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# NEW ZEALAND COLEOPTERA.

## PART VI.

### Group—CNEMACANTHIDÆ.

#### *Metaglymma* (Gen., p. 10).

2323. *M. rugipenne*, *n.s.* *Pitchy-black*, shining; legs and antennæ pitchy-red.

This, no doubt, is nearly related to *M. monilifer*, but the *head* is more or less uneven and wrinkled. The *eyes* are prominent. The *mandibles* are elongate, and are marked with wrinkles and punctures. The *antennæ* reach the middle of the thorax, the second and third joints are evidently longer than the following ones, and the fine pubescence is almost entirely confined to the four terminal joints, being scanty even there. The *thorax* is about one-fifth broader than long, is widest near the front, though only very little narrowed for about two-thirds of its length, beyond which the posterior contraction is generally rather abrupt; the basal angles are thick; the margins are explanate and somewhat rugose, with six or seven setigerous punctures along each side; the dorsal furrow becomes obsolete near the base and apex, the latter is more feebly incurved than the former; the basal fossæ are large, and the surface generally is finely wrinkled. The *elytra* are slightly narrowed towards the shoulders, the striæ are tolerably deep and regular, they touch the base, but become confused or rugose near the apices, the punctures in the grooves are much coarser near the sides than they are near the suture; the interstices are rugose, so much so in some examples that the punctures in the striæ are less apparent than the interstitial rugosities. The external apical prolongation of the anterior *tibiæ* is thick and oblique, that of the intermediate pair is well developed, the posterior pair are only slightly produced. The last segment of the *abdomen* is transversely wrinkled, and has four setigerous punctures. There are two oblique and one median depressions on the prosternal process. *Underside* glossy.

*M. tersatum* is another nearly-allied species; it has, however, only four hispid punctures on the labrum, instead of six as in this species.

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

Ashburton, Canterbury. Mr. W. W. Smith has been kind enough to send me three examples which he found under cakes of dry manure near the side of the river.

2324. **M. thoracicum**, *n.s.* *Black*, moderately shining, legs and antennæ pitchy-red.

*Head* not constricted behind, with but few rugosities; *eyes* small but very convex, rather distant from thorax. *Antennæ* attaining the middle of thorax, second joint as long as third, the yellow pubescence very scanty. *Thorax* about one-seventh broader than long, hardly at all broader in front than it is at the commencement of the rather gradual posterior contraction, hind angles obtuse; lateral margins rather narrow, apex widely but only slightly arcuate-emarginate, middle of base moderately; basal fossæ large; median groove obsoletely punctured, not touching the basal margin but extending through a distinct apical impression; its surface without other marks. *Elytra* oblong, shoulders rounded, rather deeply and regularly punctate-striate, the punctuation coarser near the sides, apical sculpture not so deep but nearly as regular as that of the disc, interstices smooth. *Tibiæ* stout, the front pair with a straight but not acute terminal prolongation, outer extremity of middle pair moderately produced, the posterior only thickened, not prolonged.

*Underside* smooth. Four setigerous punctures at extremity.

*M. monilifer* has broader thoracic margins. The thorax is unusually narrow in front, being somewhat similar to that of *M. rufipes* in shape. This species is, however, quite distinct from *M. rufipes*.

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

Moeraki, Otago. One example, found by Mr. Sandager in his garden.

### Group—FERONIIDÆ.

#### **Trichosternus** (Gen., p. 31).

2325. **T. smithii**, *n.s.* *Glossy*, viridi-aneous, head nigrescent, legs pitchy-black; tarsi and palpi piceous, these latter paler at the extremity; underside shining-black.

Closely allied to *T. sylvius*, but differing therefrom in the broader, deeper, and more evidently punctured striæ of the *elytra*, which, moreover, have the third, fifth, and seventh interstices wider. The *thorax* is one-fifth broader than it is long, arcuate-emarginate in front, medially incurved at the base; the slight lateral sinuation extends to the posterior angle, which is only minutely prominent; the fore part is convex, but the basal region is depressed between the foveæ, the median groove almost touches the apex; the sides are moderately rounded, the base is quite the width of the apex, and the disc is rather more convex than it is in *T. sylvius*. The three punctures on the third interstices are well marked, as are also those on the seventh.

Female similar, elytral interstices not so convex.

The prosternal setæ are present. Scutellum striate at base. Terminal ventral segment with four setigerous punctures along the apex in both sexes.

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



Ashburton. Described from a pair found amongst *Phormium tenax* by Mr. W. W. Smith, whose name it bears.

2326. **T. hampdenensis**, *n.s.* *Shining* æneo-viridis, sometimes quite brilliant, underside black tinged with green, legs and trochanters piceo-rufous, antennæ and palpi more rufescent.

This species is nearly related to No. 1687, but is larger and more brilliant, and is distinguishable by the strongly dentiform humeral angles, which in No. 1687 are only very slightly prominent. The *head* is large and almost smooth, the frontal impressions are shallow; the labrum is truncate; the eyes are prominent, with rapidly-contracted orbits. The *thorax* in width exceeds the length by about one-fourth, it is incurved at the base and apex; its sides are moderately strongly curved and not deeply sinuated posteriorly, and the hind angles are slightly projecting; the marginal channels are rather deep and broad, more so than in No. 1687; its widest part is just before the middle, and the base is quite as broad as the front; there is a well-marked curvate frontal impression where the distinct dorsal furrow terminates, the basal fossæ are large and the intervening space is somewhat depressed. *Elytra* very little curved laterally, with fine but distinct punctures in the rather strongly impressed striæ; interstices convex, the alternate ones slightly broader than the others, the third with three, the seventh with five or six, punctures. *Legs* moderately stout, hind tibiæ very slightly twisted.

Prosternum with setæ at tip. Scutellum striate at base. Last segment with a row of four hispid punctures in each sex.

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

Hampden, near Moeraki. Found under logs by Mr. Sandager.

2327. **T. haplopus**, *n.s.* *Suboblong*, only a little convex, shining, quite black, legs and antennæ rufo-piceous, tarsi and palpi reddish.

*Head* of moderate size, nearly smooth, frontal impressions shallow. *Thorax* one-fourth broader than long, widest near the front, its sides only moderately rounded, sinuously narrowed behind, the basal angles blunt, just rectangular; the dorsal groove is well marked almost to the apical margin, the curvate frontal impression is distinct, the basal fossæ are large, and the intervening space is depressed; there are numerous very faint linear marks across the surface. *Elytra* nearly twice as long as they are broad, their sides but little curved; they are not deeply striate, the punctures are very small, the four sutural, on each, are rather wide and uninterrupted at the apex, but all are more or less feeble at the base; the interstices nearly plane, the third with three, the seventh with six or seven, setigerous punctures. *Legs* stout, simple.

Larger and flatter than *T. hampdenensis*, not in the least æneous; the *eyes* are not so prominent, the genæ are swollen below them; the sides of the *thorax* are less rounded, and its base and apex are less incurved; the elytral sculpture too is different. The

other black species are distinguishable by tolerably well-marked characters.

The *scutellum* striate at base. *Humeral angles* dentiform and projecting. One setigerous *seta* near each side of the last abdominal segment. There is only one seta on the tip of the *prosternum*.

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

Hampden, Otago. Mr. Sandager.

### Pterostichus.

2328. **P. disparalis**, *n.s.* *Elongate-oblong*, subparallel, slightly convex; shining, black, legs and basal joints of antennæ nigropiceous, palpi and tarsi pitchy-red.

*Thorax* subquadrate, one-sixth broader than long, the sides only a little narrowed behind the middle, posterior angles rectangular, apex subtruncate, middle of base emarginate; the dorsal groove well marked and nearly reaching the front; basal fossæ deep, not elongate and narrow as in No. 1149 and its allies, and with a second smaller one near each angle separated from the larger one by a slightly-raised space, the disc with faint transversal impressions. *Elytra* nearly quite oblong, just a little narrowed towards the moderately dentiform shoulders; very regularly and rather deeply striate; the striæ finely, quite distinctly, but not closely punctured; interstices slightly convex. *Legs* remarkably short and stout, hind femora inflated, angulated and dentiform below, the hind tibiæ evidently curved. The mandibles and sides of the head are finely wrinkled.

This species comes near No. 1148, which, however, is a larger insect.

Thorax with two setæ on each side. Scutellum deeply striate. Last segment with one hispid puncture near each side.

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

Mocraki. One male, sent by Mr. Sandager.

Obs.—A similar form occurs at Taieri, with a rather shorter thorax, which is slightly emarginate in front, and with the elytral striæ less regular and not so deep.

Female.

2329. **P. suteri**, *n.s.* *Elongate*, not parallel-sided, a little convex; glossy black; legs, antennæ, and palpi picco-rufous.

*Thorax* one-eighth broader than long, the sides moderately rounded, distinctly sinuated behind the middle, so that the basal angles, though really just rectangular, appear to project a little; the base is as wide as the front; the apex is feebly, the base evidently, incurved; the surface exhibits faint striolæ, basal fossæ large, not distinctly duplicated but somewhat flattened externally, and separated by a raised but not carinate space from the rather deep and broad marginal channels, median furrow well marked and scarcely at all abbreviated. *Elytra* elongate-oblong, sinuously narrowed behind, rather deeply and regularly grooved, the striæ moderately

punctated, interstices somewhat convex, the third rather broader than the others, and with three or four setigerous punctures. *Legs* moderate, posterior femora a little swollen but not angulate.

Female, sculpture of elytra less distinct.

Thorax with four lateral setæ, but in one example the seta on the hind angle is rubbed off. Scutellum striate at base. Humeral angles not distinctly directed outwards, but the basal margin is raised in front, so that the shoulders seem more dentiform than is actually the case. The male with one, the female with two, setigerous punctures at each side of the middle of the last ventral segment.

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

Dyer's Pass, Port Hills, Canterbury; elevation 900ft. One pair, sent by Mr. H. Suter, in whose honour the species is named.

2330. **P. sinuellus**, *n.s.* Shining, black; tarsi, antennæ, and palpi pitchy-red.

Somewhat similar to *P. suteri*; the thorax, however, is very different, being one-fifth broader than it is long, it is widest near the front; the sides are well rounded, gradually narrowed behind, with a short but well-marked sinuosity close to the base, so that the hind angle is decidedly projecting, the angle in fact seems to be directed forwards as well as outwards; the middle of the base is emarginate, but each side of it is oblique; the basal foveæ are large but simple, the space between each and the side is almost plicate (obtusely raised), the dorsal channel does not attain the apex, and the undulating discoidal striæ are indistinct except near the base. The *elytra*, though oblong, are more rounded along the sides than they are in *P. suteri*, the shoulders are slightly dentate, the striæ are not apparently punctate, they are not deep, and, moreover, they are, here and there, irregularly interrupted. The *legs* are moderately elongate, the hind thighs are not much incrassate, certainly not dentate underneath. The *genæ* are somewhat swollen behind and below the eyes. The scutellar striolæ are short in both species.

The thoracic angles and sinuosities distinguish this from all the other species of the group with four lateral setæ. There is one puncture on each side of the middle of the apical segment. The scutellum is striate at base.

♂. Length, 9; breadth, nearly 3 lines.

Dyer's Pass. One example, from Mr. Suter.

2331. **P. sculptipes**, *n.s.* *Elongate*, subparallel, slightly convex, moderately shining; black; legs, antennæ, and palpi pitchy-black, tips of these last rufescent.

*Head* distinctly and irregularly wrinkled. *Thorax* subquadrate, hardly any broader than it is long, only slightly curvate laterally, the sides not sinuate behind, about as wide in front as at the base, apex widely, the base more strongly incurved, posterior angles rectangular; its whole surface rather deeply wrinkled longitudinally

in front and behind; dorsal groove broad and deep, barely touching the basal margin; basal fossæ large, placed nearer the sides than the middle, and with an indistinct smaller impression beyond. *Elytra* strongly sinuously contracted behind, apices broadly rounded, the sides a little narrowed towards the base; each elytron with eight series of elongate impressions, the external marginal, these impressions irregular, and, more or less, united longitudinally by slender, linear, interrupted striæ, the sculpture more indefinite behind; interstices slightly uneven and feebly wrinkled.

*Femora* and trochanters deeply rugose; the sternum finely wrinkled; hind thighs inflated, but not angulate below.

Thorax with five or six lateral setæ, its side-margins thick and subrenate. Humeral angles obviously dentiform. Terminal segment of the abdomen strongly sinuate at each side, obliquely truncate towards the middle, with three hispid punctures at each side of the middle.

*P. irregularis* is the only near ally.

♀. Length, 9; breadth, 3 lines.

Hastwell, Napier. One, found by Mr. H. Suter.

2332. **P. edax**, *n.s.* Brilliant, black, tarsi and antennæ nigro-piceous, palpi paler.

*Head* with uneven, obsoletely-punctured frontal impressions. *Eyes* prominent. *Thorax* one-seventh broader than long, apex subtruncate; its sides moderately regularly rounded, but with a slight, though not short or abrupt, sinuation towards the rectangular posterior angles, the base and apex of nearly equal width; the surface somewhat convex and uneven, with shallow transversal striæ, a curved frontal impression, and a fovea-like one near each anterior angle; dorsal furrow barely reaching the apical margin; basal foveæ large, situated midway between the middle and the sides, sub-punctate or rugose, each with a narrow elongate one beyond, separated from the lateral margin by a raised space; base incurved medially. *Elytra* oblong, the sides slightly curved and narrowed towards the moderately dentiform shoulders, strongly sinuate apically; finely irregularly striate, the punctuation fine but distinct, the sculpture ill-defined behind, the surface there uneven: interstices impunctate, slightly convex, the second narrowed near the middle with a corresponding enlargement of the first and third, the sixth more or less catenulate, the seventh a little more elevated towards the base than the others are; the sutural striæ become obsolete near the base and bend outwards, so that the second interstices are much narrowed there; the other striæ converge by pairs, and become indistinct, towards the base; the scutellar striolæ are represented by punctures. *Legs* simple; hind thighs not much inflated, not angulate below.

This is a rather distinct species, so far as I can judge by the example before me.

*Scutellum* smooth where visible. *Thorax* with two setæ on each side, one at the hind angle, the other before the middle but duplicate

on one side. There is one setigerous puncture on either side of the middle of the last abdominal segment.

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

Dusky Bay, Otago. One specimen.

## Group—ANISODACTYLIDÆ.

### Zabronothus.

*Nov. gen.*

*Body* nearly oblong-oval. *Mentum* with a distinct, simple median tooth. *Palpi* elongate and slender, with acuminate terminal joints; second articulation of the labial strongly bisetose, longer than the third. *Eyes* not at all prominent. Front *tarsi* of the male with the three basal joints dilated, the second and third cordiform, their soles with squamæ and some long hairs; these three joints moderately, but not acutely, prolonged at the inner extremity: intermediate tarsi simple. *Tibiae* not asperate, the front pair armed with a robust calcar; the posterior strongly arcuate in both sexes, somewhat dilated apically, with two long spurs. There are two orbital *setae*, two very long ones on the forehead, and six on the large truncate labrum. *Mandibles* stout, obtusely dentate medially. *Thorax* transversely subquadrate, finely marginated, resting on the elytral base; it bears one seta on each side near the middle. *Scutellum* large, simple. *Elytra* broader than thorax, with marginal punctiform impressions, their striæ sharply defined; they are narrowed but only feebly sinuated posteriorly. *Epipleurae* with carinate outer and inner margins, these converge behind, without a distinct oblique groove. The *antennae* extend backwards beyond the base of the thorax, their three basal joints are glabrous, the third about equals the fourth in length. There are two *setae* near the middle of the four basal segments of the *abdomen*.

The genus may be located in the Anisodactylidæ at present. It agrees in some respects with *Zolus*, as regards the structure of the sternum for instance.

2333. **Z. striatulus**, *n.s.* *Nigro-piccous*, slightly nitid; legs, antennæ, palpi, labrum, and mandibles pitchy-red, tarsi red; body moderately convex, not broad.

*Head* about half the width of the thorax, without well-marked impressions. *Thorax* one-fifth broader than long, widest near the middle, about as much narrowed in front as it is behind, moderately rounded laterally, very slightly sinuated towards the rectangular but not at all prominent posterior angles, side margins narrow, apex subtruncate, base medially emarginate; dorsal groove rather fine, not attaining the apex; basal foveæ elongate and sulciform but quite indistinct, placed between the middle and the sides, the discoidal sculpture obsolete. *Elytra* finely margined, humeral angles only slightly dentiform, their sides moderately rounded; they have fine,

regular, impunctate striæ, which barely touch the base; interstices simple, not convex, without apical plicæ. *Legs* moderately elongate, tibiæ with short setæ; middle and hind tarsi feebly furrowed above.

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

Dyer's Pass, Canterbury. I am indebted to Mr. Suter for two males and one female.

2431. **Z. rufipes**, *n.s.* *Black*, shining; legs, antennæ, labrum, and palpi ferruginous.

Rather smaller than the typical species; the *head* with two obvious, transversal, interantennal impressions; eyes more, almost quite, prominent; the *thorax* more quadrate; the sides slightly and gradually narrowed, but not sinuate, behind the middle, posterior angles rectangular but not acute, basal impressions narrow and elongate, quite distinct; *elytra* subovate, more sharply striate.

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

Mr. G. V. Hudson sent me a specimen, mounted on cardboard, some time ago. I do not know where he found it.

## Group—HYDROPORIDÆ.

### (Bidessini.)

*Hind coxæ* soldered completely to the ventral segments, so that the undersurface of the body from the front of the metasternum to the hindmargin of the third ventral segment consists of one rigid piece. This character distinguishes the group from all other beetles.

The posterior articular cavities are not contiguous, and are not protected by the coxal processes; they open directly on the undersurface of the coxæ, and are separated from one another by the coxal processes, which are completely adpressed to the level of the ventral segments.

The hind coxæ are always large, with greatly-arched anterior border. This development of the coxæ is sometimes extreme.

In *Huxelhydrus* the prosternum is less reduced than in any of the other genera. In *Bidessus* and *Huxelhydrus* the slender hind tibiæ are a little bent near the base, and become a little thicker towards the apex.

### Bidessus.

(Sharp; *Aquatic Coleop.*, p. 344.)

*Prosternal process* longer than broad, parallel-sided, but with a more or less acute extremity, which attains the metasternum; intercoxal process of *metasternum* not attaining the mesosternal fork, so that when the prothorax is taken away it may be seen that the middle coxæ touch one another; posterior *tibiæ* with the basal portion much more slender than the apical one. *Coxal lines* longer than prosternal process. Hind coxæ longer than broad, under-

surface with but little coarse punctuation; apex of elytra but little acuminate. *Elytra* with a basal plica, which is continued on to the base of the thorax either as a short punctiform impression or as a distinct line. Wing-cases destitute of a distinct sutural stria.

2334. **B. impressus**, *n.s.* (*Sharp; Aquatic Coleop.*, p. 360.) *Oblongo-ovalis*, lævigatus, pernitidus, testaceus, subtus nigricans, elytris fusco-testaceis; his crebre distincte punctatis, punctis versus latera apicemque obsoletioribus; prothoracis lateribus fere parallelis; antennis (præsertim in femina) crassiusculis.

Long., 3mm.; lat., vix  $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

The male has the front and middle *tarsi* moderately dilated, and the antennæ longer and more slender than in the female.

*Hab.* New Zealand.

2335. **B. plicatus**, *n.s.* (*Sharp; Aquatic Coleop.*, p. 360.) *Oblongo-ovalis*, lævigatus, nitidus, castaneo-testaceus; elytris sat crebre et fortiter punctatis, punctis lateribus et apice subtilioribus; prothoracis lateribus subparallelis.

Long., ♂  $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., ♀  $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; lat.,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Closely allied to *B. impressus*, but smaller and more pallid, and with the antennæ of the female considerably more slender.

The male has the front and middle *tarsi* a good deal more dilated, and the *elytra* are more elongate; the breast and abdomen are black. In the female the elytra are short, and not so parallel-sided; the colour of the breast and ventral segments is more or less infusate-testaceous, and the antennæ are rather shorter than they are in the male, but not stouter.

The specimens sent by Mr. Lawson from Auckland are females, and are slightly larger and more distinctly punctured than those sent by Captain Broun. The specimens from the Southern Island also depart considerably from the type in some of the details, and possibly there may prove to be more than one species.

North Island, Captain T. Broun and Mr. Lawson; Christchurch, Wakefield; Otago, Professor Hutton.

2336. **B. huttoni**, *n.s.* (*Sharp; Aquatic Coleop.*, p. 361.) *Oblongo-ovalis*, supra testaceus, subtus nigricans; elytris versus suturam vix fortiter punctatis; prothoracis lateribus subparallelis.

Long., 3mm.; lat.,  $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

The male is moderately shining on the wing-cases, and has the front and middle *tarsi* but little dilated. The female has the upper surface dull, and the *elytra* rather shorter and broader than in the male, and its antennæ are stouter.

Although very similar to *B. plicatus*, the two species are easily distinguished when the corresponding sexes are compared; the male of *B. huttoni* has the anterior and particularly the middle *tarsi* almost without dilatation, and can thus be distinguished from the corresponding sex of *B. plicatus*; while the female of *B. huttoni* is readily recognised by its dull upper surface and incrassate antennæ.

Otago. A pair sent by Professor Hutton in 1877.

**Antiporus.**

Nov. gen.

(Sharp; *Aquatic Coleop.*, p. 410.)

Posterior portion of *epipleura* comparatively broad; hind *tibia* punctured on the infero-external aspect; the true fourth joint of front *tarsus* is scarcely visible. The *mesosternal fork* is not connected with the intercoxal process of the metasternum.

Eight species form this aggregate; the individuals are in *colour* a mixture of black and yellow, in a rather indefinite and variable manner: the *form* is oblong-oval, moderately convex beneath; the surface is densely and evenly punctured both on the upper and under sides, and is not shining, and bears an excessively minute, scarcely visible pubescence. The *eyes* are convex and prominent; the portion of the *head* in front of them is very short, its front edge is variable in form but does not possess a raised margin. The anterior *tibiæ* are slender, and their *tarsi* usually have the joints elongate, and narrow at the base, the third being deeply bilobed, the real fourth joint not visible; the terminal (apparent fourth) joint elongate, and inserted near the base of the third joint. The posterior portion of the *epipleura* is rather broad; there is no definite genicular area, the *epipleura* being punctured up to the point where it becomes contiguous with the prothorax: on the inner face of the wing-case there exists a well-marked ridge; this is not developed into any distinct ligula near the apex, although there is a short more or less distinct prominence on the ridge at the point where the ligula exists in some other genera. The hind *coxæ* have a very considerable anterior extension, as in most species of *Celambus*. The terminal portions of the *coxal lines* are parallel, not turned outwards; the hind legs are slender, and their *tibiæ* are punctate externally. The external sexual disparities are nearly confined to the legs; the males are usually in this respect remarkable.

