Abrotheus gen. nov.

Rostrum arched, elongate, rather longer than thorax, subparallel, rather broader near the base than elsewhere. Scrobes foveiform, quite lateral, situated just behind the middle. Eyes obliquely oval, slightly prominent, not quite as distant from the thoracic apex as they are from each other. Scape inserted behind the middle, attaining the front of the eye, slender near the base, clavate at the extremity. Funiculus 7-articulate, 2nd joint slightly longer than the basal, joints 3-6 subquadrate and about equal, 7th larger, narrowed towards its base. Club short, ovate, indistinctly articulate near the extremity. Thorax oblong, base and apex truncate, without ocular lobes. Scutellum absent. Elytra of the same width as thorax at the base, subpyriform. Legs moderately elongate, tibiae indistinctly mucronate. Tarsi moderately short, penultimate joint not dilated, excavate above, entire, or only feebly emarginate at the apex.

Prosternum incurved in front, with contiguous prominent coxae. Metasternum very short. Abdomen elongate, basal segment subtruncate between the widely distant coxae, the suture between it and the equally large 2nd fine yet distinct and strongly sinuate in the middle, 3rd and 4th very short and, together, little more than half the length of the 5th.

The type of this genus must be located between *Phrynicus* and *Pachypyrpnus*, which latter it most nearly resembles.

3899. *Abrotheus placitus* sp. nov.

Elongate, nearly plane above, subopaque; nigro-fuscous, antennae, tarsi, and rostral apex fusco-rufous; irregularly clothed with somewhat curled, pale testaceous squamae.

Rostrum nearly nude in front, elsewhere thickly covered with coarse, elongate, rough-looking scales, indistinctly crested near the base. Thorax a little longer than broad, hardly any wider before the middle than behind; disc almost smooth, with an indistinct central ridge, covered with short scales, extending from the front to the elongate basal depression, it is nearly bare alongside the ridge, but the sides are covered with coarser curled squamae. Elytra twice the length of thorax, widest and unevenly rounded behind the posterior femora, gradually narrowed towards the slightly incurved base, more narrowed but not vertical behind; the broad basal depression is bordered at each side with a finely squamose ridge, a similarly squamose streak extends backwards from each shoulder; on each elytron about 10 unequal crests are formed of coarse, bent, setiform scales, the intervals are nearly bare; on the basal portion there are some coarse punctures, behind these, each elytron is finely bistrate almost to the extremity, there are some scales but no distinct crests on the posterior declivity. Legs coarsely clothed.

Basal 2 ventral segments dark fuscous, a little nitid, with a few distant minute punctures and short tawny setae.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 6 mm.; breadth, 2 mm.

Waitakerei Range; 26th April, 1914. I am indebted to Mr. A. E. Brookes, of Mount Albert, for the specimen he found near the reservoir.

Halliella gen. nov.

Body subpyriform, uneven above. Rostrum strongly arched, stout, as long as thorax, its basal half rather narrower than the frontal. Scrobes median, foveiform, slightly expanded and quite open above. Head short, narrowed anteriorly. Eyes small, lateral, nearly flat, oviform, free. Scape stout, gradually clavate, attaining the back of the eye. Funiculus 7-articulate, 2nd joint nearly as long as the 1st, moderately elongate, joints 3-6 transversely quadrate, 7th suboblong; club short, ovate, its small apical joints indistinct. Thorax as long as broad, base and apex truncate, without ocular lobes. Scutellum absent. Elytra oblong-oval, truncate at base, hardly at all wider than thorax there. Legs moderately elongate; femora medially incrassate; tibiae subflexuous, mucronate at extremity; tarsi short, rather broad, basal 2 joints strongly transverse, the penultimate sub-bilobed, also broad.

Prosternum incurved in front, coxae large, prominent and contiguous. Middle coxae distinctly, posterior widely separated. Metasternum very short, without any perceptible suture between it and the short basal ventral segment, the 2nd segment large, oblique towards its sides, angulate and medially depressed in front; 3rd and 4th with straight deep sutures, exceedingly short, together little more than half the length of the 5th.

The scrobes are like those of *Lithocia* and, consequently, very different from those of *Phrygniscus* and *Styphlotelus*. In this last genus, which somewhat resembles *Halliella*, there is no sign of any suture between the 1st and 2nd ventral segments; the elytra are evidently incurved at the base, thus

leaving a distinct median gap between it and the thorax, and the humeral angles are porrect.

This genus is named in honour of Mr. T. Hall in recognition of his valuable scientific discoveries.

3900. *Halliella squamipes* sp. nov.

Opaque, fuscous, antennal club rufescent; sparingly clothed with depressed, flavescent squamae, these are slender on the hind-body but coarse on the thorax, there are also numerous suberect, coarse ones which form several crests.

Rostrum subcarinate behind, with a basal crest and a pair of inter-antennal ones, its frontal portion bears very small scales. Thorax somewhat narrowed anteriorly, medially impressed at the base, its punctation neither close nor coarse, the intervals, except near the base and apex, are more or less finely tuberculate; there is a prominent crest at each side of the apex, and the scales are concentrated along the sides so as to form a streak on each right to the base, sometimes there is a small median crest on the disc. Elytra quite double the length of thorax, subvertical behind, the scutellar region a little depressed; they are indistinctly punctate, but have, on each, 2 or 3 irregular series of minute tubercles, the posterior declivity is broadly substriate; erect scales form oblique humeral crests, there are a pair of median crests near the suture, another larger pair, on each elytron, nearer the side and about equidistant from the base and each other, and a similar pair on top of the side; on the summit of the declivity there is a transverse series of 5 unequal crests, the sutural ones the smallest, just below these, at each side, there is a more elongate one.

Scape with depressed elongate squamae, the funiculus setose, club finely pubescent. Legs with irregularly concentrated scales, thus obscuring their true shape.

Underside dull smoky black, irregularly squamose; abdomen rather finely and irregularly punctate; metasternum rugose, sides of prosternum distantly and minutely tuberculate.

Fem.—Rostrum almost nude and finely punctate in front of the antennae, which are implanted just behind the middle, without crests there; elytra substriate-punctate near the suture.

Length (rostrum inclusive), $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, 3 mm.

Hollyford. A dozen specimens, some damaged, found amongst decaying leaves, &c., by Mr. T. Hall on the 18th February, 1914.

3901. *Halliella antennalis* sp. nov.

Opaque, dark fuscous; funiculus slightly, the club distinctly rufescent.

Elytra with a broad scutellar depression which is thinly squamose at each side, they are substriate-punctate; the 3 inner series of punctures, on each elytron, are very coarse and deep, the exterior are irregular but equally coarse, the posterior declivity much more finely biseriata; on the suture and 3rd interstice there are about 10 minute tubercles, there are some others near the side, and two rows along the declivity; the slender squamae are depressed and unevenly distributed, the coarser erect ones form an elongate humeral crest, the 4th is binodose and scaly, the 3rd, on top of the declivity, is moderately nodiform and squamose, a little lower down, on the side itself, there is a larger scaly prominence, the side of the disc is also uneven.

The legs and thorax are like those of *H. squamipes*, but the punctation is coarser, the rostrum is longer, and the tarsi are just as broad.

Antennae more slender and elongate. 2nd joint of funiculus as long as the basal, joints 3-6 rather longer than broad, 7th broader.

The almost foveiform elytral sculpture and more elongate antennal articulations render its identification a comparatively easy matter. My specimen is somewhat abraded; quite fresh samples, therefore, may possess more crests.

♂. Length (rostrum inclusive), $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mistake Basin, west of Mount Algidus. Found on the 9th October, 1913, by Mr. T. Hall. Unique as yet.

3902. *Halliella longicollis* sp. nov.

Elongate, rather narrow, opaque; nigrescent, antennae, tibiae, and tarsi obscure fusco-rufous; squamae scanty, depressed, elongate, and inconspicuous on the dorsum, more erect, but not coarse, on the front and sides of the thorax, and forming about 6 small flavescent crests on top of the posterior declivity; tibiae with numerous setae only.

Rostrum almost as long as thorax, without crests, finely squamose, with a distinct median carina. Thorax oblong, nearly a fourth longer than broad, a little narrowed in front; rather coarsely and closely punctured, with narrow rugose intervals, impressed longitudinally at the base. Elytra truncate and of the same width as thorax at the base, twice its length, subvertical behind, rather broader behind the posterior femora than elsewhere, gradually narrowed towards the base; they are coarsely seriate-punctate, with a pair of elongate basal elevations, the shoulders nearly similarly raised, each elytron indistinctly trinodose on the disc.

The essential characters are in accordance with *H. squamipes*, but the body is more elongate and narrower. The antennae are quite as slender as those of *H. antennalis* and of similar structure. The tibiae bear setae only, they are slightly curved externally, distinctly bent inwardly near the extremity and mucronate; the tarsi are less expanded, and the basal ventral segment is relatively longer.

In its natural condition the type was covered with a tough film, which had to be scraped off with the point of a needle before the sculpture could be seen.

Underside dark fuscous. Prosternum only moderately incurved. Metasternum rather longer than that of *H. squamipes*. Abdomen more elongate, basal 2 segments connate but with an obsolete suture which is oblique towards the sides, both are of about equal length, and are very distinctly and moderately closely punctured and minutely setose. 5th nearly double the length of 3rd and 4th combined, finely and closely punctate. Tarsi finely setose.

Fem.—8 mm. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

♂. Length (rostrum inclusive), 7 mm.; breadth, $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Ben Lomond. Found by Mr. T. Hall amongst decaying vegetable matter, at a height of 4,000 ft., on the 3rd March, 1914. One of each sex only.

3903. *Bantiades morosus* sp. nov. *Bantiades* Brown, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1371.

Suboblong, narrowed anteriorly, a little uneven, opaque; fuscous, the dorsum sparingly clothed with depressed straw-coloured setae, those on the

sides and legs infusate and greyish, longer, coarser, and somewhat curled: antennae, tarsi, and base of femora more or less castaneo-rufous.

Rostrum stout, nearly as long as thorax, a little dilated in front, closely and coarsely punctured, appearing slightly asperate, with a fine median carina. Head immersed up to the small transverse eyes. Thorax moderately contracted in front, of equal length and breadth, the disc a little uneven, with a pair of frontal and broader basal impressions; its punctation distinct and close in front, more distant and shallow behind. Elytra just double the length of thorax, incurved at the base, the prominent shoulders rather broader than it is, their sides indistinctly curved, considerably narrowed and subvertical behind; dorsum nearly plane, irregularly and coarsely punctate, the sutural striae well marked behind, with a pair of distinct basal nodosities, 3rd, 4th, and 5th interstices only slightly nodiform on top of the declivity.

Legs stout, femora strongly dentate; tibiae slightly flexuous, the anterior with stout terminal hooks; tarsi short, penultimate joint somewhat expanded and lobate. Antennae like those of the typical species (2396), inserted near the apex. Scrobes quite visible in front.

Underside fuscous, with distant shallow punctures and elongate straw-coloured setae. Anterior coxae slightly separated. Second ventral segment equalling the 1st in length, its frontal suture distinct throughout, oblique at the sides, obtusely angulate in the middle, 5th longer than the preceding two combined, with a well-marked fovea. Palpi quite visible.

An obscure-looking species, most nearly approaching *B. cupiendus* (3604), smaller, much darker, the elytral punctation very irregular and interrupted, and with the suture between the ventral basal segments remarkably distinct.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 4 mm.; breadth, $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Mount Algidus, Canterbury. Unique. Found amongst decaying leaves by Mr. T. Hall on the 25th October, 1913.

3904. *Bantiades cylindricus* sp. nov. *Bantiades* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1371.

Subcylindric, slightly convex, subopaque; fuscous, antennae light ferruginous, legs flavo-fuscous; irregularly clothed with fine, mostly decumbent, yellow setae.

Rostrum a third shorter than thorax, nearly half its width, subparallel, finely tricarinate. Thorax a little longer than broad, subcylindrical, slightly contracted in front, truncate there, the base somewhat oblique towards the sides; disc moderately closely and coarsely punctate, subcarinate along the middle in front. Elytra oblong, with obtuse shoulders, arcuate-emarginate and hardly any wider than thorax at the base, twice its length, moderately narrowed and subvertical behind; they are distinctly seriate-punctate, with only about 6 punctures in each row; in line with the hind thighs, an oblique, bare space extends backwards from each towards the suture, behind this the setae form several unequal tufts; the scutellar region is hardly at all depressed, but there is a slight elevation at each side of it.

Antennae with pale elongate setae; 2nd joint of funiculus quite oblong but scarcely as long as the basal, remaining joints short; club short, ovate, its apical articulations small. Legs of normal structure.

Underside nigro-fuscous. Metasternum and basal segment of abdomen coarsely punctured, apical suture of the latter oblique at the sides, effaced in the middle.

The unusually narrow form, the absence of nodosities, rather elongate thorax, and the conspicuous posterior patches of bright-yellow pubescence are distinctive.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 5 mm.; breadth, $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Gordon's Knob, near Belgrove. Mr. T. Hall secured a pair of specimens from decaying leaves, at a height of about 2,000 ft., on the 15th November, 1914.

3905. *Bantiades notatus* sp. nov.

Oblong, rather narrow, the hind-body broader than thorax, slightly convex, subopaque; rostrum and antennae rufo-testaceous, legs fusco-testaceous, anterior pair uniformly paler; thorax and elytra fuscous, these latter with a straight, somewhat nitid, bare space between the posterior femora, and, just behind this, with a pale, sometimes rufescent, broad, triangular area covered with fine suberect grey setae; the rest of the surface is thinly clothed with suberect yellow setae, but on the front of thorax they are more concentrated.

Rostrum stout, subparallel, almost as long as the thorax, without perceptible carinae. Thorax slightly longer than broad, a little contracted in front, base subtruncate; uneven, irregularly and moderately coarsely punctured, with a central carina extending from the front to the subquadrate basal depression, which is obtusely elevated at each side. Elytra almost obovate, distinctly incurved at the base so that the shoulders are slightly porrect and rather broader than the thorax, they are twice its length, their sides are only slightly curved as far as the hind thighs, but the declivity is evidently narrower and subvertical; their basal half is coarsely seriate-punctate, with about 5 punctures in each series, the declivity is punctate-striate, the scutellar region is broadly depressed.

Smaller than *B. cylindricus* and differing in form, the thorax distinctly narrower than the hind-body, which is without the bright-yellow posterior tufts seen in that species. The antennae and legs are similar. Both species are narrower than usual.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 4 mm.; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Gordon's Knob. Two examples from Mr. T. Hall.

3906. *Abantiades gratulus* sp. nov. *Abantiades* Broun, Bull. 1, Part III, p. 216, N.Z. Inst., May, 1914.

Opaque, slightly convex; rufo-fuscous, sometimes paler; covered with flavescent, depressed, rather small, setiform squamae; antennae and tarsi somewhat rufo-testaceous.

Rostrum moderately slender, as long as thorax, punctate, with a fine median carina, the outer ones indistinct, its apical portion rufescent. Thorax widest near the front, gradually narrowed behind, with a short apical contraction; disc slightly uneven, with an indistinct stria along the middle, transversely depressed in front; its breadth nearly a fifth more than the length. Scutellum minute or obsolete. Elytra not twice the length of thorax, evidently broader than it is at the base, their sides curved and distinctly incrassate there, gradually narrowed and deflexed behind; apparently seriate-punctate; 3rd interstices with a prominent basal and a pair of elongate elevations, the central least distinct, the last ending at the top of the hind slope; the 5th simple near the base, also trinodose, the central elevation longest, the posterior terminating below the top of the

slope, near each side, behind the middle, there is a pair of shorter ones; near the extremity there is a distant median pair of small nodosities, and a single one at each side.

Underside piceous, abdomen with somewhat curled, yellow, setiform scales; basal segment rather longer than the next, which is broadly grooved along the middle, the suture between them is sinuous; in the female the 5th has a broad shallow fovea, but the 2nd segment is unimpressed.

Nearly allied to *A. nodipennis* (3605), more robust, with thicker legs and more flexuous tibiae, the anterior, instead of being nearly straight, are more arched above and sinuate near the middle on the outside, and medially curved inwardly; their tarsi are broader, and their claws distinctly appendiculate.

In a specimen denuded with the point of a needle the thoracic sculpture is seen to consist of slightly convex, very irregular, short rugae, and that of the elytra to consist of subquadrate, rather coarse, serial punctures.

Length (rostrum exclusive), 3 mm.; breadth, $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Scarelliff and Mistake Basin, Canterbury. Five taken from vegetable matter on the ground by Mr. T. Hall during October and November, 1913.

Rachidiscodes gen. nov.

Convex, medially narrowed and depressed. Rostrum arched, elongate, a third longer than thorax, rather slender, parallel, slightly dilated at the point of antennal insertion. Scrobes beginning before the middle, deep there, obliquely prolonged underneath. Head short, globose below. Eyes subrotundate, lateral, not prominent, with distinct facets, the space between each and the thoracic apex equalling their own length. Thorax without ocular lobes, elongate, oviform, apex and base truncate, the latter with slightly raised margins. Scutellum absent. Elytra scarcely any wider than thorax at the base, subpyriform, the height of the vertical posterior declivity quite equals the length of the dorsum.

Scape elongate and slender, incrassate near the extremity, inserted before the middle, attaining the front of the eye. Funiculus 7-articulate, 2nd joint longer than the basal, 3rd and 4th oblong; the others moniliform, 7th larger than 6th; club moderately large, subovate, distinctly pubescent, obsoletely articulate.

Legs very elongate; femora simple; tibiae nearly straight, feebly mucronate; tarsi rather narrow, basal joint oblong, the penultimate cleft almost to the base but not expanded, terminal longer than the basal.

Prosternum emarginate, elongate, the coxae contiguous, very prominent, situated near the base. Metasternum short. Abdomen elongate, basal segment nearly double the length of 2nd in the middle, subtruncate between the moderately distant coxae, its apical suture distinct, medially sinuate; 5th transversely quadrate, subtruncate at apex, broadly foveate behind, longer than the short 3rd and 4th combined; 6th shorter, finely margined, rounded behind, concave in the middle, much bent upwards. Palpi minute, straight, quite visible.

