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JAMES HECTOR, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.S.,
DIRECTOR.

MANUAL

OF THE

NEW ZEALAND COLEOPTERA.

BY

CAPTAIN THOMAS BROWN.

PARTS III. AND IV.

PUBLISHED BY COMMAND.

NEW ZEALAND.

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PREFACE.

THIS is a further instalment of the work descriptive of the COLEOPTEROUS INSECTS indigenous to New Zealand, by Captain Thomas Broun, of which a first volume was issued by this department in 1880, and a second in 1881. A portion of the descriptions in the present volume—viz., Nos. 1322 to 1557—have already been printed in the *Journal of Science*, but the author desired the incorporation of these in the present work in order to render it complete for the purpose of reference. The alphabetical Index has been rearranged so as to refer to the whole work as if it were one volume, and thus supersedes the Index given with Part II.

JAMES HECTOR,

DIRECTOR.

*Colonial Museum, Wellington,
April, 1886.*

ERRATA
FOR
PARTS III. AND IV.

- Page 803. Fifth line from bottom, "Belinophorus" should be "Novitas."
- " 805. "Dioedimorpha:" " left out over *e*.
- " 817. Line 2, "throat" should be "thorax."
- " 822. Line 19, "*F. fultoni*" should be "*T. fultoni*."
- " 851. "Echinopeptus" should be "Echinopeplus."
- " 852. Line 26, "point" should be "joint."
- " 882. Line 17, "pointed it out" should be "found it."
- " 889. Line 8, " $7\frac{1}{8}$ " should be " $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines long."
- " 896. Line 14, "expressions" should be "depressions."
- " 908. Line 7, comma omitted after "arched."
- " 925. Line 1, "being" left out before "much broader."
- " 937. Line 33, should be "J. Adams;" also on pp. 939 and 973.
- " 950. Line 15 from bottom, should be "*L. costatus*," not "*costalus*."
- " 956. "Elaterid" should be "Elateridæ."

GENERIC INDEX

TO

MANUAL OF NEW ZEALAND COLEOPTERA.

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NEW ZEALAND COLEOPTERA.

PART III.

Group—CNEMACANTHIDÆ.

Mecodema (p. 7).

1322. *M. rugicolle*, *n.s.* Body moderately glossy, brownish-black; legs and antennæ rufo-piceous; elongate, sub-parallel.

Head nearly smooth on the middle, longitudinally rugose; in front, irregularly wrinkled laterally, its posterior portion covered with transversal linear impressions and punctures; labrum broadly rounded, bearing a row of coarse punctures and ferruginous bristles. *Prothorax* sub-depressed, its length and breadth about equal, widely rounded laterally, abruptly narrowed behind, its sides almost crenate; the surface has a distinct median groove not attaining the apex, many transversal furrows deepest near the sides, some abbreviated longitudinal striæ in front, and a row of obvious punctures, with elongated ferruginous bristles proceeding from them, along the rims; the basal foveæ are well defined, and placed close to the edges of the contracted part. *Elytra* cylindrical, slightly convex, each with three rows of distant punctures on the disc, the sides and apices more coarsely and irregularly punctured; their surface exhibits a few aciculate impressions, but no distinct striæ. *Underside* piceous; flanks of the *prosternum* punctate, those of the *mesosternum* similarly but more densely impressed; *abdomen* with distant shallow punctures near the sides; the *head* transversely rugulose.

Differs from all the other species of the genus having crenulated thoracic margins by the sculpture of the head and thorax, &c.

Length, 11 lines; breadth, $3\frac{1}{4}$.

Described from a mutilated specimen found by Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager near Taranaki.

Metaglymma (p. 10).

1323. *M. punctifer*, *n.s.* Elongate, slightly convex, medially narrowed, glossy-black, scarcely bronzed; tarsi and antennæ pitchy-black, tips of the palpi pale in colour.

Head moderate, longitudinally bi-impressed in front, a little constricted behind, and punctured in line with the back part of the eyes; these latter prominent. *Prothorax* longer than broad, margined, its sides but little curved, considerably contracted behind, with some-

what obtuse but rectangular posterior angles, apex slightly arcuated, base emarginated; the dorsal groove terminates in the curved frontal impression; basal foveæ deep, close to the angles, with a few punctures extending inwards; the disc is obsolete striated across, and there are several setigerous punctures along the margins. *Elytra* elongate, margined, wider behind than in front, a little rounded laterally; each with eight rows of punctures, the four inner arranged in pairs, so that the interstices between them and the outer rows are broader than the others, yet not so wide as the smooth space near the side; these punctures are sometimes confluent, but never form striæ, the outer are more rounded and deeper than the inner, whilst the whole sculpture becomes confused apically. *Underside* shining-black, head rugose; base and flanks of the prosternum, and most of the mesosternum, rugosely punctated, the sides of the metasternum and abdomen more or less punctured. The *mentum* tooth, though entire, is concave at the apex, and the terminal articulations of the *palpi* are elongate-oval, but rather obtuse at the extremity.

♀. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{7}{8}$.

One of Mr. T. Chalmers's captures near Dunedin.

1324. *M. oblonga*, *n.s.* Broad, sub-oblong, somewhat convex, moderately shining-black; legs and antennæ pitchy-red.

Head nearly smooth, having only a few abbreviated longitudinal lines on the forehead, an inter-antennal and post-ocular impressions, and two or three short marks on the vertex. *Prothorax* large, as long as broad, obtusely rounded laterally, much narrowed behind, with indistinct posterior angles; its surface presents the usual dorsal groove, not reaching the base nor apex, some obsolete aciculate impressions, half a dozen punctures in the marginal channels with ferruginous hairs proceeding from them; an indistinct, curved, frontal impression most visible near the anterior angles, and the basal foveæ represented by mere punctiform depressions. *Scutellum* smooth. *Elytra* oblong, slightly rounded, evidently and regularly punctate-striate, with the common smooth lateral space; interstices simple. *Underside* glossy-black, with a puncture on each side of the middle of the second, third, and fourth abdominal segments.

A rather broad, easily-recognized species.

Length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $2\frac{3}{4}$.

I have only a single mutilated specimen, which was found on "The Brothers," Cook Strait, by Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager.

Group—LICINIDÆ.

Dichrochile (p. 16).

1325. *D. nitida*, *n.s.* Sub-oblong, rather broad, somewhat depressed; shining-black; legs pitchy-black, tips of *palpi* testaceous.

Head of rather rounded outline, with prominent eyes, two inter-ocular punctures, and a deep frontal groove, and somewhat uneven near the sides. *Prothorax* transversal, sub-quadrate, base and apex not truncate, its sides moderately rounded and gradually narrowed posteriorly, hind angles obtuse, lateral rims a little reflexed; the

surface obsoletely striated across, the curved frontal impression scored with a number of short lines; the basal foveæ are large; the dorsal line tolerably well marked, but not reaching the apex; two small foveæ appear near the middle, and the base bears many short longitudinal grooves. *Elytra* oblong, broad, narrowed towards the shoulders, obliquely sinuated behind; striate, interstices nearly plane, the third bi-punctate. *Legs* normal.

The elytra are unusually short and broad, their greatest width being in line with the posterior femora, and are but little narrowed apically; the thorax is similar to that of No. 37 as regards shape, though rather shorter, and the eyes are quite as large and prominent as in that species, far more so than in No. 40.

Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{7}{8}$.

I have lately received a specimen from Outram, where it had been found by Mr. Sydney W. Fulton.

1326. **D. cinctiger**, *n.s.* Variegate; head, thoracic disc, and a large space on the anterior half of the elytra dull brownish-black; the thorax narrowly, the elytra very broadly, margined with testaceous; femora yellowish, tibiæ somewhat rufescent.

Head large, not narrowed behind, and, with the exception of two punctures near each eye, quite unimpressed; eyes rather small, not prominent; labrum deeply notched but abbreviated. *Prothorax* transversal, the apex widely, the base deeply, incurved; the sides finely margined, rounded medially, obliquely narrowed posteriorly, hind angles blunt; the parts near the hind angles are broadly yet slightly depressed, and not at all foveate; the discoidal furrow is moderately distinct, and its whole surface rather flat, except just at the apex. *Elytra* a little convex, oval, scarcely sinuated apically, feebly striated, their interstices plane, the third with two small punctures. *Underside* brownish-black; the coxæ, sides of the prosternum, and epipleuræ testaceous; mentum and trophi infuscate; abdomen a good deal contracted, so that the basal segment alone comes in contact with the sides of the elytra.

A very peculiar form. The dark space on the wing-cases does not extend beyond the hind thighs or the fourth striæ; the median punctures are surrounded by testaceous spots, the other two are sub-apical, and there are two larger ones near the scutellum, but not outside the second striæ; the broad lateral testaceous spaces are closely dotted with brown, thus giving them a punctate-striate appearance, but, in reality, the only large punctures, and these rather shallow, extend along the sides.

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

One example, minus antennæ and most of the legs, was picked up dead by Mr. S. W. Fulton, of Outram, Otago.

Group—ANCHOMENIDÆ.

Anchomenus (p. 20).

1327. **A. haastii**, *n.s.* Sub-depressed, shining-black; legs pitchy-red, trophi and antennæ dark-red, tarsi ferruginous.

Head and mandibles elongate, nearly smooth, transversely depressed behind; eyes large and prominent. *Prothorax* small, about as long as broad, widest at the middle, from that point narrowed yet scarcely rounded anteriorly, somewhat sinuously narrowed behind; the middle of the base truncate, but oblique near each sub-acute angle, the latter therefore does not touch the shoulder; the disc, owing to the deep and broad marginal channels, and fine slightly-reflexed lateral rims, appears convex; the dorsal groove and transversal striæ are finely impressed. *Elytra* large, oblong, only slightly rounded laterally, and but little sinuated apically; each has a scutellar and seven seemingly impunctate striæ, and a row of shallow punctiform impressions at each side; interstices a little raised, the third bi-punctate; the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth striæ united before the apices. *Underside* pitchy-black, destitute of distinct sculpture. *Legs* moderately long, the first four joints of all the *tarsi* superficially grooved. The elytra are four times the length and twice the breadth of the thorax; the posterior angles of the latter appear somewhat elevated and distant from the elytra.

Length, 6 lines; breadth, $2\frac{1}{4}$.

I have seen one male and two females. One of the latter was sent by Professor Julius von Haast (whose name the species bears) some time ago; the other two were found near Wellington by Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager.

46. *A. sandageri*, *n.s.* Glossy, head and thorax black; elytra infuscate-black with paler margins; palpi, legs, and basal joint of antennæ nearly fulvous, remaining joints of these latter as well as the tarsi somewhat rufescent; underside brownish-black, the four anterior coxæ and posterior trochanters yellowish.

Head oviform, nearly as wide as thorax, and, with the exception of the usual frontal impressions and ocular punctures, quite smooth; mandibles robust, rather short; labrum emarginate, reddish. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, its sides medially rounded, but very much incurved behind the middle, so that the hind angles appear uncommonly large and prominent; it is moderately convex, and, besides the marginal groove, each side has a broad curved impression extending from the basal fovea to the middle; the basal fosse appear angulated or curved, and extend inwardly almost to the dorsal furrow, and the disc exhibits a few faint transversal striolæ. *Elytra* oval, a good deal narrowed towards the shoulders, sinuated apically; striate, interstices nearly plane, the third tri-punctate. *Legs* moderate; *tarsi* furrowed above.

The posterior contraction, sub-acute and unusually conspicuous hind angles of the thorax, which, however, do not project behind the medial line, in conjunction with oval elytra, render the species distinct. Its nearest congener, so far as general contour is concerned, is, perhaps, *A. parabilis*.

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

I have named this species after Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager, from whom I received it.

A. montivagus, I think, will prove to be merely a varietal form of *A. elevatus*; the former, bearing the number 46, is therefore replaced by this species.

1328. **A. helmsi**, *n.s.* Sharp; *Ent. Mon. Mag.*, Vol. XVIII., p. 47, July, 1881. Sat elongatus, parum nitidus, nigropiceus; antennis, palpis, pedibusque rufo-testaceis; prothorace parvo, lateribus postice fortiter sinuatis, angulis posterioribus rectis, basi utrinque profunde impresso; elytris sat convexis, lateribus valde curvatis, profunde striatis, prope apicem fortiter sinuatis.

Long., 11mm.; lat., 4mm.

Similar in appearance, and more particularly in colour, to *A. otagoensis* (Bates), but abundantly distinct, rather smaller, the upper surface less opaque and not so flat, the thorax shining, the elytra deeply striate. The *thorax* is much rounded at the sides, and much constricted behind, the posterior part is quite straight, and the hind angles are abruptly marked, and quite rectangular; the surface is not flat, but is deeply impressed on each side at the base; the mesial longitudinal channel is very distinct. *Elytra* rather short, the sides and shoulders much curved; the striæ deep, but not punctate; the interstices are broad and but little convex, the three punctures on the third moderately distinct. There is but little difference between the male and female, even the front *tarsi* of the former being but little dilated.

Greymouth, Helms.

Tropopterus (p. 27).

1329. **T. marginalis**, *n.s.* Shining, brownish-black; antennæ, legs, trophi, and elytral margins rufescent.

Head bisulcate at each side, the grooves not connected in front; epistome with two punctures. *Prothorax* sub-quadrate, convex, rounded laterally, sinuously narrowed towards the acute, slightly prominent hind angles; side margins somewhat flattened posteriorly; basal foveæ broad, rather shallow, and finely punctated; its surface, save a few small basal punctures and dorsal striæ, unimpressed. *Elytra* convex, broadly oval, marginated, much broader than thorax, rather feebly punctate-striate, the four inner striæ of each only distinct; interstices plane, the seventh bordered by a sharp, curved carina extending from near the posterior femur to the apex; the sides bear a few punctiform impressions. The three basal joints of the *antennæ* are nude.

Extremely like an *Oöpterus*, but the sutural stria of the wing-case is not recurved at the apex. Allied to *T. sulcicollis*; of a broad, moderately convex form, having the frontal foveæ separated by a broad rather than carinated interval, and the thoracic foveæ not at all sulciform. The elytral sculpture of *T. placens* is decidedly coarser.

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

I have one (female) from Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager, Wellington,

Group—FERONIDÆ.

Trichosternus (p. 31).

1330. **T. putus**, *n.s.* Colour black tinged with red and green; legs pitchy-black, tibiæ occasionally red, tarsi and antennæ piceorufous; oblong, moderately convex.

Head moderate, smooth; ocular orbits large and gradually narrowed behind. *Prothorax* sub-quadrate, widely incurved apically, base emarginate; sides rounded and sinuously narrowed towards the rectangular posterior angles; the dorsal groove extends from the base and terminates in the frontal impression; the basal foveæ are deep, almost sulciform, but extend outwardly close to the base so as to form a transversal depression near each angle. *Elytra* oblong, punctulate-striate, interstices somewhat convex; shoulders dentate.

This species is abundantly distinct. On examination it will be observed that the basal joint of the antennæ is depressed or broadly grooved above; that the posterior tibiæ terminate inwardly in a robust calcar-like process, and that the basal articulation of the tarsi (hind) is very much compressed laterally, and widely furrowed underneath.

♂. Length, 11 lines; breadth, 4.

The discovery of this species at Mount Arthur is due to Messrs. T. F. Cheeseman and Fred. Combes, of Auckland. No females were obtained.

1331. **T. combesi**, *n.s.* Oblong, sub-depressed; shining-black with green and red metallic reflections, the latter hue predominating; antennæ and trophi dark red, femora blackish, tibiæ and tarsi rather clear bright red.

Head rather broad, somewhat uneven, epistome and vertex bipunctate; eyes prominent. *Prothorax* sub-quadrate, transversal, rounded laterally and sinuously narrowed towards the posterior angles; the basal foveæ are deep and rather narrow, and, in addition, a smaller depression occurs near each angle. *Elytra* oblong, their humeral angles distinct, punctulate-striate, interstices plane.

The following are distinguishing characteristics: The first antennal joint is broadly sulcate above, and several of those which follow are peculiarly compressed at the sides; the basal joint of the posterior tarsus is long and narrow; and the elytral interstices, second, fourth, and sixth, are more or less reduced in width, particularly in the vicinity of the base.

♀. Length, 11 lines; breadth, 4.

I have named this fine insect in honour of Mr. Fred. H. Combes, of Auckland. It was found by him on Mount Arthur; but, unfortunately, no examples of the male were procured.

1332. **T. humeralis**, *n.s.* Oblong, moderately convex, brilliant greenish-black; legs and antennæ rufo-piceous, tarsi red.

Head not much narrower than thorax, smooth and somewhat contracted behind, forehead with the common impressions; eyes

prominent. *Prothorax* transversal, slightly but widely incurved in front, base obsoletely sinuated, sides distinctly marginated and obtusely rounded, moderately narrowed behind; posterior angles rectangular, not protuberant; basal foveæ large and deep, united by an impression extending from side to side, the dorsal groove attains the base and apex, the curved frontal impression is well marked; its whole surface is evidently striated across, has two rounded impressions near the middle, and many abbreviated aciculate marks at the base and apex. *Scutellum* depressed, wholly striate. *Elytra* oblong-oval, a little wider than thorax at the middle, moderately sinuated apically; punctate-striate, the punctures minute, interstices slightly elevated, the third with four, the seventh with six, setiferous punctures, eighth smooth, the lateral sculpture irregular. *Underside* glossy, pitch-black, and impunctate. *Antennæ* broken, three basal articulations nude. *Legs* stout, tibial spurs rather short.

When examined with the unaided eye, the transverse striolæ on the thorax are quite visible, whereas the thorax of each of the previously-published species would exhibit an almost smooth surface; the elytral rim forms an uninterrupted curve from the posterior sinuation to the base, but all the other species have more or less prominent (dentate) humeral angles; this latter character is therefore distinctive.

♂. Length, 10 lines; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$.

My specimen was found at Hicks Bay, East Coast, by Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager.

1333. **T. fultoni**, *n.s.* Oblong, slightly convex, shining-black; all the elytra and the sides and base of the thorax tinged with green, legs and antennæ piceous, tarsi pitchy-red.

Head moderately broad, a little inflated behind the prominent eyes, with the usual frontal impressions. *Prothorax* moderately transversal, broadest just before the middle, rounded laterally, narrowed and slightly sinuated towards the base, posterior angles rectangular, but little prominent; apex slightly but widely incurved, the base emarginated medially; disc slightly convex, feebly lineated across, dorsal groove well marked and not abbreviated, basal fossæ deep, united by a curved impression, marginal channels impunctate, a distinct puncture near each hind angle, some faint longitudinal lines in front and behind. *Scutellum* broadly striated at base. *Elytra* oblong-oval, humeral angles prominent, sides but little rounded, strongly sinuated apically; a little convex, punctate-striate, the punctures small and not approximated, interstices slightly elevated, just perceptibly impressed with short transverse lines, the third with three, the seventh with five or six, large punctures. *Legs* robust, femora clavate but not dentate. *Underside* glossy-black, impunctate.

Distinguished from No. 72 and its immediate allies in being larger, flatter, broader, and less narrowed medially and posteriorly; the head larger, thorax much less incurved apically, not ciliated at the base, a character which obtains in Nos. 65, 68, 71, 73, and *T.*

humeralis; the elytra much less oviform, more strongly and abruptly sinuated apically, and with flatter intervals between the striæ.

♂. Length, 9 lines; breadth, $3\frac{1}{4}$.

Named in honour of its discoverer, Mr. S. W. Fulton, Otago, Otago.

1334. **T. enysi**, *n.s.* Black, nowhere æneous, shining; legs and antennæ piceous.

Head large, smooth, its frontal impressions rather shallow, a little dilated round the eyes, these latter prominent. *Prothorax* sub-quadrate, rather deeply incurved in front, less so behind, sides rounded, sinuously narrowed posteriorly, hind angles almost rectangular; disc almost smooth, dorsal line abbreviated, basal foveæ deep, not perceptibly united, there being only a slight impression between them, curvedly impressed in front. *Scutellum* striate at base. *Elytra* oblong, shoulders moderately dentate, sides very slightly curved, apical sinuations moderate; slightly convex, finely punctate-striate, interstices nearly plane, the third with three, the seventh with several large punctures. *Legs* robust; *thighs* strongly inflated, the intermediate abruptly notched and grooved near the extremity, but without forming a distinct tooth below.

The structure of the middle femora allies this species to *T. difformipes*, but the tibiæ, though stout, are simple.

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

Mr. J. D. Enys, F.G.S., transmitted a mutilated specimen from Canterbury.

Holcaspis (p. 37).

1335. **H. cribrale**, *n.s.* Elongate, slightly convex, glossy-black; palpi, antennæ, and legs piceo-rufous.

Head of moderate size, more or less finely rugulose. *Prothorax* quadrate, very little curved laterally, and but little contracted behind, posterior angles not prominent; basal foveæ deep, well-limited, and rather narrow; the dorsal furrow terminates before attaining the base or apex, the angulated frontal impression ends near each anterior angle in a fovea-like expansion, and the surface presents numerous transversal aciculate marks. *Scutellum* striate. *Elytra* oblong, sub-parallel, shoulders tubercular; in addition to the marginal sculpture, each elytron bears seven very irregularly-defined, interrupted striæ, consisting sometimes of large oblong depressions united by means of very fine linear impressions; at other parts these latter are obliterated, and the cavities assume the form of punctures; the interstices also are irregular, so that the sculpture somewhat resembles basketwork; the sinuations before the apices are rather deep and abrupt, and just at that point the sculpture ends in a broad groove. Male, legs robust; posterior *femora* expanded, deeply excised for the reception of the trochanters, and then angulated, so that the space between that angle and the extremity forms a nearly straight line; intermediate *tibiæ* considerably dilated. Female, legs more slender.

Length, 9 lines; breadth, 3.

Some specimens of this species, both sexes, were found under logs on Mount Arthur, by Messrs. Cheeseman and Combes.

1336. **H. catenulata**, *n.s.* Narrow, elongate, sub-parallel, slightly convex, glossy-black; palpi and antennæ blackish.

