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

MANUAL

OF THE

NEW ZEALAND COLEOPTERA

BY

CAPTAIN THOMAS BROUN

Published by Command

WELLINGTON:
PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF JAMES HUGHES, LAMBTON QUAY.
1880.
CORRIGENDA

Page 51, line 23, for list description, read list, description

56, No. 110, for 1-2 lin. read 1\frac{1}{2} - 2 lin.

57, No. 112, insert Long., 1\frac{1}{2} - 2 lin.

57, No. 113, insert Long., 1\frac{1}{2} - 1\frac{3}{4} lin.

69, line 15, for gradually off read gradually rounded off

131, line 6 from bottom, between antennal and large insert tubercles

160, line 3, for seventh read eighth

165, line 25, for points read joints

213, No. 376 = No. 383.

306, No. 440, Length, 2 lines; breadth, 1.

306, No. 449, insert Long., 5\frac{1}{2}; lat., 2\frac{1}{4} lin.

306, No. 550, described after No. 1185 (Addenda.)

397, No. 701, strike out the last sentence (The genus, &c.)

399, before S. unguiculus read No. 1212.

412, for A. crispi read Cotes crispi.

505, Note to No. 898 read female the larger.

517, line 3 from bottom, for P. formosa read Macroscytalus aeneopicea.

526, line 3 from bottom, read length 2\frac{1}{4}, breadth 4.

533, line 20, for round read rounded

535, No. 350, in line 6 after The insert prothorax is cylindrical, not much wider at the base than at the apex; its surface is moderately, almost rugosely punctured, with several more or less distinct foveiform impressions on each side of the middle. The elytra are cylindric, broader than the thorax, and feebly striated, but the striae are distinctly punctured, and there is a row of small punctures on the interstices, which appear somewhat rugose when viewed from behind. The legs are stout.

536, line 14, for not all read not at all.

559, before A. purpureus read Genus—Anthribus continued.

629, for Apilon read Aphilon.

These corrections have been made in the text.

O. H. S.
PREFACE.

The author of this work having been engaged for many years in forming collections of the Coleoptera indigenous to New Zealand, with a view of preparing a descriptive Catalogue, applied to the Council of the Auckland Institute to assist him in the publication of his work. The Council not being in a position to do so, applied to Government through the Geological Survey and Museum Department, representing that it was a work urgently required. On 25th July, 1877, the printing of the work was authorised by the Hon. Dr. POLLEN, the Colonial Secretary, and the preparation of the work was actively undertaken. The descriptions of the Insects were completed during March, 1879, but it was not until October following, that the complete MS. was received, and, through pressure of other work, the first sheets were not sent to press until the 7th January, 1880.

As the author resides in the Island of Kawau, it has been impossible to afford him the opportunity of revising the proof sheets of his work, so that the entire correction of the press was done in this office, but as the MS. was most carefully and clearly prepared, and the precaution was taken when possible to refer to the original authorities quoted, it is hoped that the work will be found free from serious errors. Before the printing of the work was finally proceeded with, the MS. was submitted to Professor HUTTON, who has a special knowledge of this branch of Zoology, and who reported that he considered it "a most excellent work, containing 1050 species, a large part of which are described for the first time, and that no country outside Europe and the United States has produced such a Catalogue." I think naturalists will endorse this opinion of the value of the work, and when moreover it is known that the author has laboured without any pecuniary reward, in a remote part of the Colony away from libraries, thus entailing a very considerable expenditure in providing himself with the necessary works of reference, this work cannot fail to be regarded as a monument of the zeal and industry of an ardent naturalist.
The author desires it to be stated that the following pages contain complete descriptions of almost all the New Zealand Coleoptera known to science.

The classification adopted accords chiefly with the views of Lacordaire, from whose work (*Histoire des Insectes Coléopteres*) the characters of the groups and many of the older genera have been translated.

For copies of descriptions of most of the early recorded species he is indebted to Professor Hutton, of Canterbury College, Mr. T. F. Cheeseman, of the Auckland Museum, and Mr. C. M. Wakefield, of Uxbridge, England; whilst Dr. Sharp, of Dumfriesshire, and Mr. F. P. Pascoe, of London, kindly sent copies of the papers recently published by them.

JAMES HECTOR,
Director.

Wellington, June, 1880.
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NEW ZEALAND COLEOPTERA.

Order—Coleoptera.

Organs of the mouth composed of a labrum, a pair of mandibles, a pair of maxillae, and a labium provided with palpi, all free. Prothorax not soldered to the mesothorax. Provided with four wings; the upper termed elytra, more or less solid, united by a straight suture when in repose, and usually covering the two under wings; these latter membraneous, and transversely folded when at rest.

Metamorphoses complete. Larva with the head distinct, usually furnished with six legs. Pupa inactive, enveloped in a loose membrane, so that the organs of the perfect insect are rendered perceptible.

FAMILY—CICINDELIDES.

Mentum emarginate. Ligula horny, without paraglossæ, very short, concealed by the chin. Maxilla elongate, slender, ciliated inwardly, and generally terminated by an articulated hook; internal lobe palpiform, two-jointed, slender. Mandibles long, arched, toothed inwardly, acute, crossed in repose. Palpi four-jointed. Antennæ filiform or setaceous, composed of eleven joints. Legs more or less slender and elongate; the anterior tibiae not notched on the inner side: posterior coxae transversal, widened and prolonged inwardly; trochanters of the same pair prominent: tarsi five-jointed. Abdomen composed of six or seven segments, the three basal soldered together.

Group—CICINDELIDÆ.

Palpi moderate, rarely equal; the labial nearly always shorter than the maxillary; their first joint attaining, at the most, the level of the lateral lobes of the mentum; the fourth joint of the maxillary longer than the third. Mentum provided with a median tooth, sometimes but little apparent. Eyes large, very prominent. The three first joints of the anterior tarsi dilated among the males.

Cincindela.

Linné, Syst. Nat.

Mentum tooth acute. Palpi moderately long, the maxillary longer than the labial; the last joint sub-cylindric and obtuse at the extre-
COLEOPTERA

mity. *Labrum* variable, generally with one or more notches at each side of the acute central portion, and not overlapping the base of the mandibles externally. *Antennae* filiform, the basal joint sub-pyriiform, second short. *Mandibles* very long, prominent, curved, acute, and acutely dentate internally. *Eyes* large, very prominent, longitudinally reniform, and very finely faceted. *Head* nearly as large as prothorax, constricted posteriorly, and more or less concave between the eyes. *Prothorax* transverse, narrowed behind, sides somewhat rounded. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* oblong, wider than thorax, obliquely rounded posteriorly. *Legs* long and slender; the three basal joints of the male anterior *tarsi* slightly dilated inwardly, and more densely ciliated on the inner than the outer edge.

In the male there are seven segments of the abdomen, whereof the penultimate is hollowed; in the other sex there are only six.

These characters coincide with the description given by Lacordaire (*Histoire des Insectes Coléoptères*, Tom. 1, p. 17,) but are somewhat modified for application to the New Zealand species.

1. *C. tuberculata*, Fabricius; *White*, Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 1. Sub-cylindrical, obscure bronze. *Elytra* spotted with green; shoulder and base of the side of *elytra* with a yellowish lunule, connected at the end with a spot in the middle, forming a transverse band, which extends nearly to the suture, and is bent downwards at the end; on the outer edge it is dilated especially towards the upper lunule; at the lower part it is but slightly attached to the terminal lunule of *elytra*, which is narrowest in the middle; the other parts of *elytra* are of a blackish purple, with many minute greenish dots; an interrupted line on each *elytron* near the suture of larger spots; scutellum with the sides nearly straight.

Note.—The head and thorax are finely rugose; the latter bears a dorsal, two oblique frontal, and a transverse basal, depressions; the *elytra* bear many minute *tubercules*; and the colour is usually brighter than might be inferred from White's description. The size is variable, about 5 lines in length. (T.B.)

New Zealand.

2. *C. huttoni*, n. s. This species is very similar in form to *C. tuberculata*, but is less robust. The *antennae* are obscurely coloured, the basal and four terminal joints are fuscous, the intermediate tawny. *Labrum* cream-coloured, with two semicircular excisions at each side of the centre; the outer the wider. *Head* and *thorax* obscure bronze, rugosely sculptured, and with depressions on each similar to those of the preceding species. The *elytra* are fuscous and lustreless, covered with minute irregularly-disposed *tubercules*, and quite destitute of the conspicuous green *foveoles* which decorate *C. tuberculata*; the lateral stripe of each *elytron* is dull-white, the humeral lunule is interrupted so that it is quite distinct from the middle one, and is somewhat prolonged inwardly, and the posterior is also separated from the medial. The *legs* and *tarsi* are nearly destitute of bristles; they are infuscate, and not at all metallic.
The species may be at once identified by its rather anteriorly narrowed elytra, and obscure colour.

Length, 4½ lines.

Captain F. W. Hutton, in whose honour the species is named, found two specimens at Martin Bay, on the west coast of Otago; and I found a third on the bank of a creek some ten miles inland from Tairua, on the east coast of Auckland.

3. **C. latecinota**, White, Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 1. Elytra bordered all round with a widish yellow band, which extends close to the edge; the inner edge has four slight sinuosities and three lobes, the middle one largest, forming a shortish band, not quite reaching to the suture. Head, thorax, and rest of elytra of a dark, bronzy-brown. Elytra much elongated.

Length, 7 lines.

Waikouaiti, Mr. Earl.

**NOTE.**—Mr. H. W. Bates (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., March, 1874) adds, “This form is generally considered a variety of *C. tuberculata*.” The differences, however, are considerable; for besides the width of the lateral white stripe, which reaches throughout the lateral rim of the elytra, it is a broader insect, with the elytral surface more uniform in colour, and particularly the rows of punctures much less marked and with smaller green spots.


Long., 4 lin. M.F.

Very similar to *C. tuberculata* in sculpture, colours, and markings, but certainly distinct. It is always much smaller and narrower; and although the lateral white stripe of the elytra is very similar in form and direction, the median fascia is prolonged as a curved streak some distance down the disk of the elytron. There is also a structural difference in the apex of the elytra, which may better be expressed by a tabular formula :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cicindela tuberculata</th>
<th>Cicindela wakefieldi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F. conjunctim rotundatis, sutura acute spinosa.</td>
<td>F. singulatim abrupter rotundatis (vel ad suturam foriter conjunctim emarginatis,) sutura breviter spinosa.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Very local, near Christchurch. Sent in some numbers by Mr. C. M. Wakefield, but first discovered by Mr. Fereday, of Christchurch.

5. **C. douei**, Chenu; White, Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 1. Elongated, bronzed above; labium and mandibles on the sides yellow; thorax quadrate, somewhat flattened, deeply impressed with two transverse bluish furrows; elytra with anterior margin, lunules on shoulder and sub-apical point, yellow. Body beneath greenish-blue, with white hairs.
Note.—Mr. Bates states (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., March, 1874), that the figure (Guer. Mag. de Zool., 1840, pl. xlv.) represents an elongate species evidently of the "tuberculata" group, a little shorter than C. tuberculata (11 millims = 5 lines). It is distinguished at once by the apical white lunule of the elytra being represented by a sub-apical spot.

The locality "New Zealand" given to this species rests on the assurance of a dealer, who was told by the surgeon of a whaling ship that it was taken there. I have seen no specimen of it.

6. C. parryi, White, Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 1. Obscure bronze; elytra with a slight isolated lunule on the basal edge of a pale yellow, with many brown dots, a widish line on the margin next to this, from the front of which a sharpish spot directed backwards does not nearly attain the suture. This, and a wide straightish spot at the end of the elytra are pale yellow, thickly dotted with brown, rest of elytra of a bronzy hue, very much pustuled, with many largish, irregularly placed greenish spots, and two deep velvet-like, somewhat sagittate marks near the suture; scutellum large, with the sides rounded, antennae with the first joint green, the other joints ferruginous, from the 2nd to the 4th paler; head narrowish; thorax with the two lobes forming upper part not so distinct as in C. tuberculata, tibiae and tarsi paler than in C. tuberculata; the elytra also are wider and less long than in that species.

Length, 5—5½ lines.
Port Nicholson (Capt. Parry).

Note.—I found a specimen at Tairua. (T.B.)

7. C. dunedinensis, Castelnau; Trans. Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria, 1867, vol. viii., p. 35. Small, light brown; labrum and base of the mandibulae white; elytra covered with punctures of a green copper colour; a sinuate line of large punctures follows the suture; a rather broad marginal band (white) extends along the exterior margin, and sends forth a short lunule behind the anillary angle, an oblique band that almost reaches the suture, and an apical lunule. Below and legs bright copper; abdomen black.

Length, 4”; breadth, 1½”.

8. C. feredayi, Bates; Ent. Mon. Mag., vol. 4, p. 53, 1867. C. oblonga, sub-depressa, supra opaca, viridi-obscura; labro curto, albo medio triangulariter producto, dente mediana valida instructo, angulis lateralis rotundatis; thorace transverso, opaco, lateribus valde rotundatis, sulcis antice posticoceae profunde punctatis, lunula magna humerali, marginibus lateralis vitta mediana obliqua angulata (cum margine connexa) et lunula apicali, albis.

Long., 5 lin. ♀.
Collected by Mr. R. W. Fereday, Christchurch.

9. C. perhispida, n. s. Labrum transverse, somewhat rounded, and not at all acute or produced in the middle, with a slight, oblique sinuation towards the rounded lateral angle; it is cream-
coloured. The head rather concave between the eyes, finely and rugosely granulated, and densely covered with clear-white bristles. Thorax sub-quadrate, sides rounded, widest in front, very finely and rugosely granulated; with a dorsal furrow, a transverse basal, and two oblique frontal, depressions; it is of a metallic green, coppery colour, and clothed with white bristles, which partially conceal the colour and sculpture. Scutellum triangular. Elytra oblong, apices obtusely rounded, minutely spinose at the suture; they bear a few minute granules, and shallow punctures; the ground colour is dark crimson, with numerous small green spots and foveoles; but, owing to the extremely wide, cream-coloured bands, it is only visible as an elongate triangular patch extending nearly to the apex, sending forth a short transverse band near the middle, and abruptly bent forwards at the extremity, which is furcated near the hind femora, so that the marks on the elytra, conjointly, very much resemble the form of an anchor; they bear a few short, white bristles, which are chiefly distributed near the base. The four basal joints of the antennae are cupreous, and hirsute, the others infuscate and pubescent. The femora are densely hirsute and cupreous, the tibiae and tarsi testaceous, with the apices of the articulations infuscate, and with short, white bristles; claws very long and slender. Under side dark purple, with cupreous tinges, and more or less hirsute.

Length, 4½ lines.

I am indebted to Mr. T. F. Cheeseman, F.L.S., for a specimen which he found near Hokianga; I found a few others on the loose white sand at Marsden point, Whangarei Harbour. It is the most active Cicindela I have seen.

10. C. austromontana, Bates. Oblonga, supra saturate olivaceae, opaca, subtilissime sculpturata, fere lævis; elytris lunula humerali, fasciæ brevi mediana vix curvata, per marginem cum lunula apicali connexa, albis: labro valde transverso, margine antico fere recto, medio tridentato; capite subtilissime strigosæ; thorace lateribus rotundato, postice magis quam antice angustato: elytris apice rotundatis sutura spinosa, dorso æqualiter subtilissime granulatis: corpore subtus femoribusque æneis, sparsim albopilosis.


Closely allied to C. feredayi, from which it may be distinguished by the form of the anterior edge of the labrum. This, in the of C. feredayi, is angularly produced in the middle, and ends in a stout tooth; but in the same sex of C. austromontana, it is not produced, forming in the middle a sharp tooth with a more obtuse one on each side. Besides this definite structural character, the new species differs in being more parallel-sided, duller in colour, and in the sculpture of the elytra consisting of granules instead of punctures. The usual row of large green punctures is not visible. The white markings are not very different; but the white margin is interrupted at the end of the humeral lunule, and the median belt is not bent and prolonged posteriorly. The fore-head and thorax have a few long white hairs.

COLEOPTERA

FAMILY—CARABIDES.

Mentum emarginate. Ligula prominent, nearly always furnished with paraglossae. Maxilla slender, ciliated inwardly; their external lobe bi-articulate, palpiform. Mandibles in general moderate, unarmed, or having few teeth on the inner side. Labial palpi three-jointed. Antennae eleven jointed, usually filiform or setaceous. Posterior coxae widened and prolonged at their inner extremity; trochanters of the same pair projecting inwardly; tarsi five-jointed. Abdomen composed of six segments, the three first connate.

Group—MIGADOPIDÆ.

Mesothoracic epimera not reaching the middle coxae.

Amarotypus.


The strange little Carabid forming this genus is distinguished from the allied genera Migadops, Brachycælus, Loxomerus, &c., by the four dilated basal joints of the anterior and middle legs, and by the equality of the lobes of the fourth joint.

The species resembles an Amara to deception, and forms an interesting addition to the Antarctic group Migadopinae, allied to our northern Nebrianae, but differing from them in facies and in the middle tarsi being generally dilated. In form Amarotypus resembles Systolosoma, but the hind coxae do not reach the side of the body, as in that still more anomalous genus.


Long., 3 lin. ♀ ♂.

Note.—Collected by Mr. H. Edwards in New Zealand. I found a few specimens on the trunks of trees at Tairua. (T. B.)

Group—SCARITIDÆ.

Ligula free at its extremity. Second joint of the antennæ longer than the third. Prothorax united to the hind-body by means of a neck. Anterior tibiae widened towards their extremity, palmated, dentate exter-
nally, and deeply hollowed inwardly; their tarsi nearly always simple in both sexes, their soles not brush-like, and their three first joints sometimes slightly dilated among the males.

**Clivina.**

_Latreille; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Col., Tom. i., p. 204._

*Body* cylindrical; prothorax oblong, elytra cylindric. _Mentum_ with the wings rounded externally, and obtusely rounded at their extremity; the tooth large, about as long as the wings. _Labrum_ transverse, truncate in front. Mandibles broad and strong, externally curved. _Palpi_ with the apical joints sub acuminate. _Femora_ wide, laterally compressed; anterior _tibiae_ palmated, terminating in two strong spiniform spurs, with three more or less distinct teeth on the outer edge; intermediate _tibiae_ with long spur at apex, and notched above.

The thorax is joined to the elytra by means of a distinct neck; the antennae are short and moniliform; the front tarsi of the males are not dilated; the genus is nearly allied to _Dyschirius._

12. _C. rugithorax_, _Putzeys_; _Stett. Zeit._, 1866, p. 37. _Head_ with a somewhat curved depression at each side extending to the occiput, and more or less uneven. _Prothorax_ convex, considerably longer than it is broad, finely margined, the sides nearly straight to beyond the middle, narrowed anteriorly, and obliquely truncated behind towards the base; there is a straight dorsal line, and an angulated impression in front, which are well defined, and a few transverse, acuminate impressions on the disc, which, however, is not very obviously rugose. The _elytra_ bear finely and closely punctured striae, and a marginal row of catenulate impressions; the interstices are slightly elevated, rather broad, and the third bears four large punctures.

The body is of a moderately shining black colour, the legs are pitchy-red, the antennae, tarsi, and palpi testaceous-red.

Length, 4½—5 lines.

I have not seen the original description; the above corresponds with the specimens which I found at Auckland.

**Group—CNEMACANTHIDÆ.**

_Ligula_ free at its extremity, or soldered throughout its length to its paraglossae. _Mandibles_ short or moderate. _Elytra_ oblong or oval, with indistinct shoulders. Anterior _tarsi_ very rarely simple; their two, three, or four basal joints dilated among the males, and sometimes those of the intermediate; their clothing underneath consisting nearly always of hairs.

**Mecodema.**

_Blanchard._

_Mentum_ deeply emarginate, the wings nearly straight inwardly and strongly curved externally; the central tooth is robust, rather short,
biloced. *Palpi* robust, the last joint a little thickened towards the extremity and truncated, yet scarcely secundiform. *Labrum* transverse, rounded outwardly. *Mandibles* strong, arcuated, the right strongly dentate at base. *Eyes* rather small, prominent, obscuroly facetted. *Antennae* moniliform, second and third joints longest, the latter the longer of the two, joints, 5—11 pubescent, the others sparingly hispid. *Legs* moderate, femora not very much inflated; *tibiae* a little dilated apically, the anterior armed internally with a strong apical process, and produced externally, the other two pairs with two stout spines; the four basal joints of the front *tarsi* are sub-cordate and of nearly equal size; the soles smooth, but hispid near their front angles.

*Head* rather short, not quite so wide as the thorax, which is cordiform; *elytra* oviform, somewhat narrowed in front. *Scutellum* proportionally small, sub-triangular.

I have not seen the diagnosis of this genus; the above characters have been derived from a specimen of *M. lucidum*, which had been found on the hills near Nelson by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman, F.L.S.

(See p. 10, note to *M. alternans*.)


Length, 22 mil.

Body slender; *head* slightly convex, rugose, and covered with large confluent punctures. *Antenna* blackish, hairy, especially at the extremities. *Prothorax* almost heart-sharped, with the posterior angles rather prominent, very little convex, rugose over its whole surface, having a median groove terminating behind in a slight cavity, and an oblong fovea near each posterior angle. *Elytra* oval, slightly convex, bronzed, like the head and thorax very strongly shagreened (punctate?) with four obscure costae in front of the extremity; the sutural indistinct, those nearer the margin much more prominent than the others; the interstices with a series of impressions, or rather, deep excavations. *Tarsi* brownish black, thighs deep red. *Abdomen* black, almost smooth.

Taken at Otago.

14. *M. howittii*, Castelnau; *Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict.*, vol. viii, p. 159. Dark copper; forehead almost smooth, but strong transverse striolae cover the anterior parts of the *head*; *thorax* broad and cordiform, rather smooth with some transverse irregular striolae, on its anterior margin the striolae are longitudinal, the margins are entire; *elytra* oval, rather long, covered with longitudinal lines, rather elevated, and with their intervals most irregularly but strongly punctated and granulated.

Length, 13—16 lines.

Christchurch.


and the elevated lines of the elytra regular, with the bottom of the striae strongly punctuated; they are deprived of those irregular depressions so remarkable on the typical species (*M. sculpturatum*); the general form of the elytra is also shorter.

Length, 13 lines.
Mountains near Dunedin.

16. *M. impressum*, Castelnau; *Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict.*, vol. viii., p. 161. Dark copper colour, rather brilliant; *head* smooth in front, and punctured on its posterior part; *thorax* rather smooth, with faint transverse striolæ; the anterior angles covered with a dense punctation; *elytra* rather long, covered with striae, which are very finely punctured, and with the intervals between them smooth towards the suture and formed of very strong punctures near the margins. On the interval between the seventh and eighth striae are three or four rather large but irregular punctiform impressions; a smooth longitudinal carina follows near the external margin, and is bordered externally by a line of large and distinct punctiform impressions; posterior part of elytra covered with very strong and irregular impressions; legs and antennæ black.

Length, 10½ lines.
Dunedin.

17. *M. lucidum*, Castelnau; *Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict.*, vol. viii., p. 160. Dull black, smooth, *head* with a transverse line of very small points on the forehead; *thorax* with vestiges of faint transverse striolæ only on the middle longitudinal sulcate; *elytra* with punctated striae, almost obliterated near the suture, but very strong on the sides and behind; a sort of longitudinal and smooth costa near the lateral margin, which is bordered externally by a few large irregular punctures.

Length, 12 lines.
New Zealand.

18. *M. crenicolle*, Castelnau; *Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict.*, vol. viii., p. 160. Dark copper colour; *head* covered with irregular rugosities; *thorax* with its sides crenulated, and its surface covered with transverse striolæ; *elytra* oval, long, covered with very strong and large points, dispersed in irregular longitudinal lines, they are much deeper and confluent on the sides; base of antennæ and legs rather reddish.

Length. 13½ lines.
Auckland.

19. *M. simplex*, Castelnau; *Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict.*, vol. viii., p. 160. Rather shiny black, having a metallic tinge; *head* and *thorax* covered with transverse undulating striolæ; others longitudinal on the internal sides of the eyes; *elytra* regularly striated; the striae with very small punctures near the suture, but those near the margin formed of large square points; the intervals of the striae are nearly carinated; antennæ and legs dark brown.

Length, 13 lines.
Auckland.
20. **M. alternans**, Castelnau; Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict., vol. viii., p. 161. This insect is very nearly allied to *M. impressum*, and has the same punctiform impressions of the elytra, but they are very different, being disposed so as to leave alternately broad and narrow spaces between them; the broad spaces number four, having two punctated striae between each; the colour is rather darker than in *impressum*, and the elytra rather broader and of a more oval form.

Length, 11½ lines.

This insect was brought from the neighbourhood of Otago, and is in Dr. Howitt's collection.

**NOTE.**—The above species have all the same facies, being rather depressed, with the thorax more or less cordiform; the latter has a longitudinal sulcate in the middle, and two transverse impressions—one in front and the other behind, with others at each angle.

21. **M. crenaticolle**, Redtenbacher; Reise d. Novara, Zool. **Subtus** nigra, supra obscure cupreo-æneæ; thorace cordato, lateribus crenatis; **elytris** intus serie-punctatis, extus irregulariter punctatis et variolosis.

Lat., 3½—4; long., 11 lines.

22. **M. spinifer**, n. s. Elongate, moderately convex, glossy, bronzy-black, with the legs, palpi, and antennæ a little reddened. **Head** large, with two elongate, shallow, frontal depressions, longitudinally rugose near the eyes, with fine transverse wrinkles in front, and transversely impressed behind the eyes. **Thorax** cordate, its sides very slightly rounded as far as the middle, from thence narrowed and sinuated to the obtuse hind angles; the dorsal furrow terminates in the transverse frontal impression, and is deepest behind; the basal foveæ are rather small and situated close to the angles, with a few shallow punctures extending inwards; the lateral rims are thick, and along the marginal channel, there is a row of coarse punctures with bristles proceeding from them, and there are a few aciculate impressions on the disc. The **elytra** are oviform, widest behind; each has eight striae, the outer far more deeply impressed than those near the suture, their punctuation corresponding, id est, fine near the suture but coarse elsewhere; the interstices are flat on the middle, the outer convex, the seventh bears two punctures near the base, and three behind in the stria; the space between the external stria and margin is smooth and convex, with the channel beyond more or less punctate; the sculpture becomes much less obvious, and confused, towards the apex, and the surface bears more or less distinct transverse, aciculate impressions. **Legs** moderate; the trochanter of the middle with a stout spine, directed backwards.

Length, 14½; breadth, 4½ lines (max.)

I have one mutilated example of this fine species from Mr. Smith, of Waitakerei, near Auckland.

**Metaglymma.**

The characters assigned to the species described by Count de Cas-
telnau under the name *Maoria*, which is, apparently, a synonym for *Metaglymma*, are as follow:—

Distinguished from *Mecodema* by its palpi which, instead of being more or less securiform, are terminated by an oval articulation; the tooth of the mentum is simple and not bilobed; the legs are stronger, thighs inflated; front tibiae more strongly palmated, and those of the other two pairs are dilated at their extremity, and protrude in the form of a strong point; tibiae straight, the anterior armed with two very long spurs on the inner side; mandibula strong.

23. **M. tibiale**, Castelnau; (Maoria.) *Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict.*, vol. viii., p. 163. Black, with a rather brown tinge; head smooth, with a transverse depression behind the eyes; thorax rather cordiform, rounded and margined laterally, with the anterior angles rounded and impressed, a very deep punctiform impression on each of the posterior angles; elytra oval, very strongly striato-punctated; a longitudinal series of deep punctiform impressions on the intervals between the sixth and seventh striae; the lower part of the margin covered with irregular deep impressions, which cover also the posterior part of the elytra; some long straight brown hairs are scattered over the elytra, and on the margin of the thorax; thighs, base of the antennae, and mouth of a reddish brown.

Length, 9½ lines.

Otago.


Long., 8—9 lin.

Christchurch (Mr. Fereday.)

25. **M. punctatum**, Putz. Brownish black, long, rather depressed, sides almost parallel; head with a few longitudinal striolae on the inner side of the eyes, and a transverse line of small punctures on the forehead; thorax rather cordiform, almost straight laterally, with the anterior angles rounded and impressed; posterior angles very rounded, sinuous, and having a deep punctiform impression; the surface presents transverse striolae, and others longitudinal on the posterior margin; elytra rather long, parallel, covered with longitudinal striæ, formed of oblong points, rather distant one from the other; they have a smooth longitudinal space near the margin; lower side of the body and antennæ black; palpi brown.

Length, 8 lines.

Dunedin.


26. **M. morio**, Castelnau; *Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict.*, vol. viii., p. 164. Like the last but smaller, and of a brilliant dark copper colour; elytra more regularly punctato-striated; the general form is rather more convex and less depressed.
Length, 6½ lines.
Otago.
Syn. Maoria morio.

27. M. elongatum, Castelnau; Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict., vol. viii., p. 162. Brilliant copper colour; elongated, with the sides almost parallel; head with two strong depressions in front, and a transverse band of small punctures behind the eyes; thorax rather cordiform, longer than broad, narrower behind, with a transverse impression on each of the anterior angles, and a deep elongated one on the posterior; the surface presents faint transverse striole, and its posterior part is sometimes rather rugose; elytra long, covered by striae formed of strong punctures; near the lateral margin is a smooth space, on the inner side of which extends a longitudinal row of deep punctiform impressions; lower side of the body, legs, and mouth black; the end of the palpi red; some long straight hairs are disposed on the elytra, and still more on the thorax.

Length, 6½ lines.
Syn. Mecodema elongatum.

28. M. aberrans, Putz.; Stett. Zeit., 1868, p. 320. I have been unable to get a copy of the description of this insect.

29. M. clivinoides, Castelnau; (Maoria.) Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict., vol. viii., p. 164. Dark brilliant brown; elongated; head oval, with a strong transverse impression behind the eyes; thorax cordiform, rather longer than broad, narrower behind, with the sides rounded and marginated; a very deep impression at each posterior angle, and a transverse one uniting them; elytra oval, rather convex, covered with deep striae, of which those near the suture are rather punctated; a smooth space extends near the margin and bears a row of deep punctiform impressions; antennae, mouth, and tarsi brownish red.

Length, 6½ lines.
Wellington.
Syn. Maoria clivinoides.

30. M. dyschirioides, Castelnau; (Maoria.) Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict., vol. viii., p. 164. Brownish black, rather brilliant; head small and oval, with a longitudinal impression near the inside of each eye, and a very strong impression (transverse) on the posterior part; thorax considerably longer than wide; its greatest breadth being part one half of its length; it is rounded and marginated laterally, with the anterior angles rather rounded, and the posterior broadly so; behind these angles the thorax is rather prolongated forward with a strong sinuosity on each side; there is a light transverse impression on the anterior angles, and a strong rounded one behind; elytra oval, rather depressed, covered with striae, very strong near the suture, and disappearing almost entirely as they go near to the lateral margin; legs and parts of the mouth red; antennae black and hirsute, except the basal articulations which are brown.
Length, 6½ lines.
Crooked River.
Syn. Maoria dyschirioides.

Oregus.

This genus is allied to Mecodema and Metaglymma.

*Mentum* not very deeply emarginated, with a broad, scarcely bilobed tooth. *Palpi* rather short, with the apical joint a good deal dilated and truncated at apex, so as to be securiform. *Labrum* transverse, truncate in front. *Head* large and elongate. *Thorax* cordate, the sides regularly rounded, without the posterior sinuation observable in Mecodema, and the hind angles indistinct. *Elytra* sub-cylindrical. External apex of anterior tibia simple.

The above characters have been taken from a specimen of *O. cereus*.

31. *O. cereus*, White; Voy. Erebo. Terr., Ins., p. 5. (*Promecoderus.*) Head above in front of the eyes with several bent striae; *thorax* very convex above, gradually narrower behind, a few distant, longish hairs on the margin, a deepish groove down the middle, not reaching to the fore or hind margins, in front, on each side before its termination is a slight, transverse line, a very slight point near each of the hind angles; *scutellum* not visible; *elytra* together of a longish oval, slightly striated, the striae with rather distant punctures, near the edge is a row of rather larger punctures; tibiae and tarsi with a few deep ferruginous hairs.

Length, 9 lines.
Port Nicholson.
Syn. *Promecoderus cereus*.

32. *O. inaequalis*, Castelnau; Trans. Roy. Soc. Victoria, p. 162. (*Mecodema.*) Head large with longitudinal striolæ on the inner side of the eyes, and a transverse series of large punctiform impressions on the forehead; *thorax* cordiform, covered with striolæ, which are transverse on the disc, and longitudinal on the anterior margin; a number of long straight hairs are dispersed on its surface; *elytra* oval, covered with strong longitudinal striae, which are very irregularly interrupted laterally and behind; inferior side of the body, legs, mouth and antennæ black, the latter hirsute, except on the basal articulations.

Length, 7 lines.
Dunedin.
Allied to *O. cereus*, but shorter and broader.
Syn. *Mecodema inaequalis*.

Brullea.


*Mentum* broad, deeply emarginate, with a small bi-lobed tooth in the centre; wings large, broad and curved on the external side, obliquely
truncated at their extremity; palpi with anti-penultimate articulation very long and slender, the terminal long, slender, fusiform, curved, rounded at the end; labrum very transversal; mandibulae large, strong, carinated, very prominent, almost straight on the inner side, and arched externally; legs short, very strong; thighs largely inflated, particularly the posterior; tibiae strongly curved internally, particularly the posterior, much dilated, almost triangular, rugose, with a sharp edge externally; tarsi with four first joints triangular, first longer, inferior side with long, straight hairs; antennae short, thick, the basal joint largest, second narrower and rather shorter, the others granular and hirsute, last oval. Body thick; head almost square, transversal, much broader than the mandibulae; thorax cordiform, rather depressed, separated from the body by a peduncle; elytra oval, broader behind than in front; posterior trochanters large, oval, arched and pointed.

33. B. antarctica, Castelnau; Trans. Roy. Soc. Victoria, vol. viii., p. 166. Dark brown, rather shining, smooth; thorax cordiform, rounded laterally, a longitudinal sulcate in the middle, and a strong punctiform one on each of the posterior angles; elytra covered with strong longitudinal striae; those nearest to the margin very strongly punctated; posterior part of elytra rugose; on the margin a longitudinal row of very large and strong punctiform impressions, and another of four similar ones on the seventh striae; lower side of the body, legs and antennae, reddish brown.

Length, 12½ lines.
Auckland.

Group—LiCINIDÆ.

Ligula free at its extremity. Mentum nearly always without median tooth. Mandibles more or less robust, in general strongly arched, and truncated at their extremity among the greater number. Labrum generally strongly emarginated. Head more or less robust and prominent, gradually widened and very obtuse in front, rarely sub-cylindrical. The first, or first and second joints of the anterior tarsi of the males dilated. Body always smooth.

Rembus.


Mentum deeply but narrowly hollowed, without median tooth, its lateral lobes oblique outwardly, rather acute. Ligula prominent, wide, almost truncated in front, its paraglossae longer. Last joint of the palpi slightly oval, and truncated at the end. Mandibles rather prominent, slightly arched, very wide at their base, unarméd inwardly, widely and longitudinally truncated at the end. Labrum small, nearly square, strongly and angularly hollowed in front. Head obtuse, frequently depressed in front, a little narrowed posteriorly; epistome semi-circularly emarginated. Eyes rather prominent. Antennæ scarcely attaining the middle of the body; first joint rather thick, and as long as the
third; second short; the following joints elongated, sub-equal. Pro-
thorax nearly square, a little transversal, slightly convex, feebly hollowed
at the base. Elytra oblong-oval, moderately convex. The three first
joints of the front tarsi rather strongly dilated among the males—first
trigonal, the next two quadrature, all strongly ciliated laterally.

The above characters have been epitomised from the descriptions of
Dicelus and Rembus.

34. R. zeelandicus, Redtenbacher; Voy. Novara, Zoology. Niger,
parum nitidus; thorace transverso, lateribus æqualiter rotundato,
basi utrinque leviter impresso; elytris striatis, striis vix punctatis, striæ
brevi scutellari distincta.
Long., 9½; lat., 4 lines.
Auckland.

remarks:—"A large species (9½ lines), of which I have seen no speci-
mens from New Zealand. The description and figure agree pretty well
with a Chinese species, and there may be an error in the locality.” I
have included this species amongst the New Zealand Carabidae, as the
country has not been sufficiently explored to justify its exclusion, and
moreover, Mr. Bates does not positively assert that the meagre descrip-
tion “exactly” corresponds with the Chinese insect alluded to.

Physolæthus.


Mentum deeply but not widely emarginated, furnished with a single,
short, median tooth. Last joint of the labial palpi much enlarged,
swollen, dilated exteriorly, and terminating in a sharp angle. Mandibles
less obtuse than in Badister, the right rather sharp, and furnished
inwardly in front of the middle with an obtuse tooth. Third joint of
the antenna very much shorter than the following.

Ligula projecting, obtuse at the extremity. Last joint of maxillary
palpi slightly oval, obtuse at the end. Mandibles robust, strongly
arched, truncated, and sometimes slightly bifid at the apex. Labrum
very short, deeply hollowed. Head oval, or almost cylindrical, not at
all, or very feebly narrowed behind; epistome truncated, or slightly
rounded in front; eyes rather small, a little prominent. Antennæ long
and slender—first joint thick, and a little longer than the others; second
shorter; the following equal. Prothorax gradually narrowed near the
base, slightly convex, a little emarginated at base and apex, with its
angles obtuse. Elytra oblong. Legs slender; the two first joints of
the anterior tarsi rather strongly dilated among the males; the first
joint trigonal, the next two transversely quadrate; all strongly ciliated.

The latter portion refers to Badister, excluding the characters by
which Physolæthus is differentiated from it.

Oblongus, sub-depressus, piceo-niger, elytris thoraceque marginibus
COLEOPTERA

rufescentibus, capite thoraceque subopacis illo antice late concavo; thorace transversim quadrato postico modice angustato, angulis obtusis, ibique margine elevate, margine postico late rotundato; elytris politis, striatis, interstitiis convexis.

Long., 2½ lin.

Considerably smaller than either of the Australian species already described of this genus; but agreeing in almost every other respect with P. australis, Chaudoir. It bears a strong resemblance to the European Badister petilatus, from which its swollen labial palpae at once distinguish it. It is smaller, and has a shorter thorax, the hind angles having a broad smooth fovea, from which springs a strong bristle. The pale margin of the elytra is confined to the reflexed rim.

Canterbury Province (C. M. Wakefield).

Dichrochile.


Mentum large, deeply and quadrangularly emarginated without tooth, its lateral lobes straight and rather acute at the extremity. Ligula membraneous, straight, and obtuse in front. Palpi slender, their last joint ovate; the maxillary much longer and more slender than the labial. Mandibles rather prominent, moderately arcuated, and almost obtuse at the extremity. Labrum large, smooth, deeply curvedly emarginate. Head moderately elongate, rounded posteriorly. Eyes moderate, and slightly convex. Antennae slender, considerably longer than head and thorax; the basal joint stouter and longer than those which follow, second short, the others about equal. Prothorax smooth, a little longer than broad, narrowed behind, posterior angles rounded. Elytra oblong, rather elongated apically. Legs rather long and slender, the three basal joints of the anterior tarsi of the male dilated, the first joint longest, next three triangular and nearly smooth underneath.


Long., 4½—5 lin.

Shorter in form than the common Australian D. goryi, and the elytra more ovate; distinguished also by the alutaceous and subopaque surface of the elytra. The head is relatively small, as in D. goryi. The thorax is quadrato, moderately narrowed behind, with explanated and reflexed margins; the hind angles obtuse and rounded at the tip, the middle of the base broadly sinuated. The elytra are elliptical-ovate, obliquely and strongly sinuate near the tip, with the suture produced; the lateral margins are somewhat explanated and reflexed, the striae sharply impressed, the interstices scarcely convex.

Apparently abundant near Christchurch.

apice rotundatis, margine vix reflexo; elytris oblongis, nitidis, fortiter punctulato-striatis, interstitiis alternis magis elevatis.

Long., 5 lin.

Same size as *D. subopaca*, but distinguished at once by its deeper black colour and shining surface, by its larger head (owing chiefly to the much more prominent eyes) and much shorter, more transverse thorax. The palpi and tarsi are also shining black. The elytra are much less sinuate truncate, and the sutural apex less produced; the striae are punctulate, and the interstices more convex, especially the third, fifth, and seventh.

Taken by Mr. C. M. Wakefield in some numbers at Lake Coleridge, under stones in a dry lagoon.

Note.—This species also occurs at Auckland, where I found a few specimens some four or five years ago.


Long., 5 lin.; lat. elyt., 2 lin.

Nouvelle Zélande.

Note.—Mr H. W. Bates remarks:—"By its elytra paulo opacis, this may possibly be our *D. subopaca*; but the description of the thorax cannot possibly be intended for that species ('capite fere duplo latiore, ovali.') There is not the faintest approach to the oval form in the thorax of *D. subopaca*.

39. *D. limbata*, n.s. The head is very similar in form to that of *D. subopaca*, but is rather concave in front; it is quite smooth, with the exception of one or two punctures near the eyes, and is piceous. Thorax transverse, with the sides rounded in front of the middle, and a little narrowed behind, with distinct, but not acute, hind angles; it bears a very indistinct dorsal line, is depressed near the posterior angles, and faintly striose; its colour is a brownish-black, the lateral margins being testaceous. Elytra oblong, a little narrowed and rounded in front, and obliquely and obtusely rounded, but not sinuated apically; they are a little convex, and sharply but finely striated, the external striae being more or less confluent behind; the only visible punctation consists of two punctures on the third interstice, and a marginal row; the interstices, owing to the narrow striae, are rather broad; the disc is of a somewhat shining bronzv brown colour, the side margins testaceous. Legs dull fuscous, antennae and palpi fuscous with the extremity of each joint paler. The second and third antennal joints, taken together are not longer than the fourth.
The insect more nearly resembles *D. subopaca* than *D. aterrima*; and one of my two specimens has brown elytra, but this, I suspect, is owing to its having been immature.

Length, 2 1/4 lines.

I have only seen the two specimens which I found some years ago at Auckland.

40. *D. maura*, n.s. Oblong, scarcely depressed; moderately shining, pitchy-black, tibiae and elytral margins more or less rufescent, the tarsi, antennæ and palpi ferruginous, epistome infuscate. *Head* moderate, much smaller than the thorax, rather smooth, with not at all prominent eyes. *Prothorax* sub-cordate, moderately large, transversal, slightly convex, regularly rounded laterally but more narrowed posteriorly than in front, with obsolete posterior angles; its surface presents an even slope towards the lateral margins, which are not at all explained or reflexed, a fine dorsal line with a frontal depression, an elongate, irregular impression midway between it and each side not attaining the apex, and many transverse striolæ. *Elytra* oblong-oval, slightly convex, a little broader than the thorax, only slightly sinuate and not truncate posteriorly, and with very slightly produced apices; each bears a scutellar and eight well-defined, apparently impunctate striae, between the outer stria and reflexed margin a row of punctiform impressions, and on the third interstice a median and apical puncture.

The legs and antennæ are slender. The apical joint of the maxillary palpi longer than the penultimate.

The form of the prothorax readily distinguishes this species.

Length, 4 lines; breadth, 1 1/2.

I found one ♀ at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour.

**Group—ANCHOMENIDÆ.**

*Ligula* free at its extremity. *Mentum* normally emarginated. *Legs* more or less long and slender; the anterior tibiae not at all, or only feebly, dilated towards the apex. The three first joints of the front *tarsi* dilated in the males, triangular or quadrate, nearly always longer than broad; their soles squamulose. *Tarsal claws* simple or dentate.

**Calathus.**


*Mentum*, large, deeply hollowed, furnished with a strong, bifid median tooth. *Ligula* a little narrowed in the middle, slightly rounded in front. Last joint of the *palpi* sub-cylindrical, and truncated at the end. *Mandibles* a little prominent, feebly arched, sharp. *Labrum* transversal, entire. *Head* oval, slightly narrowed behind. *Eyes* rather large, a little prominent. *Antennæ* filiform, as long as the body; first joint stout, cylindrical; second short; third a little longer than the following ones, which are about equal. *Prothorax* nearly always longer
than broad, sometimes a little narrowed in front, of the width of the elytra at its base, the sides sometimes rounded, and a little narrowed at the base, sometimes quite square. *Elytra* oval or oblong, a little convex, usually not sinuated at their extremity. *Legs* moderate, *tibiae* spinose; *tarsi* smooth above, the four posterior grooved externally; the three first joints of the anterior strongly dilated among the males, triangular or cordiform, longer than broad, subequal; claws denticate.

Body elongate, and attenuated at the extremities.


Long., 6½; lat., 2¾ lin.  

**Auckland.**  

**Note.**—Mr. Bates doubts whether this species really belongs to the genus *Calathus*, and adds that *C. rubromarginatus*, Blanch., from the Auckland Islands, is decidedly not a *Calathus*, having, according to Chaudoir, four joints of the male anterior tarsi dilated and brush-like beneath.

42. **C. deformipes**, n.s. Body moderately elongate, slightly convex, a little shining, black, the legs and antennæ pitchy, parts of the mouth red. *Head* elongate, and with the mandibles as long, but narrower than thorax, very smooth, the frontal foveæ shallow, the transverse line distinct. *Prothorax* really but little longer than broad, apparently a good deal longer, its widest part but little broader than base of elytra; it is sub-ovate, widest near the middle, rather gradually rounded laterally, and sinuously narrowed towards the obtuse hind angles; apex sub-truncate, the base with a slight median lobe, and slightly obliquely truncated close to the angles; the marginal channels are distinct, with refixed rims, the disc is a little convex, with a central groove and curved frontal depression, in front of which the apex seems raised, the basal foveæ are large and irregular, and from each proceeds a broad impression running parallel to the marginal channel, almost, if not quite, reaching the apex; the surface is feebly impressed transversely. *Elytra* oval, gradually rounded, the shoulders, consequently, not at all distinct, they are obliquely narrowed towards the apices, which are divaricate and obtusely pointed, leaving a triangular sutural excision; they are obviously striated, the striae are distinctly but not deeply punctured, some of the punctures larger than others; there is a short scutellar stria, and puncture, on each; the interstices are but little elevated and impunctate; the third and sixth, and the fourth and fifth striae are united at the end, the seventh is prolonged to the apex; the sides bear an interrupted row of punctures, and the rims are a little reflexed. *Legs* long and slender, the anterior *tibiae* bent outwards near the extremity, the four basal joints of the *tarsi* of about equal width, the first longest, oblong; second and third triangularly-cordate; fourth cordiform; they
are slightly grooved and carinated above and densely hispid underneath.

The mentum tooth is sub-triangular and acute; the mandibles very long and but slightly arched.

Length, 7\(\frac{1}{2}\); breadth, 2\(\frac{3}{4}\) lines.

It is not a Calathus, though placed in that genus for the present. I am unable to define its exact position more clearly, and it seems to me to indicate a new form of this sub-family. I have succeeded in finding one individual only, at Parua, Whangarei harbour.

Anchomenus.


Mentum more or less large, deeply emarginated, and furnished with a strong tooth in the middle; its sides terminating acutely. Ligula short, squarely or feebly rounded in front; its paraglossæ linear. Last joint of the palpi slightly ovate, and somewhat truncated at the extremity. Mandibles moderate, sides straight, arcutated anteriorly, and pointed at the end. Labrum transverse, entire or slightly emarginated at apex. Head more or less elongated, narrowed behind. Eyes moderately coarse and prominent. Antennæ slender, long, the basal joint stout and cylindrical, second rather short, third of variable length, but always longer than, or as long as, the first, the following joints about equal, or decreasing in length. Prothorax variable, sub-orbicular, ovate, cordate, or quadrate. Elytra oblong, or ovate, and a little convex. Tarsi slender; the three basal joints of the anterior pair, in the male, more or less dilated, the first long and narrow, the next two oblong or a little triangular, with somewhat rounded angles, always longer than broad, the fourth hollowed at apex.

The above, though not a literal translation, defines the characters of the New Zealand species. The antennae, from fourth joint, are pubescent.

Platynus is a synonym.

43. A. parabilis, n.s. This species is of a rather narrow, convex form, and moderately shining black colour, with reddish legs, antennae, and palpi. Head elongate, rather large in proportion to the size of the thorax, nearly smooth, with two elongate frontal foveæ, and subtruncate labrum. Prothorax elongate-cordate, widest at the middle, a little rounded and narrowed anteriorly, with slightly rounded front angles, and considerably narrowed and sinuated posteriorly, with subacute hind angles; the base is sub-truncate, but with a short oblique space at each side towards the hind angle, and the apex is a little emarginate; the sides are explanated and slightly reflexed; besides the broad marginal channel, there are two curved depressions on each side of the disc, the dorsal furrow terminates in a depression near the front, and the surface is more or less strigose. The elytra are ovate and convex, rather narrow, with reflexed lateral margins; they are obliquely
sinuated towards the tip, and the apices are divergent, and individually rounded; each bears six broad discoidal, and three less distinct, lateral striae, which are not very distinctly punctured; the interstices are convex and impunctate, the fifth insulated, and the marginal one with a row of large punctures. The legs are long and slender; the front tarsi with oblong articulations, having their basal angles somewhat rounded, and with sponge-like soles; all the tarsi are more or less superficially grooved.

Length, 5 lines.

I found this insect rather common at Whangarei Heads.

44. *A. batesi*, *n.s.* This large species is of a shining black colour, with piceous legs, the palpi, tarsi, and basal joints of the antennæ pitchy-red, and the rest of the antennæ of a paler red, and clothed with bright yellow pubescence. *Head* large and elongate, not so wide but nearly as long, as the thorax; it is smooth, with indistinct frontal foveae, and a fine transverse line between the antennæ, a rounded puncture near each end of this line, and two or three similar ones near each eye; labrum rather large, its apex truncate. The prothorax is sub-cordate, relatively small and narrow, widest in front of the middle, rounded anteriorly, and narrowed behind; the base and apex are slightly emarginate, the hind angles obliquely obtuse; the sides are explanated and reflexed; the disc has a dorsal furrow, ending in angular impressions, and, owing to the very wide, concave, marginal spaces, is of a well-defined, elongate-cordate shape; the surface bears a few transverse, aciculate impressions. *Elytra* convex, broad, almost ovate, base slightly bisinuated, sides rounded, and obliquely sinuated posteriorly, the apices with the rather narrow extremity truncate; each bears an abbreviated scutellar, seven discoidal, and two marginal, striae, which are sharply defined, and not perceptibly punctulate; the interstices are rather flat, the third with three punctures (in one of my two specimens only two); the third and fourth, and fifth and sixth striae become confluent behind; the lateral margins are reflexed, and there is a row of punctures along the sides. *Legs* long; the front tarsi have three oblong joints, the second and third narrowed behind, so that their form is somewhat elongate-triangular; all the tarsi are superficially grooved and carinated, with a piceous spot near the apex of each joint, and densely hispid soles.

Length, 7–8 lines; greatest breadth, 3 lines.

I found two specimens of this remarkably fine species near Whangarei Heads, and have much pleasure in dedicating it in honour of Mr. W. H. Bates, who has greatly assisted New Zealand entomologists.

It somewhat resembles the European *A. complanatus*, but has a larger thorax, and the sutural apices of the elytra, owing to the deeper situation at each side, are more produced.

45. *A. elevatus*, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 3. *Head* in front, with a very obscure impression on one side; antennæ and palpi ferruginous; *thorax* with a deepish groove down the middle, not reaching the fore or hind margin; the side margin hollowed out, and a
longish bent groove on each side behind, fading away in front; *elytra* with the grooves very deep; third and fourth, and fifth and sixth connected at the end; between the eighth and ninth a row of impressed points; *tibiae* and *tarsi* slightly ferruginous.

Length, 6½ lines.

Port Nicholson.

**Note.**—As there will be difficulty in determining the species by the above description, I add some remarks by Mr. Bates, who, no doubt, examined the type in the British Museum.

“A large shining black species (6½ lines,) with large ovate thorax, much larger in proportion to the *elytra* than in any other described species. The hind angles of the thorax are very obtuse, almost rounded; and the lateral margins are widely explanated and strongly reflexed, of the same width from the anterior to the posterior angle. The *elytra* are ovate, rather rounded at the shoulders, and strongly sinuate near the apex. The *tarsi* are grooved only on the sides.”

Mr. Lawson and I found several specimens at Auckland.

46. **A. montivagus**, *n.s.* This species is intermediate in form between *A. elevatus* and *A. politulus*, being less broad than the latter, with a more oviform thorax, which however is decidedly less oviform than that of *A. elevatus*; it is of a shining pitchy-black colour, the *elytra* faintly tinged with red, *femora* piceous, *antennae*, *palpi*, *tibiae*, and *tarsi* reddish. *Head* rather short, very little elongated anteriorly, with two frontal depressions, and faintly strigose; *labrum* emarginate. *Thorax* a little longer than broad, apex only slightly emarginate, sides rounded, and obliquely narrowed posteriorly, with obtuse hind angles, and widely explanated and reflexed side margins; the disc is convex, with a distinct dorsal furrow; there is a broad curved line near each side, the usual basal cavities, which are rather large and ill-defined, and the surface is finely strigose. The *elytra* are broadly oval and sinuate-angustate behind; each bears a short scutellar, seven rather wide discoidal, and two marginal, *striae*, all of which are impunctate; the interstices are convex, the marginal with a row of large, rather transverse, punctures, and the *striae* are more or less confluent towards the apex. The *tarsi* are of the orthodox pattern, indistinctly grooved above, and with somewhat spongy soles.

Length, 5½ lines.

I found this species near Whangarei Heads.

47. **A. politulus**, *n.s.* In this species the *thorax* is scarcely longer than broad, with rounded sides, narrowed towards the base, and indistinct, obtuse hind angles, and explanated and reflexed lateral margins; the marginal grooves are rather wide, there is a curved impression near each side, the dorsal furrow ends in broad depressions, the basal region is rather uneven, with broad angular depressions, and the disc is finely strigose; the apex is emarginate. The *elytra* are broadly ovate, with impunctate *striae*, and slightly convex interstices, and a marginal row of large punctures. The head is rather elongate, with
two frontal foveæ, but otherwise quite smooth. The structure of the tarsi is similar to that of A. submetallicus; the second joint is a little narrowed at the base, and the third somewhat triangular; they are densely hispid beneath. The insect is of a shining pitchy-black colour the femora are piceous, the palpi, tibiae and tarsi, and the antennæ are reddish.

Length, 6 lines.
I found this species also near Whangarei Heads.

Long., 3½ lin. M.F.
A small Agonum, having much resemblance to the British A. micans, but distinguished, among other characters, by the shorter thorax, scarcely more narrowed behind than in front, with distinct hind angles and pitchy and explanated lateral margins; the anterior angles are rather rounded, not prominent as in A. tristis, Dej. The eyes are much more prominent than in A. micans, and the palpi shorter and more robust. The frontal foveolæ are deep and well-defined. The elytra are very obliquely and rather strongly sinuate at the apex, with the suture strongly produced; the striae are sharp and fine, equally impressed from base to apex, and finely punctulate or crenulated; the interstices quite plane, with three large punctures on the third; the deflexed margins and extreme edge of the lateral rims rufo-piceous. The antennæ are robust from the fourth joint, black, with rufous bases to the joints. The palpi and femora shining black; the trochanters reddish-testaceous; the tibiae and tarsi pitchy-red. The tarsi are finely grooved on the sides only.

Christchurch. Sent first by Mr. R. W. Fereday, and afterwards by Mr. C. M. Wakefield.

Long., 4 lin. M.F.
Longer and proportionally narrower than A. feredayi. Thorax conspicuously longer, the posterior narrowing more gradual, and slightly incurved before the hind angle; striae of the elytra deeper, and interstices more convex, The antennæ, parts of the mouth, and legs also differ in being wholly dull rufous, except the femora, which are blackish. The anterior angles of the thorax are not at all advanced, and are rounded off.

Auckland. Collected by Mr. Lawson.

Note.—I found this species at Tairua, as well as at Auckland.
50. A. submetallicus, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 2. (Colpodes.) Bronzy brown; thorax with the side margins yellowish; the side margins of elytra very slightly yellow. Head in front, with the sides with two deepish longitudinal impressions; the edge slightly recurved (of thorax, T.B.), scarcely grooved in the middle; elytra with straight grooves not punctured; the second groove (from the suture), near the end with a transverse very short impressed line on the outside; near the margin a row of impressed points, closest near the end; an impressed point near the end of the seventh stria; legs yellowish; antennae brownish; under side of abdomen greenish.

Length, 4½ lines.

NOTE.—A widely-distributed species; the thorax is rather small, relatively, to the wide oblong elytra. The fourth joint of the anterior tarsi is rather triangular and emarginate.

51. A. suborbithorax, n.s. Colour pitchy black, head and thorax shining, elytra rather dull, antennae, palpi and legs reddish. Head with two ill-defined frontal groves; labrum emarginate and hispid. Thorax about as long as broad, with explanated and reflexed margins; the sides regularly rounded, indistinctly narrowed behind, the front angles obtusely rounded, the posterior obsolete, apex slightly emarginate, base truncate; the disc is rather convex, with an impressed dorsal line, and a broad, shallow, irregularly curved groove between the marginal channel and disc, the base is broadly depressed near the hind angles; there is a curved impression near the front, and another near the scutellum, both of which are scored with fine longitudinal lines, the rest of the surface with some transverse aciculate impressions. Elytra broadly oval, not greatly wider than thorax, the base sinuous, with an oblique sinuation near the apex; each elytron bears nine impunctate striae, the two outer ill-defined, the third and fourth, fifth and sixth, unite before reaching the apex; the interstices are rather broad, slightly convex, and the marginal ones bear a row of large, but feebly impressed punctures. The tarsi are hispid beneath, with the fourth joint of the front pair sub-cordate, the two hind pair are feebly grooved above, and all the joints have a piceous apical spot. The antennal joints 4–11, with yellow pubescence.

Length, 5½ lines.

I found my specimen on Mount Manaia, near Whangarei Harbour.

52. A. perrugithorax, n.s. This species very much resembles A. suborbithorax, but it has a shorter head, which is more or less rugose, and the thorax, though nearly the same, approaches the cordate form; the apex being rather deeply marginate, the sides rounded, but obliquely narrowed behind, with more distinct hind angles; the disc is sub-depressed, with impressions as in the preceding one, and strongly rugose. The elytra do not differ materially from those of the preceding species, but the marginal punctation is more obvious, and they are indistinctly rugose towards the tip. The structure of the legs is alike in both species, but, in this the femora are more or less rugose, and the
hinder \textit{tarsi} are more perceptibly grooved, and the soles somewhat sponge-like.

The insect is of a moderately shining pitchy black, with reddened margins; palpi and legs reddish.

Length, 5 lines.

I found one example near Whangarei Heads.

53. \textit{A. (Platynus) deplanatus}, \textit{White}; \textit{Voy. Ereb. Terr., Ins.}, p. 3. Head and thorax shining black; elytra dull black; head with some rather large impressed points on the sides in front, and a transverse impressed line behind the eyes; \textit{thorax} in the middle, behind and in front with many close striae, placed longitudinally; a deepish groove in the middle and two very distinct, longish fossæ behind, one on each side; \textit{elytra} above depressed; the grooves not very deep; the second, seventh, and eighth bent at the end; a row of dots near the margin; legs black, tarsi reddish.

Length, 5 lines.

New Zealand, Capt. Parry.


\textit{NOTE.}—Mr. White leaves us to "imagine" the form of the insect. Mr. Bates, in his note to this species in the \textit{Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.}, \textit{March-April}, 1874, states:—"Blanchard's description is so vague that it is difficult to determine to which of the New Zealand species of the same size (12 to 14 millims.) it applies. Judging from the figure and the expressions 'ater, obscurus' and 'elytres obscures planes,' I refer to it a slender, sub-opaque species existing in some of the London collections, and remarkable for the very sharp furrows and ridges of all the tarsi, and for the uneven slightly rugose thorax, which is sub-cordate in form, but with produced and rather acute hind angles. The head and eyes are very similar in form to those of \textit{P. scrobiculatus} of Europe. White's description agrees pretty well with the same insect, and I have little hesitation in adopting the name, although I have not seen his type."

54. \textit{Anchomenus otagoensis}, Bates; \textit{Entom. Mon. Mag.}, July, 1878, p. 27. \textit{Elongatus}, deplanatus, nigro-piceus, opacus; antennæ, palpis, pedibusque omnino melleo-fulvis: labro late emarginato; \textit{collo} haud sulcato; \textit{thorace} elongato-quadra, postice longe, sinuatim sed modice angustato, angulis posticis subacutis; supra impunctato, utrinque linea curvata paulo impressa a basi fere ad marginem anticum ducta; \textit{elytris} planis, elongato-ovatis, prope apicem fortiter sinuatis, apice suturali obtuso, subtruncatis; supra subtiliter striatis, interstitiiis planis.