The type of this remarkable little weevil should be located between *Rachidiscus* and *Rhystheus*. It most nearly resembles the former, but is at once separable by its long slender rostrum. *Rhystheus* is of subcylindrical outline, with hyaline eyes.

3907. *Rachidiscodes altipennis* sp. nov.

Nitid, nearly glabrous, having only a few yellowish scales on the thorax and between the eyes; piceous, elytra rufescent along the middle, antennae and legs light castaneous.

Rostrum smooth in front, bisulcate behind, and with an additional lateral stria that might be mistaken for the scrobe. Thorax a third longer than broad, widest at the middle; its sculpture consists of moderate punctures and obtusely elevated intervals. Elytra not double the length of thorax, strongly arched and on a higher plane than it is, rounded, widest, and most convex behind the middle, and becoming very narrow at the extremity; on each elytron there are 4 rather broad, deep, apparently impunctate dorsal striae, those along the sides are less distinct; interstices convex, the pair near the suture are convex from base to apex, the 3rd becomes indefinite near the base, the 4th behind.

♂. Length (rostrum exclusive), $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; breadth, 1 mm.

Hollyford; 18th February, 1914. Described from a single male found by Mr. T. Hall amongst fallen leaves.

Allaorops gen. nov.

Minute, convex, glabrous. Rostrum arched, stout, as long as thorax. Scrobes open above, dilated between the middle and apex, obliquely prolonged underneath. Eyes small, depressed, indistinct, lateral, their distance from the thoracic apex equals their own length. Thorax without ocular lobes, as long as broad, oviform, base and apex truncate. Scutellum absent. Elytra only a third longer than thorax, as broad as it is, and slightly emarginate, at the base, subovate, strongly arched and subvertical behind.

Scape stout, gradually incrassate, inserted between the middle and apex and reaching the front of the eye. Funiculus 7-articulate, 2nd joint oblong, as long as the basal, the others successively incrassate, transverse. Club oblong-oval.

Femora elongate, simple. Tibiae straight, also long, indistinctly emarginate. Tarsi rather short, intermediate joints transverse, penultimate not at all expanded, excavate above near the apex only; terminal nearly as broad and as long as the preceding two united, with minute curved claws.

Prosternum elongate, emarginate in front, coxae large, prominent, and contiguous, situated in the middle. Metasternum short. Abdomen elongate, basal segment rounded between the widely separated coxae, twice the length of the next in the middle, its hind suture distinct and almost straight, 5th longer than the deeply divided short 3rd and 4th together, transversely quadrate, finely marginate, medially emarginate at apex.

Resembles *Allaorops* in contour, structurally more nearly allied to *Rachidiscodes*, but easily separable therefrom by the rostrum being subpterygiate before the middle, by the small distant eyes, considerably less medially narrowed body, different tarsi, &c.

3908. *Allaorops carinatus* sp. nov.

Nitid, oblong, slightly narrowed towards the middle, glabrous; nigropiceous, legs pitchy-red, antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous.

Rostrum apparently smooth. Thorax rounded and widest near the middle, base submarginate; disc with minute dense sculpture and many coarse but not deep punctures. Elytra widest behind the middle, each with four broad, deep, impunctate dorsal striae, the suture and interstices cariniform and touching the slightly raised basal margin.

Funiculus and club with pale pubescence, the legs with a few short hairs.

Basal ventral segment with minute dense sculpture and a few coarse shallow punctures.

Length (rostrum exclusive), $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hollyford; 18th February, 1914. Another of Mr. T. Hall's numerous discoveries amongst decaying leaves. Unfortunately, it is unique.

3909. *Clypeorhynchus clarulus* sp. nov. *Clypeorhynchus* Sharp, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1210.

Subopaque, castaneo-rufous, sides of thorax and elytra fuscous; irregularly clothed, chiefly with decumbent, slender and elongate, rather bright fulvescent squamae.

Rostrum stout, almost equalling thorax in length, its frontal half somewhat expanded, apex nearly nude and quite red. Head immersed up to the eyes, with a small fovea between them. Thorax of equal length and breadth, only slightly dilated before the middle, nearly straight behind; the surface a little uneven, irregularly and moderately coarsely punctured, with a pair of moderate nodosities, bearing suberect scales, before the middle, the central channel deeper in front than behind. Elytra double the length of thorax, their shoulders obliquely curved so that the base is hardly broader than that of the thorax, they are a good deal narrowed and deflexed behind; on each elytron there are 4 dorsal series of granules which in some aspects give the elytra a somewhat punctate-striate appearance; the sutural region is depressed at the base, the 2nd and 4th interstices are a little elevated there; the scales are most apparent on the interstices but become coarser, suberect and sometimes greyish behind.

Legs elongate, femora moderately clavate; tibiae flexuous and acuminate, tarsi rather short.

Scape flexuous, attaining the thoracic apex, clavate at the extremity and bearing many elongate squamae; basal joint of funiculus not quite half the length of the scape nor double the length of the elongate 2nd, the 3rd and 4th, sometimes the 5th, longer than broad, 6th and 7th submoniliform; club ovate, not elongate, triarticulate.

Of about the same size as *C. cordipennis* (2394), much brighter, frontal suture of rostrum less distinct, scape more clavate, &c.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 5-5½ mm.; breadth, nearly 2 mm.

Mount Dick. Two found amongst decaying vegetable matter by Mr. T. Hall, at a height of 1,100 ft., on the 10th March, 1914.

3910. *Clypeorhynchus merus* sp. nov.

Opaque, fuscous; base of femora, tibiae, tarsi, funiculus, and club chestnut-red; squamosity slender, decumbent, irregularly distributed, subseriate on the hind-body, usually tawny-grey, rarely fulvescent.

Rostrum rather shorter than thorax, subcarinate along the middle, rufescent and nearly nude in front. Thorax subcylindric, a little narrowed anteriorly, nearly straight behind; median channel shallow, antero-lateral

nodosities not distinct, without well-defined punctation. Elytra elongate-subcordate, with oblique shoulders, somewhat incurved at the base, hardly any broader than thorax there, twice its length; indefinitely striate, without distinct punctures or granules, the interstices finely and irregularly asperate.

Legs and antennae like those of *C. clarulus*, but, owing to the dull fuscous surface and indefinite sculpture, very different from that species in appearance.

Underside castaneous, with elongate yellowish scales. Basal and 2nd abdominal segments distinctly but not closely punctate, the 1st the larger, 3rd and 4th nearly smooth, each shorter than 2nd, 5th subtruncate behind, 6th short and concave. Prosternum deeply emarginate. Metasternum broadly impressed.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 5 mm.; breadth, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Mount Dick. Found by Mr. T. Hall amongst dead leaves, at an elevation of 2,200 ft., on the 17th March, 1914.

3911. *Clypeorhynchus setosus* sp. nov.

Elongate, subdepressed, subopaque; fusco-castaneous, tibiae, tarsi, and antennae light chestnut-red, rostral apex piceo-rufous; thinly covered with decumbent, rather short, flavescens setae, and some brighter, coarser, suberect ones which are most conspicuous on the hind part of elytra.

Rostrum rather shorter than thorax, distantly punctate, bearing squamiform setae, medially carinate, the sides indistinctly so, with an angular interantennal impression; its apical portion nearly nude, convex in the middle, sparingly and finely punctate. Head immersed nearly up to the transverse, obliquely oval eyes. Thorax of equal length and breadth, a little wider before the middle than elsewhere, nearly straight behind; median channel nearly equally distinct throughout, antero-lateral nodosities almost obsolete, its punctation coarse but shallow, finer in front, the intervals minutely and densely sculptured, the sides more thickly setose than the disc. Scutellum small, triangular. Elytra thrice the length of thorax, not twice its breadth, with slightly curvedly narrowed shoulders, very little broader than it is at the base, gradually but considerably narrowed behind the posterior femora, with strongly prolonged dentiform apices; on each elytron there are 5 dorsal distinctly punctured striae, the outer usually more coarsely punctured than the sutural, all finer near the extremity; interstices more or less finely punctured, the 2nd, at the base, and the shoulders a little elevated, 4th similarly throughout, 5th depressed near the base.

Antennae slender, finely setose, normal, but with the 6th joint of funiculus rather larger than contiguous ones; club elongate-oval. Legs elongate, tibiae slightly flexuous.

Fem.—Elytral apices simple.

C. caudatus (3282) only has equally prolonged elytral apices; it is, however, a larger insect, with granular thoracic sculpture, elytral interstices also, but more finely granulate.

♂. Length (rostrum inclusive), 8 mm.; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Ben Lomond. Three examples taken from leaf-mould by Mr. T. Hall, at an altitude of 4,000 ft., on the 3rd March, 1914.

3912. *Clypeorhynchus nitidellus* sp. nov.

Convex, slightly nitid; rufo-castaneous, middle of thorax and elytra infuscate; irregularly and sparingly clothed with short, depressed, fulvescent setae, and some erect, elongate, darker ones.

Rostrum stout, rather shorter than thorax, indistinctly sculptured, feebly bicarinate, dark red and almost smooth in front. Eyes subdepressed, rather large, subrotundate, with an intervening impression. Thorax very little longer than broad, slightly wider before the middle than behind, subconstricted in front; with a broad but not deep frontal impression which becomes quite narrow behind; its punctation moderate, shallow and slightly rugose, with some longitudinal rugae in front, and with a moderate nodiform elevation near the middle of each side; the setae are most conspicuous at the apex, on the nodosities, and along a line towards each shoulder. Elytra oblong-oval, with slightly oblique shoulders, scarcely at all broader at the base than the thorax, almost thrice its length; they are evidently and nearly quite regularly punctate-striate from base to apex; with slightly convex, nearly smooth interstices, the 2nd and 4th are a little elevated and thickly setose at the base, which is a little depressed at the suture; the setae do not form definite patches.

Scape flexuous, rather slender, gradually incrassate, with a few slender erect setae; basal joint of the funicle distinctly flexuous and rather longer than the next. 3rd and 4th shorter than 2nd yet elongate, the following ones longer than broad; club elongate-oval. Legs normal, tibiae moderately flexuous.

The somewhat shining surface, the oviform, obviously punctate-striate elytra, the shallow thoracic channel and punctation, combined with the perfectly natural and equally flexuous basal articulation of each antenna, are sufficient for immediate recognition.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 8 mm.; breadth, fully $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Routeburn, north of Lake Wakatipu. Unique. Taken off trees along with other Coleoptera during the night of the 16th February, 1914, by Mr. T. Hall.

3913. *Clypeorhynchus halli* sp. nov.

Subelongate-oval, subopaque; castaneo-fuscous, antennae and tarsi rufo-castaneous, rostrum nigrescent; sparingly clothed with flavescent, depressed, very short squamiform setae, and with longer, coarser, and sometimes suberect ones near the sides and behind.

Rostrum almost smooth and glabrous in front, finely tricarinate behind, the central carina, however, hardly extends forwards as far as the middle; there is no perceptible punctation. Head simple, not foveate. Thorax hardly longer than broad, of the usual shape, distinctly, rather closely and coarsely punctured, with narrow smooth intervals, dorsal channel shallow and somewhat medially interrupted. Scutellum small. Elytra oblong-oval, incurved at the base so that the shoulders appear slightly porrect; they are wider than the thorax but hardly thrice its length, with moderately prolonged, dentiform, quite divergent apices; their striae are subrenate-punctate and deeper at the base than behind; interstices broad, with minute subgranular sculpture.

Somewhat similar to *C. setosus*, darker, joints 5-7 of the funiculus equally small and beadlike, rostral carinae different, thorax more deeply and distinctly punctate; the elytra shorter, more incurved at the base, their

shoulders prominent, the interstices scarcely differ from one another, the apices are less prolonged, but instead of being straight or slightly incurved at the extremity they are obviously divergent.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 7 mm. ; breadth, nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hollyford ; 18th February, 1914. Found at night on a mossy tree by Mr. T. Hall, whose name has been given to it.

3914. *Dermotrichus multicristatus* sp. nov. *Dermotrichus* Sharp. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1205.

Opaque, fusco-piceous, rostrum, antennae, and legs fusco-rufous ; irregularly clothed with depressed, slender, and longer, suberect flavescens squamae.

Rostrum strongly arched, nearly as long as thorax, slightly dilated and indistinctly punctured before the middle, convex or obtusely carinate behind, with some small squamae. Eyes small, with distinct facets, subrotundate, less distant from the thorax than from each other. Head short, narrowed anteriorly, minutely bicristate. Thorax not longer than broad, widest near the middle, about equally narrowed before and behind, base truncate, medially depressed there, with a few fine punctures in front ; the scales so concentrated as to form a pair of small apical crests, an elongate central one, and a shorter pair at each side of it. Scutellum invisible. Elytra oxiform, nearly double the width of thorax in the middle, twice its length, very slightly broader than it is at the base, medially depressed there, deflexed, but not abruptly so, behind ; their punctate striae are rendered indistinct by the squamae, which are concentrated in lines along the middle, but form elongate conspicuous crests inside the shoulders, on top of the declivity there is a transverse series of about 8 unequal crests ; just below these, at each side, there is a larger one ; these are the principal ones, but there are others near each side and on the posterior declivity.

Legs with depressed greyish scales and a few setae ; front tibiae nearly straight, the others slightly flexuous and distinctly mucronate.

Scape rather slender, flexuous, moderately clavate, attaining the front or centre of the eye, with a few fine elongate decumbent squamae ; basal joint of funiculus thicker but scarcely longer than the next, joints 3-6 transversely quadrate, 7th larger ; club densely pubescent, rather large, subpyriform, apical articulations indistinct.

Underside dull fuscous, finely and sparingly squamose. Prosternum emarginate in front. Metasternum truncate in front, very short, hardly longer than the coxae. Second ventral segment larger than the 1st, its frontal suture oblique towards the sides and subangulate in the middle. 3rd and 4th together evidently shorter than 5th, which is slightly rufescent, with an obtuse elevation each side of the middle.

Fem.—Rostrum slightly longer than thorax.

The squamose vestiture should perhaps exclude this species from *Dermotrichus* ; the typical species, *D. mundulus* (2133), I have not seen. The legs and antennae, I presume, are piceous, the elytra seem to be without punctation or striae ; it measures 3 mm. in length—whether the rostrum is included or not I cannot state.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 4 mm. ; breadth, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Mount Earnslaw and Hollyford. About two dozen specimens, from Mr. T. Hall.

3915. *Dermotrichus elegantalis* sp. nov.

Elongate, gradually narrowed medially, slightly convex, opaque; fuscous, legs, antennae, and rostrum fusco-rufous; covered with depressed, short, tawny squamae, and bearing numerous crests.

Rostrum arched, slightly expanded in front in the male, subparallel in the female, as long as the thorax, nearly smooth and glabrous before the antennae, behind finely trisulcate and bearing 4 longitudinal series of small transverse squamae. Head short, narrowed anteriorly, with a pair of small crests. Eyes free from thorax, lateral, small, subrotundate, nearly flat. Thorax slightly longer than broad, a little wider near the middle than elsewhere, rather more curvedly narrowed in front than behind; longitudinally depressed at the base, its moderately distant punctation concealed by the squamae; it has a pair of small apical crests, 3 before the middle still smaller, and similar scales form a streak along each side. Elytra elongate-oval, deflexed and a good deal narrowed behind, of the same width at the base as the thorax, quite double its length; neither striae nor punctures are visible, the basal depression is rather broader than that of the thorax, and is bordered with concentrated squamae, these form another basal streak near each side and a pair behind; on the summit of the declivity 4 distinct, but not very large, median crests are formed of longer woolly scales; there are usually 2 smaller pairs lower down, and each side, near the top, is more or less distinctly triceristate.

Scape moderately slender, clavate at the extremity, indistinctly squamose, inserted before the middle and attaining the middle of the eye. Second joint of funiculus as long as the 1st, joints 3-7 indistinctly separated, apparently subquadrate; club large, subpyriform.

Underside dull dark fuscous, sparingly and finely squamose. Metasternum short, subtruncate behind. Second ventral segment in the middle as long as the basal, its frontal suture oblique at the sides, angulate in the middle, and with a median fovea behind; 3rd and 4th very short, with straight deep sutures, 5th shorter than 2nd.

The elongate form, remarkable vestiture, and the foveiform scrobes, which, however, are prolonged to the eyes as squamose grooves, might warrant the exclusion of this rather elegant species from *Dermotrichus*.

Length (rostrum inclusive), $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Moa Basin, Canterbury. Six examples found by Mr. T. Hall amongst decaying leaves on the ground; 20th October, 1913.

3916. *Phygotharpus philpotti* sp. nov. *Phygotharpus* Broun, Trans. N.Z. Inst., vol. 45, p. 117.

Suboblong-oval, with a slight silky gloss; nigrescent, antennae and tarsi piceous; moderately covered with depressed fusco-fulvous setae intermingled, on the elytra, with a few grey patches, and with some short erect ones, those behind more conspicuous and longer.

Rostrum a third shorter than thorax, its frontal half subovate and pterygiate, the apical portion shining, finely punctured, and bearing a few erect yellowish setae, coarsely and irregularly punctate behind; with a slight median carina, the sublateral ones less distinct, all somewhat convergent towards the shallow interocular fovea, the interantennal fovea distinct. Eyes flat, lateral. Thorax scarcely any broader than long, a little wider before the middle than elsewhere, rather more narrowed in front than behind, with a broad discal channel which is even more expanded

at or behind the middle, and a feeble oblique impression near each side in front; its punctation moderately close but not coarse, more closely and rugosely at the sides, discal interstices nearly smooth. Scutellum distinct, triangular. Elytra oblong-oval, considerably but gradually narrowed behind, with divergent, slightly produced apices, they are rather broader than thorax at the base, thrice its length; rather coarsely and somewhat irregularly striate-punctate, much more finely towards the extremity, interstices minutely asperate, the 3rd and 5th, and the suture behind the middle, a little elevated.

Antennae much stouter than those of the type of the genus, *P. sulcicollis* (3287); scape subclavate for half its length; basal joint of funiculus nearly double the length of the next, joints 4-7 submoniliform.