The species of this aggregate, in form and sculpture, and even in colour, approximate to the *Deronecti* of Europe, and, as in that genus, the wing-cases are frequently denticulate at the tip; the broader hind portion of the *epipleura* separates the aggregate from most of those near it, but approximates it to *Chostonectes*, from which it differs by the shape of the front *tarsi*, which have always an elongate terminal joint, as well as by numerous minor characters, amongst which the fine dense sculpture of the undersurface is conspicuous.

These insects are found only in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

2337. **A. uncifer**, *n.s.* (Sharp; *Aquatic Coleop.*, p. 411.)  
*Oblongo-ovalis*, brevissime pubescens, dense æqualiter sat subtiliter punctatus, subopacus, niger, supra testaceo fuscoque variegatus, antennis pedibusque testaceis; prothorace elytris angustiore; corpore subtus densissime æqualiter punctulato, fere opaco.

Long., 5mm.; lat., 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.



The male is larger than the female, and has the front and middle *tarsi* broadly dilated; the front ones bear each a single claw, which is abruptly curved, and has a tooth at the extreme base; the middle *tibiæ* are a little curved; and the hind femora have near the extremity a large angular dilatation, the apex of which is acute and often a little hooked. Though the species is in most respects allied to *A. wakefieldi* (No. 136), yet it differs by the prosternal process being broader and much less compressed towards the extremity.

Wellington and Dunedin.

## Group—DYTISCIDÆ.

### Homœodytes.

*Nov. gen.*

(*Sharp; Aquatic Coleop.*, p. 703.)

*Coxal lines* absent; unguicular cleft broad and rounded at base. *Prosternum* indistinctly grooved; postero-external angle of hind *femur* acute or spinose.

The individuals are of the usual *Cybister* form, with lateral stripe on the elytra. The *coxal lines* are completely absent, and by this character they depart from all the other *Cybirini*; the structure of the hind *claws* and their point of insertion are much the same as in *Spencerhydrus*; they differ therefore from *Megadytes* and *Cybister* in this respect; but the structures of the male *tarsi* and of the lacinia of the metasternum agree with the two genera just mentioned. The male *tarsi* have sexual pubescence on the third joint, but not on the two basal joints; female with very dense, fine sexual sculpture on the wing-cases.

Three species are found in Australia and New Zealand.

2338. **H. scutellaris.** (*Sharp; Aquatic Coleop.*, p. 703.)  
*Ovalis*, parum convexus, supra olivaceus, capite antierius prothoraceque ad latera testaceis, elytris vitta marginali posterius parum arguta testacea; subtus testaceus; pedibus posterioribus piceo-testaceis, femoribus angulo posteriori-externo acute subspinoso; prosterno late obsoletissime sulcato.

Long., 26mm.; lat., 14mm.

In the male the front *tarsi* are small, their *claws* nearly equal and rather short, the palettes of the undersurface are small and oblong, and the pubescent area moderately large; on the intermediate *tarsi* the basal joints are quite bare, but the third one bears a broad patch of rather long, very dense hairs; the *claws* are simple and equal. The female has a dense but rudimentary and obsolete sexual sculpture on the wing-case, consisting of excessively fine, short, and dense, irregular or curved scratches; these are most distinct at the base, become obsolete before the apex, and also towards the suture and lateral margin.

The species varies somewhat in size, and in the colour of the upper surface, which shows sometimes a distinct metallic reflection;

while sometimes the scutellum is more or less flavescent. The yellow colour of the undersurface is sometimes somewhat embrowned in parts, this being perhaps due to decomposition. The spine at the outer angle of the hind femora is sometimes more prolonged and distinct than in other cases. The sulcation of the prosternum is peculiar, and seems to be formed by two very obsolete slightly-raised lines, proceeding from each front angle of the middle portion, and extending backwards about as far as the lower part of the coxæ.

Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

141. **H. hookeri.** (*Sharp; Aquatic Coleop.*, p. 704.) *Ovalis*, sat convexus, supra niger, capite antèrius prothoraceque ad latera testaceis, clytris vitta marginali, posterius angustissima, testacea; subtus nigro-piceus, pedibus anterioribus testaceis, femoribus in medio piceis, pedibus intermediis piceo-testaceis; femoribus posterioribus angulo posteriori-externo acuto, parum producto; prosterno angusto obsoleteque sulcato.

Long., 25mm.; lat., 13mm.

This species is closely allied to *H. scutellaris*, but is readily distinguished by the colour of the undersurface: the groove of the prosternum, though formed in a similar manner to that of *H. scutellaris*, differs by the lines which bound it becoming more approximate, and also by its being continued along the prosternal process. The sexual characters in male and female are almost identical with those of *H. scutellaris*. The few specimens I have examined show very little variation.

New Zealand.

## Rhantus.

(*Sharp; Aquatic Coleop.*, p. 899.)

*Side pieces* of the fourth and following ventral segments very narrow; *metasternal groove* distinct and well defined, and the terminal joint of the hind *tarsus* not longer (or but little longer) than the preceding one.

The forty species are distinguished constantly from their allies by the above characters, as well as by two others which are not quite so constant: these are, first, that the *prothorax* has a distinct lateral margin; and, second, that the *swimming legs* are rather well developed, the femora having their undersurface forming a developed lamina towards the extremity. The *coloration* of the upper surface usually is yellow, with black specks on the wing-cases, but in some species it is entirely black, and in other cases nearly so: where the wing-cases are nearly but not entirely black it is generally the margins that are pale, and the black colour seems to have been produced by a coalescence of the black specks. The *prosternal process* is moderate in length, never elongate, nor very short, and neither slender nor broad, always distinctly compressed. The *metasternal groove*, though not elongate, is perfectly well developed, the middle coxæ never being so much approximated as to interfere with its

development, and it has therefore always perfectly distinct sides; the *coxal lobes* are broad, and the division between them extends far forwards; the supra-articular border is narrow; the *coxal lines* are much separated in front; the side wings of the *metasternum* are variable in size, but are never very small. The swimming *legs* are well developed in some species, but are more slender in others, especially in *R. pacificus* and other species placed near the commencement in this arrangement of the species. The hind *tarsi* have the joints lobed beneath externally, but to a variable extent; their *claws* are often extremely unequal in length, but this is not constantly so, and in *R. pacificus* they are very nearly equal; there is no *file* on the second ventral segment; the penultimate abdominal *stigma* is small in comparison with what it is in *Colymbetes*; the prothoracic side margin is usually quite distinct, but it is very fine in *R. plantaris*. The *elytra* are quite rounded at their apex. The male *tarsi* are variable; they always bear palettes beneath, which may be very minute or comparatively large; they are more or less evidently laterally compressed (very little, however, in *R. plantaris*), and the front claws are often very elongate, and frequently unequal.

The genus as a whole is almost or quite cosmopolitan: *R. pulverulosus* has a remarkably wide geographical distribution in the Eastern Hemisphere, and islands of the world, but is wanting in the New World.

2339. **R. plantaris**, *n.s.* (*Sharp; Aquatic Coleop.*, p. 608.) *Ovalis*, sat elongatus, angustulus, nitidus, sublævigatus, subtilissime punctulatus, nullo modo reticulatus, testaceus; pectore, abdomine, et capite utrinque ad oculos nigris; elytris nigro-irroratis, punctis seriatis conspicuis, prosterno in medio minus elevato, processu sat elongato, parum compresso; metasterni lateribus brevibus; tarsis posterioribus elongatis, unguiculis valde inæqualibus.

Long., 10mm.; lat., 5mm.

The male has the front *tarsi* rather broadly dilated, and not compressed, the fourth joint being triangular; they are clothed beneath with four series of narrow palettes, and on the basal portion with short setæ; their *claws* are rather short and stout, and strongly curved, the front one being rather shorter than the hind one; the middle *tarsi* are also dilated and clothed like the front feet, their fifth joint is elongate, but the claws are wanting in the only specimen known. The female is unknown.

Dunedin. Castelnau.

2340. **R. pulverulosus**, *Steph.* (*Sharp; Aquatic Coleop.*, p. 609.) *Ovalis*, haud convexus, nitidus, subtus niger, prosterni processu plus minusve dilutiore, antennis pedibusque anterioribus testaceis, pedibus posterioribus piceis, supra testaceus, vertice nigro rufoque variegato, thorace in medio macula transversa fusco-nigra, elytris creberrime nigro-irroratis; tarsis posterioribus haud elongatis,

articulo quarto inferne haud posterius lobato-producto. unguiculo interno quam externo vix duplo longiore.

Long., 12mm. ; lat., 6½mm.

The male has the basal joints of the front and middle *tarsi* a little incrassate and very compressed, and furnished beneath with four rows of narrow elongate palettes; the marginal hairs are but little developed; the claws on the front feet are short but unequal, the anterior one is a little the longer, and is swollen at the base and bent at a little distance beyond the swelling, so as to give the appearance of an emargination close to the base; the hinder one is shorter, and its basal thickening extends for about half the length of the claw; the claws of the middle *tarsi* are longer than those of the front feet, and are rather slender and nearly equal; the inner one, however, is rather shorter than the other, and is distinctly bisinuate beneath.

The Australian specimens are generally larger and in proportion narrower than those from other localities, and often have the front claw on the middle male feet thicker; these differences, however, are neither important nor constant.

Australia, New Zealand, and New Caledonia, common; South Japan, China, Java, Assam, Himalaya, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Algeria, Southern and Central Europe, but wanting or extremely rare in Northern Europe.

## Lancetes.

*Nov. gen.*

(*Sharp; Aquatic Coleop.*, p. 602.)

Extremity of *elytra* sinuate-truncate. *Palpi* scarcely or not at all emarginate at the apex of the last joint. *Coxal processes* elongate, deeply divided, and much divergent. *Prothorax* margined at the sides. *Prosternum* thickened along the middle, but not vertical in front; its process elongate and acuminate, and received into a well-developed cavity on the intercoxal process of the metasternum. Hind *coxa* moderately large, but the side wings of the metasternum are also large and not deflexed outside the *coxa*. The *coxal processes* are very peculiar; the coxal lines are not greatly turned outwards to form the coxal lobes, and at the same time the separation between the two lobes is deep and elongate, so that the processes have a greater extension in the longitudinal direction and a less in the transverse one than is usual, and the base of the articulation of the legs is more imperfectly covered and protected. In all the species (except *L. nigriceps*) it is easily seen that this middle gap is partly filled up by a growth of the excessively fine margin that in the allied groups borders the inner edge of the coxal processes; thus along the inner and upper part of this middle separation of the coxal processes there is seen in *L. lanceolatus* a sort of broad border marked off by a deep suture. The hind *legs* are rather elongate and slender, their femora are but little incrassate, and have a series of setigerous punctures placed along the middle of their undersurface, somewhat

near their outer extremity; their *tarsi* have the hind margins of the joints externally slightly lobed beneath, and are terminated by two claws. The elongated *palpi*, when viewed in one direction, show an evident emargination at their slightly truncate extremity.

Three species are from Chili, one from Buenos Ayres, and one from Australia and New Zealand.

2341. **L. lanceolatus.** (*Sharp; Aquatic Coleop.*, p. 602.) *Ovalis* elongatus, aurantiaco-testaceus, vertice late, prothorace anterior et posterior in medio, elytris vittis elongatis nigris; elytris subtiliter undulatum strigosulis, punctis seriatis conspicuis, apice subtruncatis; prosterno in medio anterior sub-prominulo, vix rotundato.

Long.,  $10\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; lat., 5mm.

The male has the basal joints of the front *tarsi* a good deal dilated and moderately compressed, and furnished beneath with rather long hairs and rows of distinct palettes; their claws are rather long and unequal, the anterior one being very slender, while the posterior is stouter and thickened from the apex to the base, and near the base has a sharp projecting tooth; the middle *tarsi* are incrassate and strongly compressed, and furnished beneath with long hairs and palettes. The apical *ventral segment* in this sex is deeply strigose on its apical portion, while in the female these striæ are quite obsolete. There is also a very slight sexual difference in the sculpture of the *elytra*, the female being slightly less shining, and having the sculpture near the shoulders forming more or less distinct, obliquely transverse, elongated scratches.

*Hab.* Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand.

## Group—HYDROPHILIDÆ.

### *Rygmodes* (Gen., p. 79).

2342. **R. limbatus**, *n.s.* *Oblong-oval*, shining, head and thorax nearly black, the sides of the latter broadly rufescent; elytra nigro-cyaneous, with red margins; tibiæ red, femora slightly paler.

This species is most nearly allied to *R. femoratus*. The *thorax* is nearly twice as broad as it is long, very gradually narrowed towards the point, the sides are broadly explanate, and the punctuation is more distinct than it is in *R. femoratus*. The *elytra* are like those of that species, rather broad, with rather deep and distinctly punctured striæ; the margins, however, are quite red; the interstices have fine numerous punctures. There is no well-marked contrast in coloration between the femora and tibiæ. The front margin of the head is only indistinctly raised.

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

Boatman's. I found a specimen amongst several examples of *R. modestus* which were sent by Mr. A. T. Cavell.

**Stygnohydrus.***Nor. gen.*

*Body* very convex, oval, nearly glabrous above. *Antennæ* 9-articulate, basal joint elongate; second short, subrotundate; joints 3-5 small and slender, sixth small and very transverse; club three-jointed, moderately large, its basal joints transverse. *Maxillary palpi* short, the penultimate joint shorter than those next to it. *Mentum* plane. *Labrum* slightly emarginate, separated from the forehead by a rather broad and deep transverse groove. *Prosternum* concave, scooped out in fact, without a central carina or process. *Front coxæ* elongate and transverse, almost touching each other. *Mesosternum* with a perpendicular lamina or process in front, cariniform above, capable of projection between the anterior coxæ. *Metasternum* very short, its frontal process extremely narrow and subdepressed; its hinder portion a little elevated in the middle, triangular, forming an acuminate process which extends about half-way between the nearly contiguous posterior coxæ. *Epipleuræ* remarkably narrow throughout. *Intermediate coxæ* only slightly separated. *Femora* broad, grooved below, all distantly but distinctly punctate and pubescent underneath. *Tibiæ* a little incurved along the inside, with straight terminal spines; the anterior with apical hooks, and, on the outside, near the extremity, with a spini-form process. *Tarsi* with yellow setæ, the second joint of the posterior rather longer than the first. The *abdomen*, in the only specimen available, is concealed or retracted under the metasternum, but I think I can see a median carina on the basal segment.

The type is an interesting little insect which has the appearance of a small *Morychus*; the prosternum is not unlike that of a *Cyphon*: on the whole it is more nearly related to *Tormus* than to any other known genus of the *Hydrophilidæ*.

2343. **S. nitidus**, *n.s.* *Glossy*, æneo-niger, paler behind; legs reddish, the tarsi, palpi, and antennæ yellowish; club opaque, fuscous, densely pubescent.

*Head* distinctly but not closely punctured. *Thorax* large, remotely and moderately finely punctured. *Scutellum* triangular, minutely sculptured. *Elytra* irregularly, rather distantly, and moderately finely punctured on their basal portion; along the sides, and behind, the punctures become coarser and serial; the hinder portion exhibits a sutural stria on each, and the sculpture near the apex is substriate.

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

Boatman's, Westland. Mr. A. T. Cavell detected one individual in a small hole in the underside of a boulder, on the side of a hill.

**Adolopus** (Gen., p. 940).

2344. **A. montanus**, *n.s.* *Shining*, pitchy-black; the elytral margins, the front of the head, and about half of the thorax,

at the sides, rufescent; legs red; antennæ, tarsi, and palpi testaceous; club fuscous, opaque.

Agrees almost exactly in most respects with Dr. Sharp's description of *Adolopus helmsi*. The *punctuation* of the head, the thorax, and the discoidal portion of the elytra, though close and distinct, cannot be termed coarse; the serial punctures of the apical part of the elytra almost form striæ; the sutural striæ are impunctate. *Underside* nearly black.

When compared with *A. altulus* it will be seen that the raised central portion of the *metasternum* is much broader, and it is more distinctly punctured and pubescent. The abdominal *carina* is well developed.

The best distinguishing character will become apparent on an examination of the posterior *femora*. These are not glabrous, being in reality distantly punctured, and from each puncture there arises a fine, short hair. The pubescent thighs, indeed, may be considered sufficient to isolate the species.

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

Mount Cook Hermitage. One example, from Mr. Suter.

## Group—PSELAPHIDÆ.

### **Tyrus** (Gen., p. 121).

2345. **T. crassipes**, *n.s.* *Shining*, dark-red, palpi and tarsi yellow; sparsely clothed with very short yellowish hairs.

*Head* subovate, not prolonged anteriorly, about as large as the thorax, without distinct interocular foveæ or punctuation; antennal tubercles contiguous, small, not prominent. *Eyes* distinctly faceted, rather flat. *Thorax* rather longer than broad, convex, oviform, without foveæ or impressions, obsoletely and remotely punctured. *Elytra* about twice the width of the thorax behind, but much narrowed towards the base, apices widely incurved and depressed; sutural striæ moderate, more deeply impressed near the base, intrahumeral impressions narrow, their surface more or less distantly punctate. *Hind-body* rather flat and broad, very *Pselaphus*-like; the basal segment medially depressed in front, about as long as the elytra, the following segments short and deflexed. *Legs* unusually thick, tibiæ slightly arched externally; tarsi short and stout, claws small.

*Antennæ* short and stout; basal joint cylindric and thick; joints 2-8 differ but little, but gradually decrease; ninth and tenth transverse, the ninth nearly double the breadth of the eighth; the eleventh large, oblong-oval.

This has the appearance of a *Pselaphus*. It may be easily identified by the oviform head, robust legs, and short antennal joints. The maxillary palpi, though shorter than those of *T. mutandus*, are very similar in structure. The *metasternum* is very convex; there is a depression between the hind coxæ; the pro-

minent tubercles which exist in *T. armatus* are wanting in this species.

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

Moeraki. One example, from Mr. Sandager.

### Bryaxis (Gen., p. 124).

2346. **B. platynota**, *n.s.* *Shining*, red, head and thorax rufopiceous, tarsi and palpi yellowish-red.

Very much like *B. inflata* and *B. sharpi*; at once differentiated from the former by the absence of the curvate thoracic impression, and from the latter by the darker colour, more deflexed hind-body, and the form and sculpture of the *head*, which is less convex, and not dilated laterally near the eyes; besides the fovea near each eye there is a depression on the middle in front, and there is also a small round fovea on the vertex. The *elytra* are distantly punctured. The *hind-body* is broader than the *elytra*, the three basal segments are about equal, the third is quite deflected, and the fourth is slightly prominent, but not tuberculate, at the middle.

*Antennæ* elongate and pubescent; second joint one-third shorter than, but as broad as, the cylindrical basal joint; 3-7 longer than broad, the fifth distinctly longer than the contiguous ones; eighth abruptly shorter than seventh; ninth quadrate, shorter but slightly broader than the seventh; tenth larger than ninth; eleventh large, ovate, acuminate.

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

Mangawhare, Northern Wairoa. One example, from Mr. G. C. Munro.

### Group—SCYDMÆNIDÆ.

#### Scydmaenus (Gen., p. 144).

2347. **S. elongellus**, *n.s.* *Nitid*, moderately thickly covered with suberect yellow hairs, those on the head and thorax paler and less conspicuous; *elytra* and legs of a paler red than the thorax or head, tarsi fulvescent.

Almost quite similar to *S. princeps* in form and structure; rather smaller, paler, and with more conspicuous pubescence. *Thorax* without distinct basal impressions, but, like the *elytra*, with a few fine distant punctures. *Legs* elongate and moderately stout, claws much bent. Third joint of maxillary *palpi* long, gradually thickened, thicker than the second, the terminal invisible in my specimen. *Antennæ* elongate, joints 1-7 longer than broad, third shorter than those next to it, eighth a little shorter but stouter than seventh, ninth and tenth twice as broad as the eighth, eleventh ovate.

The *pygidium* is pubescent: this fact, together with the smaller size and paler colour, will enable it to be distinguished from *S. edwardsi*.

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

Mangawhare, Northern Wairoa. One, found by Mr. G. C. Munro.



**Phaganophana** (Gen., p. 146).

2348. **P. ovipenne**, *n.s.* *Shining*, chestnut-red, the legs and antennæ paler, tarsi and palpi yellow; clothed with conspicuous yellow pubescence.

Like *P. lanosa*, paler, with longer legs; the thorax more narrowed in front; the *elytra* longer, quite oviform, with humeral plicæ, a broad basal depression, and a less obvious one on each elytron before the middle. *Tibiæ* nearly straight, with rather coarse ciliæ along the inside, particularly the intermediate. The penultimate joint of the maxillary *palpi* elongate, the terminal aciculate. *Eyes* small, convex. *Carina* of mesosternum well developed. *Meta-sternum* convex, with pubescence like that of the abdomen.

*Antennæ* stout, the second joint nearly as large as the first; the third smaller than the fourth or fifth; ninth and tenth strongly transverse; eleventh large, obtusely pointed.

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

Moeraki. Received from Mr. Sandager.

**Group—SILPHIDÆ.****Inocatops** (Gen., p. 1066. Part V.).

2349. **I. nigrescens**, *n.s.* *Compact*, convex, slightly contracted medially, shining, apparently glabrous; black, antennæ reddish, legs infusate, tarsi yellow.

The *body* seems to be quite impunctate. The *head* is small and narrow. The *thorax* is depressed and strongly sinuate at the base; the posterior angle fits into, or rests against, a shallow impression in front of the somewhat prominent shoulder, the outer margin of which is continued along the side of the elytron, but becomes obsolete near the hind femur. *Elytra* estriate, the large scutellar region much depressed. *Femora* thick, *tibiæ* nearly straight, gradually widened, the outer extremity oblique.

*Antennæ* with the basal two joints of nearly equal length; the fourth slightly narrower than the third or fifth, these three of about the same length; the third, however, is very slightly longer than the fourth; sixth and seventh joints subquadrate; the eighth very short, but almost as broad as the contiguous ones.