Long., 5 lin. ♀.

Allied to \textit{A. deplanatus}, \textit{White}, from which it is at once distinguished by the tawny-yellow colour of antennæ, palpi, and legs. From other allied species it is distinguishable by the form of the \textit{thorax}, which is not at all strongly narrowed behind, but gradually and slightly, the anterior part of the sides being also gently rounded; the shallow
COLEOPTERA

lateral groove begins as a broad depression, with the basal fovea, and extends towards the front, gradually becoming narrower and fainter. The elytra are nearly plane, smooth, and opaque, regularly elongate-oval, with sharp lateral edges; the interstices are quite flat, and the three punctures of the third very well marked. The labrum is broadly and distinctly emarginated. The mesosternal epinera are short and broad as in the sub-genus Platynus.

55. A. (Platynus) colensonis, White; Voy. Ereb. Terr., Ins., p. 3. Head with very slight grooves in front, very smooth behind; antennae of a brownish yellow, the first joint palest; thorax in the middle with three grooves, the outer curved; head and thorax of a deep brown, the latter ferruginous; angle of thorax behind quite smooth; elytra very much depressed, with very distinct longitudinal striae, third and fourth, and fifth and sixth united at the end; between the eighth and ninth is a row of impressed points; they are of a reddish brown; the legs are of a pale yellow.

Length, 5\(\frac{3}{4}\) lines.

New Zealand, — Colenso, Esq.


Long., 5-5\(\frac{1}{2}\) lin. M.F.

Allied to P. colensonis, especially in the form of the thorax, with produced acute hind angles, but legs constantly pitchy black; palpi and antennae dull pitchy red, with the greater part of the three basal joints of the latter black. The thorax, as in P. deplanatus and P. colensonis, has a deep central groove, and on each side a curved, shallow, impressed line proceeding from the basal fovea, and nearly reaching the anterior angles. The lateral explanated margin is narrow and reflexed. All the tarsi (except the dilated joints of the male) are sharply ridged and grooved, as in P. deplanatus.

57. A. (Platynus) cheesemani, n.s. A large, elongate, shining black insect. Head elongate, somewhat constricted and smooth behind, rugosely impressed in front, with long mandibles, and the third joint of the maxillary palpi considerably longer than the last. Prothorax scarcely longer than broad, though the eye is apt to be deceived in this respect, it measures 26 x 2 lines, cordate-ovate, front angles obtuse, rounded laterally, widest at the middle, and from thence sinuously narrowed to the almost rectangular, but not acute, posterior angles; the sides are explanated and reflexed, the apex is slightly sinuate-emarginate, the base subtruncate and obliquely truncated close to the angles; there are the usual median groove, and a curved impression near each side proceeding
from the basal fovea, and nearly attaining the apex, besides the rather deep marginal channel; the basal fossae are almost connected by an irregularly formed impression, while the curved frontal impression extends nearly across the thorax; the disc itself, owing to these depressions, appears convex, and is finely striated transversely. The elytra are oviform, with fine, reflexed margins, slightly sinuated near the apices, the latter divaricate and rounded; each elytron has a short scutellar, and seven striae, these latter bear rather large but shallow punctures, and the sides are punctate; the interstices are simple and a little elevated, the fifth is insulated by the confluence of the fourth and sixth, and these again by the third and seventh. The legs are long, the tarsi elongate, the first four joints superficially grooved and carinated and brush-like below.

Length, 8 3/4; breadth, 3 lines.

I have named this fine species in honour of its discoverer, T. F. Cheeseman, Esq., F.L.S. I have only seen one mutilated specimen which was found by him at Remuera, Auckland.

58. A. (Platynus) sulcitarsis, n.s. A rather elongate, convex insect, somewhat glossy black in colour, with pitchy-red legs, and reddish antennae, palpi, and tarsi; the latter (anterior) have an elongate basal joint, the second and third are triangular, the fourth sub-cordate, and all are widely grooved above, so that the middle of each joint is a good deal carinated; the joints of the posterior are more sharply grooved and ridged. The head is oval, constricted behind, with a large, hirsute puncture near the base of each jaw, a transverse line in front unites the very indistinct frontal impressions, and the rest is nearly smooth. Prothorax much longer than broad, ovate-cordate, narrower than the elytra, convex, base and apex subtruncate; it is rounded anteriorly and laterally, and narrowed behind, the width of the front and base about equal, the posterior angles are not acute; the median line does not reach the apex, the basal fossae are large but not deep, with a curved impression from each proceeding towards the front; the marginal channel is not continued to the hind angle, so that the surface, at that point, is level with the rim, and the surface is finely strigose. The elytra are elongate-oval, slightly sinuated and narrowed behind, slightly convex, with sharply-marked, impunctate striae, the sixth and seventh are prolonged towards the suture; the interstices are a little elevated, the seventh bears two punctures at the apex, and the marginal punctures are interrupted, and coarsest behind.

Length, 6; breadth, 2 1/2 lines.

I found one mutilated specimen at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour. The species is quite distinct, dissimilar to the foregoing, and, perhaps, not a true Anchomenus.

Tropopterus.


Mentum strongly transverse, furnished with a large triangular, central tooth, the side lobes acute. Ligula large, rectangular; paraglossae slender,
rather prominent. Palpi long and slender; the maxillary longer than the labial, their terminal joint sub-ovate and acuminate; the last joint of the labial somewhat obtuse. Labrum truncate at apex. Head small, sub-triangular, narrowed behind the eyes. Antennae thickened towards the extremity, joints 5—10 cylindric and longer than broad. Prothorax cordiform. Elytra short and broad, convex, a little narrowed behind, the shoulders prominent. Legs slender, the three basal joints of the front tarsi of the male a little dilated; the first elongate-triangular, the next two almost longer than broad, almost cup-shaped, the terminal elongate but stout, narrower than the penultimate.

These are the essential characters of the genus; but Lacordaire's description implies a similar form of the apical joints in both palpi, whereas the labial only are obtuse, the maxillary palpi having the last joint produced to a point.


Long., 3½ lin. F.

Resembles the genus Oöpterus, but distinguished by the pubescence of the antennæ not beginning before the fourth joint, and by the labial palpi having their terminal joint obtuse-ovate, instead of acuminate. Agrees in all essential points with the Chilian genus Tropopterus; allied to Colpodes, in which the forehead has on each side two grooves with a carinate interval between them. The eighth and ninth striae of the elytra are sunk in a broad groove near the apex; and the seventh at that part is bordered by a sharp carina. The sixth and seventh striae are nearly obsolete.

One example, female, sent by Mr. Fereday from Christchurch.


Long., 2½ lin. F.

The labial palpi are obtuse; the maxillaries taper to a point almost as in Oöpterus. The posterior narrowing of the thorax is strongly sinuated, and the hind angles produced; the whole base is very coarsely punctured; the dorsal line and long basal foveae are deeply impressed. The sutural rows of punctures are impressed in striae, the rest are superficial; the form of the lateral striae is as in T. sulcicollis.

Mr. H. Edwards; one example.

61. T. placens, n.s. Body of a shining pitchy-black colour, legs, palpi, and antennæ testaceous. Head with two elongate depressions on each side, separated by an elevated interval, the inner depressions rather shallow, and united in front by a distinct transverse groove,
the vertex quite smooth. *Thorax* convex, transverse, finely margined, the sides rounded, narrowed and slightly sinuated behind, with acute, but not very prominent, hind angles; the discoidal longitudinal line is not very deeply impressed, the base is depressed at each side, and the intervening space is distinctly punctured. The *elytra* are very convex, with rounded sides; each bears six obvious, discoidal, punctured striae, the lateral striae being indistinct, and all are more or less superficially impressed or obsolete near the extremity; the interstices are broad, and the third is impressed with a puncture in front of the middle. The lateral margins become indistinct before reaching the apex. Characters normal.

Length, $2\frac{2}{3}$ lines.

I found one example of each sex near Whangarei Heads.

**Cyclotheta**

_Macleay; Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W., 1873, vol. ii. p. 104._

*Mentum* deeply emarginate with a large median tooth. *Labium* rather long, obtuse at the apex. *Palpi* short, somewhat filiform, the tip of the maxillary rather obtuse. *Labrum* square, entire. *Mandibles* short, strong, and slightly arcuate with a small tooth in the centre of the right mandible. *Antennae* of moderate length; first joint long and thicker than the others; second small; third and sixth longer than the others; the remainder equal. *Thorax* convex, transversal and rounded at the sides and base. *Elytra* broader than the thorax, slightly convex, and short. *Legs* moderately strong, the anterior tarsi slightly dilated in the male, the intermediate still less so; the two first joints of all the tarsi longest.


The following is the description of Count de Castelnau’s *Drimostoma striatopunctato*, which is identical with Motschulsky’s *Olisthopus insularis*. Mr. Bates states that it scarcely differs from the common Australian *Anchomenus ambiguus*, Erichs. (*Cyclotheta* id., W. Macleay,) the only difference observable being its more aeneous colouring.

Dark glossy brown; *thorax* almost round, rather transverse; impressions moderately marked; numerous punctiform impressions cover the posterior part; *elytra* broad; oval, convex, covered with striae, formed by punctiform impressions; inferior margin of the elytra, legs, palpi and antennae of a light red.

Length, $2\frac{2}{3}$ lines.

Nelson.

_NOTE._—There can be no difficulty in identifying this species, probably one of the first the collector will find, as I think it is common in most localities. I found it at Auckland, Tairua, and Whangarei.

**Drimostoma.**

_Dej.; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Colkop., Tom. i, p. 313._

*Mentum* short, feebly hollowed, furnished with a sharp median tooth, its lobes terminating in a triangular point. *Ligula* elongate-quadrato,
its paraglossæ very slender. *Palpi* slender, long, their last joint elongated, almost acute; second joint of the maxillary dilated and depressed. *Mandibles* slender, elongated, and very sharp. *Labrum* transversal, entire. *Eyes* rather large and prominent. *Antenneæ* hardly more than half the length of the body, filiform, joints 2—4 of variable length. *Head* oval. *Prothorax* more or less transversal, slightly narrowed behind. *Elytra* almost elongate-oval, and rather convex. *Legs* moderate, a little robust; the three first joints of the anterior *tarsi* rather strongly dilated among the males, triangular, the first longer than the next two, these latter a little wider than long.

63. *D. antarctica*, Castelnau; *Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict.*, p. 199. (1867.) Brilliant black, *thorax* cordiform, rather transverse; the longitudinal sulcus and the posterior impressions rather deep; *elytra* oblong, decreasing in breadth from near the base to near the apex, very feebly striated; a few impressions on the margins; legs and parts of the mouth dark brown; *antenneæ* red.

Length, 4 lines.

Wellington.

**Note.**—In the Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. for March, 1874, Mr. H. W. Bates states:—M. de Chaudoir suspects this to be an *Abacetus*. I have seen at present no species of either genus from New Zealand.

**Group—FERONIDÆ.**

*Ligula* nearly always free at its extremity. *Mentum* normally emarginated. Anterior *tibiae* more or less robust and dilated towards the apex. The three first joints of the anterior *tarsi* strongly dilated among the males, triangular or cordiform, the second and third broader than long; all squamulose underneath. Claws of the *tarsi* simple.

**Prosopogmus.**

*Chaudoir*; *Bull. Mosc.*, 1865.

Distinguishing characters:—Lateral lobes of the *mentum* very divergent, and the last joint of the posterior *tarsi* of the males elongate-quadrato. I am indebted to Wm. Macleay, Esq., of Sydney, for the above information.

64. *P. impressifrons*, Chaud.; *Bull. Mosc.*, 1865, ii., 93. Resembles *Feronia australasie* (*Trichosternus guerinii*), but is much flatter, and the colour is a distinct, very shining, coppery-bronze. *Head* small, vertex from behind the eyes to the sides obsoletely constricted, very smooth, frontal grooves deep, rather broad, straight in front, behind bent and diverging, convex on the middle of the forehead near the eyes; eyes prominent. *Thorax* almost twice as broad as the head, distinctly shorter than broad, transversely quadrato; at the apex but little, but at the middle of the base more evidently, emarginate; sides anteriorly
more, posteriorly less rounded; the anterior angles not produced, posterior obtuse, both rounded at the apex; very smooth above, rather flat, rather thinly margined on both sides, median groove well impressed, in front shortened, behind almost reaching the base, on both sides there is a straight, deep, and rather wide groove, extending from the base almost to the middle, and a rounded foveole on the outside. *Elytra* not broader than the thorax, almost a third part longer than the head and thorax, at the base nearly straight, truncate, and margined, shoulders not rounded, but sub-obtuse and obsoletely dentate, sides parallel, sinuated on the outside towards the apex, which is acutely rounded; above broadly flattened, abruptly declivous towards the apex, with reflexed margins laterally; deeply striate, striæ smooth, punctiform scutellar striæ rudimentary, ninth strongly sinuate at the apex, interspaces in the male more convex, very smooth; external, except the ninth, carinated towards the apex in both sexes, and narrowed; the third with four punctures, the ninth dilated beyond the middle, deeply punctate. *Body* very shining, coriaceous, mandibles and tibiae pitchy, antennæ, palpi, and tarsi reddish pitch-black.  
Length, $15\frac{3}{4}-16\frac{1}{2}$ mil.  
New Zealand.

**Trichosternus.**

*Chaudoir.*

This is a sub-genus formed by Baron de Chaudoir. Its characters are identical with those of *Pterostichus*, and, so far as I can ascertain, it only differs by the presence of hairs on the extremity of the prosternum. For this information I am indebted to William Macleay, Esq., of Sydney. The chief characters of *Pterostichus*, Bon., are:—“Middle tooth of the *chin* concave or obtuse. *Tongue* rounded, and truncated at the end; its paraglossæ a little longer than it. *Paraneur" elongate or short. *Elytra" striæ distinct, impunctate, or multi-punctate. Posterior *tibia" scarcely spinose outwardly. The three first joints of the anterior *tarsi" of the males dilated, sub-cordate, and more or less hollowed."”

The genus *Pterostichus* itself does not appear to be very clearly defined, Lacordaire regards it as synonymous with *Feronia*, whose characters are given by him at p. 323, Tom. i., Hist. des Ins. Coleop. The fact is, considerable difficulty must be experienced in this colony in dealing with the *Feroniidae* in anything like a satisfactory manner, as there appears to be quite a host of generic names included by Lacordaire under that of *Feronia*. Without a large and expensive library, we cannot possibly discriminate between the members of such an extensive series.

65. **T. antarcticus,** *Chaudoir*; Bull. Mosc. 1865, iii., p. 73. *Body* robust, of a brilliant bronzy-black with metallic green reflections, the tarsi, palpi and three basal joints of the antennæ piceous, the rest of the latter red, with yellowish pubescence. *Head* large, labrum emarginate, eyes prominent; it bears two elongate, irregular, frontal foveæ,
united in front by a transverse line, the forehead is more or less rugose, but the vertex is smooth. *Prothorax* convex, margined, base and apex somewhat emarginate; it is rather broader than long, with rounded sides, sinuated behind, and rectangular posterior angles; its dorsal line is not very distinct, and does not reach the base and apex, there is an ill-defined frontal impression, the base is a little depressed, with two large and deep foveae, and the rest of the surface is almost smooth. *Scutellum* triangular, its base impressed with longitudinal lines. *Elytra* transversely convex, rather broad, a little narrowed in front, sinuated and narrowed towards the apex, with acute humeral angles; each bears a short scutellar, and seven discoidal, finely punctured striae, the sutural feebly impressed; the interstices are somewhat convex, especially near the sides and apex; there are four punctures and an apical transverse impression on the third, a similar mark behind on the sixth, six punctures near the eighth stria, and a row near the margin, the marginal channel being more or less rugose and interrupted, particularly near the extremity, and the sculpture near the apex is somewhat irregular. *Palpi* stout. *Thighs* rather strongly inflated and almost dentate below. The lower part of the body shining black.

Length, 12 lines; breadth, 4\(\frac{3}{8}\) lines.

This is the finest and most robust species of the group known to me. The above description has been taken from a specimen which I received from Mr. C. M. Wakefield.

66. **T. guerinii**, Chaudoir; (Platysma australasiae, Guér., Rev. Zool., 1841, p. 121.) Obscure bronze-colour above, black beneath; *head* smooth, with two feeble impressions in front between the antennae; *palpi* elongated, with the last joint quite cylindrical and somewhat obliquely truncated at the end; *antenne* with four first joints smooth and black, the others hairy and brownish towards the end; *thorax* somewhat flattened, wider than the head, smooth, margined; contracted and somewhat sinuated behind; very slightly notched on the hind margin, with a longitudinal groove in the middle and a large fossa on each side behind; *scutellum* triangular, much wider than long, with longitudinal wrinkles at the base; *elytra* rather wider than the thorax; at their base slightly widened; rounded on the sides towards the middle, very feebly sinuated towards the end; each has nine punctured striae, the spaces between considerably raised; two or three large impressed points between the second and third, fourth and fifth and sixth and seventh striae; eighth and ninth are not distinct, and furnished with large, deep points, which end at the outer border; beneath smooth; *legs* black, strong, spiny.

Length, 10 lines.


Note.—I have not seen this species, the description of which I have copied from White’s work (Voy. Er. Terr. Ins., p. 3).

67. **T. capito**, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 4. *Head* nearly as wide as the thorax, with two rather long, deep, impressed lines on
front between antennæ, with the joints from the fourth to the eleventh hairy; *thorax* with a very distinct, transverse, impressed line in front, and at the end of the middle thoracic line; head and thorax with a greenish hue, strongest on the margins and posterior angles of thorax; *elytra* with a very few, scattered, longish hairs; *elytra* with a greenish hue, marked similarly to *F. australasiae*; the sides of *elytra* somewhat angulated instead of being flat as in that species.

A species allied to *F. australasiae*, but distinguished readily by the size of its head, narrower thorax, colour, and hairs on *elytra*; the insect also is somewhat smaller; both of these come near the genus *Omalosoma* of Hope.

Length, 8½ to 9½ lines.
New Zealand (— Colenso, Esq.)

68. *T. aucklandicus*, *n.s.* Smaller, much less convex, and more obscurely coloured than *T. antarcticus*, the body above black with a greenish hue, under-side and legs piceous, tarsi and palpi pitchy-red. *Head* large, with two irregular, elongate frontal depressions united by a transverse line between the antennæ, and two or three punctures near each eye. *Prothorax* sub-quadrato, rather transverse, widest in front, where the sides are rounded, but behind the middle they are sinuously narrowed towards the distinct rectangular hind angles; the disc is sub-depressed with an impressed dorsal line, and two curved impressions, one near the front, the other near the base is prolonged so as to unite the two basal foveæ. The *elytra* are widest behind, very little convex, with tubercular humeral angles, rounded sides, moderately sinuated towards the apex; each bears an abbreviated scutellar stirole, seven discoidal finely punctured striae, and a lateral stria, those nearest the suture are mere lines, but become broader towards the apex; the interspaces towards the sides and apex are rather convex, the seventh is bent inwards, so that only the three sutural ones and it reach the apex; there are four punctures on the third (sometimes only three), five on the seventh, a row near the margin, and the marginal channel becomes widened and rugose posteriorly. The femora are inflated and grooved below, but have not the dentate appearance observable in *T. antarcticus*. The *tarsi* in my only remaining specimen, a female, are hispid, but not sponge-like below.

Length, 8½ lines; breadth, 3.

I found several specimens some years ago at Auckland, amongst the roots of potatoes.


E
Mas: femoribus intermediiis subitus late dentatis, tibiis intus emarginatis et apice paulo dilatatis.
Long., 10½ lin. ♂.
Wellington; not uncommon in the same localities as *P. (Trich.) planiusculus* (C. M. Wakefield).

Rather more slender and less robust in form than the typical species of *Trichosternus*; the head especially is narrower and not thickened behind; there is a moderate orbit behind the eyes. The *elytra* are scarcely more convex than in *T. guerini* (Chaud.), but the striae are simply and very finely punctated, and the interstices smooth and but slightly convex. The somewhat obscure red-coppery tinge is diffused over the *elytra*, and on the thorax is most brilliant near the hind angles.

**Note.**—I received two examples of this species some time ago from Mr. J. Buchanan, of Wellington, and described it some months ago, but Mr. Bates' description having been published, his name must have precedence. The *T. aucklandicus* was described, and the paper read at the Anckland Institute a year ago, so though Mr. Bates has recently re-described it, it appears as I originally intended.


Mas: tibiis intermediiis apice extus lobato-productis.
Long., 12½ lin. ♂
Otera river, west coast of Southern Island (C. M. Wakefield).


Long., 9½ lin.
Very closely allied to *T. sylvius*, and probably only a local form of the same. Comparing half-a-dozen specimens of each species, *T. temukensis*, besides its more uniform and dusky-cupreous colour, appears rather more elongate and parallel-sided, and shows, in some examples, a conspicuous inequality in the width of the *elytral* interstices. But the most important and constant structural feature is in the curvature of the sides of the thorax; this, instead of forming a rather deep sinuation posteriorly between the middle and the tip of the hind angles, continues nearly to the base, as in *T. antarcticus*, the angle being somewhat abruptly, and, to a less degree than in *T. sylvius*, turned outwards. The head and front margin of the thorax are formed the same in both species.

Temuka (C. M. Wakefield).

Long., 9 lin.

Agrees with the description of *Feronia (T.) rectangula*, Chaud., in every important respect, except in the hind angles of the thorax, which, instead of being *exacte rectis*, are decidedly projecting. This character is constant in the six examples before me, and is corroborated by the shining metallic colour of the whole upper surface, head included; Chaudoir giving as a speciality of *T. rectangula*, "*color paginae superioris minus nitidus, elyrorum dorso fere nigricante*." Specimens agreeing with this description were taken by Mr. Wakefield at Rangiora, whereas all his examples of *T. sylvius* came from Peel Forest.

*T. sylvius* has the head of moderate size in both sexes, with prominent eyes, and very small rapidly narrowed posterior orbits. The thorax is arcuate-emarginate on the fore margin, with rounded anterior angles, quite as broad at the base as at the apex, and moderately dilat-rotundate at a short distance behind the anterior angles. The *elytra* are dentate at the humeral angles, the punctures in the striae are small and distinct, and the interstices become flatter towards the apex.

Peel Forest, S. Island (C. M. Wakefield).


Long., 19–22 mm.

Nouvelle Zélande.

74. **T. prolixus**, n.s. *Elongate*, narrow, sub-parallel, sub-depressed, of a glossy black colour tinged with red, the antennæ palpi and tarsi pitchy-red. *Head* moderately elongate, a little constricted behind the eyes, with an irregularly formed H-like impression in front; eyes rather large; palpi elongate. *Prothorax* quadratae-cordatae, widest in front of the middle, a little emarginated in front, with rounded angles; the sides are rounded, and sinuously narrowed behind, the base is a little hollowed in the middle, with rectangular angles; it is slightly convex, with a well-marked dorsal line, a frontal depression on the middle and one near each angle, the basal foveæ are well-defined and elongate and broadest at the hind margin, the rest of
the surface is almost smooth. *Elytra* elongate, oval, with tubercular shoulders, they are slightly convex, and only a little sinuated behind; the striae are fine, not very perceptibly punctated, the first three pairs become confluent at the end, the seventh is bent towards the apex, where it is deepest, and the interval between it and the marginal channel is a little elevated and narrowed; the interstices are slightly elevated, the third, fifth, and seventh are rather broader than the others, and all bear more or less distinct, transverse impressions, which are most obvious near the apex; there are a short scutellar stria and puncture on each elytron, and a row of punctiform impressions along the marginal channel. The mentum tooth is rather short, and the posterior trochanter rather long.

Length, 8½; breadth, 2½ lines.

Allied to *T. planiuscula*, of still more elongate sub-parallel outline; the thorax in its widest part measures 2 lines across, the elytra 2½.

I have received one specimen from Professor Hutton, who found it at Martin’s Bay, on the west coast of Otago.

75. *T. planiusculus*, White; *Voy. Er. Terr.*, Ins. p. 3. Body plain black, not very brilliant, with the palpi, tarsi, and three first joints of the antennae pitchy-red, the last eight antennal joints paler and hirsute. *Head* rather long, and nearly as wide as the thorax, with not very prominent eyes, almost truncate labrum, two elongate frontal foveæ united near the middle by a transverse line, and smooth vertex. *Prothorax* subquadrate, a little transverse, the sides margined, rounded anteriorly, and a little incurvally narrowed behind, with rectangular posterior angles; it is very little convex, with two large basal foveæ, and the marginal channel continued along a portion of the base at each side; the dorsal furrow almost reaches the base, but is obliterated in front, where there is a slightly elevated lunate space which is scored with longitudinal lines, and the scutellar region is similarly, but less distinctly impressed; the disc is very finely strigose. *Scutellum* scored along its base. *Elytra* rather long, not much dilated near the middle, sinuated at apex, with almost tubercular humeral angles; each elytron bears seven finely punctured, discoidal striae, those nearest the suture mere lines, they become deeply impressed near the apex, where they are confluent; the interstices are broad and plane on the disc but considerably elevated posteriorly, the first and third, fifth and seventh, are united at the end; there is a marginal row of punctiform impressions, and the marginal channel is widened and rugosely sculptured behind. *Abdomen* and *sternum* black. The *legs* are rather slender.

Length, 12½; breadth, nearly 4 lines.

This species may be at once recognised by its sub-depressed, elongate form. The description given corresponds with two specimens which were sent to me from Wellington by Mr. J. Buchanan.

76. *T. dentiferus*, n.s. Oblong, robust, rather flat above; head and thorax deep, shining black; elytra with a silky gloss; legs and antennæ rufo-piceous; tarsi pitchy-red; palpi paler. *Head* moderate,
oval, nearly smooth, irregularly impressed in front; labrum transversely quadrate, emarginate; mentum tooth bifid at apex, about two-thirds of the length of the wings. Prothorax sub-quadrate, its length and breadth very nearly equal, widest in front of the middle, the sides but little rounded, and a little sinuated near the rectangular posterior angles; the base and apex are emarginated, the basal foveae are rather long and deep, situated midway between the angles and the well-defined dorsal groove, and almost united by means of a transverse impression; the frontal depressions are not very obvious, there is a slight transverse depression on the middle, and its whole surface is more or less finely scratched transversely. The elytra are oblong-oval, sub-depressed, not much wider than thorax, with acute humeral angles, near which they are almost obliquely contracted; the sides are gradually rounded until within a line of the apex, where, instead of the usual sinuation, they are very abruptly contracted, and, at that point, angulated; they bear finely punctured striae, these are rather feeble, and are united by pairs at the end, the seventh is bent and prolonged to the apex; the scutellar striae and puncture are distinct; the interstices are slightly elevated, the third, fifth, and seventh are considerably broader than the others; the marginal channels are well-defined, not at all rugose, and are impressed with a row of punctures. Legs robust; femora inflated; the posterior very much so, hollowed for the trochanter, and angulated in the middle so as to be quite dentate in line with the tip of the trochanter; the tibiae are somewhat incrassated towards the apex.

Length, 9½; breadth, 3½ lines.

I have seen only one mutilated individual which was found by Mr. Joseph Beasely, at Parua, Whangarei Harbour. This distinct species may be at once identified by the abrupt contraction of the apical portion of the elytra, and dentate hind thigh.

Holcaspis.

Chaudoir.

The genus Holcaspis resembles in general form the parallel species of Pterostichus, having, like them, very short metathoracic episterna and the marginal stria of the elytra duplicated towards the apex. It is distinguished by the base of the scutellum being scored by a number of short fine lines; this character, however, is seen in some European species of the Feronia group—e.g., Haploderus abaxoides, Dej., Tapinopterus cephalotes, Gaut., and others.

The above is appended by Mr. Bates to his description, or rather remarks, on H. ovatella.

I have not seen the original description which was published at Moscow by Baron de Chaudoir, and I suspect it does not differ materially from Pterostichus.

I do not see how the species of this sub-genus can be distinctly separated from those belonging to Trichosternus by the striation of the base of the scutellum, as the species of the latter genus which I examined, including those I described recently, present exactly the same appearance.
77. **H. angustula**, Chaud.; Bull. Moscow, 1865, ii., 101, Nigra, modice nitida, antennis extus palpisque apice rufopiceis. *Caput* mediocre quadratum, laxe, fronte obsolete bi-impressa, genis vix inflatis, oculis convexis, postice, vix ample dentibus. *Thorax* capite dimidio latior, latitudine vix brevior, quadratus, postice subangustatus, apice mediaque basi emarginatis, angulis anticus haud productis, rotundatis, latioribus leviter rotundatis, pone medium leviter sinuatis angulis posticis rectis, summo apice acutiusculo, basi utrinque recte truncata; supra sublaevis, convexior intra utrumque apicem obsolete transversim impressus, linea media profunda, antice subabreviata, striisque utrinque binis, interiore duplo longiore, profunde impressis, spatii inter easdem marginemque externum convexis, hoc tenuiter æqualiterque reflexo, angusto. *Elytra* thorace vix latiora, latitudine duplo longiora, basi truncata et marginata humeris subrectis, obtuse dentatis, lateribus medio parallelis, pone humeros sinunnum posticum profundum subrotundatis, apice ipso obtuso; dorso deplanata, ad latera abruptius, ad apicem sensim declivia, striis, obsolete punctulatis, postice per paria confuentibus, septima mox pone medium desinente, ibique ramulo obliquo ascendente cum octava connexa, interstititii modice convexis, laevibus, quarto apice subcatenulato, septimo apice latiore elevato, nono punctis pluribus grossis, medio distantibus impresso, margine laterali tenui.

*Corpus* laxe, episternis omnibus punctulatis; femora postica maris subitus medio unidentata.

Long., 12½–14 m.

Akaroa.


Long., 9 m.

Akaroa.

Syn. *Omaseus sylvaticus*, Blanch.

79. **H. subænea**, Guérin; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 4. Slightly bronzed black above, deep black beneath; body elongated, nearly parallel; *head* smooth, with two short, slight impressions in front; *thorax* nearly as long as wide, somewhat cordate, smooth, margined, with a longitudinal median groove, slightly widened behind, and not
reaching the hind margin, a rather wide fossa near the hind angles; scutellum triangular, somewhat wider than long, with four or five longitudinal grooves at the base; elytra wider than the thorax behind; nearly twice as long as wide; rather strongly sinuated behind, the side slightly rounded; each has eight striae of large elongated points, connected, and forming short grooves in different parts; the spaces between slightly raised; the spaces between the second and third, fourth and fifth, sixth and seventh striae are wider and more raised; the points forming the eighth stria are much larger and more distant; legs are black and strong.

Note.—No size is given. Mr. Bates states that his specimen agrees with Guérin’s description, and the types of White’s Feronia vagepunctata, which should measure from seven to eight lines in length. Guérin named it Platysma subenea, in the Rev. Zool., 1841, p. 122, and Mr. White, I presume, gave a copy of the description, and not one of his own.


Long., 8 lin., M.

Much resembling H. subenea; but the elytra are much shorter and the thorax rather longer than in that species. The thorax is very nearly as long as broad, and is somewhat regularly and slightly rounded on the sides, the greatest width being in the middle; behind it is very much less sinuate, and the hind angles are less produced than in subenea; the basal fovea also is larger, and offers on its outer slope a distinct second smaller fovea; but some trace of this is visible in well-developed examples of subenea. The hind legs are remarkably short, and the femora are widely dilated beneath, forming a tooth, between which and the base is lodged the elongated trochanter.

One example; in my own collection. Exact locality unknown.

81. H. elongella, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 4. Head with an H-shaped impression in front; thorax slightly convex, with a very deep pyriform impression on each side; a deep groove, distinctly striated across, and ending in a deepish fossa both in front and behind; elytra rather convex, considerably sinuated on the outside at the end; longitudinally striated, the striae with interrupted punctures, especially behind.

Length, 6½ lines.

New Zealand (Capt. Parry).

82. H. ovatella, Chaud.; Bull. Moscow, 1865, iii., p. 103. I have not seen the description of this insect, but Mr. Bates mentions the fact of his having obtained a specimen, and adds, “that this distinct species measures nine lines in length, is similar to H. elongella, but distinguished by its three punctures on the third interstice of the elytra.”

Long., 9 lin.; ♂ ♀.

Very closely allied to *P. vaguepunctatus*, White; differing chiefly in the striae not being interrupted, and in the seventh stria being deepened into a flexuous sulcus, extending from two-thirds its length to the apex. The elytra are rather more narrowed to the base, and consequently more oval than in *P. vaguepunctatus*, and the hind femora of the ♂ are not dilated on their under surface.

Hokitika and Lake Paroa (C. M. Wakefield).

84. **H. hispidulus**, n.s. Oblong, moderately convex, not much shining black; legs and antennæ piceous; the tarsi and palpi pitchy-red. Head moderate, constricted behind the eyes, smooth behind, the frontal foveæ rugulose; labrum emarginate. Prothorax sub-quadrato, a little broader than long, apex slightly emarginate, the base more deeply hollowed in the middle; it is widest near the front, rounded anteriorly, nearly straight, or but little rounded at the middle, gradually and not greatly narrowed behind, with a slight sinuation near the posterior angle, which is rectangular, very slightly projecting, and not acute; the lateral rims are of equal thickness throughout, it is a little convex, with a slight median groove not attaining the base or apex, deepest at the extremities; the frontal impressions are shallow, the basal foveæ deep but not elongate; the surface is more or less finely striated across, and there are three punctures in the marginal channel, and one on the hind angle, from each of which proceeds a ferruginous bristle. Scutellum distinctly striated. Elytra oblong oval, a little convex, somewhat wider than thorax; side margins slightly reflexed, but obsolete at the base, the humeral angles a little produced; they are a good deal sinuated behind, rather smooth, with feeble striae, the sutural obsolete, and all abbreviated, so that the apex is almost unimpressed; these striae are punctated, and there is an interrupted marginal row of punctures somewhat confluent behind; the interstices are scarcely elevated, the third, fifth, and seventh are a little broader than the others, the seventh is prolonged to the apex, and all are more or less irregular and uneven behind, but not very conspicuously.

In the males the thighs are a good deal inflated, the posterior are considerably dilated and angulated beyond the middle, yet not dentate, and the tibiae of the same pair are flexuose and arcuated. Under surface black.

Length, 6½—7½; breadth, 2½—2½ lines.

The male is a little larger than the female, the specimen found near Tairua (Trans. N.Z. Inst., vol. ix., p. 371) is the smallest, the others in my collection were found at Whangarei Heads. I have only one species of this genus (*H. ovatella*) which I am quite sure is correctly named, so that I cannot, with advantage, compare this with its allies.
85. **H. (Platysma) vigil**, White; *Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.*, p. 3. Very deep black; hairs on antennae, tibiae, and tarsi ferruginous; head and thorax very delicately and irregularly striated; head with an H-shaped impressed mark in front; thorax with an impressed, transverse, somewhat bent line in front; a straight one down the middle, deepest behind, but not reaching the posterior margin; two deep impressions near the posterior angle of thorax; elytra short, with seven longitudinal striae, the spaces between slightly raised; the lateral margin depressed with a catenulate row of points.

Length, 10½ lines.

Port Nicholson (Capt. Parry).

86. **H. (Platysma) politissima**, White; *Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.*, p. 4. Very deep black; head with an H-shaped impression in front; thorax with two deep, somewhat curved fosse behind, one on each side; elytra with very deep longitudinal punctured striae, the fifth and sixth united at the end; side with a row of catenulate punctures.

Length, 6 lines.

Port Nicholson (Mr. Earl).

**Note.**—It will be found nearly impossible to identify the last two species, *Feronia vigil* and *politissima*, without reference to the types in the National collection at London.

87. **H. (Rhytisternus) rugifrons**, n.s. A deep-black moderately shining insect, allied to but a little larger and broader than the Australian *R. duella*, with the head very coarsely rugose, particularly behind the eyes, the thorax also is wrinkled transversely, but not so much so as the head, and the interstices of the elytra are feebly impressed so as to appear somewhat rugulose; the legs are piceous, and the tarsi, antennae, and parts of the mouth are red. The body is oblong, sub-depressed, the elytra wider than thorax; the latter is about as broad as long, sub-cordate, widest in front of the middle, rounded laterally, and a good deal narrowed towards the rectangular, but not prominent, hind angles; the base and apex are subtruncate, the basal foveæ are rather elongate, the dorsal line feebly impressed, and there is an elongate impression close to each hind angle. The elytra are oblong-oval, a good deal sinuated and narrowed behind, widest behind the middle, with a somewhat flattened disc; the impunctate striae are distinct and regular, the sixth and seventh are rather feeble but deep behind, and the latter is prolonged at the apex so as to reach the second; the interstices are scarcely convex, and there is an interrupted row of punctures along the side. Legs moderate; the first joint of the anterior tarsi is oblong, shorter than fifth, the next three are but little dilated, decrease in size, and are sub-triangular in form.

Length, 4½; breadth, 1¾ lines.

Described from one example found at Auckland.

This is a synonym of *Pterostichus*, I believe.

sericeo-subopacis; palpis, pedibus, antennisque plus minusve piceorufis; capite fiveis frontalibus vix impressis; thorace quadrato, lateribus antice paulo rotundatis, post medium leviter sinuato-angustatis, angulis posticis paulo productis rectis, fovea basali utrinque una profunda, toto impunctato; elytris postice paulo angustatis, apice haud sinuatis, striis profundis simplicibus, interstitio tertio bipunctato.

Long., $3\frac{1}{2}-3\frac{3}{4}$ lin. M.F.

Christchurch (C. M. Wakefield).

Similar in form to Holcaspis sylvatica, but wanting the essential character of the group—the striated base of the scutellum. In all essential characters it agrees with the European Haptoderi. The palpi have the terminal joints narrowed to the tip, and very briefly, the maxillaries in the male not at all, truncated. The head is rather small, and shows scarcely any trace of the usual frontal foveæ; the thorax has on each side of the base a single deep almost suliform fovea, and its whole surface is impunctate. The elytra have a well-developed scutellar striae between the suture and the first stria; the interstices are plain in the sub-opaque female and a little more convex in the shining male, but in both sexes they become narrow and convex at the apex, and the first stria is continued round the apex to the marginal stria.

Argutor erythropus, Blanch., as far as the very insufficient description goes, agrees with this species; but no mention is made of the two punctures on the third interstice.

Argutor.


Almost always under the middle size, generally winged, sometimes wingless, of a black or brown colour, very rarely metallic, rather active, but less so than the species of Peciulus, and generally found under stones, by the side of water, and on mountains. Body rather elongate, sometimes broad and depressed, prothorax almost square or heart-shaped; antennæ filiform and very slightly compressed; palpi rather slender, last joint cylindrical.

89. A. erythropus, Blanch.; Voy. au Pôle Sud, Zool., iv., p. 27, 1853. Rather flat, black; head bifoveolate in front; antennæ ferruginous; prothorax sub-quadrate, bilineate at the base; elytra striate; tarsi reddish-brown.

Body rather narrow; head smooth, having only two slight excavations. Antennæ ferruginous, rather hairy; palpi of the same colour. Prothorax nearly square, hardly convex, very slightly contracted behind, having a shallow groove on the middle, and at the base a short groove at each side. Elytra very little larger than the thorax, with projecting humeral angles, and with rather marked striae, without distinct punctures, the interstices perfectly smooth. Tarsi wholly of a reddish brown. Abdomen blackish, with the edges of the segments reddish.

Length, 6 mil.

Akaroa, New Zealand.
90. *A. piceus,* Blanch.; Voy. au Pôle Sud, Zool., iv., p. 28., 1853. Pitchy-black, shining; head bifoveolate in front; antennæ and palpi ferruginous; prothorax grooved on the middle and base; elytra ovate, striate; tarsi reddish-brown.

Proportionally narrower than the preceding, of a rather shining brownish-black. *Head* smooth, shining, with two large excavations in front; *antennæ* ferruginous, shining, with their last joints slightly hairy. *Prothorax* a little convex, slightly narrowed behind, but little longer than broad, smooth above, only having a median groove, and on each side at the base a short groove that is deeper than that on the middle. *Elytra* oval, evidently convex, with the humeral angles projecting, and with well-marked striation near the suture, but nearly effaced near the lateral margins; these striae present some traces of punctures; the interstices smooth and but little convex. Tarsi wholly ferruginous-brown.

Length, 6 mil.
Akaroa, New Zealand.

**Molopsida.**

*White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.,* p. 6.

*Head* large; last joint of *palpi* sharp-pointed; *antennæ* with the joints somewhat moniliform and bristly; *thorax* without margin, much wider behind than in front, sides considerably rounded, behind quite straight, the posterior angles nearly rectangular; *elytra* ovate, truncated in front, considerably convex.

91. *M. polita,* White. Deep, shining black; *elytra* with longitudinal rows of shallow striae rather closely punctured, the margin with two deep grooves connected in many places by short, transverse grooves; *antennæ* and palpi ferruginous; legs deep rufous.

Waikouaiti (Mr. Earl).

Note.—I think this species might be erased from the list with advantage, in fact all whose measurements are not given should be dealt with in that way.

**Alogus.**


A *Feronian* without minute striae on the base of the *elytra*, but with a cordate *prothorax* marked on each side of the base with a deep groove, and with a little one towards the posterior angle. *Prosternum* without a distinct margin. Indentation of the *mentum* furnished with a broad tooth a little projecting, rounded off and margined. Third joint of the *antennae* as long as the first, glabrous, the four following pubescent and equal. Last joint of the *palpi* almost cylindrical and broadly truncate. The seventh, eighth and ninth striae of the elytra crenulated at the bottom, the eighth in addition marked with some large punctures, the extremity a little sinuated.

General form of *Omaseus*, but broader. The *episterna*, behind, a little longer than broad.

♀ Long., 7½ l.; lat. elyt., 4 l.

New Zealand.

**Cerabilia.**


*Mentum* broad, transverse, emarginate, without a tooth in the emargination; wings of the mentum very broad, rounded laterally, pointed at the apex. *Labrum* almost square, rather transverse, entire; *mandibulae* rather strong, arched, pointed. *Palpi* with their last articulation oval, fusiform, pointed at the apex. *Antennae* rather long, first articulation strong and thick, the second conical and short, the third a little longer, the others equal, the last oval. First joint of *tarsi* longest; anterior ♀ with three first joints broad, triangular, and furnished below with squamulae and spiniform hairs. *Head* rather small, oval; *thorax* almost square, rather transverse; *elytra* oval, rather depressed, no abbreviated striae; *thighs* rather strong; *tibiae* rather slender, straight, the posterior rather arched; anterior becoming thick towards the apex, strongly emarginated, and ended by a spine, with another at the top of the excavation; all the *tibiae* having a row of spines.


Length, 4½'.

Dunedin.

**Feronia.**


*Mentum* large, a little concave, deeply emarginated; with a broad median tooth, notched, or simple, but in the latter case truncate or obtuse at the extremity. *Ligula* widened and truncated in front, its paraglossae slender. Last joint of the *palpi* sub-oval or sub-cylindrical, sometimes a little depressed, always truncated at the end. *Mandibales* moderate or short, rather robust, not furrowed above, dentate inwardly near their base. *Labrum* transversal, entire, or feebly emarginated.
Head, in general, moderate, oval or sub-cylindrical, and visibly narrowed behind; eyes moderate or small, slightly prominent. Antenne more or less robust, always longer than the prothorax, composed of obconical joints, sometimes elongated, sometimes short, in this case submonili-form; first joint rather stout, second shorter than those which follow, these latter sub-equal, or decreasing gradually. Prothorax of variable form, never very strongly transversal. Elytra in general rather long, sub-parallel, sinuated or not near the extremity, at most moderately convex. Legs robust; the three first joints of the front tarsi strongly dilated among the males, the first longer than the next two, these more or less transversal.

Note.—This is appended to enable colonial entomologists to refer to the general characters of this sub-family.

Group—ANISODACTYLIDÆ.

Ligula free at its extremity. Tarsi variable, sometimes all alike in both sexes and spongy underneath, with their last joint strongly bi-lobed; generally the four basal joints of the front and middle tarsi dilated among the males; the first joint of the anterior sometimes expanded among the females; the dilated joints always clothed underneath with hairs, but not mingled with scales.

Triplosarus.


M. Tarsi quatuor anteriores articulis secundo ad quartum dilatatis, pedum anteriorum brevissimi, intermediorum longiores cordati; articulo quarto nullomodo lobato; palmis ut in Anisodactylo dense breviter setosis, planis; articulo primo triangulari, subtus nudo.

This genus differs from the other Anisodactylæ in the form of its head and mandibles, which resemble those of Phorticosomus, Cratacanthus, etc., but the eyes are rather prominent; the suture separating the epistome from the forehead is very sharply impressed, and has a short deep frontal foveole near each end. The paraglossæ are lateral, and not placed behind the ligula, as in other genera of the group.

94. T. fulvescens, Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., March-April, 1874. T. ochraceo-fulvus, subnitisius, capite thoraceque interdum ñeœo tintus; thorace antice rotundato, postice modice angustato,
COLEOPTERA

angulis posticis obtusis, basi utrinque fovea lata, indistincte punctulata; elytris in utroque sexu sericeis; interstitiis planis, tertio postice unipunctato.

Long., 4–4½ lin. M.F.

Castelnau's description of Harpalus novae-zelandiae (Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict., pt. ii., vol. viii., p. 194) applies to this species as far as it goes, except the size (5 lines.) My specimens came from Mr. Henry Edwards (from Auckland?) and Mr. Feredy of Christchurch.

Note.—I have one mutilated specimen from Captain Hutton, which he found in Otago; I do not think it occurs near Auckland.

Lecanomus.

Chaudoir; Bull. d. Mosc., 1850, No. ii., p. 446.

Mentum with entire middle tooth; its lobes dilated and acute at the extremity; ligula truncated at apex; paraglossa large, of equal length. Palpi with acuminate terminal joints. Mandibles short, strongly arched and pointed at the end. Labrum quadrate, a little transverse. Head small, ovate, rounded behind. Prothorax large, quadrate, with rounded sides and obtuse angles. Elytra sub-ovate, rather strongly sinuated at their extremity. Legs slender, the anterior tibia widened towards their extremity; the first four joints of the front tarsi of the male dilated; the first small, triangular; the second large, rounded, cordate; third transversely oval, shorter than the preceding; fourth, transversal, narrower and shorter than its predecessor, emarginated; the intermediate tarsi narrower than the anterior; the soles brush-like.

The above is translated from Lacordaire's Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. i., p. 280.


M. Tarsi quatuor anteriores articulis secundo et tertio magnis, maxime dilatatis; secundo semicirculari; tertio paulo breviore, haud angustiore; primo breviter triangulari; quarto brevissimo, lato, quam tertio paulo angustiore, nullomodo lobato.

Long., 2½ lin. M.

The form of this curious insect is that of an Oipterus, the elytra being ovate (much broader than the thorax) and convex; but the broad patelliform anterior and middle tarsi of the male, with their even, smooth, brush-soles, show that it belongs to the Australian genus Lecanomus, Chaud. It agrees in all essential generic characters with L. insidiosus; but the second tarsal joint is shorter and more semicircular, and the fourth is much broader. The elytra in the unique specimen are dark pitchy-brown with fulvous lateral margins, not very well defined, but widening much at the apex; there is no puncture on the third interstice, and there is a short scutellar striae between the
first and second striae. The margins of the ventral segments are more or less fulvous. One example from New Zealand, obtained from the late Rev. Hamlet Clark's collection.

Note.—I found two or three individuals at Tairua, and a few others near Whangarei Harbour, but I have not seen any specimens from the south.

96. **L. insignitus**, *n.s.* *Body* convex, elongate-oval, of a moderately shining brownish-black; the thoracic and elytral margins, apex of elytra, legs, and antennae fusco-rufous; palpi and tarsi rufo-testaceous. *Head* relatively small but elongate, with rather large mandibles, and transverse labrum; it has two ill-defined frontal foveae united by a transverse line; terminal joints of *palpi* acuminate. *Prothorax* rather convex, sub-quadrate, somewhat transverse, with rounded sides, not quite so much narrowed behind as in front, and not sinuated posteriorly, the hind angles rounded; the apex is slightly emarginate, the base is quite truncate in the middle, but rounded and more prominent beyond; it has an almost imperceptible dorsal line, an indistinct impression near the base, the basal foveae are not very obvious, and are situated very near the sides, and the disc is very feebly strigose. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* convex, especially behind, a little depressed at each side of the scutellum, with rounded, not prominent, humeral angles; the sides are regularly and slightly rounded, being but little dilated behind, and not very strongly sinuated posteriorly, with the apex a little produced; they bear fine impunctate striae, the intervals are a little convex; there is one puncture on the third interstice, a row near the margin, and one near each side of the scutellum; only the first, second, third, and eighth interstices reach the apex. The *femora* are inflated; the front *tibiae* a good deal incrassated towards the apex, the posterior longer and more flexuose than the intermediate. The anterior *tarsi* are remarkable: in *L. latimanus*, the second joint of the male tarsi is not twice the width of the first; but in this species, the second and third are three times as wide as the obconical basal joint, and the fourth is about twice as broad as the first, and hollowed for the apical joint; the intermediate tarsi are moderately expanded, the posterior of the usual form; the terminal joints of the two hinder pairs of tarsi are elongate, a good deal dilated at the apex, and, particularly the posterior, furnished with very large claws. The terminal spines of the *tibiae*, especially those of the front pair, are stout, and the two hind pairs bear rows of spine-like bristles. *Antennae* broken off.

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

I found my specimen, a male, at Parua forest, near Whangarei Harbour.

\textit{Tarsis} quatuor anticis, articulis 2–3 latissime dilatatis, 2\textsuperscript{d}o fere semi-circulari, 3\textsuperscript{lo} brevi.

Long., 2\textfrac{4}{3}–2\textfrac{1}{4}M J ♀ ♂.

Distinguished from the other species of the genus by its greater convexity and the sharper and deeper striation of the elytra. The colour of the upper surface is shining black, with a faint brassy metallic sheen on the elytra. The extreme lateral margins of the thorax and the elytra are rufescent; the two basal joints of the antennæ, the palpi and the basal half of the tibiae are also of the same colour. The basal foveæ of the thorax are coarsely but sparsely punctured.

West Coast, S. Island, numerous examples (C. M. Wakefield).

98. \textit{L. fuliginosus}, \textit{n.s}. Head, thorax, and elytral disc smoky-brown, the thoracic and elytral margins, the apex of elytra, tarsi and antennæ fusco-testaceous, the legs and palpi testaceous. \textit{Head} with two punctiform impressions near each antenna, and a transverse line. \textit{Prothorax} convex, transverse, considerably broader than long. Sides rounded, more abruptly in front than behind, so that it is widest in front of the middle, hind angles rounded off, the base a little emarginate at the middle; its sculpture is very indefinite, consisting of a feebly impressed dorsal line, and an impression towards the apex. \textit{Elytra} convex, ovate, very feebly striated, the striae mere lines; the interstices are broad and plane, with an irregular row of punctiform impressions near the lateral margins, most conspicuous behind. Under side pitchy-brown, the coxae and trochanters testaceous.

Length, 2\textfrac{1}{2} lines, breadth 1.

Described from a single specimen received from Captain Hutton; it was found in Otago, and is in bad condition.

99. \textit{L. fallax}, \textit{n.s}. Oblong, convex, rather narrow, of a shining pitchy-black colour, with the thoracic margins and apical portion of the elytra more or less rufescent, red legs, and yellowish-red antennæ, palpi and tarsi.

\textit{Prothorax} convex, about as long as broad, slightly and regularly rounded laterally and a little narrowed towards the base, which has a median emargination; its anterior angles are depressed, and the posterior not at all prominent, but rounded off; the surface forms a gradual and uninterrupted slope towards the sides, which have fine, indistinctly reflexed margins, and bears a very slight dorsal line and basal impressions. \textit{Elytra} oblong, striate, with a puncture behind the middle of their third interstices.

This species is likely to be confounded with \textit{L. insignitus} only, it is closely allied to that species, having similarly expanded tarsi, &c., and can only be separated from it after a careful comparison of specimens of both; \textit{L. insignitus} is larger and more robust, with stouter legs and claws, shorter antennæ, and rather more transverse prothorax.

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

I found four examples (both sexes) at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour.
Hypharpax.

Mentum transversal, moderately emarginated, with a rather strong single tooth, its lateral lobes outwardly rounded, terminating in a rather sharp point. Last joint of the palpi slightly fusiform, truncated at the end. Mandibles short, arched, and sharp. Labrum transversal, rounded at the angles, slightly hollowed in front. Head moderate, a little narrowed behind. Antennæ longer than the prothorax, thickening a little towards the extremity; their first joint longer and thicker than the following, which are about equal to one another. Prothorax transversal, rounded laterally, very slightly rounded behind, having two fossæ at its base near to the posterior angles. Elytra moderate, parallel, rounded behind, striate. Legs robust, moderate; hind femora of the males stout, unidentate below; tibiae of the same pair arcuated, finely dentate inwardly throughout their whole length; the four first joints of the four anterior tarsi strongly dilated in that sex, the joints strongly cordiform, rounded at the angles, the second a little larger than the others, which are equal.

100. H. antarcticus, Castelnau; Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict., 1867, p. 193. Copper coloured; head smooth, with a transverse line in front, having a punctiform impression at each end; thorax almost quadrangular, transverse, rather rounded, and bordered laterally; a feeble impression near each anterior angle, and a strong one behind; a feeble transverse impression in front, and a longitudinal stria on the middle, very little marked; elytra rather short, depressed, striated, a feeble punctiform impression behind, between the second and third striae, and a line of impressions on the lateral margin; lower side of the body of an eneous brown, very brilliant; legs brown, with the extremity of the tibiae obscure; palpi and antennæ brown, the basal article rather red.

Length, 2½ lines.
Dunedin and North Island. About the form of Harpalus aeneus, but very much smaller.

Note.—Count de Castelnau placed this species in the genus Harpalus; Mr. Bates, however, found "that it scarcely belongs to Hypharpax, the hind tibia of the male not being arcuated; in facies and in the long fine bristles on the inner side of the tibia, with a row of shorter spines on the outer side, it resembles that genus. Four joints of the four anterior tarsi of the male are dilated, and smooth, brush-like beneath." I found this insect at Auckland.

101. H. abstrusus, Bates; Entom. Mon. Mag., June, 1878, p. 23. H. antarctico proxime affinis, dimidio major. Oblongus, seneo-niger, antennarum articulo primo, tibiisque (apicibus exceptis) rufotesta-ceis; thorace transversim quadrato, postice paulo magis quam antice angustato, lateribus antice late rotundatis, angulis posticis paulo obtusis apice rotundatis, foveis basalibus sparsim grosse punctatis; elytris apice oblique fortiter sinuatis, apud suturam productis, supra undulatis,
sericeo-nitentibus (praecipue ♂), striatis, interstitio tertio apicem versus puncto majori conspicuo.

Long., 3 lin. ♂.

Agrees with H. antarcticus in almost everything except size; Castelnau giving 2½ lines as the length of that species, which agrees with a very large number of specimens that I have examined. "The feeble punctiform impression behind" of Castelnau's phrase also indicates a difference between antarcticus and the present species, in which the interstitial puncture is very large and conspicuous. When the two species are compared, several other points of difference are observable, which it is impossible to render clear by description.

Described from a single pair (♂ ♂) from Auckland.

A specimen in Mr. Wakefield's collection, ticketed "Tairua, Capt. Broun," and others which I have examined from "Wellington," and from parts of New Zealand not specified, differ from the type described in the sutural apex of the elytra not being notably prolonged, and in the thorax being much less rounded on the sides anteriorly and more gradually narrowed to the base. Some of the specimens have a slight greenish tinge, and others have two basal joints of the antennae clearish red. It is impossible, without much further material, to decide whether we have here to deal with several closely allied species, or only with a single variable one.

H. australasie, Dejean; Spec. Gen. des Colop., iv., 386, 1829. Oblong, head and thorax black with a tinge of bronze; thorax sub-quadrate, rather narrowed in front, both sides foveolate behind, posterior angles nearly straight. Elytra obscure, bronzy-green, striate, sub-sinuate behind; antennae and tibiae at the base brick-red.

Length, 2½ lines; breadth, 1 line.

It comes near to the form anxius; but it is a little smaller, proportionally a little narrower, and its colour is a black, very slightly bronzed on the head and thorax, and a dull greenish bronze on the elytra. The head is a little oblong, almost triangular, a little narrowed posteriorly, smooth, rather convex, and it has on each side, between the antennae, a small, almost rounded, and not very obvious impression. The labrum is of a blackish-brown, a little reddish on the margins. The mandibles are blackish; the palpi of a dull brown, with the extremity of each joint of a testaceous-yellow, somewhat inclined to red. The antennae are of the latter colour. The eyes are very prominent. The prothorax is broader than the head, not quite so long as broad, a little narrowed anteriorly, slightly rounded laterally, and a little convex; the longitudinal dorsal line is delicate, rather marked, and passing by but little the two transverse impressions, the anterior one is formed like the segment of a circle, and both are but little distinct; there is on each side of the base an oblong impression, rather conspicuous, the bottom of which seems a little rough, but the sides are smooth; the anterior margin is slightly indented; the front angles are rather rounded, the sides are finely margined; the posterior angles are almost rectangular, and their apex a little obtuse; the base is very slightly indented at the middle,
and sub-truncate. The *scutellum* is smooth, triangular, and its apex scarcely extends beyond the base of the elytra.

The *elytra* are a little broader than the thorax, rather elongated, slightly oval, almost parallel, a little convex, and slightly sinuated at the extremity; the striae are smooth, rather fine, and distinct; the interstices are very flat, there is one puncture on the extremity of the seventh stria, and a row of rather large and well-marked ones along the exterior margin, near the eighth stria towards the base and the apex, but none in the middle. There are wings under the elytra. The under-surface of the body and the femora are of a brownish-black. The *tibiae* are of a testaceous yellow, a little inclined to red, with the extremity blackish. The *tarsi* are of a brown hue, a little inclined to red.

*NOTE.*—This species, according to Redtenbacher, has been found in New Zealand, though the author specifies New Holland as its habitat. I have not included it in the list.


Long., 3 lin; lat., 1½.

*NOTE.*—This Australian species, according to Redtenbacher, occurs in New Zealand. Not included in the list, description simply given to prevent mistakes.

**Syllectus.**

*Bates; Entom. Mon. Mag., January, 1878.*


The present genus is another of those remarkable antarctic forms of *Carabideae* like *Oöpterus*, *Merisodus*, *Euthenarus*, *Lecanomerus*, and others, of which we have no near allies in the Northern Hemisphere.

It is more anomalous, however, than any of the others just mentioned, uniting in itself the characters of various other groups in a most remarkable manner. The four dilated joints of the tarsi, and the pubescence of the third antennal joint, bring it within the definition of the *Harpalidae*, although its small head and long slender mandibles are utterly unlike any other known Harpalideous form. The clothing of the soles of the dilated joints resembles that of the *Anisodactylina*, but differs in the hairs being less brush-like. The four dilated joints are equal in breadth, and are broadly cordate in shape.
The frontal foveae resemble in their depth and direction those of the *Acupalpus* group, but are scarcely so sharply incised. The metasternal episterna are elongate, and their epimera normal in shape. The palpi are fully as acute as in the *Trechi*, but their terminal joints are rather broader near the base, *i.e.*, more fusiform in figure. The tooth in the centre of the emargination of the mentum is as long as the side lobes, and has a pair of strong bristles at its base.

Upon the whole, I am inclined to think that the nearest affinities of this interesting form are in the direction of such genera as *Lecanomerus* and *Trachysarbus*.


*Long., 2½ lin. ♀ ♀.*

Similar in form to *Anchomenus*, but of small size, glossy piceous-black, with the antennæ, legs, and parts of the mouth tawny testaceous; in some examples the femora and palpi are paler and yellowish. The thorax is but little broader than the small head, and is quadrate in shape, with the sides a little rounded outwards anteriorly, and incurved posteriorly, with distinct hind angles; the surface is smooth, with a long and rather deep, but wholly smooth, fovea on each side. The elytra are broad in comparison with the head and thorax, very glossy, and striated with equal distinctness throughout, the striae being indistinctly punctated.

Auckland, New Zealand. In my own collection and that of Dr. D. Sharp.

**Note.**—The habitat cited is a mistake. I found the insect at Tairua, and sent some specimens to Dr. Sharp, who informed me that he had transmitted some of them to Mr. Bates; the latter gentleman wanted more, as he then thought that it was a new genus near *Oöpterus*.