Underside shining, black, with numerous fine greyish setae, irregularly punctate. Prosternum transversely swollen in front of the coxae. Basal 2 segments of abdomen and hind part of metasternum broadly depressed. Tarsi with many elongate hairs in addition to the ordinary short dense vestiture.

Rather larger, evidently more shining and variegate than *F. majusculus* (3765), the vestiture brighter, the thorax less closely punctate, with smooth intervals, and its central channel even broader; elytra feebly undulate on some parts, with less regular sculpture, the interstices more finely and distantly asperate.

♀, ♂. Length (rostrum inclusive), $9\frac{1}{2}$ - $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, 3- $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mount Cleughearn, 3,500 ft. to 5,000 ft., Hunter Range, south-west of Lake Wakatipu. A single pair found during January, 1914, by Mr. A. Philpott, whose name has been given to it. Unfortunately, he encountered bad weather, so that very few insects could be got.

3917. *Phygothalphus granissimus* sp. nov.

Elongate, subovate, nearly plane above, subopaque; black, legs and antennae piceous; very thinly clothed with inconspicuous, slender, suberect, ashy setae, and a few coarser tawny ones near the sides, those on the rostrum elongate and flavescent.

Rostrum a third shorter than thorax, its frontal half only slightly dilated; tricarinate, coarsely, rugosely but not deeply punctured behind; there is a triangular interantennal fovea; the apical portion rather closely and distinctly punctate. Head closely and rugosely punctured, with an elongate median fovea. Thorax widest before the middle, more narrowed in front than behind, a fifth broader than long; its whole surface rugosely granulate, with a small puncture in each granule, with a broad, shallow, oblique frontal impression near each side, discal channel narrow and shallow behind, a little broader and deeper in front. Scutellum small, triangular. Elytra subtruncate at the base, a little wider than thorax there, fully thrice its length, gradually narrowed posteriorly, with divergent, slightly produced apices, the portion in rear of the posterior femora almost double the length of that in front of them; each elytron is irregularly quadricostate, the external costa is distinct at the base (shoulder), the others are not, all are very closely and finely granulate but become obsolete behind, the suture, though depressed at the base, is distinctly elevated nearly to the extremity; the interstices are irregularly, unequally, and closely for the most part finely granulate, the larger granules form 4 or 5 series more or less interrupted apparently by punctiform impressions, the hind slope is almost seriate-punctate.

Scape moderately slender, straight, subclavate at extremity, hardly reaching the back of the eye; 2nd joint of funiculus elongate and slender yet shorter than the 1st, the 3rd much shorter, joints 4-7 submoniliform; club large, oblong-oval.

The rostrum is slightly longer and more parallel than that of *P. philpotti*, and therefore less oviform in front; the antennae are more slender and the tibiae less flexuous. There can be little difficulty in identifying this species owing to the close granular sculpture, and the unusual length of the elytra behind the posterior femora.

Length (rostrum inclusive), $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mistake Basin, west of Mount Algidus. Unique. Found by Mr. T. Hall at an elevation of 3,000 ft.

3918. *Phygotholpus sulcipennis* sp. nov.

Suboblong-oval, slightly nitid; nigrescent, antennae and tarsi piceous; moderately closely covered with depressed, rather small but elongate ashy squamae.

Rostrum indistinctly tricarinate, somewhat longitudinally rugose and punctate behind, the apex finely and closely. Head gradually narrowed anteriorly, distinctly and closely punctate, with a small central fovea. Eyes very slightly convex, quite lateral, the lower space between each and the thorax almost smooth. Thorax of equal length and breadth, just perceptibly broader near the front than behind, slightly obliquely narrowed in front; with a linear median impression which becomes obsolete behind the middle, moderately closely but not coarsely punctate, without superficial inequalities, the base a little rounded. Scutellum small but distinct. Elytra oblong-oval, slightly broader than thorax at the base, nearly thrice its length; regularly and distinctly punctate-striate, interstices slightly convex, finely punctate.

Scape flexuous, gradually incrassate, attaining the back part of the eye, bearing fine grey setae; basal joint of the funicle not double the length of the elongate 2nd, 3rd slightly longer than 4th, the following ones bead-like, 7th rather transverse; club elongate-oval. Tibiae slightly flexuous, the anterior indistinctly mucronate, the others expanded and inwardly prominent at the extremity.

The even surface of the thorax, its abbreviated and slender discal channel, and smooth interstices, the evidently striate elytra, the slightly flexuous and obsoletely mucronate front tibiae, and the presence of moderately developed ocular lobes distinguish it.

Length (rostrum inclusive), $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $3\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Mount Dick. A single specimen found by Mr. T. Hall under a stone, at an elevation of 4,000 ft., on the 10th March, 1914.

3919. *Nestrius sulcirostris* sp. nov. *Nestrius* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1480.

Elongate, moderately convex, subopaque; fuscous, rostrum and thorax usually more rufescent, antennae and legs fusco-rufous; rather thinly clothed with moderately slender, greyish-yellow, erect and subdepressed setae.

Rostrum rather shorter than thorax, parallel, impunctate, broadly and rather deeply sulcate from the antennae to its base, which is on a lower level than the head. Thorax oviform, a little broader before the middle

than elsewhere, broadly but unevenly impressed along the middle, with about a dozen large foveiform impressions on its disc. Scutellum absent. Elytra oviform and, near the middle, a third broader than the thorax, but little broader than it is at the base, barely double its length, subvertical behind; they are moderately striate-punctate, quite striate behind, 2nd interstices somewhat elevated at the base.

Legs moderately elongate, finely setose; femora medially subclavate; tibiae rather slender, slightly swollen but not denticulate inwardly, indistinctly mucronate at the extremity; terminal joint of the tarsi as long as the others combined, the penultimate bilobed, their soles with elongate setae.

Scape normal, implanted near the apex, with slender erect setae; 2nd joint of funiculus almost as long as the basal, joints 3-7 successively shortened, the 7th slightly longer than broad; club ovate, finely pubescent, indistinctly articulate.

Underside fuscous, slightly nitid, with a few fine suberect fulvescent setae. Prosternum widely but not deeply incurved, the coxae contiguous and situated near the base. Mesosternum finely punctate, abdomen almost smooth. Metasternum short, medially depressed, angulate between the intermediate coxae. Basal segment with a few fine punctures, obtusely elevated and subtruncate between the coxae, medially sinuate behind, somewhat longer than the next, 3rd and 4th moderately developed, together as long as the 2nd, evidently longer than the 5th, which is subtruncate and minutely ciliate at the apex.

In *N. serripes* (2559) the thorax is nearly if not quite as broad as the hind-body, with numerous coarse punctures, the elytra are narrower and more elongate; the hind legs are rather thicker, and the tibiae strongly mucronate at the extremity and denticulate along the inside: the 2nd joint of the funiculus is hardly any longer than the 3rd but evidently shorter than the 1st: the underside also differs in the male, the 3rd and 4th segments being abbreviated and, conjointly, shorter than the 5th, which is bisinuate at the apex so that the 6th is distinct. In *N. crassicornis* (3766) the scape is incrassate and shorter, and the oblong elytra appear abruptly narrowed at the base. *Phyllodytes* has the penultimate tarsal joint entire underneath, the rostrum is slightly pterygiate, and the eyes are just free.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 4 mm.; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hollyford; 20th February, 1914. Found by Mr. T. Hall amongst decaying vegetable matter, and usually covered with tawny sappy matter which conceals the rostral channel. &c.

3920. *Nestrius prolixus* sp. nov.

Narrow, elongate, attenuate posteriorly, slightly convex, subopaque; rufo-castaneous, sometimes more infusate, antennae rufous, legs fusco-testaceous; sparingly clothed with depressed, fine yellowish, and a few erect, infusate setae.

Rostrum a third shorter than thorax, stout, slightly dilated at the point of antennal insertion, its central groove finely margined and prolonged as far as the back part of the eyes. Thorax a third longer than broad, slightly wider before the middle than elsewhere, not constricted in front; coarsely and closely punctate. Elytra very elongate-cordate, twice the length of thorax, very little broader than it is at the base, somewhat arcuate-emarginate there, considerably narrowed and subvertical behind; rather

closely striate-punctate, interstices rather narrow, a pair on each elytron usually elevated at the base, the scutellar region depressed.

Legs elongate, tibiae simple, indistinctly mucronate.

Underside castaneous, with many fine yellow setae. Prosternum elongate, moderately coarsely but not deeply punctured, its coxae contiguous. Metasternum moderately short, broadly impressed. Abdomen very elongate, basal segment broadly depressed in the middle, nearly double the length of the 2nd, their suture sinuate; 3rd and 4th together longer than 2nd, with deep sutures; 5th subquadrate, coarsely punctate, broadly rounded and minutely ciliate behind; 6th semicircular, concave at the base, finely punctate behind.

Easily separable from *N. sulcirostris* by the elongate contour, subacuminate hind-body; unimpressed thorax, but with more numerous punctures, different ventral segments, &c.

♂. Length (rostrum inclusive), $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Gordon's Knob, near Nelson. Half a dozen examples taken by Mr. T. Hall from fallen leaves, on or about the 15th November, 1914. In its natural condition it is smeared with sappy matter, so that the rostral groove and elytral sculpture are partly hidden.

Inosogenes gen. nov.

Body elongate, subparallel, slightly convex. Head immersed up to the small transverse eyes. Rostrum stout, slightly shorter than thorax, slightly dilated in front, parallel behind. Scrobes subapical, quite visible and open above, distinctly prolonged to the eyes. Scape inserted near the apex, attaining the eye, stout, straight, gradually incrassate. Funiculus 7-articulate, basal joint longer and thicker than the next, joints 3-7 transversal; club short, ovate. Thorax without ocular lobes, truncate at apex, nearly so at the base, oviform. Scutellum absent. Elytra oblong, incurved and rather broader than thorax at the base, not vertical behind.

Legs moderately stout and elongate; femora unarmed, subelavate at the middle; tibiae slightly flexuous, uncinata; tarsi finely setose underneath, penultimate joint excavate above but not lobate.

Prosternum elongate, very deeply emarginate in front, broadly impressed along the middle, the coxae large, prominent, contiguous, and situated near the base. Intermediate coxae moderately, the posterior widely separated, all about equidistant from front to rear. Metasternum very short. Basal ventral segment truncate between the coxae, very large, 2nd rather shorter, on a slightly higher level, the frontal suture indefinite, apparently oblique at the sides, 3rd and 4th moderately well developed, with straight sutures and, together, shorter than the 5th. Epipleurae linear.

Nearly related to the minute *Sosgenes carinatus* (2556), in which, however, the rostrum is not in the least dilated anteriorly, its apex is smooth, shining, and abruptly marked off behind like *Clypeorhynchus*, the scrobes are not open above, and the deep prosternal depression has almost sharply raised lateral borders.

3921. *Inosogenes longiventris* sp. nov.

Opaque, nigro-piceous, antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous; sparingly clothed with subdecumbent tawny setae, those on the legs erect.

Rostrum punctate, with a distinct carina from its base to the antennae, tricarinate between these, rufescent in front. Thorax a fifth longer than broad, moderately coarsely and closely punctate, the intervals more or less rugose, finer in front. Elytra nearly double the length of thorax, their sides almost straight to beyond the posterior femora, moderately narrowed behind, their obtuse shoulders slightly porrect, 3rd and 5th interstices obtusely elevated near the base; they are finely and definitely striate behind, but the dorsal sculpture being obscured by a film of sappy matter is rendered indistinct: when the surface is scraped with the point of a needle, and looked at from above, there seem to be series of punctures—these, however, when carefully examined sideways appear to be transformed into granules, as is often the case in some of the *Colydiidae*, in the genus *Coxelus* especially.

Underside nigrescent, sparingly setose. Basal ventral segment broadly impressed along the middle, more coarsely but less closely punctured than the 2nd, the punctation of the 5th is shallow. The thick palpi are quite visible beyond the mentum.

Thorax with a fine carina which becomes indistinct towards the base.

Length (rostrum inclusive), $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Mount Dick, near Lake Wakatipu. Two detected amongst dead leaves on the ground, at a height of 3,500 ft., by Mr. T. Hall on the 17th March, 1914.

3922. *Sosgenes discalis* sp. nov. *Sosgenes* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1474.

Elongate, transversely convex, subopaque; with a few fine, pale, inconspicuous setae; fusco-rufous, rostrum paler, antennae and tarsi fulvescent.

Rostrum rather shorter than thorax, gradually and slightly narrowed anteriorly, its apical portion smooth and shining, elsewhere dull, with dense minute sculpture, nearly plane or only feebly grooved along the middle. Thorax nearly a third longer than broad, suboviform, widest before the middle, nearly straight behind, a good deal but not abruptly contracted in front; the channel along the middle broad, not very deep, sometimes indistinctly divided lengthways, at each side of this, near the middle, there is a small elevation and another can be seen near the base, its punctation is shallow and somewhat irregular. Elytra nearly double the length of thorax, slightly wider than it is at the base; each with 5 dorsal series of relatively large, suboblong punctures, the sutural indistinct; interstices subcarinate, the 1st throughout, the others more or less abbreviated behind, the suture also slightly elevated.

Antennae normal, with slender greyish hairs.

♂. Legs stout, posterior tibiae ciliate inwardly, incrassate above the middle. Tarsi short and narrow, penultimate joint not expanded, slightly excavate above at the apex, the terminal fully as long as the basal 3 combined, with nearly straight claws.

Underside indistinctly punctate, with a few fine setae. Anterior and intermediate coxae very prominent, the latter distinctly separated, the posterior widely. Metasternum large. Basal segment of abdomen broadly depressed, 2nd considerably shorter, the suture between these quite distinct and sinuate in the middle, the 2nd widely emarginate behind.

Fem.—Tibiae nearly straight, the posterior without cilia.

The discal sculpture of the thorax and the distinct suture between the 1st and 2nd ventral segments are its principal distinguishing features.

Length (rostrum inclusive), $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm. ; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Scarecliff, near Mount Algidus. Half a dozen males and two females taken from cotton-plants, at an elevation of 2,000 ft., by Mr. T. Hall on the 19th October, 1913. This is the first South Island species of the genus.

3923. *Rystheus notabilis* sp. nov. *Rystheus* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1218.

Elongate, subcylindric, a little depressed towards the middle, slightly nitid; castaneo-rufous, the posterior declivity, sides, and an irregular space along the middle of the hind-body more or less piceo-fuscous, rostrum piceo-rufous; thinly clothed with decumbent, fine, fulvescent setae, but quite densely across the hind part of the posterior nodosities, the setae on the thoracic apex much coarser and closer than on the disc.

Rostrum strongly arched, rather longer than thorax, very slightly expanded and flattened and finely punctate in front, coarsely and subseriatly punctured, and obsoletely and irregularly tricarinate behind. Head immersed up to the eyes, gradually narrowed to the same width as the rostrum, nearly smooth, with an oblong fovea behind. Eyes almost flat, obliquely oval, quite hyaline. Thorax a little longer than broad, slightly wider before the middle than elsewhere; with a pair of obtuse medial nodosities, the sculpture granular there, but moderately coarsely and distantly punctured behind, the anterior sculpture distant and less definite; a shallow central channel extends from base to apex. Elytra of the same width as thorax at the base, which is medially emarginate and depressed, thus leaving a small gap between them and the truncate base of the thorax, they are abruptly vertical behind, the sides less so; the sides have series of distinct distant punctures, but along the middle the sculpture is more or less irregularly granular; there is a pair of moderate nodosities in line with the hind thighs and a less distinct pair before the middle, the pair on the summit of the declivity are prominent and conspicuous, on the hind face there are several unequal granules.

Scape implanted before the middle of the rostrum, slightly flexuous, slender, clavate at the extremity; funiculus stouter, its 2nd joint longer than the 1st, joints 3-6 subquadrate, 7th rather larger; club oblong-oval, densely pubescent, obsoletely articulate.

Legs elongate, femora arched above, the front pair rather longer than the others; tibiae slightly flexuous, minutely serrate inwardly, distinctly mucronate at the extremity.

Underside with depressed yellowish setae. Prosternum light castaneous, coarsely and distantly punctate. Abdomen fusco-testaceous, nearly plane, indistinctly sculptured, its segments with straight sutures, the basal segment much larger than the metasternum, obtusely angulate between the coxae, 2nd nearly as long as 3rd and 4th combined, 5th rather longer than 2nd. Epipleurae quite linear.

This remarkable insect is more robust than *R. ocularius* (2148), the type of the genus, which latter has altogether different sculpture, its front legs are relatively longer, and their tibiae are more curvate externally, and the 2nd joint of the funicle is more slender and elongate.

Length (rostrum exclusive), $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; breadth, nearly 2 mm.

Hollyford, near Routeburn. Two obtained from leaf-mould on the 19th February, 1914, by Mr. T. Hall.

Group CYLINDRORHINIDAE.

3924. *Tocris pascoi* sp. nov. *Tocris* Broun. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7. vol. 14, p. 115.

Oblong, moderately convex and nitid; black, antennae rufo-piceous, basal 3 joints of tarsi fusco-rufous; irregularly covered with depressed, rather small, nearly white squamae.

Rostrum moderately coarsely, closely, and rugosely punctured, obtusely but slightly elevated at the sides, the scales disposed transversely, the broadly triangular frontal space nude and finely punctate; mandibles straight inwardly, obtuse at the extremity. Head with a smooth interocular fovea. Thorax just a seventh broader than long, obtusely prominent and widest before the middle, sinuate between that part and the base, which is feebly rounded, apex truncate; with a slightly raised, almost smooth median spot near each side, and a nearly similar pair, prolonged backwards, on the middle, separated by a longitudinal line, and the finely punctate apical portion almost bare: the rest of its surface with moderately distinct, irregularly distributed punctures, the intervals minutely punctate. Elytra scarcely thrice the length of thorax, the base slightly incurved and broader than it is, a fifth wider behind the posterior femora, with simple apices; each elytron bicostate as far as the top of the declivity, these are finely punctate, the side is also costiform but curved inwardly behind, the suture is somewhat broadly elevated behind the middle and a little thickened near the apex; the interstices are densely squamose, each has a series of coarse but not deep punctures at each side.