The dark colour, bald surface, and broad eighth antennal joint are distinctive.

Length,  $\frac{7}{8}$ ; breadth, nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  line.

Moeraki. One individual, in bad condition, sent by Mr. Sandager.

OBS.—From the same source I have two specimens which, though not exactly alike, I think represent the female of *Inocatops flectipes*; in both of these the posterior *tibiæ* are simple, and the tarsi are moderately slender.

**Choleva** (Gen., p. 151).

2350. **C. relata**, *n.s.* *Oviform*, narrow, opaque, infusate-black; the basal two joints of the antennæ, the palpi, and the tarsi

reddish; it is densely clothed with fine, depressed, cinereous pubescence, but on the head, the sides of the thorax, and the base of the elytra the hairs are yellowish and rather coarser.

*Head* finely sculptured. *Antennæ* rather longer than the head and thorax, moderately stout; sixth joint nearly one-third shorter than the contiguous ones; seventh slightly larger than fifth; eighth very small. *Thorax* transversal, base subtruncate, the posterior angles rectangular, not prolonged backwards, the sides only moderately curved; the sculpture fine. *Elytra* not much narrowed posteriorly, with a sutural stria on each, with fine transversal strigose sculpture. *Legs* pubescent, middle tibiæ curvate, the spurs of the hind pair about two-thirds of the length of the basal tarsal joint; front tarsi moderately dilated.

Female. *Tarsi* narrow. *Underside* convex, fuscous, finely sculptured and pubescent; fifth segment of *abdomen* longer than the fourth, much incurved apically; sixth very small; middle of *mesosternum* densely transversely strigose.

Narrower than its allies; smaller than *C. lugubris*, and much less attenuated posteriorly.

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

Moeraki. Found by Mr. Sandager at his house.

## Group—TROGOSITIDÆ.

### *Grynoma* (Gen., p. 181).

2351. *G. varians*, *n.s.* *Subdepressed*, a little shining, variegate; irregularly clothed with white, and long, slender, erect, fuscous or greyish, hairs.

*Antennæ* dark, the basal joint reddish or nearly testaceous. *Thorax* twice as broad as long, the sides almost regularly curved and explanate, the middle widest, hind angles not acute; the disc fuscous and subopaque, sides nearly testaceous, the sculpture close but very shallow. *Scutellum* transverse, opaque. *Elytra* gradually widened posteriorly, obscure infusate-red, but with most of the basal region, a strip along the suture extending as far as the middle, an irregular band behind the posterior femora, another just below the top of the hind declivity, and other spots, smoky-brown; these spots appear to be nude, the whitish pubescence being confined to the paler portions, the lateral margins are like those of the thorax; the punctures are coarse, but not close as in *G. fusca*, and more or less irregular, but with a tendency to become serial; the erect hairs proceed from them; the surface looks somewhat uneven. *Legs* fusco-testaceous, the tips of the tarsi darker.

This, I think, makes a near approach to *G. regularis*. It is smaller, and the form seems to be different, appearing as if gradually narrowed towards the front; the erect setæ are long, as long as they are in *G. diluta*.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, 1 line.

Taieri. Mr. S. W. Fulton; one individual.

OBS.—I have a specimen from Mr. Cavell which does not exactly agree with the description of *G. regularis*, but which I think represents that species.

2352. *G. rugosa*, *n.s.* *Subparallel*, widest behind, variegated brown, the head and thoracic disc darker, margins testaceous; the antennæ (except the paler basal joint), the front legs, and the tarsi fuscous, the middle and hind tibiæ testaceous-brown.

This species is smaller than *G. varians*, more parallel and depressed, almost entirely without inequalities of surface; the grey pubescence on the elytra is quite short, not conspicuous, and it is more evenly distributed, the erect hairs are elongate and mostly white; the punctures on the elytra are coarse but not close, and, when viewed from behind, appear to be separated by transverse rugæ, when examined sideways they seem to be arranged in almost regular series: the sculpture of the *thorax* is close but shallow, the sides are evenly rounded, without well-marked angles.

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

Taieri. Another of Mr. S. W. Fulton's discoveries. The specimen is unique.

### Group—COLYDIIDÆ.

#### *Notoulus* (Gen., p. 183).

2353. *N. facetus*, *n.s.* *Oblong*, variegate, antennæ and tarsi reddish, club slightly infuscate, the body and legs infuscate or red; clothed with short, sometimes curled, bright fulvous and pallid setæ.

*Head* raised and prominent at each side in front of the eye. *Antennæ* with the basal joint more than half hidden above, second joint thick, third rather longer than fourth and abruptly narrower than the second, fourth and fifth rather longer than broad, 6–8 bead-like, ninth transverse and broader than eighth; club biarticulate, pubescent. The *thorax* has four lobes at each side, formed as in No. 1594, the fourth being small and forming the posterior angle; there are three depressions in front, the external are transverse, the central one is expanded behind but does not reach the base; there are three near the base, the one in front of the scutellum is small and triangular, and there is a large one on each side near the middle. *Elytra* with prolonged and divergent apices; there is a black, interrupted patch on the dorsum behind the posterior femora, and a transverse one just below the top of the hind declivity; the suture also is blackish, but there are seven or eight spots of yellowish setæ on it; on each elytron at the base, near the middle, there is an elongate elevation which is curved towards the scutellum; in line with this there are four nodosities, two of which are close together on the summit of the posterior declivity, the other two are smaller, the hinder one is on, or just in front of, the middle; outside these are three rather larger nodosities, also in a row, the last almost touches the terminal two of the inner series, so that there are three contiguous elevations on each wing-

case on top of the apical declivity; smaller elevations may be seen, there being five or six along the dark marginal space.

This species is, undoubtedly, nearly allied to No. 1594. The *legs* bear fine yellow setæ; basal joints of the *tarsi* with long slender hairs underneath, the first joint is larger than the second or third, the fourth longer than the preceding three.

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

Moeraki. Sandager; one.

### Coxelus (Gen., p. 195).

2354. **C. oculator**, *n.s.* *Oblong*, medially narrowed; opaque, rufo-fuscous, sides of elytra usually blackish, the legs and antennæ reddish; clothed (except on the depressed parts) with short yellow scale-like setæ.

*Head* with granular sculpture. *Antennæ* shorter than the thorax, basal joint hardly visible from above; the second slender at the base, but much dilated towards the extremity; the third about as long as the second, half its breadth, longer than the following ones; joints 4-8 small; ninth transverse, only about one-third of the breadth of the tenth; eleventh rounded. *Thorax* transverse, a good deal narrowed behind, rounded towards the front, where the lateral margins are broadest; disc convex, sculptured like the head, with an elongate depression before the middle, two smaller ones behind, and one near the scutellum. *Elytra* uneven, subparallel, scutellar region depressed, and with a large depression on each before the middle; their sculpture indefinite, in one light appearing to consist of series of small elevations, in another of striæ or punctures. *Legs* with slender, erect, yellow setæ.

Three characters distinguish this species. There is behind each eye a thick patch of setæ which projects beyond the eye itself. In front of the summit of the posterior declivity, on the suture, there is a rotundate black mark. The second antennal joint is unusually thick and rather short.

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

Moeraki. One specimen, from Mr. Sandager.

2355. **C. picicornis**, *n.s.* *Opaque*, piceous, the legs and two basal joints of the antennæ obscure infuscate-red; irregularly clothed with pallid coarse scale-like setæ, which are most conspicuous on the elytra; on the legs the setæ are slender, subdepressed, and yellow.

*Thorax* narrowed towards the base, granulate, with indistinct impressions somewhat similar to those in *C. oculator*. *Elytra* slightly uneven, with obsolete sculpture, consisting of series of punctures or granules. *Antennæ* short; second joint a good deal thickened towards the extremity, the first scarcely visible above, the third longer than the following ones, the ninth very small, the tenth thrice the breadth of the ninth, eleventh rounded. *Eyes* without distinct setæ.

A small species, recognisable by the dark antennæ and rather feeble superficial sculpture.

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

Moeraki. One, found by Mr. Sandager.

2356. **C. graniceps**, *n.s.* *Fuscous* or *piceous*; the legs, the front of the head and thorax, and the antennæ obscure-red; clothed with fuscous and pallid, short, scale-like setæ, these latter most congregated near the base and top of hind slope of elytra so as to form patches in some cases; the setæ on the legs are pale-yellow, slender, and mostly erect.

*Antennæ* with stout second joint, which is gradually and only slightly thickened apically; the third longer than fourth. *Thorax* rather broader than long, gradually narrowed behind, a little rounded towards the front, moderately granulate; its discoidal impressions somewhat similar to those of *C. oculator*, but more elongate, and not so well marked. *Elytra* with regular series of small elevations, which appear like punctures when viewed in certain ways, scutellar region depressed, the suture a little raised, and smooth near the middle. *Eyes* with indistinct setæ.

*Underside* infuscate, more or less granulate, bearing fine pale setæ; the last ventral segment with a large depression at each side, its seemingly raised portion smooth.

The *head* is very distinctly and regularly granulate.

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

Moeraki. I have seen three specimens, all found by Mr. Sandager.

### **Epistranus** (Gen., p. 202).

2357. **E. optabilis**, *n.s.* *Suboblong*, contracted medially, transversely convex; infuscate-red, tarsi yellowish; sparingly clothed with distinct, erect, yellowish, slender setæ.

*Thorax* about as long as broad, strongly rounded laterally; the somewhat flattened tubercles forming two rows along the middle, but, elsewhere, they are irregularly disposed. *Elytra* a little narrowed towards the base, their sides only moderately curved and studded with prominent tubercles; the discoidal sculpture consists of series of coarse punctures and small intervening tubercles, from which latter the setæ arise, there are some distinct tubercles near the base and smaller ones on the posterior declivity. *Tibiæ* curved externally, densely fringed with short setæ. *Antennæ* nearly glabrous; the ninth joint, though small, is evidently broader than the eighth; club large and compact, pubescent.

The *prosternum* bears two elevated oblique rows of tubercles which end between the front coxæ, the intervening space appears depressed; the excavation at each side is very large and deep, and is bordered by tubercles; the antennæ, in repose, are directed backwards through a gap between the raised central piece and the front angles, and are accommodated in the cavity, the club being bent outwards; the front legs also are received into the excavation, being

folded and placed over the antennæ. The *mesosternum* bears granules. The space between the middle and hind coxæ has raised borders, but there is a deep transverse depression just in front. The basal segment of the *abdomen* is much depressed or hollowed at each side; the sutures between the segments are very deep and large. The *epipleuræ* are broad at the base, but taper towards the extremity, they are studded with prominent tubercles along the sides as far as the third or fourth segment.

The insect is usually covered with pallid and fuscous sappy matter, which conceals the true sculpture.

*E. parvus* is the nearest ally, but in it the thoracic tubercles are pointed, and the setæ are more slender, slightly longer, and paler, besides other differences. The middle of the body is much less narrowed than is the case in Nos. 362, 363, and 1168.

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

Moeraki. I am indebted to Mr. Sandager for two examples of this interesting little creature.

### **Lithostygnus** (Gen., p. 950).

2358. **L. minor**, *n.s.* *Elongate*, subparallel, transversely convex, subopaque, nude, pitchy-red or infusate, antennæ and tarsi fulvescent.

*Head* narrowed in front of the small eyes; these are, nevertheless, quite distinct, and are placed near the back part, which is much contracted behind, so as to form a short neck. *Antennæ* rather slender, the basal joint is large and thick, the second is also stout but much smaller than the first though about thrice the size of the third; ninth slightly thicker than the eighth, but less than half the bulk of the tenth, which is smaller than the eleventh. *Thorax* broader than long, its sides much explanate, somewhat rounded near the front, gradually narrowed behind, posterior angles not well developed; near the front there are two curved abbreviated costæ, there are also two small nodules on the middle, and two near the base, so that there appear to be two large discoidal depressions. *Elytra* curvedly narrowed behind; each elytron with two costæ, the inner slightly bent at both extremities, the outer does not reach the base, but is continued to the apex, where it forms the edge of the dorsum, towards the shoulder the side is more explanate, and, though not costiform, the margin is well defined, the suture is slightly raised; the interstitial sculpture consists of double series of punctiform impressions.

This species, though very similar to *L. costatus*, is much narrower, the sides of the thorax are not greatly and almost abruptly contracted behind the middle, as is the case in that species, and the tarsi are relatively shorter and stouter.

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

Moeraki. One example from Mr. Sandager, who informs me that Dr. Sharp is of opinion that it belongs to the genus *Melophthalma*. This genus (*Melophthalma*) I cannot find any description of. The genus *Lithostygnus* was described about six years ago.

## Group—CUCUJIDÆ.

## Thortus.

Nov. gen.

*Picrotus* is nearly related, but differs in some important points.

*Body* convex, oval, elongate. The *antennæ* are eleven-jointed; the terminal articulations, however, form a three-jointed club, which, owing to the gradual incrassation of the preceding joints, is not at all abruptly marked off; the ninth joint is not twice the bulk of the eighth, but is distinctly smaller than the transverse tenth joint, the terminal being still larger; the third joint is rather longer than the contiguous ones; joints 4–8 decrease in length. The *thorax* is of the same width as the elytra at the base and closely adapted thereto, it is gradually narrowed towards the front; its side margins are not flattened or thickened, being, in fact, quite fine, and there is no trace of lateral grooves near them; the middle of the base has a sort of broad depressed plate which overlaps the extreme front of the scutellum; the posterior angles are not prolonged backwards, being almost rectangular. *Scutellum* rather large. The *legs* and *tarsi* are longer than they are in *Picrotus*, and terminate in small claws; each of the four basal joints of the *tarsi* is furnished below with a rather elongate bristle. The ventral sutures are not so deep. There is a distinct quadrate depression at the termination of the prosternal process. The *eyes* are much smaller, quite minute and inconspicuous.

*Thorictus* is quite different in many respects.

2359. **T. ovalis**, *n.s.* *Elongate-oval*, very sparingly clothed with slender pallid hairs; shining, red, sides of thorax piceous, legs fulvous.

*Head* nearly smooth, somewhat flattened above. *Thorax* about as long as broad, simple, with a few moderately-fine distant punctures on each side of the smooth central portion, the curved basal plate impunctate. *Scutellum* large, rounded behind. *Elytra* widest before the middle, gradually narrowed posteriorly, about twice the length of the thorax; each with an ill-defined sutural stria and very few distant punctures. *Legs* stout; the tibiae thickened towards the extremity, with minute spurs. The *antennæ* are sparsely pubescent, and are longer than the thorax.

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

Boatman's, Westland. One example, found by Mr. Cavell.

## Group—CRYPTOPHAGIDÆ.

**Cryptophagus** (Gen., p. 224).

2360. **C. discoideus**, *n.s.* *Oblong*, moderately convex; the head, thorax, and antennæ red, legs fulvescent; elytra, near the base and apex, infuscate-red, most of the dorsum nearly fulvous; clothed with yellow hairs, some of which are long and upright.

*Head* distinctly but not closely punctate. *Antennæ* with fine outstanding hairs, second joint not so stout as the first; third longer than the following ones; joints 4-8 small, bead-like; club more densely pubescent, its last joint much longer than the tenth. *Thorax* broader than long, widest near the middle; its sides a little curved anteriorly, slightly narrowed yet nearly straight behind, with simple margins; posterior angles rectangular, the anterior a little rounded; base truncate, the punctuation moderately fine but not close; the surface is depressed towards the hind angles, and there the pubescence is denser than it is elsewhere. *Scutellum* strongly transverse, minutely punctured. *Elytra* oblong, a little wider than the thorax, more narrowed behind than at the shoulders; its sculpture like that of the thorax; just behind the middle thighs there is a strongly-curved depression, which, however, is not continued across the suture; it is of a dark colour.

This prettily-marked species may be easily known by the peculiar wing-cases.

Length,  $\frac{7}{8}$ ; breadth,  $\frac{3}{8}$  (nearly) line.

Mangawhare, Northern Wairoa. One example, found by Mr. G. C. Munro.

2361. **C. distinctus**, *n.s.* *Rufous*, dark or pale, legs fulvescent, antennæ reddish; pubescence pale-yellow or greyish, irregularly arranged.

*Head* with moderately coarse, shallow punctures, impressed along the middle. *Antennæ* formed like those of *C. discoideus*, with fine greyish hairs. *Thorax* but little broader than long, rather more narrowed in front than it is behind, its sides nearly straight throughout, basal angles rectangular, lateral margins, apparently, with numerous extremely minute denticles; there is a large depression near the middle, the punctuation is moderately fine but not close, the base is subtruncate and more or less depressed, its pubescence is arranged transversely. *Scutellum* transverse, its sides and apex rounded. *Elytra* oblong, broader than the thorax, slightly depressed behind the scutellum, their sculpture similar to that of the thorax; the disposition of the pubescence is peculiar: near the base it lies lengthways, it is curved near the middle, where there is a more scantily clothed space which looks like a fascia, behind this the hairs take a longitudinal direction, rapidly becoming quite inconspicuous, beyond that point the pubescence is arranged transversely, but near the apex it lies longitudinally; near the suture, behind the middle, the hairs are very short and transverse; there are two blackish marks behind.

The straight-sided thorax, and the remarkable way in which the elytral clothing is disposed, will at once lead to its recognition.

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

Moeraki. I have but one specimen, sent by Mr. Sandager. Two others that I have seen are paler in colour.

OBS.—It is just possible that these two species, as well as Nos. 394, 395, 396, 397, and 400, may ultimately be referred to



*Micrambina*, a genus, or sub-genus, whose description I have been unable to see.

### Salltius.

*Nov. gen.*

*Cryptophagus* is a nearly-allied form. The distinguishing characters are as follow:—

The *antennæ* are more approximated at the point of insertion, they are longer and stouter, two-thirds the length of the body, and differently formed; basal joint subpyriform, wholly exposed, third slightly longer and more slender than the second, fourth much smaller than the contiguous ones, bead-like, fifth elongate, nearly as long as the first but more slender, joints 6 and 7 longer than broad, the former the shorter, the latter nearly as long as the fifth, eighth small and moniliform; club laxly articulated, ninth and tenth joints large, obconical, eleventh broadly oval. *Eyes* more prominent. The *tarsi* are, seemingly, heteromerous; their penultimate joint has elongate lobes. The anterior *coxæ* are less widely separated. The *prosternum* is transversely convex, and its process projects beyond the *coxæ*. The *mesosternum* has a triangular acuminate process. The *metasternum* is short; it is rounded between the middle *coxæ*, but incurved in front of the hind *coxæ*.

The type is No. 399, now *Salltius ruficeps*. The first joint of the antennæ is dark-red and distinctly sculptured. The body is more convex than it is in *Cryptophagus*, and the thorax and elytra are differently formed.

## Group—LATHRIDIIDÆ.

### Diarthroceræ.

*Nov. gen.*

*Body* subdepressed, ovate-oblong. *Head* as broad as the front of the thorax, much narrowed anteriorly. *Eyes* large, rotundate, distinctly faceted. *Antennæ* inserted at the sides of the head in front of the eyes, biarticulate, basal joint stout, thickened towards the extremity, the second half the size of the first, both with a few fine hairs. *Thorax* about as long as broad, a good deal narrowed towards the base, its sides rounded, and, apparently, finely denticulate. *Scutellum* transverse. *Elytra* oblong. *Prosternum* simple. Anterior *coxæ* of moderate size, nearly contiguous; middle *coxæ* narrowly separated; the posterior widely distant. *Metasternum* of moderate length, its frontal process extending halfway between the *coxæ*. *Abdomen* composed of six segments, the apical very short, the basal largest, the intermediate ones nearly equal to one another. *Femora* stout, simple. *Tibiæ* somewhat arcuate or flexuous, their inner extremity mucronate. *Tarsi* stout, three-jointed, pubescent underneath, the basal joint much larger than the second and somewhat prolonged below, second joint of similar form, third quite as long as the preceding two taken together; claws distinct.

The structure of the antennæ differentiates this genus from any other known to me; their condition is not, I believe, the result of accident or mutilation, as they present exactly the same appearance in the two specimens before me. I fail to detect more than three joints in each tarsus; the two basal are distinctly marked off from the third. Owing to the small size of the insect I have been unable to determine the exact structure of the trophii. The genus, I think, should be located in the Lathridiidæ.

2362. **D. formicæphila**, *n.s.* Shining, smoky-black, sparingly clothed with fine, decumbent, yellowish hairs; legs fuscous.

*Head* finely and distantly punctured, a little contracted behind the eyes. *Thorax* widest near the middle, the lateral margins with some small denticles, its punctuation rather fine and distant on the disc; near the base, at the middle, there is a large foveiform depression. *Elytra* truncate at base, a little wider there than the thorax, their sides slightly rounded; each elytron has a fine sutural stria, and six or eight series of fine punctures.

*Underside* blackish, sparsely pubescent, indistinctly sculptured, the coxæ castaneous.

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

Ashburton. Mr. W. W. Smith kindly sent me two specimens which he discovered in the nests of *Tetramorium nitidum*. A pretty *Aphis* found in the same ants' nest has, I am informed, been named by Mr. Maskell.

### Group—BYRRHIDÆ.

#### **Morychus** (Gen., p. 244).

2363. **M. nigralis**, *n.s.* *Convex*, broad, oviform, nearly glabrous, bearing only some minute yellowish hairs, which are most easily seen from behind; the legs and first antennal joint red, tarsi and palpi yellow, remaining joints of the antennæ fulvescent.

*Head* rather finely but distinctly, though not closely, punctured; the middle almost smooth; *labrum* only moderately carinate at the base, punctate and pubescent; *eyes* moderately convex. *Thorax* twice as broad as long, narrowed towards the front, the sides nearly straight and finely margined, all the angles acute, base subtruncate, its sculpture like that of the head. *Scutellum* minute or invisible. *Elytra* nearly smooth behind, their punctuation less distinct than that of the thorax. *Legs* clothed with slender brassy setæ; *tibiae* externally arcuate, the anterior not distinctly grooved for the tarsi, these latter pubescent, their third joint with an elongate membrane.

*Underside* piceous, shining, clothed with fine yellow hairs, more or less finely and distantly punctured. The prosternal process plane, not extending beyond the coxæ, its apex received into the curved notch of the short mesosternum. Middle coxæ widely separated, with a broadly-curved suture between them.

*Antennæ* with elongate first joint, second not half the bulk of the first; 3-5 slender, third largest; 6-10 become shorter and broader.