**Group—HARPALIDÆ.**

*Antennæ* ten-jointed, inserted at the lateral margins of the forehead near the eyes. *Legs* slender, not adapted for swimming; *tarsi* five-jointed; the three first of the two anterior pairs slightly dilated among the males, and finely spongy below. Posterior *coxæ* narrow, prolonged behind in the form of a large lamella covering part of the abdomen. *Prosternum* arched.

**Euthenarus.**


*Gen. Tachycello* similis. *Palpi* robusti, glabri; articulo terminali fusiformi, versus apicem attenuato, apice leviter truncato. *Antennæ*
robustæ; articulo undecimo multo longiore, crasso. *Mentum parvum*, emarginatione semicirculari, dente mediano prominulo acuto. *Ligula* cornea, oblonga, apice libera bisetosa; paraglossis ipsa duplo latioribus et multo longioribus, apice late rotundatis.

*M. Tarsi* quattuor anteriores articulis quattuor vale dilatatis; primo triangulāri; secundo ad quartum brevissimis et latissimis; quarto bilobō; omnibus lacinis argenteis longissimis vestitis.

The insects on which this distinct new genus is founded resemble the *Bradycelli* and small *Stenolophus* of the Northern Hemisphere, but are widely different in the clothing of the four dilated palms of the male. This is unlike either the squamæ arranged in pairs of the true *Harpalidae*, or even the brush of short vertical hairs of the *Anisodactylinae*, but consists of a few very long linear hair-scales set obliquely on the broad palms and forming a broad fringe to the feet. The paraglossae also differ from those of the *Harpali* in being very broad, not tapering to the apex, but broadly rounded. The frontal foveæ of the head form short striæ curving to the inner margin of the eye. The *thorax* is quadrat. The *elytra* are obtuse at the apex, with a strong situation; the scutellar striole is rudimentary between the first and second striæ; the third interstice has one puncture. The males have a hairy fovea in the middle of the first ventral segment, like the *Tachycelli*.


Long., 2 3/4 lin. M.F.  

Lake Coleridge; under stones in dry lagoon (C. M. Wakefield).  

Immature Coleridge has testaceous yellow legs and pale under surface of body; but the dark brassy colour of the head and thorax and cupreous *elytra* remain in all the numerous individuals sent. The hind angles of the thorax are distinct in some examples and perfectly rounded off in others; the basal foveae also vary in the amount of punctuation, which is always rather coarse.


Long., 2 3/4 lin. M.F.  

Apparently distinct from *E. brevicollis*, although similar in size and colouration. It is decidedly slenderer, with longer thorax, the posterior narrowing of which is slightly incurved and the hind angles more distinct. The general colour is less metallic, and the side rims of the thorax are pale, which is sometimes the case with *E. brevicollis*. A better distinction is the more transverse and stronger sinuation of the
COLEOPTERA

apex of the elytra, the edges external to the sinuation being more flattened out; they are finely and sharply striated in the same manner.
Auckland. Several examples from Mr. Lawson and Mr. H. Edwards.

Note.—I found a number of specimens at Tairua, but only two or three near Whangarei Harbour.

Group—POGONIDÆ.

_Ligula_ free at its extremity. Terminal joint of the _palpi_ slightly oval or obconical, very rarely securiform. The two first joints of the anterior _tarsi_ of the males dilated, triangular or cordiform, nearly always squamulose below. Claws simple.

**Oópterus.**

_Guérin; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 5._

_Palpi_ ending in a conical joint, which is sharp at the end; the penultimate joint of the maxillary _palpi_ as long as the last; four first joints of the anterior _tarsi_ dilated in the males, the two first joints wider, somewhat elongated on the inner side; _antennae_ short, submoniliform, with the last seven joints longer than wide; body thick, oval.

105. _O. rotundicollis_, White; _Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 6._

_Thorax_ rounded, without any groove, near the posterior margin depressed and closely punctured; _elytra_ with superficial striae formed by rows of closely placed points; whole insect of a pitchy brown; the palpi and legs of a lighter colour.

Length, 2¾ lines.
Bay of Islands (Dr. Sinclair, Charles Darwin).


Long., 2½ lin. ʃ.

Group—BEMBIDIIDÆ.

_Ligula_ not trigonal; its paraglossæ straight. _Palpi_ smooth; the penultimate joint dilated apically; the last very much more slender, and generally very small, inserted at the summit of the preceding. _Prothorax_ of variable form. _Tarsi_ filiform, or, among the males, with the basal joint very large, oblong, nearly always squamulose underneath; the second cordiform, and a little wider than the following two.
OF NEW ZEALAND.

**Bembidium.**


*Mentum* transversal, with a central tooth, which is seldom divided; its lateral lobes terminating acutely. *Ligula* dilated, and truncated in front. *Paraglossae* more or less prominent. *Palpi* with the penultimate joint very large, obconical, frequently arcuated; the last joint very small, needle-shaped. *Labrum* transversely-quadrate, entire, or slightly emarginated. *Head* moderate, oval, slightly narrowed behind. *Eyes* sometimes moderate, sometimes large. *Antennae* of variable length, generally long, sub-filiform, or a little thickened towards the extremity. *Prothorax* quadrate or cordate, rarely round, having almost always two basal impressions near, or on, the posterior angles. *Elytra* of variable form, their striae very often partially effaced. *Legs* slender; the basal joint of the anterior *tarsi* of the male very large, oblong, with hairs and scales below; the second joint cordiform, and a little larger than those which follow.

The above characters, according to Lacordaire, also belong to the sub-genera *Tachys* and *Cillenum.*


Long., 3 lin.
Christchurch (R. W. Fereday).

108. **B. maorinum,** Bates; *Ent. Mon. Mag.*, iv., pp. 53–78; *(Peryphus).* **B. convexiusculum,** nigro-æneum, nitidum, trophis et antennis piceo-rufis, pedibus nigro-piceis; fronte utrinque rugoso-sulcata, prope oculos fovea rotundata notatur; *elytris* punctato-striatis, interstiiis latis, planis, 3io tri-, 5to bi-foveato, stria obliqua apicali profunda; palpis articulis penultiimis elongatis hirsutis.

Long., 3 lin. ♂ ♀.
Christchurch (R. W. Fereday).


*Mas:* *Tarsorum* anticorum articulo basali tuntum dilatato, oblongo.
Long., 2–2½ lin.
Many examples from Capt. Broun.

Belongs to the same group as *B. charile* and *maorinum,* a group of *Peryphus* apparently peculiar to New Zealand, having a cordiform thorax not at all dilated at the posterior angles, with a narrow, simple fovea close to the angle, and with setiform punctures on the 5th, as well as on the 3rd, elytral interstice. The head and thorax in *B.*
tairuense are small in comparison with the elytra, and quite destitute of punctuation; the frontal foveae, as in the allied New Zealand species, are broad and deep; the eyes only moderately prominent. The elytra are elongate-oblong-ovate, rather depressed, and with rather strongly impressed and closely punctured striae, the interstices being plane; the first and second striae converge at the base into a depression, the outer striae do not reach the base and leave a smooth space near the shoulder; striae 2–7 become very faint near the apex.

The species is closely allied to B. maarinum, from Christchurch, and it would be difficult in a description to make their difference clear, though their general aspect is very distinct; B. maarinum being broader, more brightly aeneous; the elytra much broader, the striae less impressed, &c.


**Long., 2 lin. M.**

*M. Tarsi* antici articulis duobus dilatatis, apice obliquis et fortiter intus productis.

Differs from the section to which *B. niloticum* belongs by the very narrow margins to the thorax, not explanated behind, and with obtuse hind angles; the sides of the thorax are very strongly rounded, but the base is much narrower than the apex; the apical angles are not at all conspicuous.

Lake Coleridge; under stones in a dry lagoon (C. M. Wakefield).

**ili. B. parviceps,** Bates; *Ent. Mon. Mag.*, February, 1878. *Gracile*, modice convexum, nigrum, vix aenesens, politum, palpis, pedibus, antennisque fusco-piceis, his articulo basali rufo; *capite* parvo, foveis frontalis latis, profundiis; *thorace* cordato, angulis posticis haud prominentibus; *elytris* grosse striato-punctatis, striae (1<sup>ma</sup> excepta) longe ante apicem subito evanescentibus.

**Long., 2 lin.**

*Tairua,* near Auckland (Capt. Broun).

Belongs to none of the European sections of *Bembidium*, but nearest allied perhaps to *Peryphus*. The frontal furrows (broad and deep, without marginal ridges) and the form of the thorax (with contracted hind angles and simple fovea) are the same as in the *Peryphus maarinum* group; but the fifth elytral interstice has no setiferous punctures. The head is small, and the eyes are not so prominent as usual in *Bembidium*. The thorax is also small and impunctate; it is cordate, gradually narrowed behind until near the base, and then its sides are straight, without the slightest projection of the posterior angles, which are indeed scarcely rectangular; the basal fovea is narrow, and lies close to the marginal
rim. The elytra are elongate-oval, coarsely punctured in slightly impressed rows; the punctures and striae abruptly ceasing at about two-thirds the length, except the sutural and marginal striae; the sutural stria is, as usual, a little recurved at the apex, and the hook thus formed is distinctly separated by a smooth ridge from the recurved marginal stria.


Mas. *Tarsorum* anticorum articulis duobus basalibus dilatatis, apice intus productis.

Variat colóre supra aeneo. *Long.*, $1\frac{3}{4}-2\,\text{cm.}$

Tairua, near Auckland; two examples (Captain Broun).

Belongs apparently to the same group as *B. parviceps*; but the thorax is quite different in shape, being more broadly and regularly rounded at the sides, and rather abruptly narrowed at the base; the lateral margins very narrow, without projection at the hind angles, which are, nevertheless, rectangular. The frontal furrows are broad, deep, and simple. The head is rather small, and the eyes only moderately prominent. The back of the head and the sides of the thorax are very finely shagreened, and there are some wrinkles on the disc of the latter. The elytra are elongate-ovate, rather convex; the striae are tolerably deep, and only a little less impressed on nearing the apex, the first and second are indeed deeper near the apex, the second flexuous, and joining the recurved apex of the first; the seventh is distinct; the punctures are moderately large, but become much fainter towards the apex.

113. *B. eustictum*, Bates; *Ent. Mon. Mag.*, February, 1878. *Elongato-ovatum*, supra aeneum, politum; palpis, antennis, pedibusque rufo-piceis; *thorace* late rotundato, angulis posticis distinctis, marginibus postice nullomodo explanatis, foveulis basalibus angustis; *elytris* ovatis, grosse punctato-striatis, striis 2–7 ante apicem evanescentibus; interstitio tertio punctis duobus, anteriori maximo, notato.

Tairua, near Auckland; four examples (Captain Broun). *Long.*, $1\frac{1}{4}-1\frac{3}{4}\,\text{cm.}$

Very closely allied to *B. anchonoderum*; differing only in its rather smaller size, its broader thorax and relatively shorter elytra, the conspicuously larger anterior puncture on the third elytral interstice, and the obliteration of all the middle striae before the apex.

Mas. Tarsorum anticorum articulis duobus basalibus dilatatis, apice extus productis.
Long., 1\(\frac{3}{4}\) lin.

Wellington, from Mr. Wakefield.

Belongs to the same group as B. anchonodorum and rotundicolle; but distinguished by its pale testaceous elytra, with a large angular fuscous spot a little behind the middle. This spot forms a triangle on each elytron, with the external angle extending to the sides of the elytra; behind, it is a little prolonged on the suture. The head has deep, broad, and simple frontal foveae. The antennæ are pale at the base, becoming gradually dusky towards the tip. The thorax (impunctate, like the head) is cordate, but with very rounded sides, narrowed behind, first gradually, and at the base more suddenly; the hind angles are closely applied to the trunk, and rather obtuse. The elytra are much rounded at the shoulders; the punctate striæ are deeper near the apex than near the base; the exterior striæ are, however, somewhat faintly impressed towards the apex. The legs are pale yellowish, with the joints of the tarsi tipped with dusky.


Long., 2\(\frac{1}{2}-3\) lin. ♂ ♂

Tarsi antici, articulis duobus dilatatis apice intus productis, primo oblongo, secundo parvo.

Allied to B. rotundicolle, callipeplum, &c. Thorax much more strongly rounded, more constricted at the base, with hind angles more distinctly rectangular. It is also larger than the allied species, more convex and broader, the thorax being also larger in proportion to the whole insect. The colour of the upper surface is dark brassy, more or less cyaneous. The thoracic foveae, as in the rest of this small group, are feebly marked, long, narrow, and situated close to the hind margin near the angle. The elytra taper strongly just before the apex, and are there more or less testaceous. The striæ are but feebly impressed, but the punctures are strong. The third interstice has only two small punctures. The first dilated joint of the male tarsi is much longer than in the allied species.

West Coast of South Island (C. M. Wakefield). I have also a specimen from Mr H. Edwards, ticketed "Auckland."

Closely allied to *B. anchonoderum*, Bates, having the same general proportions—*i.e.*, the thorax is not so short relatively to the elytra as in *B. parviceps* and *tauruense*, and not so broadly rounded, and relatively large, as in *B. eustictum*, and *orbiferum*. The insect is also broader and flatter. In nearly all the specimens the colour is dullish coppery-brown, with the head more greenish-brassy, and the antennae and legs metallic, except the basal joint of the antennae, and sometimes the tibiae, which are more or less reddish-pitchy. The thorax is slightly shagreened, and, as usual in this group, rather abruptly narrowed just before the base, where the sides, for a short distance, are straight and parallel. The striae of the elytra are very slightly impressed, but the punctures are very distinct, and are not wholly obliterated near the apex.

Typical examples of *B. anchonoderum* are only 1½ lin. long.

West Coast, South Island (C. M. Wakefield).


Long., 1½ lin.

Another of the numerous ill-defined species closely allied to *B. anchonoderum*. The colour of the two specimens taken by Mr. Wakefield is dull brassy-black, quite different from the brighter brassy tinge of *anchonoderum*. But the chief distinction lies in the broader form of the thorax, which is a conspicuous differentiating character when the two species are compared side by side; another good character is offered by the smooth apical area of the elytra.

West Coast, South Island (C. M. Wakefield).

**Cillenum.**

*Leach.*

The chief characters of the genus are indicated by Mr. Bates in his excellent description. Lacordaire gives no diagnosis, and regards it as synonymous with *Bembidium*.


*Mas. Tarsis* anticis articulis duobus, praecipue extus, dilatatis.


Tairua, near Auckland (Capt. Broun).
A very remarkable and handsome species of the sub-family Bembidinae, which I place in the genus Cillenum, on account of its long, sharp, and curved mandibles, robust, short, submoniliform antennae, and explanated lateral veins of the elytra. The last mentioned peculiarity, it is true, is not so strongly marked in the European Cillenum, but it is, nevertheless, distinctly perceptible, the dilated portion terminating rather abruptly before the apex of the elytra, giving a sub-truncated appearance to those members.

The New Zealand species differs from our Cillenum in being decidedly convex and elliptical in form, and especially in the long robust legs. The antenna do not differ in relative proportions from Cillenum. The head is also very similar in shape; the eyes are not prominent, the frontal furrows broad, smooth, and shallow, and the setiform puncture on the margin of the eye is exceedingly large. The thorax is convex, glossy, impunctate, cordate-ovate, narrowed gradually behind to the obtuse hind angles; a transverse depression extends across the base, but there are no very distinct foveae. The elytra are elliptical, perfectly rounded at the shoulders; the lateral margin is dilated most strongly after the middle, the widened recurved rim ends before the apex quite abruptly; the striae are scarcely perceptibly crenated, strongly impressed except near the apex.

The general colour of the insect is pale testaceous-yellow; the crown of the head (as far as the base of the clypeus), the central part of the thorax and middle of its base and apex, and a large triangular spot on each elytron, are dark brassy; the elytral spot extends from the second to the seventh stria, posteriorly it approximates to the suture, which also is dark. The basal ventral segments are dark brown.

**Note.**—The colour of the legs and elytra, except the discoidal portion, is, in one of my two remaining specimens, almost white; in the other, the colour is testaceous-brown. I found the insect on the seabeach, far below high-water mark, and under strong sun-light it was by no means easy to detect.

**Tachys.**

**Dejean.**

This is regarded as a synonym of Bembidium by Lacordaire, and I have been unable to discover any characters by which it may be differentiated from that genus.

In form intermediate between *T. hamorrhoidalis*, Dj., and *T. globulus*, Dj. As convex as the latter, but much more slender, the thorax especially being narrower (much narrower than the elytra), more cordiform, and the elytra more ovate and rounded at the shoulders. The antennæ are wanting in both my specimens.

Auckland (?) (H. Edwards).

**NOTE.**—The locality, most likely, is correct; I found one example on a moss-covered log near Whangarei.

**Group—LEBIIDÆ.**

*Ligula* soldered to its paraglossæ; the latter seldom longer than it. *Head* of variable form, with a neck in many cases. First joint of the *antennæ* of normal length. *Prothorax* generally transversal. *Elytra* truncated at the extremity. Anterior *tarsi* very often similar in both sexes, sometimes slightly expanded among the males; their fourth joint entire or bilobed; their claws simple or pectinate. *Body* usually very much depressed.

**Actenonyx.**


*Head* nearly as wide as the thorax, with large but not very prominent eyes; *antennæ* longish, with oblong joints; *thorax* nearly as wide as long, straightish in front, and behind, where it is slightly narrowed; *elytra* very wide and depressed, obliquely truncated at the end; *tarsi* with claws slender and not serrated; a genus in form approaching *Calleida*.

120. *A. bembidioides*, *White*; *Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.*, p. 2. Entirely bronzed; head and thorax greenish; *elytra* with longitudinal shallow striae; some of the striae near the suture with two or three punctures; sides of head striated, in the middle quite smooth; two or three short rufescent hairs above the eyes; thorax finely striated on the sides of the groove.

*Length*, 4 lines.

New Zealand.

**NOTE.**—Such is the description given of this insect!! The following copy of the description of *Sphallax peryphoides* by Mr. Bates, was sent to me by Professor Hutton; it was copied by him from the *Ent. Mon. Mag.*, iv., p. 56, 1867.

*Sphallax peryphoides*, Bates.

*S. depressus*, Æneo-obscurus, glaber, supra subtiliter alutaceus, vix nitidus; *capite* prope oculos rugoso; *thorace* anguste marginato, supra longitudinaliter sulcato, transversim strigoso; angulis rotundatis; *elytris* latis, depressis, striatis, striis latis minime profundis 2<sup>do</sup> bi-, 3<sup>io</sup> unifoveolata; stria scutellari distincta.

*Long.*, 3½ lin. ♂ ♀.
The same author in his paper on “New Zealand Carabidae” (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., March-April, 1874) states:—“White's description omits all the essential characters of this curious Carabid, and is so vague that there are no means of identifying it without reference to the type. I have seen a specimen so named (Actenonyx bembidiodides) in the British Museum, which quite agrees with Sphallax peryphoides. The extraordinary form of the ligula, and other characters, necessitate the formation of a new sub-family for the insect, which will range near the Odacanthina.”

Wakefieldia.

Nov. gen.

Mentum emarginated, without tooth, rather short. Ligula prominent, dilated, and truncated in front. Labrum prominent, narrowed at base, sub-truncate at apex. Maxillary palpi rather long and robust, the second joint elongate and thick; penultimate short, slender at base; the apical long, oval, and acuminate; last joint of the labial flattened, very broad, obliquely produced at apex, and apparently ciliated. Antenne shorter than the body, their basal joint stout, cylindrical, about as long as third; second short; fourth a little shorter than third; joints 4–11, oblong and depressed.

Head as long as, but narrower than, the thorax, with a quadrate muzzle, greatly rounded behind, and united to the thorax by a neck less than half the width of the middle of the head; eyes moderately large and prominent, distinctly faceted; mandibles broad, not elongate, arched externally, and pointed at the extremity.

Prothorax small, cordate, base truncate, apex a little emarginate; it is dilated and angulated laterally in front of the middle, rounded abruptly in front without front angles, considerably but more gradually narrowed posteriorly; it is a little convex, margined apically and laterally, and connected with the hind-body by means of a peduncle. Scutellum elongate-triangular. Elytra large, about twice as long as thorax, sub-oblong, a little rounded, margined along the sides and base, sub-depressed, nearly truncate at apex.

Legs moderate; femora a little dilated; tibiae straight and slender; tarsi elongate, sub-linear, the two basal joints of the two hind pairs elongate, fourth short; the anterior tarsus of the male scarcely dilated, the two first joints oblong, the basal the stouter, the second slightly narrowed at base, third shorter than second, fourth short, not perceptibly hollowed; claws simple. Front and middle coxae but little separate; the prosternum elevated and narrow between the coxae.

121. W. vittata, n.s. Shining, head and thorax black; elytra testaceous, with a broad, irregular stripe on each, widest behind, pitchy-brown; legs bright testaceous-yellow; antennæ reddish-testaceous, with the basal joint piceous; palpi fuscos and yellowish at the extremity. Head excessively finely sculptured, so as to be a little dull; epistome smooth and shining; it is nearly plane above, but slightly elevated in
line with the front of each eye. Thorax with a fine dorsal line, almost smooth, yet sculptured very much in the same way as the head; it is a little convex, and bears an obvious bristle at each side where angulated; it is peculiar in form, the anterior rim is fine, continuous with the lateral, and both seemingly define the actual shape, this is the case with the upper portion only, the side margins converge near the base, become obsolete towards the middle, and are separated by a very finely striate space; the true base, however, is quite distinct from the apparent, without the least trace of hind angles, but with a much finer, acute line below the other defining its real outline. The elytra are rounded (singly) at the base, without the slightest trace of humeral angles; they are very little curved laterally, and the apices are a little sinuated towards the suture, where they are slightly but obtusely produced; they are a little wider behind than elsewhere, bear shallow, almost imperceptibly punctate striae, are somewhat rugosely sculptured at the sides, and their whole surface exhibits pretty much the same dense but very fine sculpture observable on the head and thorax; the vitæ are distant from the suture in front, but occupy most of the posterior space, and the suture is sometimes reddened.

Length, 2-2 1/2 lines; breadth, 1.

I have dedicated this peculiar form in honour of a gentleman (C. M. Wakefield) to whom the scientific workers of New Zealand are much indebted. I found four examples in different localities.

Agonochila.


This genus differs from Coptodera by the form of the tooth of the mentum, which is notched; the labrum is shorter; and the antennæ are thicker at the extremity.

Coptodera.—Mentum deeply emarginated, with a single strong median tooth. Ligula very large, slender, horny; its paraglossæ wide, membraneous. Last joint of the palpi slightly oval, and almost acuminate. Mandibles rather prominent, feebly arcuated at their extremity. Labrum elongated, a little narrowed in front, and slightly rounded, or truncated. Head short oval, a little narrowed behind. Eyes large and prominent. Antennæ subfiliform, a little longer than head and thorax, their joints equal, save the second, which is shorter than the others; the first rather stout.

Prothorax transversal, strongly cordiform, margined laterally, its angles more or less prominent. Elytra depressed, wide, not edged, obliquely sinuated and truncated at their extremity. Legs moderate, a little robust; tarsi filiform, the first four joints of the anterior slightly triangular, fourth entire, the claws denticulated.

Body more or less broad and flattened.
of elytra very slightly tinged with testaceous; elytra have several slightly raised lines.

Length, 3 lines.

Port Nicholson and Waikouaiti.

NOTE.—This is the same as the Lebia binotata of Hombron and Jacq., Voy. au Pôle Sud, t. i., f. 8. I have the following description, which was copied from the Entom. Mon. Mag., iv., by Professor Hutton:—

"Coptodera antipodum, Bates.—C. brevis, depressa, punctata, nitida, piceo-ferruginea, fulvo-pubescent; thorace rufo, elytris fuscis, marginibus posticis macula elongata discoidali prope suturam, alteraque rotundiori juxta angulum suturalem rufo-testaceis."

The following are the synonyms of this species:—Gomelina binotata, Blanch., Voy. au Pôle Sud, iv., p. 2, 1853; Agonochila binotata, Chaud., Bull. Moscow, 1848; Sarothrocrepis binotata, Redten., Reise d. Novara, Colop., p. 7.


**Demetrida.**

White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 2.

Head as wide as thorax, narrowed behind the eyes, which are very prominent; last joint of the palpi oval and pointed; thorax longer than wide, narrower than elytra, straight in front, gradually rounded and narrowed at the end; side margined, a deep groove down the middle; elytra narrow at base, gradually wider towards the end, flattened above; abdomen considerably longer than elytra; tarsi with the claws small and serrated on the edge; first three joints triangular, fourth joint strongly bilobed.

123. **D. lineella**, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 2, plate 1, fig. 3. Head smooth, but somewhat rugose in front of the eyes, with the antennae and cibarial organs testaceous, behind the eyes brownish; thorax testaceous, sides of it above with a brownish band and finely striated across; thoracic groove in front divided into three; elytra testaceous, with nine longitudinal punctato-striated lines, some of them connected at base and tip; a longish brown line near the outer margin of each elytron; one or two spots near the end of two or three of the inner striae; legs and under side testaceous.

Length, 4 lines.

Port Nicholson (Parry).

124. **D. nasuta**, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 2. Head produced in front, with the antennae rufo-testaceous; thorax rufo-fuscous; groove down the middle, simple in front, the upper part with many delicate transverse striae; elytra rather deeply striated, deep fuscous; longish spot on each shoulder; narrow side margin of each elytron, and oblique spot at the tip of each, serrated above, of a yellowish colour; under side deep brown; legs yellowish.
Length, 3 lines.
New Zealand (Parry).

Note.—The species occurs sparingly at Tairua and other localities near Auckland.

125. D. picea, Chaudoir; Bull. Mosc., 1848, i., p. 77. It differs from Mr White's species by its brown colour without spots. Head rounded, very lightly punctured on the vertex behind the eyes, which are a little prominent; narrowed behind the eyes and forming a rather broad neck, scarcely narrower than the forehead and very short; the summit slightly convex, with two rather lengthened grooves between the antennae, and with traces of a transverse impression near the front of the eyes, near these on each side are two filiform projections.

Thorax a little larger than the head between the eyes, shorter than broad, cordate, but very strongly narrowed towards the base; anterior margin very little indented, angles a little prominent, but much rounded, sides a little rounded anteriorly, almost not sinuated posteriorly, and forming with the base an angle a little obtuse but very little rounded at its apex, the base very lightly rounded; the top rather flat, but descending a little towards the front angles, with a strong longitudinal groove down the whole of the middle, two transverse impressions but little distinct, a rather deep excavation on each side near the base, the sides depressed most posteriorly, and a rather large lateral border; there are only some almost obliterated vestiges of transverse wrinkles, and some excessively small and isolated dots on the surface, with a punctuation more visible near the anterior margin, and two bristles on the lateral margins, of which one is on the basal angle.

Elytra a little longer than the anterior part of the body, much broader than the thorax posteriorly, but narrowed considerably towards the base, this prolonged in the middle; shoulders rather reduced, and very much rounded, sides a little rounded, extremity quite square and broadly truncate, with the exterior angle rounded and that of the suture quite straight, leaving uncovered nearly the whole of the last segment of the abdomen; they are distinctly striate, with the rudiment of a tenth line near the scutellum, the striae unite by pairs towards the extremity, the bottom smooth; the interstices are a little convex, each bearing a very irregular row of little dots, on the third stria or near it four larger punctures, and a series of large punctures on the ninth; the surface very flat, only sloping towards the sides quite near the margins. Last segment of the abdomen distinctly punctured, squarely truncated, with the angles obtuse; under surface of the body smooth, last segment pubescent.

Brown both above and below, not glossy, middle- and fore-part of the head, sides of thorax, lateral and inferior margins of the elytra, posterior margin of each segment of the abdomen, as well as the parts of the mouth, and the antennae, ferruginous; tarsi of a rather clear testaceous yellow.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

I have received two specimens of this insect from M. Dupont, as coming from New Zealand.
Note.—The following are synonyms of this species, which occurs in the South Island, from whence I have received two or three examples from Professor Haast:—Cymindis australis, Homb. and Jacq., Voy. au Pôle Sud, t. i., f. 7; Cymindis dieffenbachii, White, Dieffen. New Zealand., vol. ii., p. 273, 1843; Blanch., Voy. au Pôle Sud, Zool., iv., 1853.

126. D. ater, n.s. Body rather broad, depressed, of a glossy black colour, the tarsi and antennae infuscate red.

Head almost smooth behind, rather broad, with a somewhat rugose furrow from the eye to the frontal transverse impression, the space between it and the fine groove close to the eye a little elevated; eyes large and prominent. Thorax rather shorter than broad, rather large, with reflexed margins and well-defined marginal channels; it is cordate, being widest in front of the middle, rounded anteriorly, a good deal narrowed and slightly sinuated towards the almost rectangular hind angles, with the apex a little emarginated; the disc is depressed, with a distinct dorsal groove from the base terminating in a cavity some distance from the apex, it is impressed with fine transverse lines, is a little rugose at the sides behind, and has only mere traces of foveæ at the posterior angles. The elytra are widest behind, with narrow obtusely rounded shoulders; the apices are obliquely and sinuously truncated with obtuse outer angles, the sutural rounded but more prominent; each elytron bears a short scutellar and eight fine striae which are not very perceptibly punctated; the interstices are broad and flat, become obsolete, and apparently not con fluent, behind; they are finely punctated, with three or more larger, but not well-defined shallow punctures on the third, fifth, and seventh; a row of punctiform impressions near the margin, and a scutellar puncture. The tibiae and tarsi are clothed with yellow hairs. The antennæ are pubescent, with their third joint longer than the fourth. The penultimate joint of the maxillary palpi is slender at the base, the last is longer and thicker.

Length, 3½ lines; breadth, nearly 1½.

Described from one example found by Professor Hutton at Queens-town, Otago.

It may be at once identified by its broad form, and short, broad thorax; the apices of the elytra are intermediate in form between those of D. nasuta and D. picea, and the elytral striae are much more feebly impressed than in either of these two species.

127. D. moesta, Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., July, 1878, p. 47. Depressiuscula, sat nitida, nigra, pedibus fere concoloribus, antennis rufescentibus, articulis 10 et 30 infuscatis; prothorace sat lato, obsoletius transversim strigoso; elytris subtiliter (fere obsolete) striatis, apice oblique, vix sinuatim, truncatis.

Long., 6½ mm.; lat. 2½ mm.

This seems very distinct from the other described species; it is rather broad, and in form resembles D. picea, but the thorax is even more quadrate than in that species; the elytra have no impressions, and
their apex is not so straight as in *D. picea*, the species being in this
respect intermediate between *D. picea* and *D. nasuta*.
A single individual has been sent from Otago by Professor Hutton.

Pedalopia.


*Mentum* broad, strongly emarginated, without a tooth; wings of the
mentum broad, rather straight externally, pointed at the extremity;
*palpi* with the last articulation oval; *labrum* transversal, not emarginated;
*mandibulae* short, almost straight, very broad, obtuse at the apex;
*antennae* moderately long, rather slender, with the first articulation large,
the second the smallest, the others conical and almost equal; *tarsi*
sledger, first article as long as the two next together; anterior tarsi
shorter and thicker, with the first joint strong, the two following short
and triangular, the fourth bilobated; *claws* very small, simple; *head*
very large, depressed, round; eyes small; *thorax* short, broad, cordi-
form; *elytra* oval, oblong, depressed; legs rather slender.

128. *P. novae-zealandiae*, *Castelnau; l.c., viii., p. 154.* Dark
brown, head smooth; *thorax* with a front transverse impression, and a
light longitudinal sulcus on the middle, the lateral margins yellow.
*Elytra* very feebly striated, dark yellow, with the anterior part of the
disc brown; lower side of the body black, with the inferior margin of the
eytra, legs, antennae, and parts of the mouth, light brown; thighs
yellow.

Length, 4''.

The position of this insect is doubtful, according to Mr. Bates.

**Group—PERICALIDÆ.**

* Ligula slender, horny, enveloped in its paraglossae; the latter broad,
appearing united, or not, in front. *Labrum* nearly always very large
and covering a considerable portion of the mandibles. *Eyes* generally
large and prominent. *Head* more or less abruptly narrowed behind,
without neck. *Tarsi* almost invariably simple in both sexes, pilose
below; their fourth joint always entire. *Elytra* more or less truncated.

Scopodes.


*Mentum* very short, feebly hollowed, without tooth. *Palpi* short,
their last joint oval and acuminate. *Mandibles* short. *Labrum* longer
than broad, tridentate in front. *Head* perceptibly broader than thorax,
narrowed posteriorly so as to form a short neck. *Eyes* exceedingly
large, occupying entirely the sides of the head. *Antennae* scarcely the
length of the prothorax, thickening a little towards the end, first joint
stout, moderate; second short, obconical; third and fourth elongated;
those which follow much shorter, and about equal to one another. Prothorax a little broader than long, narrowed behind, somewhat angulated laterally, anterior angles rounded, posterior distinct. Elytra oblong, much depressed, obliquely truncated apically. Legs rather long; thighs stout, particularly the anterior; tibiae slender; tarsi filiform, elongate, their fourth joint entire; claws small, simple.

129. S. fossulatus, Blanchard. Subtus virescenti-nigra supra obscuro-viridi-cupreo, ore, antennis pedibusque testaceis; capite thoraceque densissime rugatis; elytris obsolete ruditer seriato-punctatis, singulo foveolis tribus ccerulescentibus in interstio tertio impressis. Length, 2 lines; breadth, i.

I have given Redtenbacher’s description of his Periblepusa elaphroides which is identical with S. fossulatus. It is the prettiest species I have seen. I have found a few specimens at Tairua and Whangarei Heads.

130. S. elaphroides, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 5. Head much wider than thorax, longitudinally striated between the eyes, which are very large and prominent. Thorax rounded in front, narrowed behind, with a short groove down the middle, not extending to the hind edge. Elytra rather wider behind than in front, with large, coarse irregular punctures.

The insect is of a deep black; legs yellow; middle of femora and the tips with a brownish band.

Length, 2$\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

New Zealand (marshes), Dr. Hooker.

Note.—Mr. White called it Helzotrechus elaphroides. I have found it in the Auckland district.


Long., 2–2$\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Distinguished from S. fossulatus and from all the Australian species known to me (nine in number) by the form of the thorax,—rather narrow, with slightly prominent antero-lateral angles, and without trace of posterior angle, the lateral margin being rounded off to the base; the surface is rather faintly transversely strigose and shining.

Two examples from Mr. H. Edwards (Auckland), and one from Christchurch (Mr. Fereday).

Note.—I found two specimens at Tairua. The name originally was S. aterrimus.

The eyes, though large, are much less prominent than in the typical species, and the neck, in consequence, appears less constricted. The labrum is richly metallic and punctured; the neck is vaguely rugulose-punctured, the rest of the surface of the head is covered with fine longitudinal striae, less sharp and less continuous than in many other species. The thorax appears, at first sight, rounded, but the reflexed margin at the dilated anterior part really forms an obtuse angle; from this the sides are sinuated, and the margin is gradually off to the place where it ceases, a little before the true base. The elytra are long and ample in proportion to the anterior part of the body; the striae are much less interrupted than usual, and shallow; they show but slight traces of punctuation, and, like the three small discoidal foveæ, are tinged with bluish-green. The species has a striking resemblance to Bembidia, of the section Tachypus.

Under stones. Oti ra Pass, South Island (C. M. Wakefield). The nigrino variety appears to be rather common.

One example, from the West Coast, in Mr. Wakefield’s collection, has a nearly smooth thoracic surface.

133. S. prasinus, Bates; Entom. Mon. Mag., August, 1878, p. 57. Supra deplanatus, viridis, sub-opacus, antennis basi et tibiis rufo-testaceis; epistome et labro alutaceis; collo et vertice subtiliter strigosis; thorace postice valde angustato, lateribus utrinque bidentatis, margine inter dentes biflexuoso, dorso alutaceo, transversim minus distincte striguloso; elytris supra paulo inæqualibus, striis et foveis vix impressis, illis elongato-punctatis.

Long., 2¾ lin.

Differs from the allied species in the nearly uniform green colour of its upper surface, including labrum, outer side of the mandibles and femora; the colour on head and thorax is metallic, on elytra more olivaceous and duller. The usual striae of the thorax are finer, and more irregular and indistinct than usual, and the two lateral dentiform projections very prominent, the margin between them being biflexuous. The elytra are ample, somewhat depressed and moderately unlevel; the striae are shallow, and formed of elongate punctures, the usual fovea are broad and shallow.

Powell. One example, in Mr. Wakefield’s collection.

134. S. multipunctatus, Bates; Entom. Mon. Mag., August, 1878, p. 58. Supra cupreus, minus nitidus, interdum infuscatus; antennis palpis pedibusque testaceis; capite grosse longitudinaliter striato; thorace angusto, lateribus utrinque bidentatis, supra grosse striatis; elytris
quadratis, planis, seriatim subgrosse punctatis, foveis tribus valde distinctis.

Long., 2 lin.

Readily distinguished from allied species by the distinctly bidentate sides of the thorax, and the rows of elytral punctures. The thoracic dentiform projections are placed, the anterior at the apex of the usual angular dilatation, the posterior just before the hind angles, the sides between the two being straight. The sculpture and appearance of the elytra are similar to those of the Queensland S. aeneus, McLeay; the striae being not impressed, but marked by rows of large, mostly oblong punctures; there is scarcely any silky gloss, and the usual foveæ are small and sharply defined. The pale legs, antennæ, and palpi are slightly varied with fuscous, particularly at the extremities.

Auckland (Captain Broun).

135. S. lævigatus, Bates; Entom. Mon. Mag., August, 1878, p. 58. Angustior, nigro, æneo-tinctus, glaber; capite inter oculos angustiori, stria frontali utrinque unica; thorace breviter cordato, marginibus reflexis, haud angulatis, dorso fere lævi; elyris ovatis, striis punctatis modice impressis vel obsolletis, foveis indistinctis; apice recte obtuse truncatis.

Long., 1½ lin.

This interesting aberrant species of Scopodes is of narrower form than its allies; the head is also narrower, and the eyes, though very large, less projecting.

The thorax is of rounded cordate outline, free from angularity, and the lateral rims, together with the dorsal and transverse lines, are very strongly marked.

The elytra are less squared at the shoulders, and the apical truncature presents no trace of sinuation; the striae of the surface differ in strength of impression, but the three foveæ are, in all the examples I have examined, inconspicuous. The legs, antennæ, and palpi are black.

West Coast, South Island (C. M. Wakefield).

FAMILY—DYTISCIDES.

Mentum emarginate, provided with a median tooth, which is almost invariably short and broad. Ligula horny, prominent, quadrate; its paraglossae lateral, scarcely distinct. Maxillæ slender, arcuated, very sharp, and ciliated inwardly; their external lobe palpiform, bi-articulate. Mandibles short, very robust, arched, dentate at their extremity. Labial palpi composed of three joints, the maxillary of four. Antennæ with ten or eleven joints, generally very slender and setaceous. Posterior legs compressed, natatorial among the greater number; coxae of the same pair frequently very wide, soldered to the metathorax, prolonged inwardly; tarsi five-jointed. Abdomen composed of seven segments; the three first connate, the last small and retractile.
Group—HYDROPORIDÆ.

Antennaæ eleven-jointed, inserted immediately in front of, and a little below, the eyes. Scutellum frequently indistinct. The three first joints of the four front tarsi nearly equally dilated in both sexes and sponge-like underneath; their third joint bi-lobed, fourth very small, nodiform, hidden between the lobes of its predecessor; posterior tarsi five-jointed, rarely with four; coxae of the same pair of normal form. Prosternum in general straight.

Hydroporus.


Mentum trilobed, the middle lobe very small and acute. Last joint of the palpi longer than the preceding one, fusiform; that of the labial truncate at the end and slightly arched. Labrum sloping, sometimes feebly, sometimes strongly, emarginated, ciliated. Head wide, sometimes margined. Antennaæ setaceous, their two first joints longer than the others, the third and fourth often shorter. Prothorax, in general, lobed at the middle of its base. Scutellum invisible. Elytra variable in form. Legs slender, the three first joints of the four anterior tarsi not at all, or very slightly, longer than broad, the last free; posterior tarsi filiform, their claws equal, and mobile. Prosternum narrow, frequently widened, spatuliform, and plain behind.

Body of variable form, sometimes oval and a little convex, sometimes short and more or less thickened, often pubescent.


Long. corp., 44 mm.

Mas. Femoribus posterioribus apicem versus triangulariter dilatatis.

Head closely and rather finely punctured, blackish, with the clypeus reddish at the front margin. Antennaæ yellow, joints 5–10 infuscate, with their bases pale. Thorax blackish, with the sides broadly yellow, the hind angles are nearly rectangular, and the sides are but little curved, and distinctly narrowed towards the front, the anterior angles being greatly produced, the surface is finely, closely, and evenly punctured, the punctation becoming more indistinct towards the sides. Elytra blackish, with yellow marks, very variable in extent, they are nearly dull, and are evenly and finely but distinctly punctured, and on the middle of each is a series of larger punctures, they are regularly curved towards the apex. Legs yellow, with the hind tarsi more or less infuscate, the hind tibiae also sometimes darker. The under surface is fuscous, closely and evenly punctured. The prosternal process is elongate, and much compressed laterally; the fourth joint of the front tarsi is quite visible between the lobes of the third joint.
In the male, the middle tibiae are slightly curved, and the femora of the hind legs are triangularly dilated, so as to form an acute angle on the hind margin near the apex.

Found in Canterbury by Mr. Wakefield, and given to me by Mr. H. W. Bates.

**Note.**—Structurally, this species seems much allied to our European *H. carinatus*, but the prosternal process is more compressed laterally.


Long. corp., \(4\frac{1}{2}-4\frac{3}{4}\) mm.

This species is very similar to *H. wakefieldi*, but is rather larger, and the sides of the thorax are more rounded and narrowed in front; the testaceous markings are very indistinct, and the elytra have some obscure longitudinal elevations, which render their surface a little uneven, and the hind legs are longer.

Apparently a common species in the province of Auckland; it has been sent me by both Messrs. Broun and Lawson.

**Note.**—Until I had carefully examined this species I considered it to be only a variety of *H. wakefieldi*, and I have sent it under that name to one or two correspondents. However, notwithstanding that it is very closely allied to the Canterbury species, I do not now think it will prove a variety thereof.

138. *H. strigosulus*, n.s. Variegat; the head testaceous-yellow in front and infuscate on the vertex; the thorax also yellowish, its apex sometimes, the central part of the base constantly, infuscate; elytra testaceous-brown, with a sutural streak, two more or less obvious longitudinal lines on each, and the margin, pale testaceous; besides these, there are usually some other pale marks that cannot, very well, be accurately delineated, and the darkest portions are the narrow suture, and a narrow, interrupted line on the outer edge of the sutural streak, which are blackish; the antennae, unlike the body, are shining, and yellowish in colour, the legs are testaceous, and the tarsi shining brown.

On comparing this species with the common *H. duplex*, it will be noticed that the former is larger, with much more robust legs, that its sculpture though somewhat similar, is much finer, and that it has a larger prothorax; the latter is much less narrowed anteriorly and only near the front angles, which nearly attain the middle of the eyes, so that the sides are very slightly curved, and its base about as wide as the middle, its posterior angles are rectangular but not prominent, and there is a transverse impression near the base. The *elytra* are widest behind, moderately convex, not perceptibly depressed near the suture as is the case in the preceding species, closely and finely punctured, but otherwise almost unimpressed, the discoidal line of punctiform impressions being quite obsolete. The under-side is piceous and finely punctate.

The *prosternal process* is not so narrow as in *H. duplex*, and less elevated, so that it is nearly plane with the coxae; the *metasternum,
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besides the longitudinal groove, bears a considerable depression behind, the sides of which are rather acutely elevated, and converge towards the hind coxae.

The posterior femur of the male is not greatly, though distinctly enough, dilated, and, near the apex, is abruptly produced in the form of a large, acute tooth; in H. duplex it is gradually and strongly dilated and angulated, so that the form is quite different; the intermediate tibia is very obviously arcuated and slightly flexuose, and the anterior is excised and angulated, almost acutely dentate, near its apex.

Length, 2½; breadth, 1½ lines.

Described from two pairs found at Marsden Point, Whangarei Harbour.

139. H. (?) nitidicornis, n.s. Body subovate, rather short and thick, biconvex; rather glossy, variegated in colour; the head, front and sides of the thorax, as well as the sides, apex and base of the elytra being reddish-testaceous-brown, the rest of the body pitchy-brown; the antennae are shining and yellowish, the legs testaceous, with the thighs infuscate, and the four anterior tarsi are blackish and shining.

Head finely punctured, with the front margin of the epistome a little elevated and smooth. Prothorax short, not so wide as the elytra at the base, narrowed anteriorly, with produced front angles, the sides are finely margined and very little rounded, and the base is obliquely truncated towards the sides; its surface is finely but distinctly and moderately closely punctured. Elytra obovate, scarcely so convex as the metasternum, finely margined; its punctuation is very similar to that of the thorax, each bears an indistinctly impressed longitudinal, and scant, excessively fine, pubescence. The legs are rather long and stout; the four front tarsi are dilated, the joints of the middle pair are distinctly longer than broad; those of the anterior less so, the third is rather large, oblong, with rounded angles, and superficially excavated near the apex for the minute apical joint, which scarcely protrudes beyond the extremity of the third; the posterior are compressed and densely ciliated.

The front coxae are elongated and separated by the narrow prosternal process; the mesosternum is very short and somewhat concave along the front; and the metasternum is large, somewhat elevated in the middle, with a fine longitudinal sulcate, two slightly elevated lines behind in front of the coxe, and, with the exception of the smooth space behind, punctate. The abdomen is punctured. The third joint of the antennae is a little longer than the contiguous.

Length, 2½ lines; breadth, 1½; nearly.

I found two examples of this distinct form near Mr. Munro's house, Marsden Point.

It does not correspond apparently with any of the genera in Lacordaire's work, being differentiated by the minute apical joint of the four front tarsi, &c.; but as Dr. Sharp is engaged with the preparation of a systematic work on the water-beetles of the world, and a similar form occurs in Australia, he, no doubt, will have made a new generic name for it. For the present, therefore, I call it a Hydroperus.
Group—**COLEOPTIDÆ**.

*Antenna* eleven-jointed, inserted immediately in front of and a little below the eyes. *Scutellum* distinct or not. *Tarsi* five-jointed; the three first of the anterior pairs more or less dilated among the males, but without lamellæ, and furnished underneath with cupules of equal, or nearly equal, size; posterior tarsi rather compressed; hind coxae of normal form. *Prosternum* always straight.

**Colymbetes.**


Middle lobe of the *mentum* short, narrow, and entire. Last joint of the *palpi* slightly oval, a little arched, and truncated at the extremity, that of the labial shorter, but that of the maxillary longer, than the penultimate. *Labrum* more or less emarginated in the middle, and ciliated. *Head* broad, epistome truncated in front; eyes a little prominent. *Antenna* rather long, slender, setaceous, their first joint thick, the second, in general, shorter than the others. *Prothorax* very short, rounded and often sinuated at its base, its anterior angles projecting. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* oblong-oval. Anterior and intermediate *legs* short; their three, very rarely their four, basal joints sometimes strongly, sometimes only slightly, dilated among the males; the second and third furnished below with moderate cupules, of equal size, the first often quite smooth, their claws equal or unequal; the posterior tarsi very much compressed, and ciliated, with unequal claws, the external very large and fixed, the internal very much smaller and mobile. *Prosternal process* compressed, carinated, terminating acutely. *Body* oblong-oval, a little convex, or almost depressed.

140. **C. rufimanus**, White; _Voy. Er. Terr._, Ins., p. 6. *Head* narrow, between the eyes black, with a transverse reddish line; clypeus reddish; *thorax* reddish, with a lozenge-shaped black spot in the middle; *elytra* yellowish, thickly spotted with brown, margin without spots, suture brownish, with a narrow yellow line on each side; underside deep blackish brown; two first pair of legs light rufous.

Length, 5½ lines; breadth, 3 lines.

New Zealand.


**Note.**—I have found this species in several localities and believe it occurs throughout New Zealand. I have also found a male specimen of a rather pretty, striped species, near Whangarei Heads, and have one each from Professor Hutton, Mr. C. M. Wakefield, and Mr. F. M. Meinertzhagen, of Napier; this, I have but little doubt, has been also received by Dr. Sharp, so I leave it in his hands.
Group—DYTISCIDÆ.

Antennae eleven-jointed, inserted immediately in front of and a little below the eyes. Scutellum distinct. Tarsi five-jointed; the three first of the anterior dilated in the male in the form of large sub-orbicular plates, provided below with cupules of unequal size; the same joints of the intermediate tarsi in the same sex sometimes simple, sometimes dilated and furnished with equal cupules; the posterior tarsi very broad; hind coxae of normal form. Prosternum straight.

Cybister.


Middle lobe of the chin short, wide, hollowed. Last joint of the palp a little arched and truncated at the end, the two last of the labial, and the third of the maxillary, equal. Labrum sloping, hollowed in the middle. Head large, epistome truncated in front; eyes large and rather prominent. Antennae short, slender, setaceous; their first joint longer and stouter than the others, the second short, third and fourth longer than those which follow. A distinct scutellum. Elytra oblong-oval, dilated beyond the middle, and depressed behind. Anterior legs short, rather slender; the three first joints of their tarsi forming, among the males, a large palette, transversely oval in form, spongy at the base, and provided in front with four rows of cupules of equal size; intermediate tarsi compressed in both sexes, their claws unequal in the males; posterior legs very robust, their tarsi wide, ciliated on both sides in both sexes, and terminated by a single fixed hook. Prosternal process lanceolate, and acute behind.

Body oblong-oval, slightly convex.

141. C. hookeri, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 6. Front of head with two impressed dots; thorax behind with a band of short, closely placed striæ, and a few dots along the front and close to the margin; outer margin of elytra with many impressed dots and three distant rows of dots on the back of the elytra, the dots far from each other, especially on the two outside rows; clypeus and front of head yellow; lateral margin of thorax and elytra yellow, the yellow reaching the outer edge, other parts of a very deep olive-brown; some ferruginous-brown on two fore-legs; antennae ferruginous and brown mixed.

Length, 12 lines; greatest width, 6½ lines.

Hutt River, Port Nicholson.

Note.—This species occurs at Marsden Point, Whangarei Harbour. I am indebted to Mr. Hugh Munro for my first specimens. Another, and somewhat similar, species has been introduced into the Napier district from Australia, which may be identified by its purplish-red scutellum. I received a mutilated specimen from F. M. Meinertzhagen, Esq., and on comparing it with my specimen of C. scutellaris, which had been sent to me by Professor McCoy of Melbourne, I found it identical with the Australian insect.
COLEOPTERA

FAMILY—GYRINIDES.

Mentum deeply emarginate. Ligula horny, prominent. Maxilla slender, arched, very acute, nearly always without external lobe. Palpi short; the labial with three, the maxillary with four joints. Mandibles short, arcuated, and bi-dentate at their extremity. Two eyes on each side, one above the other. Antenna very short, robust, rigid, eleven-jointed; the second and third joints large; the latter externally prolonged in the form of a lobe; the terminal longer than the seven preceding joints united, which are very short. The four hind legs strongly compressed and very wide; posterior coxae prolonged posteriorly; the tarsi five-jointed. Abdomen composed of six segments; the first three connate.

Gyrinus.


Mentum without middle tooth. Jaws furnished with an external lobe. Last joint of the palpi longer than the preceding united. Labrum transversal, rounded and ciliated in front. Epistome short. Scutellum distinct, usually elongated and acute behind. Elytra oval or oblong, rounded or truncated, but seldom hollowed behind, moderately convex. Anterior legs moderate, their tarsi elongated among the males, rather narrow and sponge-like beneath. Last abdominal segment depressed, rounded at the end, in general scarcely, or not at all, ciliated.

Body oviform, oblong, more or less convex.


Long., 2 lin.

Waikato.

Rather larger than our G. minutus, the anterior half broader than the posterior half, and the prothorax very considerably longer (the breadth is above six times the length in G. minutus); and its scutellar lobe is very transverse. My specimen has a slight iridescent hue. This and other species from Waikato and Otago have been kindly sent to me by Captain Hutton.

FAMILY—PALPICORNES.

Mentum large, entire. Maxilla terminated by two unarmed lobes. Maxillary palpi generally long, sometimes longer than the antenna. Mandibles very short. Antennæ with six or nine joints; the first always elongate, the last forming a club. The posterior legs natatorial among a certain number; tarsi five-jointed. Abdomen composed of five, rarely of four, six, or seven segments.
Lobes of the maxillae membraneous or coriaceous. Antennæ with eight, seldom with nine joints. Prothorax as wide as the elytra at the base, narrowed in front. The four posterior tarsi not reniform, slightly, or not at all, compressed, ciliated or not on their dorsal edge; the basal joint short, obliquely truncated at the end, the second longest of all. Without sternal carina.

Hydrobius.

Leach; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coleop., Tom. i., p. 455.

Mentum transversal, rounded in front, straight at the sides. Palpi slender; the labial short, last joint obconical or oval, shorter than the preceding; the maxillary long, their last joint longer than the penultimate. Mandibles membraneous, and ciliated inwardly. Labrum transversal, rounded in front. Head large, or wide, obtuse in front, with the epistome truncated or hollowed. Eyes large, slightly prominent. Antennæ nine-jointed, the first large, depressed and arcuated; second rather long, conical; joints three to five very short, nodiform; sixth smooth, hornlike, annexed to the following; seventh to ninth forming an elongate club, moderately compact. Prothorax transversal. Scutellum rather large, triangular. Elytra oval, subparallel, or almost hemispherical, and convex. Legs moderate; femora compressed, the trochanters of the posterior narrow and not projecting; tibiae slender, spinulous; the four hind tarsi feebly compressed, long, and sparingly pilose, their hooks simple. Mesosternum with a narrow keel between the intermediate coxae; the metasternum convex in the centre.

Body oviform, more or less short, convex, sometimes almost hemispherical.

143. H. zealandicus, n.s. Oblong-oval, moderately convex, black, shining, legs red, palpi reddish-testaceous, antennæ rather shining, reddish, their club infuscate.

Maxillary palpi quite as long and stouter than the antennæ, their last joint longer than the second, thickest near the apex. Antennæ with the two basal joints stout; joints three to five rather slender, the third longest; sixth joint transverse, as broad as the base of the club, which is large. Head obtusely rounded, epistome truncate in front; it is a little convex, rather closely punctured, with two indistinct lines converging towards the middle, and a more or less distinct depression near each eye. Prothorax transverse, finely margined, its apex bisinuated, the base obtusely rounded towards the scutellum with a situation at each side of it; the sides are a little rounded, and narrowed anteriorly, with the front and hind angles obtuse; its punctuation is rather dense and fine, but becomes coarser towards the margins. Scutellum punctated. Elytra hardly three times longer than thorax, indistinctly margined, each with ten rows of not very large punctures, the intervals are punctated, and some, notably the third, bear some rather larger
punctures, which, however, do not seem to be very constant. Legs moderately long.

Mesosternal process very narrow and elevated, the metasternum elevated at the middle, and terminating between the posterior coxae in a rather acute process. Under-side densely clothed with short cinereous pubescence; the hind legs with long hairs.

Length, 4-4½ lines; breadth, 2.

Described from specimens taken at Tairua and Whangarei Heads. I think the same species occurs throughout New Zealand, as I have another example from Mr. Wakefield.

144. H. nitidiusculus, n.s. Oblong-oval, moderately convex, greenish-black, with the apex of the elytra and the legs brownish-testaceous, and the palpi and antennae yellowish.

Palpi stout, their terminal joint tipped with black. Head obtusely rounded, slightly convex, and finely punctured; eyes oviform, their greatest bulk above. Thorax transverse, convex, finely margined, rounded towards the front, finely punctated, its sides brownish. Elytra convex, a little broader than thorax, and about three times its length; they are rather closely, almost rugulously punctured, each bears a distinct sutural stria, and their sculpture is rather coarse and confused near the apex.

There is a more obscurely coloured variety which I am unable to separate from this species.

Length, 1¼ line.

I obtained the specimens now before me at Tairua and Whangarei Heads.

Philhydrus.


Mentum quadrate, slightly rounded in front. Palpi very slender; the labial short, their last joint fusiform, rather longer than the penultimate; the maxillary very long, second and third joints large, almost equal, a little arcuated, and slightly thickened apically, the last filiform and shorter. Mandibles bidentate at the end, inner side ciliated. Labrum transversal, hollowed, as is also the epistome. Antennae nine-jointed, the basal joint very large, depressed; the second very much shorter, obconical; joints three to five very small; sixth cup-shaped, forming with joints seven to nine an elongate club, which is rather compact. Scutellum rather large. Elytra oblong-oval, widely rounded behind. Legs slender; posterior tarsi slightly compressed and ciliated. Mesosternal process narrow. Body oblong-oval, rather or only moderately convex.

145. P. tritus, n.s. Oblong-oval, moderately convex, a little shining, pitchy-brown, with the thoracic and elytral margins testaceous, legs and palpi reddish-testaceous, the antennal club obscure. Antenne not much longer than the second joint of the maxillary palpi,
second joint subovate, third decidedly longer than fourth, the latter and fifth are small, the sixth cup-shaped. The second joint of the maxillary palpi is not so long as the third and fourth conjointly, flexuose, and the fourth is a good deal shorter than the third. Head obtusely rounded, the epistome feebly emarginated in front, almost truncate, its surface moderately and closely punctured, and with a pale brown spot on each side in front of the eyes. Thorax margined, transversal, somewhat hollowed in front near each side, rounded laterally towards the front, with its surface finely punctured. Scutellum triangular, punctated. Elytra finely margined, about three times longer than thorax, each with a sutural stria from near the middle to the apex, their punctation very similar to that of the thorax. Tarsi elongate, the second joint of the posterior nearly as long as the next two; inner side of tibiae slightly grooved near the edges.

Mesosternal process very narrow, elevated, and nearly vertical in front; the metasternum is obtusely elevated on the middle, its central portion smooth and shining. Under-side more or less finely sculptured and densely clothed with short cinereous hairs.

Length, 2 1/4 lines; breadth, 1 1/4.

There is a paler variety less common than that described above. I found the species in different localities.

146. P. variolorum, n.s. Of the same form as P. tritus, moderately shining, brownish-testaceous, the labrum, head between the eyes, and the thoracic disc, dark-brown; and the discoidal portion of the elytra more infuscate than the marginal; legs and antennae somewhat testaceous, the tarsi, palpi, and all but the club of the antennae reddish-testaceous. Head finely punctured, with two distinct oblique lines converging towards the middle. Thorax transversal, with the front and hind angles rather less prominent than in P. tritus, and the sides more rounded than in P. tritus, and the sides more rounded behind; its surface is finely punctured. Scutellum triangular, punctated. Elytra moderately closely punctured, with a sutural stria on each from the apex to the middle, and several rows of large, shallow, rounded impressions, which become smaller towards the apex, giving the elytra the appearance of being pitted as with small-pox.

Length, 2 1/4 lines; breadth, 1 1/4.

I found my specimen near Whangarei Heads.

Rygmodus.

White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. ii.

Body convex, oval or oblong, with the head deflexed. Mentum subquadrate, its sides nearly straight, oblique towards the front, and emarginated at apex. Palpi stout; the labial short, with their two last joints about equal; the maxillary moderately long, their last three joints subcylindric, a little incrassated towards the apex, particularly the second, nearly equal to one another, the terminal joint obtuse at apex. Antennae nine-jointed, the first five joints cylindrical; the basal stout, nearly twice
the length of the second; joints three to five about equal, each much more slender than, but nearly as long as, the second; sixth obconical, shorter than fifth; club large, rather loosely articulated, its basal joint longer than broad, obtriangular, the next shorter, sub-obtriangular, the terminal joint largest, obtuse. *Head* subovate; labrum very transverse, emarginated, and ciliated; epistome emarginated in front, with raised margins; eyes large, prominent, their greatest bulk above, narrowed below. *Prothorax* convex, margined, transversal, narrowed anteriorly; its apex bisinuated or emarginated, the base with a slight sinuation at each side of the middle. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* (in the typical species) very convex, obovate, considerably narrowed posteriorly, broader than the thorax, and rather more than twice its length.

Legs long and rather slender; *femora* somewhat compressed; *tibiae* straight, spinose, with rows of short spines; *tarsi* elongate, pilose underneath; second joint and fifth longest, about equal, fourth shortest; claws toothed at base; anterior tarsus with the four first joints obtriangular; front tibia with hooks at apex.

Front coxae contiguous. *Mesosternal process* triangular, elevated in front only, and forming an almost linear projection between the intermediate coxae; *metasternum* a little elevated at the middle, straight behind, except where it is slightly produced between the hind coxae. *Abdomen* with six segments, the last small. *Epipleuræ* attenuated behind, projecting below the body.