Head moderate, uneven above, with prominent eyes, mandibles wrinkled. *Prothorax* but little broader than long, base incurved, slightly wider before the middle than elsewhere, regularly but not strongly rounded laterally, and gradually narrowed towards the blunt posterior angles; a little uneven, distinctly wrinkled transversely on the disc but longitudinally in front, the basal foveæ deep and sulciform; dorsal line distinct, with a curved impression extending from one anterior angle to the other. *Scutellum* striate. *Elytra* elongate-oblong, their sides but little curved, humeral angles scarcely protuberant, sinuated behind; striate, having small punctures in the grooves; the sutural, third, fifth, seventh, and eighth² interstices simple to beyond the middle, from thence irregular, the others more or less contracted and interrupted at uncertain intervals, all finely lineated across; the seventh striæ bear some punctiform impressions, and the margins several larger ones. *Legs* moderate, femora robust but not dentate. *Underside* pitchy-black, flanks of the sternum more or less rugose and punctate.

Allied to Nos. 74 and 83, as well as to *H. cribrale*; yet readily enough identified by the obtuse hind angles of the thorax and the chain-like sculpture of the alternate interstices of the elytra.

Length, 8 lines; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Described from a male found by Mr. S. W. Fulton, of Outram, Otago.

Cerabilia (p. 44).

1337. **C. punctigera**, *n.s.* *Body* elongate-oblong, sub-depressed, moderately shining, pitchy-black; trophi and antennæ infusate, legs rufo-piceous, tarsi rufescent.

Head short and broad, bi-sulcate; labrum transverse, widely but not at all deeply hollowed; eyes convex, prominent. *Prothorax* a little longer than broad, apex nearly truncate, base considerably emarginated, sides obtusely rounded, gradually incurved posteriorly, hind angles nearly rectangular but not protruding, lateral margins entire; disc almost plane, with a distinct median groove, and two elongate, sulciform, basal foveæ situated midway between the middle and sides. *Scutellum* triangular, smooth. *Elytra* elongate-oblong, slightly rounded laterally, feebly sinuated apically; striate, interstices flat, third tri-punctate; the striæ are obsoletely punctured, and the intermediate pairs unite near the apices. *Antennæ* longer than head and thorax conjointly, their three basal articulations destitute of pubescence. *Underside* black, sparingly punctured. The *mentum*, as described by Count de Castelnau, is toothless; the *mandibles* are short and robust, but greatly curved and acute at the extremity; the terminal joint of the maxillary *palpi* is rather longer than the penultimate and slightly obtuse at the apex; the front *tarsi*

have three dilated joints, triangular, but emarginate at the apex, and spongy underneath as well as hispid.

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

I have seen one only, much mutilated, labelled by Professor Hutton "Invercargill."

1338. *C. ruficorne*, *n.s.* Oblong, somewhat convex, glossy, pitchy-black; antennæ, palpi, and legs infuscate-red.

Head rather short and broad; frontal depressions broad, shallow, and finely lineated; labrum much reduced, widely incurved; mandibles long and stout, arcuated apically; eyes moderate, not very prominent. *Prothorax* sub-quadrate, base and apex nearly entire; sides very little rounded, gradually narrowed till near the posterior angles, where they are straight, or nearly so, the angles rectangular but not projecting; disc nearly plane, its dorsal groove extending from the hind margin to near the apex, basal foveæ elongate, quite sulciform. *Elytra* oblong-oval, scarcely sinuated apically; moderately striated, the striæ more or less confluent posteriorly, the four sutural only distinctly yet rather finely punctured, interstices simple. *Antennæ* short and stout, their three basal joints glabrous. *Palpi* robust, terminal articulations of all quite oval and acuminate. *Legs* stout; anterior tibiæ somewhat dilated, intermediate externally and inwardly spinose, the posterior inwardly, and arcuated. The stout palpi (maxillary and labial), with their perfectly oval terminal joints pointed at the extremity, distinguish the insect. The mentum is concave, but not apparently dentate. The characters do not correspond with those assigned to the genus by Castelnau; nevertheless I must refer it to *Cerabilia* until the difficulties connected with the paucity of entomological literature and collections can be surmounted.

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

Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager recently sent me two examples, both females, from Wellington.

Group—POGONIDÆ.

Oöpterus (p. 54).

1339. *O. carinatus*, *n.s.* Convex, oblong-oval, moderately glossy, dark-castaneous; the suture and margins of the elytra rufescent; legs fulvous; labrum, palpi, and antennæ ferruginous.

Head sub-trigonal, with a groove close to each eye, and a broad, irregularly-formed one nearer the middle, united to its fellow by means of a curved impression proceeding from the base of each mandible; epistome bi-punctate; labrum truncate. *Prothorax* longer than broad, sub-oblong, finely marginated, a little narrowed anteriorly, behind nearly straight, yet just visibly sinuated before the rectangular, but not at all projecting, hind angles; the median groove is feebly impressed, the basal foveæ are large and distant from the sides, and the interval is punctate; the narrow marginal channel is separated from the basal foveæ by a very evident carina extending forwards from the hind edge. *Elytra*

broad, oviform, moderately convex, finely striate; interstices nearly plane, the third quadri-punctate, the sixth terminating in a sharp curved carina; a few distant punctiform impressions appear along the sides. The *antennæ* reach backwards almost to the intermediate femora; their second joint is more slender but nearly as long as the first; these two articulations are nude, the others pubescent. In the *male* the two basal joints of the anterior tarsi are strongly produced inwardly at the extremity; the elytral striæ are just perceptibly punctulated, the thorax rather shorter, and the whole insect darker in colour than in the other sex; but, notwithstanding these discrepancies, I consider my two specimens to be the sexes of one species only.

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

Collected by Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager near Wellington.

The insect No. 1145 (Manual of the New Zealand Coleoptera, Part II., p. 655) is a female, and must be removed from *Tropopterus* so as to become known as *Oöpterus patulus*.

Group—BEMBIDIIDÆ.

Bembidium (p. 55).

1340. *B. musæ*, *n.s.* Convex, robust; head and thorax glossy-æneous; elytra testaceous, their surface with three large irregularly-formed fusco-æneous spaces, striæ æneous; palpi, legs, and three basal articulations of the *antennæ* testaceous-yellow.

Head broad, much narrowed anteriorly; foveæ large, broad, and shallow; eyes convex, very prominent. *Prothorax* obtusely rounded towards the front, gradually narrowed till within a short distance of the base, where it is considerably contracted, but straight, so that the posterior angles do not project; there are a few linear impressions behind the disc, an obvious transversal depression in line with the foveæ, these latter being very small and narrow, and situated close to the angles; its front exhibits an evident curved impression extending from one anterior angle to the other, and a shorter one behind it; the lateral margins, distinct enough near the middle, become obsolete in front. *Elytra* broadly oval, gradually narrowed posteriorly, punctate-striate; interstices broad and plane, third bi-punctate; the scutellar and three inner striæ only attain the base, where the first and second become confluent, and the punctation of all is more or less obliterated beyond the hind thighs. *Legs* long and stout; the basal joint of the front tarsi strongly developed, oblong, and, like the following transversal one, considerably produced inwardly and hispid. *Palpi* robust, hirsute.

♂. Length, 3 lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$.

A single individual, allied to *B. anchonoderum*, was obtained by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman, F.L.S., on Mount Arthur.

1341. *B. latiusculum*, *n.s.* Sub-depressed, rather broad, shining, bluish-black, occasionally somewhat bronzed; legs, palpi, and *antennæ* dark-piceous, tarsi pitchy-red.

Head with rather deep, broad, and slightly rugulose foveæ, and a distinct punctiform impression near each eye. *Prothorax* slightly convex, a good deal narrowed behind, its posterior angles nearly straight and not projecting; the abbreviated dorsal groove is neither broad nor deep, the basal impressions are narrow and placed close to the angles, and the disc is finely wrinkled transversely. *Elytra* broad, but curved laterally, nearly plane above; punctate-striate; the sutural stria only reaches the apex, where it is recurved towards the second; the sixth and seventh become indistinct, the latter before, the former behind, the posterior femur, the two inner converge toward the base, which is otherwise almost smooth; interstices almost flat, the third with four, the fifth with two, setigerous punctures; the oblique apical groove and scutellar stria are well marked.

Allied to *B. charile*, but with a broader thorax and the elytra not attenuated apically; the presence of four sutural punctures on each elytron, and the abbreviation of the external striæ, distinguish it from *B. maorium*. The grey hairs on the penultimate joint of the maxillary palpi, though sufficiently conspicuous, do not appear unusually long. The basal articulation of the anterior tarsi of the male is oblong, the second prolonged inwardly.

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

Discovered by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman, F.L.S., on Mount Arthur.

Group—PERICALIDÆ.

Scopodes (p. 67).

1342. *S. venustus*, *n.s.* *Body* almost convex, glossy; head and thorax cupreous (*i.e.* reddish), elytra silky bronzed-black, antennæ and tarsi black, legs more or less æneous.

Head finely striate, irregularly in front, longitudinally behind. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, cordate, the lateral margins slightly angulated near the middle, from thence narrowed till near the base, where, instead of forming the posterior angles, they bend inwardly till quite obsolete; its surface is impressed with a distinct median groove and fine transversal striæ. *Elytra* oblong, obliquely sinuated apically, bearing shallow striæ, and on each elytron three large but not deep foveæ.

The coppery head and thorax, the latter without a trace of posterior angles, will render its identification easy.

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

One example of this charming beetle was found by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman, Esq., F.L.S., on Mount Arthur.

1343. *S. planus*, *n.s.* Black tinged with green; slightly convex.

Head rugulose in front, longitudinally striate elsewhere. *Prothorax* cordiform, rather narrow, irregularly striated transversely, without posterior angles. *Elytra* oblong, obliquely sinuated apically, feebly striated, the four hind foveæ obsolete, the basal represented by evident punctures. In form like *S. venustus*, the thorax

narrower, but with precisely similar margins; the intermediate tibiæ are very perceptibly flexuose; the metallic green tinges are inconstant, one tibia being green whilst the others are black.

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

Mr. Cheeseman obtained one specimen on Mount Arthur.

1344. **S. tardus**, *n.s.* Æneous; thorax reddish, elytra infusate, legs and antennæ blackish.

Head unevenly and finely strigose, behind longitudinally. *Prothorax* rather narrow, cordate, the sides acutely angulated near the middle, from thence incurved, and again dentate before attaining the true base; the median furrow is well defined, and the whole disc striated across. *Elytra* oblong, incurved before the middle, obliquely sinuated posteriorly; each elytron bears three distinct punctiform foveæ of a bluish colour, and several indistinct interrupted striæ.

Quite distinct from *S. fossulatus*. The posterior projections of the thorax (they can hardly be termed true hind angles) are less conspicuous than in *S. multipunctatus*, probably its nearest ally; the apices of the elytra are more decidedly oblique, and their striæ are indicated by the difference in coloration rather than actual impressions when viewed from behind, but can be discerned when examined sideways.

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

Another of Mr. Cheeseman's captures on Mount Arthur. I have seen one mutilated specimen only.

1345. **S. pustulatus**, *n.s.* Sub-depressed, shining; head cupreous reddish-black; elytra silky-black, slightly tinged with red; legs and antennæ blackish.

Head finely sculptured behind lengthways. *Prothorax* moderately broad, laterally angulated near the middle, from that point curvedly narrowed, the margins incurved at the base without forming posterior angles; surface finely and irregularly strigose, and with an obvious dorsal groove. *Elytra* broadly oblong, obliquely truncated behind, bearing shallow striæ, and on each three large deep foveæ.

On comparing this species with *S. edwardsi*, it will be noticed that the thorax is much broader and more sinuously contracted behind; the elytra also are broader and their extremities more truncate, and on their sides, in line with the middle and hind thighs, are large, velvety-black, blister-like spots, most easily seen when looked at from behind.

Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines by nearly 1 line.

The only individual I have seen was sent to me from Wellington by Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager.

Group—HYDROBIIDÆ.

Rygmodes (p. 79).

1346. **R. puncticeps**, *n.s.* Ovate, convex, shining; head and thorax black, legs and basal joints of antennæ slightly rufescent, club opaque, elytra greenish-blue.

Head narrowed anteriorly, with raised margins, densely and distinctly but not coarsely punctured; clypeus nearly truncate. *Prothorax* transverse, narrowed towards the front, finely and closely punctulated, bi-foveate at base. *Scutellum* elongate, triangular, almost imperceptibly punctulated. *Elytra* convex, punctate-striate; interstices convex, closely punctulated. *Legs* elongate. Underside dull-black, closely and finely sculptured.

Most nearly approaches *R. cyaneus*; differs from it in having longer antennæ, a more obviously punctured head, with three more or less distinct foveæ on the vertex, more finely sculptured thorax, and the elytra, instead of presenting a nearly even slope, have deeper striæ with elevated intervals.

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

The insect was found by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman, F.L.S., on *Aciphylla lyalli*, growing at an elevation of about 5,000 feet, on Mount Arthur.

Group—PSELAPHIDÆ.

Gastrobothrus.

Nov. gen.

Maxillary palpi quadri-articulate; basal joint minute; second elongate, arcuated, gradually incrassated; third stout, as long as broad, sub-globose; fourth large, ovate, as long as, but stouter than, second. *Head* moderate, narrowed behind. *Mandibles* robust, acute at apex, dentate inwardly. *Antennæ* distant, inserted in lateral cavities in front of but not close to the eyes; first joint stout; 2–9 cylindrical; second shorter than third; 3–7 about equal; eighth short, sub-quadrate; ninth larger than the preceding one; tenth distinctly larger than ninth. *Eyes* small, prominent, coarsely faceted. *Prothorax* sub-globose, with a large fovea at each side, rather broader than head. *Elytra* not much longer but much broader than thorax, considerably narrowed towards the base, deeply sinuated behind. *Hind-body* broad, marginated, apical segments deflexed. Abdomen large, the intermediate segments deeply excavated, appearing quite hollow; the inner margin of the penultimate widely emarginate, the extremities forming two corneous protuberances; apical segment entire. *Legs* stout, tibiæ flexuose; *tarsi* with a minute basal joint, second and third about equal, terminated by one claw.

An extraordinary insect (No. 230) is the type, which becomes *Gastrobothrus abdominalis*, and should precede *Bryaxis*. The antennal tubercles are separate, and there is a large fovea near each eye.

NOTE.—*Parmipalpus*, p. 662. Structure of maxillary palpi should be read “first joint minute; second longest, slightly but widely incurved in front, almost triangularly dilated medially behind, and there setigerous; fourth about as large as the head, nearly round, somewhat truncated outwardly, with a small round notch near the back part of its outer margin; the third is longer than broad, and dilated apically.”

No. 245 should be placed near *Tyrus mutandus*, though the palpi are not quite of the orthodox pattern.

Eupines.

King.

Body rather short, convex. *Head* obsoletely bi-foveolate. *Prothorax* smooth, not at all foveolate. *Elytra* without dorsal striæ. *Antennæ* 10-jointed, robust, distant at base, almost bi-clavate. Maxillary *palpi* quadri-articulate, terminal joint fusiform. Basal joint of the posterior tarsi short, the two last much elongated, with one claw.

The above constitute the essential characteristics of Mr. King's genus, which differs from *Bryaxis* in the form of the terminal joints of the antennæ.

1347. **E. rudicorne**, *n.s.* Convex, shining, sanguineous; elytra and legs dilute in colour.

Head sub-quadrate, quadri-foveolate. *Prothorax* rounded laterally, narrowed posteriorly, unimpressed. *Elytra* considerably longer and broader than thorax, truncated apically, each elytron with a fine sutural stria, otherwise unmarked. Hind-body convex, deflexed, sparsely pubescent, not perceptibly punctured. *Antennæ* pubescent; basal joint larger than the immediately following ones; second stouter than third; joints 3-6 about equal; seventh much broader than the preceding one; eighth nearly twice the breadth of the sixth, very short, angulated inwardly; ninth excessively large, produced outwardly, narrowed towards the extremity; tenth about as large as ninth, elongate-oblong. *Tibiæ* flexuose.

The structure of the antennæ is unusual; the first eight articulations form the stalk; the two terminal are, individually, nearly as long as the preceding eight conjointly, at least twice as broad, hispid, and coarsely sculptured, and, though furcate, appear capable of converging so as to form a massive oblong club; the penultimate terminates in an acute fulvous point, whilst the tenth appears as if furnished with an appendage or minute apical joint.

♂. Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$.

Described from a single individual communicated by Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager, of Wellington.

NOTE.—No. 232 must be associated with the above so as to become *Eupines clavatus*. Its description appears on p. 126, Man. N.Z. Coleop., but the *antennæ* are only 10-jointed, not 11; the error will seem pardonable when the last two joints are carefully examined under a high magnifying power—the deep inward notch and the presence of a suture on the outside of the basal portion of the ninth joint appear to mark it off from the larger part beyond. In the description the eleventh joint must stand for tenth. The terminal joints may be thus characterized: Ninth enormously developed, its basal portion appearing as if it formed a distinct joint, transverse, and quite twice the breadth of the eighth; it is then strongly produced outwardly, so as to be quite six times broader than the eighth, and is deeply notched or hollowed on the inner side; tenth, large, cordiform.

Euplectus (p. 139).

1348. **E. tuberigerus**, *n.s.* Shining; head and thorax red, elytra and hind-body slightly infuscate; legs, antennæ, and palpi fulvescent; pubescent.

Head convex, vertex bi-foveolate, rather coarsely punctured, the middle least so. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, rounded laterally; with a large fovea near each side prolonged forwards, a transversal impression near the base appearing to unite with the former, and a longitudinal cavity on the disc; its surface is less coarsely sculptured than the head, particularly on the dorsum; it bears some short, brassy hairs. *Elytra* longer and broader than thorax, their sides slightly rounded, each with an entire sutural and abbreviated striæ, the latter broad at base but attenuated at the middle: they bear numerous short brassy hairs and seem densely but finely punctulated. *Hind-body* rather shorter than elytra, the three dorsal segments equal, the others more abruptly deflexed, the third protuberant medially; clothed like the elytra. *Legs* stout, tibiæ arcuated externally. *Antennæ* pubescent, stout, as long as head and thorax; second joint as long as exposed part of the first; third smaller than second; joint 4-8 moniliform; ninth and tenth transverse, much larger than the preceding ones; eleventh large, ovate, pointed.

The chief peculiarity of this species consists in the structure of the third abdominal segment; this is gradually raised towards the middle, thereby assuming the form of an apical protuberance.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{4}$.

I found my specimen somewhere near Whangarei Harbour.

Group—SILPHIDÆ.**Necrophilus,**

Latr.

Lacord.; Hist. des Ins. Col., Tom. II., p. 205.

Allied to *Silpha*, more particularly to *Silpha atrata*, but exhibiting the following differences:—

Ligula rather more emarginated. Internal lobe of the *maxilla* unarmed or destitute of spines at the extremity. *Palpi* more filiform. *Mandibles* simple at apex. *Antennæ* moderate, rather stout; third joint nearly always longer than the basal one, joints 2-6 sub-moniliform, 7-11 forming a club, gradually widened and serrate. *Prothorax* transversal, narrowed and emarginated in front, truncate at base. Intermediate *coxæ* contiguous. The four basal joints of the anterior and intermediate *tarsi* a little dilated among the males.

1349. **N. prolongatus**, *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., July, 1881, p. 47).*

Niger, nitidus, lævigatus; antennarum basi rufescente; prothoracis lateribus late testaceis; elytris ad apicem attenuatis, ultra abdominis apicem prolongatis, subtiliter striatis, striis in partem prolongatum profundioribus et fortiter punctatis.

Long., 10 mm. ; lat., $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Antennæ with the five basal joints piceo-rufous, slender, and shining, the apical five abruptly broader than the others, fuscous-black, densely pubescent and opaque. *Head* closely and finely punctured, even in front; the clypeal suture indistinct, angulate in the middle. *Thorax* rather strongly transverse, the front angles extremely rounded off and indistinct, and not projecting farther forwards than the middle of the front margin; the disc sparingly and obsoletely punctured, the explanate yellow sides more distinctly punctured. *Elytra* rather narrow and elongate, with their apices prolonged, and the prolonged portion abruptly bent down; they are rather finely striate, but the interstices are somewhat convex, and the seventh is elevated at the shoulder; the striæ are provided with fine distant impressions or punctures; on the apical, and more especially on the lateral-apical portion, the sculpture becomes deeper and coarser, so that the outer stria bears some very large deep impressions. On the under-surface it is seen that this apical portion of the wing-cases projects quite beyond the hind-body. The two individuals described are females.

The species appears structurally very similar to the European and North American species of *Necrophilus*, and the peculiar form and sculpture of the wing-cases would not at present justify its being treated as a distinct genus.

Greymouth, Helms.

Group—ANISOTOMIDÆ.

Posterior *coxæ* contiguous. Maxillary *palpi* not much longer than the labial. *Prothorax* narrowed anteriorly. Hind *trochanters* small, placed within the axis of the femora. *Tarsi* variable. *Meta-thoracic parapleuræ* partly or entirely covered by the lateral margins of the elytra.

Clambus.

Fisch. de Waldh.

Lacord. ; Hist. des Ins. Col., Tom. II., p. 222.

Ligula corneous, dilated towards the front, its apex rounded. Lobes of the *maxillæ* sub-equal; the inner the larger, ciliated inwardly and at the extremity; the external filiform, very slender, pubescent at the apex. Labial *palpi* with the basal joint very short, second pyriform, third rather shorter, globose and acuminate; first joint of the maxillary also short, joints 2-4 globuliform, fourth pointed. *Mandibles* terminating in two sharp elongate hooks. *Labrum* very small, concealed below the clypeus. *Head* very broad, narrowed and obtuse in front, deflected. *Antennæ* 9-articulate, basal joint stout, oviform; second long and slender; third about half as long as its predecessor; joints 4-7 short; eighth very robust, campanulate; ninth not so broad, ovate. *Prothorax* short, rounded at the base, where it equals the elytra in width, narrowed anteriorly. *Scutellum* large, triangular. *Elytra* very convex, gradually narrowed

behind. *Legs* moderate. Hind *coxae* very large, lamellate, covering the femora. *Tarsi* four-jointed. *Body* globuliform, contractile, winged.

1350. **C. domesticus**, *n.s.* Convex, sub-globose, sparsely pubescent, shining-black; legs, antennæ, and trophi yellowish.

Head sparingly clothed with fine yellowish hairs, deflexed. Terminal joint of maxillary *palpi* sub-conical, acuminate. *Antennæ* shining, basal joint robust; second long and slender, cylindrical; third and fourth of similar form, conjointly, elongate; joints 5-7 short, gradually dilated; club bi-articulate, the basal joint the larger. *Prothorax* apparently impunctate, closely adapted to the elytra, narrowed and depressed anteriorly, its margins somewhat testaceous, bearing a few excessively small grey hairs. *Scutellum* large, triangular. *Elytra* convex, curvedly narrowed and declivous posteriorly, without distinct sculpture, with numerous erect minute grey hairs. *Underside* brown, moderately glossy, finely linearly sculptured, clothed with fine pallid hairs.