8-10 transverse: the eleventh nearly as large as the preceding two taken together.

Closely allied to No. 1170, which, however, has shorter antennæ and coarser punctures on the head.

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

Boatman's. Three examples from Mr. Cavell.

2364. **M. lætus**, *n.s.* *Oval*, elongate rather than broad, convex, glossy æneous, legs red, tarsi fulvescent, antennæ reddish, their basal joints darkest.

*M. coruscans* is the nearest ally, this species, however, is much larger; the *head* is coarsely punctured; the *thorax* is moderately closely and finely, but quite distinctly, punctured; the *scutellum* is smooth and triangular, not transverse; the *elytra* with sculpture similar to that of the thorax. *Legs* finely pubescent, middle *tibiæ* strongly curved on the outside, the anterior thick, this thick outer face grooved. In my specimen of *M. coruscans* the external edge of the front tibiæ is sharply defined, and the tarsal groove is in front of it.

*Underside* finely punctured and pubescent. In a reversed example the fifth ventral segment is deeply emarginate at the extremity. *Tarsi* as in *M. nigralis*.

*Antennæ* with the second joint nearly as long and thick as the basal one, gradually narrowed; 3-5 slender, the third slightly longer than the second; 6-10 increase in thickness, tenth subquadrate; eleventh about as long as the preceding two.

Length,  $2\frac{3}{4}$ ; breadth,  $1\frac{5}{8}$  lines.

Westland. Mr. Cavell has given me two specimens, both found at Boatman's.

## Group—COPRIDÆ.

### **Saphobius** (Gen., p. 255).

2365. **S. curvipes**, *n.s.* *Broad*, subovate, a little shining, glabrous; *elytra* pale-castaneous, head and thorax almost fuscopiceous and somewhat bronzed, both with broadly rufescent margins; legs rather paler than *elytra*.

*Head* bidentate in front, rather uneven above, its punctuation moderately close and rather shallow. *Thorax* strongly transverse, its sides regularly but slightly curved, somewhat suddenly, but not greatly, narrowed near the front; its dorsal channel broad near the base, but indistinct in front, there is an impression on each side, near the middle, the sculpture close and shallow. *Elytra* obsoletely striate, minutely and densely sculptured throughout.

Front *tibiæ* moderately long and slender, gradually widened, almost quite regularly curved along the inside, with two teeth on the outside, in addition to the dentiform apical prolongation.

Quite unlike *S. fulvipes* (another Napier species), and, indeed, different from any other described as yet.

Obs.—The *abdomen* in this genus is capable of retraction, so

much so that the appearance of the pygidium is of little value as a distinguishing character.

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

Napier (Hastwell). My specimen was found by Mr. H. Suter.

### Group—EUCNEMIDÆ.

#### Talerax (Gen., p. 279).

2366. **T. micans**, *n.s.* *Glossy*, black, clothed with slender greyish or ash-coloured hairs; the knees and tarsi infusate; the two basal joints of the antennæ shining, nigro-piceous, the others opaque, and distinctly pubescent; front margin of thorax red.

*Thorax* strongly transverse, convex, its apex carinate and sharply defined, so that a well-marked channel exists there; there are two foveæ at the base near the middle, its punctuation is fine, distant, and irregular, some portions of the surface being smooth; posterior angles large, thick, almost curved inwards. *Elytra* gradually, but not greatly, narrowed towards the extremity; not striate; the punctures distinct, moderately close, but not regularly arranged in series, so as to cause a slightly rugose appearance; the sutural stria is faint in front, but ends in a deep fossa at the apex. *Legs* stout, the knees, however, very slender; the fourth joint of the tarsi lobate.

*Antennæ* stout, reaching just beyond the middle femora; basal joint thick and slightly curved, second very short, third nearly twice as long as the following one, joints 4–10 subserrate; they are inserted right between the eyes in line with their front margin; there is no transverse suture or the least trace, so far as I can see, of any frontal line there; the antennal grooves are deep, and extend in front of the eyes from their inner margin, the eyes therefore appear prominent and convex. The sternal structure I have not been able to examine in a satisfactory manner, so that I do not feel sure whether this species may not prove to be the representative of a distinct genus.

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

Boatman's. One example, found by Mr. Cavell.

### Group—ELATERIDÆ.

#### Betarmon (Gen., p. 286).

2367. **B. flavipilus**, *n.s.* *Rufo-testaceous*, clothed with fine, bright-yellow hairs; legs testaceous; the antennæ (save the bright basal joints) fusco-testaceous.

*Head* closely and distinctly punctured; the frontal carina but little raised. *Thorax* convex, longer than broad, the sides moderately rounded, hind angles elongate, acute, and divergent; the median channel indistinct in front, the punctuation moderately close and fine. *Elytra* rather deeply striate; the interstices punctate, finely rugose behind. *Antennæ* reaching the base of the thorax,

second and third joints almost equal, well developed, each shorter than the fourth. The middle of the prosternum, the metasternum, and the abdomen infuscate.

The thoracic sculpture not so dense as it is in *B. obscurus*, the coloration and clothing different.

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

Boatman's. I am indebted to Mr. Cavell for my specimen.

### Group—DASCYLLIDÆ.

#### *Amplectopus* (Gen., p. 1137, Part V.).

2368. *A. latulus*, *n.s.* *Oval*, rather broad, subopaque; clothed with short, depressed, brassy setæ and hairs; rufo-castaneous, sides of elytra fuscous, legs reddish; the tarsi and three basal joints of the antennæ rufo-testaceous, the other joints infuscate; underside reddish, indistinctly punctate, with slender greyish hairs.

A broader form than *A. ovalis*, the base of the *elytra* distinctly broader than the thorax and apparently minutely granulate, the rest of their sculpture similar but still finer, not distinctly punctate, the sculpture, however, difficult to define accurately; the apices are a little bent up. *Thorax* very transverse, marked like the elytra. *Antennæ* pubescent, joints 6–10 gradually thickened, all transverse.

Front *tibia* with a slender terminal spur. Labial *palpi* minute, the maxillary moderately elongate, their three last joints suboblong and of nearly equal size, the apical joint very slightly narrowed towards the extremity.

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

Waitakerei Range. Two examples in my own collection.

2369. *A. fuscus*, *n.s.* *Oblong-oval*, subopaque, dark-brown; clothed with depressed, but comparatively rather coarse, seta-like, brassy hairs; the three basal joints of the antennæ reddish, the remaining joints nearly black.

*Thorax* about twice as broad as long, narrowed in front, finely and distantly punctured. *Elytra* but little wider than thorax at the base, apices slightly reflexed; their punctuation not close, moderately fine, but distinct. *Antennæ* with a thick basal joint; third slender at base, but dilated towards the extremity, which is oblique; fourth a little longer than broad, 5–7 small, seventh transverse; 8–10 strongly transverse.

Differs from *A. ovalis* in antennal structure and elytral sculpture.

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

Boatman's. One example, and two of *A. ovalis*, found by Mr. Cavell.

### Group—MELYRIDÆ.

#### *Dasytes* (Gen., p. 328).

2370. *D. littoralis*, *n.s.* *Elongate*, narrow, nitid, greenish-blue, legs and antennæ nearly quite black; the second joint of

these latter, and the claws, castaneous: clothed with slender, inconspicuous, ash-coloured hairs.

*Head* finely and distantly punctured, with two slight interocular impressions. *Antennæ* reaching the intermediate femora, subserrate, tenth joint rather longer than broad. *Thorax* as wide as the head, the length and breadth about equal, feebly margined, transversely impressed near the base and apex, its punctuation a little closer than that of the head; it is scarcely at all pubescent. *Elytra* one-third broader than the thorax, subparallel, the punctuation slightly rugose; the suture sometimes faintly rufescent. *Legs* long and slender.

Distinguishable from *D. cheesemani* by the more distant punctures on the thorax, which is constricted in front and behind, and by the finer and paler pubescence of the wing-cases. The metasternum is canaliculate behind.

Length,  $1\frac{3}{4}$ -2 lines; breadth,  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{5}{8}$  line.

Moeraki. Mr. Sandager found this species on the Ironsand Beach.

2371. **D. æthiops**, *n.s.* *Shining*, black, the knees and apical portion of tibiæ rufo-castaneous; tarsi, except the dark terminal joint, reddish; the second, and the tips of the third and fourth antennal joints, also rufescent; clothed with short, slender, cinereous hairs.

*Head* narrow, not so broad as the thorax, rather finely and distantly punctured, and with dense linear sculpture behind. *Eyes* moderately large and prominent. *Antennæ* pubescent, attaining the base of the thorax, third joint slender, 5-10 subserrate, tenth longer than broad. *Thorax* as long as broad, widest behind the middle, its sculpture similar to that of the head. *Elytra* rugosely punctured, the shoulders raised; there are two other obtuse basal elevations, and near the middle there is an elongate impression near the side of each wing-case.

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

Moeraki. I have seen two examples, both of which were found by Mr. Sandager.

Obs.—I now possess two varietal forms of No. 598. One, sent by Mr. Cavell, of Boatman's, is almost wholly dark-blue, with the last five or six terminal joints of the antennæ blackish. The other, from Mr. Sandager, is also dark in colour, with the antennæ and legs more or less infuscate.

## Group—CLERIDÆ.

### Phymatophæa (Gen., p. 334).

2372. **P. opacula**, *n.s.* *Opaque*, narrowed anteriorly, clothed with erect dark-grey hairs; violaceous, club dull blackish.

*Head* closely and coarsely punctate. *Thorax* longer than broad, widest behind the middle, but only moderately swollen there,

hardly at all uneven above: its sculpture similar to that of the head but closer. *Elytra* gradually expanded posteriorly, not uneven, moderately closely and finely punctured, the punctation, however, becoming obsolete near the extremity. *Legs* rather slender.

In appearance very much like *Dasytes helmsi*. My specimen, indeed, was picked out from amongst a fine series of that species.

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

Boatman's. One, sent by Mr. Cavell.

## Group—PTINIDÆ.

### *Ptinus* (Gen., p. 337).

2373. ***P. littoralis***, *n.s.* *Rufous*, covered with short fulvescent pubescence, and longer upright hairs.

*Head* immersed up to the eyes; these latter small and almost round. *Antennæ* elongate, with yellow hairs, basal joint thick, punctate; 3–10 differ but little, each longer than broad. *Thorax* convex, narrowed and depressed behind: distinctly but not regularly punctured. *Elytra* striate-punctate.

*Underside* chestnut-red, more or less punctate, clothed with short, and moderately long, pallid hairs. The *prosternum* incurved as far as the front coxæ; these latter distinctly separated, not so much so, however, as the intermediate. *Palpi* with acuminate terminal joints. *Tarsi* moderately slender, joints 1–4 decreasing in length.

Like the European *Ptinus fur*, smaller, the eyes very much smaller and less prominent, the thorax less contracted and depressed near the base.

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

Moeraki. Two examples, from Mr. Sandager.

## Group—ANOBIIDÆ.

### *Sphindoteles* (Gen., p. 687).

2374. ***S. ruficornis***, *n.s.* *Opaque*, infuscate-red, most part of the thorax darker, legs and antennæ red, palpi and tarsi fulvous.

*Thorax* widest near the middle, longer than broad, its sides appearing rounded, not margined: sparingly clothed with depressed, slender yellow hairs; its sculpture dense and fine, appearing to consist of punctures or granules according to the light in which it is examined. *Elytra* broader than thorax, transversely convex; the dorsal pubescence very slender and short, the lateral more conspicuous, yellowish; each elytron with three extremely indistinct longitudinal lines, the sculpture like that of the thorax, but, besides, there are some rows of small punctures, which, near the side, are evident enough, but become obsolete near the suture.

*Underside* dark-fuscous, nearly black; abdomen with minute granules, evenly clothed with depressed greyish hairs; *metasternum* convex, but with a median groove behind.

*Antennae* finely and sparingly pubescent throughout; first joint slender at base, swollen beyond, second rather smaller; third more slender than fourth, of equal length; fifth rather longer and slightly stouter than fourth; sixth a little shorter and more slender than fifth, 7-9 nearly equal, tenth rather shorter; eleventh rather longer than tenth; all the joints longer than broad.

*Head* inserted up to the eyes, these latter prominent and oviform. *Thorax* obtusely rounded, almost truncate, in front; it is longer than the short prosternum, which is extremely short in front of the coxæ. Maxillary *palpi* with acuminate apical joints. *Tarsi* moderately slender, the four first articulations gradually expanded, the fifth small.

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

Moeraki (Waterhouse Bush). Mr. Sandager has been kind enough to send me two specimens.

2375. **S. dorsalis**, *n.s.* Opaque, rufo-fuscous, legs red, tarsi and antennæ rufo-testaceous; covered with silky yellowish hairs.

*Antennae* moderately elongate, nowhere quite nude; third joint rather slender, scarcely longer than the second; joints 4-10 longer than broad, their point of articulation near the outside, so that the inner extremity of each appears to be a little, but obtusely, produced; they are not, however, distinctly serrate; eleventh elongate, oval. *Thorax* densely sculptured, punctate or granulate, the basal margin fine but distinct. *Scutellum* large. *Elytra* widest near the hind thighs, sculptured in the same way as the thorax, each elytron very obsoletely tricostate; along the middle the pubescence is disposed transversely, and, at each side of this, is bordered by fine hairs, which form an almost regular line to beyond the middle; there are two other similar lines on each; the lateral pubescence is as distinct as that on the dorsum.

The large scutellum and elytral clothing distinguish this species.

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

Howick. One in my own collection.

2432. **S. nigricornis**, *n.s.* Piccous, subopaque, the thorax slightly nitid, and rufescent in front; the tibiæ and two basal joints of the antennæ pitchy-red, tarsi paler, remainder of antennæ black; the body clothed with fine, short, brassy hairs.

*Antennae* finely pubescent throughout, basal joint swollen, second nearly as thick but shorter, third rather slender and shorter than the fourth, joints 4-9 nearly twice as long as they are broad, the last two broken off. *Thorax* indistinctly and finely sculptured, not densely, the base finely marginated. *Scutellum* small, but convex. *Elytra* widest near the hind thighs, not double the width of the thorax at the base, humeral angles rounded; sculpture dense, apparently granulate, and with ill-defined series of small punctures, which are most easily seen near the sides.

*Eyes* prominent, oblique, not quite circular. *Palpi* with the last joint thick near the base, but pointed near the apex. *Prosternum*



shorter than thorax, the latter simple. *Tarsi* gradually expanded, so that their fourth joint is broadest.

The dark antennæ will lead to its recognition.

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

Moeraki. One, found at the Gorge by Mr. Sandager.

2433. **S. rufescens**, *n.s.* *Opaque*, obscure-red, antennæ and legs almost rufo-testaceous, tarsi yellow; clothed with fine pale hairs.

*Thorax* with fine, dense, inconspicuous, apparently granular sculpture. *Elytra* gradually and slightly dilated posteriorly, their sculpture nearly similar to that of the thorax, but there are also some very indistinct series of small punctures. *Antennæ* rather elongate, joints 3-7 about twice as long as broad, 8-10 rather thicker than the preceding ones, but only a little longer than broad, eleventh oval; all the joints pubescent.

This is the smallest species of the genus.

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

Moeraki. One example only, found by Mr. Sandager at the Gorge.

## Group—OPATRIDÆ.

### Mesopatrum.

*Nov. gen.*

*Eyes* quite transverse, slightly sinuate in front. *Antennal orbits* distinctly elevated, extending laterally nearly, if not quite, as far as the eyes. *Labrum* not emarginate. *Clypeus* almost truncate in front. *Palpi* (maxillary) with securiform terminal joints, which, however, are not at all strongly dilated inwardly towards the extremity. The side of the *thorax* is flattened but not reflexed, and has about six moderate indentations. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* not margined; their inflected sides or pseudopleuræ are large, and bear coarse punctiform impressions, but are without posterior foveæ. The intermediate *tibiæ* are curved towards the apex. *Tarsi* moderately slender, with short hairs underneath, their penultimate joint distinctly prolonged below the terminal one. *Antennæ* stout; third joint shorter than in *Pseudopatrum*, but longer than in *Periatrum*.

This form is just intermediate between the two genera cited above.

2376. **M. granulosum**, *n.s.* *Opaque*, fusco-piceous; the basal half of the tibiæ, and the tarsi, pale-brown; sparsely clothed with minute straw-coloured setæ.

*Head* irregularly, and not closely, punctate and granulate, with an interantennal groove. *Antennæ* of moderate length, setose; third joint twice as long as the short second joint; fourth not perceptibly longer than fifth; seventh and eighth mouiliform and transverse; ninth and tenth nearly twice as broad as they are long; eleventh ovate, large. *Thorax* twice as broad as long, widest before the middle, its sides widely explanate, with subrenate but

not raised margins; posterior angles rectangular, the anterior moderately prominent; the apex with a slight median and large postocular sinuosities, the base widely bisinuate; the middle of the disc is raised, smooth before and behind, but, at each side of this central portion, with dense sculpture, which may also be seen on other spots: there are numerous punctures and minute tubercles or granules on the surface. *Elytra* with somewhat similar sculpture arranged in lines, and with minute asperities on the interstices; on the top of the hind declivity there are two nodules on each elytron, the external the larger, and near the suture, in line with the others, there are two smaller indistinct ones; there is a sort of duplicate or furcate plica behind each shoulder, and some irregular elevations behind near each side. The antennal orbits are more elevated than in *Periatrum*. The first antennal joint is but little exposed.

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

Riccarton, near Christchurch. Mr. H. Suter has been kind enough to send me the only specimen he could find. In its natural condition it may, at first sight, seem like an *Enarsus*.

### Group—MELANDRYIDÆ.

#### *Allopterus* (Gen., p. 790).

2377. *A. cavelli*, *n.s.* *Elongate*, more narrowed behind than in front, subopaque, pubescence fine and rather pallid; the body dark-fuscous; on each elytron there is a large pale mark which, at the base, does not reach the side or the sutural stria; in line with the hind thigh there is a small spot which, at the side, is longitudinal, but forms an indistinct transverse fascia behind; there is also an obscure spot near the apex. The *palpi* are yellowish, their terminal joints are narrow but nearly cultriform. *Antennæ* elongate, filiform, inserted in small cavities just in front of the middle of the eyes; their basal joint is slightly curved, the second is hardly more than half the length of the third. The *eyes* extend from the upper to the lower surface, and are scarcely at all emarginate in front. *Thorax* rather longer than broad, narrowed towards the front, with an oblique depression near each side, and a narrow one at the middle, all at the base, which is closely applied to the elytra; its surface finely and closely sculptured. *Elytra* with the suture simple, a sutural stria, and an elongate impression inside the shoulder; they are sculptured like the thorax.

Anterior *coxæ* contiguous. *Tarsi* filiform, their fourth joint hollowed out above and almost bilobed; claws appendiculate at the base. *Spurs* of the tibiæ distinctly pectinate.

This species, I think, represents a distinct genus, but I refer it to *Allopterus* until more specimens of this group can be procured, so that the generic characters may be more carefully studied.

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

Westland (Boatman's). Named in honour of its discoverer, Mr. A. T. Cavell.

**Onysius** (Gen., p. 843).

2378. **O. pulcher**, *n.s.* *Oblong*, subdepressed, shining; head and thorax with slender, depressed, grey hairs, elytra nearly nude, legs and antennæ with greyish pubescence; colour variegate.

*Head* closely, almost rugosely sculptured, fusco-niger. *Antennæ* nearly double the length of the head and thorax; joints 2-8 very pallid, but with the apex of each infuscate; the last three rather broader than the others and almost wholly infuscate; the basal joint black, thicker but scarcely longer than the second. *Thorax* but little broader than long, posterior angles oblique, the anterior rounded, the sides a little narrowed backwards and more finely margined than the base, which has a slight but wide notch in the middle; the disc is dark-brown, and this part is closely but not coarsely punctured; near the front angles, and also near the sides, there are irregularly-formed pale marks, these are not closely punctured, some being smooth, the surface is a little uneven. *Scutellum* closely punctate. *Elytra* oblong, nearly twice the width of the thorax, obliquely narrowed behind; they are somewhat uneven above, with a nodosity on each near the extremity; colour pale, almost emerald-green, but with two blackish arrow-shaped marks on the middle, there is a large basal triangular fuscous space; there are also six or seven small spots on each elytron, an oblique transverse black mark in front of the posterior nodosity, and an angular patch outside it, the middle of the side too is blackish; there are six undulations at each side behind, five smaller ones near the shoulder, and five or six minute yellowish ones between the larger series; the punctuation is not close except near the base, it is not at all coarse, and some of the nigrescent spots are nearly smooth and shining. *Legs* elongate, the femora and the middle of the tibiæ fuscous; the rest of the tibiæ, and the tarsi, except the end of each joint, quite pallid. *Underside* fuscous.

This is very much like the typical species, No. 1499, in form, the eyes however are not quite so deeply emarginate; the elytral margins are more evidently undulate, the almost curvate raised space near the hind thigh is absent, and the marks are different.

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

Thames. Mr. Albert Köbele, the eminent American entomologist, kindly gave me the specimen he found.

**Group—SCRAPTIIDÆ.****Scraptogetus.**

*Nov. gen.*

*Eyes* entire, prominent, widely separated above. *Thorax* without distinct lateral margins. No neck. *Maxillary palpi* with their terminal joint not cultriform; its apex is truncate, grooved, and, apparently, minutely denticulate, it is rounded towards the base, and the point of articulation is more to one side than to the other. *Tarsi* heteromerous, the basal joint of the front pair is as long as the

following two, these are longer below than they are above; the third is membranous in the middle but not distinctly lobate; the fourth is inserted near the base of the preceding one, it is quite minute; the third extends below it and the base of the fifth, which last equals the first in length; the basal joint of the posterior is half the length of the whole foot, the second is prolonged under the minute third joint.

The genus appears to me to be intermediate between this group and the *Pedilidæ*.

2379. **S. anthracinus**, *n.s.* *Elongate*, slightly convex, somewhat shining; sparingly clothed with suberect greyish hairs, and, on the elytra, with some long slender ones; black, legs nigro-fuscous, the knees, tarsi, and palpi paler.

*Head* short, broader than the thorax, moderately closely but not coarsely punctured. *Thorax* longer than broad, with a wide frontal constriction at each side not continued across the top, there is a large depression above near the base, and its sculpture is a little coarser than that of the head. *Scutellum* subquadrate. *Elytra* about twice the width of the thorax, nearly parallel-sided, moderately coarsely rugosely punctured, the punctuation finer behind. *Legs* long, tibiæ slender at the base, seemingly unarmed, the middle pair somewhat bent, and thickly pilose, near the extremity.