**Note.**—The above description is from specimens in my own collection, agreeing tolerably well with White's specific description, but his generic diagnosis is so meagre and inaccurate (for instance, he says the antennae are apparently eight-jointed) that I thought it better to re-describe the insect. The genus is placed by Lacordaire with the *Amarygmides*, owing, no doubt, to his having been misled by the characters given by Mr. White.

147. **R. modestus**, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 11. *Head*, thorax, scutellum, under-side and legs black; *elytra* of a deep metallic green, with ten longitudinal, finely punctured striae, the marginal not reaching the base, those nearest the suture deepest; *head* in front of eyes, with two impressed dots, above very finely punctured; *thorax* with the side-margin somewhat hollowed above, hind-margin with two distant impressed points.

**Note.**—No size is given; my specimens, when set out, measure 2½ lines in length by 1½ in breadth. The elytral striae do not always attain the base, those on the disc are the most shallow, and the interstices are punctated; the prothorax is finely and distantly punctured; the legs and palpi are piceous, the body is finely pilose underneath; and the colour of the body is variable, sometimes exhibiting a reddish hue.

148. **R. pedinoides**, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 12. *Bronzy* black; *elytra* with ten longitudinal striae, rather deeply grooved, finely punctured and running up close to the base; clypeus straight in front; *thorax* somewhat flattened on the sides, with two distant impressed points behind.
In this species the legs are shorter than in *R. modestus*, and the elytra are less attenuated behind.

New Zealand. (Under stones).

**NOTE.**—The above is all the information given by White, so that the name might with advantage be dropped into oblivion, as no one could identify the insect without reference to the type in the British Museum.

149. *R. incertus*, *n.s.* Oblong-oval, only moderately convex, shining, blackish-green, the side margins brownish, legs reddish, with paler tarsi, palpi and antennæ fuscous, club dull, with excessively fine pubescence. *Palpi* stout, rather short; the sixth antennal joint short and broad. *Head* a good deal rounded anteriorly; epistome feebly emarginated, its margins elevated, leaving a depression at each side in front; its surface is finely and remotely punctured, and there are two punctiform impressions near the middle in front of the eyes. *Prothorax* transverse, moderately convex, with finely margins explained sides, it is narrowed in front, with rounded angles, and it is emarginated at the apex; its surface is moderately punctured, the disoidal punctation much less apparent than the lateral, there are two punctiform impressions in front of the middle, and two more obvious and distant ones near the base. *Scutellum* punctated. *Elytra* oblong, transversely convex, obtusely rounded behind and distinctly margined; each elytron bears ten rather strongly punctured striae, of which the five inner approach the base; the interstices are very finely punctated. *Legs* scarcely shorter than those of *R. modestus*.

Length, 3 lines; breadth, 1½.

Described from one example found near Whangarei Heads. It is a much broader and less convex insect than the typical one, and, apparently, closely allied to *R. pedinoides*, from which it differs (supposing White's description accurate) in its longer legs and coarser sculpture, the punctation of the elytral striae being coarser than that seen in *R. modestus*.

150. *R. oblongus*, *n.s.* This species is of a decidedly more oblong form than the preceding, with much larger elytra, which are widest behind the middle and obtusely rounded behind; it is transversely convex, with a comparatively small ovate head; it is of a reddish-brown colour, with the epistome and margins reddish, the legs are red, the tarsi, palpi, and antennæ are yellowish, and the club of the latter dull. *Head* a little uneven but without well-defined depressions, closely punctured, the margins plane, epistome feebly emarginated. *Prothorax* relatively very short, about one-third of the length of the elytra, bisinuated at the base and apex, much more strongly in front than behind, moderately convex, rounded towards the front, and finely margined; the slope towards the sides is gradual, so that there are no marginal hollows; its surface is rather densely and finely punctured, the punctation least distinct on the middle, and with two distant foveæ near the base. *Elytra* long, slightly incurved laterally near the middle, broader than the thorax, and finely striated, the striae with rather small
punctures, and the interstices distinctly and closely punctated so as to appear rugulose; the margins are a little explanated towards the apex. Legs rather short. The fourth and fifth joints of the antennae are rather short, almost obconical.

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

I found one mutilated individual at Tairua.

151. R. opimus, n.s. Dark shining green, the head and thorax darkest, legs pitchy-red, palpi and antennae pitchy-brown, the club of the latter dull and very finely pubescent. Head distinctly, but rather finely and closely punctured; epistome quite straight in front, with raised anterior margin; there is a rounded impression behind, and an irregularly curved line in front of the eyes. Thorax transverse, finely margined, slightly rounded laterally and a good deal narrowed anteriorly; the apex is sinuously emarginate, and the base has an obtuse central lobe and a sinuation at each side of it; the front and hind angles are rounded, the disc is moderately convex transversely, sloping gradually, but leaving a broad lateral space, which, however, is not concave; there are two distant punctiform impressions near the base and a larger one between them; the discoidal portion is very finely and distantly punctured, beyond it is much more coarsely and closely impressed. Scutellum rather long, distinctly punctured and infuscate. Elytra convex, large, widest behind, obtusely rounded posteriorly, with somewhat explanated margins; they bear finely punctured striae; these are most evident near the sides and apex, only the five sutural reach the base, and the interstices are more distinctly punctated than is the case in R. incertus, but the striae are much more finely punctuated than in that species. The legs are moderate, the inner side of the tibiae are grooved, and the second and fifth tarsal joints are about equal.

Under-side brownish-black, punctated, and finely pilose. Mesternum a little elevated in the middle, terminating between the hind coxae in a bifid process; mesosternum rather depressed, with a narrow process separating the intermediate coxae; front coxae contiguous.

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

The insect is larger and broader than R. incertus, and seems to me to agree more accurately with the description of R. pedinoides, White, than does the former. I received one specimen, quite recently, from Captain Hutton, who found it at Queenstown, Otago.

Group—SPHERIDIIDÆ.

The two lobes of the maxillae coriaceous or sub-membraneous. Second joint of maxillary palpi, more or less enlarged. Antennae with eight or nine joints. Prothorax of the same width as the elytra at the base, narrowed anteriorly. Tarsi not natatorial; the first joint of the posterior very much longer than the others.
Cyclonotum.

(Dej.) Erichson; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Colep., Tom. i., p. 471.

Mentum transversely quadrate, sometimes concave in front. Ligula bilobed, its lobes rounded and ciliated. Labial palpi short, their last joint shorter than the penultimate, obtusely acuminate; the maxillary palpi moderate, their last joint a little larger than the preceding, subcylindrical, obtuse at the end. Mandibles coriaceous, hairy inwardly, bidentate at the extremity. Labrum concealed by the epistome, hollowed and hairy in front. Head deflexed, orbicular, with the epistome more or less truncated. Antennae nine-jointed; basal joint rather large, somewhat clavate, second sub-globular, joints three to six very short, very compact, widening gradually, seven to nine forming a large, elongate, loosely articulated club. Scutellum rather large, triangular. Elytra convex, sub-hemispherical, or oblong-oval. Legs short, femora wide, tibiae furnished with small spines, in rows; tarsi short, a little compressed, the first joint of the posterior a little longer than the three following joints taken together. Mesosternum narrow, perpendicular, provided with a blade behind, which, between the intermediate coxae, joins an analogous metasternal one.

Body convex, sub-globular, oval or oblong.


Long. corp., 4½ mm.

Head closely and finely punctured, and also with some larger punctures, which are most numerous and distinct at the sides behind the eyes. Thorax short, of the form usual in Cyclonotum, black, with the margins rather more dilute in colour, rather closely and finely punctured, and rather shining. Elytra shining black, with the lateral marginspitchy, each with ten rows of coarse punctures, which are most deeply impressed towards the apex, the interstices are finely and sparingly punctured, the lateral margins much explanate. Prosternum with a large process (which is acute at its apex) in the middle in front. Mesosternal process stout, triangular, but with the sides depressed, so that it appears almost linear. Middle of metasternum raised, the elevated part shining and sparingly punctured, limited by two lines converging towards the hind coxae, the sides densely and finely punctured and quite dull. Legs short, pitchy, becoming more dilute towards the tarsi; the inner (or upper) face of the hind tibia flat, shining, with a few punctures, without any striae; basal joint of the hind tarsus quite equal to the second in length (indeed, when fully exposed, it is a little longer), third rather shorter than second.

Sent from Auckland by Mr. Lawson.

This interesting species approaches in appearance to Cyloma lawsonus; compared with our European Cyclonota, it is aberrant in several
respects, but as the extra-European allied species are numerous and but little known, it would be premature to make a new generic name for it.

153. **C. flavicorne**, n.s. *Oviform*, rather short, convex, shining, black, with the thoracic margins reddish; legs red, palpi and antennae clear yellow, with the club of the latter dull.

Antennae with an elongate basal joint, not greatly thickened apically and as long as joints two to six taken together; second joint ovate-elongate, nearly as long as the three which follow; fourth and fifth short, transverse; sixth broader than fifth, nearly as long as the fourth and fifth conjointly, club large, not very laxly articulated, not so long as the rest of the antennae. Maxillary *palpi* elongate, not much shorter than the antennae, the terminal joint longer than the third. Head ovate, slightly convex; epistome truncated in front; distinctly, but neither very closely nor coarsely punctured, with rather prominent eyes. Prothorax transverse, apex emarginate, base rounded, with a slight sinuation at each side of the middle, rounded laterally, and narrowed towards the front; its surface is very finely and rather distantly punctured, its punctuation much finer than that of the head. Scutellum moderate. Elytra convex, more than twice the length of the thorax, finely margined, not at all explanated; each elytron bears ten rows of punctures, those on the disc least distinct, the outer rows very coarse and not attaining the base; the interstices are punctured in very much the same way as the head, much more coarsely than the throat. Legs moderate, the posterior *tibiae* on the inside with rather large, elongate, punctiform impressions; the second joint of the *tarsus* is not so long as the next three conjointly, but twice as long as the third, the basal joint short, not much exposed. The tarsi bear yellow hairs.

Length, 2½; breadth, nearly 1½ lines (set out).

I found two specimens at Taírūa, one of which I sent to Dr. Sharp, who, however, has not described it.

154. **C. gibbosum**, n.s. This species is very similar to *C. flavicorne*, being of the same colour and nearly the same form, but it may be at once known by its very convex elytra, which, in *C. flavicorne* are not more elevated at the suture than elsewhere, whereas, in this species, the sutural portion is distinctly elevated, so as to appear humped when viewed from the front; the third antennal joint is not appreciably longer than the fourth; the punctuation of the thorax is more distinct, being nearly the same as that of the head; and the apex of the *elytra* is more obtuse; these latter are sculptured as in the previously mentioned species.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, 1½.

I have but a single individual, which I found near Whangarei Heads.

155. **C. frontale**, n.s. *Convex*, short oval, moderately shining, pitchy black, with the margins reddish, legs dark red; antennae and palpi testaceous, rather pellucid, except the club of the former, which, owing to its excessively fine pubescence, is rather dull.

Labrum large, exposed, emarginated in front, finely punctated, and reddish. Head subovate, subdepressed, moderately finely punctured,
with two large, but indistinct, shallow impressions between the eyes, which are not prominent; epistome distinctly emarginated.

Prothorax convex, of the same form as that of the preceding species; its punctation very similar to that of the head, but a little finer. Scutellum triangular, rather elongate. Elytra convex, quite twice the length of the thorax, each with ten rows of punctures; these are quite distinct near the suture, are coarser near the sides and apex, and some of the outer do not quite reach the base; the interstices are much more finely and rather closely punctured, so that the rows are very obvious; they are finely margined, but not dilated.

The maxillary palpı are rather stout, shorter than the antennæ, their last joint not longer than the penultimate. The basal joint of the antennæ is not more than twice the length of the second, which is stouter but scarcely longer than the rather elongate third joint, the latter is nearly as long as the next two; these are stouter than the third, but smaller than the sixth; the club is rather longer than joints two to six collectively.

The hind tarsus is stout, the basal joint is not much exposed, the second is the largest, not much longer than fifth; they are all clothed with golden hairs; the inner side of the posterior tibia bears some large and other smaller punctures, the larger near the middle, leaving an almost smooth line near the outer edge; the intermediate tibiae are more coarsely sculptured; the anterior are punctated and somewhat grooved near the outer edge.

The mesosternal process is elevated but narrow; the middle of the metasternum is obtusely elevated and coarsely punctured.

Length, 2½, breadth, 1½ lines (set out).
I have five examples before me; they were found near Whangarei Harbour.

**Cyloma.**

*Sharp.*

I have not been able to refer to Dr. Sharp's description of this genus, but I have now before me a duplicate specimen of one sent to him some time ago, which he informs me is his *Cyloma lawsonus.*

The insect is somewhat similar in form to the *Cyclonota* described above, but the antennæ are only eight-jointed; the basal joint is sub-cylindric and nearly as long as joints two to five; the second is oviform, rather narrower at the apex than at its base; third slender at base, sub-cylindrical, about as long as the second; fourth short, sub-globular; fifth short, broader than the fourth; club three-jointed, large, longer than joints two to five, its basal joint smallest, longer than broad, the last obtuse. Maxillary palpı moderate; second joint large, incrassated and bent; third and fourth about equal, the last sub-cylindric with the apex obtuse. Eyes prominent; mandibles rather long.

156. *C. lawsonus,* *Sharp.* This is a convex insect, of a pitchy colour, with reddish margins; the legs are pitchy red; tarsi red;
palpi dark testaceous; antennæ reddish-testaceous, with an infuscate club; and there is usually an angular testaceous spot on each elytron behind.

Head sub-depressed, rather large, with the epistome sub-truncate in front; its surface is rather closely punctured. Thorax very transverse, of the form seen in Cyclonotum, with the sides margined, and its punctation similar to that of the head. Scutellum triangular. Elytra convex, about three times longer than the thorax, striated, the striae obsolete on the disc, distinct elsewhere and punctured; the interstices are finely and closely punctured. The legs are moderate; the inner side of the hind tibia is grooved; the second tarsal joint is the largest.

Length, 1 1/4 line (set out).

The species was first found, I suppose, by Mr. Lawson, of Auckland. I found one at Tairua, and others near Whangarei Heads.

157. **C. badium**, *n.s.* Convex, oviform, widest in front of the middle, of a pale testaceous brown colour, rather shining, with the antennal club fuscous.

Labrum transversal, short, indistinctly emarginated. Head scarcely convex; the sides in front of the eyes nearly straight, narrowed anteriorly; epistome sub-truncated; eyes moderate; its surface with a rather fine, dense punctation. Prothorax convex, very transverse, hollowed near each side in front, the sides finely margined, and narrowed towards the front, base sub-truncate, and its surface very finely punctured. Scutellum triangular. Elytra convex, their side margins a good deal explained towards the apices, nearly three times longer than thorax; the disc is nearly smooth, but, towards the sides and apex, they bear distinctly punctured striae, and their whole surface is finely punctated. The legs are short and stout, the tarsi slender. The maxillary palpi are much shorter than the antennæ, their last joint longer than the penultimate, and rather stout.

Length, 1 line.

Tairua. Two specimens in my collection.

158. **C. altulum**, *n.s.* This is very similar to the preceding in general appearance, but its colour is pitchy black, with the elytral and thoracic margins reddish, as are the legs; the palpi and antennæ are yellowish, with the club of the latter infuscate.

The palpi are stout, their last joint is longer than the third, and they are nearly as long as the antennæ; the club of which is as long as all the other joints collectively. The head is like that of *C. badium*, and similarly sculptured. Prothorax convex, very transverse, considerably rounded towards the front, and finely punctated. Scutellum triangular. Elytra rather convex, closely punctated, their striae obliterated near the base, but distinct, and very obviously punctured elsewhere, and with explained margins.

Length, 1 1/4 line.

Found near Whangarei Heads.
Mentum corneous, nearly always strongly transversal and entire. Ligula membraneous, rarely horny; its paraglossæ often distinct. Lobes of the maxillaæ of variable form and structure; the external often bi-articulate. Maxillary palpi with four joints, the terminal frequently very small and aciculate; the labial shorter, ordinarily tri-articulate. Elytra usually not longer than the sternum, united when at rest by a straight suture, and completely covering the under-wings. Abdomen very mobile, composed of six or seven segments. Tarsi with a variable number of joints; terminated by simple claws.

Group—Aleocharidæ.

Prothoracic spiracles visible. Antennæ inserted on the forehead at the inner margin of the eyes. Labrum entire, without membraneous border. Apical joint of the maxillary palpi very small, aciculate. Without ocelli. Elytra leaving the abdomen entirely exposed. Abdomen margined laterally, its seventh segment often indistinct. Anterior coxae conical; the posterior transversal. Tarsi with a variable number of joints. A membraneous space underneath the prothorax.

Gyrophæna.


Mentum rather short, slightly emarginate in front. Ligula short, rounded, entire, without paraglossæ. Labial palpi bi-articulate, the first joint cylindrical, the second a little shorter, slender, almost acuminate; the maxillary rather short, their second and third joints nearly equal. Maxillæ with their inner lobes membraneous inwardly, corneous externally, obliquely shortened at the inner side, and furnished with spiniform hairs; the external somewhat longer, horny in the middle, membraneous at the base and apex. Mandibles unarmed, covered by the labrum. Labrum transversal, truncate in front. Head little narrower than the prothorax, bent downwards. Eyes usually rather large, moderately prominent. Antennæ of variable length; their two basal joints somewhat elongate, sub-equal; joints four to eleven gradually incrassated. Prothorax a little narrower than the elytra, transversal, its base rounded. Elytra truncate behind. Abdomen oblong. Legs rather short, the intermediate moderately distant at the base; anterior tarsi with four, the others with five joints, the basal joint of the posterior a little elongated.

Body moderately elongate, rather broad, winged, more or less smooth.

159. G. punctata, n.s. Antennæ moderate, the eleventh and the two basal joints testaceous, the others obscure red; third shorter than second, longer than fourth, cylindrical; fourth obconical, narrower than fifth; tenth thickened, as well as the immediately preceding joints;
eleventh ovate, about as long as ninth and tenth. *Head* shining, blackish red, with a punctiform impression on the vertex, and many punctures along the inner side of each eye but not encroaching on the smooth median space. *Prothorax* transverse, a little convex, finely margined, widest in front, rounded towards its base; there are two smooth longitudinal spaces on the disc and three punctate linear spaces, each consisting of two or more almost regular rows of punctures; it is shining dark brownish red in colour, and, like the head, destitute of pubescence. *Elytra* broader than thorax, moderately punctured, their pubescence cinereous; they are a little glossy, dark chestnut red, with the hind and side margins more or less piceous. *Abdomen* oblong, castaneous-brown, not perceptibly punctate, and very sparsely pubescent. *Legs* reddish.

Length, 1½; breadth, nearly ½ line.

I have only one mutilated individual, which I found at Tairua. The punctation of the thorax is distinctive.

160. *G. sternale*, n.s. *Antennae* ferruginous, the eleventh and the two first joints paler; joints four to ten gradually incrassated, the terminal joint twice the length of the tenth. *Head* brownish-red, shining, seeming impunctate. The *prothorax* is transversal, rounded laterally, distinctly punctated, with a few pallid hairs; it is of the same colour as the head, and shining. *Elytra* rather dull; each with a large space extending from the shoulder to the suture castaneous, the remainder blackish; they are moderately finely punctured, and clothed with ash-coloured hairs. *Abdomen* castaneous, more glossy than the elytra, the fourth and fifth segments piceous, punctate and pubescent. *Legs* of a yellowish chestnut colour. *Metasternum* castaneous; lower surface of the abdomen rather darker and clothed with greyish pubescence.

It may be easily recognized by the thoracic sculpture, chestnut-coloured breast, and hairy abdomen.

Length, 1 line; breadth, nearly ½.

I found two specimens near Whangarei Harbour.

161. *G. nugax*, n.s. *Antennae* rather elongate, not much thickened apically; their three basal joints testaceous, third slender, shorter than second; joints four to ten duller in colour, eleventh fuscos. *Head* glossy, reddish-black, apparently without sculpture. *Prothorax* shining, brownish-red, without definite sculpture; it is rounded laterally, and, like the head, quite nude. *Elytra* bright reddish-brown, shining, a good deal sinuated near each hind angle, closely punctated, sparingly pubescent, with an obvious lateral impression on each near the middle. *Abdomen* somewhat glossy, its three basal segments castaneous, the others pitchy, punctate, and clothed with cinereous pubescence. *Legs* infuscate, the tip of the femora and the tarsi testaceous. *Under-side* shining; the metasternum and abdomen smooth and black.

The species may be identified by the glossy black metasternum and abdomen.
Length, nearly 1 line; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{3}$.
I found my two specimens in the woods near Whangarei Harbour.

162. *G. densicorne*, n.s. *Antenna* short, robust, rather shining; the three basal joints elongate, the third nearly as long as the second, joints four to ten a good deal thickened, the eleventh as long as the ninth and tenth; the first three joints yellowish, the others reddish. *Head* broad and shining, blackish-red, not perceptibly marked. *Prothorax* also shining, less dark in colour, with nearly straight sides, transversely impressed in front of the scutellum, distinctly punctuated, and bearing a few fine cinereous hairs; it is but little broader than the head. *Elytra* not much wider than the thorax, closely and minutely punctured, clothed with fine yellowish hairs; their anterior and larger portion is castaneous, the remainder blackish, and duller than the head and thorax. *Abdomen* pale or reddish chestnut, the fourth and fifth segments blackish, not duller than the elytra, closely punctulated, with greyish pubescence. The *legs* are of a pale chestnut colour.

The broad head and thorax give the insect a parallel outline; it has a slight purplish hue.

Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{3}$ line.
I found one near Whangarei Heads.

163. *G. versicolor*, n.s. This species in sculpture, colour, &c., closely resembles *G. densicorne*; it is, however, a good deal paler, the legs being quite yellow. The *antennae* are considerably longer and more slender. The *head* is glossy, much narrower than the thorax, with a purplish hue. The *prothorax* is smaller, obviously rounded laterally, with the same basal and discoidal sculpture. The body is not parallel-sided.

Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{3}$.
Described from one example found at Parua.

164. *G. atriceps*, n.s. *Antenna* black, save the first, second, and eleventh joints which are yellowish; they are rather long, not much incrassated towards the extremity, otherwise normal. *Head* moderate, smaller than the prothorax, shining black, impunctate; penultimate joint of the maxillary *palpi* blackish, the mandibles and the rest of the palpi yellowish. *Prothorax* rather depressed, broader than long, very slightly curved at the sides, apparently free from sculpture, and clothed near the sides only; it is castaneous, but darker on the disc than elsewhere. *Elytra* pale, or dark, castaneous, the suture, apices, and half of their sides black, clothed with greyish hairs; their punctation assumes the form of longitudinal linear impressions. *Abdomen* rather elongate, narrower than the elytra, shining, sparsely punctate and pubescent, and of a pale, or reddish, chestnut colour, the fifth segment only blackish. *Legs* yellow.

The elytral sculpture serves as a good distinguishing character.

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

The specimens before me were found in the vicinity of Whangarei Harbour.
165. G. socialis, n.s. Antenna elongate, their three basal joints nearly equal in length, cylindrical, testaceous; joints four to ten black, slightly and gradually thickened; eleventh shorter than ninth and tenth, infuscate. Head longer than broad, shining, reddish, not very closely punctured, with a few yellowish hairs; penultimate joint of the maxillary palpi piceous; eyes not very prominent and rather small. Prothorax narrow, being rather longer than broad, somewhat convex, a little narrowed anteriorly; of the same colour as the head, sometimes with a long, dark-brown mark on the disc not reaching the apex; it is finely and rather distantly punctulated, with fine yellowish hairs arising from the punctures. Elytra considerably broader than the thorax, but not longer, widest behind, distinctly notched or sinuated near each hind angle; they are finely and moderately closely punctured, with pubescence very much like that of the thorax, and of a dark smoky-brown colour. Hind-body elongate, gradually attenuated posteriorly, shining castaneous but brownish down the middle, punctated, and rather densely clothed with yellow hairs. Legs yellowish; the tibiae occasionally a little infuscate.

This and the following species are only temporarily placed in this genus.

The present one may be readily identified by its narrow prothorax, and by the elytra being notably broader than any other part of the body. The colour is subject to considerable variation, sometimes the elytra are reddish-castaneous.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, quite \( \frac{1}{3} \).

I took several specimens off decaying foliage at Tairua.

166. G. puber, n.s. Antenna moderately short, stout, not much dilated towards their extremity; their three basal joints almost equal, sub-cylindrical, and, like the eleventh, reddish; joints four to ten obscure fuscos. Head narrower than thorax, blackish, shining, somewhat rugulously punctate, the sculpture most apparent near the eyes, sparingly clothed with short ash-coloured hairs; eyes not prominent; palpi reddish-yellow. Prothorax convex, about as broad as long, with depressed anterior angles, giving it the appearance of being narrowed in front; it is red, but, owing to the yellow covering, not glossy; its sculpture consists of irregular linear impressions. Elytra a little broader than thorax, margined in front so as to be adapted to the base of the thorax, notched near each hind angle so as to receive the lateral margins of the abdomen, and so sculptured as to appear covered with fine punctures and coarser linear impressions; in this latter character, as well as their colour and clothing, they greatly resemble the thorax. Abdomen elongate, not much attenuated posteriorly, blackish-brown, with red hind margins, distinctly punctuated, and clothed with yellow hairs. Legs red; tibiae finely ciliated with yellow hairs, the posterior less so than the others.

A rather compact, elongate form, suggesting a Philonthus. The insect may be easily recognized by the peculiar elytral sculpture, etc.

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

I found one specimen at Parua.
167. *G. philonthioides*, *n.s.* *Antennae* relatively short, gradually incrassated, the three sub-cylindrical basal joints reddish and about equal; joints four to eleven black, the last nearly as long as the preceding two. *Head* rounded, narrower than thorax; the forehead forming a triangular projection, and that part, as well as the labrum, shining; its surface is distinctly and moderately closely punctured, black, and bears a few yellowish hairs; *eyes* large, longitudinal, not prominent; *palpi* reddish-testaceous. *Prothorax* broader than long, the front angles depressed, the posterior rounded; its colour, markings, and clothing very much the same as the head. *Elytra* broader but shorter than the thorax, each obtusely rounded behind, punctured, clothed, and coloured like the thorax. *Abdomen* elongate, slightly narrowed behind, blackish, with the apex of the segments testaceous; it is more glossy than the rest of the body, punctate, and pubescent. *Legs* castaneous red; the *tibiae* fringed with fine yellow hairs.

A *Philonthus*-like form; nearly allied to, but, perhaps, not congeneric with *G. puber*.

Length, 3½ lines; breadth, 3.

One individual found at Parua.

168. *G. cornigera*, *n.s.* *Antennae* elongate; second joint shorter than the first or third, cylindrical; third and fourth oviform, rather broader and longer than the preceding, the third the larger; joints five to ten obconical, differing but little from one another; eleventh ovate, shorter than ninth and tenth united; the first and last joints are reddish, the second brownish, the others black; they are pubescent. *Head* smaller than the prothorax, rounded behind; *eyes* large; it is black, or nearly so, moderately shining, smooth between the antennae, closely punctuated and pubescent elsewhere. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, finely margined, with rounded anterior angles, a little sinuously narrowed posteriorly, and obtusely rounded at its base; with a curved impression in front of the scutellum, one on the middle, and a median, longitudinal line more or less perceptible, the last ordinarily obsolete; its surface is finely and closely punctured, with very few hairs; it is glossy, dark bronzy brown, sometimes paler behind the front angles. *Elytra* longer and broader than the thorax, of a slightly glossy brown colour, the scutellar region and a large space near each hind angle often blackish; they are densely but finely punctured, the sculpture near the posterior angles frequently assuming the form of linear impressions, and bear yellowish pubescence; each elytron has an obvious tubercular elevation near the suture in front, and they are, conjointly, tri-sinuate behind.

*Abdomen* elongate, gradually attenuated posteriorly, the first four segments depressed at the base, of a shining blackish brown colour, the fifth and last segments, however, castaneous; it is not very perceptibly sculptured; the first and fourth segments bear a prominent horn-like process behind, and the two intermediate segments are obsoletely elevated longitudinally on the middle. *Legs* of moderate length, rather stout, yellow; the four front *tibiae* more or less distinctly ciliated.

In the female the abdominal protuberances are absent, the elytra are depressed behind the scutellum so as to indicate the position occupied
by the tubercles of the other sex, and the antennae are shorter, with their third and fourth joints less oviform.

Length, 3 lines; breadth, 3/4.

I found several examples amongst decaying Nikau trees in the neighbourhood of Whangarei Harbour. The species will, most likely, become the type of a new genus.

169. G. fuscicorne, n.s. Head rounded, black and shining, somewhat rufescent in front, seemingly free from any kind of sculpture, though punctured near the eyes. Prothorax a little larger than the head, a little broader than long, finely margined, rounded anteriorly, and slightly narrowed behind; it is densely punctulated, obsoletely impressed at the base and along the middle, less shining than the head and browner in colour. Elytra as long as, but broader than, thorax, moderately tri-sinuated behind; they are finely punctulate, distinctly clothed with greyish hairs, dark red in colour, the sides and sutural space blackish, and a little shining. The hind-body is elongate, sparingly punctulate and pubescent, shining blackish brown, but paler at the extremity. Legs yellowish.

This insect has very much the appearance of the female form of G. cornigera, but the antennae differ materially, being moderately long and rather robust, their three basal joints elongate and about equal to one another, joints four to ten short and of nearly the same quadrate shape, the eleventh ovate and shorter than the preceding two; they are obscure fuscous or blackish, except the two shining castaneous basal joints, and the eleventh, which is paler in colour than the tenth.

Length, 1 1/2; breadth, 1/3 line.

I found one individual only, near Whangarei Heads.

170. G. rufipenne, n.s. Antennae elongate, very gradually and slightly thickened towards the extremity; their three basal joints elongate, about equal, second cylindric, third somewhat obconical and nearly twice the length of the fourth, tenth transverse, eleventh ovate, much longer than the preceding one; the two first joints are reddish and shining, the others black. Head shining, black or reddish, quite as broad as the thorax, rounded; its middle part smooth, elsewhere finely punctured, and bearing a few fine hairs. Prothorax hardly longer than broad, finely margined, obtusely rounded at the base, narrowed posteriorly, more or less evidently channelled at the base, finely punctured, and sparingly clothed with yellowish hairs; its colour very similar to that of the head. Scutellum punctate. Elytra not longer but broader than the thorax, red, and notwithstanding its pubescence rather shining, sinuated near each hind angle, punctulate. Abdomen elongate, of a glossy brownish black, the two last segments castaneous; the four basal segments are depressed at the base, the fourth least so, and bear a row of punctures in the depressions, the rest of its surface is remotely punctulated with fine hairs proceeding from the punctures, but much more densely clothed with yellowish hairs beyond and below the lateral margins. Legs moderately long, castaneous-red, clothed with fine yellow
hairs; the *tarsi* increase in length from the front, and are yellowish. *Palpi* testaceous, the penultimate joint infuscate.

This insect, in form, recedes from *Gyrophaena* and approaches *Dasynotus*, but is distinct from both. Its conspicuously red elytra will lead to its recognition.

Length, 2-2½ lines; breadth, ½.

I found two examples at Parua.

**Dasynotus.**

*Nov. gen.*

*Labrum* transversal, truncate in front, with a large membranous space separating it from the forehead. *Labial palpi* short, tri-articulate, sub-equal, gradually narrowed; the second and third joints of the maxillary equal, thickened towards the extremity, fourth aciculate. *Mandibles* prominent, unarmed, straight externally, acute and curved at apex. *Antennæ* short or moderate, their three basal joints elongate and of nearly equal length; joints four to ten gradually but strongly incrassated, eleventh sub-conical, larger than the preceding two. *Eyes* small, oblique, not prominent. *Head* moderate, a little produced anteriorly, the space behind the antennæ quadrate, with rounded angles, and united to the thorax by a short, broad neck. *Prothorax* rather small, not much longer than broad, sub-truncate at the base, narrowed in front and behind, but so as to be cordate rather than oviform; it is margined. *Scutellum* distinct, triangular. *Elytra* about as broad as long, always broader than the thorax, the external angles projecting behind, widely emarginate at the suture, with an obvious sinuation near each side; they are slightly narrowed towards the base and apex. *Abdomen* elongate, margined laterally. *Legs* moderately long; *femora* slightly notched near the extremity; *tibiae* simple; *tarsi* pentamerous, their terminal joint longest.

*Body* elongate, not depressed, hirsute, usually brightly coloured.

171. **D. flavescens**, n.s. *Antennæ* reddish, pubescent; head and thorax reddish also, legs palpi and elytra fulvous, abdomen variegated, chiefly yellow. *Head* sub-quadrangular behind the antennæ, the inter-antennal and a triangular space between the eyes smooth and shining, the rest rather coarsely and closely punctured, with a few scattered yellow hairs; mandibles red and glossy. *Antennæ* short and robust; their two basal joints about equal, the first thickened towards its apex, second cylindrical and slightly longer than the third; joints four to ten decrease in length but become transverse, the tenth being strongly transversal; eleventh large, almost conical, nearly as long as the preceding three conjointly. *Prothorax* finely margined, rather longer than broad, its sides from the base to beyond the middle nearly straight, narrowed anteriorly, posterior angles not acute; there is a depression before the scutellum, and a broader but shallow one on each side of the middle, and its whole surface is coarsely and closely punctured. *Scutellum* punctate. *Elytra* scarcely longer but considerably
broader than the thorax, slightly rounded laterally, tri-sinuate at the extremity; they are closely and distinctly punctured near the base, where they are somewhat rufescent, their sculpture much less obvious behind; they are covered with yellow hairs. Abdomen elongate, segments two to five much depressed and rather coarsely punctured at the base, the fifth less so than the others and blackish; these segments are testaceous-red but paler towards the extremity, the two apical are reddish; it is pubescent, but more glossy than the other parts of the body.

Length, 2½ lines; breadth, quite ¾.

I found one of my two specimens at Auckland, the other near Whangarei Harbour.

172. D. optabilis, n.s. Antennae quite red, moderately incrassated towards the extremity, joints four to eleven consequently less transverse than in D. flavescens; third joint slightly longer than second, the eleventh not longer than the ninth and tenth.

Head rather broad and rounded; the inter-antennal space smooth, the rest of its surface coarsely and closely punctured, dull reddish, the middle part a little infuscate; mandibles shining, acute, and black at the extremity. Prothorax longer than broad, rounded in front of the middle, somewhat sinuously narrowed posteriorly, with distinct hind angles; there is a slight triangular basal depression, the surface is as closely but not so coarsely punctured as the head, yellowish brown in colour and rather dull. Elytra, except a large blackish spot near each posterior angle, yellowish, their punctation not quite so apparent behind as in front; the sinuation near each hind angle is much deeper than that at the suture, they are slightly narrowed towards the base, as long as but much broader than the thorax, and covered with yellow hairs. Abdomen glossy, reddish-testaceous, paler behind, segments two to five depressed and punctate at the base, the fourth scarcely punctate behind; it is pubescent. The legs are of a shining, pale-yellow colour.

The duller head and thorax, black elytral apices, and longer antennae distinguish this species from D. flavescens.

Length, 2½ lines; breadth, quite ¾.

I found one individual only near Whangarei Harbour.

173. D. aerarius, n.s. Antennae red, intermediate in length between those of D. flavescens and D. optabilis. Head closely but not coarsely punctured, bronzed reddish-brown. Prothorax with a distinct triangular basal fovea having a more or less evident line proceeding from it, and terminating in an elongate frontal depression; its punctuation is rather finer than that of the head, and its usual colour is bronzy-brown. Elytra yellowish-red, punctate, densely clothed with yellow hairs. Abdomen bronzed, reddish-brown; segments two to five depressed and punctate at the base; the remainder of the surface more or less punctate, and rather densely clothed with yellow hairs. Legs reddish; tarsi yellow.

Like the two preceding species, but differing from both in the colour and sculpture of the head and thorax, and in the body generally being darker in colour.
Length, 2½ lines; breadth, quite ½.
I have six or seven examples in my collection, all of which were found at Tairua and near Whangarei Harbour.

174. **D. thoracicus**, n.s. Antennae short and robust, similar in structure to those of *D. flavescens*, their terminal joint as long as the preceding two; they are reddish. Head red, shining, densely punctured, with a few yellow hairs. Thorax rather shorter than the elytra, shining, red, not closely punctate, with yellow pubescence, and having a basal, frontal, and two lateral depressions. Elytra glossy yellow, with similarly coloured pubescence, finely punctate. Abdomen bright reddish-brown, a little variegated, clothed and sculptured as in *D. aerarius*. Legs reddish-testaceous.

Smaller then the previously described species; the head, thorax and elytra more shining, and easily recognised by the four thoracic depressions, the middle ones longitudinal, the lateral transversal, sometimes forming a cross on the disc.

Length, 1½—1¾; breadth, less than ½ line.
I found three specimens near Whangarei Harbour.

175. **D. fulgens**, n.s. Antennae short, robust, pale red, normal. Head red, the small inter-antennal space (owing to its fine dense punctuation) quite dull, the rest shining; it is somewhat flattened above, depressed near the point of insertion of each antenna, with two fine impressed lines behind, one on each side of the vertex, the latter part not perceptibly punctate, but the sides behind the eyes quite distinctly punctured. Prothorax red, shining, finely punctulated, with distinct frontal and basal depressions. Elytra bright, red at the base, but merging gradually into the yellow posterior portion, finely punctate, with yellow pubescence. Hind-body brownish-red, its fifth segment blackish, its sculpture and clothing quite orthodox. Legs reddish-testaceous.

The insect does not differ materially in form from its predecessors, but may be easily separated from them by the peculiar sculpture of its head.

Length, 1½; breadth, nearly ½ line.
I found one specimen at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour.

**Stilicioides.**

*Nov. gen.*

Labrum transversal, with a membranous space behind. Mandibles covered by the labrum. Maxillary palpi long, their second and third joints equal, gradually dilated, the fourth aciculate; the labial triarticulate. Head large, rather broader than the thorax, orbicular, attached to the thorax by a slender neck. Eyes small, oblique, rounded, not prominent, situated near the front. Antennae long, filiform; their four basal joints about equal, joints five to ten decrease in length but
each becomes a little broader than its predecessor, eleventh ovate, shorter than the preceding two. Prothorax longer than broad, narrow, cordiform, emarginate at base, finely margined. Scutellum strongly carinated longitudinally. Elytra about as long as broad, with fine rims, each obliquely truncated behind towards the suture. Abdomen strongly margined laterally, moderately elongate, somewhat attenuated at base and apex. Legs very long and slender, simple; tarsi filiform, very slender, pentameralous, the posterior not much shorter than the tibiae.

The insect has the facies of a Stilicus, but much longer and more slender legs and antennae.

176. S. micans, n.s. Head moderately shining, sometimes rather dull, densely and finely punctate, bronzed-brown.

Prothorax longer than broad, widest in front of the middle, curved anteriorly, considerably but gradually narrowed behind; deeply sulcate on the middle, especially near the base, not very evidently punctulate, so that it is rather glossy, and of a deep reddish-brown colour. Elytra about as long as the prothorax, a little rounded laterally, depressed behind the scutellum, distantly punctulated; shining, of a pale, or dark, bronzey-brown colour. Abdomen glossy, the third and fourth segments only as broad as the elytra, the four first depressed at the base; the fourth and fifth blackish, the others dark rich reddish-brown. Legs castaneous, pale or dark, very long and filiform; tarsi reddish-tesselaceous.

The pubescence is cinereous, and, except on the hind-body, not very apparent.

Length, 1½—2 lines; breadth, scarcely ½.

I possess several specimens of this remarkable insect; they were collected at Tairua and near Whangarei.

Group—TACHYPORIDÆ.

Prothoracic spiracles visible. Antenna inserted in lateral cavities of the forehead in front of the eyes. Mandibles unarmed, provided inwardly with a ciliated membrane, partially free amongst the greater number. Ocelli absent. Elytra sometimes longer than the sternum. The seventh segment of the abdomen hardly distinct. Anterior coxae conical, prominent; the posterior transversal. Tarsi with a variable number of joints. A membraneous space underneath the prothorax.

Conurus.


Mentum strongly transversal, truncate in front. Ligula membraneous, bilobed, its lobes strongly hollowed and pilose at the apex. Labial palpi tri-articulate, their second joint half the length of the first and third; the penultimate of the maxillary slightly clavate, the fourth small, subulate. Lobes of the maxillae corneous, nearly equal, pubes-
cent at the extremity; the internal membranous inwardly. **Mandibles** short, furnished inwardly with a straight, fringed membrane. **Labrum** transversal, entire. **Head** transversal, trigonal, bent below. **Eyes** somewhat prominent, moderate, rather convex, almost rounded. **Antennæ** rather long, slender, filiform, or gradually increasing towards the extremity; the three or four first joints rather longer than the succeeding. **Prothorax** large, rather convex, truncate at the base, which slightly overlaps the elytra and is wider than them, narrowed anteriorly, with acute front angles. **Elytra** longer than the sternum, their terminal angles straight. **Abdomen** not margined laterally, strongly narrowed posteriorly. **Mesosternum** carinate. Anterior **femora** ciliated at the extremity; the **tibiae** of the other pairs fringed throughout their whole length; the four basal joints of all the **tarsi** gradually decreasing, those of the four posterior very long and smooth. **Body** clothed with silky pubescence.

177. **C. largulus**, n.s. **Antennæ** long, their four basal joints yellowish and more or less shining; the first not longer than the third or fourth, which are slender and about equal, second shorter than third; joints five to ten fuscous, darkest near the sides, obconical, each shorter than its predecessor; eleventh sub-ovate, obliquely excised at its apex. **Head** red, blackish at the sides and base, shining, not very perceptibly punctulate, and bearing a few short yellow hairs, more conspicuous near the eyes than elsewhere. **Prothorax** large, curvedly narrowed anteriorly, delicately and closely punctulated, sparingly clothed in the same way as the head; the disc is convex, blackish-brown, more glossy than the rest of its surface and nearly nude; the base and front are reddish.

**Elytra** longer than prothorax, margined laterally, each obtusely rounded and reddened behind, rather dull reddish-brown, punctulate, and clothed with short, dull yellow hairs. **Abdomen** not twice the length of the elytra, dark brown, the segments somewhat rufescent behind, clothed and sculptured very much in the same manner as the elytra, each segment with three or four black hairs at each side, the sixth bearing, in addition, several others above. **Legs** reddish-testaceous; the intermediate **tibiae** considerably bent, the four posterior sparingly spinous.

Length, 4 lines; breadth, 1½.

I found two specimens, one at Tairua, the other at Parua (Whangarei Harbour.)

178. **C. austerus**, n.s. **Antennæ** moderately long, reddish-testaceous, similar in structure to those of **C. largulus**, but with the last six joints less triangular in form, and the terminal decidedly larger than the preceding. **Head** dark red, sparsely punctulate and pubescent. **Prothorax** dark smoky brown, paler behind, not much shining, finely punctulate, and clothed with short yellow hairs. **Elytra** shorter than the prothorax, rather more distinctly punctulate, its colour and pubescence, however, very similar. **Abdomen** of the same colour, with the
same kind of sculpture and clothing as the rest of the body, but the apex of the four basal segments rather redder and more shining than the extremity of the elytra, the terminal ones entirely reddish, and bearing long black hairs at the end. *Legs* red, not at all dull; the *tibiae* not perceptibly spinous externally, the middle pair bent, the anterior densely but finely ciliated; *tarsi* normal, yellowish.

The smaller size, differently formed and coloured *antennae*, &c., will enable this species to be recognised.

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

I found two examples near Whangarei Harbour.

179. *C. subruber*, *n.s.* This species closely resembles *C. austerus*, but differs from it in its more scanty clothing, dark brownish-red colour, with a more or less distinct blackish line in front of the base of the thorax; the *antennae* are testaceous; the *legs* reddish; the front *tibiae* ciliate externally, the middle flexuose, and none externally spinous.

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

I found my two specimens near Whangarei Harbour.

180. *C. badius*, *n.s.* *Antennae* moderate, their four first joints shining yellow, the others slightly infuscate. *Head* bright yellowish-brown, with a fine median line, punctulate, its pubescence disposed transversely. *Prothorax* large, pale castaneous or yellowish-brown, finely punctulate, and clothed with short yellowish hairs. *Elytra* hardly perceptibly longer than the prothorax, pale reddish-brown, with a darker apical line; clothed and sculptured like the thorax. *Abdomen* similar to the elytra in sculpture, clothing and colour, the segments, however, paler at the base, the terminal with long black hairs. Anterior *tibiae* finely fringed, the other four simple, except the intermediate, which, as usual, are flexuose.

The line on the middle of the head separates this species from all the others as yet known to me.

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

I found the only individual I have seen at Parua.

181. *C. flavithorax*, *n.s.* *Antennae* long and slender, the first six joints filiform; seventh obconical, yet longer than broad; eleventh larger than tenth; they are testaceous in colour, gradually becoming a little darker, but not distinctly infuscate, towards the extremity. *Head* yellowish, punctulate, and sparingly pubescent. *Prothorax* rather short, quite transversal, its pubescence fine and yellowish, so sculptured as to appear covered with fine, short, linear impressions; it is yellowish in colour, having, however, two more or less obvious, blackish spots at its base, not far from the scutellum, which is concealed. *Elytra* longer than the prothorax, of a dull brownish red or chestnut colour, slightly darkened near their apices; their clothing and sculpture similar to those of the thorax; their apices are rather obliquely truncated towards the suture. *Abdomen* intermediate in colour between the thorax and elytra; each segment with two or three long hairs proceeding from near the
outer angles, the last pilose. *Legs* yellowish; front *tibiae* finely ciliated, the others simple; the basal joint of the posterior tarsi disproportionately elongated, being almost twice the length of the second.

I possess two examples of a varietal form, having precisely similar markings to the above, but all the parts much darker in colour; the elytra and abdomen, for example, being smoky-brown, the former having two more or less apparent basal spots of a reddish colour, and the basal joint of the hind tarsus somewhat less elongated.

The long slender antennae, elongate basal joint of the posterior tarsi, and short prothorax, will distinguish this species.

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

I obtained four specimens in the Auckland district.

182. *C. acerbus*, n.s. Antennae with three quite yellow basal joints, the fourth somewhat infuscate, sometimes yellow; the others obconical, fuscous, with the apex of each joint paler.

*Head* testaceous-red, shining, sparsely punctulate and pubescent. *Prothorax* glossy, reddish in front, brown elsewhere; finely punctulate and clothed with fine yellowish hairs. *Elytra* longer than the prothorax, with clothing similar to that of the thorax, and of nearly the same colour; its sculpture consists, seemingly, of fine linear impressions intersected by transverse lines. *Abdomen* rather shining, chestnut red, punctulate, and pubescent, and more or less fringed with black hairs. *Legs* reddish-testaceous; the anterior *tibiae* finely ciliated, the others simple (id est, not spinous externally, the intermediate are invariably flexuose); the lower extremity of the middle *femora* is rather strongly ciliated with spine-like hairs; *tarsi* yellow.

Its nearest ally is, perhaps, *C. largulus*, so far as form and colour are concerned, but the present species is much less robust, more glossy, and easily enough identified by the peculiarity of the intermediate thighs.

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

I found my two specimens near Parua.

183. *C. atricapillus*, n.s. Antennae robust, rather short; the four basal and the last joints yellow, the last, however, somewhat infuscate, these basal joints are elongate; joints five to ten are dull brown; seven to ten quite transverse. *Head* shining red, punctulate and pubescent. *Prothorax* glossy, castaneous or infuscate red, with a blackish spot near each posterior angle; punctulate and finely pilose. *Elytra* rather longer than the prothorax, much more closely sculptured, dark behind, with their yellowish pubescence somewhat concentrated near the base. *Abdomen* blackish, the apex of each segment, as well as nearly the whole of the last two, of a bright chestnut colour; some yellowish pubescence can be perceived, and, in addition, all but the two basal segments bear long, erect, black hairs. *Legs* reddish-testaceous.

Easily recognized by its coarsely pilose hind-body.

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

I found two individuals at Parua.
184. C. auricomus, n.s. Antennæ short, robust; their four elongate basal and the two terminal joints yellowish, the intermediate dark-brown; joints seven to ten transversal. Head shining, reddish, finely punctulate and pubescent. Prothorax shining, castaneous red, with fine, short, yellow hairs; it is blackish along its base, and very finely and indefinitely sculptured. Elytra quite as long as the thorax, similarly coloured, marked, and clothed. Abdomen castaneous, its fifth segment blackish; the golden pubescence is almost entirely confined to the two basal and the penultimate segments; the rest is cinereous, with long black hairs along the sides and apex. Legs reddish-testaceous.

This may be at once separated from the other species, except C. maculosus, by the yellow apical and basal joints of the antennæ.

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

Parua.

185. C. nubilus, n.s. Antennæ moderate, their seven apical joints fuscous, the others yellowish; the fifth joint is longer than broad and obconical, the following become transversal. Head red, shining, rather coarsely punctured near the eyes. Prothorax moderately short, pale castaneous; with two broad, black, longitudinal lines not attaining the apex, between these apparently smooth, but, towards the sides, quite obviously sculptured. Elytra a good deal longer than the prothorax, reddish-chestnut and shining, the scutellar, apical, and lateral spaces blackish; their clothing and sculpture like those of the thorax, but the short yellow hairs are somewhat congregated and conspicuous behind. Abdomen blackish, the extremity of the segments of a pale castaneous colour, punctulate, with greyish pubescence, and long black hairs on the sides and apex.

The unusually coarse sculpture along the sides of the body will readily distinguish this species from all the others.

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

I found the single individual I possess near Parua.

186. C. maculosus, n.s. Antennæ stout, their two last and four first joints yellowish, the latter with some rather long hairs. Head almost smooth, shining black. Prothorax yellowish, with two black basal spots; it is shining, finely sculptured and pubescent. Elytra as long as the prothorax, variegate; there are two large, irregularly formed, yellowish spots at the base, one near each shoulder, another near each hind angle, the suture is more or less rufescent, and the rest of the surface is occupied by dark-brown flexuose marks. Abdomen castaneous, pubescent, with many long black hairs along the sides and on the apical segment. Legs testaceous-yellow.

This insect, owing to the colour of the antennæ, may be confounded with C. auricomus, but may be easily identified by its shining-black head.

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

I have several specimens in my collection, chiefly obtained near Whangarei Harbour.
Group—XANTHOLINIDÆ.

Antennæ inserted at the middle of the epistome, with eleven joints. The spiracles of the prothorax invariably exposed. Labrum fissile or bilobed among the majority, frequently furnished with a membranous or coriaceous border. Without ocelli. Elytra not longer than the sternum. Abdomen margined laterally. Anterior coxae conical and prominent; the posterior obtusely conical. Tibiae generally spinous; tarsi pentamericous. The prothorax with a membranous space underneath.

Othius.


Mentum very short. Ligula rather prominent, rounded and entire in front; its paraglossæ longer than it, triangular, divergent, ciliated inwardly. Labial palpi with their joints thickening gradually; the last sub-acuminate; the second and third of the maxillary equal; the fourth a little shorter, sub-acuminate. Inner lobe of the maxille very much larger than the external, and ciliated inwardly; the latter narrow, ciliated at its apex. Mandibles short, obtusely dentate in the middle. Labrum narrow, transversal, slit in the middle. Head rather elongate, attached to the thorax by a rather thick neck. Eyes small, rounded, plane. Antennæ straight, rather short, gradually incrassated; basal joint moderately long, second and third obconical, joints four to ten very short, eleventh oval, almost pointed at its extremity. Prothorax elongate, sub-parallel, rounded at its base, truncated in front. Elytra truncated behind; their suture entire. Abdomen linear. Legs short, the intermediate contiguous; tibia spinous; tarsi five-jointed, the four first of the anterior dilated and spongy underneath; the basal joint of the four posterior somewhat more elongate. Body elongate, narrow, linear, winged.

187. O. adustus, n.s. Elongate, linear; moderately shining, brownish or blackish red, with red legs, dark-red antennæ and reddish palpi. Head a little longer than broad (exclusive of the mandibles), not wider than the prothorax, with rounded hind angles, and somewhat narrowed anteriorly; there are three punctures between each antenna and eye, one close behind the latter, and a few others along the basal and lateral margins. Prothorax oblong, slightly narrowed posteriorly, with a few punctures near the margins, not, however, sufficiently regular to be accurately described. Scutellum curvilinearly triangular, smooth. Elytra a little narrower but much shorter than the prothorax, and, conjoinedly, emarginate behind; they are slightly rugulose, punctured almost in regular rows, the punctures rather distant, with short, yellowish hairs proceeding from them. Abdomen sparsely punctulate, with pubescence similar to that of the elytra; the apex of each segment dilute in colour. Tibiae moderately spinous externally. Antennæ short, with more or less obconical joints; the first as long as the second and third taken
together, the second shorter than third, eleventh longer than tenth, ovate.

    Length, 10–10½ lines; breadth, 1½.
    I found my three specimens at Parua.

**Xantholinus.**


*Mentum* very short. *Ligula* small, rounded and entire in front; its paraglossæ longer than it, ciliate and acuminate. *Palpi* filiform; the joints of the labial gradually increasing; the three last of the labial almost equal, the apical sub-acuminate. The inner lobe of the *maxillæ* shorter than the external, coriaceous, ciliated inwardly; the external corneous, ciliated at the extremity. *Mandibles* rather short, falciform, dentate inwardly at the middle, with a membranaceous appendage, and fringed at their base. *Labrum* transversal, strongly sinuated in front, horny, with its lateral margins membranous. *Head* more or less elongated, rather quadrate, rounded at the angles, and attached to the thorax by means of a rather slender neck. *Eyes* small, rounded, situated near the front. *Antennæ* rather short, bent, rather robust; their basal joint moderately long, second and third obconical, joints four to ten short, pubescent, eleventh almost acuminate. *Prothorax* elongate, often somewhat narrowed posteriorly, rounded at the base, its anterior angles, in general, a little prominent. *Elytra* truncated behind; their suture imbricated. *Abdomen* linear. *Legs* short, the intermediate very distant; *tibiae* spinous, the anterior somewhat thickened; *tarsi* simple, with five joints, the two basal sub-equal.

*Body* elongate, linear, often rather depressed, generally smooth and winged.

**188. X. sharpi, n.s.** Shining black; with red legs, having yellow pubescence; antennæ infuscate.

*Head* oblong, about as large as the prothorax, its front edge deeply bisinuate; its anterior portion so sculptured as to appear covered with coarse elongate impressions, the sides and back part smooth, but bearing three obvious punctures between each eye and the base, two of similar size behind with an equal number of smaller ones between them, and a few other small punctures distributed over the surface. *Prothorax* sub-truncate at the base, slightly convex, oblong, narrowed posteriorly, and somewhat incurved laterally at the middle; its surface is nearly smooth, having only two rows of three or four punctures and four or five others behind the anterior angles, with a few longish hairs on the sides. *Scutellum* large, triangular, impunctate. *Elytra* about as large as the prothorax, slightly narrowed in front, each slightly rounded at the extremity; they are more or less punctate, but the sculpture is shallow and ill-defined, though occasionally the punctures are almost arranged in rows; there are a few short yellow hairs above, and their sides and apices are almost ciliated. *Abdomen* elongate, blackish, the two apical
segments rufescent, the first four transversely lineated and depressed near the base; it is very sparingly punctulate, and a few fine hairs are scattered over its surface.

The four basal joints of the antennae are, more or less, shining red, the others dull with fine pubescence; the first joint is larger than the second and third, the last larger than the tenth.

Length, 8 lines; breadth, nearly 1½.

I found five or six specimens of this fine species, which I have much pleasure in naming after Dr. Sharp, of Dumfriesshire.

189. X. cultus, n.s. Head and thorax shining black, elytra nearly similar in colour but with reddened shoulders, hind-body infuscate, the fourth and fifth segments blackish, legs red, antennae pitchy red.

Head large, broader than thorax, quadrangular, with two inter-antennal excisions; it is remotely punctured, especially behind, but in front some of the punctures are confluent, the transversal space between the eyes and antennae is quite smooth but divided by two longitudinal depressions; its sides are nearly vertical and almost impunctate. Pro- thorax with its base sub-truncate, oblong, rather narrow, widely but not deeply contracted in the middle, its front angles oblique; the dorsal line is smooth, on each side of it there is a more or less distinct row of nine or ten punctures, and several others are irregularly disposed near the sides. Scutellum large, triangular, impunctate. Elytra of the same length as the prothorax, but broader than it behind, their apices a little rounded, with shallow punctuation, and a few short scattered hairs. Abdomen long, rather narrow, distinctly punctulate, very sparsely clothed with rather long hairs similar to those observable on the sides of the thorax. Legs rather short, sparingly pilose; the anterior and intermediate tibiae spinous externally, the former densely clothed inwardly, the latter ciliated below, with yellow pubescence, the posterior almost simple.

Left mandible with a strongly developed median tooth, the other almost simple. Labrum emarginate. Antenna normal, their four basal joints dark shining red, the others covered with fine cinereous pubescence.

The broadest part of the insect is its head, which has been measured for the breadth. Differs from X. sharpi in its narrower body, but relatively broader, quadrate, and quite differently sculptured head.

Length, 7½ lines; breadth, 1½.

A second example measures six by one. I found both at Parua.

190. X. arecae, n.s. Elongate, depressed; body shining black, the elytra and hind-body sometimes infuscate, legs reddish-testaceous or yellowish, tarsi yellow, antennae red.

Head large, quadrate, depressed; the sides behind the eyes well-defined by a straight carina and nearly smooth, two elongate frontal depressions terminate in punctiform impressions, and the remainder of its surface is more or less finely and remotely punctate; the neck is quite smooth. Prothorax scarcely so broad as the head, oblong, narrow posteriory, with oblique anterior angles; it is obsolesely punc-
tured, and very sparingly fringed with longish hairs. *Scutellum* punctulate. *Elytra* with obtusely rounded apices, irregularly punctured, and sparsely pubescent. *Abdomen* punctulate and sparingly pilose. Intermediate *tibiae* spinous, the posterior arcuated. *Antennae* with three or four of their basal joints shining, the others slightly pubescent. The apical joint of the maxillary *palpi* is shorter than the penultimate, distinct, and sub-conical.

This species may be at once recognised by its flattened appearance. Length, 3–4½ lines; breadth, \( \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{3} \).

This species frequently the decaying stem of the *Nikau* near Whangarei Harbour.

191. **X. mediocris**, *n.s.* Shining black, the hind margin of the abdominal segments dilute in colour, legs and antennae dark red. *Head* moderate, slightly longer than broad, irregularly bi-impressed in front, its punctation distant but distinct, leaving hardly any smooth median space; its neck distinctly punctured. Terminal joint of the maxillary *palpi* acuminate. *Antennae* normal, their three basal joints shining; joints four to eleven very sparsely pubescent, so that they are less dull than is usual. *Prothorax* oblong, rather narrow, almost parallel-sided, with oblique front angles; its middle space quite smooth, at each side of it a distinct row of punctures, others in front and behind, and two more or less distinct rows close to the lateral margins. *Elytra* shorter than the prothorax, broader than it, their apices obtusely rounded; distinctly and moderately closely punctured, not at all regularly, with fine straw-coloured hairs proceeding from the punctures. *Hind-body* sparsely pilose, the middle portion of each segment almost smooth, the rest punctulate.

The acute apical joint of the maxillary palpi, sub-nude antennae, and wholly punctate head and neck will serve to distinguish this species from its allies.

Length, 4½ lines; breadth, nearly \( \frac{3}{8} \).

I found my unique example at Parua.

192. **X. labralis**, *n.s.* Elongate, shining black, the elytra sometimes slightly rufescent, legs and antennae pitchy-red, palpi red.

*Head* rather convex, oblong, narrowly prolonged anteriorly so as to cover a portion of the labrum; two elongate punctiform impressions at each side in front do not extend backwards behind the eyes, the middle part is smooth almost to the neck, the rest of its surface is distantly and coarsely punctured, but the neck is smooth. *Prothorax* oblong, gradually narrowed posteriorly, not incurved laterally, base rounded, front angles oblique, with two irregular rows of punctures on each side of the middle. *Elytra* a little shorter than the prothorax, broadest behind, and, conjointly, emarginate at the extremity; so sculptured as to appear punctured in rows, and bearing some short, pale-yellow hairs. *Abdomen* elongate, punctulate, and very sparingly pilose; the fourth and fifth segments smooth on the middle. *Tibiae* more or less spinous. Last joint of the maxillary *palpi* not acute. *Labrum* rounded in front.
Antennae with the basal joint as long as the next four; the first four shining.