This most nearly resembles *T. hamiltoni* (3289), but is smaller, with somewhat different sculpture and whitish vestiture. The basal 2 joints of the tarsi are cordate, the penultimate longer and deeply bilobed. The 2nd joint of the funicle is as long as the basal, joints 3-7 are very gradually shortened and thickened but none are moniliform; club elongate-oval, finely pubescent.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 15 mm.; breadth, 5½ mm.

Bold Peak, north-west of Lake Wakatipu. My specimen was received on the 9th March, 1914, from Mr. M. O. Pascoe, of Queenstown, whose name it now bears.

Group MOLYTIDAE.

3925. *Lyperobius aciphyllae* sp. nov. *Lyperobius* Pascoe, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 444.

Nigrescent, slightly nitid; elytral interstices thickly covered with depressed, pale tawny scales, the thorax thinly and irregularly.

Rostrum a third shorter than thorax, moderately coarsely and rugosely punctured; with a large but not deep impression in front of the antennae and a fovea at the base, between these there is a smooth but not sharply marked carina. Thorax slightly broader than long, widest before the middle, slightly and gradually narrowed behind, rather abruptly contracted and subangularly emarginate at the apex; its surface a little uneven, with an ante-basal impression, a larger but more shallow one at each side near the middle, and another near the front; the punctation is coarse, irregular, and rugose, the slightly raised parts near the middle, however, have but few punctures; the base is feebly but widely emarginate. Elytra oblong-oval, rather wider than thorax at the base, more than twice its length; each elytron has a well-developed costa extending to the extremity where it

forms an angle at its junction with the other from the lower part of the side, the 2nd costa is shorter but extends to below the top of the declivity, the side of the dorsum is costiform and curved inwardly below the 2nd, the suture also is costiform, all these are minutely and distantly punctate; interstices nearly seriate-granulate.

Underside shining black, with minute setae; basal 2 ventral segments medially depressed, the 1st not double the length of the 2nd, moderately finely and closely punctured, 2nd obsoletely in the middle, 3rd and 4th each shorter than 2nd with very deep sutures, 5th more closely punctate, with a large fovea extending to the truncate apex and bearing a small rufescent crest at each side, 6th short.

Basal joint of funiculus nearly double the length of 2nd, joints 3-5 transverse, 6th and 7th larger. Basal joints of tarsi slender near the base, twice the length of the transverse 2nd.

L. hudsoni can be at once separated by its 3 squamose streaks along the more finely sculptured thorax; its 3 dorsal interstices are thickly squamose, but the 4th, or lateral, is often interruptedly or obsoletely squamose; the ventral segments have a patch of pale scales at the sides, there are none at all on *L. aciphyllae*.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 18 mm.; breadth, $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Garvie Mountains. I am indebted to Mr. James Speden, of Gore, for my specimen, and three of *L. hudsoni* (3447) which prove that that species varies much as regards the elytral squamosity.

3926. *Lyperobius fallax* sp. nov.

Subopaque, nigrescent, sparingly clothed with small, depressed, tawny or greyish squamae.

Rostrum finely punctate and unimpressed in front of the antennae, moderately coarsely but not deeply and not at all rugosely punctured behind, each puncture is filled with a flat scale so that the surface appears even, instead of being asperate as in *L. aciphyllae*. Thorax with an irregular, narrow, smooth space along the middle and ending at the basal impression, the sculpture near the sides consists chiefly of very irregularly formed impressions and equally irregular smooth intervals.

Fifth ventral segment unimpressed. Second joint of funiculus almost as long as the 1st.

With the above exceptions it is similar to the preceding species.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 18 mm.; breadth, 7 mm.

Mount Miromiro; elevation, 6,000 ft. Two examples, kindly sent to me, saturated with alcohol, by Professor C. Chilton, and set aside as a variety of *L. carinatus*.

3927. *Lyperobius spedenii* sp. nov.

Robust, oblong-oval, subopaque; thinly clothed with depressed, minute, greyish squamae; nigrescent, antennae and tarsi nigro-piceous.

Rostrum almost as long as thorax, dilated in front, moderately but not deeply punctured, with an elongate basal and a smaller interantennal fovea. Eyes strongly transverse, rather flat. Thorax only very slightly broader than long, gradually narrowed from the base to the abruptly contracted apex, which, like the base, is medially emarginate; with an ill-defined smooth central line not reaching the apex, its punctation irregular but not coarse, becoming closer and confluent near the sides and front. Elytra

oblong-oval, very little wider than thorax at the base, twice its length, with very broadly rounded apices; each elytron has two obvious, finely punctured costae, the side, and the suture except at the base, are also costiform; the broad interstices are distinctly, almost seriate-granulate, on some parts confluent, behind the middle, and sometimes near the base, they are subcostiform.

Scape gradually incrassate, attaining the front of the eye. First and 2nd joints of funiculus equal, twice as long as broad, joints 3-7 transverse, the last largest; club short, ovate. Tibiae flexuous.

Underside black; abdomen irregularly and finely punctate and bearing minute straw-coloured setae. 5th segment with a large central fovea, apex obtusely elevated at each side of the middle.

As large as *L. huttoni* (783), but, owing to the peculiar shape of the thorax, and granulate elytra, very different from it and other allied species.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 29 mm.; breadth, 12 mm.

Garvie Mountains, near Blue Lake. A single example found on *Aciphylla simplex* by Mr. James Speden, of Gore, in whose honour it has been named.

Group ERIRHINIDAE.

3928. *Eirrhinus celmisiae* sp. nov. *Eirrhinus* Schoenherr, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 449.

Convex, elongate-ovate, nitid, subglabrous, bearing only a few fine inconspicuous setae; rufo-fuscous, legs and antennae of a lighter hue, the elytra sometimes fusco-testaceous.

Rostrum moderately slender, arched, rather shorter than thorax, longitudinally punctate, with an indistinct central carina. Head short, gradually narrowed anteriorly. Eyes transversely oval, rather flat. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, without ocular lobes, widest at the middle, more narrowed in front than behind, base and apex truncate; rather finely and not closely punctured, less closely along the middle. Scutellum small. Elytra oblong-oval, quite double the length of thorax, a little wider than it is at the base, apices obtusely rounded; they are moderately finely striate-punctate, with nearly plane, minutely punctate interstices.

Legs stout, femora unarmed; tibiae mucronate, distinctly setose; tarsi setose underneath, penultimate joint broadly bilobed, claws appendiculate at the base.

Scape inserted between the middle and apex, attaining the eye; basal joint of funiculus nearly twice the length of 2nd, 3rd and 4th slightly longer than broad, joints 5-7 moniliform; club ovate, broad, quadriarticulate, fuscous.

Underside nitid, fuscous, finely punctate and setose. Prosternum triangularly but not deeply emarginate in front; coxae prominent, contiguous, placed near the base. Metasternum depressed and sulcate along the middle. Basal segment broadly rounded between the coxae, broadly depressed in the middle, rather longer than the next, the suture sinuate, 3rd and 4th together longer than 2nd, 5th with a shallow impression along the middle.

Fem.—Rostrum more slender, finely punctate, rather longer than thorax; scape implanted just before the middle.

With the exception of the prosternal emargination and slight abdominal disparities, this species accords with the diagnosis of *Eirrhinus*, but in facies it is unmistakably different from all the New Zealand species.

♂. Length (rostrum exclusive), 4 mm. ; breadth, quite $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Moa Basin. Eight examples taken from the heart of flowers of the mountain-daisy (*Celmisia*) by Mr. T. Hall during October, 1913.

3929. *Eugnomus bryobius* sp. nov. *Eugnomus* Schoenherr, Lacord, Hist. des Ins. Col., Tom 6, p. 500.

Robust, moderately convex, opaque, variegate ; usually rufo-castaneous, with a large fuscous space, sometimes reaching the suture, at or just before the posterior femora, thoracic disc darker than the sides, club and terminal joints of tarsi nigrescent, the scape more rufescent than funiculus ; squamosity depressed, somewhat oviform, flavescent and slender on the rostrum and thoracic disc, sometimes griseous on the elytra, and in some examples mingled with short slender setae.

Rostrum moderately arched, a little expanded in front, rather longer than thorax, coarsely punctate, apex nearly smooth and shining, with an elongate interantennal fovea. Eyes prominent, subrotundate, the space between them and the thorax rather less than their own length, with a well-marked depression between them above. Thorax evidently constricted in front, a little broader than long, base and apex truncate, its sides nearly straight behind : closely and moderately coarsely punctured, the squamae at the sides rotundate and paler than those on the disc. Scutellum oblong. Elytra somewhat biarcuate at the base, about double the width of thorax there, more than thrice its length, considerably narrowed behind, with singly rounded apices : they are moderately finely and closely punctate-striate, with the suture and 3rd and 5th interstices more or less obtusely elevated. Pygidium exposed, finely punctate, subquadrate or elongate-obconical.

Legs moderately elongate ; femora clavate and obtusely angulate but not dentiform underneath. Scape slightly flexuous, attaining the middle of the eye. Funiculus 7-articulate, basal joint thicker and slightly longer than elongate 2nd, joints 3-7 gradually diminish, none, however, are transverse or moniliform. Club elongate-oval, its 1st joint narrowed towards the base and much longer than the next, 3rd also elongate.

Underside slightly convex, thickly covered with elongate grey squamae, more slender and filiform on the 5th abdominal segment, which has a rotundate apical fovea. Mesosternal process quadrate between the middle coxae, truncate or slightly emarginate behind.

Scrobes subapical, not definitely prolonged below.

Readily distinguishable by the robust form, obtusely elevated suture and alternate elytral interstices, differently formed femora, &c.

Length (rostrum exclusive), $5-5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; breadth, $2-2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Moa Basin. Numerous specimens found living in moss on the banks of the stream, by Mr. T. Hall, on the 20th October, 1913. There is a considerable amount of variation amongst the individuals, but I fail to detect true specific differences.

3930. *Eugnomus alternans* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, rather short and broad, opaque ; fuscous, head and rostrum, the elytral suture, and the club piceous, scape and legs castaneous ; irregularly clothed with depressed, greyish, elongate, setiform squamae.

Rostrum only feebly arched, parallel, slightly longer than thorax, rather finely punctate, subcarinate along the middle, smooth at apex, with an

elongate interantennal fovea. Head broader than rostrum, not double the length of the moderately prominent, subrotundate eyes. Thorax scarcely any broader than long, slightly narrowed anteriorly, evidently constricted at apex, moderately coarsely and closely punctured, the squamae coarser near the sides than on the middle. Scutellum oblong. Elytra nearly double the width of thorax at the base, thrice its length, rounded and deflexed behind; the suture and alternate interstices moderately broad, slightly and obtusely elevated, more or less finely and irregularly punctured, seemingly with a series alongside each; the equally broad intervals much more thickly covered with rather coarser, yet elongate, scales right to the extremity.

Scape slightly flexuous, gradually thickened, barely reaching the middle of the eye. Basal joint of funiculus nearly double the length and breadth of the next, 3rd and 4th hardly longer than broad, joints 6 and 7 a little broader than 5th; club elongate-oval, large, densely pubescent, intermediate joint shortest.

Posterior femora angulate and spiniform, the middle pair obtusely angulate, anterior subclavate. Middle and hind tibiae slightly expanded and nigrescent at the extremity.

Easily recognizable by an examination of the elytra. We have no others like it.

Length (rostrum inclusive), $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mount Dick, Wakatipu. One taken off a flowering shrub, at an elevation of 2,500 ft., by Mr. T. Hall on the 10th March, 1914.

3931. *Eugnomus tristis* sp. nov.

Opaque, nigrescent, thorax slightly rufescent, legs and scape rufocastaneous, funiculus and club infusate; rather thinly covered with depressed, elongate, greyish setae and a few erect infusate ones, but leaving nearly bare an irregular dark fascia near the hind thighs.

Rostrum slightly longer than thorax, parallel, indistinctly punctured. Eyes prominent, subrotundate, more distant from thorax than from each other. Thorax slightly broader than long, very little constricted in front, distinctly and closely punctured. Scutellum oblong. Elytra thrice the length of thorax, considerably and abruptly broader than it is at the base, curvedly narrowed behind, with singly rounded apices; they are finely punctate-striate, with minutely granulate interstices.

Anterior femora clavate and minutely dentate underneath, the others angulate and spiniform; tibiae straight.

Scape slender, straight, very gradually thickened; basal joint of funiculus stouter but not much longer than the elongate 2nd, 3rd and 4th longer than broad, joints 5-7 moniliform; club large, oblong-oval, finely pubescent.

Underside piceous, with numerous elongate, depressed, greyish scales and setae. Fifth segment of abdomen as long as preceding 2 together, obtusely triangular, only obsoletely impressed behind.

Most nearly allied to *E. aspersus* (2404), but smaller, darker, and less speckled, with more slender antennae, more prominent eyes, the head much less deeply impressed, the thorax less regularly narrowed anteriorly, and the underside different.

Length (rostrum inclusive), $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mount Alfred, north of Lake Wakatipu. Four shaken off flowering shrubs on the 4th February, 1914, by Mr. T. Hall.

3932. *Oreocharis fasciata* sp. nov. *Oreocharis* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 864.

Opaque, fuscous; scape, base and apex of femora, all the tibiae, and basal joint of tarsi chestnut-red; densely covered with depressed tawny, sometimes greyish scales, with the exception of the rostrum, a fascia near the hind thighs, the shoulders, and sometimes the elytral suture, which bear inconspicuous, decumbent, dark ashy hairs.

Rostrum slightly arched, subparallel, rather longer than thorax, indistinctly punctate, slightly carinate along the middle, with slender yellowish hairs. Head narrowed anteriorly, nearly double the length of the slightly prominent, longitudinally oval eyes. Thorax of about the same length and breadth, constricted in front, base and apex truncate, its punctation moderately coarse and close. Scutellum oblong. Elytra nearly double the width of thorax at the base, thrice its length, gradually curvedly narrowed behind; distinctly punctate-striate, interstices simple, finely punctured. Pygidium obtusely triangular, punctate.

Scape extending to back part of eye. Funiculus 6-articulate, basal joint distinctly thicker and longer than 2nd, the next rather shorter, joints 4-6 submoniliform. Club densely pubescent, oblong, nearly as long as funiculus.

Anterior femora subclavate, intermediate obtusely angulate, sometimes slightly dentiform below, the posterior strongly angulate and spiniform; hind tibiae slender near the base, evidently dilated along their front face. Tarsi with the penultimate joint strongly bilobed, 2nd triangular.

Abdomen distinctly punctate, covered with greyish feather-like squamae and depressed slender setae. The breast with more flavescent scales.

The rather short form, the dark elytral fascia, and remarkable abdominal vestiture are distinctive.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 4-4½ mm.; breadth, fully 1½ mm.

Mount Alfred, Wakatipu. About a dozen individuals off flowering shrubs. Mr. T. Hall; 4th February, 1914.

3933. *Oreocharis congruens* sp. nov.

Subopaque, castaneo-rufous, head and thorax rather darker, funiculus and club infusate; elytra with numerous decumbent, elongate, slender, fulvescent setae, and a pair of blackish crests on the 2nd interstices at the top of the posterior declivity; thorax more thinly clothed but with some pale scales across the base and along the middle; scutellum similarly squamose.

Rostrum as long as thorax, a little contracted just behind the antennae, nearly smooth at the apex, moderately coarsely punctate and slightly tricarinate behind. Head more than double the length of the longitudinally oval eyes, unimpressed between them. Thorax as long as broad, gradually narrowed anteriorly, slightly constricted in front; with a shallow impression near each side behind the middle, closely and moderately coarsely punctured. Scutellum oblong. Elytra not twice the width of thorax at the base, four times its length, gently narrowed behind, with broadly rounded apices; they are punctate-striate, the punctures along the middle of each elytron are subquadrate and rather close, those near the suture less distinct; interstices finely and closely punctate, 4th and 6th confluent and slightly elevated behind. Pygidium broadly triangular.

Scape flexuous and gradually incrassate; club elongate, nearly as long as the funicle, its 3rd joint hardly as long as its predecessors combined; funiculus as in *O. fasciata*.

Anterior femora clavate, the others strongly angulate and spiniform below. Tibiae like those of preceding species.

Similar to *O. bicristata* (1621), decidedly more elongate, with longer antennae, rostrum more distinctly tricarinate, the eyes less rotundate and convex, head and thorax darker, the elytra rather longer and more striate.

Length (rostrum inclusive), $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Mount Dick. One captured by Mr. T. Hall on a flowering shrub, at an altitude of 2,500 ft., on the 10th March, 1914.

Group CRYPTORHYNCHIDAE.

3934. *Tychanus lunalis* sp. nov. *Tychanus* Pascoe, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 498.

Convex, uneven, opaque; piceous, antennae and tarsi dark rufous; thickly covered with depressed, overlapping, tawny and infusate squamae, those of the latter colour predominate on the after part of the elytra, there are also some erect ones on the elevated parts.

Rostrum stout, subparallel, as long as the thorax, covered with overlapping infusate scales, apparently coarsely punctate except at the apex, which bears only a few short brassy setae. Thorax a third broader than long, somewhat abruptly contracted in front; with a distinct longitudinal carina behind, a median pair of distinct crests, one at each side in line with these, and a smaller pair at the apex, its punctation invisible. Scutellum small. Elytra quite double the length of thorax, of the same width as it is at the base, broader behind the posterior femora, narrowed and declivous behind; along the middle rather finely and distantly substriate-punctate; 3rd interstices with concentrated squamae near the base; on the 5th a curved ridge extends inwardly, between this and the suture there are 3 small crests, these, conjointly, form an interrupted sublunate ridge extending from near the shoulder to the middle of the disc; on the summit of the hind slope there is a small dark crest on each of the 3rd, 4th, and 5th interstices, and, lower down, a pair of small, pale ones; a few fine, erect, black scales can be seen near the base and sides.