Length, $\frac{3}{8}$ line; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$.

Caught on the windows of my house at Tairua.

1351. **C. vestitus**, *n.s.* Sub-ovate, convex, moderately nitid, obviously pubescent, variegate.

Head piceo-fuscous. *Prothorax* dark-brown, the sides and base testaceous, densely but very minutely sculptured, clothed with rather long, pale brassy hairs. *Scutellum* large. *Elytra* convex, rather long, rounded laterally and behind, densely but minutely punctated, clothed with rather long and coarse pallid hairs; their colour dark-brown, the sutural region and other large spots pale-testaceous.

Length, $\frac{5}{8}$ line; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

Larger, less globular, and far more distinctly hirsute than the preceding or following species.

Two found by Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager, Port Nicholson.

1352. **C. suffusus**, *n.s.* Broad, obovate, convex, a good deal attenuated posteriorly; glossy, nude above, dark-brown, with the head and sometimes the thorax and the middle of the elytra rufescent, legs and antennæ yellowish.

Head shining, apparently quite smooth. *Prothorax* very broad at the base, greatly contracted in front, without distinct sculpture. *Scutellum* large. *Elytra* large, very broad at the base, but considerably narrowed behind, exhibiting no distinct sculpture, but with the suture somewhat elevated posteriorly. *Abdomen* fuscous, clothed with rather coarse yellowish hairs.

The *body* is unusually broad at the middle and a good deal attenuated behind. The *colour* is variable, one of my two specimens being almost wholly piceous.

Length, $\frac{1}{2}$ line; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

Hab., Wellington; coll., Mr. Sandager.

Group—SYNCHITIDÆ.

Ablabus (p. 183).

1353. **A. brevis**, *n.s.* Oblong, rather broad and convex; rufo-piceous, clothed with pale yellow, almost griseous, scale-like setæ; legs and antennæ red; underside pitchy, covered with granules and fine yellow hairs.

Head granulated. *Prothorax* broader than long, transversely convex, somewhat uneven, but without conspicuous tubercles or depressions, granulated; sides explanate, four-lobed, the front lobe largest, the basal small and distant from the elytra. *Elytra* oblong, apices obliquely rounded, sides more or less dentated; disc somewhat plane, rather uneven, apparently punctate-striate, with a distinct compressed elevation on each side of the scutellum, two rounded ones behind, and others nearer the sides. *Legs* finely hirsute.

The insect has been denuded of the scale-like greyish covering. When just found it seems rougher, the elytra, for example, appearing to have four rows of tubercles, four in each, and the thorax with a medial groove and three basal depressions.

Comes near *A. ornatus*, but that species may be distinguished at a glance by the large black triangular space on the side of each elytron.

Length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat, Tairua (Auckland).

Dryptops.

Nov. gen.

Intermediate between *Tarphiomimus* and *Ulonotus*, having the facies of the former, but differing in the less developed basal articulation of the tarsi.

Maxillary *palpi* stout, terminal joint ovate, not acuminate. *Antennæ* 11-articulate, basal joint stout, partially concealed from above, second short, third elongate, joints 4-8 sub-obconical and nearly equal; club large three-jointed. *Prothorax* deeply lobed at the sides. *Elytra* serrate laterally, their apices more or less prolonged and somewhat divergent. *Legs* moderate; *tibiæ* denticulated externally; *tarsi* four-jointed, the three first joints conjointly rather shorter than the last, about equal to one another. *Body* sub-oblong, longitudinally elevated along the middle, its sides explanate.

1354. **D. dorsalis**, *n.s.* Griseous; tarsi, antennæ, palpi, and labrum red; sub-oblong, transversely convex.

Head granulated. *Prothorax* sub-cordate, its sides with deep median indentations, forming two large lobes more or less incised along their margins; disc considerably elevated longitudinally, broadly canaliculate, bearing two conspicuous frontal protuberances. *Elytra* oblong, base tri-sinuate, lateral margins serrate, obliquely narrowed posteriorly, apices prolonged, leaving a deep sutural notch; the dorsum raised, with a rather gradual slope from the sides, so that these latter are not at all vertical, with a row of five tubercular

elevations on each side of the median groove, the basal laterally compressed and carina-like, those near the posterior declivity most prominent but rounded; just beyond these (laterally) are two others placed near the middle. *Legs* finely hispid, outer edge of tibiæ with numerous short denticles.

When denuded of the greyish sappy or scale-like matter, it will be seen that the head and thorax are irregularly granulated; the elytra bear regular rows of granules, there being four such on the discoidal elevation, and seven on each side; of these latter the six inner form pairs; these nodules or granular elevations are glossy, and in some lights give a punctate appearance to the elytra; the interstices are brown, but the insect otherwise is almost wholly ferruginous, with short yellow setæ on the more elevated parts.

Length, nearly 3 lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$.

I found one example on the Waitakerei Range.

NOTE.—No. 325, *Tarphiomimus acuminatus*, belongs to this genus.

1355. **D. undosus**, *n.s.* Uneven, sub-oblong; piceous, variegated with greyish to fuscous; setæ, antennæ, and tarsi dark-red.

Head granulated; antennal orbits large. *Prothorax* transversal, considerably contracted behind, its sides nearly flat and divided into five lobes, the anterior largest, posterior angles rectangular; dorsum considerably raised, with three laterally compressed elevations on each side, the frontal largest and porrected; it bears numerous granules. *Elytra* oblong, margins serrate, apices protuberant; disc elevated, broadest behind, with vertical sides, granulated, with a large basal, median, and ante-apical depressions; the sides of the disc are irregularly raised, and bend inwards in such a manner as to partly isolate the hollows; all but the basal are interrupted by the raised suture, so that there appear to be five depressions instead of three; the margins terminate behind in two obvious protuberances having a large semi-circular intervening gap. *Legs* clothed with fine yellowish setæ, the tibiæ with many denticles on their outer edge.

The insect is remarkable on account of the whole disc of the elytra being abruptly elevated, the raised edges being nearly on a line with the side margins, and the posterior protuberances extending nearly as far as the apices, whilst the enclosed space seems, at first sight, one large depression.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$ – $1\frac{3}{8}$.

I have seen two specimens only; one has been returned to Mr. Sydney W. Fulton, who found both at Outram, Otago.

Recyntus.

Nov. gen.

Body rather short and broad, convex, tuberculate, setose.

Head sub-trigonal; eyes convex, coarsely faceted; antennal insertion at the sides in front of the eyes, prolonged as a smooth groove along the front and side of each eye. Last joint of maxillary *palpi* thick, obtuse. *Antennæ* 11-articulate; basal joint stout,

cylindric; second also stout, yet much smaller than first, third elongate; joints 4-8 decrease in length, eighth transverse; *club* distinctly three-jointed, the two basal transversal, eleventh joint rounded. *Prothorax* uneven, about as long as broad, obtusely produced in front, its sides explanate and lobed. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* very convex generally, sinuate at base, longer than thorax. *Legs* stout; *tibiae* compressed; *tarsi* four-jointed, the three basal short, the first rather larger than second, the terminal longer than the other three conjointly; *claws* well-developed, thickened at base. *Prosternum* deeply emarginate at apex. *Metasternum* rather short. *Abdomen* with five segments, the fourth shortest. *Coxæ* nearly equidistant.

Allied to *Syncalus*, but having the intermediate and posterior legs more approximated. The explanate sides of the thorax are deeply indented so as to form obvious lobes; sometimes the hind angle of the front lobe and the anterior of the one next to it almost meet, thus leaving an opening or hole right through the side of the thorax.

1356. **R. exiguus**, *n.s.* Convex, short and broad, rough, pitchy-red; legs and antennæ ferruginous, partially covered with yellowish setiform scales.

Head immersed up to the eyes, in front depressed and of a brick-red colour, granulate; antennal elevations not prolonged, rounded. *Antennæ* moderate, pubescent, basal articulation red, cylindric, second stout, about as long as broad, third slender at base, longer than the contiguous ones, joints 4-8 decrease in length, obconical; club large, its middle joint transverse, the terminal rounded. *Prothorax* transversal, convex; sides explanate, divided into four lobes, the anterior largest, forming acute front angles attaining the eyes, the fourth leaving a gap between it and the base of the elytra; disc transversely convex, grooved longitudinally, with three elevations on each side, the median most elevated; bearing tubercles or granules. *Elytra* as broad and nearly twice as long as the thorax, much elevated, but with a somewhat flattened disc, sides nearly vertical, abruptly declivous behind, lateral margins multi-dentate; their sculpture consists of several rows of granules, causing the surface to appear rugose; there are two prominent rounded elevations on the summit of the hind slope, and a laterally compressed one near each shoulder; the humeral angles do not reach the base of the thorax; the pale-yellow squamosity is chiefly confined to the base and sides.

In its natural state the insect is covered with greyish sappy matter; this conceals the true colour and sculpture, and, when examined in that state, more tubercular elevations appear on the elytra.

Length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

My specimen was found near Whangarei Harbour.

NOTE.—On page 191 I pointed out that *Ulonotus tuberculatus* (No. 340), *U. insignis*, and *U. salebrosus* should be associated together in a distinct genus; *Recyntus* is enunciated for these three and the present species; No. 340 may be considered the type.

Coxelus (p. 195).

1357. **C. clarus**, *n.s.* Bright, head and thorax red, elytra and antennæ ferruginous, legs rufo-testaceous; clothed with fine elongate setæ.

Head granulated, with fine erect yellow setæ. *Prothorax* rather broader than long, moderately and gradually narrowed towards the base, lateral margins rather broad, closely dentated and fringed with yellow setæ; granulated above, with an elongate dorsal depression and five others, the two near the base largest, the smallest in front of the scutellum, the remaining two before the middle. *Elytra* oblong, sides and apex nearly vertical, the edges rough, like the thorax, broadly impressed near the middle; their sculpture consists of numerous rows of coarse punctures. *Antennæ* rather short, club well limited. *Legs* stout, clothed with yellow hairs.

In *C. robustus* there is scarcely any thoracic depression; *C. dubius* has a dorsal impression; and *C. similis*, if I am right in judging my specimen to represent that species accurately, has four or five indistinct impressions. The setæ with which this species is clothed are slender, and of a bright yellow, the legs bearing hairs: in this respect it differs from all the other species, they having fuscous setæ intermingled with the greyish or pallid ones.

Length, $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Hab., Parua. I have only one individual in my collection.

Group—PYCNOMERIDÆ.**Pycnomerus** (p. 208).

1358. **P. rufescens**, *n.s.* Nitid red, elytra paler than thorax.

Head rather coarsely but not densely punctured, with large and deep frontal foveæ. *Prothorax* longer than broad, gradually narrowed towards the base, feebly bi-impressed on the disc and near the middle of each side, moderately coarsely and distantly punctured, but with the more elevated spaces so sparingly punctured as to seem nearly smooth. *Elytra* coarsely punctate-striate. *Legs* long and robust. *Antennæ* short, their terminal joint distinctly marked off from the penultimate.

Larger than *P. minor*; distinguished at once by the sparsely punctate thorax, longer legs, and difference in antennal structure.

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

My specimen was found near Whangarei Harbour.

1359. **P. basalis**, *n.s.* Sub-parallel, shining, dark-red.

Head somewhat quadrate, punctate, deeply bi-foveate. *Prothorax* oblong, very gradually narrowed posteriorly, indistinctly impressed on the dorsum, moderately coarsely punctured, three linear dorsal spaces somewhat more remotely. *Scutellum* obsolete. *Elytra* elongate, oviform, coarsely punctate-striate, their humeral angles prominent. *Legs* stout, anterior tibiæ distinctly ciliated inwardly with short yellow hairs. *Antennæ* normal, club obviously bi-articulate.

With the exception of *P. simplex* and *P. ellipticus* the New Zealand species exhibit a truncate elytral base; in the present one the base is emarginate, with the shoulders dentate and porrected, and consequently conspicuous.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

From the same locality as *P. rufescens*.

FAMILY—CUCUJIPES.

Group—PASSANDRIDÆ.

Jugular piece strongly developed, concealing the maxillæ. *Ligula* strongly bi-lobed among the greater number. *Antennæ* filiform, or nearly so. *Tarsi* pentamerous in both sexes, the basal articulation frequently very small.

Chætosoma.

Westwood.

Lacord.; *Hist. des Ins. Coléop.*, Tom. 11., p. 399.

Mentum strongly transversal, considerably sloped anteriorly, rounded laterally. Projecting *jugular piece* absent. *Ligula* deeply cleft, so as to form two narrow lobes, ciliated in front. Lobes of the *maxillæ* broad, ciliated at the extremity; the external longer than the inner. Last joint of the labial *palpi* oval, arched and obliquely truncated at apex; that of the maxillary gradually thickened and obtuse at the end. *Mandibles* prominent, robust, trigonal, feebly arched apically, bi-dentate inwardly. *Labrum* short, sinuated, with rounded angles. *Head* rather long, as broad as thorax. *Eyes* moderate, rounded. *Antennæ* elongate, filiform, clothed with long hairs; basal joint short, sub-globose, second very short, joints 3–10 about equal, each rather slender at base, eleventh sub-ovate. *Prothorax* quadrate, about the same width as elytra. *Elytra* elongate, parallel, humeral angles prominent. *Legs* moderate, *femora* stout; *tibiæ* slightly and gradually dilated; *tarsi* with four short basal joints, ciliated below, fifth large; *claws* thickened at base. *Body* elongate, parallel, sub-depressed, clothed with rather long hairs.

1360. **C. scaritides**, *Westwood*. Parallel elongate, rather plane, shining, bearing erect longish hairs, pitchy-black; legs and four elytral spots (two basal, two apical) rufescent.

Head (excluding the mandibles) quadrate, about as broad as but shorter than thorax, epistome smooth, occiput closely punctured, the front with linear impressions, eyes prominent. *Prothorax* nearly square, slightly narrowed towards the base, marginated; its punctures oblong, closest on the dorsum, longer and more distant on the sides, with a smooth space on each side of the middle. *Scutellum* oblong, smooth. *Elytra* arcuated at base, with rows of punctures, coarsest near the sides. *Sternum* blackish; *abdomen* infuscate-red.

The above describes a specimen recently sent me by Mr. Sydney W. Fulton, Outram, Otago, and agrees with remarks appended by Lacordaire to the generic diagnosis. I have not seen Professor West-

wood's description. Nearly all the other examples I have examined are almost wholly black, and some larger than the one alluded to.

Length, 4 lines; breadth, 1.

Habitat, New Zealand (*id est*, not local).

Group—BRONTIDÆ.

Parabrontes (p. 220).

1361. *P. setiger*, *n.s.* Elongate, depressed; head and thorax and irregular spaces on the elytra piceous, antennæ and trophi castaneous-red, legs fusco-testaceous.

Head longitudinally rugosely punctate, with two smooth grooves from the labrum to the occiput. *Prothorax* longer than broad, narrower than elytra, anterior angles protuberant and rufescent, considerably contracted behind, sides obtusely dilated after the middle; its discoidal sculpture irregularly rugose, the lateral granular. *Scutellum* transversal, blackish. *Elytra* elongate, parallel, marginated, obtusely rounded apically, transversely depressed near the middle; coarsely punctate-striate, sides vertical except near the middle; the dorsum rather sharply defined from the shoulders to near the apices, but with the carina incurved medially. The clothing consists of fine brassy setæ, scarcely apparent on the thorax.

When the thorax of this species is compared with that of *P. silvanoides*, it will be noticed that the three or four dentiform projections on the sides of the latter are quite absent, and that it is shorter and broader. The prevailing colour on the elytra is testaceous-brown.

Length, nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager sent me a mutilated specimen from the vicinity of Port Nicholson.

Group—LATHRIDIIDÆ.

Corticaria (p. 234).

1362. *C. tarsalis*, *n.s.* Sub-ovate, a little convex, shining, sparingly clothed with long, erect greyish hairs; variegate, chiefly reddish-brown, a considerable portion of the elytra pitchy-brown, shoulders testaceous, legs infuscate-red, tarsi (save the fuscous apical joint) yellowish, two basal joints of antennæ fusco-testaceous, the others darker.

Head nearly as broad as the widest part of the thorax, coarsely punctate; eyes very large and prominent. *Antennæ* bearing dark elongate hairs; basal joint robust, swollen, second smaller, joints 3-6 slender and elongate, 6-8 small; *club* elongate, its two basal joints swollen at the base but abruptly narrowed (almost cylindrical) beyond, eleventh joint ovate. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, its sides rounded, a good deal narrowed apically; uneven, coarsely punctured, with two dorsal foveæ, one behind the other, and a larger one at each side near the middle. *Scutellum* distinct, smooth. *Elytra* cordate, narrowed towards the base, slightly but broadly depressed before the middle, coarsely punctate. *Legs*

moderate, *tibiæ* straight, the posterior not dilated apically; *tarsi* two-thirds the length of the *tibiæ*, basal joint as large as second, not abbreviated, the terminal stout; *claws* thickened at base.

Allied to Nos. 415, 419, and 420. Eyes very large, more approximated above than is usual.

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

I found one on the Waitakerei Range.

Group—BYRRHIDÆ.

Morychus (p. 244).

1363. *M. gemmeus*, *n.s.* Convex, oval, nude, brilliant rufo-cupreous; legs red, tarsi and palpi yellow; antennæ ferruginous.

Head rather narrow, forehead considerably rounded; closely and coarsely punctured near the eyes, more distantly on the middle; labrum closely sculptured. *Prothorax* of the orthodox form, sides almost straight, front and hind angles distinct, the latter rather acute; distinctly punctated, the punctures not so close or coarse as those on the head, and much more distant from one another on the dorsum. *Scutellum* minute, quite triangular. *Elytra* very convex, with distant shallow punctures, their whole surface divided into small areas by minute irregular lines running in different directions. *Legs* finely pilose; all the *tibiæ* arcuated externally, the anterior quite as much as the intermediate. *Antennæ* of moderate length, basal joint robust, second shorter but stouter than third, the latter slender and longer than fourth, fifth a little shorter but thicker than its predecessor, sixth and seventh about equal, much stouter but shorter than fifth, joints 8-10 increase in width, transversal, eleventh normal; the slender joints are sparsely, the terminal densely, pubescent.

Smaller than *M. coruscans*, the sculpture different, and the front *tibiæ* obviously curved.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breath, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

I picked my specimen off a log at Parua (Whangarei Harbour).

1364. *M. insuetus*, *n.s.* Black, shining; legs and first antennal joint ferruginous, the remaining joints of the latter and the tarsi yellowish; broad and convex.

Head smooth on the middle, distinctly punctured on the sides. *Prothorax* of the usual form, remotely and very finely punctured. *Scutellum* quite invisible. *Elytra* without perceptible sculpture of any kind. *Legs* clothed with fine yellow hairs; front *tibiæ* scarcely arched. *Antennæ* pubescent, their third articulation slender and elongate, joints 6-11 gradually incrassated.

Similar to *M. orbicularis* in form; in that species, however, the front of the head between the antennæ is almost truncate, whereas in the present one it is much rounded, and the thorax, instead of being evidently punctured, must be carefully examined before its minute sculpture can be perceived; the antennæ of this species are more robust, particularly the dilated joints.

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

Described from a mutilated example detected in a saw-pit at Parua.

Group—LUCANIDÆ.

Lissotes (p. 254).

1365. **L. helmsi**, Sharp; *Ent. Mon. Mag.*, Aug. 1881, p. 49. Niger, opacus, prothoracis elytrorumque marginibus squamosis; capite prothoraceque crebre punctatis, hoc lateribus rotundatis, margine anteriore leviter bisinuato, angulis posterioribus omnino latissime rotundatis; elytris sat crebre punctatis, seriebus quatuor squamorum brevium erectorum.

♂. Long. corp. (sine mandibulis), 20 mm.; lat., 10 mm.

Head with numerous punctures on the upper surface, which, on the extreme vertex, become almost dense; the hind angles slightly prominent, but without any distinct projection. *Prothorax* very strongly transverse, with very numerous rather fine punctures; its front has a slight but distinct margin, which becomes obsolete in the middle, the sides are a little curved, and the hind angles are very broadly rounded; side margins very densely covered with very short fulvous setæ or scales. *Elytra* short and broad, dull, with four longitudinal series of closely-packed, erect, very short fulvous setæ, and with the strongly-raised side-margins very densely covered with similar setæ, the surface between the series very distinctly punctured. The upper-inner face of the hind *tibiæ* is distinctly longitudinally sulcate; the apical spurs are broad.

The *male* has the mandibles short and stout, strongly curved, with a short basal tooth, which overlaps the labrum, and a very large tooth in the middle, which, when the mandibles are closed, meets the opposite mandibles just in front of but below the labrum. The female is unknown.

Found at Greymouth, west coast of New Zealand, by Mr. Helms, in recognition of whose successful researches I have named the species. There is not, I believe, any species at all similar to it known as occurring in New Zealand.

Group—APHODIIDÆ.

Phycochus.

Nov. gen.

Body convex, ovate. Maxillary *palpi* tri-articulate, their terminal joint elongate, straight externally, obtusely rounded inwardly, sub-securiform; labial shorter, two-jointed, the apical robust, obtuse. *Antennæ* eight-jointed, basal elongate, cylindric; second shorter, dilated outwardly; 3-5 short, obconical; club compact, large, tri-articulate. *Mentum* with two large, divergent, triangular lobes. *Head* large, so formed as to conceal the organs of the mouth; antennal cavities large, capable of receiving the whole of the antennæ. *Eyes* apparently absent, quite invisible. *Prothorax* transverse. *Scutellum* small, triangular. *Elytra* completely covering the pygidium. *Legs* stout; posterior *femora* considerably distended,

the others narrow, sub-parallel; anterior *tibiæ* tri-dentate, with an inner calcar, between which and the outer tooth the tarsus is inserted; posterior somewhat compressed, nearly straight, apex lunate outwardly, having a carina on the inner and outer edges, the intermediate space concave, the tarsus inserted in the hollow, with two foliaceous spurs beyond. *Tarsi* seemingly normal, all mutilated, three joints only intact. Anterior and posterior *coxæ* contiguous, middle pair moderately distant. *Abdomen* transversely convex, so that the sides are far from being on the same plane as the epipleuræ.

The structure of this highly interesting form is so abnormal that a new group must be added to the *Aphodiidæ* for its reception. Allied to *Ægialia*.