*Underside* with grey hairs, the abdomen much more finely punctured than the metasternum, this has an elongate depression behind, on each side of the depression there is a patch of dense pubescence; there is a broad groove for the hind thighs. The five segments of the *abdomen* are about equal. The margins of the anterior *coxal cavities* touch one another; they are circular. The mesosternal process is rather narrow and hardly extends as far back as the coxæ. The hind *coxæ* are moderately distant.

*Antennæ* filiform, long, but shorter than the body; their second joint smaller than the first, third scarcely as long as the next one, joints 4-10 become rather shorter, eleventh oviform.

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

Moeraki. One pair, received from Mr. Sandager. In the female the head is narrower than it is in the other sex.

## Group—CRYPTOMERIDÆ.

Terminal segment of the abdomen covered by the elytra. Tarsi pentamerous.

### Cryptomera.

*Nov. gen.*

*Body* subovate, attenuated posteriorly, more convex in front than it is behind, finely sculptured and pubescent. *Head* trigonal, much narrowed and somewhat prolonged anteriorly. *Labrum* subquadrate, emarginate in front, separated from the forehead by a distinct suture. *Eyes* lateral. *Antennæ* inserted in cavities in front of

the eyes ; they are elongate and filiform, and are composed of eleven joints. Maxillary *palpi* rather short, their terminal joint subovate, not at all cultriform. *Tarsi* five-jointed, tapering ; joints 1-4 of the posterior a little acuminate at the outer extremity, fifth joint slender, claws small.

The *metasternum* is marked off by a fine suture just behind the middle coxæ : at the sides it is very short, but near the middle it extends backwards to the second ventral segment ; its lateral borders are oblique, the apices are strongly rounded individually, leaving a gap between them ; it is level with the mesosternum, but on a higher plane than the abdomen, the hind-legs therefore can be accommodated between these two parts of the body, and the point of articulation, being below the lamina-like metasternum, is completely hidden. The *abdomen* consists of five segments ; the basal is the largest ; the ordinary conical prolongation of the last segment, as seen in *Mordella*, is entirely absent. The intermediate *coxal cavities*, on the inside and in front, have raised, thickened, nearly lunate borders. The anterior *femora* are more slender than the middle pair. The middle *tibiæ* are short ; they are gradually expanded, their extremity is oblique and acutely produced at the external angle, on the inside bispinose. The posterior *tibiæ* are longer, their sides are somewhat curved, and the apex, though similarly formed, has only one spine. The front *tarsi* are not in the least dilated ; they are, in fact, more slender than the posterior.

In repose, the front of the head almost overlaps the anterior coxæ. The front legs are placed alongside each other along the middle of the body ; the last two joints of the tarsi reach the second abdominal segment. The middle femur is directed forwards, the tibia obliquely backwards, and the tarsus lies along the side. The hind legs and their point of junction with the body are quite concealed ; the tarsi only are exposed to view.

There are too many points of resemblance between this genus and *Mordella* to allow their affinity to be ignored ; at the same time, there are important disparities of structure that necessitate the formation of a new group. For this group I propose the name *Cryptomeridæ* ; the differentiating characters are indicated above. *Apeosina* is a cognate form ; in its two species the hind thighs and trochanters are visible, but the articulation is concealed.

2380. **C. nigra**, *n.s.* *Compact*, oviform, elongate ; black, shining ; covered with fine, depressed, ash-coloured pubescence ; head reddish, legs nearly black, tarsi infuscate, sometimes rufescent.

*Head* minutely punctured ; with a frontal groove, which is bent backwards at each side, and forms a curve behind the antennal insertion. *Eyes* distinctly faceted, slightly emarginate at the inner side. *Antennæ* fuscous, the three or four basal joints paler ; the second and fourth longer than the contiguous joints. *Thorax* transverse, narrowed towards the front, the base oblique towards each side, the apex truncate, the sides marginated, the hind angles less rounded than the anterior ; the sculpture of its surface is like that

of the head. *Scutellum* triangular, its apex sharp, the lateral sutures very fine; it is minutely punctate. *Elytra* slightly wider behind the shoulders than at the base, very gradually narrowed posteriorly; on each there is a fine sutural stria, which does not reach the base, and two or three very obsolete abbreviated striae behind; the sculpture resembles that of a *Choleva*—that is, it consists of transverse linear impressions.

*Underside* black, subopaque, covered with fine, depressed, yellowish hairs, without distinct punctuation.

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

Boatman's, Westland. Mr. A. T. Cavell was kind enough to send me two examples of this curious and important little insect. I found a single specimen at Stratford, near Mount Egmont, which does not agree exactly with the type: this leads me to think that other closely-allied species exist.

## Group—OTIORHYNCHIDÆ.

### *Nicæana* (Gen., p. 427).

2381. *N. cervina*, *n.s.* *Oblong-ovate*, fuscous, densely covered with depressed, small round scales; these are brownish-grey for the most part, very few are grey, but some dark ones cause the middle of the thorax, and an elongate spot near each of its sides, at the base, to appear fuscous; there are also irregular dark marks on the elytra; the setæ on the wing-cases are grey, erect, and rather long, but those on the thorax are slender and yellowish; the antennæ are red, the legs infusate-red.

*Thorax* as long as broad, its sides rounded, widest behind the middle, its punctuation hidden. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* subovate, very little wider than the thorax at the base, the suture somewhat raised posteriorly; finely striate, the striae not distinctly punctured, but with some slender depressed setæ. *Scape* much incrassate apically, this portion with moderately coarse setæ, the base nearly glabrous. *Funiculus* with greyish hairs, the second joint rather shorter and more slender than the first, 3-6 bead-like, seventh a little larger than sixth; club elongate-oval, subacuminate, densely pubescent.

*Underside* fuscous, with greyish hairs; basal ventral segment largest, second longer than the metasternum, third and fourth, at the sides only, as long as the second.

The mandibular scar is indistinct. The *scrobe* has a very shallow, oblique prolongation. The *corbels* are not cavernous. There are no *ocular lobes*.

*N. cinerea* is the nearest ally, but the peculiar brassy squamæ are distinctive. *N. concinna* is larger, with a larger, densely-clothed scutellum, and two distinct dark basal spots on the thorax, in addition to other differences. The *eyes* in *N. cervina* are more convex than in either of these species, and, though nearly round, extend longitudinally rather than downwards.

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

Moeraki. One example has been placed at my disposal by Mr. Sandager.

### Tigones (Gen., p. 855).

2382. **T. cavelli**, *n.s.* *Opaque*, usually chestnut-red; densely covered with flat round scales, which on some parts are nearly white, on others almost fawn-coloured; there are also numerous erect, but not coarse, fuscous and pallid setæ.

This species differs from Dr. Sharp's *Protophormus gracilis* in several details. The *rostrum* has a fine but quite distinct carina. The intermediate as well as the front *tibiæ* are obviously flexuous. There is no pale fascia between the hind thighs, and the fifth interstices are scarcely at all raised behind. The *scutellum* is covered with hair-like scales. The *underside* is clothed with oviform grey scales and depressed setæ. The *metasternum* is convex, with a fovea-like depression behind. *Abdomen* nearly plane.

The *thorax* is just about as long as it is broad, cylindrical, a little constricted in front, and very slightly rounded at the sides; its punctuation is concealed. The *elytra* are nearly twice the width of the thorax at the base, and are very gradually narrowed from the shoulders backwards; their punctuation is moderately fine and regularly serial.

Fem. *Elytra* broader, oblong, apices prolonged and divergent. The two basal ventral segments slightly convex, the others on a lower level, with very broad deep sutures. Front and middle *tibiæ* only slightly bent.

♂. Length (rost. incl.),  $2\frac{7}{8}$  lines; breadth,  $\frac{7}{8}$  line.

Westland. Named in honour of its discoverer, Mr. A. T. Cavell, of Boatman's.

Obs.—The coloration seems to be variable, the squamosity on the thorax of one specimen being slightly tinged with green, in another it is of nearly the same colour as the derm.

2383. **T. obscura**, *n.s.* *Opaque*, densely clothed with small, depressed, dark-fuscous, very pale brown, and a few grey scales; these last form a patch inside the shoulders along the front of the base; the *scutellum* is greyish; apex of *rostrum*, and the *antennæ*, reddish, the *tarsi* rufo-castaneous.

*Rostrum* feebly ridged. *Thorax* almost as long as broad, rather wider just before the middle than it is elsewhere, slightly constricted in front, hardly at all uneven above, its punctuation entirely concealed; it bears a few fine, erect, fuscous setæ. *Elytra* twice the breadth of the thorax at the base, nearly parallel-sided as far as the hind thighs, from thence narrowed, with simple apices; their series of punctures are comparatively small and narrow, with a minute decumbent grey seta in each puncture; the suture is a little raised posteriorly, the interstices have brown or greyish upright setæ, the third and fifth are not distinctly elevated, but there is a small tuft below the top of the declivity on the fifth interstice.

Distinguished from *Protophormus gracilis* by the flexuose intermediate tibiae, and the absence of the pale elytral fascia, &c. ; and from *T. cavelli* by the broader thorax, shorter elytra, and finer serial punctuation, &c.

*Eyes* distant from thorax, prominent, directed forwards more than downwards. *Scrobes* deep in front, rapidly becoming shallow. *Ocular lobes* obsolete. *Corbels* of hind tibiae narrowly cavernous.

♂. Length (rost. incl.),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines ; breadth,  $\frac{7}{8}$  line.  
Moeraki. Found by Mr. Sandager. Fem. incog.

### Catoptes (Gen., p. 428).

2384. **C. latipennis**, *n.s.* *Pitchy-black*, antennæ and tarsi dark-red ; densely covered with small, flat, greyish-testaceous scales, and with many erect setæ.

*Rostrum* at least one-third shorter than the thorax ; rather broad, with a fine carina along the middle. The *scape* touches the thorax. *Funiculus* rather short, its two basal joints nearly equal, the third slightly longer than the fourth ; club acuminate, rather elongate. *Thorax* about one-fourth broader than long ; its sides well rounded ; its widest part just before the middle ; its punctuation rather fine near the apex and becoming obsolete behind ; the surface without distinct depressions or elevations. *Scutellum* very small. *Elytra* broad, nearly double the breadth of the thorax, slightly narrowed at the shoulders, not acuminate posteriorly ; their regular series of punctures much hidden ; the third and fifth interstices a little elevated, but not at the base, and nodose behind ; the prominence on the third placed further back than that on the fifth, and larger ; the suture somewhat convex behind.

The *eyes* are a little more prominent behind than in *C. obliquisignatus* ; the rostrum is evidently shorter and thicker ; the antennæ are shorter ; the thorax more transverse, with almost regularly curved sides ; the hind-body shorter and broader ; coloration darker, &c.

A specimen received as the male is narrower ( $3 \times 1$ ), but the rostrum is longer and more slender, the eyes are less convex, and the thorax is as long as it is broad.

Length (rost. incl.),  $2\frac{7}{8}$  ; breadth,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  lines.

Moeraki. One female, found by Mr. Sandager.

2385. **C. furvus**, *n.s.* *Fusco-piceous*, or blackish, the thoracic apex, tarsi, and antennæ reddish ; closely covered with dull yellowish-grey, small, depressed squamæ, and bearing numerous conspicuous pallid setæ.

*Rostrum* one-third shorter than thorax, with a fine median carina, dilated (pterygiate) in front. *Thorax* of equal length and breadth ; widest before the middle ; the sides, however, almost regularly rounded ; without obvious superficial inequalities, having only a broad, shallow impression near the front, extending from one side to the other but obsolete at the middle, and a dorsal channel



which is obliterated near the middle: the punctuation shallow. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* rather narrow, not twice the width of the thorax anywhere; the shoulders narrowed, but not suddenly, to the breadth of the thorax at the base, which is somewhat incurved; they have series of moderately-distant punctures; the interstices bear the setæ; the third and fifth are slightly raised, and terminate at the top of the declivity in moderate prominences; the third extends further back, and it is also a little raised at the base; the apices are simple. *Antennæ* with fine grey setæ, club elongate and finely pubescent; third joint of the funiculus a little longer than the fourth; the basal two nearly equal. *Tibiæ* flexuose.

The two basal segments of *abdomen* broadly impressed along the middle; in *C. latipennis* they slope towards each other.

The eyes and rostrum are similar to those of *C. obliquisignatus*. The *scape* attains the thoracic margin. The *ocular lobes* are quite as well developed. The *thorax* is longer and oviform. The *elytra* are elongate and narrower, and rather flatter above. The posterior tibia, at the extremity, with a quite perceptible but very narrow space between the outer and inner ciliæ; the *corbel*, therefore, must be considered cavernous. The corbel, in *C. latipennis*, has a fringe inside the sharp edge, but there is no truncate space there, so that it is not cavernous.

♂. Length (rost. incl.),  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; breadth, quite  $1\frac{1}{8}$  lines.  
Moeraki. Collected by Mr. Sandager.

OBS.—Mr. Sandager also sent a female which he considers to be this species. I cannot agree with him on this point; but I give a brief description showing the principal differences:—

The *rostrum* is obviously shorter and broader, and it is pinched in or depressed near the eyes. The *club* is more ovate and acuminate. The *eyes* are a little closer to the thorax. The *ocular lobes* are rather less developed. The *thorax* is about one-fourth broader than it is long, with many small obtuse elevations, which are most conspicuous near the base. The margins of the *elytra* alongside the *scutellum* are raised or thickened. The *elytra* are broad and subcordate, with prolonged acuminate apices. The *legs*, and more especially the tarsi, are more slender. The *punctuation* of the thorax, and of the elytral interstices, is very fine, close, and shallow. Size,  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$  lines.

Nos. 1231, 1232, and 2127 are congeneric, and of similar outline. These I referred to *Inophlæus* on account of the cavernous posterior corbels, &c., but I thought it advisable to defer making a new genus for them until I had more specimens. I still think that these really belong to a distinct genus intermediate between *Catoptes* and *Inophlæus*, partaking the characters of both.

### Brachyolus (Gen., p. 432).

2386. **B. viridescens**, *n.s.* Opaque, piceous, antennæ red, legs infuscate-red; covered with small flat scales, some of which,

especially behind, are grey, but the greater number are of a yellowish colour tinged with green.

*Rostrum* rather shorter than thorax, transversely convex, but depressed near the eyes, with slender grey hairs in front. *Scape* with grey scales and setæ. *Funiculus* with grey and fuscous hairs, the first two joints elongate and nearly equal, third and fourth each nearly as long as second, 5-7 longer than broad; club elongate, oval. *Thorax* one-fifth broader than long, somewhat wider before the middle than it is elsewhere, narrowed in front, the sides nearly straight behind but slightly narrowed; its surface uneven, there being a shallow dorsal channel and two large, though not deep, impressions near each side behind the middle; it has a few short, erect, pale and fuscous setæ. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* short and broad, the shoulders hardly any wider than the base of the thorax, sides rounded; when examined sideways they appear to be gradually raised towards the middle, but the sutural region is nearly flat; each has four or five dorsal series of not very distinct punctures, not more than six in each row, these cease near the middle; the third interstices are elevated near the base, where they bear grey scales and coarse setæ, the shoulders similarly clothed; these interstices do not appear to be much raised just beyond the middle, but, on the top of the declivity, form large setose nodosities, the fifth end in obtuse swellings rather than nodules a little higher up; there is a small elevation on the suture halfway down the declivity; they bear short, coarse, erect setæ. *Legs* with greyish scales and setæ, those on the tibiæ and tarsi hair-like.

*Eyes* oblique, oviform, just free. *Scrobes* deep in front, directed towards, but not reaching, the lower part of the eyes. The *scape* obviously shorter than the funiculus. *Ocular lobes* moderate. *Posterior corbels* not cavernous.

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

Stratford, Taranaki. One individual.

2387. **B. posticalis**, *n.s.* *Opaque*, densely covered with round, flat, pale-brown and grey scales, these latter forming small spots on the elytra; on the thorax there are many erect fuscous setæ, on the elytra the setæ are yellowish and grey; the squamosity on the rostrum is testaceous; tarsi yellowish-brown; funiculus shining, dark-red; scape and club dull.

*Rostrum* short, depressed in front of the eyes; the scrobes deep in front, very shallow behind, where they are directed downwards. *Eyes* just free from thorax, almost pointed below, oblique (extending forwards as much as downwards). *Scape* gradually thickened, attaining the middle of the eye; reddish at base, infusate beyond, with some erect fuscous setæ. *Funiculus* with slender setæ or hairs, second joint quite as long as the first, 5-7 moniliform; club large, subacuminate. *Thorax* about as long as broad, widest near the front, where there is a depression at each side; there is another depression on the middle in front, and a smaller one at the base, almost continuous with the frontal one; the surface generally is

uneven, but the punctuation cannot be seen; the sides are narrowed behind, with pallid squamæ there. *Scutellum* minute. *Elytra* much broader than the thorax, base arcuate; shoulders with a few pale scales, much narrowed, so as to be hardly any broader than the base of the thorax: they are narrowed and deflexed posteriorly; third interstices irregularly elevated, not projecting in front, but ending in a small nodosity on the top of the declivity, where there is a larger prominence placed a little further back and extending to the side: in front of these there is a large irregular depression on each elytron, reaching from the side to the suture; the surface very uneven, with two nearly regular series of punctures on each side of the suture, which bears yellow setæ, and is more or less raised behind.

Scrobes easily seen from above. Ocular lobes not strongly developed. Posterior tibiæ with closed corbels. Comes near *B. bagoides*.

Length (rost. incl.), 2 lines; breadth,  $\frac{7}{8}$  line.

Moeraki. Found by Mr. Sandager, who also sent two varietal forms.

### **Aporolobus** (Gen., p. 1186, Part V.).

2388. **A. pallidus**, *n.s.* *Fuscous*, tarsi reddish, antennæ darker; covered with small, flat, greyish and greyish-testaceous scales, and short, mostly erect setæ, the setæ on the thorax rather shorter than those on the elytra.

*Rostrum* short and broad. *Scape* very thick, reaching the thoracic margin; opaque, rather finely setose. *Funiculus* dark-red, shining, bearing griseous hairs, first joint very thick, second about as long but more slender, 3-7 broader than long, seventh strongly transverse; club short, compact, ovate. *Thorax* broader than long, its sides well rounded, widest before the middle, much narrowed but not constricted in front, its sculpture hidden by the squamosity. *Elytra* substriate, not distinctly punctate, the sutural region raised behind.

*Underside* slightly rufescent, with round and hair-like scales, not densely clothed; the basal segments depressed or flattened.

When compared with *A. irritus* some important differences may be noticed. The rostrum is broader, and not laterally compressed near the eyes. The scape is notably thicker, with coarse decumbent setæ, but the erect setæ are finer. The first joint of the funiculus is much stouter, as are also the femora. The two first ventral segments are flattened, and the ocular lobes are rather more distinct.

Length (rost. incl.),  $1\frac{3}{8}$  lines; breadth, quite  $\frac{5}{8}$  line.

Moeraki. Three examples, found on the sandhills by Mr. Sandager.

### **Geochus** (Gen., p. 445).

2389. **G. plagiatus**, *n.s.* *Broad*, subovate, a little nitid, bearing a few very minute, and some longer, pallid, mostly decumbent, setæ; pitchy-black, the rostrum and front of thorax reddish, legs piceo-

rufous, antennæ and tarsi pale-red; on the elytra there is a large transverse, reddish basal space, and across the top of the apical declivity there is an interrupted band of similar colour.

*Rostrum* short, broad in front, narrowed towards the eyes, dull, with pale hairs in front, not distinctly punctate, with four more or less evident but fine costæ. *Thorax* much narrowed anteriorly, moderately punctured, more coarsely near the sides. *Elytra* very broad, short, scarcely wider than the thorax at the base, nearly quite vertical behind, a little uneven above; there are, on each, two sutural series of punctures, about five in each row, the punctuation beyond these is very irregular, the declivity is substriate; the third interstices are slightly elevated, on the summit of the posterior declivity the fifth are rather strongly nodose: between these nodosities there are six small elevations, which, owing to the contrast in coloration there, appear larger than they are in reality, and at each side, not quite so far back, there is another nodiform elevation. *Legs* with greyish setæ; the *tibiæ* are short and much dilated towards the extremity, which is quite oblique; *tarsi* without claws, and, except the glabrous basal portion of the first joint, densely clothed underneath, their third joint not so broad as the preceding one, and widely, but not deeply, emarginate at the apex; the articulation of the basal joint with the tibia is extremely slender.

*Antennæ* shining; scape short, its apex clavate, funiculus elongate, its first joint stout and subovate, second longer than third, joints 3-7 almost bead-like; the *club* may be looked upon as four-jointed or three-jointed: if the former, its basal joint is little more than half the width of the next one, the terminal being extremely small and narrow; on the other hand, if it be considered triarticulate, the funiculus must be eight-jointed, the eighth joint being disproportionately and abruptly larger than the seventh.

I have examined the other species with the following result:—

*G. inæqualis*.—Funiculus seven-jointed, the eighth forming part of the club.

*G. politus*.—Funiculus seven-jointed, eighth joint belonging to the club.

*G. rugulosus*.—Funiculus seven-jointed, eighth joint red, club piceous.

*G. similis*.—Funiculus seven-jointed, eighth joint distinctly marked off.

*G. nodosus*.—Funiculus seven-jointed; eighth joint very large, part of the club.

These notes prove that the antennal structure is not of generic importance, the species being otherwise much alike and forming one natural group.

The *eyes* are very flat and coarsely faceted.

*Underside* piceous, with a few very minute setæ. Basal segment of the abdomen with two transverse series of punctures. The surface might be termed plane if it were not for the presence of two raised linear spaces between the middle and hind pairs of coxæ.

There is no pectoral canal, unless the broad space between the anterior coxæ can be regarded as one. The *coxæ* are subglobose.

Obs.—In the generic description, page 446, second line, an error occurs. It ought to be—“*Prosternum* slightly concave, but *without* pectoral canal.”

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

Moeraki (Waterhouse Bush). Described from two examples sent by Mr. Sandager.