Legs stout and elongate, squamose, femora dentate underneath. Scape implanted just before the middle and attaining the front of the eye. Second joint of funiculus nearly double the length of the short 1st, joints 4-6 rather larger than the short 3rd, the terminal rather broader than the penultimate; club ovate, rather small.

With the exception of *T. quadratus* (1545), this is the smallest species of the genus. It is distinguishable by the antennal structure, the thoracic carina, and sublunate elytral ridge.

Length (rostrum exclusive), $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, 2 mm.

Mount Algidus, Canterbury. Unique. Found on the 3rd December, 1913, by Mr. T. Hall, amongst leaf-mould.

3935. *Ectopsis foveigerus* sp. nov. *Ectopsis* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 719.

Convex, subcylindric, opaque; piceous, antennae and tarsi piceo-rufous; densely covered with depressed, principally fusco-ferruginous

squamae, but becoming a little paler, and mingled with a few greyish ones, just in front of the posterior declivity, which is not at all pallid.

Rostrum stout, quite parallel, slightly arched, squamose almost to the closely punctured apex. Thorax of nearly equal length and breadth, abruptly contracted in front, remaining portion subquadrate, very slightly narrowed towards the base; with an obsolete longitudinal elevation between the middle and each side, its punctation invisible. Scutellum small, transverse, greyish. Elytra oblong, nearly twice the length of thorax, but little broader than it is at the base, the shoulders only slightly porrect, posterior declivity broad and sloping downwards; each elytron with a pair of obtuse basal elevations which become indefinite towards the middle; their punctation not deep, very irregular, coarse and foveiform, with a transverse series of about 10 behind the posterior femora; the declivity somewhat uneven but without distinct sculpture, on the summit there is a pair of widely distant small black spots, about half of the scales are nearly as dark.

Scape implanted near the apex, hardly reaching the eye, with slender greyish setae; 2nd joint of funiculus not longer than 1st, twice as long as broad, joints 3-7 transverse; club short, ovate. Legs stout, rather short; the tibiae with a short fringe of fulvous setae near the extremity.

The rostrum shorter, thicker, and more parallel than that of *E. simplex* (2969), the thorax evidently longer, elytral sculpture different, the club remarkably short.

♂. Length (rostrum exclusive), $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Wangaroa. I am indebted to Mr. L. T. Griffin, F.Z.S., for the specimen he found, along with other species, amongst dead vegetable matter, on the 3rd April, 1914.

3936. *Getacalles baccatellus* sp. nov. *Getacalles* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1380.

Oblong, moderately convex, asperate, opaque; piceous, antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous; covered with depressed, small, more or less brownish squamae, and with short outstanding ones varying from greyish to black on the sides and elevated parts; on the thorax, near the sides, there are a few scales of almost pearl-like lustre.

Rostrum stout, subparallel, about a third shorter than thorax, dark rufous, closely and coarsely punctured and squamose, more finely and with fine setae near the extremity. Thorax a third broader than long, its frontal half abruptly contracted to about half the width of the basal; with a median pair of short, rather indistinct crests, its punctation hidden. Scutellum almost white. Elytra oblong, just double the length of thorax, the shoulders slightly prominent and rather wider than it is at the base, a little broader behind the posterior femora, considerably narrowed and subvertical behind; they are coarsely seriate-punctate; 2nd interstices slightly elevated at the base, 3rd and 5th with about 3 small crests on each, the others also somewhat asperate so that the punctures near the sides become disorganized; just before the top of the declivity there is a nigrescent transverse spot, and another just below it extends almost right across it.

Legs stout, femora more or less dentate underneath, the anterior most distinctly. Scape gradually incrassate, with a few fine grey setae; 2nd joint of funiculus as long as the 1st, 7th rather broader than its predecessors; club finely pubescent, ovate, rather short and broad, its basal joint largest.

Underside thickly covered with tawny scales, but with dark ones at the sides of the intermediate segments. Metasternum short, broadly depressed in the middle. Second segment rather shorter than the basal, its frontal suture obtusely angulate in the middle.

The coarsely seriate-punctate elytra, white scutellum, rather short and broad antennal club, and the almost pearl-like scales on the thorax, taken together, render it distinct.

Length (rostrum exclusive), $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, 2 mm.

Scarcliff, near Mount Algidus. Found by Mr. T. Hall amongst decaying leaves; 20th September, 1913. Apparently rare. The lustrous scales are more easily seen when brushed with benzine.

3937. *Getacalles foveiceps* sp. nov.

Oblong, asperate, opaque; piceous, antennae, tibiae, and tarsi more or less fusco-rufous; covered with overlapping, depressed, slightly variegated light-brown scales, the erect ones tawny and dark fuscous, the dark ones most conspicuous on the thorax and across the elytral declivity.

Rostrum slightly shorter than thorax, thickly squamose nearly to the apex. Head apparently depressed, owing to the minute pair of interocular crests. Thorax a third broader than long, its frontal half abruptly contracted, with an indistinct longitudinal carina near its base: the hinder portion twice as broad, indistinctly bicristate on the middle in front. Scutellum greyish. Elytra oblong, twice the length of thorax, their thick prorect shoulders rather wider than it is at the base, considerably narrowed and vertical behind; the sutural punctation seriate, that near the sides coarser and very irregular; 3rd interstices tricristate, their posterior crests most prominent, 5th somewhat similarly crested, the terminal one placed lower down and usually larger than that of the 3rd, 2nd interstices slightly elevated at the base.

Differentiated by the rather longer and narrower club than that of *G. baccatellus*, the absence of lustrous scales, the more vertical declivity, finer sutural punctation, more prominent crests, and interocular fovea.

Length (rostrum exclusive), $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, 2 mm.

Clipping's Bush, Kingston. Two, found on the 29th January, 1914, by Mr. T. Hall.

3938. *Crisius postalialis* sp. nov. *Crisius* Pascoe, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 500.

Piceous, rostrum and antennae rufescent, tarsi more infuscate; covered with depressed, small, rotundate, principally ferruginous scales on the elytra, but with coarser suberect ones on the shoulders and uneven parts; those on the thoracic disc elongate and depressed, but forming a pale streak near each side, the others form a pair of median and apical crests.

Rostrum as long as thorax, a little dilated and ridged near the base, the apical half in the male very finely longitudinally rugose and with an interantennal groove, in the female bare near the apex only, which part is quite minutely and distantly punctate. Thorax rather broader than long, its frontal portion moderately contracted, sometimes, owing to the presence of coarse lateral squamae behind, appearing abruptly narrowed; its rather fine punctation concealed. Scutellum pale and small. Elytra rather more than twice the length of thorax, widest just behind the oblique shoulders, at that point a third broader than the thoracic base, gradually

narrowed posteriorly; there are about 10 rather slight, unequal, squamose elevations before the middle, the largest yet not very prominent pair are about equidistant from the suture and base, a smaller pair are close to the scutellum, there are also a few small crests near the top of the hind slope; near the shoulders the punctures are moderately coarse, irregular, and mingled with blackish granules, along the suture and the hind slope the punctation is serial and quite regular.

Antennae short; scape subclavate, just reaching the front of the eye; funiculus finely pubescent, 2nd joint not longer than the basal, 5th small, 7th broader than the transverse 6th; club rather short.

Underside piceous, irregularly clothed with yellowish scales. The perpendicular borders of the pectoral canal extend as far as the back part of the middle coxae. Metasternum about the length of the basal segment, which is truncate in front, nearly bare and broadly depressed in the middle; the next is not much longer than the 3rd or 4th, and bears a conspicuous tuft of squamae on the middle.

According to Sharp's description of *C. obesulus* (2184) there are, on the basal and external portions of the elytra, rows of punctures interrupted by the inequalities of the surface. In *C. posticalis*, in addition thereto, there are regular series of punctures along the suture and the hind slope, so I think this species is distinct. My opinion is confirmed by an examination of the figure which accompanied the original description in the Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc., 1886.

Length (rostrum exclusive), 5-5½ mm.; breadth, 3-3½ mm.

Hollyford. Three specimens found amongst decaying leaves on the 19th February, 1914, by Mr. T. Hall.

3939. *Xenacalles nigricans* sp. nov. *Xenacalles* Broun, Trans. N.Z. Inst., vol. 45, p. 146.

Opaque, black, rostrum piceo-rufous, antennae and tarsi rufescent; covered chiefly with nigrescent squamae, but depressed tawny ones form a streak near each side of the thorax and on the shoulders, sometimes a few are scattered over its disc; coarse, elongate, tawny ones form a conspicuous, horizontal, sutural crest on the summit of the posterior declivity and a pair of smaller ones a little in advance; there are also some erect blackish setiform ones near the sides, and 2 or 3 very small, intensely black crests appear on the intermediate interstices of the elytra, between the middle and the base.

This resembles *X. simplex* (3455), but the rostrum is rather shorter and more closely punctate throughout, and the scape is medially inserted. Thorax of equal length and breadth, widest at the base, gradually narrowed towards the front, closely and moderately coarsely punctured. Elytra almost double the length of thorax, of the same width as it is at the base, slightly broader behind the shoulders, gradually yet considerably narrowed, but not quite vertical behind; with moderate, indistinctly punctured striae. Legs slightly variegate, with numerous dark squamiform setae. Eyes subrotundate, nearly flat.

Prosternum entirely dull-black. The scales on the abdomen are almost wholly nigrescent, except the greyish ones near the sides of the basal 2 segments, and they are less coarse and rather more elongate than in 3455.

The common triangular, sometimes diamond-shaped, mark seen in varieties of 1427 is, owing to the coloration, rather indefinite, in 3455 it is

quite obsolete. *X. nodifer* (3456) has considerably longer legs, and a pair of distant, conspicuous nodosities on the hind part of the elytra.

Length (rostrum exclusive), 4 mm.; breadth, $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Clipping's Bush, near Kingston. Two were found by Mr. T. Hall, amongst leaf-mould, on the 29th January, 1914.

3940. *Zeacalles speciosus* sp. nov. *Zeacalles* Brown, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. 12, p. 379.

Ovate, opaque, elytra very convex and uneven, variegate; rostrum piceo-rufous, thorax and elytra piceous, legs fusco-rufous, antennae and tarsi fulvescent; thorax covered with depressed nigrescent squamae, but with some elongate fusco-fulvous ones along the sides, and with short, erect, variegate setiform ones; elytra almost wholly covered with depressed fulvescent squamae and erect, variegate ones on the elevated parts, sides, and posterior declivity; there are also a pair of oblique, intensely black crests at the base, and a few small dark spots behind.

Rostrum nearly as long as thorax, with sublinear, rather fine sculpture, squamose at the base. Thorax without inequalities, apparently punctate, of the same length and breadth, gradually narrowed from its base to the rounded apex. Scutellar region slightly depressed and blackish. Elytra on an abruptly higher level than the thorax, hardly any broader than it is at the base, not twice its length, gently narrowed behind the middle, posterior declivity rather narrow, almost vertical, its height equalling the length of the dorsum; they are seemingly striate-punctate: 2nd interstices slightly elevated, with conspicuous crests on top of the declivity, 3rd more elevated at the base but not crested behind, sometimes with a small dark spot on the middle, the other interstices also uneven.

Legs normal, fusco-rufous, with elongate, flavescens, setiform squamae.

Scape stout, a good deal thickened near the extremity, implanted just behind the middle: 2nd joint of funiculus as long as the basal, 3rd and 4th slightly longer than broad, the others moniliform, 7th quite transverse.

Underside piceous, with flavescens setiform squamae. Pectoral canal profound, its vertical borders extending as far as the hind part of the intermediate coxae. Second ventral segment on nearly the same plane as the basal, only a third of its length, its frontal suture nearly straight, 3rd and 4th together only half the length of the transversely quadrate 5th.

The contrast in coloration, the abruptly elevated elytra, the prominent posterior crest on the 2nd interstices, and the uneven but not distinctly raised outer ones make it easily recognizable.

Length (rostrum exclusive), $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Moa Basin, Canterbury; 20th October, 1913. Of this remarkable little weevil two examples were taken by Mr. Hall from amongst decaying leaves on the ground: one of them—mutilated, unfortunately—is mounted on its back.

3941. *Acalles sternalis* sp. nov. *Acalles* Schoenherr, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 488.

Convex, suboblong, the derm nitid, piceous; covered to a large extent with depressed, small, coppery or rufescent squamae; but short, erect, blackish ones occupy most of the anterior portion of thorax and the base of the elytra near the scutellum, they also form an interrupted band across

the top of the hind declivity, a pair of spots lower down, 4 short tufts along each side, and a few less distinct spots on the dorsum; antennae and tarsi fusco-testaceous.

Rostrum dark rufous, subparallel, slightly arched, stout, of about the same length as thorax; with an indistinct median carina, it is longitudinally rugose-punctate, more finely punctate near the apex. Thorax more or less abruptly contracted in front, with a pair of small apical crests, it is a fifth broader than long; the larger basal portion is closely and coarsely punctured, depressed along the middle, and has a pair of short median crests in front. Scutellum invisible, its region depressed. Elytra suboblong, on a higher plane than the thorax, more than twice its length, hardly any broader than it is at the base, with somewhat oblique shoulders, moderately narrowed but only subvertical behind; they are moderately coarsely substriate-punctate with slightly uneven interstices.

Legs stout yet elongate, squamose, tibiae nearly straight, tarsi rather narrow. Scape inserted at or just before the middle, flexuous, gradually incrassate, attaining the front of the eye; 2nd joint of funiculus as long as the 1st, 3rd slightly longer than 4th or 5th, the terminal broader than the transverse 6th; club ovate, apparently triarticulate, basal joint largest.

Underside piceous, with short tawny scales, closely punctured. The elevated borders of the rostral canal extend to the middle of intermediate coxae. Second ventral segment quite half the length of the flat basal, sometimes without any definite suture, 5th as long as 3rd and 4th combined, truncate at apex. Metasternum deeply concave in the middle.

Of about the same size as *A. australis* (2180), but differing greatly in coloration, sculpture, and vestiture, and more especially in sternal structure.

Length (rostrum exclusive), $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 mm.; breadth, $2-2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Mount Alfred, Ben Lomond, and Mount Earnslaw, during February and March, 1914, at elevations varying from 2,000 ft. to 4,000 ft. Found by Mr. T. Hall amongst dead leaves on the ground. The description has been derived from a clean, perfectly fresh example; most of the others are smeared with sappy matter, and therefore appear much less brightly coloured and indistinctly marked, but the sternal structure is constant.

3942. *Acalles nodigerus* sp. nov.

Convex, rufo-piceous, antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous; covered with small, fulvescent, depressed, and suberect but not elongate squamae on the elevated parts.

Rostrum about as long as thorax, stout, somewhat medially narrowed, rufescent, bare and finely punctate near the extremity. Head impressed between the eyes. Thorax a third broader than long, somewhat abruptly contracted in front, bicristate there; the larger basal portion closely but not coarsely punctured, depressed and with an indistinct carina along the middle, there is a nodosity at each side, and on the front a median pair of squamose ones. Elytra subcordate, convex, with suboblique squamose shoulders, slightly broader at the base than the thorax, more than twice its length, rather gradually narrowed and subvertical behind, their sides uneven; the dorsum with series of coarse, rather close, subquadrate punctures, these become finer behind; 3rd interstices with 4 unequal, squamose nodosities, the 5th less distinctly trinodose. Femora grooved, the anterior angulate below.

Scape similar to that of *A. sternalis*, 2nd joint of funiculus more elongate, slightly longer than the 1st, 3rd and 4th subquadrate, 7th broader than 5th or 6th; club ovate, triarticulate.

Underside piceous, finely squamose. Basal 2 ventral segments flat, closely punctured, the 2nd evidently shorter, its frontal suture sinuate; 5th longer than 3rd and 4th together, its punctation shallow, covered with fulvous scales, its apex truncate, 6th short but distinct.

In form this more nearly resembles the smaller *A. bicristatus* (3636) than *A. sternalis*, but it has a broader rostrum and different sculpture, &c. A specimen was carefully scraped with the point of a needle so that the true sculpture could be ascertained and described.

Length (rostrum exclusive), 4 mm.; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Routeburn, 13th February, 1914, one; Hollyford, 19th February, 1914, three. Found by Mr. T. Hall amongst leaf-mould.

3943. *Acalles zenomorphus* sp. nov.

Elongate-oval, convex, dull piceous, antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous; elytra rather thinly clothed with depressed, small, obscure greyish scales, but with some more conspicuous but not coarse ones near the base; the sides of the thorax covered with more elongate, slender, brassy scales, the disc with a few depressed ashy setae.

Rostrum arched, stout, slightly expanded towards the base and apex, as long as the thorax; indistinctly carinate along the middle, longitudinally rugose, more finely punctate and rufescent in front. Thorax slightly bisinuate at the base, a fifth broader than long, somewhat gradually contracted in front; distinctly and irregularly punctured behind, quite distantly, and a little nitid and reddish in front; its broad median impression is deeper at the base, and divided along the middle by a rather broad smooth space, the apical and median pairs of nodosities are very obtuse and indistinctly crested. Elytra obovate, more than double the length of the thorax, of the same width as it is at the base, rather wider before the middle, gradually narrowed towards the subvertical declivity; they are only moderately substriate-punctate, the suture is somewhat elevated below the summit of the hind declivity, 3rd interstices finely crested at the base but without distinct nodosities, the 5th obtusely nodiform at or just below the top of the declivity; near the sides, before the middle, they are indistinctly trinodose or crested.

Antennae and legs similar to those of *A. nodigerus*, but with simple instead of angulate anterior femora.

Underside piceous, the last 3 segments reddish, thinly clothed with distinct yellow setae; very irregularly punctate, 2nd segment with a transverse series of rather coarse punctures behind, 5th closely punctate; basal segment large, subtruncate and broadly impressed in front, rather distantly punctured there, its apical suture apparently sinuate but very indefinite. Rostral canal and metasternal cavity like those of *A. sternalis*.

The peculiar form and scanty vestiture are unmistakably different from our allied species.

Length (rostrum exclusive), $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; breadth, 2 mm.