1366. **P. graniceps**, *n.s.* Glabrous, pitchy-brown; head infuscate-red, legs ferruginous, antennæ and palpi fulvous.

Head large, convex, rounded, slightly notched at apex, covered with granules. *Prothorax* short, marginated, base truncate, apex emarginated to the width of the head, angularly rounded laterally, destitute of angles; with the exception of a basal groove and two indistinct frontal foveæ, unimpressed. *Elytra* convex, narrowed towards the base, rounded and gradually deflexed posteriorly; their sculpture consists of obsolete striæ, the sutural only distinct. *Antennæ* pubescent. *Tibiæ*, save the anterior, roughly sculptured, denticulate and hispid on the edges.

When examined sideways it will be seen that the most elevated part is behind the base of the elytra; from thence the slope is gradual.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, nearly 1 line.

I found one individual amongst sea-weed north of Whangarei Harbour.

Group—EUCNEMIDÆ.

Neocharis (p. 277).

1367. **N. cylindrata**, *n.s.* Narrow, nearly cylindrical, not slender, pubescent, somewhat variegate; antennæ obscure-black, head blackish, body dark-brown, shining, the thoracic apex and posterior angles and elytral base rufescent, legs reddish, tarsi yellowish.

Head densely punctate. *Prothorax* broader than long, rather closely but very finely punctulated. *Scutellum* nude and unimpressed. *Elytra* very slightly narrowed behind, shoulders very little elevated, rugulose, obsolete striated, the sutural striæ deeply sunk apically. *Antennæ* short and stout, of nearly equal thickness throughout, not serrate, as long as head and thorax; basal joint as long as the following three conjointly, second and third short, but decidedly longer than fourth (united), joints 4–10 about equal, nearly quadrate, eleventh oval.

The *clothing* is rather dense, and consists of short yellow hairs. *Eyes* rather large, longitudinally oval, not prominent, so that the genal space appears to be on the same plane, if not actually a little

dilated. The *antennal cavities* are large, with slightly carinated edges; the hind line touches the eye just between the front and middle.

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

I caught two at Waitakerei; the second, probably the female, is nearly two lines in length.

Talerax (p. 279).

1368. **T. tenuis**, *n.s.* Black, shining, gradually narrowed posteriorly; legs and basal joint of the antennæ infusate, tarsi testaceous, clothed with short greyish hairs.

Head densely and rugosely sculptured. *Prothorax* transversal, its apex finely carinated, anterior angles depressed, posterior prominent and a little incurved at the extremity; its surface is finely and distantly punctulated. *Elytra* elongate, gradually and slightly narrowed behind, apices obtuse; each has a sutural stria most deeply impressed at the base and apex, and a broad, oblique basal depression, causing the shoulder to seem considerably elevated; the sculpture appears confused, the punctures being sometimes in rows, but never coarse. *Antennæ* relatively stout, as long as the body, second joint very short, fourth joint shorter than third; they are almost filiform.

Length, $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

I found one, most likely a male, at Waitakerei. It is the smallest Eucnemid described as yet.

Group—ELATERIDÆ.

Protelater (p. 304).

1369. **P. nigricans**, *Sharp*; *Ent. Mon. Mag.*, Aug. 1881, p. 50. *Elongatus*, *angustulatus*, *sub-cylindricus*, *niger*, *sparsim tenuiter pubescens*, *sat nitidus*, *prothoracis angulis posterioribus picescentibus*, *abdomine nigro-piceo*, *lateribus rufis*.

Long., 11 mm.; lat., $2\frac{3}{4}$ – $2\frac{7}{8}$ mm.

This species is the largest *Protelater* yet discovered, and may thus be easily identified, also by its black colour, comparatively shining surface, and scanty pubescence. The *thorax* is shining, rather sparingly and distinctly punctured, the elongate hind angles are much directed outwards; the *elytra* are rather deeply striate, the striæ distinctly punctured; the interstices are more finely and sparingly punctured; the third, fifth, and seventh are, beyond the middle, more elevated than the others.

The colour of this species is very probably variable; compared with the large variety of *P. elongatus*, I find that *P. nigricans*, independent of the colour and sculpture, is distinguished by more elongate antennæ, and by the hind angles being more abruptly directed outwards.

Greymouth, Helms.

NOTE.—Dr. Sharp's *Chrosis violacea* (*Ent. Mon. Mag.*, Aug. 1881, p. 49), is identical with No. 1188 (Part II., p. 681); the colour of his specimen is probably brighter than mine.

Psorochroa.*Nov. gen.*

Head small, obliquely narrowed and carinated towards the front, the middle obtuse, confounded with the clypeus, the latter indistinguishable; *labrum* prominent, rounded, nearly on the same plane as the forehead, separated from it by a deep channel; *mandibles* robust, bidentate at apex. *Antennæ* half the length of the thorax, inserted below the forehead immediately in front of the eyes; basal joints largest, third longer than second, the latter equalling the fourth; joints 4-10 sub-triangular; eleventh broadly oval. *Prothorax* broader than long, rounded laterally, tri-sinuate at base, posterior angles prominent, not divergent. *Scutellum* oblong. *Elytra* moderate, narrowed behind. *Chin-piece* extending to the tips of the mandibles. *Prosternal sutures* widely open in front only, straight, attaining outer edge of coxæ. *Prosternal process* nearly flat above, depressed at the extremity. *Mesosternal cavity* with raised hind margin, reaching the broad inter-coxal depression. *Coxal lamina* moderate, abruptly reduced beyond the trochanter. *Tarsi* rather compressed, all the joints well-developed, hispid below. *Body* apterous.

1370. **P. granulata**, *n.s.* Sub-opaque, variegate, elytra obscure-brown, thorax paler and brighter, legs and antennæ obscurely coloured.

Head slightly depressed in front, with coarse punctures on its anterior edge. *Prothorax* curvedly excised in front, narrowed towards the blunt front angles, nearly straight behind the middle; the posterior angles carinated, overlapping the shoulders, slightly incurved and deflexed at the extremity; it bears many minute glossy black granules, and short fulvous setiform hairs. *Elytra* with rounded shoulders, slightly curved sides, gradually narrowed behind, almost plane; sub-striate, interstices uneven, with fewer and smaller granules than the thorax, and with similar but more rufescent setæ. *Underside* rather dull, blackish; flanks of prosternum coarsely but remotely punctured, the rest not distinctly sculptured; sparsely clothed. The *antennæ* are covered with pubescence on the sides only; joints 4-10 are dilated inwardly, but not acute, at the extremity.

An occasional puncture may be noticed in the elytra grooves, and the humeral regions are more or less obtusely tuberculate.

Length, 8-9 lines; breadth, $2\frac{3}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{3}$.

Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager found this curious insect in the crevices of rocks on "The Brothers" (Cook Strait).

Cryptohypnus (p. 295).

1371. **C. montanus**, *n.s.* Sub-parallel, almost depressed, moderately glossy, blackish-brown, legs flavo-testaceous, antennæ rufescent, clothed with short yellowish hairs.

Head broadly impressed, finely and not closely punctated. *Prothorax* as long as broad, obtusely rounded laterally, contracted near the base, convex, its posterior angles carinate, prominent, sub-acute

and divergent; the surface rather closely and finely punctured, obsolete grooved on the middle. *Scutellum* oblong. *Elytra* slightly rounded laterally, distinctly, but not coarsely, striated, the external grooves more or less punctate, interstices nearly plane, coarsely punctulated. *Underside* pubescent, dark-castaneous; prosternum punctulated; abdomen finely and closely sculptured. *Antennæ* shorter than head and thorax, stout, third and fourth joints equal, second shorter but stouter than fifth.

Besides the ridge on the thoracic angle, there is another abbreviated one between it and the middle; the base is nearly truncate, with a tooth-like projection on each side of the scutellum.

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

One of Mr. T. F. Cheeseman's captures on Mount Arthur.

1372. **C. sandageri**, *n.s.* Black, a little shining; antennæ, palpi, and labrum more or less rufescent, femora fuscous, tibiæ and trochanters reddish-castaneous, apical segment of abdomen of a chestnut colour; clothed with short greyish hairs.

Head punctulated, otherwise unimpressed. *Prothorax* barely as long as broad, sides obtusely rounded, incurved before the hind angles; these latter ridged, acute, slightly divergent, but little produced beyond the base, with an inner carina; canaliculate, finely and distantly punctured, more closely on the sides; base tri-sinuated, the median incurvature dentate at each side. *Elytra* depressed, obviously striated, the grooves distantly punctured, interstices rugulose. *Underside* rather dull, blackish-brown, densely but finely sculptured and pubescent. *Antennæ* longer than head and thorax, pubescent; second and sixth joints about equal, the intermediate differing but little from one another, except that the third is the stoutest.

The male has a rather longer thorax, with its posterior angles just perceptibly prolonged, so as to be visibly elongated beyond the basal line.

Allied to Nos. 523 and 522, larger than either, differently coloured, with punctures in the elytral striæ.

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

The pair I possess are from Wellington, where they were taken by Mr. Stewart-Sandager.

Lomemus (p. 290).

1373. **L. rectus**, *n.s.* Elongate, parallel, sub-depressed; glossy-black, antennæ fuscous, legs fusco-testaceous; pubescence fine, rather dense, obscure yellow.

Head coarsely punctured, forehead obtusely rounded. *Antennæ* elongate, sub-serrate; second and third articulations equal, short, and, conjointly, half as long as the fourth, joints 4-10 longer than broad. *Prothorax* elongate, nearly twice as long as broad, just perceptibly narrowed anteriorly, posterior angles prominent, scarcely divergent; its punctation moderately coarse and close. *Elytra*

slightly attenuated apically, finely yet distinctly striated, the outer grooves and those before the middle only punctured; interstices rugulose.

If it were not for the slight attenuation towards the extremities the body would be quite parallel-sided. The three basal joints of the antennæ taken together barely equal the fourth in length. The sculpture of the elytral interstices is more obvious than the punctures in the striæ. The legs are long and slender. The species seems to be allied to *L. flavipes* only.

Length, almost 2 lines; breadth, quite $\frac{5}{8}$.

Described from one example in my own collection, obtained, most likely, near Whangarei Harbour.

1374. **L. vittatus**, *n.s.* Black, shining, with a short, broad, oblique basal stripe on each clytron, testaceous; legs fuscous, tarsi slightly rufescent; rather broad and sub-parallel.

Head closely punctured. *Prothorax* longer than broad, narrowed in front, convex, posterior angles divergent; moderately closely but not coarsely punctured, slightly canaliculated behind; covered with short, erect, blackish hairs, and a few greyish ones near the hind angles. *Scutellum* punctulate. *Elytra* nearly parallel-sided, finely striated, the external striæ punctured, interstices so punctulated as to appear rugulose, densely clothed with fine, decumbent, griseous hairs. *Antennæ* as long as head and thorax, third joint a little longer than second, these two together quite as long as fourth, joints 4-10 serrate. *Underside* black, punctulated, closely covered with yellowish-grey hairs.

Easily recognized by the upright hairs on the thorax and the oblique elytral vittæ.

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

One example, in bad condition, taken by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman, F.L.S., on Mount Arthur.

Group—DASCYLLIDÆ.

Cyprobius (p. 308).

1375. **C. undulatus**, *n.s.* Oviparous, convex; slightly glossy, dark-brown; legs rufescent, tarsi and palpi yellowish, the first four or five antennal joints yellowish, the others infusate.

Head broad, obliquely curved from the eyes, produced beyond the base of the antennæ, finely punctate, clothed with fulvous hairs. *Prothorax* short, apex broadly rounded in the middle, anterior angles obtuse, sides slightly curved, with sculpture and clothing similar to those of the head. *Scutellum* large, triangular. *Elytra* punctulate, with an irregularly-shaped fascia, dilated laterally, in line with the posterior femora, and a more or less obvious sub-apical spot, composed of white hairs; the pubescence near the base and apex is bright-yellow, the rest paler. *Antennæ* longer than head and thorax, basal joints robust, second short, third slender and about as long as the fourth. *Underside* densely and finely sculptured and pubes-

cent. The prosternal process projects considerably beyond the front coxæ, is of nearly equal width throughout, with carinate margins.

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

I captured two specimens on the Waitakerei Range.

Cyphanus (p. 308).

1376. **C. mandibularis**, *n.s.* Oblong, moderately convex transversely; somewhat nitid, castaneous-red, tarsi and trophi yellowish, covered with short fulvous hairs.

Head broad, distended behind the eyes, punctulated; labrum excessively reduced, deeply emarginated, without the orthodox membranous space separating it from the forehead; mandibles robust, tri-dentate inwardly, almost wholly exposed. *Prothorax* short, with explanated and rounded sides, its angles obtuse; finely punctulated. *Elytra* densely and rugosely punctured, much more coarsely than the thorax, the suture and a linear lunate mark near the apex of each blackish. *Antennæ* elongate, basal articulation thick, second short and stout, third scarcely half the length of the fourth, the others about equal. *Labial palpi* furcate.

(Belongs to *Cyphanus*, but the labrum is so short that the mandibles are almost entirely visible from above.)

Length, 4 lines; breadth, $1\frac{3}{8}$.

My specimen was found at Parua (Whangarei Harbour).

Veronatus (p. 314).

1377. **V. antennalis**, *n.s.* Elongate, oblong, transversely convex; dark-red, legs and antennæ reddish; clothed with yellowish hairs.

Head densely rugosely punctured; behind the eyes straight, produced anteriorly; labrum prominent, the membranous part separating it from the forehead large; eyes prominent. *Prothorax* transverse, finely marginated and obtusely rounded laterally, angles acute; with an obsolete dorsal impression, densely punctulated, but not so coarsely as the head. *Elytra* closely and rugosely punctured. *Antennæ* of moderate length, basal joint thick, second short, third hardly longer but more slender than the preceding, fourth elongate, nearly thrice the length of the third.

An aberrant form; the anterior prolongation of the head, and the large membranous space and labrum, together, have the effect of concealing almost all but the tips of the mandibles in repose.

The species cannot be satisfactorily referred to *Veronatus*, or indeed any other genus, but, as the structure of the head in this group undergoes various modifications, I have not thought it advisable to create a new genus on that account alone.

Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$.

I found one individual only on the Waitakerei Mountains.

Cyphon (p. 318).

1378. **C. remotus**, *n.s.* Castaneous, thorax reddish, the greater portion of the elytra blackish, legs and antennæ testaceous;

moderately shining, head opaque and nearly black; densely clothed with pale brassy hairs; oblong, rather narrow, slightly convex.

Head so sculptured as to appear densely but finely granulated. *Prothorax* rather glossy, finely but not closely granulated. *Elytra* closely, distinctly, and somewhat rugosely punctulated, impressed near the base, the suture elevated towards the apex. *Underside* closely sculptured and pubescent. *Antennæ* pubescent, basal joint red, stout, second small, eleventh infuscate.

Comes near *C. parviceps*, but the granules on the thorax are but little elevated, and the interstices quite equal in size to the granules. Sub-ocular line absent.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$.

My two specimens are from the vicinity of Whangarei Harbour.

1379. **C. nigropictus**, *n.s.* Sub-oblong, somewhat depressed, pubescent, rufo-testaceous; elytra with two large sub-apical spots blackish, legs and antennæ paler than the body.

Head large, distinctly but not densely granulated. *Prothorax* narrower than elytra, sculptured in the same way as the head. *Elytra* oblong, distinctly depressed transversely near the base, densely punctulate. *Underside* pale reddish-chestnut, densely pubescent. Genal line distinct and acutely elevated, the sub-ocular invisible.

Allied to *C. graniger* and *C. pictulus*, smaller than either, with a distinct depression across the elytra. The clothing consists of greyish hairs, which are easily rubbed off.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Two examples in my own collection; exact locality uncertain.

1380. **C. laticollis**, *n.s.* Sub-oblong, moderately shining; pubescence conspicuous and greyish, very dark rufo-fuscous; antennæ somewhat rufescent, legs testaceous-brown.

Head moderate, sub-opaque, finely and not closely granulated. *Prothorax* as wide as the base of elytra, slightly rounded laterally, front and hind angles almost rectangular, very finely and distantly granulated; shining, reddish. *Scutellum* finely granulated. *Elytra* oblong, slightly depressed transversely near the base, rather finely punctulated. *Antennæ* rather short, third articulation quite half as long as fourth. The space between the genal line and eye broad and unsculptured, sub-ocular line absent.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$.

My specimen was transmitted from Queenstown (Otago) by Professor F. W. Hutton.

1381. **C. rectangulus**, *n.s.* Shining, quite black; legs and antennæ testaceous-yellow, covered with grey hairs.

Head not broad, minutely granulated. *Prothorax* narrower than elytra, not short, posterior angles straight and sub-acute, its granules very fine and distant even on the sides. *Elytra* oblong, sub-parallel, almost imperceptibly impressed longitudinally before the middle, and, except near the base, very finely and distantly punctulated.

Antennæ reaching backwards just beyond the humeral angles, their third joint quite half the length of the fourth. No sub-ocular carina.

Somewhat resembles *C. parviceps*, but much more finely sculptured; at first sight the thorax seems quite smooth.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$.

I found one near Whangarei Harbour.

1382. **C. plagiatus**, *n.s.* Pubescent, somewhat oblong, broad, subdepressed, glossy, nigro-fuscous; the legs, second and third antennal joints, a large spot and indistinct lateral stripe on each elytron, testaceous.

Head rather small, not narrow, so sculptured as to seem covered with shallow punctures; without sub-ocular line, the space between the genal carina and the eye not broad. *Prothorax* narrower than the base of the elytra, its sides rounded, base sinuous, without distinct angles; sparsely punctulated. *Scutellum* punctulated. *Elytra* ample, obsoletely impressed longitudinally on each side of the suture, punctulated. *Antennæ* moderate, infusate, third joint rather stout and more than half the length of the fourth. *Underside* blackish, punctulated, and densely covered (like the upper surface) with fine, pale-yellow hairs.

Allied to *C. latus*, but the latter, as well as *C. viridipenne*, are nearly hemispherical.

Length, nearly 2 lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$.

Professor Hutton forwarded two from Lindis Pass, Otago.

1383. **C. propinquus**, *n.s.* Nitid, variegated-brown; the sutural and lateral regions of the elytra, legs, and three basal joints of the antennæ testaceous, the remaining joints infusate.

Head remotely and indistinctly granulated. *Prothorax* narrower than base of elytra, base sinuated, sides almost straight, posterior angles not acute; its granules minute and distant from one another. *Scutellum* minutely granulated. *Elytra* obsoletely impressed behind the scutellum, closely punctated. *Underside* pale-brown, sculptured and pubescent. *Antennæ* moderate, their third articulation one-fourth less than the fourth in length.

If it were not for differences in coloration this species might be readily confounded, at first sight, with *B. plagiatus*; the general form is precisely similar; its granules are minute and require a careful examination; the sub-ocular line is absent, and the genal carina very nearly approaches the eye; its clothing consists of fine pallid hairs.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$.

The two examples before me came from Wellington, where they were found by Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager.

1384. **C. acerbus**, *n.s.* Testaceous, head and thorax reddish, elytra with infusate spots, antennæ and legs testaceous, underside of the predominant colour.

Head finely and indistinctly granulated, densely pubescent, not broad. *Prothorax* slightly rounded laterally, with blunt angles, remotely and very minutely granulated, the granules a little more obvious on the sides. *Scutellum* granulate. *Elytra* slightly broader at the base than the thorax, not depressed, oblong, their punctation moderate, neither very close nor deep. The third joint of the *antennæ* half as long as the fourth. The insect is covered with greyish pubescence, is a little glossy, ovate-oblong; the space between the genal line and the eye is slightly concave and shining, but there is no distinct intermediate line.

Rather broader than *C. pictulus*, with the head remotely granulated, &c.

Length, $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Habitat, Upper Taieri. I received two examples from Professor Hutton.

1385. **C. crassus**, *n.s.* Convex, rather broad, pubescent, a little glossy, black; legs fulvous, basal joint of *antennæ* red, one or more apical joints infusate, the intermediate testaceous.

Head broad, finely granulated. *Prothorax* rather large, not short, as broad as the base of the *elytra*, sides slightly curved, angles not acute, distantly and inconspicuously granulated, more distinctly on the sides. *Scutellum* not granulate. *Elytra* slightly depressed in rear of the *scutellum*, and a little but broadly compressed at the sides before the middle, moderately punctulated, their pubescence grey and greyish-yellow. *Antennæ* stout; third joint small, less than half the length of the fourth.

Like *C. suffusus* in form, but with a granulated thorax, and quite distinct sub-ocular carina.

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

My unique specimen was taken near Whangarei Harbour.

1386. **C. suturalis**, *n.s.* Black; moderately glossy, femora and tibiæ fuscous, the knees and tarsi testaceous.

Head large, opaque, closely and rugosely granulated. *Prothorax* finely and distinctly punctulated, as broad as the *elytra* at the base. *Elytra* oblong, not depressed, closely punctulated; most of their surface covered with ash-coloured hairs, those along the suture and lateral parts coarser and whiter. *Antennæ* stout, second and third articulations rufescent, fourth and fifth infusate, the others blackish; third joint small, not half the length of the fourth, the latter much larger than those which follow. Terminal joint of the maxillary palpi pointed.

An easily-recognized species; its nearest congener is *C. suffusus*, but the sub-ocular carina is distinct.

Length, $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$.

The only individual I possess was found on the Waitakerei Hills.

1387. **C. nitidus**, *n.s.* Glossy, head reddish, thorax testaceous-red, *elytra* testaceous with their base and suture infusate; apparently quite nude; oblong.

Head moderately broad, finely granulated. *Prothorax* broad as base of elytra, with obtuse angles, rather remotely and minutely granulated, not much more distinctly on the sides. *Scutellum* minutely granulated. *Elytra* closely punctulated, but along the middle of each elytron the punctation is shallow and obsolete. *Antennæ* rufo-testaceous, fourth joint a good deal larger than fifth; the third slender, scarcely half the length of the fourth. *Sub-ocular line* distinct, and interposed between it and the hind part of the eye a minute abbreviated carina.

Differentiated from *C. zealandicus* by its shining head, &c., and from Nos. 587, 588, 589, and *C. lateralis* by its unimpressed elytra, &c.

Length, $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$.

Habitat, Lindis Pass, Otago. Described from a single individual sent by Professor Hutton.