The hind-body is rather broad, the head convex.
Length, 5 lines; breadth, \( \frac{3}{4} \).
I found this species in the vicinity of Whangarei Harbour.

193. **X. anthracinus**, *n.s.* Coal-black, shining; legs fuscous; tarsi reddish-testaceous; antennae dark red, their first and third joints blackish.

*Head* oblong, somewhat convex, narrow, not perceptibly broader than the thorax; its middle part from the base to near the apex quite smooth, the rest rather distantly and finely punctured, with two punctate grooves in front; neck impunctate. *Prothorax* oblong, almost parallel, scarcely narrowed behind; with a regular row of punctures on each side of the middle, and a few others beyond them. *Elytra* rather shorter than the prothorax, each obtusely rounded behind; their punctation moderate, sometimes assuming the form of five rows on each elytron. *Abdomen* elongate, rather smooth down the middle, punctulated laterally. The *body*, altogether, appears sparingly punctured and pubescent. All the *tibiae* are more or less spinous. *Antennae* moderate; joints four to ten transversal, eleventh rather obtuse, yet larger than the tenth.

May be recognized by the small terminal joint of the maxillary palpi, which is only half the length of the penultimate.

Length, \( 2\frac{3}{4} - 3 \) lines; breadth, quite \( \frac{3}{4} \).
This species also occurs near Whangarei Harbour.

194. **X. (Gyrohypnus) quadri-impressus**, *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.*, p. 6. Black; elytra somewhat brown; head very large, square, with two deep points between the eyes; *antennae* with first joint very long, clubbed at the end, third joint very narrow at the base; *thorax* somewhat narrowed behind, rounded in front, with two deepish points; *elytra* and *abdomen* above finely punctured; *wings* shaded with brown.

Length, 6 lines.

*Note.*—I have not seen any insect that could be said to agree with White’s above-cited description. The genus *Gyrohypnus* to which he referred it, is merely a synonym of *Othius*.

195. **X. (Cajius) puncticeps**, *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.*, p. 6. *Head* on the sides behind the eyes and on the back part coarsely punctured, two large dots between the eyes; head and thorax with some scattered longish hairs; *thorax* with two longitudinal lines of impressed dots; *elytra* minutely punctured and covered with short hairs; head and thorax black; elytra, abdomen, and legs brownish.

Length, 4 lines.

New Zealand (Colenso).

*Note.*—The remark concerning Mr. White’s *Staphylinus quadri-impressus* applies to this species also; *Cajius* is only another name for *Othius*. I place both with *Xantholinus* at present.
Metoponcus.

Kratz.

Differs from *Xantholinus* in having the apical joint of the maxillary palpi small and conical; the intermediate coxae very large and somewhat approximated.


Long. corp., 5–8 mm.

*Antennae* dark red, short and stout, second joint short and stout but larger than third, sixth to tenth differing very little from one another, transverse, eleventh rather paler than the preceding joints, and a good deal longer than the tenth. *Head* of a chestnut colour with a very few scattered, moderately large punctures, and also with some sparing very fine punctures, it is not much shining. *Thorax* longer than broad, a little narrowed towards the base, similar in colour to the head, appearing at first impunctate, but with a series of four or five extremely obsolete punctures on each side of the middle, the base with a very fine, short, channel in the middle. *Elytra* scarcely longer than the thorax, of a blackish colour, with the base reddish, impunctate. *Hind-body* with the two basal segments yellow, the following ones reddish, but each with a large dark mark across the middle, it is impunctate and shining. Under-side of head almost impunctate, and with a well-marked lateral margin.

Numerous specimens of this insect have been sent me by Captain Broun, who informs me that it is found under the bark of decaying logs of *Dammara australis*. The species varies a good deal in size.

197. *M. fulvipes*, n.s. *Antennae*, head, and thorax red; the first, except the basal joint, a little obscured by their fine pubescence; elytra ræneo-fusces, with paler shoulders; abdomen fuscos, the last segment and the hind margin of all the others pale castaneous; legs yellow.

Differs from *M. brouni* in sculpture, the head having two elongate frontal impressions and three inter-ocular, its dorsal space is smooth, but there are three or four rows of fine punctures between it and the sides; the prothorax is without median impression, but bears indistinct rows of very fine punctures; *elytra* distinctly but irregularly punctured; second joint of the antennæ quite as large as the third.

In *M. brouni* there are two oblique frontal grooves on the head.

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

I found one example at Parua.

198. *M. rufulus*, n.s. Head and thorax blackish-red, the former darker, the basal half of the elytra of a similar colour, the other pitchy-black, hind-body brownish-red, the apical and hind part of the first and second segments piceous, legs reddish-testaceous, antennæ red.

*Antennæ* pubescent, the second and third joints equal. *Head* oblong, convex, with two oblique frontal furrows, punctulated, three
elongate punctures behind each eye, and five or six others behind. Prothorax oblong, convex, a little incurved laterally, with three or four punctures near each side, but otherwise impunctate. Elytra individually rounded behind, their sculpture indistinct. Abdomen impunctate. Larger and more convex than the preceding species.
Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, quite $\frac{3}{4}$.
I found one specimen at Parua.

Group—STAPHYLINIDÆ.

Antennæ inserted at the anterior margin of the epistome. Prothoracic spiracles often visible, sometimes covered by free corneous plates.

Staphylinus.

Linné; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Colkop., Tom. ii., p. 76.

Mentum very short. Ligula small, a little sinuated in front; its paraglossæ coriaceous, very much longer than it, ciliated internally. Inner lobe of the maxille trapezeiform, ciliated inwardly; the external a little longer, narrowed at its base, ciliated at the apex. Last joint of the palpi of variable length; that of the maxillary almost acuminate; the labial of the same form but occasionally truncated at the extremity. Labrum transversal, bi-lobed, corneous, with a membranous or coriaceous border. Head sub-orbicular or almost quadrangular; sometimes sub-rhomboideal, furnished with a more or less stout neck. Antennæ rather short, of variable form and thickness; their basal joint moderately long. Prothorax transversal, rounded behind, truncated in front, with distinct anterior angles. Elytra obliquely truncated, or a little rounded at the extremity. Abdomen sub-parallel, for the greater part of its length. Legs moderate, more or less robust; the intermediate sometimes rather, sometimes only a little, distant; anterior tarsi frequently dilated, forming an oval palette, pilose underneath; the four posterior filiform, with their basal joint a little elongated.

Body more or less elongated, usually robust and winged.

199. S. oculatus, Fabr.; Ent. Syst., ii., 521, 10. Black, head and thorax shining, both, except a few scattered hairs, quite nude; elytra and hind body rather dull and pubescent.

Antennæ robust, gradually incrassated, their basal joint about as long as the following three; second and third about equal, obconical; joints four to six globular, seven to ten transverse, eleventh longer than tenth, pointed, the terminal joints finely pubescent. Head transversal with rounded hind angles and a broad neck; it bears two punctures close to each eye and a larger one behind them, there are also two in front of the neck, the rest of its surface is indistinctly punctulated; the lateral space behind each eye is fulvous. Prothorax broader than long, finely margined, slightly curvedly narrowed towards its rounded base, its surface impunctate. Elytra broader than thorax, somewhat
widened posteriorly, their apices obtusely rounded; their sculpture rather indefinite, sometimes slightly rugose, sometimes punctulate. *Abdomen* impressed very much in the same manner as the elytra, each segment with one or more transverse lines near the base. *Tibiae* rough and spinous; anterior *tarsi* of the male strongly dilated, the basal joint of the posterior longer than the second.

The under-side, notwithstanding its pubescence, is a little glossy; the lower part of the head fulvous; the abdominal segments with a curved impression near the base.

Length, 10 lines; breadth, 2½.

It has been found necessary to substitute the above for the original description in order that other species may be determined accurately. It is found, I believe, throughout New Zealand.

200. *S. huttoni*, *n. s.* In form and sculpture this species closely resembles *S. oculatus*, but the prothorax is less transversal, with two indistinct impressions before the middle; the neck is a little longer; the head is more obviously punctulated, and the sculpture of the hind-body is different.

The head is shining, black, but more or less rufescent, reddish-testaceous behind the eyes as well as on its lower surface. *Antennae* infuscate-red, the last five joints finely pubescent. *Prothorax* shining, black, but somewhat reddened. *Elytra* pitchy or rufo-piceous, clothed with yellowish hairs. *Abdomen* piceous, rather dull, covered with yellowish hairs. *Mesosternum* rather large and punctate; the lower side of the abdomen punctulate with yellowish pubescence. Front *tarsi* infuscate-red, their clothing yellow. The eyes, like those of *S. oculatus*, are oblique and longitudinal.

Length, 8 lines; breadth, 2.

I am indebted to Professor Hutton for a male specimen which he found near Dunedin.

201. *S. litoreus*, *n. s.* Black, hind-body somewhat infuscate, legs and antennæ rufescent.

*Head* shining, transversely quadrate, with rounded hind angles and broad neck; it bears two large punctures near the front and inner margins of each eye, three or four behind each eye, and beyond these several smaller, quite lateral, punctures, the rest is nearly smooth, but the neck is punctate. *Antennæ* with their three basal joints shining and blackish but red at the base, joints four to eleven dull with fine pubescence; the second and third are narrow at the base, especially the latter, joints four to ten slightly increase, each rather broader than long. *Prothorax* shining, rather small, narrowed behind, with a few hairs on the sides, quite impunctate. *Elytra* longer than broad, their apices obtusely rounded; so sculptured as to appear densely covered with minute rugose granular elevations; they are clothed with cinereous pubescence, the hairs along the sides and apices becoming longer and yellowish.

*Abdomen* punctulate, each segment transversely impressed near the base, its pubescence of a pale straw colour. *Tibiae* spinous externally,
particularly the intermediate, which are also arcuated; tarsi reddish, their clothing yellow. The scutellum is triangular and punctulate. Eyes rounded.

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

I discovered this insect some years ago amongst Algae embedded in the beach at Tairua, and have no doubt it occurs under similar conditions elsewhere.

202. S. maritimus, n.s. Elongate, linear; head and thorax shining black; elytra black, their colour, however, obscured by their dense covering of fine greyish hairs; abdomen similarly clothed, more or less infuscate; legs rufo-piceous, front tarsi red; the three basal joints of the antennæ blackish and shining, the others obscure red.

Head sub-oblong, quite smooth along its middle part, but elsewhere distinctly punctate, the punctures nearest the dorsal line disposed in rows; a few fine hairs proceed from the punctures; neck distinct; eyes rounded. Prothorax sub-oblong, about as wide as the head in front, but narrowed towards its base; with a row of ten or twelve punctures down each side of the middle, a smooth space beyond these, and the lateral spaces irregularly punctured, having fine hairs arising from the punctures. Scutellum triangular. Elytra rather longer than broad, a little widened posteriorly, their apices very obtusely rounded, and fringed with yellow hairs; their whole surface is densely punctulate. Abdomen punctulate, each segment transversely impressed near the base. The antennæ are moderately long, slightly incrassated towards the extremity; their three first joints narrow at the base, the first about as long as the next two; joints four to ten differ but little from one another; eleventh larger than tenth. The tibiaæ are finely and sparingly spinous externally.

Length, 3-3½ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$.

This species occurs on the sand-hills at Tairua, and will, most likely, be found under precisely similar circumstances on other parts of the coast.

203. S. oxicollis, n.s. Elongate, moderately narrow; head and thorax shining black, with very few fine scattered hairs; elytra brownish-black; the hind-body similar in colour, but having the hind margin of each segment paler, both with fine greyish pubescence; legs testaceous, the anterior tibiaæ sparsely spinous outwardly; antennæ brownish-red, their two basal joints more rufescent; mandibles red.

Head a little longer than broad, rather narrow, with rounded hind angles; there are a few punctures near its sides, some of them arranged so as to form two rows behind the antennæ and eyes. Prothorax oblong, oviform, with an indistinct row of punctures on each side of the middle, and a few fine hairs near the sides. Elytra somewhat longer than broad, and conjointly a little emarginate behind; they are finely and distantly punctured. Abdomen punctulate, the three basal segments a little depressed. The antennæ resemble those of S. maritimus.
This species is abundantly distinct, and not likely to be confounded with any of the foregoing, from all of which its oviform prothorax will at once distinguish it.

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

I found my specimen in the forest near Whangarei Harbour.

**Philonthus.**

*Leach; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Collop., Tom. ii., p. 80.*

*Mentum* very short. *Ligula* membranous, moderate, rounded and entire in front; its paraglossae very much longer than it, acuminate, ciliated inwardly. *Labial palpi* filiform, their joints gradually increasing; the last of the maxillary more or less acuminate, of variable length. *Mandibles* more or less elongate, acute, obtusely dentate in the middle. *Labrum* transversal, emarginated in front, its edges membranous and ciliated. *Head* sub-orbicular or oval, provided with a moderate neck. *Antennae* filiform, straight; their basal joint moderately long, the last hollowed at its apex, the others of variable form, partly moniliform. *Prothorax* generally a little narrower than the elytra, rounded at its base, truncated in front, with its anterior angles obtuse and depressed. *Elytra* truncated posteriorly. *Abdomen* sub-parallel. *Legs* moderate; the intermediate sometimes approximated, sometimes rather distant; *tibiae* spinous, save sometimes the anterior; *tarsi* ciliated, the basal joint of the four posterior a little elongated, the anterior occasionally dilated among the males, sometimes simple in both sexes; the four posterior filiform.

*Body* rather long, almost linear, or attenuated at both extremities, frequently winged.

204. *P. impressifrons*, *n.s.* *Elongate*, slightly convex; head and thorax deep brilliant black; elytra and abdomen somewhat bronzy-black, the latter having the hind margin of its segments pale brown; legs blackish-red; antennæ blackish, their three basal joints shining.

*Head* about as long as broad, of a rounded contour; with a curved inter-ocular impression terminating behind at each end in a distinct puncture, three punctures close to each eye, three or four more behind them, and two smaller ones at its base. *Prothorax* a little longer than broad, its sides nearly straight, so that the base and apex are of about equal width, but the anterior angles being depressed give it, at first sight, a somewhat different appearance; on each side of the middle there is a row of three or four obvious punctures, a second less regular row beyond, but, in my only specimen, confused with a third quite lateral row. *Scutellum* triangular, punctate. *Elytra* scarcely longer than broad, widely emarginated at apex; their punctuation distinct, not very close, and almost arranged in rows, with yellowish hairs arising from the punctures. *Abdomen* moderately punctulated, clothed with a few fine long yellowish hairs. *Antennæ* with three elongate-conical
basal joints, the second and third conjointly longer than the first. 
Mandibles red. Tibiae spinous, the posterior very sparingly, externally.

The form and sculpture of the head will enable this species to be 
identified. It seems intermediate between Staphylinus and Philonthus.

Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.
I found my specimen at Parua.

205. P. ruficornis, n.s. Body elongate, attenuated posteriorly;
head and thorax brilliant black; elytra black, but not much shining;
abdomen also black, slightly iridescent; legs, mandibles, and antennæ
of different shades of red; palpi and tarsi more or less testaceouss-red.

Head orbicular, plane above, with a row of three distinct punctures
at inner side of each eye, an oblique row on each cheek, two punctures
at the base, two between the latter and the middle equi-distant, and two
in line with and close to the eyes. Prothorax moderately large, finely
margined, rounded laterally, with depressed front angles; it has two
moderate punctures before the middle, and one near the middle at each
side. Scutellum triangular, punctate near the apex only. Elytra as
long as but a little narrower than the thorax, and, conjointly, emarginate
behind; their surface is finely and closely punctuated, and clothed
with fine greyish hairs. Abdomen with sculpture and clothing somewhat
similar to those observable on the elytra. The four hind tibie out-
wardly spinous, the posterior sparingly; front tarsi strongly dilated.
Antennæ stout, gradually increasing in thickness; the basal joint shorter
than the second and third united, these latter equal, eleventh larger
than tenth, and all more or less obconical. There are a few long scat-
ttered hairs along the sides of the body. The last joint of the maxillary
palpi is shorter than the penultimate and acutely conical.

Length, 5 lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$.
I found one individual of the male sex near Whangarei Harbour.

206. P. æneoceps, n.s. Similar in form to P. ruficornis, but with
the head more convex, larger eyes, and longer elytra.

Head and thorax æneo-piceous; elytra and abdomen fuscoe, the
former blackish; legs brownish-testaceouss; the three first joints of the
antennæ shining reddish-yellow, the others dull and infuscate.

Head with a longitudinal row of four punctures inside, and two
behind each eye. Prothorax with two not very distant punctures near
the front. Elytra and abdomen finely and similarly sculptured, and
clothed with fine pallid hairs. The terminal joint of the maxillary
palpi is acuminate, and as long as the preceding one.

Length, 4 lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$.
My two specimens were found near Whangarei Harbour.

207. P. enodis, n.s. Head and thorax brilliant black; elytra and
abdomen duller, the latter infuscate or with a greenish hue on some
parts; legs fuscoe; two basal joints of the antennæ shining and sub-
testaceouss, the others obscure, dark brown, sometimes reddish-black.

Differs from P. æneoceps in sculpture; having on the head a row of
four punctures along the inner side of each eye, two or three behind each, and two at the base; the prothorax has two punctures in front of the middle, two, more remote, near the apex, and four or five along the base; the middle ones are the largest; elytra and hind-body closely and finely sculptured as in the preceding species, and clothed with fine griseous hairs; posterior tibiae simple, the intermediate externally spinous and a little flexuose.

The antennæ and palpi resemble those of P. aneoceps.

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

Both my specimens were found at Parua.

208. P. veteratorius, n.s. Head and thorax shining black; elytra and hind-body brownish-black; femora and tarsi reddish, tibiae blackish-brown; antennæ blackish, except the three reddish basal joints.

This species differs from P. enodis in the sculpture of the head only, having two distinct inter-antennal punctures; in both the eyes are large, occupying the greater portion of the sides of the head.

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

Three examples were found near Whangarei Heads.

209. P. vividus, n.s. Head and thorax brilliant bronzy black, elytra and abdomen brownish, legs nearly of the latter colour, mandibles red; antennæ with the three first joints reddish-testaceous, the remaining joints fuscous, becoming darker towards the extremity.

Head large, orbicular, broader than thorax, with rather prominent eyes; its sculpture consists of two very large inter-ocular punctiform impressions, a row of three smaller ones inside each eye, two at its base, and one or two behind each eye. Prothorax but little longer than broad, with two punctures in front of the middle, two or three close to each lateral margin, and four or five minute ones near the base. Elytra slightly broader than thorax, about as long as broad, and, together, emarginate behind; they are irregularly punctulate, clothed with fine pale-yellow hairs, and each elytron has an obvious rounded depression near the middle. Abdomen punctulate, and bearing hairs similar to those on the elytra. Tibiae not distinctly spinose externally. Antennæ slightly thickened towards the end, their joints somewhat obconical, the three basal elongate and shining, the first not twice the length of the second or third.

Easily identified by its broad round head, and glossy appearance.

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

I possess four or five examples which I found at Tairua and the environs of Whangarei Harbour.

210. P. arctifrons, n.s. Elongate, attenuated towards both extremities.

Head black, shining, narrow, oviform; indistinctly depressed between the eyes, its middle part smooth, the rest punctulate. Prothorax glossy, blackish, considerably narrowed and depressed anteriorly; with two or
four dorsal punctures, two before and two behind the middle, more or less distinct, two or three near each side, and a few small ones near the base. Elytra blackish, rather large, each very obtusely rounded behind, finely punctulated, and covered with fine, short, yellow hairs. Abdomen brownish, punctulated, and clothed with fine greyish hairs. Femora yellowish; tibiae infuscate, the intermediate only, spinous externally. Antennæ long and robust, with obconical joints, and gradually dilated apically; their first joint reddish, rather short, not double the length of the second, which is shorter than the third. The last joint of the maxillary palpi is rather longer than the penultimate, and acuminate.

There will be no difficulty in separating this from the other New Zealand species, the contour of the body being sufficient for the purpose.

Length, 2½–3 lines; breadth, \( \frac{3}{4} \). I found my two specimens at Parua.

**Group—PEDERIDÆ.**

Prothoracic spiracles not visible. Antennæ eleven-jointed, inserted below the lateral margins of the forehead. Labrum generally membraneous laterally. Maxillary palpi more or less elongated, their last joint very small, frequently scarcely perceptible. Ocelli absent. Elytra as long as the sternum. Abdomen margined laterally, its seventh segment seldom distinct. Anterior and posterior axæ conical, the intermediate always contiguous. Tarsi five-jointed. Prothorax with a membraneous space underneath.

**Lithocharis.**


Mentum very short, slightly hollowed in front. Ligula small, divided into two divergent lobes and ciliated between them; its paraglossæ linear, slightly projecting. Last joint of the palpi very small, aciculate; the penultimate of the labial oval, swollen, larger than the first; that of the maxillary larger than the preceding, obconical. Mandibles falciform, provided inwardly with three or four stout teeth. Labrum large, rounded and membraneous laterally, more or less hollowed in the middle, with two teeth limiting this hollow in the majority. Head sub-quadrangular, attached to the thorax by a slender neck. Antenna straight, filiform; the basal joint elongate, second and third shorter, obconical; joints four to ten of similar form, gradually becoming almost globular; eleventh oval. Eyes small, rounded, a little prominent. Prothorax more or less quadrangular. Elytra truncated behind. Abdomen linear. Legs rather long; anterior femora sometimes thickened, the four first tarsal joints of the same pair generally a little dilated; those of the other pairs gradually decreasing. Body elongate, linear, rather depressed, winged.
211. **L. comptus**, n.s. Moderately elongate, robust; deep glossy black, tibiae pitchy-red, tarsi yellowish, mandibles red.

Antennae pilose, their two basal joints red, the former nearly twice the length of the latter, third shorter than first; joints three to seven more or less infuscate, eight to eleven yellowish, the last larger than the preceding. **Head** a good deal rounded, with four large punctiform impressions in front, two inter-antennal and two inter-ocular, and two much smaller ones between them, behind the eyes a few rather large punctures, the back part of the head and the neck closely punctate; eyes moderately large. **Prothorax** slightly convex, but little longer than broad, truncate at base and apex, somewhat narrowed posteriorly, and rounded laterally; its dorsal line is smooth, at each side of it there is an almost regular row of moderately large punctures not reaching the base, there are others beyond towards the sides, and the space between these large punctures and the base, though apparently smooth, is finely and remotely punctuated. **Scutellum** curvilinearly triangular, punctate. **Elytra** rather longer than broad, slightly curved laterally, finely margined, and conjointly emarginated behind; their surface, except the sutural line, is coarsely and closely punctured. **Abdomen** brownish-black, punctulate, with greyish pubescence. Anterior **femora** incrassated; **tibiae** clothed with brownish hairs save at the extremity, where the pubescence, like that of the dilated joints of the front tarsi, is of a bright yellowish red colour.

Length, 5 lines; breadth, 1.

I have two specimens, one from Tairua, the other near Whangarei Harbour.


213. **L. mandibularis**, n.s. Somewhat similar in form to **L. comptus**, but with the elytra rather shorter than the prothorax; brownish-red, the head and thorax darker, the tarsi and three terminal joints of the antennæ yellowish, the mandibles red and shining, body moderately glossy.

Antennæ finely pubescent, of nearly equal thickness throughout; their third joint shorter than the first, second a little longer than fourth, ninth and tenth quadrate. Apical joint of maxillary **palpi** excessively short. **Head** normal, rather broader than the thorax, finely and closely punctured. **Prothorax** longer than broad, slightly convex, oviform; with an almost smooth frontal space, the rest of its surface closely, but not at all coarsely, punctured. **Elytra** a little longer than broad, sub-truncate behind, closely punctured and more or less pubescent. **Abdo-men** punctulate and pubescent, the fourth and fifth segments blackish, the sixth of a pale chestnut colour. **Legs** robust.

**L. zealandicus** has a rather smaller, more dulley coloured, and pubescent head; the body generally is more hairy, and the antennæ are shorter though similar in structure.
Length, 2 lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$.
I found my unique example at Parua.

214. **L. ventralis**, n.s. Thorax and elytra chestnut-red, head darker, hind-body fuscous, the hind margin of all, half of the fifth and the ventral segments of a pale castaneous colour, legs chestnut-yellow, antennae also of the latter colour, but with the intermediate joints more or less infuscate; head and thorax nearly nude, elytra finely pubescent, the abdomen distinctly.

Very much like *L. zealandicus*, but less robust, the head more quadrangular and less evidently punctate; the prothorax more oblong and nearly straight at the sides, with rounded angles; the elytra obviously larger than the thorax and finely punctured (the punctuation of *L. zealandicus* being quite distinct); in both species the apical joint of the maxillary palpi is hardly distinguishable, whilst that of *L. comptus* is quite distinct.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ line; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{2}$.
I found three specimens near Whangarei.

**Group—OMALIDÆ.**

The *spiracles* of the prothorax invisible. Antennae with eleven joints, straight, inserted below the lateral margins of the forehead. Labrum entire, often provided with a membraneous border in front, or with two appendages of similar nature at the anterior angles. Paraglossa absent, Two *ocelli* on the upper part of the forehead. Elytra ordinarily longer than the sternum. Abdomen strongly margined. Anterior *coxa* conical. prominent; the posterior transversal. *Tarsi* with five joints. Prothorax with a membraneous space underneath.

**Omalium.**


*Mentum* transversal, a little narrowed and truncated at apex. *Ligula* bilobed; its lobes rounded. Labial palpi with the second joint short, the first and third equal; the second of the maxillary moderately long, third short, the apical more or less elongate and almost acuminate. Lobes of the *maxillæ* membraneous; the external slightly longer than the internal, ciliated at the extremity. *Mandibles* short, unarmed. Labrum transversal, furnished with a short membraneous border and ciliated in front. Head trigonal, provided with a rather distinct neck. *Eyes* moderate, rounded, prominent; *ocelli* situated near the margin of the eyes. Antennae gradually thickened towards the extremity; the basal longer and stouter than the others, second and third obconical, sub-equal; joints four to ten of variable form, in general, gradually becoming transverse, eleventh short, oval. Prothorax usually narrower that the elytra, transversal. *Elytra* covering the base of the abdomen. Abdomen more or less elongate, rounded posteriorly, strongly margined.
laterally. *Legs* rather short; *tibiae* very finely spinose; *tarsi* short, their four basal joints very short, equal to one another, the apical as long as or longer than the others taken together.

*Body* oblong or elongate, depressed, smooth or finely pubescent, winged.

215. *O. hebes*, n.s. Elongate, moderately broad, depressed; head dull black behind the antennae, rufo-castaneous in front; thorax and elytra of the latter colour, the former having its discoidal space, the latter their apical portion, blackish, both glossy; abdomen chestnut-coloured, paler behind, with its fourth and fifth segments blackish; antennae black, their second and third joints somewhat rufescent; legs and palpi reddish.

*Head* indistinctly elevated longitudinally on the middle, its forehead smooth and shining, the rest of its surface dull but not distinctly sculptured. *Antennae* pubescent, their second joint smaller than third, fourth smaller than fifth, joints five to ten gradually enlarged and about as broad as long, sub-obconical, eleventh longer than tenth, ovate. *Prothorax* broader than the head but narrower than the elytra, transverse, rounded laterally and almost sinuously narrowed behind the middle, with rectangular hind angles; it is margined and somewhat explanated at the sides; the oblong dorsal space is depressed, especially at the base, smooth on the middle, but beyond, like the rest of the surface, distinctly punctured. *Scutellum* sub-triangular. *Elytra* margined laterally, broader and much longer than the prothorax, very obtusely rounded behind so as to seem truncate; their surface moderately and rather closely punctured. *Abdomen* longer than, but hardly as broad as, the thorax, remotely punctulate and finely pubescent. *Tibiae* not perceptibly spinous externally.

This, as well as the following species have two almost equi-distant ocelli on the back part of the head; they will afterwards be dissociated, so as to form three or more distinct genera.

Length, 1¾ line; breadth, quite ½.

Not uncommon near Whangarei Harbour amongst decaying vegetable matter, principally that of the *Nikau*.

216. *O. sulci thorax*, n.s. Moderately shining; thorax and base of elytra castaneous, head and elytra blackish, abdomen brownish-black but paler at the extremity, the four basal joints of the antennae reddish, the remainder dull and blackish.

The *head* is more or less distinctly depressed longitudinally near each side, with two large punctures near the base immediately in front of the ocelli, its surface, generally, punctate. *Antennae* with joints two to four obviously narrower than the succeeding ones, which are transverse, the eleventh, however, being longer than tenth, and obtuse. *Prothorax* transversal, scarcely broader than the head in line with the eyes, obtusely rounded laterally and a little narrowed, but hardly sinuated posteriorly; there are two broad grooves on each side of the middle not attaining the base or apex, and a shorter and broader one near each
side; it is moderately punctured. Elytra longer than broad, considerably wider than the thorax; their punctation is arranged in rows so that they appear somewhat striate. Abdomen punctulate and pubescent.

It may be at once separated from O. hebes by its smaller size, smaller sulcate prothorax, and larger elytra.

Length, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\); breadth, nearly \(\frac{3}{4}\) line.

I found my specimen near Whangarei Harbour.

217. O. agrestis, n.s. Shining brownish-black, coarsely punctate. Palpi and tarsi yellowish, legs brownish-testaceous; the five basal joints of the antennae shining, the others dull black.

Head, save the antennal orbits, coarsely punctured and rather uneven. Antennæ with their first joint dark red, the next four pale red. Prothorax broader than the head but narrower than the elytra, transversal, with depressed and obtusely rounded front angles, narrowed towards the base, its posterior angles distinct; there are two more or less obvious basal depressions, divided by a smooth median space, the only part not rather coarsely punctured. Elytra about twice the length of the prothorax, sub-truncate behind; each obliquely depressed near the middle, somewhat irregularly punctured, though quite punctate-striate behind near the suture. Abdomen a little longer than the elytra, punctulate and pubescent. Legs simple.

This is the most coarsely sculptured of its allies.

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

I found one example in the vicinity of Whangarei Harbour.

218. O. spadix, n.s. Head and thorax dark red; elytra and hind-body castaneous, the former more obscurely coloured behind; legs testaceous.

Head broadly depressed on each side of the middle, smooth in front, with moderately rough but indefinite sculpture. Prothorax intermediate in breadth between the head and elytra, as much narrowed in front as behind, with rectangular posterior angles; there are two broad longitudinal depressions, one on each side of the middle, and another near each hind angle; its whole surface closely punctate. Elytra not twice the length of the prothorax, closely punctured, almost striate. Abdomen much longer than the elytra, punctulate and pubescent. Antennæ with the first five joints shining red, joints three to five narrow, six to ten rather broader than long and of a dull blackish colour, as well as the obtuse terminal joint.

Allied to O. agrestis but readily distinguished therefrom by the difference in sculpture; and from O. sulcithorax by the absence of basal foveæ on the head.

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

I found one individual only, I believe, at Parua.

219. O. tectum, n.s. Moderately shining, chestnut brown, head and elytra darkest, legs testaceous, last six joints of the antennæ blackish and dull, the others reddish.
Head, relatively, rather large, with prominent cheeks, smooth between the antennae, elsewhere distinctly punctate, with two large punctures near the base. Antennae rather short, their fourth and fifth joints small, third as long as the exposed part of the first but more slender than it, especially at its base, joints six to ten transverse, eleventh not twice as long as the tenth, obtuse.

Prothorax considerably sinuously narrowed behind the middle; with two broad furrows, deepest behind, not quite reaching the base or apex, the longitudinal line dividing them smooth, but the remainder of the surface distinctly punctate. Elytra longer than broad, a little wider than thorax, their sides parallel; they are punctate-striate, the striae, however, not reaching the base. Abdomen punctulate and finely pubescent.

The insect is parallel-sided, with short, compact antennæ, and large head; the latter character will lead to its recognition. This and the two following species may be placed together in one genus, on account of the large sub-quadrangular head, &c.

Length, 1¼; breadth, nearly ⅜ line.

I found this new form under bark at Parua.

220. O. genalis, n.s. Shining, pale reddish chestnut, head and antennæ reddish, the apical portion of each elytron with a large blackish space, legs similar in colour to the prothorax.

Head large, almost quadrangular, its hind angles distinct but not acute and distant from the small not at all prominent eyes; the labrum and frontal part smooth and yellowish; its surface is finely punctured, most sparingly on the middle; with two broad, elongate, basal furrows, and having the ocelli situated near the neck; the mandibles are red and shining.

Antennæ gradually incrassated, joints six to ten slightly laxly articulated and transversal, eleventh ovate and obtuse.

Prothorax transverse, finely margined, not quite so large as the head, a good deal, yet hardly curvedly, narrowed posteriorly, its anterior angles obtuse and a little depressed, the posterior rectangular, its base rounded; there are two broad dorsal grooves, having the appearance of a broad discoidal depression defined by a slightly raised median and two lateral spaces, these elevated portions are smooth, the rest moderately punctured. Scutellum sub-triangular, smooth. Elytra rather broader than and nearly twice the length of the prothorax, sub-truncate behind; almost punctate-striate, their sculpture, however, less obvious behind. Abdomen rather longer than the elytra, punctulate, with yellowish pubescence, which, on the rest of the body, is hardly discernible.

The insect, if it were not for the posterior contraction of the prothorax, would be quite parallel-sided; it is flattened above, with a broad neck.

One example has the head black. The form of the head will serve to distinguish the species.

Length, 1¾–1½; breadth, ⅜ line.

I found this species in the forests bordering Whangarei Harbour.
221. O. politulus, n.s. Depressed, sub-parallel, somewhat polished, reddish-testaceous; a longitudinal line on the head, the sides of the thorax, and the abdomen of a darker hue, but quite glossy.

Head large, sub-quadrate, narrowed anteriorly, with prominent but rounded hind angles; moderately bi-impressed at the base, and rather distinctly punctured. Prothorax depressed on the middle, but without apparent median elevation to separate the depression into two distinct grooves when viewed from above; when examined from the front angles, however, it will be seen that there are really two elongate impressions defined by a smooth linear space, the surface, otherwise, is punctate. The elytra are almost punctured in striae, the sculpture becoming obsolete towards the extremity. Abdomen longer than the elytra, punctulate. The pubescence is confined almost exclusively to the hind-body, though there are a few isolated hairs near the sides.

The insect is rather smaller than O. genalis, more glossy and coarsely sculptured, and brighter in colour.

Length, 1 line; breadth, \( \frac{1}{4} \).

The specimen before me was discovered at Parua.

222. O. crenulatus, n.s. Head, thorax, and hind-body black, elytra brownish, legs testaceous, the seven terminal joints of the antennæ fuscous.

Head without distinct ocelli, sub-quadrate, with slightly raised antennal orbits, and rather prominent mandibles; there is a dull, oblong, inter-antennal space limited by finely impressed lines, and behind this it is moderately punctured, but at the sides the punctuation is coarse and rugose. Prothorax rounded behind, so as to be adapted to the emarginate base of the elytra, transversal, slightly curved laterally and but little narrowed posteriorly, with crenulate margins; there are two broad impressions proceeding from the base but not attaining the apex, the longitudinal space between them is impressed from the apex to, or beyond, the middle, and there is a more or less obvious depression near each side broader than any of those on the disc; its punctuation is not very close or coarse on the middle but becomes coarser laterally. Elytra not very much longer, but, behind, broader than the thorax; each not very deeply but rather widely depressed from the base to beyond the middle; they are moderately punctured, some of the punctures become confluent so as to form irregular interrupted striae. Abdomen considerably longer than the elytra, its sculpture fine and indefinite, nearly nude, but each segment is ciliated behind with fine, short, yellowish hairs. Legs moderately long; middle tibiae somewhat arcuated externally, the anterior coarsely fringed. Antenne gradually thickened, their four basal joints reddish, each rather longer than broad; joints five to ten at least as broad as long, eleventh larger than tenth, ovate.

This and the two following species cannot be satisfactorily located at present.

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

I found two in the neighbourhood of Whangarei Harbour.
223. O. pullus, n.s. In general outline and colouration, this species closely resembles O. crenulatus, but only the three first joints of the antennæ are red and longer than broad, whilst the following seven are sub-quadrato and of an obscure fuscous colour. The head is trigo-nal, with large, prominent, distinctly facetted eyes, and distinct, shining, antennal orbits; its punctation is neither close nor coarse, the space between the antennæ dull and impunctate. The prothorax has incrassated, entire, side margins, rounded before the middle, narrowed, but not sinuated, posteriorly, with distinct, though not acute, hind angles; three discoidal furrows extend from base to apex, and it is also broadly impressed at each side, where the punctation is closer and coarser than elsewhere. Elytra broader than thorax, closely covered with elongate punctiform impressions so as to appear longitudinally wrinkled. Abdo-men very sparsely pubescent, the segments not fringed behind. Front tibiae spinous externally and somewhat excised near the apex.

Length, \( \frac{1}{2} \)–2 lines; breadth, nearly \( \frac{1}{3} \).

My two specimens were detected at Parua.

224. O. tibiale, n.s. Head and thorax pale castaneous, the latter the lighter in colour; elytra and hind-body testaceous shaded with brown; legs pale yellow; the last six joints of the antennæ dull, blackish, the first testaceous, joints two to four intermediate in colour.

Head smaller than thorax, and, as far as the margin of the epistome, quadrangular; a quadrate space in front limited by linear depressions is finely sculptured and less glossy than the other parts of the head, there is an elongate depression on the vertex, and the surface generally is punctate, more coarsely near the eyes. Prothorax a good deal broader than long, as wide as the base of the elytra behind, where it is rounded, it is moderately curved at the sides, and not greatly narrowed posteriorly; the disc is tri-sulcate, the space near the front angles slightly raised, so that there seems to be a broad depression near the middle of each side, its surface is punctured, the linear spaces between the discoidal furrows least so. Elytra rather longer than thorax, widest behind, truncate at apex, each elytron with a broad shallow depression proceeding from the shoulder; their whole surface is moderately punctured, and the sides and concave parts darker in colour than the rest. Abdo-men obsolesely punctured, the hind margin of the four basal segments indistinctly ciliated with greyish hairs. The anterior tibiae are gradually expanded and spinous to beyond the middle, and from thence abruptly excised towards the extremity, thus leaving an evident gap at the apex; the intermediate are finely and regularly fringed with spines along their whole outer edge; the posterior are simple. The body is nearly nude, and not very glossy. The four basal joints of the antennæ are more slender than those which follow; their orbits are a little elevated and shining.

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

I found my specimen at Tairua.
FAMILY—PSELAPHIDÆ.

Mentum sub-quadrangular, truncated in front. Ligula membraneous, very small; the paraglossæ very large, divergent, ciliated inwardly. Lobes of the maxillæ membraneous, flattened, unarmed, ciliated inwardly; the external very much larger than the internal. Maxillary palpi usually very elongate, four-jointed; the labial small, two-jointed. Mandibles, in nearly all, short, broad, denticulated inwardly, the extremity acute and bent. Antennæ clavate or sub-cylindrical, often moniliform. Elytra truncated, short, leaving the greater part of the abdomen exposed. Abdomen scarcely mobile, composed of five, very rarely six, segments, all horny above. Anterior coxae conical, prominent; the posterior transversal, contiguous. Tarsi three-jointed, cylindrical, terminated by one or two simple claws, and slightly pubescent underneath.

GROUP—PSELAPHIDÆ.

Maxillary palpi more or less large, nearly always four-jointed. Antennæ eleven-jointed, very rarely only ten-jointed. Abdominal segments distinct above. Head trigonal or sub-rhomboidal.

**Tyrus.**


Maxillary palpi with four joints; first very small; second rather long, clavate and arched; third spiral; fourth a little longer and furnished with a membraneous appendage. Head triangular; forehead prolonged, with a small tubercle near the antennæ. Antennæ rather long, terminated by a moderate club; the second joint rather longer than the six following ones, sub-cylindrical, the latter obconical, short; the ninth and tenth thicker and longer, moniliform; eleventh oval. Prothorax oviform, rather short. Elytra a little depressed. Abdomen very slightly depressed, and margined laterally. Legs rather long; first joint of the tarsi very small, the two following longer, sub-equal, the last terminated by two equal claws. Body long, and a little convex.


Long., 1 3/4 mm.

Antennæ longer than head and thorax, reddish-yellow, first and second joints about equally stout; first longer than second; second about as long as broad; third, fourth and fifth about equal in length, each a little longer than broad; joints six, seven, eight slightly shorter than the preceding joints, especially the eighth; ninth joint stouter and longer than the eighth, about as long as broad; tenth joint slightly
broader and a little shorter than ninth, not quite so long as broad; eleventh joint stout, oval, as long as the two preceding ones, but stouter than they are. **Head** narrow, not half the width of the elytra, the antennae approximate at their insertion, the tubercles contiguous but separated by a well-marked channel, on each side near the eye is a distinct fovea; the vertex is elevated, smooth and shining. **Thorax** longer than broad, only about half as broad as the elytra, much narrowed in front, behind the middle with a very deeply-impressed curved line, which terminates on each side in a deep but ill-defined impression; it has no punctures, but is clothed with a short upright pubescence. **Elytra** bright reddish-yellow, much narrowed at the shoulders, each with a sutural stria which is very deeply impressed at the base, and outside this a short, deep and broad humeral impression; they have no punctuation, but are clothed, especially about the sides, with a long, fine, upright, pale pubescence. **Hind-body** short and convex, pubescent, the first segment only slightly longer than the second. **Legs** long and slender, the claws of the tarsi small.

Auckland: two specimens sent by Mr. Lawson. They show no differences from one another, and I do not know their sex.

This insect, though its characters agree in the main with those of *Tyrus mucronatus*, in its appearance and form comes much nearer the genus *Tychus*; and though it cannot be associated with that genus on account of the double claws, it will probably be ultimately referred to a distinct genus. The maxillary palpi appear in their structure to be about intermediate between the two genera. They are about as long as the head; second joint very slender at the base, abruptly dilated towards the extremity; third joint sub-globular, but its point of insertion forms a very short stalk; fourth joint oval, but with a distinct fine stalk at its base.

**Pselaphus.**


Maxillary palpi four-jointed; the first joint rather long, filiform, and a little arched; second longer, a little inflated at its extremity; third triangular, very small; fourth nearly always as large as the three preceding joints taken together, like a long oval club, very slender, and terminated by a small membraneous appendage. **Head** prolonged anteriorly, with a small antennal tubercle. Antennae long, terminating in a club, with eleven joints; the first a little elongate; second shorter; joints three to eight short, nearly equal to one another; ninth and tenth very much larger; eleventh largest of all, oval. **Prothorax** oviform, always longer than broad. **Elytra** a little depressed. **Abdomen** short, its first segment always larger than the following ones united. **Legs** rather long; **tarsi** three-jointed; the basal joint very small; second very long; third a little shorter, terminated by a single claw. **Body** long, a little depressed.

elongato, impressione basali curvata bene distincta; elytris stria discoidalii sat profunde impressa.

Long. corp., 2⅓ mm.

Obs.—P. lineato, King, peraffinis; prothoracis impressione magis profunda, ejusque parte basali nitida, elytrorumque stria discoidalii bene distincta, differt.

Antennae longer than head and thorax, the ninth joint but little thickened. Head with the channel between the frontal processes rather broad, and terminating between the eyes in a deep impression, which is continued backwards along the vertex. Thorax not more than half the width of the elytra, longer than broad, not much dilated in the middle, in front of the base with a deep curved impression, the part behind this shining like the rest of the upper surface. Elytra longer than the thorax, much narrowed at the shoulders, each with a suture, and a very distinct curved discoidal stria; they are quite shining and furnished with a few fine curved hairs. Hind-body rather densely set with very fine depressed hairs.

Hokitika. The four specimens of this species sent me by Mr. Edwards, show no characters to distinguish the sexes, and I suppose them all to be females.

Note.—I found one example only on the East Coast (Tairua).

227. P. pilistriatus, n.s. Body red, the elytra and legs paler than the thorax, the tarsi and palpi yellow. Antennae longer than head and thorax, eleven-jointed, the basal joint stout, considerably larger than the second, which is a little longer than broad; joints three to eight about equal; ninth distinctly larger than eighth, longer than broad; tenth a little larger than ninth, much narrower at base than apex; eleventh large, somewhat dilated inwardly and obliquely truncated towards the extremity, the form, consequently, not quite oval, it is pointed. Head deeply impressed between the eyes, the depression extending from the prominent, sub-contiguous antennal tubercles to the back part of the head, where it is shallow; its surface is sparingly clothed with fine yellow hairs; eyes coarsely faceted; palpi as long as antennae. Prothorax convex, longer than broad, narrowed anteriorly, about half as wide as the elytra, impunctate; with a curved basal impression, and a few fine, yellowish hairs. Elytra at their base as wide as the thorax, considerably but gradually dilated posteriorly, much longer than the thorax; each elytron bears a well-marked sutural, and two less obvious discoidal striae, the inner well-defined at the base, and neither quite straight; the discoidal clothing, consisting of fine, pallid, semi-erect hairs, is confined to the stria and marginal line, and the apical portion is densely fringed with fine yellow pubescence. Hind body somewhat infuscate, sparingly clothed with distinct, short, yellowish hairs, most closely distributed on the margins and extremity.

Length, nearly 1 line.

This species resembles P. pauper, but is smaller. I have one mutilated individual, which I found near Whangarei Harbour.
Maxillary *palpi* four-jointed; the basal joint very small; second, rather long, and somewhat clavate; third small, sub-globular, and angulated externally; fourth oval or fusiform, terminated by a small membranous appendage. *Head* triangular, having in front, on each side, a small antennal fossa. The *antennae* are rather long, with ten or eleven joints, and terminating in a long club; their intermediate joints of variable form, often moniliform. *Prothorax* more or less narrowed behind, dilated laterally either in front of or near the middle. *Elytra* convex. *Abdomen* edged laterally, of variable length, its first segment in general very large. *Legs* long; their *tarsi* with three joints, of which the first is very small, and the following two long, nearly equal, the last terminated by a single claw.

*Body* moderately long, convex.

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Long. corp., $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

*Mas.* Abdomine segmento $2^o$ ventrali apice medio leviter emarginato, seg. $4^o$ basi tuberculo parvo, $6^o$ leviter impresso.

*Antennae* pilose, rather stout, fifth joint distinctly longer than the contiguous ones; ninth joint hardly broader than the eighth; tenth transverse, nearly twice as broad as the ninth; eleventh joint large, a little broader than the tenth, distinctly pointed at the extremity. Apical joints of maxillary *palpi* stout. The part of the *head* in front of the antennae distinctly rostrate; the upper surface of the head with two very large pubescent foveae between the eyes.

*Thorax* sub-globose, in front of the base with a very deep curved impression, terminating on each side in a large fovea, and in its middle impressed with a small and not very distinct fovea.

*Elytra* not longer than the thorax, rounded at the sides and greatly narrowed at the base; convex, without striæ or humeral impression, but emarginate on each side at the extremity.

*Hind-body* very convex, all its dorsal segments about equal in length.

Of this very distinct species several specimens have been sent from Auckland, by Mr. T. Lawson.

*Note.*—I found a few individuals at Tairua.

229. *B. sharpi*, n.s. The facies of this species so much resembles that of *B. inflata*, that the two insects are apt to be confounded; the head, thorax, and hind-body are dark-red, the antennae, legs, and palpi are yellowish-red of variable shades, the antennae gene-
rally redder than the other organs, and the elytra are shining yellow; the whole of the body is, more or less, clothed with rather long yellowish hairs. The second antennal joint is smaller than the basal one, but larger than the third; joints three to seven are about equal to one another; the fifth, however, is a little longer than those near it; eighth very small; ninth a little larger than eighth; tenth transverse, not twice the width of the ninth; eleventh large, pointed; they are densely pubescent.

*Head* with the vertex convex, somewhat dilated laterally and abruptly rounded behind, and, on each side, close to the eye, but rather in front of it, is a large fovea. *Prothorax* convex, rounded, with a large fovea at each side just behind the dilated portion, but without other depressions; its base is finely margined. *Elytra* about as long as thorax, widest behind, considerably rounded laterally, with the shoulders narrow; the suture is depressed, but they are seemingly without sculpture, and shining. *Hind-body* large, rounded, and convex. *Legs* long and stout, with somewhat flexuose *tibiae*.

Length, \(\frac{1}{2}\) line.

I found this fine species at Tairua, and have named it in honour of Dr. Sharp, of Durnfriesshire. It may be at once distinguished from *B. inflata* by the absence of the distinct basal impression of the thorax.

230. *B. abdominalis*, *n.s.* This species, in general outline and colouration, is very similar to *B. sharpi*, but it is much larger, the pubescence, except on the hind-body, is relatively finer and more scanty; the head and thorax are shining red, not so dark as in the preceding; the legs are stout, the four hind *tibiae* are flexuose as in the two preceding species, but the anterior, from near the middle to the extremity, are considerably bent inwards. The *head* has its vertex much elevated, so that the anterior portion seems depressed, and there is a large fovea near each eye, where the pubescence is conspicuous. The *thorax* is about as long as broad, convex, and rounded, with a large fovea at each side near the middle, otherwise smooth and unimpressed. *Elytra* about as long as thorax, rounded laterally, and considerably narrowed towards the shoulders; the apex of each elytron with an obvious central lobe, beyond it a sinuation, and obliquely truncated towards the suture; the sutural region is a little depressed, but the rest of their surface is without distinct sculpture. *Hind-body* long, convex, and, particularly the apical segments, densely covered with bright yellow hairs.

The chief peculiarity of this insect consists in the remarkable form of the second and third last segments of the *abdomen*; these are deeply excavated, and the margins of each terminate in two horny protuberances, the intervening space being distinctly excised and ciliated.

When I discovered this extraordinary creature, I at first imagined that the abdominal cavities had been the result of accident, but a more careful examination with a microscope leaves no doubt that this structure is quite natural. I found one specimen at Tairua.

Length, \(\frac{1}{2}\) line.

*Rufescens*, nitida, impunctata, setis elongatis erectis parce vestita; *capiìe* fronte depressâ, vertice bifoveolato; *prothorax* elongato, simplice; *elytris* striâ suturali minus distinctâ, discoidali nullâ.

Long. corp., 1\(\frac{3}{4}\) mm.

*Mas.* Antennis articulo 5° magno, intus acuminato, articulis 9–11 distortis; metasterno medio impresso; trochanteribus anterioribus spinâ tenui; abdomen segmento 2° ventrali ante apicum tuberculis duobus, apice setiformibus subito recurvis.

*Fem.* incog.

♂ Antennae rather stout, first joint elongate, quite as long as the three following joints together, these scarcely differing from one another; fifth joint elongate, inwardly projecting and angulate, joints nine, ten, and eleven forming a distorted club; the tenth joint is broader than the ninth, but has its base cut away on one side, and its apical portion projecting; the eleventh joint is large, and it also is irregularly formed, its base being broad and oblique, and the articulation not in the middle but on one side. *Head* depressed in front, so that the antennal tubercles are distinct, and between the eyes with two distinct foveæ. *Thorax* narrow and elongate, longer than broad, the sides prominent in the middle, the base margined; on each side, behind the projecting part of the thorax, and obscured by it, there is a not very easily seen fovea. *Elytra* longer than the thorax, with a fine sutural stria, but otherwise without striae or depressions. The whole of the upper surface is shining, and impunctate, but bears some long, sparing, fine hairs.

Mr. Edwards has sent me two specimens of this species taken in New Zealand, but with no indication of what part of the islands they were found in.

The *female*, I suspect, resembles the ♂ exactly in size, colour, and facies, but differs therefrom in the absence of the spines on the trochanters and abdomen, and by its unimpressed metasternum; its head is a little smaller, and the frontal depression less, and the vertical foveæ are much smaller. But the most striking character that distinguishes it is that the antennae are eleven-jointed, the ninth joint being intermediate in size between the eighth and tenth joints; the tenth and eleventh joints are smaller than in the male, and without any excavations. A comparison of the antennae of the two sexes renders it evident that it is the ninth joint that has disappeared in the male sex, and, on examination, I feel pretty clear that the disparity has arisen by the complete anchylosis of the ninth and tenth joints of the male antennæ.

**Note.**—The above reference to the female was added by Dr. Sharp to his description of *B. dispar*. I found both sexes inhabiting ants’ nests, and examination proves his surmise to be correct.

232. **B. clavatus**, n.s. Allied to *B. micans* and *impar*, and about intermediate in form between them; the body of a dark shining red colour, the legs, antennæ, and *elytra* paler, nearly nude, but the antennæ and hind-body are pubescent.

*Head* relatively large, about as wide as thorax, very slightly depressed between the small, not at all prominent, rather distant, antennal tubercles,
almost smooth, and impunctate. *Thorax* convex, not nearly so wide as the elytra, a good deal narrowed anteriorly, and somewhat sinuously narrowed behind; its surface is perfectly smooth and impunctate. *Elytra* large, convex, much longer than thorax, narrowed near the base, the apex is truncate, but behind, on each elytron, there is a piceous curved line which might be mistaken for the true apex; each has a fine sutural stria, and the shoulders are slightly elevated, but there is no other visible sculpture. The *hind-body* is comparatively small, deflexed, and clothed with distinct but very short hairs.

The antennæ are longer than head and thorax, eleven-jointed, the first eight rather slender, the three apical enormously developed; the basal joint is longer and stouter than the second, the third and fourth about equal, fifth distinctly larger than the contiguous ones, sixth and eighth small, ninth transverse, very much larger than eighth, tenth very large, transversal, strongly produced outwardly, so that it is broader than the head, eleventh large, rounded and pointed, about half as broad as the tenth.

Length, \( \frac{2}{3} \) line.

I found two male examples of this species at Tairua; it can be at once identified by the strongly transverse, enormously developed, tenth antennal joint, quite unlike the form of any other New Zealand species known to me.

233. *B. piciceps, n.s.* This species somewhat resembles *B. micans*, but the hind-body and elytra, conjointly, form a convex oval figure, and the structure of the antennæ differs materially.

The head is moderately large and smooth, shining reddish black in colour, with two small foveæ on the vertex, and joined to the thorax by means of a distinct neck. *Thorax* convex, a little dilated laterally near the middle, rather longer than broad, unimpressed. *Elytra* convex, much broader and nearly two times longer than thorax, regularly rounded laterally, with a sutural stria on each, but not otherwise impressed. *Hind-body* deflexed. *Antennæ* about as long as head and thorax, eleven-jointed, joints two to eight nearly equal, the fifth slightly longer than fourth; ninth larger than eighth, transverse; tenth larger than ninth, also transverse; eleventh large, rounded.

The body is shining, almost destitute of pubescence, the head darker in colour than the thorax and elytra, which are pitchy-red, the legs are of a somewhat infuscate red, and the antennæ are piceous.

I have a second specimen, in which the neck is invisible, but it is otherwise exactly similar to the insect I selected as the type of the species, and I include both forms under the above name.

Length, \( \frac{2}{3} \) line.

I found my two specimens at Tairua.

Long. corp., $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

*Mas.* Antennis 10-articulatis, articulis duobus ultimis extus concavis; trochanteribus anterioribus spinâ tenui elongatâ armatis; abdomine segmento 2° ventrali ante apicem processis tenuibus duobus leviter recurvis insigne.

♂ *Antennae* longer than head and thorax, first joint scarcely so long as the two following together; fifth joint longer but scarcely stouter than the contiguous ones; eighth joint small, scarcely so large as the seventh; ninth joint large, cut away on one side, so as to leave the apical portion prominent on that side; eleventh joint large, much broader in one direction than in the other, and with one of the two broad faces impressed or concave. *Head* with the front much depressed in the middle, and the vertex with two large foveae. *Thorax* much narrower than the elytra, about as long as broad, the sides dilated a little in front of the middle, and on each side there is an indistinct fovea behind the dilated part. *Elytra* much longer than the thorax, with a deep and distinct sutural stria, but without other impressions. Legs long, and rather slender.

The whole of the upper surface is shining and impunctate, and bears some long, fine hairs.

I have received five specimens, all males, of this species, taken at Auckland, from Mr. Edwards.

**Note.**—I found a few individuals, of both sexes, at Tairua. In the female the penultimate joint is larger than its predecessor, and the last joint of the antennae is ovate.

235. **B. impressifrons**, n.s. Somewhat similar to the female of *B. dispar*; being of a shining red colour, the head and ventral segments darkest, the palpi and apical joints of the antennae a little infuscate. *Antennae* longer than head and thorax, ten-jointed; their basal joint stout, much longer and broader than second; third and fourth equal, smaller than second; fifth a little broader, and two times longer than fourth, as long but not so stout as the first; sixth as broad as but a good deal shorter than fifth; seventh and eighth about as wide as sixth, transverse, the eighth only about half the length of the sixth; ninth moderately large, about as long as broad, its internal apex produced in the form of a stout claw-shaped spine; tenth joint larger than ninth, broadly oval; the last six joints are covered with very short pubescence, so as to render them dull and rough. *Head* nearly as wide as thorax, with a broad but not very deep impression extending from the front to behind the eyes, this depression is divided into two distinct parts by a carinated interval between the eyes, and the lateral space behind the eye is also depressed. *Prothorax* a little longer than broad, a good deal narrowed and rounded anteriorly, with a sinuation towards the base, so that it seems to be somewhat dilated laterally at the middle; it is convex and uneven, there being a large, somewhat curved depression at each side behind the middle, almost confluent towards the dorsal line, and extending towards the front; these impressions are irregular in form. The *elytra* are convex, rather long, wider than
thorax, their base and apex truncate, the sides a little rounded, the shoulders are narrowed; they are smooth and shining, quite impunctate; but with the usual sutural striae, and a slight humeral elevation. Hind-body deflexed, its basal segment rather large. The intermediate tibiae are slightly flexuose, and a little excised inwardly near the apex; the hind pair are a little dilated near the apex, and at that point distinctly bent inwards; tarsi yellow.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Described from one example which I found at Tairua.

236. **B. mundus, n.s.** This insect is allied to *B. micans* and *impar*, being less elongate than the former, and with a longer thorax than the latter, but more nearly approaching it in the structure of the antennæ, which are finely pilose and ten-jointed; the basal joint is cylindric, longer and much stouter than the second, which is larger than the third; third and fourth equal; fifth to eighth of equal breadth, a little broader than fourth, the eighth very short; ninth large, conspicuous, nearly obconical, not much longer than broad, almost truncate at apex; the tenth joined to ninth by means of a very short, slender stalk, of the same breadth as its predecessor, but longer, oblong, obtusely rounded. Head nearly as broad as thorax, antennal tubercles very indistinct, with two elongate foveæ between them, and two others on the vertex. Prothorax convex, a little longer than broad, dilated laterally in the middle, rounded anteriorly, and sinuously narrowed behind; its surface is quite smooth and shining. Elytra longer and wider than thorax, narrowed towards the shoulders; each elytron with a sutural stria, the rest of the surface unimpressed. Pygidium deflexed and pubescent. Legs pubescent, the two hind pairs of tibiae flexuose.

The insect is of a shining red colour, the head, thorax and elytra are quite nude.

In the female, the basal antennal joint is not appreciably broader than the second, the ninth joint is not quite so large, and is obliquely truncated at apex; the frontal foveæ are less obvious, and the body is of a darker colour.

Length, $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

I found five specimens at Tairua.

237. **B. crassicornis, n.s.** Somewhat similar to *B. micans* in general outline, of a dark shining red, the legs and elytra paler.

Antenne stout, ten-jointed, as long as head and thorax; the two basal joints stout, the second not much smaller than the first; joints three to seven become shorter and more transverse, the seventh as broad as the eighth but short; eighth large, oblong; ninth larger than eighth, sub-oblong, obliquely truncated at apex; the tenth not so large as ninth, rounded; the seven basal joints are smooth and shining, the eighth and ninth, owing to their very short pubescence, are quite dull and somewhat piceous, and the last is of the same colour as the basal ones, but not so bright. Head as broad as thorax, with two foveæ on the vertex, and the space between these and the somewhat transverse antennal tubercles depressed.
Thorax convex, the base a little depressed, rounded in front, and a little contracted posteriorly; it is not much longer than broad, and is, apparently, destitute of sculpture and clothing. Elytra longer and broader than thorax, a little narrowed towards the shoulders, with fine sutural striæ, but otherwise smooth and shining. Hind-body deflexed and finely pilose. Legs rather long, the four front tibiae nearly straight. Length, \( \frac{3}{4} \) line.

I found one individual only, probably a male, at Tairua.

♀ Rufescens, nitida, setis elongatis tenuissimis parcius vestita; capite quadrifoveolato (fovese frontalibus antice minus discretis); prothorace simplice; elytris striâ suturali profundâ, discoidali nullâ; pedibus quatuor anterioribus deformibus, tibiis extus curvatis.

Long. corp., 2 mm.