Ben Lomond. Found amongst decaying leaves on the ground, between 2,000 ft. and 4,000 ft. in height, by Mr. T. Hall on the 7th March, 1914. Evidently rare, and probably representing a distinct genus.

3944. *Acalles dentigerus* sp. nov.

Oval, compact, convex, opaque; piceous, antennae and tarsi piceo-rufous; covered with depressed yellowish-brown and pale testaceous squamae; the pale ones cover the head, the basal half of rostrum, form an indefinite streak near each side of the thorax and a longitudinal yet short line at the middle of its base; there are many erect, but not elongate, infusate setae on the thorax and near the sides of the elytra; each elytron behind the middle, midway between the suture and side, has a pair of crests formed of coarser, erect, pale setae, the larger is placed on the commencement of the hind slope.

Rostrum nearly as long as thorax, a little expanded in front, obtusely ridged along the middle. Head flat between the eyes. Thorax a fourth broader than long, moderately but not abruptly narrowed in front, indistinctly bisinuate at the base, neither closely nor coarsely punctured. Elytra of the same width as thorax at the base, quite twice its length, the posterior slope nearly half of the whole length; they are seemingly moderately seriate-punctate; on their basal portion, alongside the suture, there are nearly a dozen small granules, and a slight ridge just outside of the more central crests, on each.

Scape medially inserted, attaining the centre of the eye, rather stout, gradually incrassate, bearing erect setae; 2nd joint of funiculus as long as the 1st, both evidently elongate, 4th slightly longer than 3rd, joints 5-7 as long as broad; club elongate-oval.

Legs with erect squamiform setae, posterior femora with a denticle underneath.

Underside with pale depressed scales. Pectoral canal deep, extending to front of intermediate coxae, with perpendicular, strongly curved borders between these. Basal segment longer than the next, broadly depressed along the middle, the intervening suture slightly sinuate, 5th with fine setae near the extremity.

Smaller than *A. veratrus* (2173), with different clothing, narrower tarsi, ridged rostrum, and finely dentate hind thighs. In *A. maritimus* (2174) the scape is much shorter, implanted behind the middle of the rostrum, which at that point is quite perceptibly dilated, its head is unimpressed, the thorax is shorter, and, albeit gradually, is much more narrowed anteriorly. All three are placed in section i in my cabinet.

Length (rostrum exclusive), 5 mm.; breadth, 3 mm.

Muriwai, west coast of Auckland. A single example found by Mr. A. E. Brookes, of Mount Albert, on the 13th April, 1914.

Group COSSONIDAE.

3945. *Allaorus impressus* sp. nov. *Allaorus* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1494.

Subovate, rather elongate, moderately convex, nitid; with a few pale, very slender, inconspicuous hairs; the individuals vary from chestnut-red to piceo-rufous, those of the latter hue have the middle of the elytra piceous; antennae and tarsi usually of a paler red than the legs, the club piceous.

Rostrum stout, a little arched, a third shorter than thorax, slightly expanded anteriorly in the male, parallel in the female, rather finely punctate, almost smooth in front, without any transverse basal impression. Thorax nearly a third longer than broad, moderately and gradually nar-

rowed before the middle, base and apex truncate, without ocular lobes; the disc moderately closely and coarsely punctured, more finely in front. Scutellum minute or absent. Elytra slightly wider than thorax at the base, nearly twice its length, posterior declivity much narrowed and subvertical: each elytron with 6 dorsal, distinctly and closely punctured striae, sometimes almost crenate-punctate; interstices narrow, minutely and distantly punctured, 3rd, 5th, and 7th slightly elevated near the base; on each elytron, before the middle, there is almost always a broad oblique impression.

Underside usually piceous, rather closely and coarsely punctate, 2nd abdominal segment less closely, 3-5 more finely, nearly smooth; 2nd large yet shorter than the basal.

Eyes free from thorax, lateral, slightly prominent, obliquely oval and quite distinct. Scape implanted before the middle, barely attaining the eye. Basal joint of funiculus stout, the next rather longer than broad, slender at the base, joints 3-6 short, 7th evidently larger; club ovate. Penultimate tarsal joint expanded and sublobate. In the type of the genus the penultimate tarsal joint is scarcely at all broader than the 2nd, the claws are very minute, and the eyes are flat and indistinct.

Length (rostrum inclusive), $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, 1 mm.

Gordon's Knob, near Nelson. Mr. Hall obtained several specimens from leaf-mould in November, 1914.

Group LAMIIDAE.

3946. *Somatidia spectabilis* sp. nov. *Somatidia* Thomson, Man. N.Z. Coleoptera, p. 600.

Elongate, narrow, moderately convex, subopaque, variegate; dark fuscous, the knees and basal 3 joints of antennae rufo-castaneous, remaining joints of the latter fuscous, but testaceous at the base; tibiae and tarsi testaceous, the former with a dark apical and larger basal spot; femora somewhat variegate, chiefly castaneous; the body is covered with inconspicuous, depressed, slender, ashy pubescence mingled with grey, which last forms some spots on the hinder-part of the elytra, the sides near the extremity, however, are pale testaceous; on each side of the thorax, behind the middle, there is a pale round spot, there is a cordiform one on the middle of the apex, and at the middle of the base another of the same chocolate hue as the scutellum.

Head unimpressed and coarsely punctate above, vertical in front. Thorax of equal length and breadth, moderately rounded and widest at the middle, without inequalities, coarsely punctured. Elytra elongate-oval, gradually sloping and attenuate from the hind thighs backwards, of the same width as the thorax at the base, fully twice its length, but hardly at all broader than it is in the middle; their basal half is coarsely and irregularly punctate, the hinder portion, of each, has a duplicate series of equally coarse, distant punctures extending almost to the apex; on each elytron a distinct costa extends nearly half-way along the middle of the basal half; in addition to the ordinary pubescence they bear numerous dark, erect, rather short and slender setae.

Antennae with fine pubescence and pale setae; they attain the top of the hind declivity, their elongate 3rd joint almost reaches the base of the thorax, the 4th is slightly longer than the next. Legs rather elongate.

This remarkable species stands alone. The elongate contour, superficial variegation, and distinct sculpture are unmistakably different from any of our described species.

♂. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mount Dick. A solitary male found amongst decaying leaves by Mr. T. Hall on the 10th March, 1914.

3947. *Somatidia flavidorsis* sp. nov.

Elongate, medially narrowed, moderately convex, slightly nitid, variegate; the legs and greater portion of elytra flavescens, but with the humeral region and sides as far as the middle, the sides behind the posterior femora, and an irregular space on top of the hind slope but not extending to the sides, of nearly the same silky fuscous hue as the thorax, the tibiae with similar spots near the base and apex; the depressed elytral pubescence is hardly noticeable and corresponds with the derm in colour, that of the head and thorax is greyish; there are no erect setae.

Head distantly punctate, plane above, with a distinct central stria. Thorax very little broader than long, widest and moderately rounded before the middle, a little narrowed behind; disc only slightly convex, not at all tuberculate, with 4 shallow indistinct impressions near the middle, its punctation distinct, distant, and irregular. Elytra elongate-oval, of the same width as thorax at the base, more than twice its length, only slightly wider than it is before the middle; they are without crests, their punctures though not coarse are sharply marked, distant from each other, almost regularly seriate, but become confluent towards the extremity.

Antennae stout, reaching to just beyond the hind thighs, bearing short greyish setae and pubescence, and, except the almost wholly blackish 3rd and 4th joints, quite unspotted chestnut-red; their 3rd joint is scarcely double the length of the 4th, which latter attains the base of the thorax. Legs rather elongate.

This is another peculiar species without any near ally, and can be separated from the others by the sharply impressed serial punctation of the elytra and nigrescent 3rd and 4th antennal joints.

♂. Length, $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm. ; breadth, $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Ben Lomond. Unique. Found by Mr. T. Hall, on the 3rd March, 1914, amongst leaf-mould.

3948. *Somatidia suffusa* sp. nov.

Elongate, moderately convex, slightly nitid, without inequalities of surface; the head, sides of thorax, and about half of the elytra fuscous, the dorsal area of these last between the middle and hind thighs, and the hind slope rufo-castaneous, the marks not well defined; these light parts bear conspicuous, depressed, tawny pubescence so disposed as to cause a distinctly spotted appearance, there are also a few erect greyish setae behind; legs and antennae fusco-testaceous, tibiae slightly bimaculate.

Head with a few fine punctures in front, and a median stria above. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, widest and rounded before the middle, gradually narrowed towards the base; with very few fine scattered punctures and a central fovea in front of the base. Scutellum quite triangular, rather large. Elytra elongate-oval, more than double the length of thorax, of the same width as it is at the base, but broader than

it before the middle, gradually depressed and attenuate posteriorly; they are rather finely subseriate-punctate behind the middle, indistinctly so near the base.

Antennae stout, quite immaculate, extending to beyond the posterior femora; their 3rd joint reaches the base of the thorax and is nearly twice the length of the 4th, which is slightly longer than the 5th. Legs stout, tibiae finely setose below the middle.

In general outline this approaches *S. flavidorsis*, but the elytra before the middle are rather broader than the smaller thorax, the scutellum is larger, and the sculpture and coloration, as well as the antennal structure, are essentially different.

♂. Length, 4 mm.; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Heaven's Gate, near Mount Earnslaw. Another of Mr. T. Hall's uniques, obtained from decayed leaves at an elevation of 1,200 ft. on the 6th February, 1914.

3949. *Somatidia femoralis* sp. nov.

Body moderately elongate and convex, a little shining and uneven; castaneous, dark fuscous along the sides and on the posterior slope, but with the sides of the latter light chestnut; the middle and hind thighs testaceous, the former with an infusate median mark, the front pair castaneous and stouter than the others; the tarsi and lower part of the tibiae testaceous, the latter with the usual dark marks; pubescence distinct, depressed, tawny grey, not forming definite spots; there are no erect setae.

Head broadly depressed between the antennae, dark fuscous, distantly punctate in front. Thorax as long as broad, its sides gently rounded; distinctly but not closely and irregularly punctured, slightly uneven, with a small, very obtuse, sometimes greyish tubercle near each side behind the middle. Elytra moderately elongate-oval, double the length of thorax, a third broader than it is in the middle; moderately coarsely subseriate-punctate nearly to the extremity; each elytron with a small crest nearly in line with both the middle and hind thighs, and just outside and below the posterior one a slight obtuse plica extends nearly to the apex.

Antennae only slightly longer than the body, with slender greyish setae and pubescence, they are chestnut-red, with fuscous apices from the 4th joint onwards, the 3rd is more spotted and extends beyond the base of the thorax, 4th rather shorter than the preceding but longer than the following one.

No other recorded species is exactly like this. It may be distinguished from others of equal size by the quadricristate hind-body and obtuse subapical costae.

Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Moa Basin, Canterbury. The specimen was found on the 3rd December, 1913, by Mr. T. Hall, amongst dead leaves.

Obs.—In a second example from Unknown Land, beyond Moa Basin, the hind part and sides of the elytra right to the base form a continuous blackish mark, but the subapical costae are obsolete. This, I think, is merely a varietal form of the type.

3950. *Somatidia oscillans* sp. nov.

Subnitid, rather stout, slightly convex, a little uneven; light castaneous, with a fuscous mark on each elytron just behind the posterior femur, this

is largest at the side and nearly reaches the suture; the lower part of the shoulders and basal half of the sides of thorax are also fuscous; antennae and legs fusco-testaceous, the former with the tips of joints 4-11 infusate, tibiae with rather small spots; pubescence depressed, distinct, of a tawny grey on the lighter parts and forming spots on the posterior declivity.

Head distinctly and broadly concave between the antennae, without perceptible punctation. Thorax of equal length and breadth, its sides gently rounded; disc moderately finely, distantly, and irregularly punctate, with a pair of small median nodosities, and a broad but not conspicuous swelling at each side behind the middle. Scutellum broadly triangular. Elytra widest at the middle, where they are a fourth broader than the thorax, but only very slightly wider than it is at the base, twice its length, gradually declivous behind; the suture along the basal half is obtusely elevated, near the middle of this part, on each, there is a slight elongate elevation which is fuscous in the centre, in line with this, on the top of the declivity, there is another; their punctation is moderately coarse and irregular.

Antennae as long as the body, the infusate 3rd joint just reaches the shoulder, the 4th is shorter than 3rd but evidently longer than 5th.

This somewhat resembles *S. picticornis* (2994), from Invercargill, which measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. by 2 mm., and has a narrower head; its thorax is coarsely and closely punctured in front and has neither discal nor lateral nodosities, its scutellum is more elongate, the elytral suture is perfectly flat, and the vestiture is rather finer.

Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, 2 mm.

Eveline Glacier, beyond Routeburn. Mr. T. Hall scraped a specimen off a tree covered with moss and lichen, at a height of 3,000 ft., on the 14th February, 1914.

Obs.—The following varieties of 2994 occur in adjacent localities, all but one represented by single individuals in Mr. Hall's collections.

Var. A.—Mount Alfred. 4 mm. by $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm. Thorax widest and broadly rounded before the middle, coarsely and closely punctured in front. Elytra without median crests or spots, but with a slight elevation along the middle of the basal half of each. Male.

Var. B.—Ben Lomond. $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. by 2 mm. Fem. Coloration more dusky throughout. Head broader between the antennae. Thorax with a pair of small median nodosities, frontal punctation very coarse. Elytra almost entirely maculate, without any posterior dark area, but with a pair of minute crests on the summit of hind slope in addition to the median ones.

Var. C.—Routeburn. $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. by 2 mm. Antennae almost immaculate, their 4th joint a third longer than 5th.

3951. *Somatidia obesula* sp. nov.

Broad, moderately convex, thorax and elytra narrowed and of the same width at their junction, without crests or elevations, nitid; dorsum dark fusco-rufous, sides of thorax and elytra dark fuscous, as are also the humeral region, the interrupted fascia across the top of the posterior declivity, and its middle portion; it is irregularly clothed with depressed fulvescent hairs, and moderately elongate erect setae.

Head as broad as thoracic apex, distantly punctate. Thorax a third broader than long, rather strongly rounded and widest just before the

middle, gradually narrowed behind; moderately closely and coarsely punctate, less closely near the base and sides, the intervals minutely sculptured. Elytra twice the length of thorax, about a third broader than it is in the middle, moderately and irregularly punctate, subseriately near the suture.

Antennae almost as long as the body, fusco-rufous, finely pubescent, and setose, joints 5-10 with pale pubescence near the middle; the elongate 3rd joint just reaches the thoracic base, 4th and 5th hardly any longer than following ones.

Femora fusco-rufous, robust, slender near the base; tibiae testaceous, darker at the base and near the extremity.

Distinguishable from *S. labula* (2582), an Auckland species, by its shorter, broader, and differently sculptured thorax, slightly shorter 3rd antennal joint, and more thinly clothed surface.

♀. Length, $3\frac{2}{3}$ mm.; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Belgrove, near Nelson. One found amongst dead leaves on the 24th October, 1914, by Mr. T. Hall.

3952. *Somatidia laevinotata* sp. nov.

Elongate, moderately nitid and convex; thinly covered with very fine greyish pubescence, but with a yellow spot on the middle of the thorax and another at its base, without elongate setae.

Head fuscous, distinctly punctured, with a fine stria along the vertex. Thorax as long as broad, widest and slightly rounded at the middle, moderately coarsely and irregularly punctate, with a large, dark, smooth space in the centre, the rest of its surface dark fusco-rufous. Scutellum triangular. Elytra hardly double the length of thorax, slightly wider than it is at the base, oblong-oval, the suture a little elevated at the base; each elytron with about a dozen coarse irregular punctures on the dark fuscous basal half, those behind a little finer but not quite seriate; across the top of the declivity there is a broad dark space, the remainder of the surface is of a pale reddish hue.

Antennae rather shorter than the body, finely pubescent and setigerous, fusco-rufous; their elongate 3rd joint attaining the shoulder, 4th rather longer than 5th, these and the following ones are infusate at the extremity.

Femora slender at the base, clavate and dark fusco-rufous beyond; tibiae testaceous, the base and a subapical spot on each rufo-fuscous, they bear some slender yellowish setae.

When compared with the male of *S. halli* (3663) the hind-body is seen to be less attenuate posteriorly, it is shorter, but slightly wider than the thorax at the base, without any testaceous marks; the thorax is rather less convex and only moderately broader at the middle than elsewhere, and is at once separable by its smooth discal area; the antennae are thicker, the basal joint especially; the head is less flattened, but it is narrower between the less widely distant antennal tubercles; generally there is a minute swelling or crest on the middle of each elytron at the summit of the hind face, which is flatter but more declivous.

In the female, which differs even more strongly from the same sex of 3663, the 3rd joint of the antennae just reaches the thoracic base, the hind-body is almost wholly of a light-reddish-chestnut colour, the dark posterior fascia being less definite.

Length, $5\frac{1}{3}$ mm.; breadth, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Glenhope, near Nelson; 23rd November, 1914. A pair found by Mr. T. Hall amongst vegetable matter on the ground.

3953. *Somatidia parvula* sp. nov.

Convex, moderately elongate, thorax and elytra equally narrowed at the base, nitid; sparsely clothed with depressed yellowish-grey pubescence; almost entirely fusco-rufous, the legs rufo-testaceous.

Head indistinctly punctate. Thorax of equal length and breadth, subrotundate, more narrowed near the base than in front; irregularly, distinctly, but not at all closely punctate, nearly smooth along the middle. Scutellum small, triangular. Elytra elongate-oval, double the length of thorax, at the middle scarcely any wider than it is, with only a few fine punctures on the basal half, near the suture.

Antennae stout, as long as the body, without maculation, finely pubescent and setose; 3rd joint elongate, reaching the shoulder, the 4th distinctly longer than 5th. Legs stout, tibiae finely setose and unspotted.

Underside chestnut-red, with fine greyish pubescence, smooth, basal segment largest, the next longer than 3rd or 4th; 5th as long as the preceding 2 combined, feebly rounded and finely margined behind; 6th paler.

Fem.—Thorax oviform, more coarsely punctate; elytra, before the middle, broader than the thorax; antennae not reaching the extremity of the body.