1388. **C. lateralis**, *n.s.* Oblong, moderately shining, pubescence greyish; rich dark reddish-brown, elytra variegated with brownish red and testaceous spots, the latter apical; antennæ rufo-testaceous, legs brown, knees and tarsi testaceous.

Head moderately broad, closely granulated, not opaque, its clothing pallid. *Prothorax* about as broad as base of elytra, base slightly sinuated, posterior angles almost rounded, neither closely nor coarsely granulated on the disc, but more distinctly on the sides. *Scutellum* finely granulated. *Elytra* slightly bi-impressed before the middle, densely and somewhat rugosely punctured. *Antennæ* stout, reaching the intermediate femora, basal joint red, second much stouter but hardly longer than third, the third more than half the length of the fourth. *Sub-ocular carina* visible, the space between it and the eye sculptured.

Should be placed near *C. suffusus* and *C. laticeps*; smaller than the latter, distinct enough from the former by its granulated but glossy thorax. When quite perfect the pubescence most probably is rather dense.

Length, $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

My specimen is from Upper Taieri, Otago, where it was found by Professor Hutton.

1389. **C. molestus**, *n.s.* Variegate, testaceous, the base and other parts of the elytra fuscous, head slightly rufescent; clothed with pale brassy hairs.

Head moderate, finely granulated. *Prothorax* nearly as broad as base of elytra, minutely and rather distantly granulated. *Elytra* widest behind, moderately closely and rugosely punctulated, very slightly depressed just behind the scutellum.

A rather short ovate species, with a moderately developed sub-ocular carina; allied to *C. osculans*, but readily enough identified by the minute and distant granules on the thorax.

Length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Professor Sutton communicated my unique example. Habitat, Queenstown, Otago.

1390. **C. dilutus**, *n.s.* Narrow, oblong, sub-depressed, thickly covered with fine pallid hairs, almost wholly testaceous.

Head rather broad proportionally, somewhat castaneous, its fine punctation much concealed by the pubescence. *Prothorax* almost as wide as the elytra at the base, with blunt angles, distantly and minutely punctured. *Elytra* parallel-sided, rather flat, but without obvious depressions, finely and distantly punctulated. *Antennæ* robust, rather long, third articulation half as long as fourth.

Of remarkably elongate outline; cannot well be mistaken; superficially resembling a small *Mesocyphon*, or *Atopida testacea*.

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

I found one specimen only at Tairua.

Group—MELYRIDÆ.

Arthracanthus.

Nov. gen.

Allied to *Dasytes*; differing principally in the maxillary *palpus* terminating in a broad joint obliquely truncated at the extremity, and therefore sub-securiform; and in the structure of the *tarsi*, the anterior having the basal joint shorter than the second, with a yellow spiniform protuberance close to its external apex. The *claws* are not perceptibly appendiculate, though thickened at the base; *eyes* large and prominent.

1391. **A. planifrons**, *n.s.* Sub-depressed, moderately elongate; bluish, head and thorax darkest, elytra slightly infusate, legs and four first antennal joints castaneous; moderately glossy, clothed with fine cinereous hairs.

Head rather broad, plane in front, distinctly and finely punctured, but densely and minutely sculptured on the occiput and near the eyes. *Antennæ* longer than head and thorax, not serrate, fourth joint just appreciably shorter than third or fifth, ninth and tenth distinctly expanded apically, sub-triangular, the terminal quite as long as its predecessor. *Prothorax* a little longer than broad, not so wide as the head, medially dilated laterally; transversely impressed near the base and apex, the sides and front most punctated, the basal sculpture similar to that of the occiput. *Scutellum* small, transversely quadrate. *Elytra* broader than thorax, rugosely punctured. *Legs* elongate, the basal articulation of the posterior tarsi longer than fifth.

Length, $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

I captured my specimen on the Waitakerei Hills (Auckland).

Dasytes (p. 328).

1392. **D. constrictus**, *n.s.* Narrow, elongate, sub-depressed, clothed with short, obscure, yellow hairs, most sparingly and finely on the head and thorax; dark-blue, shining; legs and antennæ variegated rufo-piceous.

Head moderate, indistinctly tri-sulcate (two grooves interocular, the third medial behind the eyes), rather finely punctured, least so

in front. *Antennæ* not elongate, joints 3-10 nearly equal, sub-serrate. *Prothorax* hardly longer than broad, narrowed and constricted anteriorly, transversely impressed near base and apex, the latter deeply; its surface moderately finely punctated. *Scutellum* sub-quadrate. *Elytra* slightly convex, widest just behind posterior femora, sub-rugose-punctate. *Legs* long; *tarsi* elongate, their fifth joint equalling the first; *claws* apparently simple.

Altogether narrower than *D. laticeps*, the terminal joint of the antennæ quite oval and pointed, not short and rounded as in that species.

Var.: Tibiæ and tarsi of a light-chestnut colour.

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

Habitat, environs of Whangarei Harbour. I possess two individuals.

1393. **D. occiputalis**, *n.s.* Depressed, elongate; moderately glossy, dark-blue, with fine yellowish hairs; legs and terminal joints of antennæ piceous, tarsi and basal joints castaneous.

Head rather narrow, nearly plane in front, occiput grooved, excessively finely and densely sculptured, with larger scattered punctures. *Antennæ* moderate, joints 3-10 elongate obconical, third and fifth rather longer than the others, eleventh oval. *Thorax* small, not broader than head, quite as long as broad, sub-tuberculate laterally, transversely impressed at base and apex, its punctation moderately fine. *Scutellum* sub-triangular. *Elytra* broader than thorax, especially behind, their shoulders somewhat elevated, rugosely punctate. *Legs* elongate, basal tarsal joint not longer than fifth. *Claws* thickened, but not obviously lamellated.

The relatively small sub-tuberculated thorax will lead to its recognition.

Length, $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

I found one at Parua.

Halyles.

Nov. gen.

Body moderately elongate, sub-depressed, pubescent. *Head* short, narrowed behind. *Eyes* prominent, rounded, distinctly faceted. Maxillary *palpi* short; terminal joint conical and acuminate. *Antennæ* 11-articulate, variable as to length, sub-serrate, inserted in front of the eyes. *Prothorax* transverse, rounded laterally. *Scutellum* small, quadrate. *Elytra* broader than thorax, elongate-oblong. *Legs* rather short, tarsi evidently shorter than tibiæ, femora not clavate, tibiæ linear; anterior *tarsi* with four sub-equal basal joints, the first emarginate with prolonged apices, 2-4 slender at base with the extremities produced, fifth rather shorter than the preceding ones taken together, robust, obconical, with three or four conspicuous elongate bristles; *claws* with large membranous laminae; posterior similarly formed, but longer.

The structure of the tarsi suggested the separation of the following species from *Dasytes*.

1394. **H. nigrescens**, *n.s.* Shining, brownish-black; legs and four basal joints of antennæ pale-testaceous; clothed with semi-erect pallid hairs; moderately elongate, sub-depressed.

Head broad, quite as broad as thorax, forehead with two rounded foveæ, its surface glossy, nevertheless finely linearly sculptured; *eyes* large and prominent, causing the head to appear unusually broad. *Antennæ* elongate, considerably longer than head and thorax, stout, basal joint incrassated apically, second short but stout, fourth rather smaller than third or fifth, eleventh elongate-oblong. *Prothorax* broader than long, base and apex truncate, strongly rounded laterally, impressed transversely in front and behind, the basal impression bent and terminating in a deep fossa near the middle of each side; very densely sculptured, apparently minutely granulated, the granules, however, flattened above. *Elytra* broader than thorax, widest behind the posterior femora, transversely punctate-rugose. *Legs* moderate; *tarsi* shorter than tibiæ, their fifth joint twice as broad as the others, not so long as they are conjointly. *Claws* appendiculate.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

I found only one at Waitakerei.

1395. **H. brevicornis**, *n.s.* Black, glossy, legs and labrum castaneous, antennæ piceous.

Head rather small, indistinctly bi-impressed in front, its sculpture dense but indefinite, seeming to consist of minute depressed granules. *Prothorax* transversal, narrower in front than behind, indistinctly impressed on the middle of the apex transversely, more so on the sides, the basal depression bent forward and ending in a cavity near the middle at each side; its whole surface is excessively finely sculptured, but with many quite evident though rather shallow punctures. *Elytra* broader than thorax, gradually dilated posteriorly, transversely punctate-rugose. *Legs* moderate. *Antennæ* short, as long as head and thorax, third articulation a little longer than fourth, joints 4-10 sub-quadrate; eleventh oval, longer than the preceding ones.

Broader than the typical species; the eyes being smaller causes the head to appear narrower; the antennæ are decidedly shorter, and their last joint quite oval and pointed; and the fifth tarsal joint is not quite so much expanded towards the extremity.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

One, from Waitakerei.

1396. **H. semidilutus**, *n.s.* Elongate, sub-depressed, rather densely clothed with fine greyish hairs, shining-black; elytra infuscate-black, with the suture and apices testaceous, as are also the legs and first four antennal joints.

Head minutely and densely granulated. *Prothorax* transverse, of the normal form, its sculpture similar to that of the head. *Elytra* punctate, becoming transversely punctate-rugose laterally.

A variable species: sometimes the whole of the elytra are suffused with testaceous. My three specimens are in bad condition, so that it is not advisable to enter into structural details.

Length, $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Habitat, Port Nicholson Collected by Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager.

Group—CLERIDÆ.

Phymatophæa (p. 334).

1397. *P. ignea*, *n. s.* Shining, moderately elongate; head and thorax rufescent, the legs and base of elytra reddish-testaceous; four spots and extremity of elytra, and all save the dilated parts of the antennæ, testaceous; tarsi blackish, middle of elytra violaceous; sparingly clothed with long, erect, fuscous and griseous hairs.

Head moderately coarsely but not densely punctured. *Prothorax* constricted anteriorly, dilated laterally behind the middle, a little uneven, impunctate. *Elytra* broader than thorax, sub-parallel, very obtusely rounded behind, humeral angles oblique and a little raised, elevated near the suture close to the base, the yellowish spots immediately behind the basal protuberance also somewhat elevated, but in a less degree; a few scattered punctures may be seen near the base, some very indistinct striæ beyond, and a large shallow depression near each hind thigh. *Antennæ* elongate, the basal joints of the club at least twice as long as broad, the terminal somewhat obliquely and obtusely pointed.

In form like *P. violacea*, but with longer antennæ, &c.

Length, $3\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

My specimen was found near Dunedin, by Mr. T. Chalmers.

Group—CISSIDÆ.

Cis (p. 346).

1398. *C. recurvatus*, *n. s.* Cylindrical, slightly shining, blackish, legs reddish-chestnut, antennæ fulvous, club fuscous and opaque; clothed with the short pallid setæ.

Head rather dull, with dense minute sculpture; the antero-lateral margins gradually elevated inwardly from the eyes towards the middle, where there is an evident gap. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, base feebly bi-sinuated, somewhat rounded laterally, its apex with two slightly recurved protuberances, much smaller than those on the head; its surface moderately punctated, the interstices minutely sculptured. *Elytra* as finely punctured as the thorax, but with smooth shining intervals between the punctures. *Legs* moderate. *Palpi* stout, the terminal joint of the maxillary not acuminate. *Antennæ* 10-articulate, basal joint robust, second also stout but not so thick as the first, third elongate and slender, fourth of the same form as the preceding one but shorter; joints 4-7 decrease in length; club loosely articulated, pubescent, last joint oval, the other two more or less rounded. *Underside* blackish.

Female without protuberances on head or thorax; those on the latter distinguish the male of this species.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}-\frac{7}{8}$ line; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{8}$.

Habitat, Wellington. Collector, Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager.

The antennæ of *C. undulatus* (p. 347), as well as those of all the other species, exactly resemble those of the present one; an error had been made in computing the small joints, which cannot be easily seen without the aid of a microscope. No. 636 is not actually nude, there being a few excessively fine pallid hairs on the body; the word "nearly" should therefore be placed before "nude" in the first line of its description (p. 349).

1399. *C. picicollis*, *n.s.* Cylindric, slightly nitid, clothed with short brassy setæ; thorax rufo-piceous, elytra reddish-brown, legs and antennæ pale-brown, club darker.

Head simple. *Prothorax* rather dull, about as long as broad, the lateral margins nearly straight before the middle, but rounded towards the base, so that there are no distinct posterior angles; moderately finely and closely punctured, interstices minutely sculptured, its clothing finer than that of the hind-body. *Elytra* finely and rather closely punctated, almost in rows, obsolete and irregularly lineated, their setæ somewhat congregated behind. *Legs* sparsely pubescent. *Antennæ* with a rather short fourth joint and broad club.

Length, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

One example. Probably from the vicinity of Whangarei Harbour.

1400. *C. viridiflavus*, *n.s.* Convex, rather short and broad, shining, apparently quite destitute of pubescence; legs reddish, body greenish-yellow.

Head minutely and distantly punctured, the antero-lateral margins moderately elevated and widely separated. *Prothorax* finely marginated, a little rounded laterally, base truncate, minutely and remotely punctated. *Elytra* short, rather abruptly narrowed and deflexed posteriorly, their sculpture very similar to that of the thorax. *Legs* stout, pubescent.

Allied to Nos. 638 and 639 only, and, like them, without a distinct *scutellum*. It seems questionable whether the absence of that important organ would justify the separation of these three species.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line; breadth, quite $\frac{3}{8}$.

One, in bad condition, from Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager.

Group—DIAPERIDÆ.

Menimus (p. 360).

1401. *M. curtulus*, *n.s.* Short, broad, convex, nitid; thorax rich dark-brown, elytra rufo-fuscous with testaceous apices; head, legs, and thoracic margins rufescent; nearly destitute of pubescence.

Head finely but distinctly punctured, most obviously near the antennæ; the whole surface minutely sculptured; eyes small, yet quite easily seen. *Antennæ* short, with griseous hairs. *Prothorax* large yet transverse, slightly rounded laterally, more narrowed in front than behind, apparently smooth, nevertheless minutely sculptured, and having a very few fine punctures distributed over its surface. *Scu-*

tellum punctulated. *Elytra* convex, rather abruptly declivous and attenuated apically, bearing many rows of fine distant punctures, the yellowish spaces spotted with brown, so as to appear coarsely punctated, though really smooth. *Underside* piceous; prosternal process distinct, not depressed.

Allied to *M. obscurus*, but more convex, the posterior slope of the hind-body more abrupt. The body is contracted at the junction of the thorax and elytra. The *pubescence* is almost exclusively confined to the legs and antennæ, though a few short hairs may be perceived along the margins. The *colour* is subject to variations, being sometimes much darker than in the typical specimen. In *M. cæcus* the form is more elongate, less convex, and almost wholly of a chestnut-red colour.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

My specimens were found at Tairua.

1402. *M. piceus*, *n.s.* Convex, oblong-oval, nude, shining, nearly black, sometimes slightly rufescent, with testaceous margins.

Head finely but distinctly punctured. *Prothorax* transversal, slightly narrowed anteriorly, not rounded laterally, finely and distantly punctured. *Elytra* convex, finely punctured in rows.

Difficult to identify; closely allied to *M. curtulus*, but differing from it in having no narrowing of the middle of the body, the sides of the thorax being straight, and of the same width as the shoulders of the elytra; the punctuation of the thorax is closer, that of the elytra not only closer but coarser, and their surface is more uneven. The *prosternal process* is elongate, almost touching the intermediate coxæ, and on the same level throughout.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Taranaki. Collected by Mr. Stewart-Sandager.

Group—TENEBRIONIDÆ.

Loirelus (p. 380).

1403. *L. quadricollis*, *n.s.* Nitid, light-brown, head darker, legs and palpi flavo-testaceous, antennæ ferruginous, sparingly clothed with minute greyish hairs; elongate, subdepressed.

Head rather finely and not very closely punctured; slightly dilated laterally; antennal orbits raised and prolonged towards the middle of the forehead. *Eyes* quite flat. *Antennæ* stout, bearing yellow hairs, gradually incrassated; second joint short, square; joints 4–8 transverse; ninth and tenth transversal, not twice as broad as the eighth. *Prothorax* transversely quadrate, its sides almost straight, only slightly narrowed posteriorly, the lateral margins explanate, particularly behind, hind angles rectangular but not produced, base and apex almost truncate; its punctuation quite as distant as, and rather finer than, that of the head. *Scutellum* smooth. *Elytra* sub-parallel, punctate, the punctures not close, coarser than those of the thorax. *Legs* robust; the tibiæ with a minute terminal spur.

Larger and broader than *L. priscus*, with finer sculpture, and

thicker, differently-formed antennæ. Differentiated from *L. crassicornis* by its less robust antennæ and legs, straight-sided thorax, &c.; and from *L. pubescens* by the truncate apex of the thorax, &c.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$.

The only individual I have seen was found at Parua.

Group—HELOPIDÆ.

Adelium (p. 386).

1404. **A. cheesemani**, *n.s.* Convex, sub-oblong, not parallel, attenuated posteriorly, glossy black; antennæ and palpi dark-red, legs piceous, tarsi fulvous.

Head short, immersed up to the eyes, obliquely rounded towards the forehead, the latter nearly truncate, rather finely punctured, more closely and coarsely near the eyes; *epistome* convex, with two large punctiform impressions; *labrum* prominent, nearly quadrate, finely punctated, ciliated. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, apex widely incurved, base strongly emarginated, sides with distinct rims, rounded anteriorly, a little narrowed yet almost straight behind the middle; hind angles nearly rectangular, not protruding, resting on the elytra, the anterior rounded, moderately convex; distinctly, but not coarsely, and irregularly punctured, the punctures sometimes confluent, with several larger punctures similar to those on the forehead, an elongate depression near each side before the middle, two others (longitudinal) near the base, and an obsolete transversal impression uniting these latter. *Scutellum* broad, minutely and distantly punctured. *Elytra* elongate, oviform, widest behind the middle, somewhat broader than thorax, a good deal narrowed behind, distinctly marginated; distinctly punctate-striate, some of the striae irregular, the punctures not very large but close to one another; interstices rather narrow, minutely and remotely punctured. *Underside* shining-black, finely and distantly punctated, head coarsely and rugosely. *Legs* punctulated; all the tibiæ bear fine fulvous hairs.

Resembles *A. thoracicum*, but distinguished from it by the more quadrate thorax, *not at all sinuated* towards the posterior angles.

Length, 5 lines; breadth, 2.

Named in honour of its discoverer, Mr. T. F. Cheeseman, F.L.S., who found two examples on Mount Arthur.

1405. **A. chalmeri**, *n.s.* Elongate-oblong, narrowed medially, slightly convex, nude, glossy, of a somewhat bronzed coppery (red) colour, more dilute behind; antennæ reddish, legs infusate-red, tarsi rufo-testaceous.

Head moderately coarsely but not very densely punctured, less so on the vertex, *epistome* truncate. *Prothorax* rather broader than long, obtusely rounded laterally, sinuously narrowed behind, posterior angles rectangular and resting on the elytra, base and apex emarginated, the latter more deeply and sinuously than the former; with a dorsal groove, two lateral foveæ near the middle and two close to the base, nearly a dozen large punctures, and with the surface more

or less finely and irregularly punctated. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* a little wider than the thorax at the base, widest near the middle, narrowed posteriorly; each elytron with two rather fine, punctured, sutural striæ, and two more obvious interrupted ones at the side, the intervening space bearing punctures and irregularly-formed linear impressions. *Underside* of body and legs pitchy-brown, epipleuræ rufescent, without distinct sculpture.

This species, especially as regards the shape of the thorax, comes near No. 694; it is, however, a good deal broader; the elytral sculpture somewhat resembles that of *A. bullatum*, though very much finer; the scutellum is not rounded. The *antennæ* are pubescent; their third joint is not twice the length of the second.

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

The species bears the name of its discoverer, Mr. Thomas Chalmer, who sent me a specimen from Dunedin (Flagstaff Hill).

Group—CISTELIDÆ.

Xylochus (p. 396).

1406. **X. dentipes**, *n.s.* Sub-oblong, moderately convex, nitid, piceous, nude; legs pitchy-red, tarsi fulvous, antennæ and palpi red.

Head contracted behind the eyes, finely and not very closely punctated. *Prothorax* transversal, base feebly sinuated, sides medially rounded, nearly straight behind, narrower in front than at the base, finely marginated; more finely and distantly punctured than the head, with two small basal foveæ. *Scutellum* triangular, minutely punctured. *Elytra* rather broader than and twice as long as the thorax, almost oviform, moderately narrowed apically; each with a scutellar row of punctures and eight striæ, none distinct at the base, the intermediate more or less confluent or obsolete posteriorly, all punctured; interstices but little elevated, finely punctulated. Anterior *femora* slender at the base, dilated beyond and very evidently dentate; *tibiæ* somewhat distorted, so as to appear incurved or incised at the middle; intermediate and posterior femora simple, *tibiæ* arcuated, ciliated with short fulvous hairs. *Underside* nearly smooth. *Female*: All the thighs simple; front *tibiæ* not incised. *Antennæ* reaching beyond the middle femora, with yellow pubescence; basal joint shorter than third, second short, third and fourth longest, equal, fifth and sixth each shorter than fourth. Terminal joint of maxillary *palpi* securiform.

I believe I am right in considering these two forms to represent the sexes of one species, closely allied to *X. tibialis*, but differing from it in the armature of the front thighs, and in the absence of the basal protuberance of the femora and rounded median foveæ of the thorax.

Length, 4 lines; breadth, $1\frac{5}{8}$.

Habitat, Parua (Whangarei Harbour).

Group—PYTHIDÆ.

Salpingus (p. 398).

1407. **S. hirtus**, *n.s.* Glossy, light coppery-brown; head and thorax reddish, legs testaceous; antennæ reddish, with their terminal joints infusate; rather thickly covered with erect, elongate, greyish hairs; convex.

Head elongate, distinctly and closely punctured except on a transverse inter-ocular spot. *Prothorax* longer than broad, cordiform, its punctation nearly similar to that of the head but finer, without superficial irregularities. *Scutellum* smooth. *Elytra* oblong, rounded laterally, slightly depressed along the suture near the posterior slope, not striated, punctured in rows, the sculpture becoming obsolete behind.

Very much like *S. angusticollis*, but with shorter antennæ than it, with the thorax more finely punctured, and the elytra without the least trace of striæ. It differs from all the previously-described New Zealand species by the absence of the more or less evident post-basal depression of the elytra, and the possession of numerous erect hairs; all the others, except *S. lautus*, being nearly or entirely nude.

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

I found my unique specimen at Parua (Whangarei Harbour).