This species closely resembles the ♀ of B. dispar, but has the antennæ shorter and stouter, and has two foveæ in the frontal depression, which appear quite distinct when viewed from above, but less so when looked at from the front. The four front tibiae are extremely remarkable, as from the middle to the extremity they are much bent outwards; this form is so remarkable that I at first supposed the legs were deformed, but after a careful examination, I have concluded that it is more probably natural. Except for the characters mentioned above, the insect closely resembles the ♀ B. dispar.

A single individual has been sent me by Mr. Edwards from New Zealand, but with no more special locality indicated.

Rufescens, nitida, glabra, vertice bifoveolato; clypeo antice transversim impresso; elytris striâ suturali minus profundâ.

Long. corp., \( 1\frac{1}{2} \) mm.

Mas. Antennis 10-articulatis, art. 9° maximo; metasterno late sed parum profunde impresso; abdomine segmento basali ventrali apice bituberculato.

Fem. Antennis 11-articulatis, art. 9°, 10°que transversis; metasterno abdomenque simplicibus.

Antennae stout and short (except for the two terminal joints in the male); the basal joint short, its visible part not longer than the second joint; the ninth joint in the male excessively developed, longer than broad, and on the inside it is a little cut away at the extremity, and the tenth joint in the same sex is only about half the bulk of the ninth; in the female the seventh and eighth joints are extremely small; the ninth joint is also very short, but much broader than the eighth; and the tenth joint, which is also short and very transverse, is considerably broader than the ninth, the eleventh joint being comparatively large. The head is smooth and shining; it has in the frontal depression two indistinct foveæ, and the vertex has also two very small foveæ. The thorax is about as long as broad, smooth and shining, without impressions or foveæ. The elytra are very elongate, quite smooth and shining,
and show only on each a single fine sutural stria. The hind-body is very short and deflexed; the legs are slender.

This little species was collected at Auckland by Mr. Lawson.

240. B. grata, Sharp; Trans. Entom. Soc., 1874, p. 500. Rufescens, nitida, fere glabra; antennae in utroque sexu 11-articulatae, articulis penultimis parvis; elytrae antice æquali haudd impresso; pro-thorace ante basin linea curvata impressa, medio desinente; elytris stria suturalis distinctâ, plicâque intra-humerali obsoletâ; capite subitus medio linea longitudinali elevata valde discretâ; pedibus minus elongatis.

Mas. Vertice bifoveolato; metasterno late impresso; abdomine segmento 2°, 6°que transversim foveolatis (segmento 5° medio omnino carente).

Femina. Vertice æquali; metasterno abdomenque baud impressis.

Antennæ (only differing in the sexes in that those of the male are slightly longer than those of the female) with the first joint short, its visible part about as long as the second joint; third joint more slender than and about as long as the second joint; joints four to ten bead-like, the tenth differing but little from the others; eleventh joint abruptly larger, obtusely pointed. Thorax about as long as broad, smooth and shining, without foveæ but immediately in front of the base transversely impressed, the depression leaving, however, the middle untouched. Elytra elongate, nearly twice as long as the thorax, each with a well-marked sutural stria, and an indistinct intra-humeral impression. Hind-body very short.

This species was sent me from New Zealand by Mr. Edwards, but without any special locality.

Note.—I found several specimens at Tairua, but have not met with it elsewhere.

241. B. altulus, n.s. Moderately shining, red, with exceedingly fine pubescence, the antennæ and legs yellowish-red. The antennæ are very short, not so long as head and thorax, ten-jointed, the two basal joints not very stout, about equal to each other; joints three to eight differ but little from one another; ninth transverse, twice as large as eighth; tenth joint large, short-ovate. Head broad, nearly as large as the prothorax, antennal tubercles very small, impressed, but not very deeply, just behind the antennæ, the vertex simple. Prothorax not longer than broad, cordiform, with a small fovea at the middle of the base, and one at each side. Elytra longer and broader than thorax, convex, narrowed in front; each elytron with a sutural stria, but no other perceptible impression. Hind-body nearly as large as the elytra, much deflexed. Legs rather long and stout.

The male has the antennal large and approximated with a deep transverse impression immediately behind them, the antennæ stouter, with the penultimate joint larger, and the last quite ovate.

Allied to B. grata, but easily identified by the elytra and abdomen, conjointly, being much more bulky than the anterior portion of the body, and almost quadrate in form.
Length, \( \frac{3}{4} \) line.

I found one of each sex in the woods near Whangarei Harbour.

242. B. nasutus, n.s. Body red, clothed with fine short cinereous pubescence. Antennæ pubescent, as long as head and thorax, eleven-jointed, the basal articulation stout, very little longer than second, which is quadrate; joints three to eight decrease in size; ninth not much larger than eighth, much broader at base than apex; tenth not twice as large as ninth; eleventh large and pointed. Head sub-triangular, with an elongate muzzle; the antennal tubercles flattened and almost contiguous, with a not very obvious dividing line, the space between the antennæ, therefore, is a little elevated, and so punctuated as to be quite dull; the space behind this sculptured portion is transversely depressed, and terminates near the eyes. Prothorax convex, cordiform; not longer than the head, rounded in front, and a good deal narrowed posteriorly; with three basal foveæ, one on the middle not at all distinct, and one near each hind angle; it is, like the head, rather dull and pubescent. Elytra convex, widest behind, broader and longer than thorax, with no other sculpture than the sutural striæ, and clothed in a similar manner to the thorax. Hind-body deflexed, its basal segment rather large. The four hind tibiar a good deal bent near the end.

Length \( \frac{3}{4} \) line.

I found my unique example at Tairua.

243. B. sanguineus, n.s. Closely allied to B. impar; body nude, the antennæ only pubescent, of a dark shining red colour. The head is rather large, with not very prominent frontal tubercles, and two small foveæ on its vertex. Prothorax not much larger than head, convex, considerably narrowed anteriorly, rather straight yet a little narrowed behind, and without visible sculpture. Elytra convex, longer and wider than thorax, a little rounded laterally, and, save the sutural striæ, without impressions. Hind-body almost smooth. The four hind tibiar flexuose. Antennæ stout, ten-jointed, the basal joint stout, not very appreciably larger than the second; third and fourth small and transverse; fifth transverse, obviously larger than the contiguous joints; sixth to eighth transverse, the latter smallest; ninth very large, nearly as large as the head, longer than broad; tenth joint large, subovate, rather more than half as large as its predecessor.

In the male the antennal tubercles are distinctly elevated and prolonged backwards to the foveæ, and there is an impression in front.

Length, \( \frac{3}{4} \) line.

I found this species also at Tairua.

Dalma.


Corpus sat elongatum, sub-depressum. Palpi maxillares breves, articulo 2º basi gracile, apice abrupte fortiter incrassato, articulo 3º parvo subtriangulare, articulo ultimo crasso, securiforme-ovali, longitudine
artici 2. *Caput* mediocre, nullomodo rostrato-deflexum, tuberculis frontalis evidens, sat distantibus. *Antennae* breviusculæ, apice for-titer clavatae; 11-articulatae, basi distantes. *Prothorax* cordatus. *Pro-
sternum* magnum; *coxae* anteriore robustæ modice exsertae. *Troch-
anteres* intermedii breves, ut femoris apex cum coxa articula est. *Coxae* posteriores prominentes basi fere contiguae. *Abdomen* sat elon-
gatum, minus deflexum, marginatum, segmentis ventralibus sex, quorum primo vix conspicuo. *Pedes* robusti modice elongati, tarsiis unguiculo unico valido.

This is a genus of considerable interest, for it indicates, in a clear 
manner, that the position assigned by Leconte to the genus *Batrisius* 
is the correct one, viz., at the end of the true *Pselaphini*, so as to be 
early near the *Euplectini*. The genus is indeed quite intermediate between 
the two genera, *Batrisius* and *Euplectus*, and seems to me to indicate 
that the division of the *Pselaphidæ* into two main groups, *Pselaphini* and 
*Euplectini* can scarcely be maintained.

*p. 505*. *Obscure* rufescens, nitidus sed pubescentia (pressetim in 
abdomine) obtectus; *prothorace* ante basin transversim impresso tri-
foveolatoque, medio antice minus profunde, lateribus utrinque profunde 
canaliculatis; *elytris* striâ suturali latâ et profundâ, basique profunde bi-
impressis.

*Long.* corp., 2½ mm.; *lat.* elytrorum, fere 1 mm.

*Mas.* Antennarum articulo nono maximo (undecimo paulo majore) 
intus apice foveâ magnâ impresso.

*Fem.* Ant. articulo nono precedente paulo majore.

*Antennae* stout in the male, moderate in the female, about as long as 
head and thorax, basal joint only a little elongate; second joint stout, 
bead-like, about as long as broad; joints three to six short, bead-like; 
joints seven and eight in the male short and very transverse, in the 
female scarcely differing from the preceding joints; ninth joint in the 
female broader, but scarcely longer than the eighth, in the male 
exceedingly large, sub-quadratæ and impressed on the inner side at the 
extremity; tenth joint short and transverse in both sexes; eleventh joint 
stout, obtusely pointed, moderately long, in the male slightly stouter 
than in the female. *Head* rather small (smaller in the female than in 
the male sex), considerably narrower than the thorax, the frontal 
tubercles quite distinct, short, flattened and shining, rather widely 
separated; the vertex is elevated, and on each side has a fovea con-
fluent in front with a frontal depression, so that the vertex portion of the 
head forms a triangle projecting into a large frontal depression. The 
thorax is narrower than the elytra, not so long as broad, the sides 
rounded in front and considerably narrowed behind; in front of the 
base is a deep transverse impression, which commences on each side in 
a large fovea, from which there proceeds forwards a longitudinal im-
pression; on the middle of the transverse basal impression is placed a 
very large fovea or depression, from which a moderately distinct channel 
proceeds forwards, but does not reach the front of the thorax; the
thorax is not punctured. The elytra are longer than the thorax, and are redder than the rest of the surface; they are impunctate, but each has a very distinct sutural stria, and outside this they are rather deeply impressed, the impression between divided into two by a well-marked, raised, longitudinal fold. The whole surface is covered with a fine yellowish pubescence, which is more distinct on the hind-body than elsewhere.

Hokitika; 2 ♂, 1 ♀, sent by Mr. Edwards.

245. D. tuberculata, n.s. Body shining, the head, thorax, and hind-body dark red, the legs, antennae and elytra paler, tarsi and palpi yellow. Antennae pubescent, longer than head and thorax, stout, gradually incrassated, eleven-jointed; the basal joint stout; joints two to eight differing but little from one another, the eighth slightly smaller than seventh; ninth considerably larger than eighth, longer than broad, obconical; tenth somewhat transverse; eleventh large, ovate, obtusely pointed. Head rather large, nearly as broad as thorax, antennal tubercles large and flattened, separated by an obvious channel, the vertex convex and smooth; there are two rounded foveae in line with the back part of the eyes, one near each, and midway between these and the antennae, but placed nearer the dorsal line, are two distinct, rounded tubercles; the eyes are prominent; the surface is sparingly pubescent, but behind and below the eye there is a patch of fine, dense pubescence. The prothorax is rather longer than broad, much narrower than the elytra, somewhat dilated near the middle, a good deal narrowed anteriorly, less so behind; it bears a transverse impression near the base, terminating in a fovea at each side, and in front of the fovea the dilated lateral portion has a distinct protuberance, the centre of the disc is very convex, yet not distinctly tuberculate; it is pubescent. The elytra are longer than the thorax, narrowed in front, their sides are rounded, and each has a sutural stria, most distinct at the base, and a broad elongate depression between it and the shoulder, which, therefore seems very prominent, though really but little elevated; they are shining and impunctate, and clothed with rather long, semi-erect pubescence. The hind-body is clothed with yellowish hairs, and the three last segments are deflexed. Palpi with the basal portion of the second joint long and stalk-like, the next two with the base very slender, like the preceding one, but with a much shorter stalk.

Length, ¾ line.

I found one example only, in the forest near Parua, Whangarei Harbour.

Sagola.


Labrum broad and transverse, its front margin forming a gentle curve, the sides being more advanced than the middle. Mandibles without teeth on their inner edge, with the basal portion very thick; the apical portion abruptly curved inwards, elongate, slender and acuminated.
Maxillae with the lobes distinct, short, but with long pubescence; their palpi short, four-jointed, first joint abruptly curved in the middle; second joint rather longer than first, rather narrower at the base than at the extremity, twice as long as broad; third joint short, about as long as broad; fourth joint oval, broader than the preceding joints, about twice as long as broad, its extremity a little truncate, and furnished with a very minute appendage. Mentum large, rather broader than long, quadrate, but with the anterior margin forming a slight double curve, being a little produced and acuminate in the middle. Labial palpi short, stout, two-jointed, second joint shorter than and not quite so thick as the first joint. Paraglossae prominent, extending about as far as the extremity of the labial palpi.

Antennae eleven-jointed, elongate and rather stout, not clubbed, the apical joints being but little thicker than the basal ones, separated at their point of insertion by the broad, flattened, contiguous, frontal tubercles. Head short, not in the least rostrate. Eyes moderately large. Prosternum rather large, front coxae slender, moderately prominent. Mesosternum elongate. Middle coxae large, only partly embedded in their cavities, separated only by a thin lamina of the mesosternum. Femoral portion of hind coxae prominent and conical, contiguous at their base; their trochanters moderately large, but the apex of the femur almost attains the coxae. Legs elongate, simple; tarsi much shorter than tibiae, with two well-developed unguiculi. Hind-body elongate, strongly margined at sides, the dorsal and ventral plates equal to one another, with five visible segments both above and below, but with a well-developed additional basal segment visible on dissection, the ventral plate of which is horn, the dorsal plate membranous.

Body pubescent, general form elongate, sub-depressed, very Staphylinus-like. This genus appears to be extremely close to Faronus, but the species possess a well-marked process of mesosternum separating the middle coxae, of which there is no trace in Faronus lafertei; the frontal tubercles also are more approximate in Sagola, so that the distance between the antennae at their insertion is less than in Faronus lafertei.


Long. corp., 2½ mm.
Mas. Trochanteribus anticis prominulis acutis; abdomine segmento 6° ventrali tuberculcis duobus elevatis.
Fem. incog.

This species differs from S. prisca by its much broader form, by its more slender antennae, the basal joint in particular of these organs being notably more slender, and by the more deflexed extremity of the hind body, as well as by the different characters of the male. The first visible dorsal segment of the hind-body possesses a transverse band of glandular pubescence, which is wanting in the other species here described.

I have seen but a single specimen of the species; it was sent to me from New Zealand by Mr. Edwards.

Long. corp., 2½ mm.

*Mas.* Abdomine segmentis 3o, 4oque apice tuberculis duobus elongatis, 5o transversim depresso, apice emarginato.

*Antenna* with the first joint stout and elongate, second joint small, sub-globular; third joint similar in shape to second but still smaller than it; joints four to ten differing little from one another; eleventh joint hardly as broad as the tenth, but a little longer than it, obtusely pointed. *Head* small and short, with two small fovee on the vertex, and with a fine channel separating the short flattened frontal tubercles, this channel expanding a little behind, so as to appear as if it terminated in a very small fovea. *Thorax* sub-cordate, with a large quadrate impression on the disc behind the middle, and close to each hind angle of this a very small fovea, and with a larger fovea on each side. *Elytra* about one and a half times as long as the thorax, a little narrowed towards the shoulders, each with a sutural stria, which towards the base is very deeply impressed, and between this and the shoulder with a coarse elongate impression; this impression appears to be nearly divided into two near its base. The *hind-body* is broad and its exposed portion is slightly longer than the elytra.

Several specimens of this species have been sent me by Mr. Edwards; they come from New Zealand.

Note.—This species should be placed at the top of the list, as its description indicates the general form and sculpture of almost all the others; the basal intra-humeral impression is sometimes divided on one elytron but not on the other; the structure of the antennæ of all the species is pretty much the same. I found this species as well as *S. major* at Tairua; the latter may be recognized by the form of the head, which is angulated and rather prominent behind, at the sides.


Long. corp., 2½ mm.

*Mas.* A feminâ notis sexualibus externis vix distinguishendus.

This species is very closely allied to *S. prisca*, but is readily distinguished therefrom, by its much shorter elytra and metasternum; its *antennæ* are also more slender, and their fifth joint is notably thinner; the *hind-body* is broader towards the extremity; and the remarkably conspicuous male characters of *S. prisca* are in *S. misella* entirely wanting.

About two dozen specimens of this species have been sent by Mr. Edwards from New Zealand. It is from a dissected specimen of this species that the generic characters have been drawn.

antennis sat gracilibus, articulis penultinis vix transversis; prothorace elongato, latitudine fere longiore; elytris abbreviatis, abdomeni multo breviore, prothorace vix longioribus.

Long. corp., 2½ mm.

Very closely allied to *S. misella*, but with the head and thorax narrower, and the elytra a little shorter than in that species; the antennae also are rather less developed than in *S. misella*, being both a little shorter and more slender.

A single specimen, sent me by Mr. Edwards from New Zealand, is all I have seen of this species. It is possible it may prove to be an extreme form of *S. misella*; but I think it more probable it is a distinct species.


*Antennae* longer than head and thorax, eleven-jointed, finely pilose and rather stout; their basal joint cylindric, stouter, and longer than the second and third conjointly; third distinctly smaller than second; fourth and fifth nearly equal, longer than broad, each a little longer than the second; joints six to ten moniliform, the latter rather transverse; eleventh longer than tenth, pointed. Head clothed with yellow hairs, the antennal tubercles moderately large, not much elevated, separated by an obvious channel, the space immediately behind depressed, the depression continued backwards as an impressed dorsal line. *Prothorax* cordiform, considerably dilated laterally in front of the middle, and a good deal contracted near the base; there is a rounded fovea near each hind angle, one in advance of these on the middle, and at each side, at the base, there is a large deep fovea, which is prolonged forwards, so as to give the dilated sides a distinctly lobed appearance; the surface is clothed with fine yellow hairs. The elytra are not much longer than the thorax, widest behind, each has a broad sutural stria, and an evident depression between it and the shoulder; they are clothed with very fine, rather long pubescence. Hind-body broader than elytra, clothed with yellowish hairs. *Tibiae* nearly straight, yet a little arcuated externally, particularly the posterior pair; *claws* rather large.

Length, 1½ line.

Of this remarkably fine species I have only one example, which I found at Tairua.

251. *S. notabilis*, n.s. Body pubescent, the head, thorax and abdomen dark red, the legs, antennae and elytra reddish-yellow.

*Antennae* longer than head and thorax, eleven-jointed, the first cylindrical, stout, about twice as long as second; third smaller than second; joints four to ten not differing greatly, each a little stouter than its predecessor; eleventh larger than tenth, obtusely rounded. Head with a distinct dorsal groove, and a little depressed behind, and the frontal tubercles conspicuous. Thorax about as long as broad, cordiform, considerably contracted posteriorly; with a central fovea in front of the base, a smaller one at each side of it behind, and a larger one at each
side close to the hind angle. *Elytra* rather long, not twice the length of the thorax, broader than it, narrowed towards the shoulders; each elytron bears a sutural stria, and an elongate depression between it and the shoulder extending nearly half-way down the disc. *Hind-body* about as long as but rather narrower than the elytra. *Legs* stout, the anterior *tibiae* strongly arcuated, the intermediate nearly straight; the hind pair straight inwardly, very much dilated near the middle, and curved externally; the four front *tarsi* rather slender, with claws of moderate size, the hind tarsi are very stout, and are terminated by enormously-developed claws, each claw being as long as but much more robust than either of the front tarsi.

Length, 1½ line.

Of this extraordinary creature I found two specimens at Tairua; one of these I sent to Dr. Sharp, who proposed to call it *S. brouni*, but as he has not described it, I have been obliged to do so myself.

252. *S. deformipes*, n.s. Allied to the preceding. *Body* dark-red, elytra yellowish, legs reddish-yellow, antennae red; the latter are longer than head and thorax, finely hirsute, very little incrassated towards the extremity, with the first joint as long as the second and third; the latter smaller than the second; joints four to ten each become a little shorter and slightly broader than its predecessor; eleventh ovate. *Head* moderately large, with a dorsal furrow, much concealed by the yellow hairs with which it is covered. *Thorax* not much longer than broad, cordate, dilated laterally and contracted behind, with a very large depression behind the middle, one near each hind angle confluent with the central one, and a deep one at each side which is prolonged forwards, so that the dilated lateral portion becomes like a lobe; the pubescence is chiefly confined to the margins. *Elytra* longer than thorax, and very little broader than it, the base distinctly bisinuated, their sides a little narrowed anteriorly, each has a broad sutural furrow, and an elongate intra-humeral depression; they are sparingly clothed with fine upright hairs. *Hind-body* as long and broad as elytra. *Legs* stout, *tibiae* flexuose, the intermediate very much and abruptly bent near the apex. *Tarsi* rather long and stout.

Length, 1½ line.

I found one individual only at Tairua; it may be at once recognised by the peculiar form of the middle tibia.

253. *S. denticolle*, n.s. In its general appearance this species resembles *S. prisca*. The head, thorax and abdomen are dark-red, elytra yellowish, legs reddish-yellow, and the antennae red. *Antennae* longer than head and thorax, pubescent, stout, their basal joint cylindric and stouter than those which follow; third smaller than second; joints four to ten each a little more transverse than its predecessor; eleventh scarcely so broad as the tenth, obtusely rounded. *Head* with prominent frontal tubercles, a broad, shallow, dorsal depression, and apparently punctate, but the sculpture is obscured by its rather coarse and dense covering of yellowish hairs. *Thorax* not much longer than broad, cor-
date, with a large deep fovea behind the middle, a smaller one near each posterior angle, and a larger one at the side, but distant from the base; the sides are a good deal narrowed behind, and bear four or five minute denticles between the middle and the base. *Elytra* longer than thorax, wider than it behind, their shoulders narrow, the base bisinuated, but not so strongly as in *S. deformipes*; each elytron with a broad sutural stria most strongly impressed near the base, and an elongate depression between it and the shoulder, having an aciculate impression proceeding from it down the disc; the humeral angles are prominent, being distinctly elevated. *Hind-body* quite as long as, and broader than the elytra, the basal segment distinctly depressed along the base, and the last somewhat produced, and not at all deflexed. The whole of the body is more or less pubescent. The *tibiae* are a little arcuate; the *tarsi* stout, somewhat dilated at the extremity, and furnished with rather strong claws.

Length, 1½ line.

My unique example was found at Tairua. The sub-dentate pro-thorax will serve to distinguish it.

**Euplectus.**

*Leach; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Collop., Tom. ii., p. 177.*

Maxillary *palpi* moderate, four-jointed; second rather long, somewhat clavate; third sub-globular; fourth ovate, thickened, and sharp at the end, sometimes a little shortened obliquely.

*Head* trigonal, rather short. *Antenne* inserted below the edge of the forehead, distant, moderate, sometimes short, eleven-jointed; their basal joint stout; second more slender, cylindric; ninth and tenth transversal; eleventh more or less large, short-oval. *Prothorax* longer than broad, a little narrowed behind. *Elytra* widened behind, or parallel. *Abdomen* margined at the sides, composed of six segments, the two last seldom very distinct above, the first four of equal length. *Legs* rather long; the first tarsal joint very small; the two following equal, or nearly so; the last with one rather long claw.

*Body* of variable form, sometimes rather short, sometimes linear and depressed.

254. **E. convexus,** Sharp; *Trans. Entom. Soc.,* 1874, Dec., p. 509. *Rufescens,* pubes brevi depressa dense vestitus; *fronte* profunde bisulcata; *prothorace* angustulo, basin versus impressionibus tribus magnis; *elytris* stria suturali basi profunde impressa; impressioneque intra-humerali bene distincta; *antennis* articulo ultimo acuminato.

Long. corp., 2½ mm.

*Mas.* Pedibus omnibus incrassatis, tibiis posterioribus intus angulatis. *Antenne* shorter than head and thorax, second joint not so long as first; joints three to nine bead-like, differing little from one another, except that the ninth is a little broader than the others; tenth joint short, rather strongly transverse, about twice as broad as ninth; eleventh joint large, broader than the tenth. *Head* rather long and narrow, very
deeply impressed between the frontal tubercles; from each side of the impression proceeds backwards a deep furrow, which terminates between the eyes as a fovea-like expansion.

**Thorax** much narrower than the elytra, about as long as broad, much narrowed behind, with a very large impression behind the middle, which is connected on each side with a deep large fovea near the hind angles. **Elytra** distinctly longer than the thorax, with the sutural stria deeply impressed at the base, and with a rather large intra-humeral impression.

Auckland. The male sent by Mr. Edwards, the female by Mr. Lawson.

**Note.**—I found a specimen at Tairua.

255. **E. trisulcicollis, n.s.** Allied to **E. convexus.** Antennae with the exposed portion of the basal joint very little longer than the second, which is not quite so stout as the first and quite globular; joints three to eight about equal; ninth a little larger than eighth; the tenth not much larger than the ninth; eleventh large, oval; they are as long as the head and thorax, finely pubescent, and of a clear red colour.

**Head** large, nearly as large as the prothorax, the greater portion from the antennal channel to a line behind the eyes, rather deeply concave, the hind portion, therefore, is seemingly much elevated, with its middle part projecting into the frontal cavity.

**Thorax** cordiform, about as long as it is broad, a good deal narrower than the elytra, considerably and rather abruptly rounded in front, and more gradually contracted posteriorly; there is a deep rounded fovea in the middle near the base, a curved depression proceeding from it towards each side, and a straight dorsal groove extending to the apex; besides these impressions, there is a broad groove from each hind angle extending along the side, and nearly attaining the front angle, so that the sides seem to be explanated.

**Elytra** not much longer than thorax, narrowed towards the shoulders; each with a broad sutural groove, and a still wider depression between it and the shoulder, so that the intervals, as well as the humeral region, seem somewhat elevated; they are clothed, like the head and thorax, with short yellowish hairs. **Hind-body** smaller than elytra, gradually deflexed, and densely clothed.

The head and thorax are dark shining red, elytra a little paler, and the legs are of the same colour as the antennae.

Length, nearly 1 line.

I found several specimens at Tairua.

256. **E. asper, n.s.** Body red, rather dull, the antennae and legs yellowish. **Head** with the frontal tubercles small and smooth, and two rounded foveæ on the vertex, the surface dull and rough, owing to its punctuation. **Prothorax** cordate, larger than head, considerably rounded laterally; with an impression behind the middle, and a fovea at each side, all three as near to the middle as to the base, a smooth impression proceeds from the central fovea towards the apex, the rest of
the surface is punctate, so as to be rather rough and dull, but with a
pale-red spot at each side on the dilated portion. *Elytra* a little longer
but hardly wider than thorax, with the suture somewhat carinated, and,
on each, two straight, slightly elevated costæ between the suture and
side. **Hind-body** deflexed, about as large as elytra. *Antennae* stout,
the tenth joint distinctly more transverse than the ninth; eleventh large,
oveate.

The *body* is very scantily clothed, there are some pallid hairs on the
elytra and abdomen.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

This very distinct species was detected at Tairua.

257. **E. longulus, n.s.** Of peculiarly elongate outline, yet rather
convex; the body red, legs testaceo-red, rather pallid.

*Antennae* rather stout, scarcely as long as head and thorax, the basal
joint conspicuous, the others gradually incrassated towards the extre-
mity, the penultimate very little narrower than the oval terminal joint.

*Head* comparatively small, with distinct antennal tubercles, an
obvious fovea near each eye almost confluent with the depression behind
the antennæ. *Thorax* perceptibly longer than broad, yet not nearly so
long as and narrower than the elytra, cordiform, rather dull; with a
straight furrow in front of the base, terminating near each side in an
elongate foveiform impression. *Elytra* very long and convex, a little
rounded laterally, the shoulders not narrower than the apex; each with
an indistinct sutural stria, and a broad elongate depression near the
shoulder; they are very sparsely pubescent. **Hind-body** narrower and
much shorter than elytra, deflexed, and pubescent. *Legs* long and
stout, with moderately long, slender tarsi of a clear yellow colour.

Length, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Described from one example found at Tairua.

258. **E. opacus, Sharp; Trans. Entom. Soc., 1874, p. 509.**

*Rufescens*, opacus, pubes brevissima densius vestitus; *antenna* breves;
*capite* parvo, transversim impresso; *prothorace* basin versus impresso,
disco canaliculato; *elytris* stria suturali, alteraque subtili, discoidalii,
abbreviata, basi profunde impressis.

Long. corp., $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

*Antennae* shorter than head and thorax, second joint a little shorter
than first, sub-globose; joints three to eight very small; ninth joint
broader than its predecessors, transverse; tenth broader than ninth,
strongly transverse; eleventh joint stout. *Head* very short, a large
portion of its upper surface occupied by a curved or angulated trans-
verse impression. *Thorax* short, not so long as broad; in front of the
base it has a deep curved impression, which is indistinctly expanded in
the middle and on each side, and in front of this there is a longitudinal
impression on the disc. *Elytra* longer than the thorax, with a distinct
sutural stria and a fine abbreviated discoidal stria, these striae being
deeply impressed or foveolate at their commencement. *Legs* rather
short.
Auckland. A single specimen (probably a female), sent by Mr. Lawson.

259. *E. sculpturatus*, *n.s.* Allied to *E. opacus*; the head, thorax and abdomen red, elytra paler, of nearly the same hue as the legs. *Head* short, but as broad as the prothorax, deeply impressed at each side and in front, the vertex projecting in the middle towards the minute frontal tubercles, which, owing to the forehead being rather contracted, are not at all remote, and hardly more elevated than the sides of the head. *Thorax* a little longer than broad, a good deal narrowed in front, convex, considerably narrower than the elytra; it has a very distinct and quite straight dorsal groove not attaining the apex, a large fovea at each side extending forwards, and a transverse line in front of the base uniting all three. *Elytra* longer and considerably broader than thorax, very slightly convex, with a distinct sutural stria and an elongate impression beyond it, widest near the base; they bear fine yellowish pubescence. *Hind-body* nearly as broad as but much shorter than the elytra, pubescent, the basal segments not at all deflexed. *Legs* rather slender. *Antenna* as long as head and thorax, stout, the two basal joints equally stout, the first longer than second; joints three to eight nearly equal; ninth and tenth transverse, the latter slightly larger than ninth; eleventh ovate, rather short.

Length, \( \frac{3}{4} \) line.

I found this species also at Tairua.

260. *E. frontalis*, *n.s.* Elongate, sub-depressed, dark castaneous-red, pubescent, legs and antennæ reddish, rather pale. *Antenna* not so long as head and thorax, rather slender, with the two basal joints about equal; third joint as long as second, but a little narrower; the penultimate not much larger than its predecessors, the last joint large, ovate.

*Head* very large, as large as thorax, very broad behind and narrowed anteriorly; antennal tubercles small, the sides of the head behind the antennal orbits considerably elevated, with an excessively deep fovea at each side behind, almost in line with the eyes; these are situated on the sides, and consequently scarcely visible from above; an indistinct transverse impression separates the vertex from the forehead, its whole surface is, therefore, somewhat uneven. *Thorax* as long as broad, cordate, widest in front of the middle, abruptly rounded anteriorly, gradually narrowed behind; it is sub-depressed, with a dorsal impression from base to apex, a transverse one behind, and an elongate fovea near to, but not on, each side. *Elytra* sub-quadrat, very little longer than thorax; each with a sutural, and distinct, but abbreviated, discoidal furrow. *Hind-body* of about the same size as the elytra. *Legs* moderately long.

Length, \( \frac{3}{4} \) line.

Described from one example in my own collection, obtained at Tairua. The insect may be recognised by its broad head, with deep foveæ and inconspicuous eyes.
261. E. brevitarsis, n.s. Body elongate, sub-depressed, rather dull pale castaneous, legs testaceous-yellow. The head is nearly as large as the thorax, with a carinated interval between the antennal tubercles, an elongate fovea midway between the vertex and each eye extending to the antennal line; the eyes very much flattened. Thorax cordiform, not much longer than broad, with three basal foveae, one at each side and one on the middle, united by means of a curved impression, the external fovea much more obvious than the central one. Elytra not much broader, but considerably longer than the thorax, the base margined; each elytron with a sutural and abbreviated intrahumeral groove; they are densely covered with fine cinereous pubescence. Hind-body nearly as wide as but shorter than the elytra; gradually deflexed, its clothing resembling that of the wing-cases. The antennae are short and robust, their basal and penultimate joints distinctly larger than the intermediate ones, the last large and oval.

The tarsi are unusually short, a character that will lead to the recognition of the species.

Length, 3/4 line.

My specimen was found at Tairua.

262. E. ovicollis, n.s. Elongate, pubescent, pale castaneous. Antennae stout, hardly as long as head and thorax, the last three joints forming an elongate club, the two penultimate joints being larger, and the last rather smaller, than usual.

Head moderately large yet rather narrow, so punctured as to be quite dull, with small frontal tubercles, and two small foveae between the eyes. Thorax longer than broad, rather narrow, oviform; with a rather feeble, curved impression in front of the base, terminating in a fovea at each side; its surface is finely pilose, and rather dull.

Elytra sub-quadrate, as long as and broader than the thorax; each with a sutural and discoidal stria extending from base to apex, most distinct near the base. Hind-body smaller than elytra, gradually bent down, and, like the elytra, pubescent. Legs stout, their tarsi small and slender.

Length, 3/8 line.

I have only one example which I found at Tairua. The insect can be at once identified by the form of its prothorax.

263. E. foveolatus, n.s. This species is distinguished by its rather broad, smooth, not very convex prothorax, which has three very distinct rounded foveae near the basal margin, one at the middle, and one at each side; it is about as broad as it is long, and considerably rounded laterally.

The head is narrower than the thorax, with distinct, quite lateral tubercles (smooth), the frontal portion is concave, and there is a distinct fovea on each side of the vertex near the eye, which is prominent. The elytra are not much longer than the thorax, do not exceed it in width at their base, but are considerably broader behind; each has a
distinct sutural and intra-humeral stria, the lateral convergent near the apex, and the shoulder is somewhat elevated.

The antennae of the male are shorter and stouter than those of the female, with the penultimate joint nearly as broad as the obtuse terminal one; the female has longer and more slender antennae, with the apical joint more oviform.

In both sexes the tarsi are elongate.

In the male the colour is pale castaneous, the other sex being of a shining red, with yellowish legs, antennæ, and palpi.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

I found two males and one female at Tairua.

**Group—SCYDMÆNIDÆ.**

*Ligula* small, horny, bilobed or emarginated; its paraglossæ elongate and free at the extremity. Maxillary palpi very long, with four joints, the terminal very small, conical or acicular; the labial short, two- or three-jointed. The two lobes of the maxille ciliated and unarmed. Antennæ eleven-jointed, frequently gradually incrassated, and partly moniliform. Elytra covering the abdomen. Abdomen composed of six segments. Legs long; all the coxae conical and prominent, the posterior distant; tarsi five-jointed; claws simple. Body apterous.

**Scydmænus.**


Mentum transversal, slightly tridented in front. Ligula narrowed at its base, bilobed at the extremity. Labial palpi very short, three-jointed, the first not very distinct; the maxillary elongated, their first joint very small, second elongate, slender, and a little arched, third also long, thickened, obconical, fourth very small, subulate, or conical. Mandibles short, often wide at the base, arched, terminated by a very sharp arched point, sometimes with a tooth on the inner side. Labrum very short, its angles rounded. Head subglobular, or triangularly-ovate, sometimes with a neck, sometimes immersed in the thorax. Eyes small, a little convex. Antennæ rather long, thickening gradually towards their extremity, or having them terminated by a club of three, four, or five joints, the others (save the two first) almost moniliform. Prothorax of variable form, a little narrower than the elytra. Elytra connate, oval or oblong. Legs long, simple; tarsi cylindrical, the anterior a little dilated among the males, their first and second joints longer than the others. Meso-sternum more or less carinated. Body oval, a little narrowed in front, often pubescent.

articulo ultimo gracilis; *pygidio* nudus; carinâ mesosternali fere deficient; *abdomine* segmento quinto ventrali elongato.

Long. corp., 2\(\frac{3}{4}\) mm.

*M. Tarsis* anterioribus subtus longius pilosis, articulo basali vix dilatato.

Of remarkably elongate form. *Antennae* about as long as head and thorax, with all the joints elongate, the eighth slightly shorter than seventh; ninth and tenth joints very similar to one another, twice as broad as the eighth joint, each a little longer than broad; eleventh joint about as broad as the tenth and a little longer than it, obtusely pointed. *Head* elongate and narrow, a little narrower than the thorax, the eyes placed at the front part of the sides. *Thorax* long and narrow, about twice as long as broad, its greatest breadth a little in front of the middle. *Elytra* without impressions or plicae. The intermediate *coxæ* separated by a raised thin lamina, which however is not continued along the mesosternum. The *metasternum* is remarkably elongate. The *legs* are very long and slender. The underside of the head has at the base a deep fovea. The third joint of the maxillary *palpi* elongate and slender, but little thicker than the second; fourth joint invisible.

Of this remarkable species a single specimen has been sent me by Mr. Edwards from New Zealand; I have great pleasure in naming this conspicuous species in honour of him.

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265. *S. ambiguus*, *n.s.* Moderately shining, rufous, legs testaceous, *antennæ* pale fusco-rufous. *Antenna* as long as head and thorax, distinctly incrassated towards the extremity, the thickened joints conjointly about as long as the rest of the antenna; second joint rather longer than the basal, which is short and stout, third to seventh about equal to one another; eighth not so large as ninth, but larger than seventh; ninth and tenth quadrate, large; eleventh as broad as but longer than tenth, rounded apically. *Eyes* distinct, situated at the sides in front. *Head* shining, smooth, and clothed with yellowish hairs, which are rather long and directed backwards. *Thorax* a little wider than the head, longer than it is broad, widest in front of the middle, rounded towards the front, and narrowed before the base; its surface is a little uneven, but not distinctly sculptured and pubescent. The *elytra* are ovate, convex, rather narrow near the base; their surface is impunctate; there is a basal depression which is prolonged backwards, on each elytron, as three elongate spaces, which are indistinctly separated by a humeral elevation, a broader one near the suture, and an intermediate one which is narrower than either of the others; they are clothed with silky yellow hairs. The *legs* are moderately long, the thighs not much inflated, and the *tibiae* are almost straight, but slightly arcuated externally. The anterior *coxæ* are contiguous, the intermediate rather distant, being separated by a raised lamina, and the posterior are sub-contiguous, nearer to each other than the intermediate; the front and middle pairs are prominent and globose.

Length, \(\frac{1}{2}\) line.

One found at Whangarei Heads; the genus is somewhat doubtful.
266. *S. puncticollis*, n.s. This species is very similar to *S. ambiguus* in form and colour, but has the head and thorax somewhat narrower; the former is of an abbreviated oval form, and sparsely pubescent. The thorax is longer than it is broad, widest near the front; from its widest part it is considerably narrowed anteriorly, it is also narrowed behind, but with rather straight sides; the disc is punctured and pubescent. The elytra are oviform, convex, and bear a distinct rounded depression on each side of the scutellum, as well as a short costa on each intermediate between the fovea and humeral angle. The legs are rather slender, the thighs not strongly incrassated, the tibiae almost straight. The antennæ are obviously incrassated apically, the four thickened terminal joints, taken together, are as long as the remainder of the antenna; joints eight to ten are square, the eighth almost as large as the ninth or tenth, the seventh is larger than sixth, but not so broad as the eighth; eleventh largest, rounded, not so long as in *S. ambiguus*.

Length, ½ line.

I found my unique example at Whangarei Heads.

**Phagonophana.**

*King.*

I have been unable to obtain a copy of the author's description of this genus, but the prominent characters of the New Zealand species are given with the specific descriptions.

267. *P. setosa*, Sharp; *Trans. Ent. Soc.*, 1874, p. 516. *Rufa*, densius (elytris longius) setosa; *anennis* crassiusculis, articulis 4 ultimis leviter incrassatis; *verte* gibbosæ; *prothorace* basi utrinque bifoveolato, foveolâ externâ parvâ; *elytris* intra humeros impressis.

Long. corp., 2¼ mm.

*Antennæ* about as long as head and thorax, slightly thickened towards the extremity; first and second joints stout, second nearly as long as the first, third joint quadrate, sixth slightly smaller than the contiguous joints, eighth to eleventh slightly stouter than the others, eighth to tenth a little transverse, eleventh joint longer than tenth, obtusely pointed; all the joints with elongate distinct setæ. *Head* apparently impunctate, but clothed with a dense rough pubescence, the front depressed, the vertex convex, the eyes small but prominent. *Thorax* longer than broad, moderately narrowed behind, clothed like the head with rough pubescence, the base has on each side two foveæ, which are concealed by the pubescence, and of which the outer one is small. The *elytra* are a good deal rounded at the sides, the suture a little depressed at the base, and on each side, inside the humeral angle, is a distinct depression; they are clothed with elongate upright pubescence. The *mesosternum* has a strongly elevated carina, which projects backwards a little between the middle coxae; the *metasternum* is rather long, quite unimpressed, clothed like the abdomen
with short distinct pubescence. The front tibiae are a little sinuate, their inner margin, in its lower half, rather densely pubescent.

Five specimens of this interesting insect have been sent from Auckland by Mr. T. Lawson; they do not show any indications of sexual distinction.

Note.—The elytra are generally of a paler red than the thorax; I found a few specimens at Auckland, Tairua, and Whangarei.

268. *P. picicolle*, *n.s.* Head and thorax shining piceous, elytra dark shining rufous, legs and antennae pale fusco-rufous. The antennae are similar in form to those of *P. setosa* except the eighth joint, which is rather small. The head is without prominent elevations, is punctate, and clothed behind with fulvous tomentum. The thorax is moderately convex, much longer than it is broad, widest in front of the middle and contracted behind; it is laterally rounded anteriorly; it is rather dull, and, owing to the pubescence, its sculpture cannot be defined, but its disc is impunctate. The elytra are ovate, convex, not much wider than the thorax, their shoulders oblique and obsolete; they are depressed at the base, and bear an abbreviated costa near each shoulder; the surface is not perceptibly punctured, and they are clothed with yellowish hairs. The palpi and legs are similar to those of *P. setosa*.

This species may be recognised by its thorax, which is rather more than half as long as the elytra.

Length, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

I found my specimen at Tairua.

269. *P. calva*, *n.s.* Antennae similar in structure to those of *P. setosa*. Head not perceptibly punctate; vertex plane, not at all elevated, nude, the hind part and sides pilose. Thorax moderately convex, longer than it is broad, rounded laterally; it is pilose, especially near the sides, and bears a few basal punctures. The elytra are convex, much wider than thorax, oviform, their shoulders narrow, apex rather broad; the scutellar region is depressed, and beyond this, on each, but inside the shoulder, is a conspicuous elongate elevation, which might be mistaken for a humeral carina; they are, apparently, impunctate, and clothed with pallid tomentum. The legs are elongate, the femora inflated towards the apex; the front tibiae are flexuose, and all more or less dilated towards the extremity. The head and thorax are of a dark-rufous colour, the elytra and legs pale infuscate-red, the palpi testaceous. The apical joint of the palpi is rather acuminate, and, in this respect, differs in structure from *P. setosa*, otherwise the two species agree in their chief structural characters.

This species may be at once identified by the form of the elytra, which are broad, particularly behind.

Length, $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

The example before me was obtained at Tairua; I have one or two others in my collection, which were found at Whangarei Heads.
FAMILY—SILPHIDES.

Mentum entire or slightly emarginated. Ligula membranous or coriaceous, generally bilobed, without distinct paraglossae. Maxillae terminating with two lobes; the internal often provided with a horny hook. Palpi filiform; the maxillary with four, the labial with three joints. Antennae with eleven, very rarely with ten joints, the last joints ordinarily forming a club. Anterior coxae conical, very prominent, the posterior transversal; joints of the tarsi of variable number. Abdomen composed of six segments, all free.

Group—SILPHIDÆ.

Posterior coxae contiguous. Maxillary palpi not very much longer than the labial. Prothorax not cylindrical; its sides foliaceous or arcuated. Posterior trochanters prominent. Tarsi almost always five-jointed in both sexes. Metathoracic parapleura not covered by the elytra.

Camarius.

Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., June, 1876.


Maxillary palpi with the second joint elongate and slender, third not half so long as second, fourth much dilated internally so as to be nearly securiform. Head small, not adapted in form to close the front of the thorax, the eyes very convex, almost hemispherical, their hind part free. Mesosternum large, slightly separating the middle coxae, which are much immersed. Hind coxae very nearly contiguous, inwardly broad, but pointed at their outer extremity, their trochanters rather large and adapted to the femora. Hind-body with five visible ventral segments.

The very anomalous insects for which I make this generic name, I associate with the Catopidae, because they agree satisfactorily with those insects in the structure of the prothorax, though in other respects they are very anomalous. In many points they approach the Scydmaenidae, and will probably ultimately be considered a distinct group, intermediate between the Catopidae and Scydmaenidae. The two species are extremely dissimilar in appearance, and may ultimately be made distinct genera; but as they possess in common the above prominent characters, I associate them together for the present.

270. C. thoracicus, Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., June, 1876. Minus convexus, niger, nitidus elytris hirsutis, antennis pedibusque rufis; thorace transversim sub-cordato, profunde canaliculato, punctis basalibus et lateralis, paucisque discoidalibus magnis; elytris striatis, striis fortiter punctatis. Long. corp., 3½ mm.
First joint of *antennae* rather longer and stouter than second, two to four differing but little from one another, five and six each a little shorter than its predecessor, seventh distinctly stouter than sixth and quite as long as it, eighth narrower and much shorter than the adjoining joints, ninth to eleventh similar to one another in breadth, and a little broader than the seventh, the tenth about as long as broad. *Thorax* broader than long, rounded at the sides, greatly narrowed towards the front, and sinuate behind the middle, so that the hind angles are well marked right-angles, it is of a shining black colour, and bears a few hairs, has a very deep channel on the middle which does not quite reach to the front or base, a deep narrow basal fovea on each side, a series of coarse punctures (those towards the front finer) along the side margins, one or two other coarse basal punctures, and a few others, scattered on the surface. *Scutellum* moderately large. *Elytra* rather rounded at the shoulders, which are a good deal broader than the base of the thorax, rather densely clothed with a long, fine pubescence, and with eight rows of coarse punctures, which are placed in depressed, not well defined striae. *Legs* red. *Tarsi* slender, basal joint of hind tarsus quite as long as the two following together, spurs of tibiae minute.

Sent from Auckland by Mr. Lawson.

Obs.—I have at present before me only a single female of this very remarkable species, which is intermediate in appearance between *Scydmaenus* and *Catops*; I noted that a male which I formerly examined, had the two basal joints of the front tarsi dilated, and a minute supplemental apical segment to the hind-body; my recollection on this latter point is not very trustworthy.

Note.—I found this species, but sparingly, at Tairua and Whangarei Heads, as well as at Auckland; and I now possess a variety of a pale-chestnut colour, which may, ultimately, be found to be a distinct species.

271. *C. indiscretus*, n.s. *Antenna* resembling those of *C. thoracicus* in form, the two basal and three apical joints reddish, the intermediate fuscous; the palpi and tarsi are rufous, and the rest of the body shining piceous. *Head* indistinctly punctate. The *thorax* is convex, rather narrow, cordate, depressed anteriorly, and constricted near the base, with almost rectangular posterior angles; it bears a basal row of punctures and a few others near the sides, the disc being impunctate. The *elytra* are moderately convex; obovate, with obtusely rounded shoulders, and much wider than the thorax; each elytron bears an obvious, impunctate, somewhat curved, sutural stria, and eight others, which are rather indistinct, but coarsely punctured.

The *legs* are elongate, the thighs inflated, the tibiae nearly straight inwardly, but with an external curve.

The body is more or less pilose, but the discoidal spaces of the thorax and elytra are nearly nude.

In the *male* the basal joint of the front tarsus is large, and strongly dilated, the second not so much so, the third slightly; the intermediate tarsus is also dilated, but less so than the anterior; the posterior is elongate.
The terminal joint of the palpi is securiform, not greatly dilated, however, nor produced to a point as in the preceding species.

This species is rather larger than the preceding and following species, narrower and more convex than the former, and is evidently intermediate in form between these two. The colour is not constant; the head and thorax are sometimes reddish, and I possess one individual which is entirely pale-castaneous.

Length, 1 3/4 lines.

I found the present species at Whangarei Heads only.

272. C. convexus, Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., June, 1876. Castaneus, nitidus, parcius aureo-pubescens; thorace punctis basalibus 7; elytris stria suturali, punctisque humeralibus.

Long. corp., 2 3/4 mm.

Mas. Tarsis anterioribus articulis duobus leviter dilatatis; abdomen segmento 5º ventricali fortiter emarginato-reflexo.

Antenae similarly formed to those of C. thoracicus, but rather less elongate. Thorax greatly narrower than the elytra, transversely convex, as well as depressed in front, the sides sinuate and contracted behind the middle, the hind angles rectangular but not well defined, it bears an irregular bright yellow pubescence, and is impunctate, except for a series of large punctures, about seven in number, along the base. Elytra of a shining chestnut colour, with a similar pubescence to that of the thorax, with a well marked sutural stria, and impunctate, except for some coarse punctures at the shoulders. In the male the basal joints of the front and middle tarsi are distinctly dilated, and the apical ventral segment is very broadly emarginate, the margins of the cut-away part much elevated.

We are indebted to Mr. Lawson for this species.

Obs.—This insect has quite the facies of a Bumicrus (in the Scydmænidae), and I had formerly referred it to that family; but the front coxal cavities, which are closed behind in the same manner as in Catops, indicate that it cannot be classed with the Scydmænidae. It is a remarkable fact that two insects, so distinct from other known forms, and so closely related inter se, as this species and C. thoracicus appear to be, should yet be so dissimilar in appearance from one another.

Note.—The thorax is usually of a chestnut colour, but the elytra are almost always yellowish. I found this species at Auckland, Tairua, and Whangarei Heads, but it is rather rare.

273. C. concinnus, n.s. Oviform, broad, convex, compact, of a shining rufous colour, and clothed with yellowish hairs. Antenae stout, not so long as the body, ferruginous, apical joint testaceous; joints one to three stout, the first two of almost equal length, the third shorter than first or second; fourth and sixth of about the same size, both rather small; fifth and seventh of the same size, rather large; eighth distinctly smaller than the seventh and apical joints, which are of the normal form.

Head small, deflexed. Thorax large, quite half as large as the elytra, convex, depressed considerably in front; the base sub-truncate;
OF NEW ZEALAND.

contracted behind, from this point it is rounded to the apex, being widest behind the middle; posterior angles prominent; its surface is apparently impunctate, but there is a scutellar depression, and another near each hind angle; and it is pilose. The elytra are obovate, convex, short, as broad as the thorax, the sides obviously margined at the shoulders, less so behind; they are rather closely adapted to the pro-thorax at their base; their surface is not perceptibly punctate, but the suture, particularly near the scutellum, is much depressed, and their clothing, like that of the thorax, consists of rather long yellowish tom-entum. The legs are short and stout, only about a third part of the femora visible from above, the tibiae are nearly straight inwardly, but are outwardly curved and somewhat expanded, and pubescent; the two front pairs of tarsi have dilated basal joints, the posterior are elongate and slender. The apical joint of the maxillary palpi is stout, its apex sub-acute, so that it is ovate, and not at all securiform. The first abdominal segment, in its central part, is prolonged in the form of a tooth.

Length, 1 line.

This insect, strictly speaking, is not a true Camiarus but, as the preceding species may ultimately be placed in distinct genera, and as other allied forms will most likely be discovered, I have not deemed it advisable to institute a new genus for its reception. It may, therefore, be associated with the others, until sufficient material can be accumu-lated to enable these distinct forms to be dealt with in a satisfactory manner, and placed in a new group by themselves.

This species will be readily recognised by its short compact form. I only found two individuals, both males, at Tairua, and one, unluckily, is a good deal mutilated.

Choleva.


Mentum transversely quadrate, a little narrowed in front. Ligula as long as the chin at its base, widely and strongly emarginate in front. Internal lobe of the jaws terminated by a horny hook. Maxillary palpi notably larger than the labial, their third joint obconical, the fourth much more slender, conical, and acuminate; the third of the labial oval, a little longer than the second. Mandibles short, furnished with a molar tooth at their base, arched, acute, and unidented near their extremity. Labrum short, rounded, and a little sinuated in the middle in front. Head deflexed, obtuse in front; eyes almost rounded, moderate, a little prominent. Antennae slender, at least as long as the head and thorax, their first six joints of variable length, sub-cylindrical, the five last form-ing a club, sometimes very elongate and not well-defined, sometimes very distinct; the eighth joint shorter than seventh and ninth. Prothorax quadrate, as wide as the elytra at its base. Elytra oblong or oval, arched above. Legs long and slender. Anterior and middle coxae very promi-nent, the former not contiguous. Tibiae very rarely widened at their extremity, terminated by two spines; the four basal joints, especially the two first of the front tarsi, and sometimes the first of the intermediate,
dilated among the males, with brush-like soles. Mesosternum often carinated.

*Body* oblong or oval, clothed with fine silky pubescence.

274. *C. antennalis*, *n.* *s.* *Body* oblong, slightly oval and convex, reddish, the middle of thorax and elytra pitchy-brown, legs pale reddish-brown, as are also the three basal joints of the antennae, the other joints black.

*Antennae* about as long as the body, slender, pilose; their two basal joints stout, first cylindric; second shorter than first, sub-ovate; third and fourth equal, rather slender, the latter of equal thickness throughout, third more slender at base than apex; fifth, seventh, ninth, and tenth, each a little more dilated at the apex than its predecessor, longer than broad; sixth and eighth equal, slender, the latter more so, sub-cylindrical; the eleventh shorter than tenth, pointed.

*Eyes* rather prominent. *Head* and *thorax* shining, the latter a good deal rounded and narrowed in front, the sides behind nearly straight, with rectangular hind angles; its sculpture consists of irregular linear impressions, and it is sparingly clothed with fine yellowish hairs. *Elytra* elongate, obovate, rounded individually at their base, with distinct shoulders; their basal portion is sculptured very much in the same way as the thorax, the rest is irregularly punctate-striate with short transversal impressions, they are finely pilose, the pubescence behind the middle greyish. *Legs* long, moderately slender; posterior *tibia* straight, the intermediate a little bent near the apex, the anterior considerably bent at the middle; *tarsi* elongate and slender.

Length, 1½ line; breath, ¾.

I found my unique example, a female, at Tairua.

275. *C. alacris*, *n.* *s.* Similar in form to *C. antennalis*, but with the legs and antennae differing structurally. It is pitchy-brown, rather dull, the basal portion of the thorax paler, legs and basal half of antennae reddish.

*Antennae* a little longer than head and thorax, stout, the two basal joints stout, sub-cylindrical, first the stouter; third and fourth similar to second; fifth and sixth obconical, the latter as broad as long; seventh obconical, longer than broad; eighth very small, transverse; ninth and tenth equal, obconical, each about as long as broad; eleventh sub-ovate, pointed, yellowish; they are pubescent.

*Head* rather large, eyes not prominent. *Prothorax* much broader than long, narrowed in front, rounded laterally, with almost acute hind angles; its sculpture consists of very fine aciculate impressions, and it is clothed with fine yellow hairs, disposed in irregular lines. *Elytra* elongate, obovate, of the same width as the thorax at the base, impressed longitudinally with irregular lines, which are intersected by much finer ones. *Legs* robust, elongate; the hind *tibia* nearly straight, of about equal thickness throughout; the middle pair arcuated, and gradually dilated; the front pair short, stout, a good deal expanded, straight; front *tarsi* with the three basal joints considerably dilated, first
largest, it as well as the second triangularly excised in front, fourth small, fifth elongate; middle tarsi dilated, first as long as the next two; the two hind pairs of tibiae are terminated by two spines, the inner stout, and are finely spinose externally at the apex.

Length, 1½ line; breadth, ½.

I found one male specimen at Tairua. Readily distinguishable by the abruptly-enlarged seventh joint of the antennae, which, but for that and the small eighth joint, would appear to be gradually thickened to the extremity.

**Mesocolon.**

*Nov. Gen.; allied to Colon and Choleva.*

*Body* oval, rather broad, arched; *head* deflexed, greatly narrowed behind, the portion not immersed trigonal; apical joint of maxillary palpi slender, very small, acuminate. *Antennae* as long as or longer than the head and thorax, stout, except for the eighth joint, gradually thickened towards the extremity, so as to be indistinctly clavate; the seventh rather larger than the contiguous ones, the four basal joints elongate, first stoutest, cylindrical; joints five to ten obconical, eighth smaller than seventh or ninth; eleventh ovate; seven to ten loosely articulated.

*Prothorax* transversal, widest at the base, rounded anteriorly to the width of the head, its base indistinctly bisinuated, with acute angles reposing on the shoulders of the elytra. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* of the same width as the thorax at the base, obovate, depressed behind. *Legs* long, robust; hind *femora* of the male considerably inflated and sub-dentate below; middle *tibiae* strongly arcuated, posterior slightly; anterior short, gradually dilated towards the apex, and their *tarsi* (male) greatly dilated and pilose, first largest, and, like the second, triangularly excised at the apex, third triangular, fourth small; front *tibiae* terminated inwardly by a stout spur, externally with another, the others bi-spinose inwardly.

These characters will suffice for the present, though not very distinctive; the others will be found in a future volume of the Transactions of the New Zealand Institute, after I have made a careful microscopical examination of the insects belonging to this group.

276. M. clathrata, n.s. *Oval,* arched, rather dull, finely pubescent, dark reddish-chestnut or smoky-brown, paler along the base of the elytra, where they are reddish, as are also the legs and three basal joints of the antennae, the median joints of the latter are infuscate, the last testaceous.

The *head* is finely sculptured, with a few punctures; the thorax is impressed with irregular longitudinal lines, having much shorter ones proceeding from them obliquely, so that there are no distinct smooth spaces.

The *prothorax* is regularly rounded towards the front, and the elytra gradually narrowed towards the apex, which in the male is truncate, so as to expose the pygidium. The *elytra* have a distinct shallow stria at
each side of the suture, and their whole surface is impressed with irregular longitudinal lines crossed by finer ones, so that the sculpture resembles fine lattice-work. The legs are clothed with fine yellow hairs, and the posterior tibiae are finely spinose externally.

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

I have one male specimen of a pale yellowish-chestnut colour, with the elytral disc only, a little infuscate. I found six examples at Tairua and near Whangarei Harbour.

277. **M. liturata**, n.s. Somewhat similar to *M. clathrata*, but smaller, with much shorter antennæ. The head and thorax are blackish, the latter with a suffused castanaceous spot near each hind angle, elytra dull, dark-chestnut, the anterior part reddish, legs red, antennæ infuscate, with the last and the five basal joints testaceous.

The head is shining, distinctly and rather closely punctured. Thorax rather long, considerably narrowed in front, with its apex rounded, not at all truncate as in the other species, and impressed with irregular, longitudinal lines; the elytra are almost similarly sculptured, the intervening linear spaces, however, appear slightly elevated, so as to give them a somewhat roughened aspect.

The insect possesses this peculiarity, that whilst the anterior tarsi are slender, the middle are stout, with an enlarged basal joint, and the tibial spurs are rather short and stout.

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

In this, and the immediately following species (*M. puncticeps*), the antennæ are shorter than the head and thorax (in set-out examples), gradually incrassated, except where the outline is interrupted by the rather broad seventh and small eighth joints, joints four to six are short, almost transversal, and the eighth, though very short, is nearly as broad as the contiguous ones.

278. **M. puncticeps**, n.s. This is a rather broad, oblong-oval species, with a short prothorax, not greatly narrowed in front; its head is closely punctured; the longitudinal lines on the thorax are crossed by finer ones, so that its sculpture is similar to that of the elytra, which have a fine sutural stria and lateral rim on each.

The body is pubescent, of a dark-chestnut colour, with paler elytra, and the pubescence of the thorax being somewhat congregated near the sides causes these parts to appear yellowish; the legs and antennæ are reddish, the latter more or less infuscate.

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

I found three more or less mutilated individuals, one a male, having the basal joint only of the front tarsus dilated, and rather elongate. This species may be at once separated from the others by the sculpture of the head and thorax.

279. **M. undulata**, n.s. Oval, moderately convex, slightly glossy, variegated, yellow and castaneous; differing in form from the preceding (*M. clathrata*, &c.); the yellow predominates on the head and thorax,
whereon the brown occupies a considerable portion of the dorsal space, and forms a small spot near each side not far from the front angle; on the elytra the darker colour prevails, leaving the apex, suture, two basal spots, and two flexuose fasciae, yellow; the legs are yellowish, as are also the six basal joints, and the apex of the other joints of the antennæ, the rest being fuscous.