2390. **G. puncticollis**, *n.s.* *Subopaque*; elytra pale chestnut-red, the third and fifth interstices pitchy near the middle; thorax almost quite red, head black, rostrum pitchy-red, tarsi of nearly the same colour as the elytra: antennæ shining, fulvescent; club darker, four-jointed; the body sparingly clothed with elongate, depressed, pallid setæ, and bearing also a few very minute setæ.

*Rostrum* narrowed towards the eyes; its sculpture consists apparently of rows of punctures and smooth longitudinal interstices. *Thorax* much narrowed towards the front, with an indistinct dorsal carina in front, its punctuation rather close, closer than in any other species; a very minute seta in each puncture. *Elytra* widest near the middle, without superficial inequalities, with regular series of closely-placed punctures, giving a somewhat striate appearance.

*Legs* like those of the *G. plagiatus*. *Antennæ* similar; the *club* may be termed four-jointed, as the eighth joint of the funiculus differs from the seventh in colour and appearance.

*Underside* piceous; the basal ventral segment with four almost regular transverse series of punctures. *Coxæ* subglobose.

This species is not so broad behind as *G. plagiatus*, the hind-body is longer, and the posterior declivity is much less abrupt.

Var. A. Body nearly concolorous chestnut-red.

Var. B. Elytra with nearly all their basal half piceous.

Length (rost. excl.),  $\frac{5}{8}$ ; breadth,  $\frac{2}{3}$  line.

Moeraki (Gorge). Four specimens, all from Mr. Sandager.

## Group—RHYPAROSOMIDÆ.

### **Erymneus** (Gen., p. 435).

2391. **E. irregularis**, *n.s.* *Opaque*, piceous, densely covered with infuscate-red, and pale, scales and setæ; the former predominate.

*Rostrum* longer than thorax, a little expanded in front of the antennal intersection, reddish, finely irregularly punctate, and indistinctly carinate there; behind that point coarse setæ or scales form longitudinal crests; there are also two minute interocular tufts. *Scape* flexuous, much clavate at apex, bearing minute brassy setæ. *Funiculus* similarly clothed, but having also some yellow hairs; second joint slender, quite as long as the first; joints 3-6 nearly equal, not transverse; seventh larger; club short, ovate, finely pubescent. *Thorax* quadrate, its sides slightly rounded; with three

moderate frontal ridges, the middle one ends before it reaches the large basal depression, the others are oblique. *Elytra* nearly twice as long as broad, quite oviform, scutellar region depressed; no punctures are visible, but the crests or elevations are numerous and irregular, four near the base are elongate, one near each shoulder, and one bordering each side of the scutellar depression; very few minute black granules may be seen here and there; the posterior declivity is rather long, and not at all abrupt.

It is most nearly allied to *E. ferrugatus*.

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

Mangawhare, Northern Wairoa. My specimen was found by Mr. G. C. Munro.

OBS.—No. 760 will be more correctly placed in *Erymneus*.

## Styphlotelus.

*Nov. gen.*

*Rostrum* shorter than thorax, arched, a little dilated anteriorly, its apex truncate. *Mandibles* with a median tooth on the inside. *Palpi* exposed, but not long. *Scrobe* foveiform, situated just before the middle, with an indistinct squamose groove behind. *Scape* flexuous, its extremity clavate: it just reaches the back part of the eye. *Funiculus* 7-articulate; the two basal joints equally elongate, third rather smaller than fourth, the next three almost equal, seventh larger than sixth; club short, ovate. *Eyes* quite free, widely distant above, not prominent, oblique, oviform. *Thorax* without ocular lobes, subquadrate, rather longer than the prosternum. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* deeply emarginate and depressed at the scutellar region, between this and the thorax there is a deep gap, the humeral angles porrect; they are nearly twice as long as they are broad, and are abruptly declivous and narrowed behind. *Femora* notched near the extremity. *Tibiae* mucronate. *Tarsi* short, their soles densely clothed; third joint excavate above but not lobate. *Prosternum* incurved in front, coxæ large and contiguous. *Metasternum* of moderate length. Posterior *coxæ* widely separated. *Abdomen* long, its two basal segments connate, without the least trace of suture at the middle, very large; third and fourth extremely short, their sutures straight and deep; fifth bent upwards. The *peduncle* rather short, mentum about as long as broad.

In *Cuncopterus* the tibiae are unarmed, and the rostrum is rather slender and elongate, which is not the case in this genus. *Pachypriynus* has prominent eyes. In *Astyphlus* the rostrum and scape are longer. *Phrygnirus* has more prominent eyes and tibial spurs.

2392. **S. foveatus**, *n.s.* *Body* elongate, gradually and almost uninterruptedly narrowed towards the front; opaque, black, antennæ and tarsi infusate-red.

*Rostrum* with two very indistinct frontal grooves, behind there is a feeble median carina, and, on either side of it, a shorter curvate one; the sculpture, however, is concealed by squamæ and setæ.

*Head* narrowed towards the point. *Antennæ* with minute setæ and yellow hairs, the scape with some coarse setæ. *Thorax* very slightly narrowed towards the front, its sides straight, the sculpture consists of coarse punctures; there are three frontal ridges, the central one ends where the large basal depression begins, the others are oblique and become obsolete behind. The *elytra* are of the same width as the thorax at the base, the sides are very gently rounded, their surface is nearly flat; the top of the posterior declivity is subtruncate, and there are six very small inequalities there, formed chiefly by fine pallid setæ; a little lower down, at each side, there is a much larger prominence similarly clothed; on each elytron there are four series of coarse foveiform punctures, about seven in each row; the pseud-epipleuræ are also coarsely punctate; the squamosity is principally reddish-brown, and, for the most part, quite minute; the setæ, of similar colour, are depressed, and disposed transversely as on the thorax; on each side, near the hind thigh, there is a prominent nodosity; fine, slender, pallid setæ form two spots in line with the hind thighs near the suture, and, before these, but close to the suture, there are two more elongate ones; several very small, pale elevations may be seen on the hind declivity, which is almost punctate-striate. The *legs* bear scales and setæ, both rather fine.

*Underside* with yellowish setæ; the abdomen with coarse, irregular, foveiform punctures; between the hind coxæ the suture is subtruncate, the space between them is a little raised, and, just behind this, there is a transverse depression which is indistinctly prolonged as far as the third segment.

Length (rost. excl.),  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; breadth,  $1\frac{3}{8}$  lines.

Dyer's Pass, Canterbury. One pair, found by Mr. H. Suter.

2393. **S. fascicularis**, *n.s.* Opaque, black, antennæ and tarsi piceous.

This species is so like the typical one that it is only necessary to indicate the details of difference. The *thorax* is rather more narrowed anteriorly, and the sides are a little rounded towards the base; the three frontal ridges bear yellowish setæ. The *elytra*, near the middle, have two oblique, elongate elevations, not touching the suture, clothed with fine yellowish setæ, instead of the four spots seen in the other species, and the lateral nodosity at each side between the middle and hind thighs is larger. The *antennæ* are rather longer, the scape is more slender and not so abruptly clavate, and the third joint of the funiculus is not smaller than the fourth. The *rostrum* is more elongate. The *legs* bear some coarse setæ. The *rostrum* is finely, closely, almost rugosely, punctate in front.

The *eye* exhibits an important difference, being quite longitudinally oval; it is, moreover, rather smaller. The shallow groove between the antennal insertion and the eye can hardly be detected, owing to the squamosity.

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

Mokohinou Island. One specimen, in bad condition, sent by Mr. Sandager.

**Clypeorhynchus** (Gen., p. 1210, Part V.).

2394. **C. cordipennis**, *n.s.* *Convex*, subopaque, fusco-ferruginous, antennæ and tarsi reddish; sparingly clothed with sub-depressed pale-yellow setæ, and a few erect scale-like ones.

*Rostrum* convex, with a longitudinal depression near each side, its sculpture concealed by hair-like squamæ; the apical portion shining, dark-red, and finely punctate. *Antennæ* reaching the shoulders; scape flexuous, thickened towards the extremity, touching the front of the thorax, with some erect setæ; funiculus with the two basal joints elongate and slender, the second rather shorter than the first. *Head* feebly impressed between the eyes. *Thorax* about as broad as long, widest before the middle, much narrowed behind; with an indistinct central groove, the borders of which, in front, are nearly smooth, the surface has some coarse punctures and appears a little rugose; pale setæ form a line near each side, and two small frontal crests. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* cordiform, not twice the breadth of the thorax, the shoulders obliquely narrowed to the width of the thorax at the base, and, on the outside, densely covered with pallid setæ; series of punctures form more or less evident striæ, on the apical portion the striæ are well marked; the basal region is somewhat blackish, and there a few minute tubercles may be seen; the coarse setæ are placed singly, but do not cause spots. *Legs* long, femora clavate, slender near the base; tibiæ flexuous inwardly, their inner angles acuminate; tarsi with grey pubescence underneath, third joint with elongate lobes.

*Underside* infuscate-red, with elongate depressed setæ; prosternum emarginate in front; ocular lobes well developed; metasternum broadly impressed; fifth ventral segment simple; eyes transverse; rostrum pterygiate at the point of antennal insertion, slightly broader there than it is in front.

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

Westland (Boatman's). Mr. Cavell sent me two specimens which he found during June and July, 1891.

Obs.—A third example is narrower, with a well-marked interocular depression, the rostrum is indistinctly bicarinate, the thorax is slightly longer, the elytra are narrower near the middle and have four slight basal elevations. This may prove to be the male.

2395. **C. cristatus**, *n.s.* *Subopaque*, obscure brick-red, antennæ reddish, tarsi paler, the setæ yellowish.

Agrees in most respects with the description of *C. gracilipes*, but differs therefrom in some points. The *thorax* is as broad as it is long, widest near the front, and much narrowed behind; the frontal depression is prolonged backwards, there are two crests in front; at each side, near the middle, there is a distinct prominence; pale setæ form a streak near each side, and a dense patch on the outside of each shoulder; although the upper surface is somewhat rugose, the sides are obviously punctate. The *elytra* are nearly twice the breadth of the thorax in their widest parts, but both are of equal



width at the base; the shoulders are oblique; there are four setose basal elevations, and some minute tubercles near the suture, they bear series of punctiform impressions which become striae behind, the scutellar region is depressed; the setae for the most part, are small and depressed, the coarser ones form but few spots behind.

*Underside* rufo-fuscous, with slender scales; the metasternum with a small impression behind; the fifth abdominal segment, for half its length, is depressed and glabrous.

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

Westland (Boatman's). This is another of Mr. Cavell's interesting novelties. One individual, however, is all he could find. June, 1891.

## Bantiades.

*Nov. gen.*

*Rostrum* rather longer than the thorax, not pterygiate, slightly arched, cylindrical. The *scrobes* begin near the front, where they are visible from above; they are deep and broad, and are prolonged along the lower surface to the eyes. *Thorax* contracted in front for one-third of the entire length, its apex truncate, with small ocular lobes. *Eyes* situated at the sides of the head, widely distant above, almost touching the thoracic margin; they are small, coarsely faceted, narrow (longer in the transverse direction than they are from front to back), and almost acuminate below. *Scutellum* invisible, its region depressed. *Elytra* a little broader than the thorax at the base, suboblong, shoulders not porrected. The *scapæ* is rather short and moderately thick, gradually incrassated, bearing coarse erect setae; it does not reach the eye. *Funiculus* 7-articulate, its two basal joints of about equal length, moderately elongate; joints 3-7 are short, almost transverse; the first four bear coarse setae, the others long slender ones; club compact, short, oval, articulate, pubescent. *Femora* clavate, angulate, and toothed underneath. *Tibiae* with a distinct dilatation along the inside, near the middle, with curved terminal hooks. *Tarsi* rather short, their third joint excavate above and almost lobate; claws small. *Prosternum* very deeply emarginate in front; anterior coxae large and contiguous. *Metasternum* very short, not half as long as the large basal segment of the *abdomen*; the second segment also large, the suture between them obliterated in the middle; the third and fourth short, with deep sutures. Middle *coxae* moderately distant, the intervening space concave behind; hind *coxae* far apart. *Epipleurae* extremely narrow throughout.

The rostrum is thicker and shorter than in *Phrynixus*, to which this genus is allied; the mandibular sear I cannot see; the corbels of the posterior tibiae are not cavernose. The structure of the femora is a good differentiating character.

2396. **B. fuscatus**, *n.s.* *Conver*, covered with fuscous sappy matter; when denuded, the surface appears brown, reddish on the elytral disc, and rufo-piceous on the thorax; the rostrum is pitchy,

but has a red streak along the middle; antennæ reddish, with fulvescent club; legs infusate-red.

*Rostrum* with five fine costæ behind, the grooves between them punctate, in front it is tricarinate; it is fringed, near the front, with coarse fuscous setæ, but, near the apex, bears yellow hairs only. *Thorax* slightly broader than long, the contracted anterior portion moderately finely punctured; the basal portion with coarse rugose punctuation, and an indistinct central carina; there are coarse setæ on the sides, but only a few slender yellow ones on the disc. *Elytra* arcuate at base, moderately narrowed and deflexed behind, their sides inflected; on the disc of each elytron there are four series of coarse punctures, about six in each row, beyond these the punctuation is not so regular, the posterior declivity is punctate-striate; they bear very short yellow setæ, rather longer, sometimes paler setæ form small prominences near the top of the hind slope, which, though a little raised, does not appear distinctly nodose; the third interstices are somewhat elevated near the base. *Legs* clothed with moderately coarse, more or less erect setæ.

*Underside* with fine setæ, and some very coarse punctures on the metasternum and first ventral segment.

Length (rost. excl.),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lines; breadth,  $\frac{5}{8}$  line.

Moeraki. Discovered by Mr. Sandager. A second specimen, in its natural state, is larger ( $1\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{7}{8}$  lines); it is probably a female.

## Group—ERIRHINIDÆ.

### *Erirhinus* (Gen., p. 449).

2397. *E. anxius*, *n.s.* *Subovate*, elongate, slightly convex, a little shining, black; tarsi fuscous, legs more or less infusate; funiculus piceous, scape fulvescent; clothed with slender, ash-coloured or greyish hairs.

*Rostrum* arched, slender, parallel, elongate, smooth along the middle, with rows of fine punctures near each side. *Scape* slender, thickened apically, attaining the eye; *funiculus* longer, its basal joint largest, much incrassate towards the extremity; second slender, longer than third; joints 3–7 become shorter, the seventh being transverse; *club* rather large, oval. *Thorax* much broader than long, narrower in front than it is behind, its sides rounded; the surface distinctly but not closely (except at the sides) punctured; there are no ocular lobes; the base and apex truncate. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* oblong, twice as long as broad, apices individually rounded; striate-punctate, interstices nearly flat, very indistinctly punctured. *Femora* medially thickened, but not perceptibly dentate; *tibiæ* stout, flexuous, unarmed.

*Underside* smoky-black, pubescence greyish; *metasternum* moderately large, convex, with a small depression behind, the middle with fine transverse striæ, the rest of its surface punctate; *abdomen* elongate, not depressed, its second segment shorter than the following two conjointly.

The dark colour, long hind-body, slender rostrum, and brightly-coloured scape distinguish this species.

*Antennæ* implanted before the middle of the snout. *Eyes* rounded, not prominent, not widely distant above.

VAR.—Femora at the base, and the tibiæ near the extremity, fusco-testaceous; most part of the disc, and two minute basal spots on elytra, of nearly similar colour.

Length (rost. excl.),  $1\frac{1}{8}$  lines; breadth, nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  line.

Boatman's. Four from Mr. Cavell. I found one on Mount Egmont. The insect may be widely distributed.

2398. **E. fuscipes**, *n.s.* *Ociform*, elongate, slightly nitid; the rostrum, thorax, most part of the elytral base, and the club, blackish; scape reddish; the other parts pale testaceo-fuscous; sparingly clothed with short griseous hairs.

This resembles *E. anxius*; the body, however, is narrower and more attenuated posteriorly. *Thorax* about as long as it is broad, more closely punctured. *Elytra* not oblong, gradually narrowed backwards, with a few coarse, depressed, pallid setæ on the posterior part of the suture.

*Underside* nearly black, shining, finely and distantly punctured; the metasternum and two basal segments of the abdomen distinctly depressed longitudinally.

The *eyes* are more widely separated above than they are in *E. anxius*, with pale scales between them. The *rostrum* is striate-punctate. The *antennæ* arise from before the middle of the rostrum.

♂. Length (rost. excl.),  $1\frac{1}{8}$  lines; breadth,  $\frac{2}{3}$  line.

Mount Egmont, elevation 4,000ft. Two examples.

## Alloprocas.

*Nov. gen.*

*Eyes* rotundate, slightly prominent, just free. *Head* globose underneath. *Rostrum* arched, a little longer than thorax, not slender, of nearly equal thickness throughout. *Antennæ* inserted just before the middle in the female, near the front in the male; the *scape* touches the eye. *Thorax* transverse, apex obtusely rounded, base subtruncate. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* suboblong, a little wider than the thorax at the base, very gradually narrowed from the shoulders backwards. *Scrobe* lateral, its lower margin extending to the lower and front part of the eye. *Ocular lobes* absent. *Legs* about equidistant from front to rear, the mesosternum about as long as the metasternum. *Abdomen* with the second segment shorter than the following two, its frontal suture sinuate. *Femora* a little clavate, the anterior with a denticle underneath, the others slightly angulate and dentate. *Tibiæ* flexuous, with small terminal hooks. *Tarsi* moderate, third joint bilobed, claws thickened at the base. *Front coxæ* contiguous. *Prosternum* with a semicircular emargination, the outer angle dentiform.

The genus is allied to *Erirhinus* and *Aneuma*.

2399. **A. rufus**, *n.s.* *Subovate*, convex, castaneous or reddish, but little shining; legs and antennæ chestnut-red, club infusate.

*Funiculus* 7-articulate, basal joint largest, incrassate apically, second slender, only moderately elongate, 3-7 become shorter, seventh transverse; club oblong-oval. *Thorax* slightly narrowed towards the front, almost constricted there, its sides somewhat rounded; it is moderately closely and distinctly punctured, and is clothed with slender yellowish hairs. *Elytra* almost punctate-striate; interstices convex, each with a row of fine distant punctures: the clothing consists of pale, rather short and slender, semi-erect hairs, and, in addition, there are a few scattered, conspicuous, but not at all elongate, hair-like setæ.

*Underside* reddish, punctate, with greyish pubescence.

*Metasternum* short, convex, but depressed behind at the middle. The two basal ventral *segments* somewhat depressed.

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

Boatman's. Another of Mr. Cavell's discoveries.

2400. **A. niger**, *n.s.* *Black*, moderately shining, the scape and tarsi infusate; elytra sparingly clothed with short, slender, mostly erect, grey hairs, those on the thorax longer and decumbent.

Very similar to *A. rufus*. There are about twelve punctures between the eyes in the *male*. The *antennæ* are shorter. The *thorax* is smaller, more rounded laterally, and it is not depressed in front. The middle *tibiæ* are dilated inwardly near the middle.

*Underside* black, shining, punctate, with grey hairs, the metasternum with fewer punctures, abdomen slightly convex. The borders of the prosternal emargination, though a little swollen, are without any apparent tooth at the point where they unite with the outer margin.

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

Boatman's. Found by Mr. Cavell.

## Celetotelus.

*Nov. gen.*

*Rostrum* shorter than thorax, moderately stout, gradually expanded towards the extremity. The *scrobe* commences near the apex, and extends to the lower part of the eye. The *scape* is slender, elongate, and somewhat flexuous; it attains the front of the thorax. *Funiculus* shorter than the scape, its basal joint longer and thicker than the slender second joint, 3-7 small; club large, ovate. The *head* is of moderate length, but not broad. The *eyes* are free, but not distant, from the thorax; they are prominent, oval, and are quite longitudinal—*id est*, they extend forwards. The front *coxæ* are large and contiguous, and are placed near the front of the prosternum, which is entire. The *femora* are somewhat angulate and minutely dentate below.

The genus should be placed near *Eriirhinus*.

2401. **C. fulvus**, *n.s.* *Subovate*, a little shining, fulvous, rostrum reddish; the clothing on the thorax consists of decumbent golden-yellow hairs; on the elytra the hairs are erect, but very slender, and rather short; there are, however, numerous pallid, depressed, scale-like setæ near the base, hind thighs, and the posterior portion.

*Rostrum* finely punctate. *Head* with pale, depressed setæ. *Thorax* rather broader than long, base truncate. without ocular lobes, constricted in front, its sides strongly rounded; it is moderately closely and distinctly punctured, and there is a smooth, linear, median space which is not distinctly elevated. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* suboblong, very slightly and gradually narrowed forwards, the shoulders a good deal broader than the base of the thorax; they are striate-punctate.

*Underside* chestnut-red, shining; there is a piceous spot near the base of the abdomen; it is more or less punctate; the clothing greyish, coarse near the sides; metasternum and the two basal ventral segments longitudinally depressed.

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

Boatman's. Cavell; two examples.

## Euprocas.

*Nov. gen.*

*Prosternum* incurved in front; concave along the middle, this depression with elevated carinate lateral borders, these almost touch the coxæ. *Mesosternum* short, with a raised process between the middle coxæ. *Metasternum* short. *Abdomen* of moderate length, the intermediate segments with deep, straight sutures. Front *coxæ* large and prominent, rather widely separated. *Legs* stout, anterior *femora* nearly simple, the others angulate or dentate below, causing them to appear deeply notched near the extremity; *tibiæ* mucronate, flexuous; *tarsi* hairy underneath, not slender, their third joint about twice the width of the second, and strongly bilobed; claws dentate at base. *Thorax* subtruncate at base, without distinct ocular lobes. *Scutellum* depressed or obsolete. *Antennæ* inserted near the apex of the rostrum; scape attaining the eye, slightly thickened apically; funiculus longer than the scape, basal joint gradually thickened, the second rather longer than the first and quite slender, joints 3-7 decrease in length, third and fourth longer than broad, seventh subglobular; club oblong-oval, triarticulate. *Rostrum* moderately slender, a little dilated towards the front, longer than the thorax. *Scrobes* deep and lateral, prolonged to the eyes. *Eyes* contiguous to the thorax, nearly round, not prominent, distinctly faceted. *Head* globose below.

The chief character I rely upon for the separation of this genus from *Eirrhinus* and its allies is the rather widely distant anterior coxæ.

2402. **E. scitulus**, *n.s.* *Subovate*, convex, shining; pale-brown, suffused with a somewhat metallic green colour; legs and

antennæ more or less testaceous, club fuscous and finely pubescent ; body pilose and setose.