Differs from its nearest ally, *S. rubella* (3660), in being smaller, its thorax (male) less strongly rounded and with fewer punctures, the elytra shorter, tibiae immaculate, and with the 4th antennal joint longer than the 5th.

♂. Length, 3 mm.; breadth, quite 1 mm.

Glenhope, near Nelson. Six individuals taken from leaf-mould, 23rd November, 1914, by Mr. T. Hall.

Group CRYPTOCEPHALIDAE.

3954. *Bryobates rugidorsis* sp. nov. *Bryobates* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 873.

Nitid, glabrous, dark cyaneous; legs and basal joint of antennae fulvous, remaining joints dark fuscous but paler just at the base, tarsi infusate.

Head irregularly punctate, with a distinct interantennal depression. Eyes transversely oval. Thorax a third broader than long, apex truncate, its angles not at all prominent; base medially truncate but slightly curved towards the sides, so that its angles appear obsolete; sides finely marginate, a little curvedly narrowed towards the base; its surface slightly uneven, moderately coarsely and closely but irregularly punctured. Scutellum partly hidden, smooth. Elytra very slightly broader than thorax at the base, twice as broad behind, with rounded apices, so that an evident sutural gap exists; their punctation rather finer than that of the thorax, and more or less longitudinally rugose throughout. Pygidium obtusely triangular, its punctation rather shallow.

The type of the genus, *B. coniformis* (1555), has fine but quite distinct humeral and basal margins, these are indefinite in this species, in which, moreover, the elytral sculpture is markedly different, the apices are more strongly rounded; the eyes are rather smaller and more transversal; the legs and antennae are more slender, and these latter less maculate.

Length, 4 mm.; breadth, 2½ mm.

Staircase, the southern portion of the Remarkables, near Kingston; 15th March, 1914. Found by Mr. T. Hall. A second example does not agree with the type.

Group CHRYSOMELIDAE.

3955. *Allocharis praestans* sp. nov. *Allocharis* Sharp, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1306.

Convex, oblong-oval, glabrous, shining; aeneo-piceous, sides of elytra rufescent, the base slightly so; antennae and legs castaneo-rufous, femora and base of tibiae more infuscate.

Head immersed up to the transverse, coarsely faceted eyes; it is finely and irregularly punctate, with a curved longitudinal stria near each antenna. Thorax not twice as broad as long, its apex widely yet slightly emarginate; base feebly curved near the scutellum, with subrectangular angles; sides finely margined, nearly straight, only feebly sinuate near the middle, curvedly narrowed in front; basal and apical margins very fine, the latter obsolete in the middle; its surface irregularly and moderately finely but not closely punctured. Scutellum smooth, curvilinearly triangular. Elytra slightly wider than thorax at the base, nearly thrice its length, curvedly narrowed behind, with somewhat singly rounded apices; each with a short scutellar and 9 series of distinct but not coarse punctures, some of these are disorganized, none quite reach the extremity, the 5th is substriate or foveiform at the base; interstices minutely and remotely punctured.

Legs stout, tibiae gradually incrassate towards the extremity. Antennae nearly glabrous as far as the 6th joint, which is only very slightly smaller than contiguous ones.

Underside castaneous, nitid, with some minute slender setae. Prosternum flat along the middle, finely rugose behind the coxae, medially emarginate at the base. Metasternum strongly rounded between the coxae, medially impressed behind. Abdomen finely and distantly punctate, terminal segment more closely and pubescent at the extremity.

In *A. marginata* (2294) the serial punctures apparently are finer, the sides of the thorax are paler than the disc, which is shining brassy, instead of being almost black as in this species. The thorax of *A. morosa* (2295) has distinctly coarser and closer sculpture, some of the punctures are coarser than the elytral ones, and its apex is more incurved.

Length, 5-5½ mm.; breadth, 2½-3 mm.

Moa Basin. Three specimens found by Mr. T. Hall on the 20th October, 1913. Var., Mistake Basin (one): Sides of elytra fusco-testaceous, as are the tibiae below the middle, the rest of the legs being fuscous.

3956. *Allocharis subsulcata* sp. nov.

Oblong-oval, convex, only moderately nitid; nigro-piceous, legs and sides of elytra, the base slightly, castaneo-rufous, antennae rather paler.

Head nearly as wide as the thoracic apex, very finely and irregularly punctate. Thorax a third broader than long, its sides almost quite straight, gradually and slightly narrowed anteriorly, the base a little oblique towards the subrectangular angles; it is irregularly and finely punctured. Scutellum smooth, subcordate. Elytra slightly broader than thorax at the base, twice its length; their serial punctures distinct and forming more or less obvious but not quite regular striae; interstices more distinctly yet minutely punctured near the extremity than elsewhere.

Antennae stout, 6th joint not perceptibly smaller than 5th.

Underside piceous, sparingly and finely pubescent and punctate, femora inclusive. Prosternum slightly convex along the middle, truncate behind.

Metasternum obtusely angulate in front between the coxae. Basal segment of abdomen as long as the following 3 united, 5th longer than 4th, 6th short, with a well-marked median fovea.

The relatively broad head, gradually anteriorly narrowed and less transverse thorax, substriate elytra, and differences of the lower surface render it distinct.

Length, nearly 5 mm.; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Old Man Range, Otago. Two somewhat damaged specimens found by Mr. J. H. Lewis at a height of 4,000 ft.

3957. *Allocharis nigricollis* sp. nov.

Shining, only moderately convex; head and thorax aeneo-niger, elytra fuscous or piceous, with fusco-testaceous lateral borders, the base less evidently pallid, legs and antennae almost similarly testaceous, the knees somewhat infusate.

Head and thorax finely and irregularly punctate, the elytra finely and seriatly.

Thorax a third broader than long, its sides nearly straight, anterior angles rounded, posterior subrectangular. Elytra slightly broader than thorax at the base, thrice its length, with minute distant interstitial punctures.

Underside piceous, slightly aeneous, finely and distantly punctate and pubescent. Prosternum flat along the middle, finely biseriata-punctate, a little emarginate at the base. Metasternum strongly rounded in front between the coxae. Sixth abdominal segment short and broad, widely concave.

Of about the same size at *A. limbata* (2296), but easily separable therefrom by the much darker colour and undiluted sides of the thorax, which in 2296 are broadly testaceous or fulvescent. The elytral punctation of this species is a little finer, that of the thorax less distant; the antennal articulations from 6-10 are less elongate, broader at the extremity, and therefore more obconical.

Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 mm.; breadth, $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Ben Lomond (three), Mount Dick (one), taken by Mr. T. Hall from leaf-mould, at an altitude of about 4,000 ft., during March, 1914.

3958. *Allocharis picticornis* sp. nov.

In most details like *A. nigricollis*. Thorax a third broader than long, its apex truncate, without the least projection of its angles, each side with a slight median sinuation. Elytra feebly substriate. The apices of joints 3-8 of the antennae dark fuscous, the following ones almost wholly but not so darkly infusate.

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

Ben Lomond. A single specimen found by Mr. T. Hall on the 5th March, 1914.

3959. *Allocharis media* sp. nov.

Oblong-oval, only moderately convex, nitid; head and thorax aeneo-niger, the latter slightly infusate near the front angles; elytra piceo-fuscous, somewhat bronzed, the base and sides light castaneous; legs and antennae fusco-testaceous, joints 3-8 of the latter with infusate tips.

Like *A. picticornis*, but with the thorax widely emarginate in front so that its angles seem slightly prominent, the sides without any sinuosity; elytra more definitely sulcate, their apices distinctly rounded separately.

The hind-body of *A. subsulcata* is less narrowed posteriorly so that the general contour is less oval, and the elytral punctation is rather more distinct and regular.

Its proper position is between these species.

Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Ben Lomond. Another of Mr. Hall's novelties. Unique.

3960. *Allocharis fuscipes* sp. nov.

Convex, oval, shining, aeneo-niger; sides of elytra, the legs, and antennae light rufo-fuscous, joints 3-11 of these last, and the palpi, darker at the extremity.

Thorax a third broader than long, subtruncate in front, its sides nearly straight, a little curvedly narrowed in front; finely yet distinctly and somewhat irregularly punctured, less distinctly near the sides. Scutellum smooth, subcordate. Elytra almost thrice the length of thorax, a little wider at the base, gradually narrowed behind the middle, with singly rounded apices; they are rather finely, on some parts indistinctly, seriate-punctate, obsolete near the extremity; interstitial punctation indistinct.

Much smaller, more oval, and rather more convex than *A. praestans*, uniformly darker, the legs and antennae especially, the surface evidently bronzed, with finer sculpture.

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

Moa Basin, Canterbury. Another species represented by a solitary individual, captured by Mr. Hall on the 20th October, 1913.

3961. *Allocharis robusta* sp. nov.

Oblong-oval, only moderately convex, nitid; aeneo-fuscous; the front margins of thorax, its sides broadly, the base and sides of elytra, the antennae, palpi, and legs, more or less fusco-testaceous; the elytral suture rufescent.

Head almost as broad as thorax, uneven, broadly impressed along the middle, irregularly and finely punctured. Thorax short, nearly twice as broad as long; its sides slightly curvedly narrowed in front, straight behind, posterior angles subrectangular; the apex widely but feebly sinuate towards each of the obtuse angles, the margin fine yet definite in the middle, where there is a slight sinuosity in one example, in the other feebly rounded there; distinctly but finely punctate on the disc, the sides finely rugose. Scutellum smooth. Elytra nearly thrice the length of thorax, very little broader than it is at the base; they are relatively rather finely but not quite regularly seriate punctured, interstices minutely and indistinctly punctate; there is a distinct impression inside each shoulder.

Antennae longer than the head and thorax, joints 5-10 elongate and filiform.

Prosternum bisulcate between the coxae, truncate behind. Metasternum finely transversely rugose, grooved along the middle. Fifth segment of abdomen double the length of fourth, distinctly rugose-punctate at the sides, 6th short, densely pubescent.

This is the largest species as yet made known. The well-marked impressions on the head and near the shoulders, the nearly testaceous and peculiarly formed thoracic apex, and reddish elytral suture distinguish it from Sharp's *A. marginata* (2294). *A. morosa* (2295) can be at once separated by the totally different coloration, and the closer and rather coarser sculpture of the head and thorax.

Length, 6 mm. ; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Lake Wakatipu ; exact locality unknown. The pair of old, dried, slightly damaged specimens were kindly presented to me by Mr. Alexander Purdie, M.A. Not a single specimen of this genus has, as yet, been found in the North Island.

3962. *Allocharis tarsalis* sp. nov.

Oblong-oval, moderately convex, glabrous, nitid ; aeneo-niger, legs, antennae, and palpi rufo-castaneous.

Head and eyes almost as broad as thoracic apex, irregularly, moderately finely, but not closely punctate, broadly yet slightly impressed between the eyes. Thorax a fourth broader than long, its sides slightly rounded, finely but more distinctly margined than the base and apex, the latter subtruncate but with its obtuse angles a little advanced and depressed, the base slightly and widely bisinuate with rectangular angles ; disc irregularly, moderately closely and finely punctate. Scutellum curvilinearly triangular, smooth. Elytra oblong-oval, of the same width or just perceptibly broader than it is at the base, thrice its length ; each with a short scutellar and 9 series of moderately fine punctures, these, however, become more irregular and finer behind.

Underside castaneo-fuscous, shining, very sparingly and finely pubescent. Basal segment of abdomen largest, the next 3 nearly equal, 5th longer than its predecessor, finely margined and strongly bisinuate behind, 6th short and semicircular. Mesosternum only visible as a curved transverse ridge between the broad subtruncate prosternal process and the rounded front of the metasternum.

Antennae longer than head and thorax, stout, finely pubescent, basal joint thick and subpyriform, 2nd evidently shorter than the following ones.

Basal joint of anterior and intermediate tarsi cordate, longer than broad, that of the posterior pair less cordiform, 2nd small and triangular, the penultimate excavate above, entire underneath.

Terminal articulation of maxillary palpi subtruncate.

The tarsal structure and subtruncate apex of the last joint of the maxillary palpi should perhaps exclude this species from *Allocharis*.

Length, 7 mm. ; breadth, 3 mm.

Gordon's Knob, near Belgrove. The specimen described above is no doubt a male. It is one of Mr. T. Hall's captures, on or about the 15th November, 1914.

3963. *Caccommolpus nigristeris* sp. nov. *Caccommolpus* Sharp, Man. N.Z.

Coleopt., p. 1308.

Convex, broad, subovate, glabrous, shining ; aeneo-niger, legs and antennae rufo-testaceous.

Head and eyes almost as broad as front of thorax, with a few fine punctures, bi-impressed between the eyes. Thorax about thrice as

broad as long, apex widely emarginate, base feebly sinuate or oblique near each side, with rectangular angles; its sides finely margined, slightly curvedly narrowed towards the obtuse anterior angles; the surface finely, irregularly, and distantly punctate. Scutellum smooth, distinct, triangular. Elytra of the same width as thorax at the base, more than double its length, distinctly margined and curvedly narrowed behind; they are irregularly and moderately coarsely subseriate-punctate nearly to the apices, the base, however, is nearly smooth at the middle, the intervals between the series are more finely, irregularly, and distantly punctured.

Legs stout, tibiae arcuate externally and, at the extremity, bearing some yellowish pubescence. Basal joint of tarsi moderately enlarged, that of the anterior subcordate, the 2nd very small. Underside concolorous.

At first sight I thought this might be Sharp's *C. globosus* (2297), but the form seemingly is less rotundate, whilst the nigrescent sternum and underside of the head, and irregular sculpture of the elytra, prove it to be distinct.

♂. Length, 3 mm.; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hollyford. A single male found by Mr. T. Hall, on the 19th February, 1914, amongst decaying vegetable matter.

3964. *Caccommolpus hallianus* sp. nov.

Convex, broadly oval, nitid; aeneo-niger, antennae and legs rufotestaceous.

Head finely punctate and usually bi-impressed between the eyes, and with a median longitudinal depression behind. Thorax nearly thrice as broad as long; disc distinctly and moderately finely punctate, the sides obsolete. Scutellum smooth. Elytra rather more than thrice the length of thorax, with irregular series of fine punctures, these are not coarser than those on the thorax and are nearly absent from the sides, middle of the base, and apices, the interstices even more finely, distantly, and irregularly punctate; pygidium somewhat exposed.

Underside nigro-aeneous and somewhat iridescent, more or less finely punctate and, femora inclusive, with fine depressed setae: prosternum obtusely convex between the coxae.

Considerably larger than *C. nigriventris*, less glossy and aeneous, and with manifestly finer elytral punctation, that of the thorax, however, is more distinct.

Tibiae strongly arched externally, but not angulate, the anterior distinctly punctate and pubescent below the middle; basal tarsal joints of the male dilated, that of the anterior rather longer than broad and therefore less broadly cordiform than in *C. nigriventris*.

Length, 5 mm.; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mount Dick, Lake Wakatipu. A female, taken by Mr. T. Hall from decaying leaves on the 29th January, 1914, and three others, including the male, during two days collecting on that mountain during March.

3965. *Caccommolpus fuscicornis* sp. nov.

Nitid, aeneo-niger; legs and antennae fuscous, the former more rufescent.

This most nearly resembles the same sex of *C. hallianus*, but is differentiated by the narrower elytral apices, which cover the pygidium,

and by the more regular though equally fine serial punctures; these are continued almost to the extremity of the elytra and are more or less visible even at the base, where, between the suture and 1st series, there is a short row of fine punctures. The dark antennae and legs are manifestly different.

♀. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $3\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Mount Dick. A single female from Mr. T. Hall.

3966. *Caccommolpus substriatus* sp. nov.

Shining, aeneo-niger; legs, antennae, and palpi fusco-rufous, as is the clypeus usually.

Head without definite impressions, finely and distantly punctate. Eyes transverse, moderately convex, with distinct facets. Thorax quite twice as broad as long; disc finely yet distinctly but irregularly punctate, obsolete towards the sides. Scutellum smooth. Elytra thrice the length of thorax and concealing the pygidium; at the base the serial punctures are indistinct, they are somewhat irregular, but behind the middle, in the female particularly, assume the form of broad shallow striae, which are not wholly obliterated even on the posterior declivity; interstitial punctures very irregular.

Tibiae of the male, the intermediate and posterior, strongly arched below the middle; basal joint of anterior tarsi subcordate, longer than broad.

The less transverse thorax, different and coarser elytral sculpture, and unexposed pygidium, distinguish this from *C. hallianus*. The underside is not at all iridescent, the middle of the prosternum is less convex, and the intermediate abdominal segments are scored with many longitudinal striae.

Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $3\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Ben Lomond. A single pair, and a mutilated male now mounted on its back, were detected amongst decaying vegetable rubbish on the 6th March, 1914, by Mr. Hall at a height of about 2,000 ft.

3967. *Caccommolpus tibialis* sp. nov.

Convex, subrotundate, nitid, bronzed-black; legs and antennae rufotestaceous, base of tibiae more rufescent.

Head with a few minute punctures only. Thorax nearly thrice as broad as long; disc distinctly and irregularly but not coarsely punctate, nearly smooth at the sides, the apex with a transverse series of about a dozen well-marked punctures. Scutellum smooth, not elongate. Elytra nearly thrice the length of thorax; distinctly and somewhat irregularly but not coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctation equally evident but confused at the extremity, less distinct at the base, the interstitial punctures finer and irregular.

Male.—Anterior tibiae evenly arcuate, the middle and hind pairs slender near the base, obtusely angulate and incrassate, the former especially, below the middle; basal joint of front tarsi elongate-subcordate.

The nearest ally, *C. flectipes* (3667), taken on Mount Hutt in Canterbury, is larger, its head is rather closely punctate, the sculpture of the elytra is less definite; the middle and hind pairs of tibiae are not only thicker but are also slightly twisted below the middle, and the front pair,

instead of being simply curvate, are obtusely angulate externally. The series of coarse punctures across the front of the thorax in *C. tibialis* is another peculiar feature.

♂. Length, 4 mm. ; breadth, 3 mm.