Head nearly smooth, with prominent, oval, finely faceted eyes. Thorax widest behind, where it is a little sinuated, rounded towards the front, broader than long, finely and distantly punctate, with fine hairs proceeding from the punctures; these hairs correspond in colour with that part of the thorax on which they are placed. Elytra obovate, as wide as the thorax at the base, their shoulders slightly overlapped by its hind angles; the most evident part of their sculpture consists of transverse lines, and a sutural stria on each; the scant pubescence conforms in colour to that of the spaces on which it occurs. The legs are long and slender, finely hispid, the middle tibiae are much bent, the others straight, the anterior the shortest, and the terminal spurs are distinct but slender; the tarsi are linear.

The antennæ are as long as the body, slender, with an elongate indistinct five-jointed club; first joint elongate, not stouter than second, which is elongate-oval, and as long as the third; joints three to five are slender, elongate, and about equal to one another; sixth a little shorter than the preceding; the seventh, ninth, and tenth increase in size; the eighth is a little broader and not much longer than the sixth; eleventh oviform; they are pubescent.

Length, 1 line; breadth, nearly ½.

I found one specimen at Tairua, and two near Whangarei Harbour. It somewhat resembles a Scaphisoma in form, and, with the two following species, will ultimately form a distinct genus.

280. M. bicolor, n.s. Thorax and basal half of elytra yellowish, the apical portion of the latter, and the head, blackish, the legs and greater part of the antennæ are of the same dark colour.

Head shining, with a few fine punctures. Prothorax similar in form to that of M. undulata, but less depressed in front, its surface is finely punctate, and sparingly clothed with yellow hairs. Elytra obovate, a little truncated at apex so as to expose the ventral segment; their sculpture consists chiefly of impressed transverse lines, the yellow hairs are almost confined to the anterior portion, though there are a few behind. Legs long, moderately stout, the tibiae straight, and the feet slender.

Length, 1½ line, breadth nearly ⅓.

I have only one individual, which I found at Tairua.

281. M. nebulosus, n.s. Oval, convex, variegate; head and thorax blackish, elytra reddish along the base, dark-brown elsewhere, except where the yellow hairs form ill-defined fasciae, legs obscure red, last joint of antennæ blackish.

Head small, punctate, shining. Thorax considerably rounded towards the front, apparently punctate, and slightly uneven; it is sparsely pubes-
cent. *Elytra* obovate, substriate, the lines rather close to each other, and intersected by finer ones. *Legs* moderate, *tibiae* straight, and the anterior *tarsi* with its three basal joints obviously expanded.

The *antennae* are not quite so long as the body, joints three to six are elongate, slender, and equal to one another, the seventh is distinctly broader than the sixth or ninth, the eighth is quite as large as the sixth, though smaller than the contiguous ones, and the eleventh is rather short and rounded.

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

I found my unique specimen at Tairua, it is, unluckily, much mutilated.

282. *M. maculifer*, *n.s.* Obovate, widest near junction of thorax and elytra, a good deal narrowed behind, moderately convex, shining, versicoloured; head and thorax reddish-castaneous, elytra dark brown, with three or four small spots of the same colour as the thorax on the basal half, and three or four behind, formed of yellowish hairs.

*Head* rather short and broad, smooth, with flattened eyes. *Thorax* very short, closely applied to the elytra, considerably rounded anteriorly, a little sinuated along the base, and seemingly unimpressed, or with only a few aciculate marks; it is sparingly clothed with rather dark hairs. *Elytra* obovate, considerably narrowed behind, the apices singly and rather sharply rounded; their sculpture consists of the usual sutural striae and fine transverse lines.

The *legs* are slender and elongate, the *tibiae* finely hispid, the intermediate pair are arcuated, and the *tarsi* slender. The *antennae* are slender, filiform, with the second joint shorter and stouter than the first, the third is a little shorter than the fourth, joints four to seven are about equal, eighth and ninth a little shorter than seventh, tenth shorter than ninth, eleventh broken off.

Length, \(1\frac{1}{5}\) line; breadth, quite \(\frac{1}{2}\).

I found two at Parua, near Whangarei. This is another anomalous form, and must be isolated; it is not, I think, congeneric either with the preceding or following ones, so that it will be necessary to make a new generic name for it, which I hope to do next winter.

283. *M. hirtalis*, *n.s.* Body oblong, moderately convex, pubescent, rather dull dark brown, legs and antennae red, the club of the latter infuscate.

*Head* trigonal, deflexed, more or less finely impressed with longitudinal lines, the eyes depressed and finely facetted. *Prothorax* rather broader than long, as wide as, and about half the length of, the elytra, rounded towards the front, its base adapted to the elytra and a little bisinuated; its surface is impressed with irregularly formed, longitudinal lines; its pubescence is peculiar, the fine hairs are yellow, short, and arranged in lines, with single ones proceeding from them obliquely, very much in the same way as twigs from the branch of a tree. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* transversely convex, rounded behind, of nearly the same width as the thorax throughout; their pubescence consists of
fine yellow hairs, which are evenly distributed over their surface, the sculpture of short, fine, irregular lines, and, where they become confluent with or intersect one another, they produce a somewhat punctulated appearance.

Legs stout, femora rather short, the four hind tibia straight, bispinose at apex, finely setose; the anterior rather abruptly dilated near the apex, so as to appear somewhat deformed, their tarsi strongly dilated, the first joint largest, fourth smallest, fifth elongate; four hind tarsi slender.

The antennæ are about as long as the head and thorax, terminated by a four-jointed club; the basal joint is cylindrical, longer and stouter than the second, which exceeds the third in size; joints three to seven decrease in length, but each becomes a little broader than its predecessor, so that the seventh is distinctly wider than the sixth, transversal, yet much smaller than the eighth; eighth to tenth are transverse and loosely articulated, the eleventh obtusely rounded.

Length, 1 line; breadth, nearly ⅜.

Two examples in my collection from Tairua. This, and the three following species, are congeneric, but quite distinct from any other known form, so far as I am aware. I hope to be able to study the characters of the insects belonging to this group more carefully next winter, and to form such new genera as may be found necessary for their permanent location.

284. **M. punctulata**, n.s. Closely resembles **M. hirtalis**, so much so, that it is unnecessary to recapitulate what has been written concerning it; this species, however, is quite distinct, as a careful examination of the prothorax will prove; instead of the fine linear impressions seen in that species, the sculpture seems to consist of fine shallow punctures, and the yellow hairs with which it is clothed are abundant, evenly distributed, and separate; the elytra also are apparently punctulated, with clothing similar to that of the thorax; the head is shining, almost smooth, without distinctly-defined impressions of any kind.

Length, nearly 1 line.

Described from one example, found at Tairua.

285. **M. torvus**, n.s. *Pitchy-brown*, pubescent, legs and antennæ red, the club a little infuscate; in form similar to the preceding.

The head is coarsely and closely sculptured, with longitudinal linear impressions; the thorax is similarly, but still more coarsely impressed, nude in front and at the sides, but, on the almost smooth dorsal space, the bright yellow pubescence assumes the pattern exhibited in **M. hirtalis**; the elytra, at the base and sides, bear the same kind of sculpture as the thorax, but the discoidal portion is nearly smooth, and it is there that the pubescence is almost congregated, that nearest the base is somewhat like that of the thorax, but the rest is evenly distributed.

The legs resemble those of the typical species; the intermediate tibiae are coarsely ciliated externally.

Length, 1½ line; quite ¼ broad.

One specimen, found at Tairua. This and the preceding species have a more or less distinct sutural stria on each elytron.
286. *M. domestica*, *n.s.* Rather smaller and more shining than the three previously described species; castaneous, thorax reddish, legs and antennæ red, club a little darker.

The insect is finely sculptured, the *elytra* are apparently impressed with very short lines which cross one another, the bright yellow hairs on the *thorax* are similar to those of *M. hirtalis*, those on the *elytra* bear a considerable resemblance to them, though sometimes quite distinct from each other, finer and more elongate.

Length, \( \frac{3}{4} \) line; breadth, \( \frac{1}{2} \) nearly.

I caught four specimens on the window of my house at Tairua; in one, which I believe to be the female, the front *tarsi* are much more slender than those of the other three, the joints are similarly formed, the basal being the most widely dilated.

These four species approach the *Anisotomidae* in the structure of the legs, and indicate a form intermediate between that group and the one to which they have been assigned.

**FAMILY—SCAPHIDIDES.**

*Ligula* membranous, without paraglossæ. *Maxillæ* terminated by two membranous lobes. Last joint of the *palpi* obconical. *Antennæ* eleven-jointed, terminating in a club. *Elytra* imperfectly covering the abdomen, truncated at the apex. *Legs* slender; front *coxae* cylindrical, prominent, contiguous; the others widely separated; the intermediate globose, the posterior oval; *tarsi* five-jointed. *Abdomen* conical at its extremity, with five, six, or seven segments visible underneath; the first very large, the three following short; the last four horny above.

**Scaphisoma.**


*Ligula* slightly hollowed in front. Internal lobe of the *jaws* small, terminating in an obtuse point, furnished on the inner side with a spiniform bristle. *Mandibles* sharp and simple at their extremity. *Eyes* entire. *Antennæ* hair-shaped, finely pilose; their first and second joints stout, subequal, third and fourth slender and short, fifth and sixth a little elongated, the last five joints a little thicker, but with the eighth smaller than the others. Middle lobe from the base of the *prothorax* elongated so as to cover the scutellum. *Legs* long and slender, *tibiae* furnished with fine hairs; the four posterior *tarsi* longer than the anterior, their first joint elongated. *Mesosternum* not projecting in front. *Abdomen* with six segments in both sexes.

287. *S. concinna*, *n.s.* *Convex*, ovate, moderately shining and pubescent. *Antennæ* filiform, the joints differing but little from one another in size, the three basal joints pallid, the others pale fuscous. *Head* testaceous, distinctly punctate; the eyes moderately large, transversely elongated and obtusely pointed in front. *Thorax* considerably
rounded laterally, and narrowed anteriorly so that its apex is but little wider than the head, base sub-truncate; its disc is finely punctulate, testaceous, with pale fulvous pubescence. Scutellum conspicuous, triangular. The elytra are closely adapted to the thorax at their base, where both are of the same width, so that the general outline of the body is continuous; they are rounded and narrowed posteriorly, and quite cover the pygidium; the suture is distinct, each elytron has a sutural and about six other ill-defined striae; their surface is finely transversely rugose, and clothed with fine pubescence, which is rather bright towards the apex; they are testaceous, prettily variegated; the most conspicuous variations in colour being a large infuscate quadrate scutellar patch, a small spot on each beyond the central patch, and indications of a large but paler fascia near the middle. The legs are testaceous, rather long and slender; the intermediate tibiae are arcuated, the others straight, and the two hind pairs are bi-spinose apically; tarsi slender; in the specimen before me, no doubt a male, the two basal joints of the front tarsus are dilated.

Length, 1¼ line.

I found two specimens of this aberrant form at Tairua, one, unluckily, much mutilated. I place it at the head of the group, because its structure appears to me to be intermediate between the Catopidae and Scaphidiidae, the lower part of the thorax being similar to some form of the former, whilst the superficial structure, with the exception of the produced apex, agrees with the latter group. I hope to be able to discover other allied forms, and should I be fortunate enough to do so, I shall give this species a new generic name.


L. 1". La. 1¼".

289. S. tenellum, Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., January, 1876. S. nitidum, nigrum, pygidio pedibusque piceis; antennis pallidis, articulis quinque ultimis, basi apiceque exceptis, fuscis; capite prothoraceque impunctatis, hoc lobo scutellari scutellum obtugente; elytris impunctatis, stria suturali distincta; pygidio conico; corpore infra nigro; abdomen segmentis sex.

Long., 1¾ lin.

Auckland (Tairua).

Longer than our S. boleti, and the elytra, except in the sutural stria, impunctate; in my specimen the eighth joint of the antennæ is much narrower than the seventh or following joints. This character is found in other members of the genus, but it does not seem to be invariable even in the same species.

Note.—This is the species most commonly found under logs and in decayed wood, but I do not remember having seen so large a specimen; the usual size is 1¼ line.
290. **S. apicella**, _n.s._ Ovate, convex, shining. **Antenna**, except the basal joint, which is pale-rufous, piceous and pilose; with the seventh joint narrowed, but not abbreviated. **Thorax** pitchy-red, impressed, and enlarged at the base, so as to conceal the scutellum. **Elytra** piceous, apex obliquely truncated; suture in front obsolete, distinct, and somewhat elevated behind; each has a sutural stria, sharply impressed yet not very perceptible; and an aciculate impression proceeding from the base, curved at the shoulder, and continued along the side margin; the apex, from a line between the posterior femora, is testaceous, with a large black spot on each elytron, placed near the middle.

The **legs** are dark-rufous; the **tibiae**, strongly flexuose, terminate in a rather long spine. **Pygidium** conical; the body underneath is pitchy-red, and the three basal segments of the **abdomen** are punctuated at their sutures; there is also a fine furrow on each side of the metasternum, close to the epipleura.

**Length**, 1 line.

A small rather pretty species, of which I found three specimens under a log at Whangarei Heads.

**FAMILY—HISTERIDES.**

**Ligula** very short, generally concealed by the mentum; its para-glossae membranous, prominent, divergent, and ciliated inwardly. The two lobes of the **maxillae** more or less membranous and ciliated; the internal very much smaller than the external. **Palpi** filiform; the labial with three, the maxillary with four, joints. **Antenna** retractile, short, bent, eleven-jointed; the basal joint elongate, the terminal three forming a compact club. **Prothorax** hollowed in front, closely applied to the elytra. **Elytra** truncated behind, leaving the last two abdominal segments uncovered. **Legs** contractile; anterior coxae strongly transversal, the others oviform; these latter distant; **tarsi** five-jointed, very rarely heteromerous. **Abdomen** composed of five segments.

**Group—HISTERIDÆ.**

**Head** retractile, invisible underneath. Insertion of **antenna** variable. **Prosternum** with or without chin-piece.

**Platysoma.**


**Mandibles** projecting or prominent. **Head** large, epistome forming a rather prominent muzzle, and separated by a distinct transversal groove. **Antenna** inserted below the angle of forehead, close to the eye; their club tri-articulate, oval, and compressed. **Prothorax** transversal or sub-quadrate, sub-truncate at base, apex rather strongly incurved, the sides nearly straight. Mesothoracic **epimera** scarcely visible above. **Propygidium** very short, hexagonal; **pygidium** triangular,
strongly deflexed. Legs rather long; tibiae triangular, ridged near the middle externally, the outer edge denticulate; the tarsal groove of the anterior tibiae well-limited, rather straight. Prosternum moderately convex, narrowed; its chin-piece large and projecting. Body more or less thickened, sometimes oblong-parallel and plain above, sometimes cylindrical.


Long. corp., 3½ mm.

Head with a large and well-marked line between the antennae. Thorax impunctate, with the lateral and front margins entire. Elytra with three deep entire striae, and an abbreviated one at the extremity on the inner side of these, impunctate. Pygidium and propygidium rather coarsely punctured. Front tibiae with four, middle with three, hind with two, sharp teeth.

This species is extremely closely allied to our European P. frontale and P. depressum, and in form is about intermediate between the two. It may, however, be readily distinguished from them by the denticles of the tibiae, and the want of lateral punctuation on the thorax.

This species is due to Mr. Lawson, who sent it from Auckland.

Note.—I found three specimens amongst vegetable rubbish in the Auckland Domain, and believe it confines itself to that locality.

Hister.


Mandibles projecting, generally denticulate on the inner side. Head small, retractile, the forehead with an entire furrow in front. Antennae inserted under the edge of the forehead, their club small, tri-articulate, oval. Antennal cavities deep, sometimes nearly obsolete. Prothorax transversely quadrate, slightly bisinuated at the base, slightly, or rather strongly narrowed in front, with its apex emarginated. Mesothoracic epimerae slightly visible above. Propygidium transversal, oblique, rounded, or triangular in front, and truncated at its base or sub-hexagonal; pygidium curvilinearly-triangular, vertical. Anterior tibiae wide, triangular, strongly and obtusely toothed on the outer edge, their tarsal furrow ill-defined, straight; the other tibiae elongate-triangular, furnished with two rows of spines externally. Prosternum narrow, convex, rounded at its base, and slightly penetrating into the mesosternum; its chin-piece moderate, often narrowed in front. Body thick, quadrate, or broadly oval.

292. H. cinnamoneus, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 8. Smooth, deep rich purplish brown, head in front considerably hollowed out. Elytra near the sides with three slightly curved, deeply impressed

w
lines, and three shallow impressed at the end of each elytron between these and the suture.
Length, \(1\frac{3}{4}\) lines.
New Zealand (Capt. Parry).
Note.—This is the only species I have not succeeded in finding, I suspect it was found at Wellington.

Sternaulax.

I have not been able to find the description of this genus, but the subjoined characters agree with those of \(S.\) zealandicus, Marseul.

*Mandibles* prominent, very strong, strongly dentate inwardly. *Head* moderately large; the epistome without any visible suture; antennal orbits angular; *labrum* transverse, concave and a little hollowed in front; the vertex defined by a distinct groove proceeding from the front part of the eye and continued across the back part of the head; *eyes* transversal, rounded in front, truncated behind. *Antennae* inserted in deep foveiform scrobes below their orbits immediately in front of the eyes; they are eleven-jointed, terminated by an oval, solid, indistinctly three-jointed club; the basal joint is stout, and as long as the next seven conjointly, incised at its apex, which has an outer spine-like process. *Chin-piece* of prosternum prominent; the *prosternal process* limited by the mesosternum, rather narrow, rounded at the end, and grooved at each side; antennal cavities large; *mesosternum* short, the *metasternum* large. The basal abdominal segment is as large as the next four taken together. The front *tibiae* are nearly straight inwardly, but curved externally, and dilated, with a long flexuose tarsal furrow, the exterior edge strongly toothed; the other two pairs are dilated, and armed with spine-like teeth. *Thorax* transverse, its apex emarginated, base curved outwardly, and the sides a little rounded anteriorly. *Propygidium* curved in front, the pygidium sub-triangular.


Long. corp., \(7\frac{1}{2}\) mm.

*Thorax* with the lateral margin very fine, but distinct throughout, near the front angles it is more distinct than behind, parallel with it some fine punctures, which extend also part of the way along the base where indeed they are coarser than at the sides. *Elytra* very smooth and shining, with four impressions at the base, from the outer one of which there starts a stria, which, though much sinuated and very near the side, reaches the apex and is there deeper than elsewhere; at the extremity of the elytra are three or four abbreviated striae, the outer one forms the termination of the lateral stria just described, and the one next it is continued some distance forward, though extremely fine in the front part, and is widely separated from the external stria. From the first (internally) and third of the basal impressions, there proceeds an
extremely fine, short, needle-scratch; the one from the third impression runs very obliquely towards the external stria. Except for these marks, the elytra are quite smooth. The pygidium and propygidium are coarsely punctured.

Ovs.—The genus Sternaulax consists of only two species, viz., S. zealandicus, Marseul, and a Madagascar species; the present species must be closely allied to Marseul's S. zealandicus, but differs from his figure and description by the striation of the elytra, and the want of punctuation at their apex.

Note.—The above-cited description, according to Mr. G. Lewis, corresponds with Sternaulax zealandicus, Marseul; Dr. Sharp's name, therefore, must be sunk as a synonym, but I have retained his description. The same insect had also been described by me (Trans. N.Z. Inst., 1876, p. 372).

Epierus.


Mandibles not projecting, unarmed, the inner side membraneous. Head small, retractile, the forehead not distinctly separated from the epistome. Antenna inserted on the sides in front, their club tri-articulate, oval, and compressed. Antennal cavities strongly marked. Prothorax rounded at its base, narrowed and emarginated in front. Mesothoracic epimerae not visible above.

Propygidium transversal, oblique; pygidium semicircular, vertical. Legs short; tibiae rather dilated; the anterior somewhat distorted, denticated, with some short spines on the outer edge, their tarsal furrow ill-defined; the others with spine-like hairs, scanty and sometimes absent on the hind pair.

Prosternum rather convex, truncated at its base, its chin-piece moderate; mesosternum rounded in front. Body short, thick, oval, or elliptical.

294. E. sylvanus. n.s. Oviform, convex, of a moderately shining black colour, with the legs and antennae pitchy-red.

Head very finely punctulated. Thorax transverse, rounded anteriorly; its surface finely and rather closely punctured, with a line of larger punctures, yet none very coarse along the basal margin. Elytra almost smooth; each elytron with five somewhat curved grooves, and a less obvious sutural stria; these striae are most deeply impressed near but do not quite reach the base, and become obsolete posteriorly, and they are almost imperceptibly punctured. Tibiae very finely serrate on their outer edge.

Length, ¼ line.

I discovered this species at Tairua, but only found one or two examples; it also occurs in the woods near Whangarei Harbour.

295. E. purus, n.s. Somewhat similar to E. sylvanus, but of a moderately shining pitchy-black colour, the head reddish, legs and
antennae red, and the palpi clear, almost pellucid, testaceous, and rather long.

Head moderately large and apparently impunctate, with a distinct foveiform groove at each side in front. Prothorax transverse, a good deal rounded towards the front; its punctuation not very obvious, rather fine, but more distinct along the base. The elytra are quite impunctate; each with three very fine, somewhat curved striae near the side, and an abbreviated and even less distinct one nearer the suture. Pygidium punctate. The anterior tibiae very finely, scarcely perceptibly, serrated on the outer edge.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Described from one specimen which I found at Tairua.

**Saprinus.**


*Mandibles* prominent, curved, and crossed at their extremity, unarmed, or denticulated. *Head* moderate, prolonged as a quadrangular muzzle. *Antenna* inserted in front of the eyes, their basal articulation exposed; their club oval, or sub-globular, in general of moderate size. *Antennal cavities* situated on the sides of the prosternum, the club being received into an incision of the front under-side of prosternum; the prothorax bisinuated at its base, more or less narrowed, and a little emarginated in front. *Propygidium* transversal, oblique; pygidium large, curvilinearly triangular and vertical. *Legs* moderate; anterior tibiae wide, their external edge furnished with teeth and ciliated, the tarsal groove superficial; the other tibiae much narrower, with a row of hair-like spines on the outside, and, in general, inwardly ciliated. *Prosternum* rather narrow, truncated, and furrowed at each side; *mesosternum* transversal, situated in front. *Body* short, thick, quadrate, oval, or elliptical.

296. **S. pseudocyaneus.** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 8.*

*Body* polished, greenish-black, thorax sometimes purplish-black, legs and antennae pitchy-red, the club of the latter fuscous, sub-globular and a little pointed. *Head* finely punctured. *Thorax* transversal, narrowed and rounded anteriorly; distinctly punctured along the sides, near the front angles, and along the base, with a larger impression at the middle of the basal margin; the lateral punctuation does not extend to the rim. *Scutellum* small. The marginal stria of the elytron is continued along the apex, up the side of the suture, is bent near the base, and from thence prolonged backwards to beyond the middle, and the sutural and discoidal portions are punctured; three other, somewhat curved, stria proceed from the base near the shoulder, and terminate in the large, densely punctured space near the apex. The *propygidium* is much curved, the pygidium is large, and both are strongly punctured. The fore tibia bears externally four large teeth near the extremity, and several smaller ones near the base, the edge being ciliated; the other
two pairs are armed on their outer edge with spine-like teeth. The sides of the breast are rather coarsely punctured, the basal segment of the abdomen is more or less punctate, though nearly smooth on the middle, and the other segments are punctured along their apex; the posterior femora are smooth, the anterior more coarsely punctured than the intermediate.

Length, 2½ lines.

The above corresponds with specimens in my own collection; Mr. White's description is rather meagre, so I have substituted one by myself, not because the insect could not be identified by means of White's diagnosis, but because I deemed an accurate description very necessary for reasons given in a paper on the habits of the New Zealand Histeridae. (Trans. N.Z. Inst., vol. ii.)

297. S. punctulipennis, n.s. Oviform, of a moderately shining reddish-piceous colour, the legs and antennae pitchy-red, the club broadly oval, the basal antennal joint sub-pyiform, the second reddish-yellow. Head very delicately punctulated. Thorax transversal, narrowed towards the front, the base obliquely truncated at each side of the middle; it is closely, but not deeply or coarsely punctured, with a small depression in front of the scutellum. The elytra have, on each, six finely punctured striae; the three inner nearly straight, almost touching the base, where they are well-marked; the others do not approach the base so closely, and are more or less curved; all the striae become indistinct towards the apex; the interstices are rather flat and punctulated, so that the elytra are not at all smooth. Pygidium shining, reddish, and seemingly impunctate. Tibiae with the outer edge finely serrated.

Length, ½ line.

Described from one individual, which I found at Tairua. The genus is somewhat doubtful.

298. S. pedator, Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., vol. xiii., p. 25. Angustitulus; convexus, nigro-piceus, impunctatus; elytris stria suturali integra, striisque 5–6 basalibus abbreviatis; tibiis anterioribus edentatis; extus grosse ciliatis, intermediis et posterioribus dilatatis, extus grosse punctatis.

Long. corp., 4–4½ mm.

Antennæ pitchy. Mandibles greatly exposed. Head with a very deep arched impression extending across it at the base of the mandibles, and also with an arched impressed line connecting the posterior portions of the eyes. Thorax short, considerably rounded at the sides, impunctate. Elytra with a well-marked sutural stria, and with five or six oblique short basal striae; impunctate. Pygidium impunctate. Front tibiae reddish, broad, rounded externally, and toothless, but fringed with coarse parchment-like ciliae. Middle and hind tibiae much dilated, furnished externally with large deep pits, in each of which is placed a coarse cilia, these ciliae on the middle tibiae are moderately long, but those on the hind pair are very short. Hind femora much
dilated. Basal ventral segment elongate, the others so reduced in the middle as to appear only like approximate striae.

This extraordinary species was sent me by Captain Broun, with the following information: "On sea-beach. One found when about to fly from Algæ, on 11th December, 1875; and on 9th January, 1876, four under decayed fish, and another amongst Algæ."

The ventral segments (which, in the condition of repose, are, as I have described, completely retractile) appear to be very mobile, so as to be capable of great elongation.

Note.—This species does not, it seems to me, find a fitting place in *Saprinus*: it will, I have no doubt, form the type of a new genus.

**Abraeus.**


Lobes of jaws membraneous, ciliated; mandibles very short, furnished internally with an obtuse tooth at their base, and a denticle at their extremity.


299. **A. brouni**, Lewis. This insect, of which I sent specimens to Mr. G. Lewis, has been named, but not, to my knowledge, described by that gentleman as yet. It is the smallest of the *Histeridae* (N.Z.) yet brought to light. Sub-globular in form, black, with reddish legs, and finely punctate.

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

I found it at Whangarei Heads.

300. **A vividulus**, n.s. Sub-globular, slightly oval, moderately convex, shining, castaneous, the elytra variegated, with ill-defined paler and darker spots, and the legs and antennæ still paler than the elytral spots; some examples have the limbs quite yellow.

*Head* finely punctulated, somewhat triangularly elevated in front; but this portion is a little impressed so as to appear flattened above. *Prothorax* broader than long, narrowed anteriorly, the sides not perceptibly curved; its surface is finely and rather distinctly punctulated. The *elytra* bear rows of fine punctures. *Tibia* moderate, armed externally with a row of small denticles, the anterior a good deal dilated and
arcuated externally towards the apex, and this widened part is ciliated. Under-side punctulate, dark castaneous red.

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

I found this pretty little species at Tairua, and sent some specimens to Dr. Sharp, who, however, has not described it.

**FAMILY—NITIDULIDES.**

*Ligula* horny. *Maxille* nearly always terminated by a single lobe. *Palpi* short. *Antenne* with eleven, very seldom with ten, joints; the two or three last generally forming a button-shaped club. *Elytra* very often abbreviated behind. *Legs* short; anterior and intermediate *coxae* transversely oval, not contiguous; the posterior strongly transversal, semi-cylindric, more or less separated. *Tarsi* five-jointed, the posterior sometimes with four only among the males; the fourth joint very small, nodiform. *Abdomen* with five or six segments, all free.

**Group—CARPOPHILIDÆ.**

A single lobe to the *maxille*. *Labrum* distinct. *Antenne* eleven-jointed. *Elytra* leaving the two or three last dorsal segments of the abdomen exposed; not covered at their base by the prothorax. Anterior cotylid cavities imperfectly closed behind. *Tarsi* five-jointed in both sexes. *Prosternum* usually projecting beyond the front *coxae*.

**Brachypeplus.**


*Mentum* wide, hollowed in front. *Ligula* furnished at each side with a large, wide, membraneous lobe, ciliated on the inner side. Lobe of the *jaws* small, strongly ciliated inwardly and at the end. Last joint of the labial *palpi* subsecuriform; that of the maxillary obconical. *Mandibles* a little prominent, provided with two very small teeth near their apex. *Labrum* rounded in front, scarcely emarginate. *Head* moderate, short; the antennal furrows short, well-marked, and very convergent. *Antenne* a little longer than the head, first joint a little dilated outwardly, second a little thicker than the following, third rather elongated, four to six short, equal, seven to eight a little stouter, joints nine to eleven forming a round compressed club. *Prothorax* as wide as the elytra, subtruncate at its base, with its posterior angles rather prominent, strongly margined laterally. *Elytra* short, leaving the two or three last abdominal segments exposed, margined laterally, their external apical angle rounded. *Legs* short; tibiae robust, slightly grooved beneath, finely pilose externally, with small terminal spurs; the three first joints of the *tarsi* very short, very compact, dilated, compactly brush-like beneath, claws simple. *Abdomen* with its two first ventral segments very short, the two following a little longer, the fifth largest, a small additional one among the males.

Long., \(3\frac{1}{2} - 3\frac{3}{4}\) mm.; lat., \(1\frac{1}{3}\) mm.

The antennae are short and rather stout, red in colour, the joints are short, the second and third being each only a little longer than broad, while the following are not so long as broad. The head and thorax are densely and finely punctured; the latter is strongly transverse, nearly straight at the sides, but distinctly narrowed in front, the hind angles rectangular and very definite; the colour at the sides is more dilute. The elytra have the basal part rufescent, the apical blackish, the limit between the two colours is indefinite; their sculpture is fine and indistinct, and consists of series of fine punctures and punctate interstices. The dense pubescence of the upper surface is blackish, but there is a patch of pale pubescence at the base of the elytra, and two very large patches on the first exposed dorsal segment, there are also a few pale hairs on the margin of the following segment, at the hind angle.

The male has a supplementary dorsal segment.

The species may be located in Murray's sub-gen. Tasmus, near the Australian *B. binotatus* and *B. blandus*; though it greatly resembles these species, it is very readily distinguished by the much shorter antennae.

Sent from Tairua by Captain Broun.

**Group—NITIDULIDÆ.**

The maxillæ with one lobe. Labrum distinct. Antennæ eleven-jointed. Elytra entirely covering the abdomen, or only leaving the pygidium partially exposed; their base not covered by the prothorax. Anterior cotyloid cavities generally imperfectly closed behind. The tarsi with five joints in both sexes. Prosternal process sometimes distinct.

**Epurea.**


*Mentum* angular laterally, its anterior angles dentiform. *Ligula* horny, rounded, and truncated in front, furnished with two large, lateral, membranous lobes, and ciliated inwardly. *Labium* moderate, rounded at the end, sometimes provided inwardly with long hairs. Last joint of the labial *palpi* large, oval, and truncated at the end. *Mandibles* terminated by a sharp point, preceded by a small tooth. *Labrum* rounded in front, divided into two lobes by a deep, narrow excision. *Head* rather broad, its antennal furrows nearly effaced, convergent. First joint of the antennæ dilated outwardly; second elongate, obconical; third also long, cylindrical; joints four to eight decrease in length but become thickened; joints nine to eleven form an elongate and rather
laxly articulated club. *Prothorax* of the width of the elytra, emarginated in front, more or less widely margined laterally. *Scutellum* rather large. *Elytra* truncated behind, exposing a portion of the pygidium. *Legs* more or less robust, the intermediate, and sometimes the posterior, contiguous; the three first joints of the *tarsi* very short, dilated, hairy underneath; claws simple. A small supplementary abdominal segment among the *males*. Prosternal process not projecting.

302. *E. antarctica*, *White*; Voy. *Er. Terr.*, Ins., p. 8. *Oviform*, very slightly convex, of a shining pitchy-brown colour, with the sides of the thorax, apex of the elytra, and a spot on each side of the scutellum, testaceous, antennæ infuscatus, legs testaceous; the body is finely sculptured, and bears a few yellow hairs.

The *head* is indistinctly impressed between the eyes; the *prothorax* is broader than long, with margined, explanated sides, emarginate at apex, truncate at the base, the sides from the middle to the almost acute anterior angles are straight, though gradually narrowed, and are again narrowed posteriorly; *scutellum* broad, triangular, rounded behind; *elytra* a little wider than thorax, with rather broad rims, rounded, and narrowed to the apex, which completely covers the abdomen.

Length, 1½; breadth, ¾ line.

This I believe to be White’s species, at all events I know of no other similar form. The above description is derived from specimens in my own collection, which I found at Tairua under the bark of Kauri (not Kaudi as White states) logs. Dr. Sharp states the female is remarkable for the produced elytra.


Long., 3 mm.; lat., 1¼ mm.

This species is intermediate in form between *E. deleta* and *E. limbata*, *Er.*, and is about the size of the latter. The club of the antennæ is elongate. The *labrum* is elongate, but is deeply divided nearly to its base. The *thorax* is shaped much as in *E. deleta*, but the sides are more explanate, and the base on each side is more sinuate, the surface is uneven on account of some obsolete impressions.

Sent from Tairua by Captain Broun.

Obs.—This species is evidently variable in colour, it has not only the appearance of our European species of *Epuraea*, but I can detect no structural character whatever to distinguish it. The *male* is distinguished from the female by the broad front tarsi, and the additional minute apical segment.

304. *E. signatum*, n.s. *Oblong-oval*, sub-depressed, moderately shining, of a smoky-brown colour variegated with testaceous; the sides and a spot at the base of the thorax, the lateral margins, two elongate basal spots, and two J-shaped marks on the elytra, one on each near the
suture, are testaceous; the head and legs are reddish-testaceous, and the antennae also are of nearly the latter colour, with the club obscure and infuscate.

The antennae are nearly as long as the head and thorax, their basal joint stout and sub-pyriiform; second about as long as fourth; third longer than those which follow; fifth rather larger and stouter than fourth; sixth moniliform; seventh and eighth transversal, the latter shortest, club large, oblong-oval.

*Head* distinctly and closely punctured. *Prothorax* broader than long, a little rounded laterally, and narrowed towards the front, apex emarginate, base subtruncate; the disc is not much elevated, slopes gradually to the finely margined sides, is slightly depressed and of a paler brown in front, is rather closely but not deeply and almost rugosely punctured, and bears a few fine yellowish hairs. Scutellum triangular, testaceous. *Elytra* obovate, slightly convex, gradually narrowed behind, with a slight sinuation towards the apex in the female, in which sex, moreover, they are a little produced, in the male rather rounded and leaving a little of the ventral segment exposed; they are closely sculptured, with a somewhat shallow punctuation, are slightly rugulose, and sparingly clothed with fine greyish hairs. *Legs* stout, *femora* dilated, *tibiae* straight and dilated towards the extremity, the anterior finely serrate externally; the three basal joints of the *tarsi* are dilated, the fourth minute, the last slender and as long as the others conjointly.

The prosternal process is small, and the middle coxae, like the anterior, are but slightly separated. The labrum is not at all deeply notched.

Length, 1½—2 lines.

I found this species near Whangarei Heads, on the Nikau (*Areca*). It may prove to be a new genus.

**Nitidula.**


*Mentum* bisinuated in front. *Ligula* surrounded by a membranous border, wide, and widely emarginated in front. Last joint of the labial *palpi* sub-cylindrical, and a little attenuated at the end. *Labrum* slightly hollowed in front. *Antennal furrows* well-marked, straight and convergent. Club of the antennae rounded, compressed, composed of compact joints. The three first joints of the *tarsi* of normal length, dilated, pilose underneath.

305. **N. lateralis,** White; Voy. Ereb. Terr., Ins., p. 8. Of a pitchy-brown, closely punctured; sides of *thorax* widely, and sides of *elytra* narrowly, margined with yellowish; base of *elytra* near the scutellum yellowish.

New Zealand (Kaudi, Wood?)

Note.—Mr. White probably meant *Kauri*; the same mistake occurs elsewhere. No size is given.


NOTE.—I have not seen any insect agreeing with the above description, and as no size is given, I anticipate difficulty in identifying the insect without reference to the typical specimen in London.

307. **N. amoenum**, n.s. Moderately convex, obovate, the thorax broader than the elytra, which are gradually attenuated; the legs are yellowish, the antennæ testaceous with the club infuscate, and the body is variegated with brown and testaceous; the darker colour predominates on the head and thoracic disc, and on the elytra forms two very irregular flexuous fasciae at and behind the middle.

**Head** rather broad and short, the mandibles not prominent; it is closely and somewhat rugosely sculptured, and bears a few bright yellowish hairs; the eyes are longitudinally ovate. **Prothorax** large, margined, broader than long, apex emarginate, base not quite truncate, being slightly sinuous, it is widest behind the middle, more narrowed in front than behind, with obtuse hind angles slightly overlapping the elytra; it is rather convex, finely punctured and longitudinally rugulose, and sparsely clothed with bright yellowish hairs. **Scutellum** broadly triangular. **Elytra** moderately convex, margined, widest at the base, they cover the pygidium, are finely punctulated, sparingly clothed with yellowish and infuscate pubescence, and, on each, there are five very distinct rows of small patches of rather bright, short, fine setæ, which add to their variegated aspect. Under-side dark castaneous. The **legs** are stout, *femora* dilated; *tibiae* straight, a little dilated apically, finely serrate externally, and armed at apex with two short spines; *tarsi* robust, sponge-like below, and ciliated with bright yellow hairs, their three basal joints are very much dilated, fourth minute, fifth slender and longer than the other four, and the claws are thickened at the base.

The **antennæ** are inserted below in front of the eyes in deep cavities which are prolonged backwards; they are eleven-jointed; the first joint is large and cylindrical; the second shorter but stouter than the third, oviform; joints three to five, elongate, equal; sixth and seventh small, globular; eighth larger than seventh, transversal; the last three form a large oblong-oval club.

The **palpi** are stout, the last joint of the maxillary is longer than the penultimate, sub-cylindrical, and slightly pointed.

The **prosternal process** extends backwards beyond the *coxae*, which are rather widely separated; the middle and hind *coxae* also far apart, the latter most distant.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, 1.

I found four examples of this elegant species near Whangarei Heads. The genus is doubtful.

**Soronia.**


Parts of the mouth, head, and antennæ similar to those of *Nitetidula*; the **prothorax** and **elytra** more widely margined laterally, the former
rather strongly emarginated in front, the latter entire, rounded at their extremity and overlapping the abdomen. *Tarsi* simple; a very small additional abdominal segment among the males.


Long. corp., 3 mm.

Antennæ obscure reddish, first joint very broad and dilated, second rather broader than the slender third joint, fourth and fifth distinctly longer than the following, which are short and small, ninth to eleventh forming a rather long club. *Head* blackish, dull, covered with tomentum, and with some erect setæ, the eyes bearing a patch of setæ. *Thorax* strongly transverse, the front margin sinuate on each side, the lateral margins waved so as to show three or four broad shallow emarginations, the base at the hind angles cut away (or suddenly narrowed), the hind angles sharply defined right angles; the colour is blackish with red marks at the sides; the surface being uneven, velvety, and bearing short black setæ. *Elytra* reddish, but rendered black by their clothing, which consists of a kind of tomentum, accumulated at some points into thicker patches, and bearing erect setæ, most of which are black, but those about the margins are paler. *Legs* reddish. *Under-surface* infuscate-red, passing into blackish about the middle.

Tairua (Captain Broun).

Obs.—Though this peculiar little insect bears at first sight but little resemblance to our European *Soronia*, I believe, from my examination, that they are its nearest allies; and do not detect any prominent structural characters to distinguish it. I anticipate, from the specimens before me, that the species varies a good deal in colour.


Long., vix 4 mm.; lat., 1.7 mm.

This insect is rather long and narrow in form. The *eyes* are rather small, but very prominent; the *thorax* is much emarginate in front, nearly straight, and not undulate at the sides, the hind angles obliquely truncate; its surface is a little uneven, and its sculpture is quite concealed by the obscure tomentum and setæ which it bears. The *elytra* are clothed in a similar manner, so that their sculpture is also obscure.

This species cannot be confounded with *Soronia hystrix*, on account of its very different outline; it has also the setæ of the upper surface very different, for, instead of being upright and very conspicuous as in that species, they are arched or bent down, so as to escape notice when only a superficial observation is made.

I have seen but one individual; it was from Mr. Bakewell’s collection, where it was merely labelled New Zealand.
Omosita.


Characterized by the absence of the lobes covering the antennal insertion, the antennæ have their basal joint moderately dilated and rounded outwardly; the labrum is feebly hollowed in front; the mandibles are terminated by an obtuse point; the tarsi, especially the anterior, are a little more dilated; the general form, however, is the same as in Amphotis (Lacord., Tom. ii., p. 308.)

310. O. spinipes, n.s. Oblong-oval, rather convex, castaneous, variegated with ill-defined brown spots, legs reddish testaceous, antennæ ferruginous with an infuscate club.

Antennæ moderate, basal joint very stout; second shorter, but much stouter than third; third to fifth nearly equal; sixth to eighth about equal, shorter than the preceding; club large, obtuse, three-jointed. The head is rather coarsely punctured, with a few pale, hair-like setæ. The prothorax is much broader than long, widely, but not very deeply emarginated in front, a little rounded laterally in front, with a slight sinuation behind, the base nearly truncate; it is rather convex, sloping gradually towards the sides, which, therefore, are but little explanate, its surface bears rather shallow punctures, and setæ similar to those on the head. Scutellum large, sub-triangular. Elytra about as broad as thorax, not much narrowed behind, the apices obtuse and a little excised at the suture so as to expose the pygidium; they are rather convex, their margins are not dilated, they are slightly depressed near the shoulders, are impressed with shallow punctures, and clothed with fine dark hairs and pale yellow setæ. The legs are rather stout; the tibiae compressed, arcuated, a good deal widened towards the apex, finely serrate externally, and somewhat angulated at the extremity, which, at the outer apex, is so produced as to form an obtuse spine; the basal joints of the front tarsi are dilated, the apical is slender and as long as the preceding joints collectively.

The insect is somewhat similar to the European O. depressa, but the antennal club is more compact, the body more convex, with undilated margins, and the tibiae are shorter and more expanded.

Length, 1½; breadth, ¾ line.

One example found at Whangarei Heads; not agreeing very well with the description of the genus to which it is referred for the present.

311. O. scutellare, n.s. Oblong-oval, moderately convex, castaneous, with the greater portion of each elytron dark brown, legs and antennæ reddish-testaceous, the club fusaceous.

The head is rather short and bears a shallow, somewhat rugose, punctuation. The prothorax is transverse, not much rounded, gradually narrowed anteriorly; its apex a little hollowed, and the base but little sinuate; its surface is moderately closely, but not deeply, punctured, and is clothed with many fine, pallid setæ, similar to those on the head; it is rather convex, and its sides are but slightly explanated. Scutellum
very large, sub-triangular, punctate. *Elytra* convex, their margins not widened, not greatly exceeding the thorax in width, widest near the base, gradually rounded laterally, with the apices obtusely rounded, so that the pygidium is quite visible; their surface bears shallow punctures, and they are clothed in the same manner as the thorax.

Legs moderate, the *tibiae* a little arched and dilated, but not much angulated at the apex, with the basal tarsal joints dilated.

The structure of the legs and antennae is similar to that of *O. depressa*, but the insect is more regularly convex, the sides of the thorax are less rounded and its apex much less emarginated, whilst the scutellum is proportionally larger.

Length, nearly 1 line; breadth, scarcely ¼.

I found two individuals near Whangarei Heads.

**Xenocelis.**

**Wollaston.**

I have not succeeded in finding the description of this genus, which was probably published in Mr. Wollaston's work on the insects of the Canary Islands; but the following cannot fail to lead to the identification of the New Zealand species, which may occasionally be found on *Cyathea dealbata*.


Long. corp., 4½–5½ mm.

Of peculiarly elongate, depressed, sub-parallel form. *Antennae* stout, reddish, with the club more obscure; in structure like those of *Cryptophagus*, first joint almost globular, second short and stout, third not elongate but longer than the contiguous joints, fourth to eighth similar to one another, bead-like, ninth and tenth transverse, eleventh rather large. *Head* rather closely and coarsely punctured, the eyes but little prominent. *Thorax* distinctly longer than broad, nearly straight at the sides, very slightly narrowed behind, the side margin in front of the hind angles with a minute acute denticle, and the hind angle itself minutely acute; the surface is rather coarsely but not densely punctured, so that the interstices between the punctures are shining, it bears a fine and scanty pubescence, is flattened along the disc, and indistinctly bi-impressed. *Elytra* very elongate, bearing rows of distinct but not very coarse punctures, the punctures bear a fine hair. *Under-surface* dark-reddish, very finely and scantily pubescent. *Legs* stout, reddish; the *tibiae* short, thickened towards their extremity, and curved; the *tarsi* short, the three basal joints short and stout, and very pubescent beneath, the third joint deeply emarginate, so that the short and small fourth joint is entirely concealed, and can only be detected on a careful examination; *fifth joint* short.
Sent both from Auckland and Tairua by Messrs. Lawson and Broun, but only four or five specimens; Captain Broun's specimens were among some species forwarded to me as found on Cyathæa dealbata.

Obs.—The remarkable species is, I have no doubt, correctly placed near Mr. Wollaston's Xenosecîs deplanatus (Canary Islands). In general structure it is very similar to that species, so that I have given it the same generic name, notwithstanding the difference in the tarsi.

**Group—RHIZOPHAGIDÆ.**

A single lobe to the maxilla. Labrum concealed under the epi-
stome. Antennâe with ten joints. Prothorax not covering the base of the elytra; the latter leaving a portion of the pygidium uncovered. Cotyloid cavities completely closed behind. Tarsi heteromerous among the males, pentameres in the females.

**Lenax.**

*Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., May, 1877, p. 269.*

Antennâe very short, ten-jointed, the first joint short and thick, the second stout and bead-like, three to nine small, the ninth being very short and transverse, tenth joint forming a large abrupt club, the apical portion of which is pubescent, but not to be distinguished as a distinct joint. The parts of the mouth are but little visible, the mandibles being scarcely, if at all, visible from the upper surface. The head is abruptly constricted behind, so as to possess a broad neck; on the under-surface behind the eyes is a very deep large cavity, in which the club of the antenna can be received. Prothorax with the coxal cavities closed, and broadly separated from the mesothorax, and also rather widely separated from one another by a depressed space. Metasternum elongate. Hind-body with five ventral segments separated from one another by deep sutures, the basal one a good deal longer than the next; it is curved downwards towards the extremity, the pygidium is exposed, and shows a deep longitudinal groove on the middle. The tibiae are broad below the middle, but with the apex very oblique; they are armed near the apex with teeth or small projections. The front and middle tarsi are five-jointed, all the four basal joints are small, the hind tarsi are apparently only four-jointed, but there may be a very short and concealed fifth basal joint.

Though this extremely remarkable insect should evidently be classed near Rhizophagus, it is so distinct therefrom that I have given it a different generic name; the above outline of its structural characters will enable it to be identified.

313. **L. mirandus,** *Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., May, 1877, p. 269.* Elongatus, angustus, vix nitidus, sine pubescentia, nigricans, antennis pedibusque rufis; prothoracé elongato, angulis anterioribus prominulis, dorso biseriatim fortiter punctato; elytris longitudinaliter sulcatis, sulcis fortiter punctatis; abdominis segmento ultimo grosse punctato.

Long., 4¾ mm.; lat., 1 mm.
Head short and broad, as broad as the thorax, above with a very deep, large, irregular depression on each side, separating the eye and the portion of the head behind it from the middle; the broad middle part of the head is rather elevated towards the vertex, and emarginate in the middle behind; it is only very finely and sparingly punctured. The thorax is very elongate, and is at the base as broad as the elytra; it is very slightly narrowed towards the front, but the narrowing does not continue quite to the front, and the front angles are rather sharply marked and distinct; the upper surface is dull, and along the middle are two series of coarse punctures, placed each in an ill-defined impression and diverging a little towards the front; the lateral margins are neatly defined, and just within each is a series of punctures. The elytra are elongate and narrow, and bear each four grooves in which are placed coarse punctures, their hinder part is sinuate externally to facilitate the movement of the hind femora, and outside the four grooves there is a line of punctures on the broader basal portion; on the undersurface there are coarse punctures at the sides of the thorax and breast, and the ventral segments show some coarse punctures or impressions, forming an obscure series at the base of each segment, the apical segment is entirely covered with very coarse and deep closely placed punctures. The legs are stout, the femora being incrassate.

Found in Peel Forest, Canterbury, March, 1874, by Mr. Wakefield.

FAMILY—TROGOSITIDIES.

Ligula horny amongst the greater number. Maxillae terminated by two lobes; the internal often very small. Antennae with eleven, very rarely with ten joints; in general, the three last forming a laxly articulated club, compressed, dentate, or perforated. Elytra always completely covering the abdomen. Legs moderate or short; the anterior and intermediate coxae transversely oval, not contiguous; the posterior semi-cylindric, strongly transversal, and contiguous; tarsi five-jointed, always simple; their first joint very small. Abdomen composed of five segments, all free.

Group—GYMNOCHILIDÆ.

Internal lobe of the maxillæ much developed, unarmed. At least four eyes among the males; the two upper large, the two under smaller. Antennæ eleven-jointed, the three terminal clavate. Forehead oblique. Prothorax contiguous to the elytra. Body oblong, depressed, and squamose.

Trogosita.


Mentum small, short, scarcely emarginated in front; ligula horny, entire; external lobe of the jaws horny, elongate, strongly ciliated inwardly. Last joint of the palpi sub-oval; mandibles rather prominent,

314. **T. affinis**, *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.*, p. 17. Pitchy brown, with a depression on the vertex; front of the *head* in the middle without two little teeth, both head and *thorax* rather deeply punctured; *elytra* at the base near the shoulder with a slight depression, the elytra in other respects closely resemble those of the *T. caraboides*, a very widely distributed species.

- Length, 4−4½ lines.
- New Zealand.

**Note.**—I have not seen this insect.

**T. mauritanica.** As this species has been introduced from Europe, and has appeared in Captain Hutton's list of insects, I have thought it advisable to give a brief description of its appearance.

It is of an elongate, sub-depressed form, and moderately shining chestnut colour, some examples being rather darker than others. The *head* is rather large, punctulated, and with deeply embedded, not at all convex, eyes. The *thorax* is transverse, widest in front, finely margined, with produced, sub-acute anterior angles; the sides are rounded behind, with a sinuation in front of the rectangular posterior angle, and the base is almost truncate; its surface is finely and evenly punctured. *Scutellum* sub-triangular. The *elytra* are elongate-ovate (almost oblong), they are rather narrow near the acute, tubercular shoulders, the sides beyond being gradually rounded; they are rather feebly striated, the punctation of the striae is indistinct, and the interstices are finely rugose.

- Length, 3 lines.
- The above corresponds with a specimen now before me, which I found at Auckland.

**Leperina.**

**Erichson; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coliop., Tom. ii., p. 3.**

*Mentum* transversal, rather strongly emarginated. *Ligula* horny, a little dilated and strongly ciliated in front. External lobe of the *jaws* coriaceous, gradually dilated, rounded and slightly ciliated at the end; internal smaller, acute, strongly ciliated inwardly. *Mandibles* short, bidentate at their extremity. Last joint of the *palpi* cylindrical. *Labrum* quadrate, partially concealing the mandibles. *Head* broader than long,
forehead plane, oblique, trisinuated. Antennal grooves very short and deep. *Antenna* short, first joint stout; joints two to eight very short, compact and equal, joints nine to eleven forming a rather large, almost perfoliated club. *Eyes* large, oblique, depressed, widely hollowed behind. *Prothorax* transversal, widely and strongly emarginated in front, rounded and margined laterally, narrowed posteriorly, and truncated at its base. *Elytra* elongate, parallel. *Legs* short, moderately robust; *tibiae* (anterior) with robust terminal spurs and a little arcuated. *Body* oblong, depressed, covered above with scales, and rather pilose beneath.

315. *L. nigrosparsa*, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 17. Deep bronzy greenish-black; the elytra nearly covered with grey scales, with several black spots; head between the eyes with a deepish depression, and a notch in front of it, above rather deeply punctured, some of the punctures elongated, behind and over the eyes a row of grey scales; *thorax* with two longitudinal furrows down the middle, which are punctured and slightly squamose, the sides hollowed out above and thickly punctured, the punctures filled with grey scales, middle of thorax quite smooth; each of the *elytra* with seven longitudinal ridges, the sides of the ridges punctured, the interstices filled with greyish scales, with some patches of black scales, which are more erect than the others, the margin of elytra regularly tesselated with patches of grey and black scales; under-side and legs deep pitchy-brown.

Length, 6 lines.

New Zealand, in Kaudi Wood, Dr. Hooker.

Note.—White probably means *Kauri*; I, however, never found the species in or on that wood.


Long. 4 lin.

Allied to *L. sobrina*, Wh. (*Gymnocheila*), but with a less transverse prothorax, more contracted at the base, and the elytra with the costae more interrupted, owing to the stronger and deeper punctures by which they are divided. The squamosity is chiefly confined to the sides, is of a yellowish or whitish colour, and is apparently very liable to fall off.

Tairua. Captain Broun found it under the bark of the *Ngahoe* tree (*Myoporum lactum*).

317. *L. sobrina*, White; Gymnocheila, Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 17. Greyish-brown, with a few spots and bands of a brownish-black; head in front of the eyes with two slight depressions, separated by a notch; *thorax* smooth in the middle, considerably punctured, blackish, sides margined with greyish scales; *elytra* with seven longitudinal keels, regularly punctured down the edge, the punctures reddish-brown, the edge
between green, the interstices between the rows with brownish-grey scales; a few spots and a transverse band or two of a deepish-brown colour; legs with the tibiae ferruginous.

Length, 5 lines.
Wellington (Capt. Parry).

NOTE.—The thorax is transverse, with an oblique situation behind towards the rectangular hind angle.


Long., 9–12 mm.

Labrum large and much exserted. Thorax 2½ mm. in length along the middle, and 3½ mm. broad; it is a good deal contracted behind the middle, so that the hind angles appear obtuse but are nearly rectangular; the sides bear dense coarse punctures; on the disc are three ill-defined, irregular, smooth spaces, separated from one another by rather sparing punctures; the sides bear some pale inconspicuous scales. *Elytra* with seven rows of fine costae, which are only slightly interrupted; their surface clothed, but not in a very conspicuous manner, with patches of black and greyish scales. *Legs* nearly black.

This species has been found at Christchurch by Mr. Wakefield, after whom I have named it; it is just about intermediate between *Gymnocheila nigro-sparsa*, White, and *Leperina brownii*, Pascoe, and is probably rather closely allied to *Gymnocheila sobrina*, White, which I know only by White's description; but I expect White's species will prove to have the elytra more variegated, and their costae more interrupted. Herr Reitter has recently divided *Leperina* into two genera, viz., *Phanodesta* and *Leperina*, but it seems to me pretty certain that such a division is at present uncalled for. The New Zealand species are associated with some Chilian ones in *Phanodesta, Leperina* being formed by Australian species.

319. **L. ambiguum**, n.s. Head rather finely and closely punctured. Thorax strongly transverse, rounded laterally, pilose, finely and rugosely punctured. *Elytra* rather convex transversely, regularly and rather closely punctured, but the punctation much more remote and very much coarser than that of the rest of the body; their colour is pitchy-black, except the margin, a longitudinal line on the middle of each, and three or four spots between it and the suture, which are infuscate-red; the elytra bear white hairs irregularly arranged in small patches.

Length, 3 lines.

I found one mutilated individual at Auckland some years ago; the genus, owing to the very much mutilated condition of the insect, must be held doubtful, as well as its real habitat.

320. **L. farinosa**, Sharp; *Ent. Mon. Mag.*, April, 1877. *Fusca*, depressa, opaca, elytris et prothoracis lateribus squamulis pallidis
vestitis; prothorace dense fere regulariter punctato, lateribus sinuatis, angulis posterioribus rectis; elytris costatis, costis crebre interruptis; antennis pedibusque ferrugineis, illis articulo ultimo fere ovali.

Long., 9 mm.

Antennae with the ninth and tenth joints not greatly broader than long, eleventh joint rather longer than broad. Head densely and coarsely punctured. Thorax a good deal contracted behind the middle, its hind angles sharply defined and just rectangular; thorax coarsely and closely punctured, but along the middle the punctures are more sparing, though they leave no distinctly defined smooth spaces; towards the margins it is clothed with coarse pale scales. Elytra with fine costae, which are broken up by numerous narrow but quite distinct interruptions; they are clothed with coarse pale scales, and bear some indistinct patches of coarse dark fuscous setae or scales.

This species is allied to Leperina brownii, Pascoe, but is very distinct by the much less short terminal joints of the antennae.

Christchurch, a single individual found by Mr. Wakefield.

**Promanus.**

Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., April, 1877.

I have thought it advisable to create a new generic name for the following species. Its principal structural characters are: Antennae eleven-jointed, with a very large basal joint, and a tri-articulate club; maxillary palpi largely developed, terminal joint elongate, sub-securiform. Head small, with eyes very prominent; and with the clypeus separated from the front by a deep suture. Prosternal process very narrow, middle coxae nearly contiguous; epipleura of elytra very narrow, except at the base. Its systematic position at present should be in the Trogositidae, near Ostoma, in Herr Reitter's arrangement.


Long., 7 mm.; lat., 3 mm.

Antennae reddish, with the basal joint very large, the ninth joint abruptly larger than the preceding, rather strongly transverse, but a good deal narrower at the base than at the apex; tenth about as broad as but a little shorter than ninth; eleventh about as long as broad, nearly as broad as tenth, its apex slightly truncate. Head coarsely and densely punctured, and bearing a fine very scanty pubescence. Thorax about as broad as the elytra, very transverse, the anterior angles not at all produced, the sides distinctly but not broadly explanate, the sides a little rounded, the width at the hind angles the same as at the front, the base broadly but slightly emarginate in front of the scutellum, the surface with shallow punctures and a few fine hairs; the punctures are coarse
at the sides, but become quite fine towards the middle. Scutellum rather densely clothed with pale pubescence. Elytra elongate, each with about eighteen series of punctures, and with a very few fine and indistinct hairs. Under surface rather finely punctured, legs red.

Riccarton, found by Mr. Wakefield; also from Dunedin a considerably larger specimen, which presents some slight differences, so that it may possibly belong to a distinct species.

Grynoma.

*Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., April, 1877.*

The chief characters are: Antennae small and slender, ten-jointed, with a long and slender tri-articulate club; maxillary palpi with the terminal joint very large, secuniform. Head much smaller than the thorax, eyes moderately prominent; thorax strongly transverse, with its sides a little explanate; prosternal process so narrow that the coxae are almost contiguous. Tibiae entirely unarmed; tarsi with the terminal joint large in proportion to the others, the claws thickened at the base, but not dentate. The position of the following species in Reitter's arrangement would be I judge between *Pelonyxa* and *Neaspis.*

322. *G. fusca,* Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., April, 1877. Depressa, subopaca, fuscula, antennis pedibusque fusco-testaceis, pube albido micante sparsim vestita, elytris obsolete ferrugineo-variegatis, setis tenuibus erectis adpersis; prothorace minus distincte punctato, valde transverso; elytris punctis magnis et profundis, interstitiis angustis.

Long., 4 mm.; lat., 2 mm.

Antennae small and slender, the two basal joints paler than the others. Head much narrower than the thorax, closely and indistinctly punctured. Thorax very strongly transverse, a little narrower than the elytra, very slightly emarginate in front, so that the front angles are very indistinct and scarcely at all prominent; hind angles also very indistinct; its punctuation coarse but very obsolete, and nearly wanting along the middle; it is of a smoky colour, becoming yellowish at the margins, and bears fine not very distinct hairs. Elytra densely covered with coarse punctures, and bearing a fine white pubescence, which at the margins is rather long; and also with some upright fine hairs; they are of a smoky colour, but are very indistinctly variegated with reddish or yellowish spots. Legs smoky-yellow.

Christchurch, found by Mr. Wakefield.

323. *G. diluta,* Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., April, 1877. Depressa, subitus fusco-testacea, supra magis testacea; elytris pube argentea irregulariter vestita, setisque erectis tenuibus minus conspicuis, fortiter punctatis, interstitiis latis; prothorace obsolete punctato.