1408. **S. simplex**, *n.s.* Convex, nearly bare, shining æneous-black; legs fulvous, dilated antennal joints fuscous, the others reddish.

Head punctate, a spot on the vertex and one near each antenna smooth or nearly so. *Prothorax* cordiform, quite free from rugosities, moderately closely punctured, with a more or less distinct fovea near each hind angle. *Scutellum* smooth, short. *Elytra* oblong, a little rounded laterally, with slightly elevated and porrected humeral angles, not distinctly impressed near the base, striate-punctate, smooth behind.

This species may be distinguished from *S. angusticollis* and *S. lautus* by the almost total absence of elytral striæ, and from *S. hirtus*, decidedly its nearest congener, by the more densely punctured and bi-foveate thorax, shorter and broader elytra, &c.

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

Habitat, Parua. One example in my own collection.

1409. **S. quisquilius**, *n.s.* Elongate, sub-parallel, sub-depressed, almost nude, shining, of a dark-fuscous colour; elytra slightly rufescent, head and thorax somewhat æneous; legs, palpi, and narrow joints of the antennæ infusate-red.

Head moderate, rather finely punctured. *Thorax* rather small, not much longer than broad, sub-cordate, moderately finely punctated, least so on the dorsal space. *Scutellum* punctulated. *Elytra* elongate-oblong, nearly parallel-sided, bi-impressed before the middle, but little narrowed apically, striate-punctate. *Antennæ* moderate;

joints 2-6 obconical and decreasing in length, 7-11 gradually dilated and laxly articulated.

Not at all like any other New Zealand species; its almost parallel outline is characteristic. In all our species the tarsal claws are thickened at the base, but not quite dentate.

Length, 1 line; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

My three specimens were mixed with other species taken some years ago at Tairua (near Mercury Bay).

Group—MELANDRYIDÆ.

Allopterus.

Nov. gen.

This new name is made for two species which do not exactly accord with Redtenbacher's *Ctenoplectron*; the type is *A. reticulatus*, which differs from *Ctenoplectron fasciatum* in the elytral suture and margins being simple instead of coarsely ciliated; the joints of the maxillary palpi are less acute, and the tibial spurs more slender. It would have been preferable to eliminate all allusion to the elytral margins in the original diagnosis, but, as the author is dead, and his generic name has special reference to that peculiarity of the elytra, no other course seems feasible.

No. 707 must be added to this genus, so that it may be known as *Allopterus ornatus*, in place of *Ctenoplectron ornatum*.

1410. *A. reticulatus*, *n.s.* Variegate, dull brownish-black; the apex, and sometimes most of the thorax, as well as the apices of the elytra, more or less rufescent; each elytron with two large ill-defined testaceous spots, one near the base, the other behind; legs and two first joints of antennæ infusate; body lanceolate.

Head rather narrow, with linear impressions often intersecting one another. *Prothorax* conical, convex, widely rounded laterally, base a little sinuous, obliquely depressed near each hind angle and before the scutellum; so clothed and sculptured as to appear finely reticulate, with numerous small punctures on the intervals between the linear marks; the hairs near the base yellowish, the others cinereous. *Elytra* elongate, attenuated posteriorly, without distinct costæ, their clothing and sculpture similar to those of the thorax. *Antennæ* slightly longer than head and thorax, filiform; second joint short. *Legs* normal, tibial spurs slender, pectinate. Maxillary palpi stout, intermediate joints not acuminate.

Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ - $4\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ - $\frac{7}{8}$.

I found three specimens at Northcote, Waitemata Harbour.

Group—CEDEMERIDÆ.

Thelyphassa (p. 422).

1411. *T. conspicua*, *n.s.* Elongate, depressed, pale-testaceous, pubescent; head and thorax nearly nude and glossy; elytra opaque.

Head covered with distinct linear impressions in front, the occiput punctate, epistome smooth, labrum punctulate. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, narrowed posteriorly, densely but not coarsely punctated. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* sub-parallel, widest behind, obsoletely (each) bi-costate, closely punctulated, covered with depressed pallid hairs.

Male: Maxillary *palpi* elongate, terminal joint securiform, just perceptibly incised at the outer edge near the apex; the apical segment of the *abdomen* deeply notched, the only part uncovered by the elytra. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Female: Maxillary palpi entire, *pygidium* not exposed. Length, 6 lines; breadth, $1\frac{3}{4}$.

The *eyes* are somewhat truncated anteriorly, but exactly correspond in structure with those of *T. diaphana*; the latter is narrower than this species, with its thorax decidedly longer than broad; *T. obscura* is darker and duller, with different sculpture on the head.

Habitat, Nelson District. Brought by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman, F.L.S.

Group—BRACHYDERIDÆ.

Catoptes (p. 428).

1412. *C. attenuatus*, n.s. Piceous, covered with yellowish-grey scales and decumbent pallid setæ; tibiæ, tarsi, and antennæ rufescent.

Rostrum normal, sub-carinate. *Antennæ* pilose, second joint of funiculus of the same length as the first. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, obtusely rounded towards the front, nearly straight behind the middle, moderately convex, its punctation concealed by the squamosity. *Elytra* very elongate and rather narrow, cordiform, sub-striate-punctate, most obviously striated behind, the third and fifth interstices obsoletely elevated behind, the suture raised apically. *Legs* scaly and hispid.

An obscurely-coloured insect, usually covered with scale-like matter; narrower than *C. obliquis*, with much longer and narrower elytra gradually attenuated from the obliquely rounded shoulders, and without the peculiar oblique appearance of the posterior declivity.

Length (rost. incl.), $3\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{2}{3}$.

I have two examples from "The Brothers," where they were found by Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager.

Group—RHYPAROSOMIDÆ.

Pachyprynus.

Nov. gen.

Rostrum moderately elongate, arched, sub-parallel, slightly narrowed towards the middle; *scrobes* shallow, extending to the upper part of the eye, the point of the antennal insertion foveiform. *Eyes* small, distant from thorax, most elevated behind, oviform,

coarsely faceted. *Antennæ* moderate; *scape* clavate at apex, attaining the hind part of the eye; *funiculus* 7-articulate, the two basal joints elongate and nearly equal, third shortest, joints 4-7 increase; *club* short and compact. *Prothorax* oblong, base and apex sub-truncate, without ocular lobes. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* ovate, widest behind, incurved at base, with porrected humeral angles, closely applied to the thorax. *Legs* not elongate, stout; *femora* clavate; *tibiæ* flexuose, mucronate at the extremity; *tarsi* with transversal basal joints, the penultimate superficially excavated for the insertion of the terminal joint. Anterior *coxæ* prominent, contiguous. *Metasternum* short. The two basal segments of the *abdomen* large, the suture obliquely sinuated, third and fourth excessively short. *Body* pyriform.

Allied to *Phrynixus*, but with the rostrum sub-parallel, or dilated towards the base; the antennal insertion is foveiform, but shallow scrobes proceed backwards; the elytral base is marginated.

1413. **P. pyriformis**, *n.s.* Piceous, a little glossy, pear-shaped, uneven, the legs and elevated parts clothed with elongate yellow scales, tarsi and antennæ obscure-red.

Rostrum longer than thorax, longitudinally carinate, not smooth, slightly dilated at base and apex. *Head* minutely and distantly punctured with a distinct inter-ocular punctiform impression. *Prothorax* longer than broad, oviform, narrower in front than behind, uneven, having two elongate frontal depressions separated by a smooth costa, an ante-scutellar depression, and many small rounded elevations. *Elytra* widest in line with the summit of the hind slope, their front angles embracing the thorax, striate-punctate, the dorsal punctures large, the apical small and placed in fine but distinct striæ; the third interstices almost carinate; four or five crested elevations appear on each elytron behind the posterior femora. *Antennæ* inserted near the middle of the beak.

Length (rost. excl.), 3 lines; breadth, $1\frac{2}{3}$.

To this genus belongs No. 762, which must be removed from *Phrynixus* so as to stand as *Pachyprypnus longiusculus*; it differs from the present species in having the rostrum very perceptibly thickened towards the eyes, &c.

I found my specimen at Parua.

Group—HIPPORHINIDÆ.

Phæophanus.

Rostrum moderately long, robust, slightly arched, gradually dilated anteriorly, triangularly grooved at apex, compressed laterally, broadly but not deeply grooved above; its *scrobes* apical, not linear, oblique, becoming obsolete and convergent below. *Scape* not quite reaching the eye, flexuose, thickened at the extremity; *funiculus* 7-articulate, two first joints equal, 3-7 obconical; *club* obovate, tri-articulate. *Eyes* depressed, faceted, truncate in front, transverse, lateral. *Prothorax* longer than broad, somewhat narrowed behind, base sub-truncate, with distinct ocular lobes. *Scutellum* minute.

Elytra oviform, slightly tri-sinuated at base, where they scarcely exceed the thorax in breadth. *Femora* clavate beyond the middle; *tibiæ* flexuous, without hooks, sub-mucronate and concave at the apex; *tarsi* with brush-like soles, their two basal joints obconical, penultimate bi-lobed, claws simple, divergent. *Abdomen* with two large basal segments, having their suture sinuous, third and fourth very short. *Body* moderately convex, sub-ovate, with minute scales.

A form like *Inophlæus*, with the apex of the rostrum more expanded below the antennal insertion, the scrobes much more oblique, and the extremity of the *tibiæ* less produced, &c.

1414. **P. rugosus**, *n.s.* Opaque, pitchy-black, tarsi and antennæ rufo-piceous, sparingly clothed with minute, obscure, testaceous scales; sub-ovate, moderately convex.

Rostrum as long as thorax, broadly but not deeply hollowed above, closely and very minutely punctated, with some coarser punctures disposed in rows. *Prothorax* sub-cylindrical but not narrow, widest before the middle and a little narrowed posteriorly; nearly plane but rather uneven above, with a frontal and two obtuse dorsal elevations, a few minute granules, and entirely covered with very dense but excessively fine punctures. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* ovate, with nearly vertical sides, a little convex, gradually deflexed apically, their sculpture more or less rugose; they bear some small granules near the base, are irregularly punctured, with indications of striæ; there are two callosities behind, and many smaller ones on the sides. *Antennæ* with a few straw-coloured hairs, the two basal joints of the funicle longest, joints 3-7 longer than broad, obconical. *Underside* obscure-black, apparently almost nude and impunctate. *Legs* and tarsi hispid. The *body* usually covered with a fusco-testaceous scaly deposit.

Length (rost. excl.), $5\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Two specimens have been transmitted from "The Brothers" (Cook Strait), by Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager.

Group—CYLINDRORHINIDÆ.

Empæotes (p. 441).

1415. **E. amotus**, *n.s.* Sub-ovate, broadest near posterior femora, rather plane; piceous, covered with depressed, variegated, but chiefly greyish, scales and decumbent setæ; funiculus and tarsi red.

Rostrum short, indistinctly carinated, densely squamose. *Prothorax* slightly longer than broad, sub-cylindrical, uneven, punctate, not tuberculate. *Elytra* rather short than broad, nearly vertical behind, uneven, with four callosities behind the posterior femora, and two robust protuberant processes directed backwards, on nearly the same level as the disc, on the summit of the posterior declivity; apices not projecting. *Legs* squamose. *Scape* scaly; *funicle* pilose, its second joint quite as long as the first.

The apical protuberances distinguish this species from all but *E. aculeatus*, but that insect is much smaller and otherwise dissimilar. The elytra are irregularly sub-striate-punctate.

Length (rost. included), $3\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{3}{4}$.

My specimen was taken off foliage on the Waitakerei Range, near Auckland.

Group—HYLOBIIDÆ.

Eiratus (p. 447).

1416. *E. costatus*, n.s. Sub-oblong, sub-depressed, dull, pitchy-black; the apex of the thorax, tarsi, and antennæ (save the blackish club) rufescent.

Rostrum stout, as long as thorax, punctate. *Prothorax* longer than broad, rather narrow, narrowed anteriorly, coarsely, closely, and rugosely punctured. *Scutellum* minute. *Elytra* oblong, much broader than thorax at the base; coarsely punctate-striate, the second, third, fourth, and sixth interstices carinated, the second continuous, third and fourth interrupted, third least distinct. *Antennæ* pubescent, basal joint of funiculus robust, club large.

There is scarcely any pubescence, but on some parts a scaly deposit is apparent. The insect may be easily recognized by its costate elytra, and rather narrow sub-conical thorax.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breath, $\frac{3}{8}$.

I found one at Parua.

Group—CYLINDRORHINIDÆ.

Heterotyles.

Nov. gen.

Rostrum moderately elongate, arched, apex rounded, its anterior half nearly cylindrical, slightly and gradually narrowed medially, but expanded at the antennal insertion (the middle), of nearly equal thickness behind; *scrobe* oblique, reaching the lower part of the eyes. *Antennæ* elongate; scape attaining the thorax, straight, a little incrassated at its extremity; *funiculus* 7-articulate; the two basal joints elongate, cylindrical, the second the longer; joints 3-7 decrease in length, sub-obconical; club elongate-oval, 4-jointed. *Head* rounded. *Eyes* free, distant above, oblique-ovate, not coarsely faceted, sub-depressed. *Prothorax* convex, about as long as broad, oviform, base and apex truncate, with distinct ocular lobes. *Scutellum* sub-quadrate. *Elytra* twice as long as thorax, wider than it at the base, humeral angles oblique, sides nearly vertical, narrowed posteriorly. *Legs* long, femora clavate; *tibiæ* flexuose, mucronate, without hooks, sub-cavernose at apex; *tarsi* with dense brush-like soles, two basal joints triangular, penultimate obviously bi-lobed, claws simple. Anterior *coxæ* globose, prominent, contiguous; intermediate not widely separated. *Metasternum* moderate. The two basal segments of *abdomen* large, with arcuated sutures. *Body* squamose. The snout is remarkable; widely dilated and deeply hollowed at the

middle for the insertion of the antennæ, at that point approaching *Otiorhynchus* in appearance; the scrobes, therefore, are visible from above for nearly half their length.

1417. **H. argentatus**, *n.s.* Piceous; legs and antennæ pitchy-red; covered with depressed, oval, whitish and pallid scales.

Rostrum nude and nearly smooth in front, slightly widened at the end, its basal half squamose. *Prothorax* convex, its length and breadth about equal, rounded laterally, almost constricted in front; punctured rather coarsely and closely. *Elytra* broader than thorax, shoulders oblique, sides nearly straight, contracted and declivous behind, nearly plane above; each elytron with three more or less obvious costæ, the intermediate ceasing at the others before the posterior declivity, with two rows of coarse and distant punctures on the interstices; the scales are of a silvery hue, except along the suture and elevated parts, where they are intermingled with a few coarse bristles and of a pallid colour. Legs covered with scales and setæ. *Antennæ* reaching backwards beyond the base of the elytra, hirsute, their second joint twice as long as the third, the latter shorter than the first. *Underside* punctate and squamose, in colour resembling the upper surface.

Length, $3\frac{1}{4}$ – $3\frac{5}{8}$ lines (rost. excl.); breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $1\frac{3}{8}$.

I captured my three specimens on the Waitakerei Range.

Dorytomus (p. 453).

1418. **D. aericomus**, *n.s.* Elliptical, elongate - oval, slightly convex; flavo-testaceous; most of the thorax and on the elytra a large tri-lobed basal spot, an irregular, interrupted median fascia, a lateral stripe and sub-apical spot, nigro-fuscous; scape and tarsi testaceous-red, beak and funiculus infusate-red; clothed with decumbent brassy hairs.

Rostrum moderately elongate, arched, parallel, quadri-sulcate. *Head* punctate, densely covered with yellow hairs; *eyes* somewhat prominent, distinctly faceted. *Antennæ* elongate, scape slender and gradually thickened; funiculus with fuscous hairs, basal joint largest, much incrassated towards the extremity, second sub-cylindric, shorter than third and fourth conjointly, these latter equal, longer than broad; joints 5–7 decrease in length, the last transverse; club oblong-oval, pubescent. *Prothorax* transversal, rounded laterally, narrower in front than behind; not closely nor coarsely punctured, its clothing disposed across the surface. *Scutellum* small, blackish. *Elytra* nearly thrice the length of the thorax, a good deal broader than it at the base, humeral angles oblique; they taper gradually towards the apices, are striate-punctate, the interstices plane and minutely punctulated, the fourth and seventh unite before the apices, and at their junction appear somewhat elevated, just where the dark apical spots bend towards the sides; their hairs arranged lengthways. *Legs* stout; femora dilated and angulated, dentate, so as to appear deeply notched at the extremity; *tibiæ* flexuous.

Most nearly related to *D. sudus*, the snout rather shorter and stouter, the eyes rather more distant from the thorax, the latter broader and more rounded, and the elytra more attenuated posteriorly.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

My specimen was found at Northcote (Waitemata Harbour).

Cænophanus.

Nov. gen.

Rostrum moderate, sub-cylindrical, arcuated, slightly expanded in front; *scrobes* sub-apical, oblique. *Antennæ* moderate, implanted near the apex; *scape* flexuous, gradually incrassated; *funiculus* 7-articulate, two first joints elongate, equal, joints 3-7 obconical, decreasing in length; *club* elongate-oval, 3-jointed. *Eyes* distant from thorax and one another, longitudinally oval, distinctly faceted, prominent. *Prothorax* sub-conical, small, constricted anteriorly, base and apex truncate, rounded laterally. *Scutellum* minute, oblong. *Elytra* oviform, thrice the length of, and broader than, the thorax at the base. *Legs* stout; anterior femora so clavate as to appear notched at the extremity; the thickening of the intermediate ending acutely, yet not quite dentate; the posterior laterally compressed and strongly and acutely protuberant below; *tibiæ* stout, flexuous, the hind pair considerably ridged longitudinally, and cavernose at the extremity; *tarsi* rather broad, their two basal joints triangular, the penultimate expanded and truly bi-lobed, being cleft to the base.

Related to *Eugnomus*, but the eyes, tibiæ, and hind-body present disparities of structure; the latter is far more elongate and narrowed towards the front.

No. 820 should be located at the end of the *Eugnomii*, so as to become known as *Eugnomus squamosus*, and to form a connecting link between that genus and *Cænophanus*; ultimately it may be made the type of a new genus.

1419. **C. flavipilus**, *n.s.* Elongate, elliptical, slightly convex; a little glossy, chestnut-red, legs and antennæ red, clothed with yellow hairs.

Rostrum punctate, indistinctly tri-carinate, apex blackish. *Head* punctate, dilated behind. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, contracted in front, its sides rounded; closely punctured, with a few elongate scales at base. *Elytra* truncate at, and narrowed towards, the base, humeral angles oblique, widest behind the middle, not greatly attenuated behind, elongate-oval; punctate-striate, interstices as broad as the punctures; their clothing rather dense, consisting of fine and coarse hairs, the latter not very numerous and seeming to form lines on the interstices. *Legs* robust, pilose.

Length (rost. incl.), 3 lines; breadth, 1 line.

The only specimen I have seen was taken by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman on Mount Arthur.

Group—SCOLOPTERIDÆ.

Amylopterus.

1420. **A. prasinus**, *n.s.* Elongate; head and thorax obscurely coloured, the latter greenish, elytra and most of the legs green, tarsi and antennæ rufo-testaceous, club infuscate.

Rostrum cylindrical, sparingly clothed with yellow hairs, punctated. *Head* punctate, clothed like the beak, twice as broad as the latter; *eyes* large and prominent. *Prothorax* conical, about as long as broad, its punctation coarse but rather shallow and distant, densely covered with golden-coloured scales and hairs, those near the sides more scattered and darker. *Scutellum* oblong, nearly smooth. *Elytra* sub-triangular, elongate, twice as broad as thorax at the base, shoulders obliquely rounded, prominent, not hooked; they are striate-punctate, and each bears a laterally-compressed acute tubercular elevation in line with the hind thighs, and another more protuberant one near the apex; they are sparingly clothed with fine golden-yellow hairs, and, on each elytron, with three patches of depressed yellow scales, the largest between the spiniform elevations, the smallest near the scutellum. *Antennæ* elongate, scape slender, clavate at the extremity, with fuscous hairs; funiculus similarly clothed, second joint elongate, cylindric, about as long as third and fourth conjointly; club elongate-oval, 3-jointed, pubescent. *Legs* long and stout; posterior *femora* greatly produced and dentate below; *tibiæ* of the same pair strongly arcuated.

Differs from *Ancistropterus* in having a broader head, and, consequently, more widely separated eyes, in the humeral angles not being spiniform, in the presence of four elytral tubercles above, and in the structure of the hind legs.

Length (rost. incl.), $2\frac{1}{4}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ –1 line.

I detected four individuals of this charming weevil on *Panax anomalum* on the Waitakerei Range.

Group—CRYPTORHYNCHIDÆ.

Acalles (p. 488).

1421. **A. griseus**, *n.s.* Ovate, moderately convex; piceous, beak shining pitchy-red; clothing dense, consisting of depressed griseous and fuscous scales and setulæ.

Rostrum stout, as long as thorax, smooth on the middle, with fine elongate punctures on the sides and scales behind. *Prothorax* as long as broad, contracted in front, its sides obtusely rounded, base feebly sinuated, coarsely and closely punctated. *Scutellum* distinct, squamose. *Elytra* but little broader than thorax at the base, humeral angles oblique, sides sub-parallel, narrowed behind the posterior femora, on nearly the same plane as the thorax, seemingly striate-punctate, the interstices more or less ridged, the middle one of each most elevated behind; the fuscous scales form small irregular spots. *Antennæ* shining, scape half the length of the funiculus, the two basal joints of the latter elongate and nearly equal; they are implanted just behind the middle of the snout. *Legs* robust, covered with scales and setulæ.

Resembles *A. intutus*; the rostral punctation is finer and more distant, the elytra slope more gradually behind and are less obviously punctured, and the insect is a good deal larger.

Length (rost. excl.), 2 lines; breadth, 1 line.

I found my unique example some years ago near Auckland.

1422. ***A. diversus***, *n.s.* Broad, sub-ovate, moderately convex, squamose, variegate, dark-red; antennæ and tarsi ferruginous.