*Rostrum* reddish, nearly smooth in front, punctate behind, bearing fine yellowish hairs. *Thorax* slightly broader than long, narrowed in front ; distantly punctured, more closely and finely near the base and apex, with depressed yellow hairs. *Elytra* about one-third broader than the thorax, gradually narrowed posteriorly, the shoulders slightly prominent ; they are distinctly striate-punctate, the interstices with a row of fine distant punctures on each ; the clothing consists of pale upright setæ, many of which are quite conspicuous, being about twice the length and thickness of the others.

This insect may be easily identified by the almost metallic green tinge, elytral clothing, and distant front coxæ.

Length (rost. excl.),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lines ; breadth,  $\frac{5}{8}$  line.

Boatman's, Westland. One of Mr. Cavell's numerous discoveries. The specimen is unique.

### Hypotagea (Gen., p. 456).

2403. **H. tibialis**, *n.s.* *Shining*, red, antennæ somewhat paler.

*Rostrum* slender, in the female nearly twice the length of the thorax, finely sculptured, there being only one or two rows of fine punctures along each side. *Antennæ* elongate and slender, inserted before the middle ; basal joint of funiculus largest, 2-7 decrease in length, club oblong-oval. *Head* globose below. *Eyes* rather small, not prominent, touching the thorax. The *thorax* transverse, narrowed in front, moderately closely and distinctly punctured ; it is clothed with elongate, decumbent, yellow hairs. *Elytra* a little broader than the thorax, slightly impressed transversely before the middle, punctate-striate, interstices convex and finely punctured ; they are clothed with upstanding grey or yellow hairs, some of which are short and slender, the others long and coarse. *Femora* stout, the front pair simple, the others dentate below. *Tibiæ* flexuose, the two hind pairs distinctly dilated just above the middle of their inner face.

The slender, finely-sculptured rostrum distinguishes this from *H. rubida*. The elytral sculpture may be said to be punctate-striate instead of being striate-punctate.

Length (rost. excl.),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lines ; breadth,  $\frac{5}{8}$  line.

Boatman's. Mr. Cavell has been kind enough to send me one pair.

### Eugnomus (Gen., p. 458).

2404. **E. aspersus**, *n.s.* *Rufescent*, rostrum piceous, its apex reddish, antennæ and tarsi pale-red ; the clothing yellowish, consisting of depressed, hair-like scales, and erect fuscous setæ ; in line with the hind thighs there is a dark fascia ; scutellum covered with yellow pile.

*Head* and rostrum punctate, the former medially impressed. *Antennæ* elongate, the scape reaching just beyond the back part of the eye. *Thorax* narrowed towards the front, where there is a slight

constriction; it is closely punctured. *Elytra* striate-punctate, the punctures rather close; interstices closely and minutely granulate, and with a row of rather larger distant granules.

About the size of *E. maculosus* (of which *E. argutus*, Sharp, is a variety); the *eyes* less prominent and nearer the thorax, the *hind-body* less attenuate, and not acuminate behind, differently marked. The interstitial granules cause a somewhat spotted appearance.

*Underside* with pallid clothing, that on the sides of the breast very thick; basal segment of the *abdomen* with a large shallow impression, the fifth with a deeper depression which does not extend to its base.

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

Mount Arthur. Found by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman.

2405. **E. squamifer**, *n.s.* *Rufescent*, legs and antennæ pale-red; rostrum and thorax with bright fulvous hairs, the sides of the latter, and the elytra, with depressed pallid scales, which become finer behind.

This differs from *E. fervidus*, its nearest ally, in having rather more prominent *eyes*, in the *elytra* being less striate, with larger and less approximated punctures, the interstices are without any perceptible sculpture, and the comparatively coarse elytral squamosity is very different.

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

Boatman's. One example, from Mr. Cavell.

2406. **E. maurus**, *n.s.* *Black*, legs and antennæ obscure-red; the femora, the club, and the first joint of the funiculus more or less piceous; clothing scanty, consisting of slender ash-coloured hairs and erect slender setæ, there are a few grey scales between the hind thighs, the scutellum is pallid, and the sides of the breast are covered with greyish squamosity.

This comes near *E. interstitialis*, it is smaller, the *rostrum* is closely sculptured, but there is no carina, the *head* is even more closely punctured, the eyes are a little further apart in front than they are behind, whereas it is just the reverse in a typical specimen of No. 815 with which I compare this species, the *thorax* is narrower but rather longer, and is more closely and coarsely punctured; the elytra are very gradually narrowed backwards, their punctures are deep, and are closer than in No. 815, causing a more striate appearance, the interstices are densely rugose, the squamose line on the third is absent in this species.

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

Waitakerei Range.

## Megacolabus.

*Nov. gen.*

*Prosternum* emarginate in front. Anterior *coxæ* contiguous, prominent; middle pair narrowly, the posterior more widely, separated. *Metasternum* very short. *Abdomen* with the two basal segments large, the intervening suture sinuous, third and fourth very short,

with deep, straight sutures. *Femora* notched near the extremity, but not toothed. *Tibiae* flexuous, with a prominent curvate spur at the inner extremity. *Tarsi* short, densely clothed underneath, but with a bare longitudinal space on the middle; basal joint rather short, narrow at the base, second twice as broad as long, third bilobed, fourth moderate. *Rostrum* moderately thick, gradually narrowed behind, arched, nearly the length of the thorax. *Eyes* oblique, oviform, somewhat acuminate below, nearly flat, not prominent, widely distant above, and if it were not for the presence of an incurvature behind them the thoracic margin would touch them. *Scape* moderately slender, gradually incrassate, not touching the eye. *Funiculus* with the two basal joints equal in length, 3-6 differ but little, seventh distinctly larger than sixth. *Scutellum* absent. *Head* globose below, about twice as broad as the rostrum. The *scrobe* begins before the middle, it is moderately deep and broad, it extends to the base of the rostrum, and the front of the head, between the rostrum and the eye, has a broad shallow depression, this looks like a continuation of the scrobe itself, but the scape does not attain the eye.

Although placed in the *Eriirhinidae* I doubt whether it can remain in that group.

2407. **M. sculpturatus**, *n.s.* *Subovate*, narrowed medially, convex; slightly shining, fusco-niger, tarsi slightly rufescent; sparsely clothed with depressed, hair-like, fawn-coloured, and greyish scales, the latter forming an ill-defined transverse band on top of the hind slope, a large patch outside each shoulder, and some other small irregular spots.

*Rostrum* nearly as long as the thorax, rugosely punctate, with an indistinct carina behind, basal portion squamose. *Antennae* pubescent, club densely clothed, ovate, obsoletely four-jointed. *Thorax* one-fifth broader than long, the middle widest, its sides rounded; its sculpture rugose, consisting of punctures and granules, the latter most evident near the base and sides, the punctures are irregular and often confluent, and there is an elongate median depression near the base. *Elytra* bisinuate at the base, widest near the hind thighs, gradually narrowed towards the base, so that the shoulders are but little broader than the thorax; they have ill-defined series of moderately-large punctures near the suture, numerous shallow, irregular depressions outside, and many somewhat flattened granular asperities; the interstices, for the most part, are smooth and shining, the third and fifth are a little raised near the base, but the second and fourth are depressed there; on the posterior declivity there are no punctures, nor are there any well-marked elevations. Legs clothed with pallid hair-like squamæ.

*Abdomen* with coarse, shallow punctures, with a fine, short, depressed, greyish seta in each.

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

Akaroa. Mr. H. Suter kindly presented me with the only specimen he could find.



Group—**BELIDÆ.****Pachyura** (Gen., p. 468).

2408. **P. stictica**, *n.s.* *Elongate*, not cylindrical, irregularly covered with yellowish hair-like scales; body infuscate-red, antennæ paler, head and rostrum piceous.

*Rostrum* longer than thorax, dilated in front, rather closely and coarsely punctured behind the point of antennal insertion, finely and distantly beyond. *Antennæ* implanted near the base of the rostrum, reaching backwards to the middle thighs; third joint longer than the first or fourth; 3-6 slender and elongate; 7-10 gradually expanded, the eleventh longer than the preceding one. *Head* broadest in line with the large, prominent, rotundate eyes, closely and coarsely punctured. *Thorax* broader than long, considerably curved and narrowed in front, its base strongly bisinuate; its middle portion nearly nude, closely punctured, sometimes with an ill-defined, smooth, longitudinal line; at the base, halfway between the centre and side, there is a smooth space, the lateral sculpture is concealed by the covering. *Scutellum* raised, densely sculptured. *Elytra* nearly three times the breadth of the thorax at the base, shoulders rounded, sides nearly parallel, apices sharply rounded; their sculpture irregular, close, and rather peculiar, appearing to consist of a combination of punctures and granules; the clothing is unevenly distributed, on some parts thick, on others nearly altogether wanting; the surface somewhat uneven, there being an obtuse longitudinal elevation along the middle of each, and several densely-squamose depressions, the most evident being a broad band right across, just behind the posterior femora. Legs long, rather slender.

Length (rost. incl.),  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; breadth,  $1-1\frac{1}{8}$  lines.

Westland (Boatman's). I have two females, which were found by Mr. A. T. Cavell.

Group—**CRYPTORHYNCHIDÆ.****Tychanopais.**

*Nov. gen.*

Allied to *Tychanus*, but differing therefrom in several structural details.

The *rostrum* is nearly twice as broad, much shorter, being hardly as long as the thorax, it is less arched, and it is slightly expanded at the extremity. The *scrobe* begins near the apex, and extends to the lower part of the eye. The *antennæ* are inserted near the apex of the rostrum, and are rather short and thick; the scape reaches the eye, and is incrassated apically; the two basal joints of the funiculus are of nearly equal length, joints 3-7 are gradually thickened, and are more or less transverse; club short, oval. The *eyes* are longitudinally oval. The *scutellum* is absent or minute. The *elytra* are not callose behind. The *femora* are strongly angulate or dentate below; the front *tibiæ* are dilated inwardly beyond the middle. The *tarsi* are shorter, and their third joint is less evidently lobate.

2409. **T. pictulus**, *n.s.* *Compact*, convex, densely covered with depressed variegate scales; ground-colour piceous or reddish; antennæ and tarsi reddish.

*Rostrum* piceous, nude and punctate in front, squamose elsewhere. *Thorax* abruptly narrowed for nearly half its length in front, slightly produced, but not distinctly crested there; basal portion with straight sides; it is coarsely punctured; its squamosity for the most part is tawny, though there are two dark ill-defined longitudinal streaks. *Elytra* scarcely broader than the thorax, subquadrate, nearly vertical behind, base bisinuate; they have series of elongate punctures; the third and fifth interstices are more elevated than the others, and bear minute greyish crests behind, those on the fifth are placed further back; the hind declivity, and a broad space along the middle, including the third interstices, are nearly or quite black, the rest of their surface is tawny. *Femora* with fulvescent, the tibiæ with pitchy and pallid, squamosity and scale-like setæ.

Length (rost. excl.),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lines; breadth,  $\frac{7}{8}$  line.

Moeraki. One example of this rather pretty weevil was sent to me by Mr. Sandager.

### Getacalles.

*Nor. gen.*

Differs from *Tychanus*, but allied thereto.

*Antennæ* inserted beyond the middle of the rostrum, about one-third from its apex. *Rostrum* thicker and shorter, hardly as long as the thorax, parallel. The *scrobes* commence near the apex. *Eyes* smaller and more coarsely faceted. *Femora* only obsoletely toothed, but grooved from base to apex. *Tibiæ* oblique near the extremity; this part excavate behind for the accommodation of the tarsi. *Thorax* depressed along its base, and abruptly contracted, for about half its length, in front. *Elytra* quadrate or oblong, their shoulders more or less porrected so as to clasp the base of the thorax. The *pectoral canal* is broader; it extends to the middle coxæ, where it has strongly-elevated margins. The suture between the two basal segments of the *abdomen* is strongly sinuated, and the three following ones are on an abruptly lower plane.

2410. **G. rostralis**, *n.s.* *Compact*, convex, pitchy or rufescent; densely covered with depressed scales, mostly pale-brown, but intermingled with darker and paler ones, which, however, do not produce a spotted appearance; pale coarse setæ or scales form numerous small tufts; scutellum nearly white; squamosity on the rostrum almost ferruginous; antennæ and tarsi red.

*Rostrum* densely clothed with scales, except the blackish apex which bears greyish hairs. *Antennæ* shining, short; second joint of funiculus about as long as the first, but more slender; joints 3-6 decrease in length; seventh much broader than the sixth, transverse; club ovate. *Thorax* abruptly narrowed in front for nearly half its whole length, basal portion with straight sides, and with two small crests near the middle, erect scales form a sort of elongate crest on

each side of the middle at the narrow apex, but in some cases these are absent; its surface punctured. *Elytra* hardly any broader at the base than the thorax, and closely applied thereto; they are subquadrate, being only one-fourth longer than broad, they are more elevated than the thorax, and are vertical behind; they bear series of coarse punctures, the intervals are more or less uneven, appearing transversely rugose on some parts; the third and fifth interstices have two or three small crests behind, and there are others near the sides; some blackish scales are placed near the hind thighs.

*Underside* obscure infuscate-red, with a few pallid scales here and there, but the last ventral segment is covered with such scales. The basal abdominal segment is rather flat and large, the second is hardly more than half as long and is convex, the third and fourth are short.

This species is distinguishable by the brightly-coloured squamæ on the rostrum.

Length (rost. excl.),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lines; breadth, nearly  $\frac{7}{8}$  line.

Moeraki. Three examples, from Mr. Sandager.

OBS.—No. 1682 belongs to *Getacalles*. It may be known by the presence of two pale longitudinal streaks on the three blackish terminal ventral segments.

2411. **G. minor**, *n.s.* *Opaque*, obscure fusco-rufous, rostrum piceous, tarsi and antennæ red; densely covered with dark, greyish-testaceous, and grey scales, and erect griseous scale-like setæ.

*Rostrum* dull, apparently closely punctured. *Antennæ* shining, normal. *Thorax* somewhat broader than long, the frontal contracted portion depressed and rather more finely, yet closely, punctured than the other. *Scutellum* indistinct. *Elytra* a little broader than the thorax, the shoulders slightly porrect, base almost quadrisinuate; their sculpture consists of series of coarse punctures, with level interstices; there are several small patches or tufts of coarse setæ near the sides and the top of the declivity.

Much smaller than *G. rostralis*, the surface less uneven, the erect setæ are more scattered, and the grey scales on the elytra are quite minute, the squamosity can be easily rubbed off.

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

Moeraki. One example only, sent by Mr. Sandager.

2412. **G. humeratus**, *n.s.* *Body* and limbs obscure-red, with dusky, somewhat variegate, squamosity and sappy matter, some of the squamæ are black, others, on the hind declivity for instance, are tawny, scutellum greyish, antennæ and tarsi rufescent.

*Rostrum* nearly nude, dark-red, not smooth, its sculpture indefinite. *Antennæ* shining, second joint of funiculus slender and quite as long as the first. *Thorax* without distinct crests, but with numerous erect scales or setæ, its punctuation not coarse but very close, except at the apex. *Elytra* oblong, the shoulders more prominent, longitudinally, than usual; there is a swelling or dilatation

on each side behind the posterior femora, and a smaller one between it and the shoulder, besides some smaller inequalities of surface; the serial punctures are large and suboblong, but become smaller behind, the declivity is almost punctate-striate; the interstices are more or less raised, causing a somewhat striate appearance; nearly halfway down the hind slope there is a transverse black streak.

*Underside* fuscous; third and fourth ventral segments black, the fifth covered with tawny scales. Metasternum with a semicircular depression in front, between the coxæ.

Most nearly resembles No. 1682, but there are no white scales, no thoracic crests, and the hind-body is decidedly more oblong.

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

Moeraki. Two specimens, found by Mr. Sandager.

### **Psepholax** (Gen., p. 478).

2413. **P. brevicornis**, *n.s.* *Subcylindrical*, short, convex, variegated-brown; densely covered with short tawny scales, with some erect setæ on the elytra; the head blackish, rostrum reddish, the legs and antennæ ferruginous.

This species is closely allied to *P. simplex*. The rostrum is rather shorter, with a smooth interantennal spot. The scape is shorter and thicker; the *funiculus*, too, is shorter, with a very stout basal joint; the club is large, quite equalling the funiculus in length. The *thorax* is much constricted and depressed in front, its apical margin is not at all sinuate, and its median ridge is well developed. The *eyes* are shorter in the longitudinal direction, are more rotundate, and rather farther from the thorax, and the sides of the head appear less swollen below them. The *legs* are clothed with greyish hairs. The *scrobes* are very short, and extend to the lower surface of the rostrum, so that a broad space intervenes between them and the eyes, which is the actual condition in *P. simplex*.

I may here state that *P. simplex* differs from White's types in some important points. The eye of *P. simplex* is placed near the back of the head instead of being distant from the thorax, it is narrower from above downwards, and extends longitudinally, the gena appears swollen below it, and the scrobe, as indicated above, is essentially different. The genus *Psepholax* will, in course of time, have to be subdivided.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, 1 line.

Mount Maungatua, Otago. One, taken off a *Veronica buxifolia* by Mr. S. W. Fulton.

Obs.—At Midhirst I found a varietal form of *Psepholax mediocris*. The body is quite oval, the eyes almost round, the scrobes reach the lower and anterior part of the eyes; the thorax is nearly smooth on the middle, with shallow punctures; the elytra are rather broader, and the third and fifth interstices are a good deal elevated near the top of the hind slope, the third being blackish and obtusely raised at the base.

**Pseudoreda.***Nov. gen.*

*Rostrum* short and broad. The *scrobe* begins near the apex, it is prolonged to the eye, and it extends downwards, behind, almost from the middle to the lower part of the eye. *Antennæ* short, the scape touches the eye; the funiculus with the second joint shorter and more slender than the first; joints 3-7 transverse, the seventh a good deal broader than the sixth, nearly as broad as the club, which is oblong-oval, but not acuminate.

In *Psepholax* the scrobe just reaches the lower part of the eye, but the scape barely reaches it. The *eye* is longer in the transverse direction. The remarkable structure of the *tibiæ* is described on page 482, *Man. N.Z. Coleop.*

The type is No. 855, still unique; it now becomes *Pseudoreda tibiale*.

**Homoreda.***Nov. gen.*

Like *Oreda*. *Pectoral canal* not so deep, gradually narrowed backwards, so that the front coxæ are less widely separated. The border of the canal where it bends outwards is rectangular instead of being spiniform. The subcordate *lamina* or process between the middle coxæ is truncate in front, and hardly extends forward beyond the coxæ themselves. The *mentum* and peduncle are rather short. *Palpi* extending just beyond the mandibles. *Eyes* less rounded, their greatest bulk from above downwards. *Rostrum* shorter than thorax, the upper posterior portion narrowed so that the scrobes are visible from above; these commence just before the middle and reach the lower and front part of the eyes. *Scape* short, gradually thickened, barely touching the eye. *Funiculus* short, basal joint longer than the second; joints 3-7 transverse, gradually dilated, so that the seventh is nearly as broad as the base of the club. Front *tibia* nearly straight, its apex incurved, the inner extremity more acutely prolonged than the outer; the other tibiæ with a tooth-like apical prolongation, and a median dentiform projection on the outside.

2414. **H. punctata**, *n.s.* *Convex*, oblong-oval, subopaque, piceous, antennæ and tarsi reddish; clothed with short, greyish-testaceous scales, which, on the hind-body, are almost erect and seta-like.

*Rostrum* moderately punctured, without ridges or depressions, with slender yellow setæ at the sides and apex. *Head* impressed between the eyes, closely punctured. *Thorax* slightly broader than long, greatly narrowed anteriorly for about one-third of its length, the base bisinuate, but not depressed, and closely adapted to the elytra; its broad basal portion a little curved laterally, and narrower in front than behind; the apical margin is smooth, with a median sinuosity, it is not, however, prolonged forwards; the punctuation is coarse and close, but, along the middle, there is an indistinct line. *Scutellum* oblong. *Elytra* very little wider than the thorax at the

base, very slightly and gradually narrowed to beyond the hind thighs, from thence more abruptly; each elytron has five dorsal rows of oblong punctures, these almost reach the base but the external series do not; the interstices are rather broad, and, owing to the squamosity, appear a little asperate. The *eyes* are slightly convex, and are quite free.

*Underside* with coarse shallow punctures; the metasternum with more slender and longer (quite hair-like) setæ than the abdomen.

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

Moeraki. My specimen was presented to me by Mr. Sandager.

## Hadracalles.

*Nov. gen.*

*Convex*, broad, subovate. *Rostrum* rather longer than thorax, arched, widely, but slightly, narrowed towards the middle, abruptly contracted near the eyes. *Scrobes* deep, starting from before the middle, expanded behind, and reaching the front of the eyes. *Antennæ* inserted in front of the middle of the rostrum, elongate; the *scape* long, barely touching the eye, slightly and gradually incrassated; the *funiculus* also long, its first joint but little more than half the length of the elongate second joint, third slightly longer than the fourth, joints 5-7 nearly equal; club elongate. *Eyes* rounded behind, truncate in front, distant above, just free from the thorax, not prominent. *Thorax* obtusely produced in front, much narrowed there, the base subtruncate; there is a deep incurvature above the well-developed ocular lobes. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* rather broader than the thorax. *Femora* notched near the extremity, so as to appear angulate below, grooved underneath. The *tibiæ* are armed with a strong spur at the extremity. *Tarsi* rather elongate, their basal joint slender and glabrous at the base, third joint broad, lobate, densely clothed underneath. *Pectoral canal* profound, extending as far as the middle of the intermediate coxæ. *Metasternum* very short. *Abdomen* large, the two basal segments with a strongly sinuous suture, the third and fourth not much abbreviated, with deep straight sutures. *Epipleuræ* extremely narrow.

The type is a peculiar species, remarkable for its broad form, even surface, small squamæ, long antennal club, and *Oreda*-like feet.

2415. **H. fuliginosus**, *n.s.* *Opaque*, of a soot-like colour, the rostrum pitchy-red, antennæ and tarsi red; covered with depressed yellowish scales, those on the elytra quite minute.

*Rostrum* finely punctate in front, with a median ridge on the basal half. *Thorax* with an indistinct smooth central line, its punctures of moderate size, neither deep nor close; the broad basal portion with rounded sides. *Elytra* with slightly-curved sides, about one-fourth longer than they are broad, destitute of elevations or depressions, with series of moderate but not deep punctures.