Mount Dick. Unique. Another of Mr. T. Hall's captures on or about the 13th March, 1914.

3968. *Caccommolpus viridescens* sp. nov.

Convex, broadly oval, glabrous, nitid ; greenish-black, head of a more brassy hue : labrum, palpi, and legs fusco-rufous, antennae fulvescent.

Head smooth near the eyes, finely punctate-rugose elsewhere. Thorax more than twice as broad as long, apex widely incurved and finely margined, the sides gradually narrowed, but not distinctly rounded towards the front, posterior angles rectangular ; disc finely and irregularly punctured, the sides nearly smooth. Scutellum short. Elytra of the same width as thorax at the base, more than thrice its length, broadly rounded behind, their margins most distinct near the shoulders ; each with 3 or 4 inner series of moderately fine punctures which scarcely reach the extremity, the external series less distinct and more irregular, the intervals minutely and rather distantly punctate. Pygidium slightly exposed, rufescent.

Tibiae with distinct yellowish pubescence below the middle ; the anterior straight inwardly, slightly dilated and curved outwardly, the others slender near the base, dilated and obtusely angulate, the intermediate especially, outside below the middle. Tarsi simple.

Antennae longer than head and thorax, finely pubescent towards the extremity ; basal joint stout, curved on the inside, 2nd nearly thrice as long as broad, joints 3-5 about equally slender and elongate, 6-10 longer than broad, narrowed towards the base, the terminal elongate-oval.

Underside finely and irregularly punctured, with very fine inconspicuous setae ; metasternum flat, rather longer than the basal segment, which is truncate in front and nearly equals in length the following 3 together.

This, owing to the tibial structure, should be placed near *C. flectipes* (3667), which, however, is of a faintly reddish-bronze hue, with a larger scutellum, &c. *C. tibialis* has shorter antennae and coarser sculpture.

The specimen described above, judging by its tarsi, is apparently a female.

Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Dyer's Pass, near Christchurch. Discovered by Mr. T. Hall ; 23rd August, 1914.

Group GALERUCIDAE.

3969. *Allastena eminens* sp. nov. *Allastena* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1318.

Oblong, subdepressed, nitid ; nigro-aeneous, the tibiae and basal 4 joints of antennae fusco-testaceous ; remaining joints, the tarsi, and femora more infusate ; sparingly clothed with elongate, slender, suberect, tawny pubescence.

Head nearly as broad as front of thorax, smooth behind, with a few fine interocular punctures and a distinct channel between the antennal orbits. Thorax a third broader than long, apex truncate ; the base nearly so, marginate and a little rounded near the sides so that its angles are some-

what obtuse; the sides nearly straight and finely margined, anterior angles slightly incrassate; its surface moderately finely and irregularly but not closely punctured, with a transverse basal impression at each side and a longitudinal one between the middle and each side behind. Scutellum smooth, subtriangular. Elytra oblong, rather broader than thorax at the base, almost four times its length, slightly rounded near the broadly curved apices; their punctation rather coarser and much closer than that of the thorax, with slightly rugose interstices. Pygidium not exposed.

Antennae filiform, extending backwards beyond the middle thighs, 2nd joint longer than broad, nearly as long as 3rd, the following ones longer, about equally elongate, and more pubescent.

Legs moderately stout and long; front and middle tibiae almost straight; the posterior medially curvate inwardly, obtusely prominent externally at the apex which is deeply grooved for the accommodation of the basal tarsal joint, this joint is large, narrow and almost straight above but extends considerably downwards. 2nd longer than the broadly grooved penultimate; claw appendiculate at the base.

The thoracic impressions, more coarsely and rugosely sculptured elytra, filiform antennae, more distorted and outwardly prominent posterior tibiae, and the larger basal tarsal joint distinguish this species from *A. piliventris* (3782).

Length, 3 mm.; breadth, quite 1 mm.

Moa Basin, Canterbury. Unique. Discovered by Mr. T. Hall on or about the 20th October, 1913. A second example does not accord exactly either with this or 3782. All the species, unfortunately, are represented by single specimens; none have been found in the North Island.

3970. *Luperus halli* sp. nov. *Luperus* Geoffroy, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 631.

Oblong, subdepressed, glabrous, coarsely sculptured, nitid; rufo-violaceous, legs and basal joint of antennae more cyaneous; remaining joints and tarsi usually more or less infuscate.

Head not as broad as front of thorax, with obtuse antennal elevations; nearly smooth or only finely strigose behind, with an occipital longitudinal groove. Thorax a third broader than long, its sides nearly straight and distinctly margined; apex truncate, with slightly thickened subrectangular angles; base feebly medially emarginate, a little rounded or oblique towards the sides, its angles nevertheless are nearly rectangular; disc a little uneven but without nodosities, closely and moderately coarsely punctured, and with very irregular smooth rugae near the middle. Scutellum triangular, smooth. Elytra oblong, subparallel, with broadly rounded apices, rather broader than thorax, more than four times its length; they are closely but not coarsely punctate near the base, beyond this the interstices become rugose and very irregular, towards the sides and extremity the sculpture is even coarser; there is an impression near each shoulder.

Tibiae almost straight, finely pubescent; tarsi narrow, their 2nd joint particularly, the penultimate shorter and broader.

Antennae filiform, reaching the hind thighs, 2nd joint rather shorter than 3rd, the following ones longer, about equally elongate, pubescent.

Underside shining, rufo-violaceous, with some elongate greyish hairs; abdomen finely punctate and transversely strigose. 5th segment double the length of 4th; metasternum grooved along the middle.

Near *L. asperellus* (3020), the antennal orbits less convex and convergent in front, the head not rugose, thorax not binodose, elytral sculpture much coarser more irregular and rugose. 3020 is rather larger, it is darker, less rufescent, and has thicker antennae.

Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Searcliff and Moa Hill. Several specimens captured during October, 1913, by Mr. T. Hall, in whose honour it has been named. One example is almost wholly fiery red.

3971. *Luperus dilucidus* sp. nov.

Oblong, subdepressed, nude, shining; cyaneous, legs and basal joints of antennae rufo-testaceous; remainder of the latter, the palpi, front of head, and terminal joint of tarsi nigrescent.

Head smooth behind, dull and bearing some ashy pubescence in front, antennal orbits obtuse; it is nearly as wide as front of thorax, but the eyes are less prominent than usual. Thorax a third broader than long, its sides evidently and almost regularly rounded; apex truncate, the base nearly so in the middle but a little curved towards the sides, its angles, though the lateral margins are somewhat incrassate there, are nearly obsolete; disc remotely and minutely punctured, the base with a few larger, yet rather fine punctures, there is a distinct basal depression near each side. Elytra with rounded shoulders so that the base is scarcely at all wider than that of the thorax, they are rather more than thrice its length, with broadly rounded apices; their whole surface densely and minutely sculptured, and with shallow and rather fine punctures near the base and suture; there is an elongate impression within each shoulder, and the sides of the suture are broadly impressed.

Antennae moderately stout, pubescent, extending to beyond the middle femora, 2nd joint shorter than 3rd, the following ones equal, elongate. Legs moderately stout, tibiae straight.

Readily recognizable by the sharp contrast in coloration, the almost evenly curve sides of the thorax, and dense but fine elytral sculpture.

Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Unknown Land, beyond Moa Basin. One perfect specimen and a second damaged, both from Mr. Hall.

3972. *Luperus cyanescens* sp. nov.

Nitid, nude, nigro-cyaneous, antennae and head nigrescent, femora dark fuscous, tibiae and basal joints of tarsi fusco-testaceous.

Thorax truncate in front, its sides nearly straight behind, a little curved anteriorly, base slightly rounded towards the sides, its angles indefinite; it is distantly and very irregularly punctate, most of the punctures are minute, those near the base and sides are more distinct; near each side, before the base, there is a rather large, somewhat flattened elevation. Elytra rather broader than thorax at the base, with rounded shoulders and broadly rounded apices; their punctation distinct, though moderately fine and close throughout, a little rugose, with smooth intervals.

Antennae filiform, attaining posterior femora, 4th joint evidently longer than 3rd.

Underside greenish-blue, with grey pubescence. Abdomen finely punctate and closely transversely strigose, 4th segment nearly semicircularly emarginate, 5th thrice as long, less closely sculptured, with a deep smooth cavity from base to apex.

The thoracic punctation is similar to that of *L. dilucidus*; this species has a basal impression near each shoulder but none at all alongside the suture, its eyes are more prominent, the antennae are more elongate and slender; it is, therefore, independently of general appearance, essentially different.

Length, 5 mm.; breadth, 2 mm.

Moa Basin. One; another of Mr. Hall's discoveries on the 20th October, 1913. Var. (one): Sides of thorax almost regularly curved, but without lateral elevations.

3973. *Luperus gracilipes* sp. nov.

Nitid, dark cyaneous, legs and antennae fuscous.

Head, including the large prominent eyes, not appreciably narrower than the widest part of thorax, smooth behind, the forehead nigrescent, with a few ashy hairs. Thorax a third broader than long, somewhat wider at the middle than elsewhere, a little narrowed towards the front and base, the latter very slightly curved near the sides, with obtuse angles, lateral rims well developed; discal punctation minute and obsolete before the middle, more distinct, irregular, and unequal near the base and sides, broadly impressed near the anterior angles. Scutellum subtriangular, small. Elytra broader than thorax at the base, four times its length, apices broadly rounded; they are moderately closely and distinctly but not coarsely punctured, with smooth intervals, more finely near the shoulders, where they are broadly but not deeply impressed.

Antennae pubescent throughout, filiform and slender, extending beyond the hind thighs.

Legs long and slender, tibiae straight, basal joint of posterior tarsi nearly double the length of the 2nd.

The large and prominent eyes, the frontal thoracic impressions, the slender antennae and long legs, in conjunction, render this species distinct. The thoracic sculpture is similar to that of *L. cyanescens*.

Length, $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; breadth, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Moa Basin. Unique. From Mr. Hall; 20th October, 1914.

3974. *Luperus minor* sp. nov.

Elongate, slender, shining; dark cyaneous, head aeneous, legs pale fuscous, antennae darker.

Thorax a third broader than long, its sides rather finely margined, nearly straight, a little narrowed behind, anterior and posterior angles subrectangular; the surface very minutely and closely sculptured on some parts. Elytra with obtusely prominent shoulders, rather wider at the base than the thorax, nearly five times its length, dehiscent near the extremity, apices apparently narrow, oblique near the suture, rounded externally; moderately finely and closely punctate, with an elongate impression near each shoulder, the punctures more distant there.

Though nearly allied to *L. gracilipes* this species is much smaller, the head is nearly as broad as the thorax but the eyes are less prominent, the thorax is rather smaller and is only indistinctly sculptured anywhere, the elytral apices are very different, the shoulders appear to extend a little forwards, the antennae and legs are nearly equally elongate but the latter are paler.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Moa Basin. Another species from Mr. Hall; one example only.

3975. *Luperus quadricollis* sp. nov.

Elongate, nitid, aeneo-cyaneous, legs and antennae fuscous.

Head nearly as broad as thoracic apex, not quite smooth. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, slightly convex, its sides finely margined, not quite straight, very feebly and evenly rounded, the base slightly curved towards the sides, with obtuse angles: disc distantly and finely yet quite definitely punctate. Scutellum small, triangular. Elytra rather broader than thorax at the base, hardly four times its length, with broadly rounded apices, shoulders not prominent but scarcely at all narrowed or rounded; they are moderately finely, closely, and rugosely punctured, less distinctly and closely near the shoulders, which are without any well-marked impressions.

Antennae not reaching posterior femora, moderately slender, their 3rd joint short, hardly any longer than 2nd; joints 4-11 about equal.

Legs moderately elongate, tibiae straight; basal joint of posterior tarsi as long as 2nd and 3rd.

The small size, subquadrate, evenly convex thorax, different shoulders, less elongate and slender legs and tarsi, and somewhat abbreviated 3rd antennal articulation, serve as good distinguishing characters.

Length, $3\frac{3}{8}$ mm.; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$ mm.

Moa Basin. Another unique from Mr. T. Hall.

3976. *Luperus xenoscelis* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, moderately elongate and nitid; viridi-cyaneous, tibiae and basal half of antennae light fuscous, remaining joints and the femora darker.

Head as broad, the large eyes inclusive, as front of thorax, with a few fine punctures just behind the eyes, and some fine hairs, antennal orbits slightly elevated. Thorax subquadrate, a little broader than long, its sides distinctly margined, nearly straight, only very slightly narrowed behind, front angles slightly incrassate, base slightly rounded near the sides so that its angles are not quite rectangular: disc without depressions, finely yet quite distinctly, moderately closely but irregularly punctured, more distantly between the middle and sides, between many of these punctures there are a few minute ones. Scutellum small. Elytra thrice the length of thorax, rather broader than it is at the base, the shoulders scarcely at all, the apices broadly rounded: their surface plane, suture simple, moderately closely and rather finely punctate, with very minutely sculptured interstices.

Antennae extending to beyond intermediate femora, their 3rd joint scarcely any longer than the suboviform 2nd; joints 4-11 moderately elongate, each slightly narrowed towards the base.

Legs moderately stout: posterior tibiae below the middle, along their front face, distinctly curved and dilated, less so at the extremity; tarsi moderately thick.

This must be placed after *L. insolitus* (3668) and *L. dilutipes* (3780), in both of which the elytral suture is thickened and somewhat elevated, besides differing in minor details. The present species is differentiated from every other known to me by the peculiarly formed posterior tibiae.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{3}{8}$ mm.; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Moa Basin. Two examples, captured by Mr. T. Hall.

3977. *Luperus perplexus* sp. nov.

Nitid, aeneo-niger, tibiae and basal joint of tarsi fusco-testaceous.

Head narrower than thorax, with some grey hairs in front. Thorax a third broader than long, the base a little curved near its sides, so that its angles, notwithstanding a slight thickening of the lateral margins, appear indefinite; it is very little wider before the middle than behind, where it is nearly straight; disc distantly, rather finely and irregularly punctate, rather more closely and less finely near the sides, near each of which, in front of the base, there is generally a slightly raised spot. Elytra nearly four times as long as thorax, broader than it is at the base, their shoulders and apices rounded; they are distinctly, moderately finely and closely punctured and more or less transversely rugose, and there is a broad impression at the inner side of each shoulder.

Antennae nigrescent, attaining the posterior femora, or not, according to sex, 2nd joint a little thicker and shorter than 3rd, the others filiform.

Legs moderately stout and elongate, tibiae almost straight, tarsi rather narrow.

Length, 5-6 mm.; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Scarcliff, Moa Basin, and adjacent localities: numerous specimens found by Mr. T. Hall.

Obs.—The first example was captured at Broken River, Canterbury, by Mr. J. H. Lewis, and was labelled 3021 in my collection, and its description, intended for the *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 8, vol. iv, September, 1909, having been omitted it is included amongst the variable members of this species. In one variety the slight swelling of the thorax near each hind angle is quite nodiform, in other cases it is obsolete; in another individual there is a pair of nodosities near the middle of the thorax. Three specimens labelled "Var. B" are of a shining brassy hue.

3978. *Luperus pygidialis* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, shining, sparingly clothed with fine, decumbent and suberect, greyish hairs; aeneo-niger, legs and antennae light rufo-testaceous, the terminal joints of antennae and tarsi slightly infusate.

Head nearly smooth behind, with a well-marked interocular furrow, it is rather narrower than the front of thorax; eyes not prominent. Thorax a third broader than long, with moderately marginate, slightly rounded sides, the base a little curved near the sides, with obtuse angles; disc irregularly, moderately finely and closely punctate, more closely near the sides, without inequalities. Elytra almost four times the length of thorax, rather broader than it is at the base, a little wider behind, with subtruncate or broadly rounded apices; they are distinctly, rather finely and moderately rugosely and closely punctured, rather more coarsely behind than along the middle of each, but are without definite intrahumeral impressions. Pygidium obviously protuberant, minutely and densely sculptured, with a deep broad furrow along the middle.

Antennae reaching to beyond intermediate femora, moderately stout, 2nd joint shorter than the next, joints 4-10 but little longer than 3rd, each slightly narrowed towards the base.

Legs moderately long, tibiae almost straight.

Underside nigro-aeoneous, finely sculptured, with elongate pubescence. Fourth abdominal segment nearly semicircularly emarginate, 5th twice as long, almost obconical, with a small subapical fovea, 6th narrow and elongate.

The remarkable, deeply sulcate pygidium by itself is sufficient for immediate separation from any of the preceding species. It is distinctly pubescent, rather smaller, much more nigrescent, but with more brightly coloured legs and shorter antennae than *L. cheesemani* (3150). The other near ally, *L. obscurus* (3151), can be at once distinguished by the incurved elytral base, prominent shoulders, dissimilar coloration, &c.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Queenstown, Lake Wakatipu. Half a dozen specimens, from Mr. M. O. Pasco and Mr. A. Philpott; January, 1914.

3979. *Luperus mediocris* sp. nov.

Nitid. bearing very few, inconspicuous, greyish hairs; aeneo-cyanaceous, tibiae fusco-testaceous, femora and antennae fuscous.

Head rather narrower than front of thorax, slightly rugose, with outstanding ashy hairs in front. Eyes large but not prominent. Thorax a third broader than long, the sides moderately marginate and very slightly curved, base a little oblique near the sides, with subrectangular angles; disc without perceptible inequalities, irregularly, distantly, and very finely punctured. Elytra four times the length of thorax, a little broader than it is at the base, rather wider behind, with broadly rounded apices; distinctly, moderately finely and closely punctate, slightly rugose, more finely near the almost unimpressed shoulders, and with a few minute interstitial punctures. Pygidium only slightly exposed.

Antennae moderately slender, extending beyond middle thighs, 3rd joint evidently shorter than 4th, but longer than 2nd. Legs and tarsi moderate, tibiae straight.

L. olivaceae (2304), though larger and stouter, seems to be the most nearly allied species. Sharp's *L. aenescens* (2316) has fusco-testaceous antennae and a long, narrow, horizontal pygidium.

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

Unknown Land, west of Moa Basin. Four found by Mr. T. Hall in October, 1913.

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