Rostrum moderately long and stout, a little thickened behind, its sculpture consisting of longitudinal grooves, and punctures near the apex, with some yellowish scales behind. *Eyes* longitudinally oval, depressed, coarsely faceted. *Head* globular, sunk up to the eyes. *Antennæ* moderate, shining; scape flexuose, clavate at the extremity; funiculus pubescent, first joint large and stout, second longer than third, joints 3-7 decrease in length but become more transversal; club ovate. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, sub-conical, closely punctured, with round, flat, whitish scales on the middle, and erect pale-brown setæ elsewhere. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* short and broad, broader than thorax, but not much exceeding its breadth at the base, rounded laterally, deflexed behind; coarsely striate-punctate, without superficial irregularities; the depressed whitish scales form four spots, two elongate near the scutellum and one near the middle of each side; pale-brown depressed and erect scales cover most of their surface. *Legs* stout, densely covered with erect pallid setæ.

In general appearance like *A. canescens*; the elytra, however, are of much more rounded outline, and the colour and squamosity are essentially different.

Length (rost. excl.), 1 line; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{2}$.

I found one at Parua.

1423. ***A. cingulatus***, *n.s.* Sub-ovate, narrowed and a little depressed medially, moderately convex; densely clothed with depressed testaceous and dark-coloured scales, and erect, variegate, elongate, hair-like setæ; red; tarsi and antennæ fulvous, the club of the latter blackish.

Rostrum moderate, shining, longitudinally sculptured. *Antennæ* short, glossy, nearly nude; scape gradually incrassated; funiculus nearly twice as long as scape, first joint large, second hardly the length of the following two united, joints 3-7 decrease in length; club large, opaque, pubescent. *Prothorax* large, longer than broad, but little rounded laterally, transversely convex, gradually narrowed and produced anteriorly, coarsely punctated; the testaceous, sometimes fulvous, scales predominate, but without forming distinct marks; the upright hairs are fuscous. *Elytra* obovate, not much longer but broader than thorax, striate-punctate; the fulvous or testaceous scales are scattered over the surface, but generally form an obvious band in line with the hind thighs; on the band the erect setæ are usually all white, the darker ones prevail elsewhere. *Legs* stout, clothed with upstanding pallid setæ. *Underside* pitchy-red, setigerous; the basal segments of the abdomen with large punctures.

Shorter and relatively broader than *A. hystriculus* and *A. trino-*

tatus, and much more contracted medially; more nearly resembles *A. rubricus*; not like any other known species. The most brightly coloured example has been selected as the type.

Length (rost. excl.), $\frac{7}{8}$ -1 line; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

About half a dozen individuals have been received from Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager, of Wellington.

1424. **A. sentus**, *n.s.* Convex, sub-ovate, medially narrowed and depressed, rough; clothed with pale-brown scales and erect hair-like setæ; dark-red, tarsi and antennæ testaceous-red, club pitchy-red.

Rostrum moderate, nude, and linearly punctate in front, squamose behind. *Head* immersed to the eyes. *Prothorax* longer than broad, sub-ovate, its anterior portion depressed and narrower than the base; except an ill-defined dorsal line, coarsely punctured; the squamosity more congregated on each side of the middle than elsewhere; it is produced anteriorly. *Elytra* of the same width as the thorax at the base, which is emarginated at the middle; they are considerably rounded laterally and widest near the middle; their surface uneven, having rows of coarse punctures, and six squamose elevations near each side of the sutural region, which, consequently, seems depressed. *Legs* robust, setose. *Antennæ* normal, inserted in the middle.

Not unlike *A. cingulatus* in contour; the elytra are more regularly rounded laterally and narrower at the base, and the whole insect is darker and of a rougher aspect.

Length (rost. excl.), 1 line; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

My two specimens were from Wellington, where they were found by Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager.

Nos. 1290, 1291, and 1292 might with advantage be removed from *Dolichoscelis*, and with the present, as well as one or two other species, be included under a distinct generic name. I have, however, seen but few examples, and, though homogenous, they do not discover any well-marked structural character to warrant the creation of a new genus.

1425. **A. latirostris**, *n.s.* Elliptical, very convex; variegate, antennæ and tarsi reddish.

Rostrum as long as thorax, broad, dilated anteriorly, smooth along the middle, punctulated elsewhere, pitchy-red, squamose behind. *Prothorax* as long as broad, not greatly narrowed in front, rather flat above; covered with depressed scales, greenish in front, fuscous near the base and sides, greyish ones prevail on two basal lines, whilst erect blackish ones form two inconspicuous dorsal crests; its sculpture is quite invisible. *Elytra* but little wider than thorax at the base, gradually narrowed from behind the oblique shoulders, almost triangularly obovate, disc a good deal elevated, hind slope abrupt; their sculpture completely concealed; squamosity dense; flat pitchy scales cover a great part of their surface; there are a few pale-brown ones near the shoulders, some grey ones near the base and sides; the posterior declivity is covered with fusco-

testaceous scales, and erect similarly - coloured ones form two crests on its summit. *Legs* stout, somewhat rufescent, clothed with upright grey scales. *Antennæ* stout, of the orthodox pattern, arising from the middle of the beak.

In some respects resembles a small and narrow *A. erroneus*, but more nearly allied to *A. decemcristatus* in the form of the elytra. The green scales on the front of the thorax form a distinguishing feature.

Length (rost. excl.), 1 line; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

One of my *Parua* captures.

1426. ***A. decemcristatus***, *n.s.* Fuscous, closely covered with testaceous and blackish scales, with erect ones of the former colour on the elevated parts forming ten tufts, four on the thorax, two apical, the others dorsal, two close together near the middle of each elytron, and two more conspicuous ones on the top of the hind slope; the blackish scales are congregated on the base and the sides of the apex, whilst the hind slope, along the suture, is densely covered with pallid squamosity; the antennæ and tarsi are red.

Rostrum rather short and stout, barely as long as thorax, linearly punctate in front, scaly behind. *Prothorax* longer than broad, sub-conical, transversely depressed near the front, its sculpture imperceptible. *Elytra* triangularly obovate, not obviously wider at the base than at the thorax, broadly dilated before the middle, greatly narrowed and deflexed posteriorly, rather suddenly elevated behind their base, the space between the crests nearly plane; their sculpture invisible. *Legs* robust, covered with fuscous scales and coarse setæ. *Antennæ* implanted at the middle of the snout, rather short; second joint of the funicle nearly as long as, but much more slender than, the first.

Can only be compared with the following species (*A. triangulatus*), but the elytra are far more obliquely narrowed in front, more strongly elevated, and the thorax is narrower and less conical.

My specimen is unique. Collected by Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager near Port Nicholson.

1427. ***A. triangulatus***, *n.s.* Convex, uneven, squamose, variegate; fuscous, antennæ and tarsi red.

Rostrum black, its punctation linear, smooth but not costate along the middle, its basal portion covered with yellowish scales; it is arched and sub-parallel. *Antennæ* inserted at the middle, sparsely pilose; first joint of the funiculus obconical, and longer than the following ones; club oval, compact. *Prothorax* a little longer than broad, conical, somewhat depressed anteriorly; covered with flattened fuscous and testaceous scales, and many erect and more obscurely - coloured scales and setæ near the sides and apex. *Scutellum* distinct, squamose. *Elytra* sub-triangular, a little wider at base than the thorax, broadest just behind the shoulders, considerably attenuated and suddenly depressed apically; sub-punctate-striate, their squamosity variegated, reddish-brown, black-

ish, and testaceous; the upright scales of the last-mentioned hue form two protuberant crests on the summit of the posterior declivity. *Legs* long and stout, densely clothed in the same way as the body.

The presence of the scutellum allies it to *A. intutus*, but there the likeness ends. If the shoulders were not oblique, the hind-body would be perfectly triangular.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

The pair I possess were sent from the vicinity of Port Nicholson by Mr. Stewart-Sandager.

1428. **A. cinereus**, *n.s.* Opaque, piceous, densely clothed with depressed greyish and obscure testaceous scales intermingled with whitish setæ; antennæ and tarsi pitchy-red; only moderately convex, broadly sub-ovate.

Rostrum arched, sub-parallel, as long as thorax, rugosely punctate. *Prothorax* as long as broad, contracted in front, sides but little rounded, feebly sinuated and depressed at the base, with ocular lobes closely punctured. *Elytra* a little broader than thorax, with nearly straight sides, gradually narrowed and deflexed behind; disc not much elevated, with rows of coarse, shallow, distant punctures; scutellar region depressed, with four small granules near that part. *Legs* robust, scaly, the extremity of the tibiæ ciliated with golden hairs. *Underside* densely punctate and squamose. Mesosternal margins of the *pectoral canal* elevated. *Antennæ* inserted before the middle, and joint of funiculus quite as long as the first.

An aberrant form.

Length (rost. excl.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

I took my specimen off a *Leptospermum* at Whangarei Heads.

Tychanus (p. 498).

1429. **T. scabiosus**, *n.s.* Sub-oblong, moderately convex, squamose; rufo-fuscous variegated with black; antennæ and tarsi red.

Rostrum as long as thorax, slightly dilated behind, blackish, punctured in lines anteriorly, squamose behind. *Scape* short, rather slender; basal joint of *funiculus* stout, triangular, second longer and more slender, seventh transversal; *club* oval. *Prothorax* transverse, contracted in front, nearly level above, its coarse punctation filled with fuscous scales; long upright pale-brown scales are distributed over the sides and apex and form two median crests. *Elytra* sub-quadrate, narrowed and depressed posteriorly, moderately elevated near the middle, uneven, sub-striate; with two short rows of punctures on each side of the suture at the base, and some ill-defined tubercular elevations elsewhere; most of their surface reddish, but with the shoulders, two basal stripes, and on each a curved ante-apical streak, blackish; the flat scales occupy most of their surface, the pale erect ones the raised parts. *Legs* densely squamose, thighs dentate.

Like *T. ferrugatus* in outline, but of much rougher aspect.

Length (rost. excl.), 2 lines; breadth, 1 line.

Described from one example communicated from Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager, Wellington.

Rhyncodes (p. 502).

1430. **R. atrus**, *n.s.* Black, glossy, sparsely clothed with white hair-like scales.

Rostrum elongate, sub-parallel, gradually widened behind, very finely and distantly punctated, almost nude.

Head finely and rather closely punctured, squamose. *Prothorax* sub-conical, contracted anteriorly; its sculpture close, consisting of moderate and minute punctures irregularly distributed; with an abbreviated raised line before the scutellum; broader than long. *Scutellum* nude. *Elytra* convex, sides nearly vertical, gradually narrowed to within a short distance of the apices, from thence obliquely attenuated and a little acuminate at their extremities; coarsely punctate-striate, interstices minutely punctured, the third, fifth, and seventh a little more elevated than the others; the fourth, fifth, and seventh become confluent before the apices, and the seventh is incurved towards the third, causing an inequality of surface at that part; the elongate scales predominate in the furrows. *Legs* normal, sparingly clothed with griseous hairs, the four posterior femora squamose near the extremity. *Underside* shining-black, nearly smooth, the squamosity sparingly distributed and yellower than those on the upper surface. *Pectoral canal* deep, its raised margins extending beyond the middle of the intermediate coxæ. *Antennæ* inserted near the middle, basal joint of the funiculus longest, the others gradually decrease; *club* opaque, densely pubescent.

Length (rost. excl.), 10 lines; breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$.

My specimen was obtained by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman, F.L.S., on Mount Arthur.

Group—COSSONIDÆ.

On page 731, Part II., of the Manual of the New Zealand Coleoptera, there is an allusion to the difficulty likely to be experienced in accurately identifying the numerous species of this group, now seventy. Having recently made a thorough examination of its somewhat heterogeneous exponents, I came to the conclusion that a revision had become necessary. The species have accordingly been rearranged in my cabinet in such a way that, it is hoped, their determination will be greatly facilitated. The following list will express my views:—

Nos. 906	<i>Pentarthrum apicale</i>	Nos. 907	<i>Pentarthrum brunneum</i>
908	" <i>rufum</i>	911	" <i>brevirostre</i>
1297	" <i>sculpturatum</i>	1304	" <i>ruficorne</i>
1301	" <i>asperella</i>	1303	" <i>rugirostre</i>
1299	" <i>confine</i>	1298	" <i>reductum</i>
1300	" <i>punctirostre</i>	919	" <i>piceum</i>
903	" <i>zealandicum</i>	925	" <i>ferrugineum</i>
905	" <i>subsericatum</i>	1306	" <i>conicolle</i>

Nos. 909	<i>Pentarthrum assimilatatum</i>	Nos. 914	<i>Macroscytalus remotus</i>
904	" <i>longirostre</i>	915	" <i>æneopiceus</i>
1431	" <i>crenatum</i>	920	" <i>badius</i>
910	" <i>planiusculum</i>	1433	" <i>depressus</i>
924	" <i>lateritia</i>	921	<i>Proconus asperirostris</i>
926	" <i>sharpianum</i>	940	<i>Heteropsis lawsoni</i>
912	<i>Rhinanisis fulvicornis</i>	927	<i>Entium aberrans</i>
913	" <i>parvicornis</i>	935	<i>Mesoxenophasis browni</i>
923	" <i>contiguus</i>	937	<i>Microtribus huttoni</i>
917	<i>Dioëdimorphia wollastonianum</i>	988	<i>Novitas rufus</i>
918	" <i>debile</i>	939	" <i>nigrans</i>
928	<i>Agrilochilus prolixus</i>	946	<i>Pogonorhinus opacus</i>
236	<i>Diacanthorhinus bellus</i>	1436	<i>Euodontus punctithorax</i>
929	<i>Sericotrogus subænescens</i>	947	<i>Arecophaga varia</i>
932	" <i>stramineus</i>	941	<i>Phlæophagosoma corvinum</i>
931	" <i>ovicollis</i>	943	" <i>thoracicum</i>
1302	" <i>auricomus</i>	1310	" <i>rugipenne</i>
916	" <i>vestitus</i>	1311	" <i>abdominale</i>
1307	" <i>castus</i>	944	" <i>dilutum</i>
934	" <i>setiger</i>	945	" <i>pedatum</i>
1432	<i>Agastegnus ruficollis</i>	942	" <i>constricticolle</i>
930	" <i>longipes</i>	948	<i>Eutornus dubius</i>
922	" <i>gratus</i>	949	" <i>vicinus</i>
923	" <i>simulans</i>	950	" <i>breviceps</i>
1305	<i>Bæorhopalus glabrus</i>	951	" <i>amplus</i>
1308	<i>Macroscytalus laticollis</i>	952	" <i>littoralis</i>
1309	" <i>russulus</i>	953	<i>Xenocnema spinipes</i> .

The old No. 925, proving on re-examination to be identical with *Entium aberrans*, has been expunged from the list, and a new species (*Pentarthrum ferrugineum*) substituted. The generic name *Lasio-rhinus* has been replaced by a more appropriate one (*Pogonorhinus*). Nos. 912, 913, and 923 have had a new name (*Rhinanisis*) coined for them. Nos. 917 and 918 have been treated in a similar way. A new species (*Agastegnus ruficollis*) has been made the type of another new genus, and with it are associated Nos. 930, 922, and 933. No. 1305 has been deemed the representative of another distinct form (*Bæorhopalus*). *Pentarthrum asperirostre* (No. 921) has become *Proconus asperirostris*. *Euodontus punctithorax* is a new genus and species.

I have adopted *Pentarthrum apicale* as the typical form of the genus. The five following agree with it in having the margins of the elytra explanated apically; their relationship therefore can be easily perceived. The name *Pentarthrum* should, in my opinion, be restricted to the species from No. 904 to No. 906; the succeeding four are certainly of abnormal form, and had the author (the late T. V. Wollaston) of the original diagnosis of this genus considered, as I do, the *P. sharpianum* the exponent of a new genus, I would have placed Nos. 910 and 924 along with it, and then made a new generic name for *P. crenatum*. Had it been expedient to pursue the course indicated, I would have located all the species from No. 910 to 936 after *Belinophorus nigrans*, so that *Sericotrogus subænescens* should succeed *P. crenatum*.

The student having these remarks and the descriptions before him will, I hope, find the nomenclature of a cossonideous collection much simplified.

Pentarthrum (p. 508).

925. **P. ferrugineum**, *n.s.* Shining, ferruginous; tarsi and antennæ sub-fulvous.

Rostrum cylindrical, moderately broad, with a few fine fulvous hairs near the sides and apex, rather finely and not closely punctured, nearly smooth along the middle. *Antennæ* inserted behind the middle, stout, second joint of the funiculus slightly longer than third, with fine greyish hairs, club rather short and rounded, obsoletely articulated. *Prothorax* longer than broad, triangularly ovate, a good deal narrowed and constricted in front, considerably rounded behind the middle, leaving an obvious space between the dilated part and the elytral angles; plane above, its dorsal line smooth, the rest of its surface moderately punctated, the punctures not confluent. *Elytra* rather short, base bi-sinuated, apices not explanate, sub-depressed; striate-punctate, interstices with a row of minute and distant punctures; nevertheless, owing to the sub-crenate punctures in the striæ, appearing rugulose; the first three reach the apices, but the others are abbreviated and cause ante-apical depressions. *Legs* moderate, tarsi rather pilose. A few fine hairs may be seen near the base of the thorax, but none elsewhere.

When placed side by side with *P. zealandicum* the difference in size at once strikes the eye, the elytra being notably shorter; the thorax is more strongly rounded laterally and quite as broad as the elytra, and, though the smooth neck is distinctly marked off, the eyes seem a trifle less prominent; the snout is stouter than that of the female, but not so broad as in the other sex of that species.

Length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

I found one near Parua. This species is substituted for *P. punctatum*, which on re-examination proves to be identical with *Entium aberrans*.

1431. **P. crenatum**, *n.s.* Sub-depressed, moderately glossy, dark-red, antennæ and tarsi paler, pubescent.

Rostrum cylindrical, slightly narrowed behind, bearing a few yellow hairs along the sides and front, distinctly punctured. *Prothorax* ovate-triangular, constricted in front, impressed along the dorsum, moderately coarsely and closely punctured, not rugose, sparingly clothed with fine but rather elongate yellow hairs. *Scutellum* smooth. *Elytra* truncate at base, rather broad, parallel, rounded apically; disc rather plane, striated, the striæ crenate-punctate, interstices moderately broad, quite rugulose, the six inner attain the apices, these latter not in the least explanate. *Legs* moderate, tarsi stout, their penultimate joint sub-bilobed. *Antennæ* pubescent, inserted medially, second joint of the funicle decidedly longer than third. *Club* rather narrow and elongate.

This insect presents some peculiarities as compared with the true *Pentarthra*. The rostrum is intermediate in form between the two sexes of *P. zealandicum*; the eyes are depressed; the thorax is rather short, and the elytra are broader than it; the yellowish brassy hairs are conspicuous. The coarse punctation of the head ceases abruptly behind the eyes, leaving a broad smooth neck.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Described from one example in my own collection, probably from the Waitakerei.

Rhinanisus.

Nov. gen.

Allied to *Pentarthrum*; distinguished from it by the *rostrum* being evidently narrower behind the antennal insertion than its broad anterior portion, even in the female sex; in the eyes being smaller and less convex; and in the *form* being rather broad and sub-depressed, instead of being cylindrical as in that genus.

The type is No. 912, now *Rhinanisus fulvicornis*. Nos. 913 and 923 become *R. parvicornis* and *R. contiguus* respectively.

Dioedimorpha.

Nov. gen.

Rostrum of variable length, rounded and dilated at apex and again at antennal insertion; *scrobes* short, oblique, so that the scape in repose extends below and as far as the back part of the eye. *Head* large sub-oblong, with a broad neck. *Eyes* small, depressed, distinctly faceted, antero-lateral. *Antennæ* moderate, funiculus 5-articulate, club ovate. *Prothorax* not greatly exceeding the head, sub-conical. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* very elongate, quite parallel, not quite so broad as thorax. *Legs* rather short and stout; *femora* moderately inflated; *tibiæ* sub-triangular, with terminal hooks. Four anterior *coxæ* small, with obvious cavities; all three pairs distant. *Prosternum* large, truncate behind. *Mesosternum* and *metasternum* connate, without the least trace of suture, conjointly very elongate. *Abdomen* long, its two large basal segments not distinctly separated, the next three sutures profound. *Body* linear and depressed.

This genus is intended for the reception of *Pentarthrum wollastonianum* and *debile*, as these two species cannot be satisfactorily referred to *Pentarthrum*. The above diagnosis has been taken from the male of the former species; in the other sex the rostrum is more elongate, and the apical and antennal dilatations are less evident.

Agastegnus.

Nov. gen.

Rostrum of moderate length, slightly and gradually dilated anteriorly among the males, nearly cylindrical in the other sex. *Antennæ* elongate; scape flexuose, and gradually incrassated; funiculus 5-articulate, second joint longer than third; club ovate, moderate: they spring from just before the middle of the beak. *Head* immersed nearly to the eyes, not contracted behind. *Eyes* oviform, distinctly faceted, flat. *Prothorax* almost triangularly ovate, narrowed and constricted in front. *Scutellum* small but distinct. *Elytra* rather broad, sub-depressed, sub-parallel. *Legs* long; thighs moderately inflated; *tibiæ* flexuose, with terminal hooks; tarsi elongate, their three basal joints short and broad; penultimate

sub-bilobed, the terminal equalling the other three. Anterior *coxa* distant. *Body* pilose.

Differs from *Pentarthrum* and *Sericotrogus* in having long legs, a short head, and depressed eyes, whilst the form of the antennal club separates it from *Macroscytalus*, to which it is, on the whole, most nearly allied.

Besides the typical species it includes Nos. 922 and 930, which must accordingly be named *A. gratus* and *A. longipes*. I have a specimen of Dr. Sharp's *Sericotrogus simulans*, or what I believe to be one. If I have judged correctly it belongs to this genus, but, as the author does not allude to "long legs and flattened eyes," it must be considered doubtful at present.

1432. **A. ruficollis**, *n.s.* Slender, moderately elongate, sub-depressed, clothed with fine elongate yellowish hairs; beak and thoracic disc rufescent, elytra and legs piceous, the latter darker; antennæ testaceous-red, the club and tarsi pitchy-red.

Rostrum shorter than thorax, not broad, gradually expanded towards the extremity, nude, shining, sparingly and finely punctured. *Head* more coarsely punctated, pubescent. *Prothorax* longer than broad, sub-depressed, constricted and narrowed in front, obtusely rounded behind the middle, leaving an evident gap between it and the humeral angles, moderately coarsely but not very closely nor rugosely punctured; the intervals between the punctures very minutely punctulated. *Scutellum* smooth. *Elytra* rather broader than thorax, about twice its length, scarcely rounded laterally, sub-depressed; coarsely striate-punctate; interstices almost imperceptibly and remotely punctulated, the second sensibly elevated near the apices, and curved towards the external ones. *Legs* long, clothed with fine greyish hairs.