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

Moeraki. One; Sandager.

**Acalles** (Gen., p. 488).

2416. **A. mimus**, *n.s.* *Convex*, ovate, contracted medially; piceous, thickly covered with pale reddish-brown, black, and greyish scales, and erect squamiform setæ; antennæ and tarsi red.

*Rostrum* finely punctured in front, with testaceous scales behind, it is as long as the thorax, and is narrower near the middle than it is elsewhere. The *scrobe* begins at the middle and reaches the front and lower part of the eye. *Antennæ* with fine hairs; funiculus longer than the scape, its basal joint rather longer and much thicker than the second, joints 3-7 increase in bulk so that the seventh is almost as broad as the base of the club, which is large and ovate. *Thorax* about as long as it is broad, the frontal half narrower and more depressed than the basal; at the middle of the base the squamosity is blackish, there are some coarse dark setæ; on the middle there are two small crests, and, in line with these, at each side there is a smaller one, the apex is not crested. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* of the same width as the thorax at the base, much wider just before the middle, gradually narrowed behind that point; they are rather suddenly raised from the base backwards, so as to seem very convex, the posterior portion appears long and narrow; the sculpture is hidden, but apparently consists of series of punctures; on top of the hind slope there are two large squamose prominences, there are two small crests on the middle, and two others further forward and nearer the suture, besides some minute ones near the sides and on the declivity itself. The *legs* bear coarse scale-like setæ.

Closely resembles *A. decemcristatus*: in that species, however, the posterior declivity presents a flat face which is densely covered with depressed, pale, greyish-yellow scales, forming a conspicuous appearance; in this species there are some scattered pitchy setæ.

VAR.--Thorax darker, the squamosity on the middle of the elytra, for the most part, greyish, there are four black spots in place of the median crests, and, on the suture, in front of the posterior crests, there is an obtuse tuft.

Length (rost. excl.),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lines; breadth, nearly  $\frac{7}{8}$  line.

Moeraki. Four examples from Mr. Sandager.

OBS.—From the same source I have some specimens of No. 1427 (*A. triangulatus*), having a triangular patch on the middle of the elytra: this is sometimes quite pale, in other cases it is nearly black. The type, found near Wellington, was therefore in an imperfect condition.

2417. **A. lepirhinus**, *n.s.* *Convex*, rather narrow, opaque, piceous, antennæ and tarsi ferruginous; squamosity dense, depressed as well as erect, mostly piceous; on top of the hind declivity are two tawny crests, some grey scales and coarse setæ are visible near the middle of the elytra and along the sides of the thorax; the legs bear coarse scale-like setæ, most of which are greyish; and the rostrum, almost to its apex, is covered with short, erect, pallid scales,

these, though not themselves conspicuous, cause a rough-looking appearance.

*Rostrum* as long as thorax, parallel, slightly rufescent, apparently rather closely punctured. *Thorax* narrowed towards the front, only slightly constricted there; the space along the middle seems plane, owing, no doubt, to the absence of the erect setæ seen elsewhere. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* widest, and most convex, near the middle, narrowed to the width of the thorax at the base; they bear many erect squamiform setæ, but the sculpture cannot be seen.

Much narrower than *A. mimus*; the pair of posterior crests in marked contrast to the prevailing dark colour, and the straight-sided, almost wholly squamositate rostrum distinctive.

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

Moeraki. Mr. Sandager. Unique.

2418. **A. sympedioides**, *n.s.* *Suboblong*, piceous, densely and evenly covered with pale-brown depressed scales, and bearing also a few short scale-like setæ, which, however, are not conspicuous except near the sides, the apex of the thorax, and at the top of the hind declivity in line with the fifth interstices.

*Rostrum* rather longer than the thorax, very slightly narrowed towards the middle, arched, rather closely punctate, a little rough-looking, squamose behind. The *scrobe* is deep, extending from the middle to the lower and front part of the eye. *Scape* gradually thickened, with a few coarse decumbent yellow setæ. *Funiculus* elongate, with some grey hairs, basal joint elongate, the second nearly as long, 3-7 differ but little, seventh moniliform; club large, oblong-oval. *Thorax* abruptly contracted in front for nearly half its length, the basal portion a little depressed, with a short indistinct carina. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* of nearly the same width as the thorax, being only slightly broader near the hind thighs, convex, appearing depressed at the base, with series of coarse but not closely-placed punctures. *Legs* clothed like the body. *Antennæ* and tarsi dark-red.

This much resembles *Sympedius vexatus*. It is much smaller, the thorax is not so suddenly narrowed in front, the tarsi are shorter with a narrower penultimate joint, and the femora are not distinctly dentate below. The presence of small squamæ causes the rostrum to appear asperate in front.

Length (rost. excl.), 2; breadth,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  lines.

Moeraki. I have seen but one specimen, which was sent to me by Mr. Sandager.

## Group—COSSONIDÆ.

### **Eucossonus** (Gen., p. 870).

2419. **E. elegans**, *n.s.* *Subdepressed*, elongate, slender, sub-opaque, red, the elytra darker on some parts, antennæ and tarsi fulvescent; clothed with bright-yellow setæ, on the thorax they are decumbent, quite hair-like, and elongate; on the elytra they are



shorter and thicker, and form a conspicuous line on the third interstice, on the sutural region there are very few.

*Rostrum* shining, red, finely punctate, slightly incrassate at the antennal insertion (just behind the middle). The *scrobe* attains the eye, but it is not deep. *Head* narrowed towards the front; the outline, owing to the inconspicuous eyes, not interrupted, its back portion smooth. *Scape* slender, flexuous, very gradually thickened; second joint of the *funiculus* about the same length as the first but more slender, third and fourth longer than broad, fifth bead-like, club elongate-oval. *Thorax* elongate, deeply constricted near the front, so that the apical portion seems swollen, the sides behind the constriction are moderately rounded, and a little narrowed anteriorly; the middle is flat but not concave, the surface rather finely but not closely punctured, the intervals densely and minutely sculptured. *Scutellum* small, rotundate. *Elytra* elongate, parallel, a little broader than the thorax; they are striate-punctate, interstices minutely and densely sculptured, appearing rugose from behind, the declivity striate. *Legs* long, with greyish hairs, tibial hooks distinct, third tarsal joint evidently bilobed.

*Underside* with moderately coarse but not closely-placed punctures, pubescence greyish.

The clothing of the third elytral interstices will lead to its recognition.

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

Moeraki. One individual, found by Mr. Sandager on a ngaio at Black Sandy Beach.

2420. **E. gracilis**, *n.s.* *Subopaque*, obscure-red, elytra paler than the thorax, antennæ and tarsi fulvescent; clothed with yellow depressed hairs or setæ, which, on the elytra, are shorter but not coarser than those on the thorax.

*Rostrum* shorter than the thorax, very slightly narrowed behind the antennal insertion (the middle), opaque, not slender, densely and minutely sculptured, and with numerous fine punctures.

Although this bears a considerable resemblance to *E. elegans* it is certainly distinct. The *funiculus* has the last three joints moniliform. The *eyes* are a little more prominent. The *elytra* are wider near the hind thighs than they are at the shoulders, the sides, however, are not curvate, the punctuation is perceptibly finer and closer, and the setæ are more slender, and not more conspicuous on the third interstices than they are elsewhere. The *femora* are more slender. The *scape* is stouter, and it is thickened for half its length. The *scrobe* is deep, and, behind, extends downwards from the upper to the lower part of the eye as in the typical species.

*Underside* with moderately fine punctures, but with stronger ones on the prosternum; the metasternum and two basal ventral segments piceous and broadly impressed, the rest of the surface reddish.

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

Moeraki. Found at the Gorge, on a cabbage-tree, by Mr. Sandager; one only.

**Agastegnus** (Gen., p. 805).

2421. **A. distinctus**, *n.s.* *Elongate*, narrowed anteriorly, sub-depressed, shining, red, the head, and a large basal spot on the elytra, piceous; antennæ and tarsi fulvescent; the thorax bears depressed, elongate, slender, yellow setæ or hairs; on the elytra there are but few hairs, and these are very slender and hardly noticeable.

*Rostrum* shorter than the thorax, slightly arched above, convex along the middle, subparallel, not broad, minutely sculptured. *Scrobes* oblique, directed towards the lower part of the eyes. *Antenna* medially inserted; scape stout, flexuous; funiculus with a thick basal joint, the second not elongate but distinctly longer than the third, joints 3-5 short; club ovate, red, pubescent. *Thorax* longer than broad, the sides only moderately rounded, it is narrowed towards the deep frontal constriction, so that the apical portion appears somewhat swollen; there is a median depression near the base, the surface seems smooth, but fine distant punctures are present, and the spaces between these are very minutely sculptured. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* subparallel, striate-punctate, almost punctate-striate; the suture a little raised posteriorly and uniting with the lateral margin; the third interstice is elevated behind, it does not reach the apex, being united just in front of it to the external one, which is similarly raised and thickened so as to conceal the true margin, their junction forms an acute angle behind; the intermediate interstices are abbreviated and convergent behind, ending in a depression; when examined sideways the middle seems to be a little raised, with a depression before and behind it.

The *head* is as wide behind as the apex of the thorax, it is smooth there, it is gradually narrowed to the width of the rostrum, and though there is a line of demarcation behind the eyes it does not interrupt the outline. This is the normal condition in this genus, but the head may be immersed to the eyes in mounting. *Tarsi* with indistinctly lobed, rather narrow, third joint.

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

Moeraki. Sandager; one example.

**Group—LAMIIDÆ.****Xylotoles** (Gen., p. 592).

2422. **X. phormiobius**, *n.s.* *Elongate*, attenuated posteriorly, slightly shining, fuscous; densely covered with fine depressed greyish hairs and a few long erect pallid bristles on the hind-body, legs, and antennæ; these last more or less rufescent and spotted.

*Head* with a fine central line, labrum reddish, antennal tubercles not so prominent as they are in *X. huttoni*. *Eyes* coarsely faceted. *Thorax* constricted near the front and base, with only slight depressions across the surface in line with the constrictions, these are not connected by any distinct longitudinal groove; it is minutely sculptured, almost rugose in front, but near the base there are many transverse linear impressions, near each side a few coarse punctures

may be noticed; the middle of each side is swollen but does not project more than the thickened space near the apex. *Elytra* not much broader than the thorax, the shoulders not oblique; apices dehiscient, the sutural gap elongate and wide, with sinuous inner borders; on each elytron there are two irregular, ill-defined costæ, these do not extend further back than the almost serial punctures, about two-thirds of the whole length. *Antennæ* stout, just as long as the body.

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

Male. Body more rufescent, more slender, humeral angles rounded, legs nearly concolorous rufo-fuscous, tenth joint of the antennæ reaching just beyond the extremity of the wing-cases.

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

Ashburton. Described from a pair found by Mr. W. W. Smith on *Phormium tenax*. The species comes near *X. scissicauda* and *X. huttoni*. The latter seems to be a very variable species.

2423. **X. prolongatus**, *n.s.* *Elongate*, nearly nude; head and thorax shining, cupreo-piceous; the antennæ and femora nearly rufo-castaneous, elytra rather darker, the tibiæ, palpi, and front of the head paler.

*Head* widely depressed between the antennæ. *Thorax* slightly longer than broad, the sides a little swollen in front of the middle; there is an irregular frontal impression, near the base there are a few transverse strigæ, and in front of these, near each side, there are two punctiform impressions, the surface otherwise is smooth. *Scutellum* broad, convex, rounded behind. *Elytra* not much wider than the thorax, much narrowed behind, apices considerably prolonged and individually rounded; the surface is densely covered with a sort of coriaceous sculpture, the coarse serial punctures end near the hind thighs, the series themselves are irregular near the base. *Antennæ* unspotted, with fine pubescence; the ninth joint attains the extremity of the body. *Tibiæ* with yellow hairs near the apices.

*Underside* coppery-brown, with patches of yellow tomentum on the sides of the abdominal segments.

This species is nearly allied to *Xylotoles nudus*, but the elytra are more depressed and differently sculptured, and their apices are more produced.

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

Stratford, near Mount Egmont. I found one example only.

### **Hybolasius** (Gen., p. 609).

2424. **H. dubius**, *n.s.* *Subdepressed*, clothed with decumbent yellowish and greyish pubescence, the latter most conspicuous near the middle of the elytra, the legs, antennæ, and elytra with some long upright grey hairs.

*Thorax* slightly transversal, each side with an obtuse prominence behind the middle, the surface densely sculptured, a little uneven, without distinct tubercular elevations. *Elytra* broader than the thorax, the shoulders a little raised, the apices singly and rather

acutely rounded, so that they do not meet at the suture; basal prominences well developed; near the middle of each elytron there is an elongate obtuse elevation; the punctuation is moderately close, but not coarse, and becomes less obvious near the extremity. *Tibiæ* simple.

*Antennæ* unicolorous; their eighth joint extends beyond the extremity; the third and fourth are about equal.

The *body* is of a variable reddish hue, darker on the head and thorax.

There is no species exactly like this, but it may be placed near *H. pedator*.

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

Moeraki. Sandager; one male.

### Group—CRYPTOCEPHALIDÆ.

#### *Arnomus* (Gen., p. 619).

2425. *A. curtipes*, *n.s.* *Shining*, rufescent, more or less æneous; elytra rather dark, the legs and three or four basal joints of the antennæ fulvescent, the other joints fuscous; clothed with minute grey hairs.

Distinguishable primarily from *A. macropus*, its nearest ally, by the shorter and thicker legs; the *tibiæ* are more or less curved, and the joints of the *tarsi* are decidedly shorter. The *thorax* is strongly transverse, a little convex, but depressed near the base; the sides are much rounded, with very obtuse hind angles; its punctuation is somewhat irregular, but not dense, so that almost smooth spots may be seen. *Scutellum* rather large and polished. *Elytra* oblong, uneven, shoulders raised and nearly smooth; their punctuation coarse, transversely rugose, not so close near the apices, these not explanate. *Head* not very closely punctured, with a median impression.

*Underside* æneous, finely pubescent, prosternum and head testaceous. Front coxæ large, and with a short spiniform process; middle coxæ less widely separated than in *A. browni*, and rather larger; the sternal suture more curvate; metasternum impressed behind; second and third ventral segments very short in the middle.

Fem. *Body* more dilated posteriorly, less bronzed above, legs shorter, and with the usual abdominal fovea.

The insect is larger and broader than *A. browni*, with thicker legs, and coarser and more distant sculpture.

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

Moeraki. Sandager; three examples.

2426. *A. marginalis*, *n.s.* *Oblong*, slightly nitid, nearly nude, obscure rufo-fuscous, head and scutellum æneous, the tarsi and the apical portion of the *tibiæ* more or less bronzed, the legs and first three joints of the antennæ dull-fulvous.

Very close to *A. browni*; the head, however, more sparingly punctured, and smooth on the middle. The *thorax* very similar, less

sinuate at the base. In *A. browni* the basal margins of the thorax and elytra are about equally well developed; in this species the elytral margin only is distinct. The *elytra* are not so closely punctured, and there is an indistinct longitudinal line along the middle of each.

Fem. Eyes less convex, thorax larger than in *A. browni*, scutellum also larger and more polished.

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

Boatman's. Cavell; one male and a mutilated female.

## Group—GALERUCIDÆ.

### *Phyllotreta* (Gen., p. 635).

2427. **P. graminicola**, *n.s.* *Convex*, oval, glabrous above, glossy, cupreo-niger; femora rufo-piceous, the tibiæ, tarsi, and four or five basal joints of the antennæ pale-chestnut, remaining joints of antennæ pitchy-brown.

*Head* nearly smooth, with some grey hairs in front. *Thorax* rather broader than it is long, its sides finely margined and a little rounded; it has a few indistinct, fine, shallow punctures, the base has no well-marked transverse sulcus. *Scutellum* broadly triangular. *Elytra* obovate, widest before the middle, much narrowed posteriorly; estriate, their punctuation rather distant, shallow, and, on some parts, nearly serial; the base, on each side of the scutellum, is a little raised and smooth, and just behind this there are several rather conspicuous punctures which almost form a transverse row.

The *antennæ* are long but not slender, they are inserted near the front and inner margin of the eyes, but there is a smooth space between the point of insertion and the eye; the basal joint is larger than the second, the fifth is rather longer than the contiguous ones, all the joints are longer than broad. *Legs* stout; posterior *femora* very broad, the *tibiæ* notched or broadly sulcate near the extremity, appearing somewhat angulate near the middle, the external or lower edge of the groove is densely fringed with outstanding grey hairs, and the upper or inner face is pilose; the terminal mucro is small and extends in the outward direction; intermediate shorter, of similar form; posterior *tarsi* with the basal joint quite one-third of the length of the tibia.

This and the two following species are at present represented by single specimens only, their generic characters cannot therefore be properly studied. They are referred to *Phyllotreta* until more material can be obtained.

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

Moeraki. Found on grass, Waterhouse Bush, by Mr. Sandager.

2428. **P. littoralis**, *n.s.* *Shining*, black, elytra viridescent, femora rufo-piceous, tibiæ castaneous, five basal joints of antennæ pale-chestnut, remaining joints piceous.

This much resembles the preceding species. The *thorax* has similar sculpture, but the posterior angles are less rounded, being nearly rectangular. The *scutellum* is invisible. The *elytra* are nearly smooth on the middle; at the base, near each side of the suture, there are two or three short oblique series of moderate punctures; the punctuation of the sides and apex is ill-defined, some obsolete striæ may be seen; the apices are truncate, so that the pygidium is exposed.

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

Moeraki. Found by Mr. Sandager.

2429. **P. vittigera**, *n.s.* *Oval*, moderately convex, shining, fusco-niger; the base of the tibiæ, and the three basal joints of the antennæ, pale-chestnut, tarsi infusate; on the middle of each elytron there is a broad testaceous streak which extends from the base to within a short distance of the apex.

*Head* distinctly but not closely punctured. *Antennæ* with yellowish hairs, nearly the length of the body, inserted on small prominences in line with the middle of the eyes; basal joint elongate but not twice as long as the second, eleventh acuminate. *Thorax* transverse, its sides slightly curved, the lateral margins evidently thickened near the anterior angles, the base simple; the punctuation distinct and moderately close. *Scutellum* broadly triangular. *Elytra* oblong-oval, apices individually rounded, exposing part of the last ventral segment; the suture is sharply defined, the sutural striæ are fine but distinct, and the surface is evenly and moderately coarsely punctured.

This is not congeneric with the two preceding species. The *femora* though broad are not so much expanded; the hind *tibiae* are long and nearly straight, their terminal process is short and bent outwards, there is no external dilatation, and the fine dense ciliæ extend nearly halfway up; the hind *tarsi* are two-thirds of the length of the tibiæ, their third joint is short, with obvious lobes.

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

Moeraki. Sandager.

## Inopelonia.

*Nov. gen.*

Allied to *Trachytreta*. The following are distinguishing characters:—

*Metasternum* not so short. *Mesosternum* incurved in front, the lamina or process between the middle coxæ not narrowed behind as is the case in *Trachytreta*. Posterior *femora* more inflated; the *tibiae* longer, flexuous, the terminal mucro larger, directed backwards, their hind face smooth and almost sulcate, the outer border with numerous minute denticles, and, near the extremity, densely ciliate; the *tarsi* of the same pair elongate and slender, almost as

long as the tibiæ, their basal joint more than half the length of the tibiæ.

The genus is made for Nos. 1118 and 1119. These now become *Inopelonia testacea* and *I. fuliginosa* respectively.

## Group—COCCINELLIDÆ.

### Veronicobius.

*Nov. gen.*

*Body* apterous, ovate-oblong, only moderately convex, pilose. *Head* inserted so as to leave the eyes free. *Forehead* within well-marked frontal suture. *Maxillary palpi* with almost securiform terminal joints, penultimate joint short. *Labial palpi* short, the last joint slender. *Eyes* free, prominent, rotundate, obviously faceted. *Antennæ* inserted near the front of the eyes, they attain the middle of the pronotum, basal joint moderately elongate, curved, thickened apically; second more slender, evidently shorter than third; club triarticulate. *Thorax* transverse, truncate and without distinct margins in front; its sides strongly rounded, with well-developed margins and channels; the posterior angles just about rectangular, not projecting, the anterior obtuse. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* oblong, rather broader than the thorax, their sides a little curved. *Legs* stout and elongate. *Femora* protruding beyond the sides of the body for about one-third of their length. *Tibiæ* slightly arched, unarmed. *Tarsi* tetramerous, the second joint prolonged halfway under the elongate terminal joint, third minute; claws thickened at base. *Prosternum* emarginate and a little sinuate in front, its process rather wider behind than it is between the coxæ. *Mesosternum* somewhat raised in the middle, but nearly flat above. *Metasternum* moderately elongate, with very distinct, oblique, frontal sutures, it forms an obtuse projection between the intermediate coxæ. *Abdomen* elongate, basal segment largest, the intermediate of nearly equal length.

Numerous differences exist between this genus and *Scymnus*, as indicated above; all the coxæ are less widely separated.

2430. **V. hirtus**, *n.s.* *Variegate*, a little shining; head, thorax, and elytral disc nearly black; front of the head, the antennæ, and legs more or less rufo-testaceous; lateral margins of thorax testaceous, the elytra with broad testaceous borders and two large basal spots; clothing consists of rather conspicuous, elongate, yellowish hairs, these, however, are easily rubbed off.

*Head* and *thorax* moderately finely, distinctly, but not closely punctured. *Elytra* somewhat irregularly punctured, the sutural region slightly raised posteriorly, sutural striæ absent on the disc and very narrow behind, apices individually rounded.

*Underside* dusky, more or less punctate and pubescent, the metasternum with fine, transversal, linear impressions. *Antennæ*

with scanty pubescence, joints 4-8 differ but little in length but become slightly broader, club oblong, slightly infuscate.

VARIETIES.—Head and thorax chestnut-red, elytra with less black on the dorsum. Mr. Sandager thinks this is the male.

No. 2. Almost wholly castaneous, with two dark vittæ on the elytra. Found at Taieri by Mr. S. W. Fulton.

No. 3. Quite pallid throughout; hind angles of thorax more rounded. Mr. T. Chalmer, near Dunedin.

These three forms are, at present, represented by single specimens, or by broken ones, so that I treat them as one variable species just now. They were all found on *Veronica*.

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

Moeraki. Sandager; four examples.

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