If the base of the thorax be carefully examined, it will be seen that the punctures are replaced by minute, transverse, linear impressions. The thorax of *A. longipes* is much broader and more strongly rounded at the sides, and is longitudinally depressed on the disc.

Length, $\frac{7}{8}$ line; breadth, less than $\frac{1}{4}$.

My specimen is from the Waitakerei.

Bæorhopalus.

Nov. gen.

Rostrum moderately elongate, slightly arched, considerably contracted behind, in front sub-parallel; its *scrobes* short and profound, not capable of receiving the scape, which is accommodated along the posterior contraction. *Antennæ* short and stout; *scape* a good deal incrassated apically, attaining the middle of the eye; *funiculus* 5-jointed, second articulation rather longer than third; club ovate. *Head* exerted but not elongate, curvedly narrowed in front, with a linear post-ocular impression; the neck broad. *Eyes* small, not prominent, perceptibly granulated. *Prothorax* not much longer than broad,

greatly narrowed and constricted anteriorly, its sides and hind angles much rounded. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* elongate-oblong, narrowed behind. *Legs* stout; *femora* nearly straight below, and not notched at the extremity, swollen above; *tibiæ* gradually expanded apically, uncinatè; *tarsi* moderate, third joint sub-bilobed. *Mesosternum* short, its suture straight. *Metasternum* moderate, flat and canaliculate. *Abdomen* rather short, two basal segments largest. *Body* rather broad, depressed, bald, or nearly so.

A form near *Macroscytalus*, but distinguished therefrom by its small orthodox club; differentiated from *Pentarthrum* by its form, the structure of the snout, &c.

The genus is founded on No. 1305, now *Bæorhopalus glabrus*.

Macroscytalus (p. 736).

1433. **M. depressus**, *n. s.* Ferruginous, nitid, tarsi and antennæ dilute, minutely pubescent, depressed.

Rostrum moderately broad, narrowed behind, moderately finely punctured. *Antennæ* robust, club long, pubescent. *Prothorax* longer longer than broad, considerably narrowed and slightly constricted anteriorly, rounded behind the middle, slightly impressed before the scutellum; its punctation neither very coarse nor close, and rather shallow. *Elytra* very slightly rounded laterally, broadly depressed behind the base, punctate-striate, the interstices with a row of minute punctures. *Legs* stout.

May be easily identified by the broad depression before the middle of the elytra. No. 915 (*M. æneopiceus*), though somewhat similarly impressed, is a totally different insect.

Length, 1 line; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{4}$.

My specimen, mutilated, was found at Parua.

Proconus.

Nov. gen.

Rostrum obconical, as long and, in front, as broad as the head, broadly impressed anteriorly; its scrobes oblique. *Antennæ* short and stout; *scape* short, gradually thickened; *funiculus* 5-articulate, longer than scape, two basal joints obconical, second larger than third; *club* ovate, compact, its base not greatly exceeding the fifth joint in breadth. *Head* exerted, with a broad neck. *Eyes* small, oviform, distinctly faceted, not prominent. *Prothorax* considerably narrowed and constricted in front, broadly rounded behind the middle. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* elongate-oblong, base truncate, apices rounded. *Legs* stout; *femora* inflated, *tibiæ* sub-triangular, with distinct hooks; *tarsi* rather short, third joint deeply emarginated. *Body* rather broad, depressed, with a few longish hairs on the front of the thorax, and minute ones on the hind-body. Female incog.

Should be located near *Heteropsis*.

This genus is constituted for *Pentarthrum asperirostre*, which, therefore, must stand as *Proconus asperirostris*.

Euodontus.*Nov. gen.*

Rostrum rather elongate, a little arched, parallel, slightly dilated at the apex; *scrobes* linear, extending from near the apex to the lower part of the eyes. *Antennæ* elongate, implanted near the apex; *scape* long, slender, and somewhat incrassated at the extremity; *funiculus* 7-articulate, basal joint large, obconical, joints 2-7 decrease in length, the last broadest, quite transverse, second longer than third; *club* large, ovate, obsolete articulated. *Head* globuliform, immersed. *Eyes* large, slightly prominent, distinctly faceted, rounded below, truncated inwardly. *Prothorax* transversal, base and apex truncate, sides rounded. *Scutellum* distinct, triangular. *Elytra* oblong-oval, but slightly curved laterally. *Legs* robust, four anterior *femora* clavate, deeply notched at the extremity, so as to be sharply angulated beyond the middle, the posterior somewhat similarly formed, but quite dentate below; *tibæ* stout, flexuous, mucronated but not visibly hooked at the extremity; *tarsi* rather broad, penultimate joint expanded and bilobed. *Body* rather broad, but little convex, pubescent.

Intermediate between *Pogonorhinus* and *Arecophaga*, the rostrum like that of the latter, but not ciliated as in the former.

1434. **E. punctithorax**, *n.s.* Sub-oblong, slightly convex, not very glossy, bearing fine griseous hairs; fusco-castaneous, legs and antennæ more or less rufescent.

Rostrum not twice the length of the thorax, cylindrical, almost bi-sulcate. *Prothorax* broader than long, nearly flat above, rounded laterally, narrower in front than behind; its punctation neither close nor deep, the intervals between the punctures densely and minutely sculptured. *Elytra* broader than and twice as long as the thorax, slightly incurved at the base, the sides but little rounded, apices not expanded, striate-punctate, interstices nearly plane, closely but minutely punctated, not elevated nor abbreviated apically. *Legs* and *tarsi* pilose. *Antennæ* long, scape nude, funicle hairy; club shorter than funiculus, sub-opaque, densely pubescent. *Metasternum* moderate.

Length (rost. incl.), 2 lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$.

A distorted specimen was communicated, along with a few other well-known beetles, by Mr. J. Adams, Headmaster of the Thames High School.

Group—CERAMBYCIDÆ.**Didymocantha** (p. 568).

1435. **D. clavipes**, *n.s.* Elongate, sub-depressed, moderately shining, rufo-castaneous, femora dilute, tarsi and antennæ rufescent.

Head punctate in front, the occiput with short smooth raised lines, the intervals densely and minutely sculptured, its yellow pubescence thickest near the eyes. *Prothorax* as long as broad, slightly convex, obtusely rounded laterally, narrowest in front, base bi-sinuate; the dorsal line smooth, a broad space on each side of it

coarsely punctured, the sides a little uneven, destitute of tubercles, and, with the exception of a few large punctiform impressions, not sculptured, but densely pubescent; the coarser yellow hairs are confined to the dorsum. *Scutellum* densely pubescent. *Elytra* broader than thorax, near the base transversely punctate-rugose, from thence the punctation becomes finer and less rugose, so that towards the apices it is nearly obsolete; they bear short, decumbent, coarse, pallid hairs. *Legs* pubescent; femora strongly clavate, *id est*, nearly straight below but arched above. *Antennæ* as long as the body, their fourth joint shorter than third, the latter but little shorter than fifth.

May be readily identified by the absence of thoracic tubercles, and the strongly inflated thighs.

Length, $5\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

One example in my own collection; exact locality unknown.

1436. **D. robusta**, *n.s.* Sharp; *Trans. Entom. Soc.*, 1882, p. 92.

Ptychopterus.

Nov. gen.

Body elongate, slightly convex, sub-opaque, sparsely pubescent. *Head* porrected, oviform, with a short muzzle. *Eyes* large, reniform, coarsely faceted. *Palpi* of moderate length, the terminal joint of the maxillary nearly twice as long as the penultimate, nearly securiform. *Antennæ* inserted on the forehead in line with the inner margin of the eyes, pubescent, 11-articulate; basal joint stout, not much clavate, second minute, third and fourth equal, each a little longer than the first, joints 5-7 longest and about equal, the last four compressed; they are shorter than the body. *Prothorax* sub-cylindrical, contracted near the apex, base emarginate, the sides dilated just behind the middle and armed with a strong acute spine; two other equally stout, erect spines are placed on the disc. *Scutellum* transverse, rounded behind. *Elytra* elongate, moderately convex transversely, humeral angles obtuse, the sides a little rounded, finely marginated; apices individually rounded, exposing a small portion of the abdomen, which, however, does not project. *Legs* rather slender, linear, simple; *tarsi* with brush-like soles, their basal joint about as long as the following two united, third small, deeply bilobed; claws simple. Another *coxæ* prominent, sub-conical, but little separated; intermediate prominent, also somewhat cone-shaped, more distant than the front pair, deeply notched; posterior further apart, less convex, notched and angulated. *Metasternum* short; *abdomen* elongate, the basal segment largest, its process triangular, the next four of nearly equal length.

This genus is founded on No. 1013. The capture of a perfect specimen, quite recently, on the Waitakerei Range, near Auckland, enables me to make known its characters. I have also changed the specific name from "*simpliceps*" to "*rugosus*," and add a short description.

1013. **P. rugosus.** Elongate, slightly convex, almost opaque

sparingly clothed with fine, short, yellow hairs; fusco-castaneous, legs and antennæ chestnut-red and densely pubescent.

Head closely and rugosely sculptured, without tubercles. *Prothorax* longer than broad, constricted in front, base emarginated, the lateral dilatations with a strong spine, its sculpture similar to that of the head, the discoidal spines robust and erect. *Scutellum* pubescent. *Elytra* elongate, broader than thorax, slightly curved laterally, transversely convex, so sculptured as to appear irregularly wrinkled, but much less coarsely than the thorax, each with three not very obvious costæ.

Length, 17 lines; breadth, $4\frac{1}{8}$.

The much-mutilated insect named *Blosyropus simpliciceps* (ante, p. 579) is considerably smaller than the one adopted as the type.

Group—LAMIIDÆ.

Microlamia (p. 599).

1437. *M. æmula*, *n.s.* Elongate-oblong, sub-depressed, head and thorax æneous, blackish or fuscous, elytra reddish or brown, femora piceous or infuscate; tibiæ, tarsi, and antennæ infuscate-red or testaceous, the latter tipped with piceous. The first-mentioned colours indicate the male.

Head with linear impressions and punctures. *Prothorax* obtusely protuberant laterally, contracted at base; apex and base transversely strigose, the sides punctated and lineated, the middle of the disc quite smooth and glossy; it bears a few greyish hairs. *Elytra* oblong, slightly and gradually narrowed behind; their punctuation coarse but not close, and not extending beyond the middle; they are depressed near the base and each has a sutural stria. In the male the *clothing* is very scanty, but in the other sex the elytra bear fine greyish hairs with a tendency to congregate, thereby producing a spotted appearance. *Antennæ* stout, filiform, joints 3-7 appreciably longer than the others, the second quite half the length of the third. In the male the four terminal joints extend beyond the body, in the female only two.

In contour the female resembles *M. pygmea*, but may be easily distinguished therefrom by the maculate antennæ and much finer, depressed elytral clothing.

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

My five specimens were taken at Parua.

Somatidia (p. 600).

1438. *S. crassipes*, *n.s.* *Head* punctate, infuscate-red, rather densely clothed with decumbent yellowish hairs. *Prothorax* broadly oval, remotely punctured, with a few elongate griseous hairs, but otherwise clad like the head. *Elytra* oviform, gradually narrowed posteriorly, convex, rather coarsely, irregularly, and sparingly punctured to beyond the middle; the humeral regions, a transversal spot close to each hind leg, and a large longitudinal space near the apex dark-brown, the remainder of the surface covered with depressed yellowish hairs, with long erect ones near the sides. *Antennæ*

robust; basal joint stout; second obconical; third elongate, longer than fourth and fifth taken together; fourth rather longer than fifth; the others about equal; they are pubescent, reddish in colour, with more or less infuscate tips. *Legs* robust, hirsute; femora greatly inflated, reddish-brown; tibiæ and tarsi testaceous, knees fuscous, intermediate tibiæ deeply excised near the extremity.

In form resembling Nos. 1050 and 1053. The body is narrowed towards the middle so that the thorax and elytra at their junction are of equal width; the third antennal joint is uncommonly long; the thighs much enlarged; and the insect without tubercular elevations. A second example sent to me for examination seems to be the female, having much less distended femora and shorter hind-body, but otherwise identical.

♂. Length, 3 lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$.

One of Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager's captures, Wellington.

1439. **S. elongata**, *n.s.* Narrow, elongate, slightly convex, gradually narrowed and depressed medially, variegated.

Head infuscate, depressed between the antennæ, clothed with yellow hairs. *Antennæ* almost as long as the body, stout, pubescent; basal joint robust, second short, third nearly as long as fourth and fifth conjointly, fourth not twice the length of the fifth. *Prothorax* longer than broad, widest in front, its sides nearly straight to beyond the middle, from thence considerably and rather abruptly narrowed; its colour infuscate, concealed by yellow hairs, densely punctated. *Elytra* elongate, oviform, widest behind the posterior femora, with four or five rows of punctures on each, not attaining the extremities, not tuberculate, sutural region testaceous, the rest fuscous, clothed with yellow hairs, but having two sub-apical white spots. *Legs* long, not thick; *tibiæ* somewhat flexuose.

An extraordinarily narrow and elongate species, quite dissimilar to the others.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

One of my captures at Waitakerei (unique).

Tetrorea (p. 609).

1440. **T. discedens**, *n.s.* Sharp; *Trans. Entom. Soc.*, 1882, p. 95.

Hybolasius (p. 609).

1441. **H. brevicollis**, *n.s.* Elongate, sub-oblong, almost depressed; head and thorax rufo-piceous, elytra pale-castaneous, legs nearly fulvous; basal joints of antennæ red, the others gradually become paler.

Head finely but densely granulated. *Prothorax* transverse, broadly impressed in front and behind, its lateral tubercles prominent but not acute, and placed behind the middle, its sculpture like that of the head, and, like it, sub-opaque; it bears fine pallid hairs. *Elytra* broadly and obliquely depressed from the shoulders to the middle, a good deal and rather abruptly narrowed apically;

the basal tubercles moderately large but simple, moderately coarsely punctated almost to the extremity, and clothed with decumbent pallid hairs. *Antennæ* slender, with erect cinereous hairs; third and fourth articulations elongate. *Legs* rather slender, with white hairs. Allied to *H. promissus*.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ (nearly) line.

I found one on the Waitakerei Range, near Auckland.

1442. **H. picitarsis**, *n.s.* Narrow, scarcely depressed; antennæ and legs infuscate-red, the apices of the tibiæ and the tarsi piceous; body mostly of a pitchy hue, but with the base and apex of the thorax, as well as the shoulders and apices of the elytra, rufescent, these latter with a straight blackish fascia just in rear of the hind thighs; pubescent.

Head nearly smooth on the middle, so sculptured as to seem covered with transverse granular elevations, clothed with fine yellow hairs. *Prothorax* as long as broad, obtusely dilated medially at the sides, depressed in front and behind, finely wrinkled transversely, its clothing yellowish. *Elytra* sub-parallel, basal tubercles simple and obsolete, their surface more or less pitted with irregular punctures to beyond the middle, their decumbent hairs become greyish posteriorly. *Legs* stout, their clothing rather short. *Antennæ* longer than body, bearing long griseous hairs; third and fourth joints elongate. Resembles *H. simplex* only.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, (nearly) $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Mr. T. F. Cheeseman brought one example from Mount Arthur.

1443. **H. pusillus**, *n.s.* Sub-depressed, oblong, variegate, principally pitchy-red, the elytra having the basal region and two curved anti-apical fasciæ (not always distinct) blackish, the extremity of the tibiæ and all but the two basal joints of the antennæ piceous.

Head granulated. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, depressed along its base, the sides obtusely dilated and then contracted behind; its disc granulated, and clothed with pale brassy hairs. *Elytra* coarsely punctured to near the apices, their basal tubercles small and not crested, bearing fine grey and long erect cinereous hairs. The *legs* are clothed with long white hairs; the *antennæ* with greyish ones.

H. cristatellus has tufted tubercles; *H. parvus* may be said to have none at all, and its antennæ are unspotted, which is not the case in the present species; No. 1320 is larger and differs otherwise; in *H. fasciatus* the basal region is nearly nude and shining, and on that part the punctures though moderately close are not coarse.

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

I found five individuals at Northcote (Waitemata).

Group—**CHRYSOMELIDÆ.****Scaphodius.***Chapuis.*

1444. **S. compactus**, Sharp; *Ent. Mon. Mag.*, Aug. 1881, p. 50.

Group—**EROTYLIDÆ.****Cryptodacne** (p. 640).

1445. **C. vagepunctata**, *n.s.* Shining, infuscate-red, legs testaceous, antennæ rufescent; sub-oblong, convex, slightly narrowed and depressed medially, sparingly pilose.

Head punctured in front, the middle of the vertex and the occiput quite smooth. *Antennæ* normal, bearing fine yellow hairs, their terminal joint obliquely cut away at the extremity. *Prothorax* nearly quadrate, incurved behind each eye, sides margined and almost straight, narrowed a little towards the base; its punctation fine and rather distant, the broad dorsal space perfectly smooth, with a few fine yellow hairs. *Scutellum* transverse, smooth. *Elytra* gradually narrowed posteriorly, not at all contracted near the middle, impressed with rows of fine distant punctures having yellow hairs proceeding from them. *Legs* stout; *tibiæ* very slightly arched.

Smaller, the thorax more finely and distantly, the elytra more distinctly sculptured than *C. synthetica* and *C. lenis*, and the whole insect much more obviously hairy than either.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$.

Described from one example obtained at Woodhill, near Helensville (Auckland).

Group—**COCCINELLIDÆ.****Scymnus** (p. 645).

1446. **S. sedatus**, *n.s.* Sub-oviform, moderately convex, nude, shining; variegate, ground-colour smoky-brown, with irregularly-formed testaceous marks; legs, antennæ, and palpi yellow.

Head moderately finely punctated, dilute in front. *Prothorax* transversal, sides and base finely margined, obtusely rounded and narrowed towards the front, the base broadly but slightly lobed at the middle, sinuated towards the sides, hind angles not acute; its punctation rather finer than that of the head, with a fine linear impression just in front of the base, its sides and anterior angles more or less testaceous. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* convex, sub-oblong-oval, with distinct lateral rims becoming obsolete behind, broader than thorax, moderately closely punctured and somewhat rugose; the testaceous marks irregular, one on each elytron behind the middle and near the suture sub-lunate, not touching its fellow, the others indefinite, sometimes suffusing most of their surface. *Legs* stout, pubescent. *Antennæ* shorter than head and thorax, their basal articulation stout; second shorter and more slender, yet quite stout; third longest, slender, sub-cylindric; fourth and fifth about equal,

longer than broad, and, conjointly, longer than third; joints 6-8 decrease in length; club large, sub-oblong, terminal joint largest. Tarsal *claws* thickened at base. Maxillary *palpi* with the terminal joint securiform. Not agreeing very well with *Scymnus*.

Length, $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$.

Mr. Meinertzhagen sent me a couple of specimens from Waimarama, Napier.

1447. **S. villosus**, *n.s.* Variegate; the middle of the thorax, a large triangular basal space, and other portions of the elytra castaneofuscous, the rest of the body testaceous, legs and antennæ yellowish, rather densely clothed with long greyish hairs.

Head moderately punctured. *Prothorax* finely and not closely punctated. *Scutellum* broadly triangular. *Elytra* rather closely but not very coarsely punctured. *Underside* moderately punctured, bearing short greyish hairs, fuscous; the whole of the pronotum, the middle of the meso- and meta-sterna, and the last segment of the abdomen testaceous.

The elytra usually appear to be variegated-brown, with a large angulated spot extending from the shoulder to near the middle testaceous; the villosity is semi-erect, with a tendency to curl.

Length, 1 line; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Found in most parts of the North Island.

Holopsis.

Nov. gen.

Body broadly oval, sub-hemispherical, convex, nude above.

Antennæ apparently nine-jointed, as long as thorax, basal joint robust, second elongate and almost oviform, third cylindrical, shorter and more slender than the preceding one, the following three short and about equal; *club* tri-articulate. *Prosternum* much depressed at the sides: *mesosternum* short, almost linear, truncate; *meta-sternum* very large, plane, its edges truncate. Basal segment of *abdomen* large, widely separating the posterior coxæ, next three short, all with straight sutures. *Legs* stout; *tibiæ* arcuated externally and narrowed at the extremity; tarsal *claws* thickened or dentate at the base.

The genus belongs to the Cranophorites, and should be placed between *Oryssomus* and *Cranophorus*, having, like them, the head completely concealed by the anterior prolongation of the prothorax; the latter is not so broad as the elytra, and quite destitute of front angles, so that the margins form an uninterrupted curve from one posterior angle to the other.

1448. **H. nigellus**, *n.s.* Convex, very broadly oval, nude, shining blackish, the thoracic margins and humeral angles generally pale-testaceous, legs fusco-testaceous.

Head not immersed, invisible from above. *Pronotum* broader than long, finely marginated, its base sinuously rounded, the sides and front forming a regular curve, its surface minutely and remotely

punctured. *Scutellum* broadly triangular. *Elytra* with fine side rims, slightly wider than the thorax, their sculpture fine and shallow. *Legs* robust, bearing fine pallid hairs. *Underside* brownish; *metasternum* large, scored with exceedingly fine irregular lines; *abdomen* truncate between the coxæ, minutely reticulated, segments 2-4 short, each with a row of pale hairs, fifth more pubescent. *Antennæ* yellow, slender. *Club* three-jointed. *Claws* dentate at base.

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

Habitat, North Island. Not uncommon.

1449. **H. pallidus**, *n.s.* Shining, testaceous, the middle of the thorax darker, legs and antennæ pale-yellow, seemingly destitute of pubescence, convex, broadly oval. *Underside* yellowish. Resembles *H. nigellus*.

Length, $\frac{5}{8}$ line; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

One example, Northcote, Waitemata Harbour.

1450. **H. lawsoni**, *n.s.* Glossy, nude, somewhat rufescent; thoracic disc brown, its margins testaceous; convex, broadly oval.

Prothorax minutely and distantly punctured. *Elytra* almost similarly sculptured.

The insect is rather smaller and narrower than the two preceding species, and the elytra are more distinctly punctated.

Length, quite $\frac{1}{2}$ line; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

I found this species at Whangarei Heads, and Mr. Thomas Lawson recently gave me a specimen labelled by the late Mr. G. R. Crotch, M.A., *Coccinella lawsoni*. I have retained the specific appellation, but the insect has little in common with *Coccinella*.

NOTE.—Page 650, genus *Cranophorus*, last line: read “tarsi with simple claws,” not “single.”

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