Long., 4½ mm.; lat., 2½ mm.

This species is very closely allied to *G. fusca,* but is paler in colour, and has the punctures of the elytra much less dense, their silvery
pubescence is more conspicuous, and the margins are a little more conspicuous.

Tairua. I have received one individual from Captain Broun; a second was destroyed on the journey.

**FAMILY—Colydiides.**

*Ligula* horny. *Maxillae* bilobed. *Palpi* and *Mandibles* very short. *Antennae* with eleven or ten, very rarely with eight joints, sometimes gradually incrassated, generally terminating in a club. Anterior and intermediate *coxae* globose, sunk in their cotyloid cavities; the posterior transversal, contiguous or not; *tarsi* with four joints, simple; so also their claws. *Abdomen* composed of five segments; the two last, or the last only, mobile.

**Group—Synchitidae.**

Posterior *coxae* contiguous. Abdominal segments of equal size. Last joint of the *palpi* not aciculate.

**Tarphiomimus.**

*Wollaston.*

This genus is closely allied to *Ulonotus*, from which it differs chiefly in the structure of the *tarsi*, the two basal joints of which are stout, and, conjointly, almost triangular in form, the third minute, and the apical elongate, and longer than the other three taken together. The *coxae* are nearly equidistant, the posterior being rather more widely separated than the two front pairs. The *tibiae* are flexuose, and externally compressed and slightly dentate. The *antennae* are not so long as the head and thorax, with a stout basal joint; the second is about half as long as the first, and not so stout; the third is longer than those which follow, sub-cylindrical, though more slender at the base than the apex; fourth shorter than third; joints five to eight nearly equal; club three-jointed and rather large, the ninth and tenth joints transverse; eleventh rounded. *Eyes* rounded, prominent, coarsely facetted. *Head* dilated laterally in front of the eyes, so as to conceal the base of the first antennal joint, *Thorax* cordate, disc considerably elevated, the sides widely dilated, and deeply indented. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* oblong, moderately convex transversely, margins serrate. *Epipleurae* not very broad.

These characters will lead to the recognition of this form. I have not seen Mr. Wollaston's description.

324. **T. indentatus**, *Wollaston*. Oblong, variegated with testaceous and fuscous scales and pubescence, antennae and tarsi infuscated-red. The *head* bears numerous minute tubercles. *Thorax* with three lateral lobes, the anterior the largest, and deeply indented in the middle, it forms the acute, prominent, front angle; the second is situate near the
middle; the third behind; hind angle obsolete; the disc bears three tubercles on each side of the dorsal line; the rest of the surface is uneven and finely granulated. The *elytra* are somewhat obliquely emarginate at their base, with distinct shoulders; they are moderately convex transversely, the sides a little compressed, their margins dilated, and coarsely serrate, apices divaricate and pointed; each elytron bears a large basal laterally-compressed tubercle near the suture; an oblique, tubercular costa near the middle, a considerably elevated laterally-compressed tubercle behind, and other less obvious elevations; there are several rows of punctures, and near the margin a longitudinal black line with a row of pale spots of pubescence. *Legs* infuscate-red and setose.

Length, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)-2 lines.

This is a tolerably common species, and was, I believe, first sent home by Mr. T. Lawson of Auckland. The above description is from specimens in my own collection, and agrees with Mr. Pascoe's diagnosis of his *Ectomida lacerata*, which he located with the *Heteromera*; but, as Mr. Wollaston's description was published first, his name must stand.

325. *T. acuminatus*, n.s. *Oblong*, transversely convex. The head is laterally dilated in front of the eyes, so as to conceal the basal half of the first joint of the antennæ when examined from above, and the surface is finely tubercular. The prothorax is cordiform, the disc considerably elevated in the form of two tuberculated ridges, which are porrected, and partially cover the head; the sides are explanated and trilobed; the anterior lobe is the largest, and the posterior angle is formed by a small tubercle. The *elytra* are elongate, wider than the thorax behind the shoulders, which are oblique, the sides are nearly parallel to the middle, and from thence considerably narrowed, with produced, divaricate apices, and the base is rather deeply emarginate; the side margins as far as the middle are deeply serrated, afterwards entire, but bearing three equidistant tubercles; the sculpture consists, on each, of two oblique tubercular costæ near the middle, a large, laterally-compressed, superficially-curved, tubercular elevation behind, and many small nodules, which are irregularly disposed over the surface; and there is an indistinctly elevated sutural line, which is intersected by transverse punctures.

The antennæ and tarsi are ferruginous, the body and legs fuscous, but the ground-colour is almost concealed by an exudation, and minute griseous scales and pubescence.

Length, nearly 2 lines.

Of this remarkable species, I have only the single specimen which I found at Tairua; it is somewhat aberrant, and might, owing to the structure of the tarsi, be more correctly called a *Ulonotus*.

**Ablabus.**

*Nov. gen.*

This genus is formed for the reception of species which are intermediate in form between *Endophleaus* and *Ulonotus*; from the latter it
differs in the structure of the antennæ, and from the former in the deeply indented sides of the prothorax.

Its chief characters are as follow:—

Labrum exposed truncate. Epistome truncate. Antennæ eleven-jointed, their club obviously two-jointed; the two basal joints are stout and sub-cylindrical, the first but little exposed; third elongate, slender, twice as long as the fourth; fourth to ninth small, sub-obconical, the ninth one-third of the width of the tenth; the tenth and the eleventh form a rather compact, well-defined club, the former transverse, the latter large and obtusely rounded.

Body oblong, moderately convex transversely, with the prothorax deeply indented laterally.

326. A. ornatus, n.s. Oblong, rather convex transversely, uneven; it is fuscos, but with the base and sutural region of the elytra reddish, the legs and antennæ are reddish, the club infuscate; the body is clothed with fine yellow setæ, which are sparingly distributed on the head, on the thorax they are almost confined to the elevated portions; on the elytra they form six lines, the sutural and one nearest to it reach the apex, the next two are abbreviated, the fifth extends along the edge of the disc, the last along the margin, between these two latter there is a row of small patches which are very distinct, owing to the blackish colour of the side, and the raised portions are covered with similar pale-yellow setae; on each side of the elytra, behind the middle, there is a large triangular space without distinct elevations and nearly black.

Head granulated. Thorax transversely convex, with explanated, indented sides, the indentations form four lobes, the anterior largest, its apex forming a prominent acute angle, the second and third are equal and equidistant, the fourth is smallest and leaves an evident gap between it and the base of the elytra, the sides are clothed with pallid, scale-like matter; its surface is uneven, with a large dorsal and small basal depressions defined by curved, angular elevations, it is apparently granulated. The elytra are oblong, of the same width as the thorax, with parallel, compressed sides, rounded and abruptly deflexed behind; each is curved at the base, bears two basal, sub-compressed tubercles most distinctly seen when viewed from the side, the outer near the shoulder, the other near the suture, with a smaller elevation interposed; two smaller ones form an oblique line from the suture to the shoulder; and, close to the posterior declivity, there are two other contiguous ones; besides these there are other tufts of setæ which form “apparent” elevations, but which it is needless to describe in detail. The tibiae are finely ciliated.

Length, 1½; breadth, ½.

Two examples found at Whangarei Heads, one rather smaller than the other whose size is given. The description of the coloration is only applicable to the two recently captured individuals; on examining three others which had been found at Tairua, I find the yellow colour of the setæ has degenerated into a grey, the black also has faded, so that the appearance of the insect is greatly altered. The indentations at the
sides of the thorax are not always alike, but, notwithstanding, I consider all the five individuals to belong to this species.

327. **A. pallidipictus, n.s.** Slightly convex, sparsely clothed with fine pallid setae; piceous, legs, palpi, and antennæ reddish, the club darker.

*Head* granulated, the antennal elevations conspicuous, with a few fine pale yellow setæ. *Thorax* about as long as broad, disc transversely convex and uneven, granulated, with a row of three irregularly-formed tubercular elevations on each side of the middle, its sides are explanated and deeply indented, with four lobes, the front one widest, but not greatly broader than the second, forming the prominent anterior angle, the second and third are nearly equal, the fourth smallest, forming the posterior angle, the median indentation being the largest, the lobes are almost in pairs; the black colour is relieved by the pale yellow setæ on the raised portions, and the reddish sides, these bear pallid scales and setæ. The *elytra* are oblong, parallel-sided, rounded and deflexed behind, rather flattened and obliquely depressed transversely before and near the middle, with almost vertical sides; there are on each, two not very large basal compressed elevations, two rounded ones on the middle, and two behind these, both pairs disposed obliquely, and two or three others close to the apical slope; beside these there are two or three smaller ones which form an oblique row near the base, and one near the apex; their surface is uneven and granulated; there are a few fine setæ on the surface and discoidal tubercles, but they are most conspicuous on the posterior portion, where they are greyish; but on each side there is an evident marginal line and another along the edge of the disc, with an intervening row of small spots, formed of yellow setæ, with traces of a similar line and row on the disc; their margins, like those of the typical species, are serrate and ciliated. Sometimes one or two of the raised spots are reddish. The *tibiae* are straight, rather slender, and ciliated with setulae.

Length, 1½ line; breadth, ½.

Four specimens found in the vicinity of Whangarei Harbour. The species vary a little in size, and some examples are more obscurely coloured than others, owing chiefly to the removal of their clothing.

328. **A. scabra, n.s.** Very similar to *A. pallidipictus* in form, sculpture, and colouration, yet certainly distinct: there are only three lateral lobes to the *thorax*, the anterior occupying about one-half the length of the side, and it is not variegated; the *elytra* are less obviously tubercular, and, consequently, do not exhibit the apparent depressions seen in the other, their setæ are greyish and chiefly congregated behind on a small median space, and a row of marginal spots; on each there are three elevations behind near the suture, two others beyond these, the posterior very small, one near the middle (a mass of setæ rather than a tubercle), and the two basal which are not very conspicuous; the rest of their surface, as well as that of the head and thorax, is rough with granules, which, on the *elytra*, as may be observed in the preceding species also, sometimes form rows.
The antennal club is not very large, so that the difference between it and the ninth joint is not so well marked as usual, though plainly visible; the body is larger, and the tibiae much stouter, and fringed with fine setae.

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

Described from one example found at Tairua.

329. \textit{A. fervidulus}, \textit{n.s.} Rather narrow, moderately convex. Head granulated rather finely, with a transverse impression in front, it is reddish, with fine pale setæ disposed over its surface. Thorax about as long as broad, the disc transversely convex, the sides widened, with two deep excisions forming three lobes, the anterior about half the length of the side with an excision behind, the middle one smaller, very narrow, the posterior very small; the front and base are rounded, the former deeply hollowed behind each eye, the angle being acute and prominent; its surface is granulated, and has some irregular depressions bordered by slightly-elevated, irregular, curved ridges. The elytra are oblong, transversely convex, the base sinuous and as broad as the thorax, they are sub-parallel, with serrate margins; each elytron is longitudinally divided into four distinct spaces by means of three slightly depressed punctured lines, there are two basal elevations, and their whole surface is so densely covered with setæ as to render their sculpture indistinct; they are of a bright infuscate red, with small fuscous lateral spots near the middle, and their clothing is yellow; the thorax is similarly coloured.

The tibiae are finely hispid.

Length, \( 1\frac{1}{4} \) line.

I found my unique example at Tairua.

330. \textit{A. punctipennis}, \textit{n.s.} This species might, at first sight, be mistaken for \textit{A. fervidulus}, which it closely resembles, but the elytral sculpture will be sufficient to distinguish it from that species.

Each elytron is regularly punctured, but not furrowed longitudinally, and bears five small tufts of fine setæ of a much paler colour than the rest of the surface, probably concealing small tubercles; there is a large triangular space near the side formed of small fuscous patches, and the rest of the surface is of a pale rufo-testaceouse colour.

The head and thorax also are brightly coloured.

Length, \( 1\frac{1}{3} \) line.

Of this species, I possess only the single individual which I found at Tairua.

\textbf{Ulonotus.}

\textit{Erichson.}

\textit{Mentum} quadrate, sub-equilateral. \textit{Ligula} horny, narrowed and ciliated in front. Internal lobe of the \textit{jaws} terminated by a horny hook, and ciliated inwards; the external ciliated at the end. \textit{Palpi} short, last joint of the labial oval and pointed; that of the maxillary securiform. \textit{Mandibles} bifid at their extremity. \textit{Labrum} transversal, rounded
in front. Head only half immersed in the thorax, uneven, elevated near antennal insertion; epistome sinuated in front; antennal furrows short, rather deep and oblique; eyes rather large, oval, prominent. Antennae retractile, moderately stout, eleven-jointed, pubescent; basal joint cylindrical, stout, second to fifth obconical, sixth to eighth sub-globular; joints nine to eleven forming a rather large club, the first obconical-like, not broader than long, the second strongly transversal, third large, almost orbicular. Prothorax uneven, widely dilated and indented laterally, disc convex, the frontal portion prominent. Elytra moderately convex, parallel, margined and denticulated laterally. Legs rather short; tibia filiform, without terminal spurs; the three first joints of the tarsi equal, pilose underneath. Prosternal process very short, rounded at the end. Abdominal segments entire.

Body oblong, moderately convex, parallel, rough, often squamose.

The above has been epitomized from Lacordaire's diagnosis of the genus Endophlus, and his remarks on Erichson's Ulonotus (Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coliop., Tom. ii., p. 359).

331. U. antarcticus, White. (Bolitophagus); Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 12. Oblong, moderately convex transversely; rich reddish-brown, antennae and legs red. The antennae are about as long as the head and thorax, finely pilose, with the third joint longest. The head is covered with small granules, and is depressed behind. Thorax transverse, disc transversely convex; the outline of the explanated sides is a gradual curve; there are two lobes to each, the posterior, which is the smallest, forms the hind angle; the surface is covered with small granules, and there are two interrupted, irregular ridges on the dorsum. The elytra are oblong, transversely convex, as wide as the prothorax, the sides sub-parallel and serrate to beyond the middle, from whence rounded, with several short sinuations; each elytron bears nine rows of rather coarse punctures, and three discoidal rows of tubercles, the rest of the surface being more or less uneven. The elytra, and elevated portions of the thorax, are clothed with yellowish hairs, which are most conspicuous on the raised portions. Legs finely pilose.

Length, 3 lines.

The above description is from a specimen in my own collection, obtained at Tairua.

332. U. discedens, Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., April, 1877. Fusco-niger, antennis tarsisque rufescentibus, illarum clava fusca; pro-thorace elytris angustiore, angulis anterioribus acutis, lateribus sinuatis, pone medium contractis, superficie leviter inaequali, opaca, leviter granulata, setis (vel squamulis) minutis parcius vestita; elytris sat nitisidis, crenato-striatis, maculis vagis setarum cineraceaearum vestitis; pedibus gracilibus, fere nudis.

Long., 5–6 mm.

About the size of Ulonotus antarcticus, White, and rather closely allied to that species in structure, but departing greatly from it in its appearance, owing to the sub-nude surface which is destitute of tubercu-
lar elevations. The antennae are rather slender, and terminate in a rather elongate three-jointed club. The thorax has the front margin a good deal emarginate on each side behind the eyes, and the front angles slender and acute; it increases in width from the front angles to behind the middle, the sides being slightly bisinuate in front of the broadest part, from there it is much narrower to the base, the hind angles being extremely indistinct and ill defined. The elytra show ten rows of punctures, the external indistinct, each puncture is connected with the following one by a fine short raised line; they are clothed with a scanty and very short ashy pubescence, arranged so as to give a spotted appearance. The under surface is nearly bare of pubescence.

Found on the West Coast by Mr. C. M. Wakefield.


Long. corp., 44½ mm.

This species is very closely allied to *U. viridipictus*, Woll., but is larger, and has the indentations at the sides of the thorax considerably deeper, and the setae of the under surface much finer. The surface of the thorax and elytra is very similar in the two species (the green nodules of *U. viridipictus* being, I judge, not constant in colour); the surface of the thorax is very uneven, but still without distinct nodules; the elytra bear numerous nodules, which, however, are not very distinct, and their colour is a patchwork of sober green and grey, with a little black intermixed.

Three individuals sent from Tairua by Captain T. Broun.

334. **U. viridipictus**, Wollaston. (*Tarphiomimetes*). Oblong, variegated with fuscous and griseous, with about eight green tubercular elevations on the elytral disc, antennae and tarsi infuscate-red, the club fuscous. The head is fuscous, covered with minute tubercles. The thorax is transverse, the disc transversely elevated, sides explanated, with a slight excision at the middle, and a much less obvious one behind; there is a dorsal depressed line, on each side of which the surface is more or less tubercular; it is clothed with yellowish depressed setae. Elytra oblong, base obliquely truncated, sides parallel and indistinctly serrate; on each elytron there are three sinuous rows of punctures, the outer abbreviated; these follow the direction of lines of golden hair-like scales, which render the green nodules on the disc very conspicuous; the sides are indistinctly sculptured and variegated. The legs are infuscate-red, the tibiae bearing externally some short setae.

Length, 1½ line.

I have not been able to obtain a copy of Mr. Wollaston's description, but the above, I think, will enable the species to be recognized. It will, of course, be understood, that I suppose the specimen I have just described to be Mr. Wollaston's species, as I do not know of any other similar form.

Long. corp., 3 1/2 mm.

Antennae, including the club, red. Thorax transversely convex, with the surface rough, and showing some indistinct depressions; the front angles acute and prominent; at the sides in the middle is a broad and deep indentation, and in front of the hind angles there is a second rather smaller indentation; the part separating these two indentations is narrow; and the third or posterior lateral lobe is, though very prominent, very narrow. The elytra are pitchy in colour, with the base and the margins pitchy; their surface is very dull, and is densely covered with very rough granules, and a little before the apex there are three or four not very distinct tubercles on each; the lateral margin is finely and densely serrated. The legs are entirely red; and the under surface is nearly destitute of any pubescence or scales.

This species in its form resembles *Tarphiomimus indentatus*, Woll.; but it cannot be associated with that species on account of the minute basal joints of the tarsi. It much resembles a small *Endophleus spinosus*; and, as in that species, the surface on its protected parts is covered with a peculiar pale exudation.

Tairua. A single individual sent by Capt. Broun.

336. *U. integer*, Sharp; *Ent. Mon. Mag.*, April, 1877. Oblongus, piceus, supra fusco griseoque variegatus; *prothoracis* inaequali sed haud noduloso, elytrorum latitudine, lateribus rotundatis, in medio tantum obsoletissime excisis; *elytris* densius vestitis, haud vel vix nodulosis; *antennis* tibiisque rufis, illis clava nigrlicante, his squamulis griseis et fuscis vestitis.

Long. corp., vix 4 mm.

This species is intermediate between *U. viridipictus* and *U. lawsoni*, Woll.; it differs from the former by its less nodulose elytra, and the almost interrupted curve of the side of the thorax, and from the latter by its thorax being less narrowed in front, its more uneven upper surface, the broader club of its antennae, and its clothed and variegated tibiae.

The only individual I have seen was given me by Mr. C. M. Wakefield, and was found, I believe, at Christchurch.

337. *U. lawsoni*, Wollaston. (*Tarphiomimetes*). This insect is unknown to me by description or otherwise. Dr. Sharp, who refers to it (*Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, July, 1876, p. 18), says:—“This species may also be at present classed in the genus *Ulonotus*, though it is aberrant, from the sides of the thorax being without notches.”

338. *U. aberrans*, n.s. Rather elongate and narrow, slightly convex, variegated; the general ground-colour in one specimen is testa-
ceous, in the other dark brown, the sides and front of the thorax, and spots on the elytra, particularly near the shoulders, paler; palpi, tarsi, and antennae red, with the club infuscate, legs reddish, with some brown. **Head** transversely impressed in front, finely granulated, with a few, fine, depressed, yellow setae. **Thorax** about as long as broad, with moderately explanated sides, slightly, but widely, incurved at the middle and serrate, front angles prominent, posterior nearly rectangular; its surface finely granulated, and bearing on each side of the middle two more or less obvious tubercular elevations, giving the dorsal space a depressed aspect, there are two others near the base, so that there appears to be a fovea in front of the scutellum, it is clothed like the head, but the setae are most evident on the elevated spots. The **elytra** are elongate, transversely convex, parallel; they seem, at first sight, to be striate, but, when carefully examined, it is seen that this appearance is caused by rows of shining, interrupted, granular elevations, and there are six nodules on the third, fifth, and seventh interstices, these however do not accurately correspond. Third antennal joint twice as long as fourth.

Length, 2–2½ lines; breadth, ⅜.

I found three specimens, two at Tairua, one at Whangarei Heads. I sent one to Dr. Sharp who informed me it was not *U. lawsonii*; I think, however, it must be a nearly allied, but aberrant form.

339. **U. atratus**, *n.s.* **Oblong**, black, the sides of the thorax, a spot near the middle of each elytron at the side, and four smaller ones (two on each) along the base, white; antennæ and tarsi dark-red. The basal and second joints of the antennæ are stout and cylindric, only the apex of the former visible from above; third rather longer, but more slender than second; joints five to eight about equal; club distinct. **Head** granulated. The **thorax** rather longer than broad, disc transversely convex, outwardly curved anteriorly; the sides are explanated, with a large frontal lobe which has an indentation near the middle, a small one behind the middle, and a third, also small, which forms the posterior angle; the base in its central portion is closely applied to the elytra, but recedes from them towards the hind lobes; the surface is uneven, there being a large dorsal depression, and a much smaller one near the scutellum, three tubercles near each side of the central line, the rest of the surface bears many small granules.

The **elytra** are oblong, a little wider than the thorax, the sides parallel to beyond the middle, from thence rounded, with the apices somewhat divergent; the rounded posterior part is tubercular, the rest of the margins, though without distinct indentations, are rather uneven; there is an irregularly formed tubercle on each side of the suture near the base, and several large rounded elevations are distributed over their surface.

The whole surface of the **body** is more or less granulated, and the tibiae are ciliated with fine setæ.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, ⅜.

I found one example only at Tairua.
340. **U. tuberculatus**, *n.s.*  Body short, very convex, piceous, partially covered with fine, sub-depressed, yellow setae, and erect fuscous setæ.

Antennae with the two basal joints stout, the second short, third longest, eighth a little larger than seventh, club large, they are sparsely pubescent.

Head granulated, labrum prominent, eyes convex. Prothorax rather transverse, disc transversely convex, sides dilated in the form of two lobes; the anterior lobe very much larger than the other, narrowed at its base, forming a prominent sub-acute front angle, the posterior obliquely excised behind, with the hind part directed backwards, leaving a short, deep emargination between it and the discoidal portion, for the reception of a small basal lobe of the elytra; the upper surface is a little uneven and granulated, with the coarse erect setæ almost arranged in two rows. The elytra are as wide as the thorax, short, with the base a little emarginated; the humeral angles are oblique, almost obsolete, but the side, just behind the basal line, is produced in the form of a porrected protuberance, the sides are nearly parallel but crenate, and they are rounded and very declivous behind; there are two, almost compressed basal tubercles, eight obvious rounded elevations above, and some smaller ones near the sides and apex, and a few punctures are visible near the base.

The antennæ, tarsi, and palpi are red, the tibiae finely setose.

Length, 2½ lines; breadth, 1½.

One example found at Tairua. This and the following species might, I think, be associated together in a distinct genus intermediate between Ulonotus and Syncalus.

341. **U. insignis**, *n.s.*  Differs from *U. tuberculatus* in the form of the sides of the thorax, and base of the elytra.

The lateral lobes of the prothorax touch each other, leaving between them and the central part a large cavity so that the side has the appearance of having been pierced through, the hind lobe is obtusely bidentate, the protuberances being directed backwards; the base of the elytra is subtruncate, with two porrected protuberances near each side, the outer is the larger, may be said to form the shoulder, and almost touches the outer portion of the posterior lobe of the thorax, the inner one meets the corresponding tooth of the thoracic lobe, so that between the bases of the thorax and elytra near each side there are two perforations, the external much larger than the inner one.

The upper-surface generally is similar to that of *U. tuberculatus*; it is less dull, more reddened, the elytral elevations are less distinct, and there are several interrupted rows of punctures on the elytra.

The fine yellow setæ are almost entirely confined to the more elevated portions, the erect fuscous setæ to the sides, and the tibiae are finely ciliated.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, 1½.

Two specimens corresponding with the above description were found near Whangarei Heads. Besides these, I have several others measuring one and a half in length by one in breadth, presenting slight differences
in sculpture and colouration, but though they may prove to belong to a distinct species, I, at present, consider them merely varieties. The sculpture and colour are often obscured by an exudation of sappy-matter.

342. **U. salebrosus**, *n.s.* Body short, convex, piceous, clothed with fine yellow setae, legs and antennae reddish.

Antennae pubescent, their basal joint stout, second shorter but stout, third not much longer than second, slender, joints four to seven sub-equal, eighth a little broader than seventh, club large.

The form of the prothorax is somewhat similar to that of the preceding species, the hind lobe, however, is narrow, not contiguous to the anterior, and is placed at some distance from the base, leaving an evident gap between it and the elytra, and on the main part of the thorax there is a very small lobe, or tooth, directed backwards and appearing to form the hind angle; the disc is much more elevated, with an irregularly formed ridge on each side of the middle, and sub-depressed longitudinally between these. The elytra are short and convex, as wide as the thorax, rough, with oblique shoulders, the sides are somewhat protuberant in front, and on each there are two somewhat compressed basal tubercles, and several smaller ones irregularly disposed over the surface, the most conspicuous being two behind.

The head, thorax, and the base and sides of the elytra are rather densely covered with fine yellow setae, but there are no coarse, upright setae, and the legs are similarly clothed.

Length, \(1\frac{3}{4}\) line; breadth, \(\frac{3}{4}\).

I have two specimens which I found at Tairua.

**Bitoma.**


Mentum transversely quadrato. **Ligula** short, slightly hollowed in front, ciliated at each side. Inner lobe of the jaws small, furnished at the end with bent hairs; the outer larger and wider, rounded at its extremity, with this part ciliated. Last joint of the labial palpi twice as large as the second, oval, and truncated at the end; that of the maxillary longer than the two preceding joints, and a little attenuated. Mandibles bifid. **Labrum** distinct. **Head** nearly quadrate, rounded at the front angles; epistome slightly sinuate. **Antennae** eleven-jointed, first globular; second of the same form, but smaller; joints three to nine gradually decrease; tenth and eleventh forming a rather stout club. **Eyes** rather large, slightly prominent. **Prothorax** quadrate, slightly elongated, sub-parallel, emarginated in front, slightly rounded at its base, the sides margined. **Elytra** elongate, parallel, depressed above. **Legs** short, **femora** a little incrassated, **tibiae** linear and terminating with two small spurs; the three first joints of the **tarsi** short, decreasing gradually. All the abdominal segments hollowed on the hinder edge. **Body** elongate and depressed.

343. **B. insularis**, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 18. **Head** and thorax deep brown, thorax on each side with parallel keels, and two
curved raised lines in the middle behind; each elytron with four longitudinal ridges and two rows of largish punctures between each, elytra palish brown, with a large dark brown triangular mark on the base as wide as the elytra, and a few spots of different sizes.

Length, $\frac{13}{4}$ lines.

Note.—This is the most common species of the genus.


Long. corp., $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Antennae reddish, the ninth joint scarcely larger than the preceding one, the tenth very broad and transverse, eleventh large, nearly as broad as the tenth. Head of a brownish colour, rugose, without distinct impressions. Thorax a good deal narrower than the elytra, not quite so long as broad, nearly straight at the sides, the front angles prominent; the surface bears some irregular elevations, so that it appears to be occupied by large irregular depressions; in sculpture it is similar to the head. Elytra rather depressed, of a testaceous colour, with some ill-defined darker marks near the sides. and a larger and more distinct one just before the apex; each elytron bears three or four costae, and between these is coarsely sculptured; but the sculpture is made indistinct by some short rigid setae. Legs reddish; tarsi rather long and slender.

OBS.—Though this species at first sight is extremely similar to B. toma insularis, White, yet it is readily distinguished therefrom by the absence of the distinct costae of that species.

Tairua (Captain Broun).


Long. corp., 4 mm.

Antennae blackish red, with the two joints of the club black. Thorax rather longer than broad, greatly narrower than the elytra, slightly curved at the sides, the front angles acute but only slightly prominent; the surface very opaque and absolutely sculptured, without distinct elevations or depressions, but with grey setae arranged in an irregular manner, so as to give a good deal the appearance of depressions between them. Elytra elongate, less dull than the front parts, of a blackish colour, with numerous large but indistinct reddish marks, punctured with rows of crenate punctures, and with the alternate interstices very indistinctly elevated; the setae rather long and distinct, though not abundant. Underside blackish, very dull. Legs infuscate red.

Also sent by Captain Broun from Tairua.

prothorace sub-quadrato, basin versus angustato, elytris fere duplo angustiore, inæquali; elytris rugosis.

Long. corp., 2–2½ mm.

Antennæ reddish; joints three to nine slender, tenth abruptly larger, strongly transverse; eleventh large, quite as broad as the tenth. Head rather short, rather strongly constricted behind to form the neck, rugose. Thorax small, widest at the front angles, gradually narrowed towards the base, the front angles acute; the surface rugose, and occupied by several ill-defined large impressions. Elytra uneven, their sculpture coarse but indistinct, and their pubescence or setæ variegated, its most conspicuous parts being some small, white, slightly elevated tubercles. Legs reddish; underside nearly black.

Obs.—The facies of this little species is very different from the other species of the genus I know, owing, I think, chiefly to the form of the thorax; but the general points of structure seem to be those of the genus to which I have assigned the species.

The European Xylolcemus fasciculatus is, I judge, according to Duval, similar in appearance to this species; and though B. rugosa does not possess the peculiarly slender basal antennal joints of Xylolcemus, yet it is probable that it may be ultimately considered to be as much allied to Xylolcemus as to Bitoma crenata.

Tairua (Captain Broun).


Long. corp., 1½ mm.

Antennæ with joints three to nine small, tenth and eleventh large. Head short, yellowish, quite rough and dull. Thorax much narrower than the elytra, a good deal narrowed towards the base, the sides coarsely serrate, the front angles not acute; it is yellowish in colour, rough and dull, and with very indistinct large impressions. Elytra yellowish, with some indistinct dark marks on the middle, and a large one covering most of the side; their sculpture is very indefinite, but consists apparently of regular rows of coarse punctures, the interstices between which are narrow and interrupted; and they are hispid with short erect setæ. The legs are yellowish, short and stout; the femora somewhat infuscate.

This minute species in size and form much suggests a Latridius. It appears, however, to be closely allied to B. rugosa, but is very readily distinguished by the pale colour and the more ragged sides of the thorax.

A single specimen, sent from Tairua, by Captain Broun.

348. B. distincta, n.s. Body oblong, comparatively broad, transversely convex; colour obscure black, pubescence variegated. Antennæ piceous, except the two basal joints, which are red and rather stout; ninth a little larger than eighth; tenth abruptly larger than the preceding, transverse; eleventh large. Maxillary palpi stout, piceous. Head finely granulated. The prothorax is about as long as it is broad,
transversely convex, sides slightly explanated, and not very perceptibly serrate; front angles prominent, the base obliquely rounded; its surface is finely granulated; the disc is rather uneven, with a dorsal depression, and some irregularly formed costæ and intervening depressions, none of which, however, are very well defined. The *elytra* are oblong, transversely convex, and about as wide as the thorax; each bears eight rows of punctures, which are arranged in duplicate; the interstices between the first and second, third and fourth, and fifth and sixth, are narrow, and are finely hispid, with griseous hair-like setæ; the alternate interstices are much broader, dull black, and bear from four to six rounded patches of short white pubescence; margins hispid. The *legs* are piceous, and finely hispid.

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

Of this distinctly-marked species, I found only one specimen at Tairua. The form is evidently abnormal; but it does not exhibit any prominent structural characters which would exclude it from association with the immediately preceding species. It should precede *B. rugosa* in the list.

349. *B. discoidea*, n.s. Body obscure red, densely clothed with minute yellowish-grey scales; *antennæ* piceous (in one example fuscous), with the basal joint clear red; club distinct, the tenth joint transverse, almost cup-shaped, the eleventh rounded. *Head* with two rather large, not very deep, almost confluent depressions in front; its sculpture is evidently fine, but almost entirely concealed by the clothing. The *thorax* is about as long as it is broad, in front as wide as the *elytra*, and narrowed posteriorly; its apex is outwardly curved at the middle, and emarginated behind the eyes, but the front angles are not porrected, and rather obtuse; the disc is transversely convex, so that the sides appear dilated, and ragged, but not at all lobed as in *Ulonotus*, or distinctly serrate; the base is rounded towards the sub-acute hind angles; the disc is uneven, with curved and angular lines and intervening depressions, the depressed parts and sides are, apparently, very finely granulated. The *elytra* are oblong, with a somewhat flattened disc, and compressed sides; the space from the base to the posterior declivity, is covered with minute yellowish-grey scales, and this discoidal portion bears twelve striae, which seem to be punctured; two basal, elongate elevations, near the middle, and one at each shoulder, but none of them greatly elevated; and six small tubercular elevations behind; the scutellar region is depressed; the sides are piceous, the apex infuscate. The *legs* are infuscate-red, and finely setose.

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

I found two specimens at Whangarei Heads; in one, the *elytra* are not so distinctly marked as in the more perfect specimen. The species should be placed after *B. nana*.

**Coxelus.**


*Mentum* quadrate, somewhat transversal. *Ligula* rounded in front and bordered with long hairs. Lobes of the *jaws* horny, the internal
small, furnished internally and apically with bent hairs; the external of the same length, ciliated inwardly and at the end truncated. Last joint of the labial palpi elongate, somewhat ovate, and acuminate; that of the maxillary thickened and obtuse. Mandibles bifid at apex. Labrum transversal. Head sub-quadrature; the epistome slightly hollowed. Antennal furrows rather indistinct, short, and oblique. Antennae robust, their first and second joints thicker and longer than the following ones: third to sixth obconical, decreasing; seventh to ninth sub-globular; tenth and eleventh forming a small club. Eyes rounded, large, and rather prominent. Prothorax rather convex on the disc, emarginate in front, narrowed behind, the sides in front dilated and finely indented. Scutellum punctiform. Elytra short, oval. Legs short; femora a little incrassated; tibiae cylindrical, without terminal spurs; the three basal joints of the tarsi short, equal, pubescent below. Prosternum projecting.

Body oblong, furnished with hairs above.


Long. corp., 2½ mm.

Antennae short, red, eleven-jointed, the basal joint scarcely visible from above; second a good deal larger than the following ones; third small, but distinctly longer than the following joints; the fourth to eighth being small, ninth small but transverse, tenth broad and transverse, eleventh short and not quite so broad as the tenth. Eyes bearing a few short coarse setae. Thorax about as long as broad, nearly as broad as the elytra, only slightly narrowed behind, and the sides very little curved towards the front angles; the surface a little uneven, bearing short coarse setae or scale-like hairs; the lateral margins densely fringed with such setae. Elytra apparently rather coarsely and closely sculptured, but their sculpture rendered indistinct by the dense short setae with which they are clothed; these setae are a little variegated in colour; there are no tubercles or depressions. Head with rather long cavities beneath, directed backwards, so as to be parallel along the inner margin of the eyes; sides of the thorax near the front angles slightly depressed, so as to indicate the rudiments of cavities for the protection of the antennae. Legs red; tibiae armed externally with fine short setae.

Obs.—This species departs somewhat from the European Coxelus pictus, by the more elongate antennal cavities and by the slightly concave front part of the surface of the undersides of the thorax; but its general structure seems to be so similar to that of the European species, that I think it would be premature to characterize it as present as a distinct genus.

Sent both from Auckland and Tairua by Mr. Lawson and Captain Broun.

supra dense breviterque hispidulus, vix variegatus; tibiis extus breviter pubescentibus.

Long. corp., 2½ mm.

This species is extremely closely allied to C. dubius, and only differs therefrom, so far as I can see, by the following characters:—The antennae and legs are a little stouter; and the tibia, instead of bearing externally coarse setæ such as are seen on the elytra, bear only a few fine hairs; the base of the thorax is less depressed, so that the outline at the junction with the elytra seems less interrupted.

Sent from Auckland by Mr. Lawson.

352. C. robustus, n.s. Oblong, transversely convex, rather broad; piceous, legs and antennae red; very sparingly clothed with sub-decumbent yellowish setæ, the margins ciliated with erect fuscous setæ. Head finely granulated; eyes very prominent. Prothorax large, quadrate, almost transverse; the sides almost straight, being indistinctly narrowed posteriorly, and very slightly rounded in front; the base has a depression at each side, but the middle is closely adapted to the elytra; the surface is without depressions, and is covered with small rounded granules. The elytra are oblong, with sub-parallel sides, the scutellar and humeral regions are depressed, and there are two rounded impressions in front of the middle; their sculpture is rugose, consisting of short, transverse elevations. The femora are inflated, and the tibiae externally arcuated, and ciliated with short protuberant setæ. The ninth antennal joint is distinctly larger than the eighth.

Length, 1½; breadth, 3/8 line.

This species is allied to C. dubius, but is longer and much broader; the sculpture of the thorax of C. similis is quite different, there being five more or less distinct depressions on the disc.

I found one example at Whangarei Heads.

Acosmetus.

Nov. gen.

This genus is established for the reception of species intermediate between Coxelus and Syncalus.

Body oblong, or oblong-oval, transversely convex. Head sub-quadrate, obliquely narrowed in front, epistome truncate; it is immersed up to the eyes. Mentum quadrangular, a little broader than long. Ligula rounded in front, ciliated. Labial palpi very small; the maxillary stout, terminal joint obtuse-ovate, somewhat truncated at the extremity. Labrum transverse, ciliated. Mandibles stout, bifid at apex. Eyes rounded, prominent, coarsely faceted. Antennal furrows well-marked, prolonged along inner side of the eyes. Antenna inserted below, in front of the eyes, eleven-jointed, club three-jointed, not so long as head and thorax; basal joint large, sub-cylindric; second stout, sub-moniliform; third elongate, slender at base, nearly twice as long as second; fourth elongate, shorter than third; joints five to eight as stout as the
fourth, about equal to one another, sub-globular; club large, two first joints transverse, the apical obtusely rounded. *Prothorax* transverse, disc convex, sides explanated and entire; apex excised near each side behind the eyes, with prominent angles; base obtusely lobed in the middle, sinuated towards the acute rectangular angles. *Elytra* as wide as thorax, sub-oblong, transversely convex. *Legs* moderate; *femora* a little inflated; *tibiae* nearly straight, compressed, their apical spurs short; *tarsi* elongate, pilose beneath, their last joint longer than the other three; claws stout.

*Prosternal process* rather broad; *metasternum* short, obtusely angled between the middle coxae; first ventral segment large, obtusely produced in front; fourth not much shorter than second. All the coxae about equidistant. *Epipleura* broad, attenuated posteriorly.

353. *A. oblongus*, n.s. Fuscous, setose, oblong, convex, covered with an exudation which conceals the sculpture.

*Antenne* red, the basal joint pitchy. *Head* closely covered with minute granules or tubercles; labrum prominent. *Thorax* transverse, disc convex, the sides behind nearly straight, in front narrowed, hind angles almost rectangular, the anterior prolonged as far as the eyes; its surface bears many minute tubercular elevations, it is transversely depressed near the base, and this basal line has three or four punctiform impressions. The *elytra* are transversely convex, and declivous behind, with rectangular shoulders; they are connate, and bear rows of rather large but not deep punctures. The *legs* are infuscate, the *tibiae* hispid, *tarsi* red. The *body* is more or less covered with fine, yellowish, and long, erect, fuscous setae.

Length, 2½ lines; breadth, 1½.

I found this species near Whangarei Heads.

354. *A. granulatus*, n.s. Oblong, fuscous, setose. *Antenne* dark-red, the basal and second joints stout, the second the shorter and sub-quadrate; third about as long as fourth and fifth, slender at the base; joints four to eight decrease in length; club distinct, ninth and tenth joints transverse, the former a little produced inwardly, eleventh large, obtusely rounded. *Head* closely covered with granules; eyes large, convex. The *prothorax* is rather large, yet transverse, its disc moderately convex, without prominent elevations; the sides are not quite straight behind, and are narrowed in front; front angles produced and acute, the posterior form right-angles; base sinuate near the sides; the surface is almost entirely covered with rather large rounded but flattened granules, which are most obvious on the most elevated portion; there is an indistinct, almost smooth, dorsal line, and a transverse one near the base, which is depressed, with indications of punctures; the clothing consists of fine short yellow hair-like scales intermingled with erect fuscous setae. The *elytra* are oblong, their sides almost parallel to beyond the middle, and from thence rounded, with rectangular shoulders; they are convex, soldered together, and each bears nine rows of punctures, those nearest the margin coarsest; their clothing is similar to that
of the thorax. The legs are reddish, and the tibiæ are ciliated with pallid setæ.

Length, 2½ lines; breadth, 1½.

I found one example, quite recently, at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour. It is well differentiated from *C. oblongus* by the flattened granules on its prothorax.

**Group—Colydiidæ.**

Posterior coxae contiguous. First abdominal segment larger than the others. Last joint of the palpi not aciculate.

**Enarsus.**

*Pascoe; Journ. of Entom., ii., 444, 1866.*


Allied to *Rechodes*, Er., but the prothorax and elytra ciliated at their margins, not serrated, the tibiae also ciliated, and the maxillary palpi scarcely securiform. The genus contains one of the finest species among the Colydiidae, and is perhaps even more like *Asida* and *Byrsax* among the Heteromera than *Rechodes*.

I owe my specimen to the kindness of Robert Bakewell, Esq.


*E. fuscus*, squamosus, indumento terreno-griseo tectus.

Dark brown, closely covered with a greyish brownish-grey secretion, and with short, erect, more or less scattered scales, head deeply immersed in the prothorax, forming a nearly continuous line with the dilated margins of the latter; *prothorax* with a double gibbosity above the head, the dilated margins with two deep pits on each side; *scutellum* round; *elytra* slightly margined, deeply foveate, the suture raised in the middle, posteriorly abruptly declining to the apex, the declivity with three large callosities on each side; body beneath, and legs with a dull rusty-brown tomentum.

Length, 4 lines.

New Zealand.


*Indumento* fusco tectus, supra valde rugosus, *prothorace* basi utrinque excisione profunda.
Long., 9 mm.; lat. elytrorum, 4½ mm.

This species is just the same length as *E. bakewelli*, Pascoe, but is considerably narrower, the latter species being about 5½ mm. across the elytra; in sculpture and clothing the two species are almost identical, but *E. wakefieldi* has the excision of each side of the base of the thorax considerably longer and narrower.

This fine species of *Colydiidae* was found by Mr. Wakefield at Peel Forest, March, 1874.

*Indumentum* fusco tectus, supra valde rugosus, *prothorace* basi utrinque excisione profunda.

Long., 6½ mm.; lat. elytrorum, 4 mm.

This species differs from *E. wakefieldi* by the smaller size and shorter form, and its considerably shorter metasternum. From *E. bakewelli* its much smaller size and the deeper emarginations at the base of the thorax readily distinguish it. Though the three forms are so very similar to one another, I think it most likely they will prove to be distinct, and not one variable species, though only the examination of a number of individuals can render this decision satisfactory.

Christchurch, found by Mr. Wakefield.

358. *E. contractifrons*, *n.s*. This species is very much like the typical one in sculpture, clothing, and colouration, but differs from it in the form of the *thorax*, which is almost conical, being considerably, but gradually, narrowed in front, with prominent, sub-porrected anterior angles; the sides are less explanated, the disc sloping more gradually towards them, and, though there is the usual transverse ridge at each side, there is only one cavity, that is behind, not very deep, and the frontal portion is gradually depressed but not concave; the base is deeply bisinuated as in *E. bakewelli*.

The *antenne* are red, slender, and finely pilose, the third joint longer than the second. The *legs* are red, and the external edge of the *tibia* is ciliated with setæ.

Length, 2½ lines; breadth, 1½.

I found one of this species and three of *E. bakewelli* at Tairua.

I have examined twenty-one specimens of this genus with great care, in the hope of being able to find some corresponding with *E. wakefieldi*, and *E. rudis*: these specimens were sent to me by Captain Hutton, from Otago, and Professor Haast, of Christchurch, they differ from one another, more or less, in size, and this is usually accompanied by a slight difference in form, but only in degree, so that there seems to be nothing to warrant their separation as distinct species.

**Syncalus.**


I propose this generic name for two species which have extremely the appearance of Tarphius, but differ therefrom by the three-jointed antennal club, and the more elongate basal joint of the tarsi.

I have little doubt that these insects have the habits of Tarphius, and will require to be sought among the dead leaves and decaying vegetable matter of the New Zealand woods and forests.

The two species before me, though they look extremely like one another at first sight, show on examination structural differences that leave me no doubt that numerous other species will be found in New Zealand. Enarsus bakewellii, Pascoe, is a very interesting allied form; but its appearance indicates very different habits, its tarsi have the second and third joints much more developed, and I believe the trophi will show important differences.


Long. corp., 4½ mm.

Antenne short, red, with the basal joints pitchy; first joint elongate and exposed; third longer, but much more slender than second; fourth a good deal shorter than third, but longer than fifth; eighth small, but transverse; ninth and tenth abruptly broader; ninth not quite so broad as tenth, both of them strongly transverse; eleventh joint large, about as broad as tenth. Labrum large and exposed; last joint of maxillary palpi elongate and rather slender. Antennal cavities directed straight backwards along the inner margin of the eye. Eyes large, convex, without setae. Head coarsely sculptured, so as to appear covered with flattened tubercles. Thorax with the sides a little rounded and narrowed towards the front; the anterior angles acute and prominent; the sides behind the middle almost straight, so that the well-marked hind angles are about rectangular; the base on each side much sinuate; its surface is covered with an exudation which conceals the irregularly distributed tubercular sculpture; and it bears some erect setae. Elytra very convex, without tubercles. Sprinkled with numerous long upright setae, and also bearing some fine, greyish, depressed setae, which are distributed in irregular patches; the sculpture (which apparently consists of rows of coarse punctures) is concealed by an exudation. Tibia bearing externally a row of long setae. Tarsi with the basal joint about as long as the two following ones together; the second and the third are small; the fourth is slender, and rather longer than the other three together.

A single mutilated individual sent by Mr. Lawson from Auckland.

Note.—I found a specimen at Tairua, measuring 2½ lines in length.

360. S. politus, n.s. Ovate, convex, hispid, castaneous, somewhat polished. Antenne short, red; first joint long and stout; second short, cylindric; third long and slender; fourth to eighth nearly equal to one another; club well-defined. Head granulate; labrum red, more
conspicuous than in *S. optatus*. Thorax convex, transverse; side margins wide, and slightly hollowed inwardly; it is widest behind the middle, narrowed anteriorly, with prominent front angles, and slightly narrowed behind, posterior angles nearly rectangular; the base is rounded at the middle, where it is closely applied to the elytra, and from thence outwardly sinuous; the disc has many minute tubercles disposed over its surface, an indistinct dorsal sulcus, a row of small punctures along the base, and two large punctiform impressions behind the middle. The *elytra* are convex, rather smooth and shining, base sinuate, shoulders rectangular, the sides are gradually rounded, and narrowed near the apex; each elytron bears eight rows of punctures, those nearest the suture small, the outer coarse, but the sculpture becomes irregular and obsolete near the humeral angle; the interstices are alternately fuscous and castaneous; their surface, as well as the sides of the prothorax, bear many setæ. *Legs* pilose.

Length, 2 lines.

My unique example was found at Tairua; it is more nearly related to the typical species than *S. hystrix*, which is more broadly oval, and smaller. Considerable care will be required in discriminating between the exponents of this genus.


Long. corp., 3½ mm.

At first sight this insect seems to be exactly similar to *S. optatus*, except that it is much shorter in form; on examination, however, some very important differences are seen. The ninth joint of the *antennae* is here scarcely more than half as broad as the tenth, the *eyes* are much smaller, the last joint of the maxillary *palpi* is broader, and the *tibiae* are without erect setae. I think, if the surface were denuded, it would be seen that the punctures on the *elytra* of *S. hystrix* are much coarser than in *S. optatus*; for on a denuded spot I perceive one or two very coarse punctures.

A single individual has been sent to me by Captain Broun, from Tairua.

**Epistranus.**


The extraordinary little creature for which I propose this name has, so far as I know, no near described ally; but it displays in some respects an affinity with the *Tarphii*, and it should, I think, be classed in their
neighbourhood. The head, by a movement of nutation, is so placed as to be protected by the front of the pro sternum (as in the Histeridae); and the antennæ are then received into the two very large, deep, and abruptly defined excavations of the thorax. The tibiae are also a good deal modified for the protection of the tarsi; these, when turned back, are applied along the upper face of the tibiae; and the outer and lower edge of the tibia is very densely ciliated. The excessively coarse and peculiar sculpture is much concealed by a dense exudation, which forms a covering very difficult to remove.


Long. corp., 2 mm.

Antennae with the basal joint stout, and only its extremity visible from above; second joint stout and rather long, cylindric; third joint small, but more elongate than the small following joints; ninth joint small, but yet a little produced inwardly; tenth joint broad, strongly transverse; eleventh nearly as broad as tenth. Parts of the mouth small; maxillary palpi thick but very short. Eyes small, coarsely faceted. Antennal cavities not prolonged on underside of head. Thorax quite as long as broad, greatly narrowed behind, extremely convex transversely, especially in front; so sculptured as to appear covered with strongly elevated tubercles. Elytra narrowed towards the base, so that the shoulders are quite indistinct; sculptured in a similar manner to the thorax. Under-surface with deep pits and depressions, the ventral sutures very deep.

A single specimen sent from Auckland by Mr. T. Lawson, in whose honour I have named this little species, one of the most interesting of those he has discovered.

Note.—I found a specimen at Whangarei Heads; the insect is probably widely distributed, but rare, and difficult to find amongst the vegetable matter on which it subsists.

363. E. humeralis, n.s. Fuscous, the shoulders of elytra cream-coloured. Thorax cordate, very convex anteriorly, depressed, and considerably narrowed behind; it is about as large as the elytra, has a dorsal depressed line from base to apex, and two oblique frontal foveæ; the rest of its surface is occupied by rather large elevated tubercles, and the side margins are uneven. The elytra are distinctly emarginate at the base, this incurred portion being adapted to the corresponding part of the prothorax; the shoulders are oblique, beyond these the sides are somewhat explanated, the middle a little sinuate, and they are then rounded posteriorly; they are convex, and their sculpture consists of regular rows of strongly-elevated tubercles, their apex bearing one distinct puncture, which gives them a somewhat flattened appearance when viewed from above, and there is a well-defined sutural depression. The body is quite nude, and free from exudation, but there are a few fine setæ in front, and along the margins. The antennæ are short, reddish, sparsely pilose, with the second joint cylindrical, and as stout
as the first; the third is obconical but slender, and nearly as long as the second; the ninth is a little larger than the eight; tenth very broad, rather narrow at the base; eleventh large, rounded, not quite so broad as the tenth, pubescent. *Palpi* with large terminal joints. The *legs* are red; the *tibiae* are curved externally, and are densely but very finely ciliated. The other characters are similar to those of the preceding species.

Length, $1\tfrac{1}{4}$ line.

I have only one example, which I found at Tairua; it is rather larger than my specimen of the other species.

**Rytinotus.**

*Nov. gen.*

*Body* very elongate, sub-parallel, transversely convex, tubercular. Maxillary *palpi* short and robust, their apical joint truncated at the extremity. *Antennae* about as long as the prothorax, inserted at the sides in front of but separated from the eyes; they are eleven-jointed, the club three-jointed. *Labrum* transverse. *Eyes* large, elongate, constricted in the middle; the upper and larger portion circular, visible from above, the lower rounded, but not circular; they are coarsely facetted, and placed vertically at the sides of the head. *Legs* moderately long; *femora* inflated; *tibiae* flexuose; *tarsi* four-jointed, the three basal joints of nearly equal size, and, conjointly, not longer than the elongate terminal joint; *claws* simple. *Coxae* equidistant; the anterior separated by a carinated lamina, the intermediate by a plane mesosternal process, and the posterior by a porrected process of the first abdominal segment; the two front pairs are sub-globose, the posterior sub-cylindric. The *head* is somewhat elevated at the sides, the central portion in front depressed, almost flat, and a little dilated laterally in front of the eyes. The *prothorax* is longer than broad, transversely convex. *Elytra* elongate, as wide and about twice as long as the thorax. *Epipleurae* of moderate width.

This form approaches *Enarsus* in some respects, yet is quite distinct from it; the *antennal cavities* are not very obvious, and there is no groove along the inner margin of the eye, as in that genus; the antennal club is not so well defined, the ninth articulation being somewhat obconical in shape.

The only exponent of the genus known to me, is densely clothed with minute scales.

364. *R. squamulosus*, n.s. *Antennae* rather densely squamose, club pilose; the basal articulation is stout, only its apical half exposed; second short; third rather larger than the others, slender at the base; fourth larger than fifth; joints five to eight about equal; ninth distinctly larger than eighth, obconical; tenth transverse, broader than the preceding, rather loosely articulated; eleventh joint rounded, closely adapted to but not so large as its predecessor. The sculpture of the *head* is not very perceptible, but consists, apparently, of rounded some-
what flattened granules. The *prothorax* is deeply emarginate behind the eyes, so that the anterior angles seem prominent; the base is sub-truncate, with a short but deep excision at each side close to the hind angle, which is almost rectangular; the sides are crenate, with a wide situation near the middle; the disc is elevated, and in front bears two conspicuous, laterally-compressed tubercles, which are porrected, so as to project over the hinder portion of the head; the surface is more or less uneven, and so densely clothed that the sculpture is concealed, but, on a denuded spot, it appears quite smooth. The *elytra* are not very closely applied to the base of the thorax; their base is obliquely emarginate, their shoulders oblique, and their sides nearly straight to the apex, which, owing chiefly to a large tubercular elevation on each at the extremity, has a rather truncate though uneven aspect; they are transversely convex, and each bears two discoidal, but not very well defined, tubercular ridges, and two much less distinct lines on the side; the interstices are coarsely punctate.

The ground-colour is piceous, but the whole of the body is so densely covered with minute fusco-testaceous scales that it is scarcely discernible; the tarsi and antennae are infuscate-red, the former pilose.

Length, 5½ lines; breadth, 1¼.

I am indebted to T. F. Cheeseman, Esq., F.L.S., for my first specimen of this curious species; it was found, I believe, in the Wairoa district, Auckland.

**Ithris.**

**Pascoe.**

I have been unable to get the description of this genus, but the form is well delineated in the following description by Dr. Sharp.


Long. corp., vix 3 mm.; lat. ¾ mm.

*Antenne* yellowish; first joint in large part exposed from above; second short and stout; third to eighth small; ninth and tenth forming a large broad club; ninth and tenth each strongly transverse; eleventh large. *Head* with the sides greatly elevated; its surface rather densely but indistinctly punctured, so as to be almost opaque. *Thorax* longer than broad, the sides straight and parallel, along the middle with a broad but ill-defined groove; and on each side of this central depression there is also another but very obsolete depression; the surface is densely and indistinctly sculptured, and is quite dull. *Elytra* each with three or four longitudinal costae, and the surface between them densely sculptured, so that they are quite dull. *Legs* reddish yellow. Under surface dull, but only finely and indistinctly punctured, and with an extremely scanty and fine pubescence. All the pairs of *coxae* are only slightly separated; the *metasternum* is elongate; the *epipleura* are narrow, and not accurately adjusted to the body; the *tibiae* are considerably dilated at the extremity, and exhibit small but distinct spurs;
the tarsi are slender, with the three basal joints rather short, and differing but little from one another in length; the first ventral segment, though not elongate, is distinctly longer than the second.

Obs.—This species is an undoubted member of the Colydiini; and as it displays pretty much the characters assigned by Mr. Pascoe to his genus Ithris, I have used that word as part of its name. In many respects it approaches Colydiium elongatum rather closely, and probably, like that species, lives in burrows in wood.

Auckland. A single individual, sent by Mr. Lawson.

Note.—I found the species at Tairua also, and sent some specimens to Dr. Sharp, whose surmise regarding its mode of life is quite correct.

**Rhizonium.**

*Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., July, 1876.*


Antennae short and stout, with the basal joint quite exposed, the club consisting of the transverse ninth and tenth joints and the narrower eleventh joint. Last joint of maxillary palp longer than the preceding. Eyes free and prominent. Front coxae contiguous, middle and posterior nearly so. Metasternum elongate. First ventral segment of hind-body considerably longer than the following. Legs rather slender; the tarsi rather short and moderately stout, their basal joint not elongate.

Obs.—The insect for which I make this generic name, in its form and sculpture so much resembles a Rhizophagus, that I omitted it in my paper on the New Zealand Colydiidae from having placed it on one side (without examination) as an ally of that group of the Nitidulidae. Its affinities, however, are certainly with Teredus and Oxylemus, though the structure of its antennæ (which are not very dissimilar from those of Aulonium) readily distinguish it therefrom.


Long. corp., vix 2 mm.

Antenna reddish, much shorter than head and thorax, rather stout; first and second joints stout, not longer than broad, about equal to one another; third to eighth broad, very short, quite similar to one another; ninth and tenth rather strongly transverse, quite distinct from one another; eleventh a good deal narrower than tenth, but longer than it. Head about as broad as the thorax, rather coarsely punctured, without any raised lateral margins. Thorax quadrate, about as long as broad, and about straight at the sides, the hind angles very indistinct on account of the curving of the base; the surface rather coarsely punctured. Elytra moderately closely and coarsely punctured, the punctures arranged in rows, which, however, are not very distinct.

Four specimens of this interesting little species were sent me by
Captain Broun among some insects found on Cyathea dealbata at Tairua.

**NOTE.**—This insect cannot well be mistaken; its form is narrow and sub-parallel.

**Group—BOTHRIDERIDÆ.**

Posterior coxae distant. The first segment of the abdomen largest. Last joint of the palpi not aciculate.

**Bothrideres.**


*Mentum* moderate, transversely quadrate; *ligula* horny, transversal, rounded, and ciliated in front; internal lobe of the *jaws* membraneous, terminated with a horny tooth, inwardly ciliated; the external one larger and ciliated at its extremity. Last joint of the maxillary *palpi* larger than the third, elongate-conical; that of the labial shorter than the second, cylindrical. *Mandibles* robust, obtusely indented at their extremity. *Labrum* very short, a little emarginated and strongly ciliated in front. *Head* moderate; antennal furrows rather wide, oblique. *Antenna* short, eleven-jointed, first sub-globular; third a little elongated; the second, as well as joints four to nine short, equal; tenth and eleventh forming a rounded club. *Eyes* moderate, rounded, sometimes rather prominent. *Prothorax* not closely adapted to the elytra, quadrate, rather plane and impressed above. *Scutellum* punctiform. *Elytra* rather elongated. *Legs* moderate. The four anterior coxae rather widely separated one from the other. Anterior *tibiae* somewhat arcuated, their terminal spur bent back; the three first joints of the *tarsi* decreasing successively, ciliated below. *Body* moderately elongate, parallel and smooth.


Long. corp., 4½ mm.

Nearly as large as *B. contractus*. *Antennæ* dark-red; joints three to nine small, ten and eleven forming a broad club, the eleventh nearly as broad as the tenth. *Head* rather coarsely punctured. *Thorax* quite as long as broad, nearly straight at the sides, these not being rounded in front and only very slightly narrowed behind the middle; the surface is a little uneven, but has no distinct impression, it is rather coarsely punctured, the punctures about the middle being irregularly distributed. *Elytra* with the alternate interstices narrowed and a little elevated towards the extremity, and bearing rather fine punctures. *Underside* rather coarsely punctured. *Legs* slender.

This species has the intermediate joints of the antennæ more slender.
and the club broader than in *B. contractus*, the legs more slender, and the thorax differently shaped.

A single specimen has been sent me from Tairua by Captain Broun.

**Group—PYCNOMERIDÆ.**

Hind coxae distant. Abdominal segments of equal size. Last joint of the palpi not needle-shaped.

**Pycnomerus.**

_Erichson; Lacord. Hist. des Coléop., Tom. ii., p. 379._

*Mentum* quadrate, or a little narrowed in front. *Ligula* horny, transversal, emarginated anteriorly. Lobes of the jaws horny, the inner small, ciliated within; the outer wider, rounded underneath, arched and ciliated at the end. *Palpi* robust, the last joint of the labial briefly-oval; that of the maxillary of the same form but longer. *Mandibles* large, very much arched, sometimes singly, sometimes bidented at the end. *Labrum* transversal, rounded in front. *Head* quadrate, a little elongate, widened at antennal orbits. Antennal furrows sometimes very superficial or absent. *Eyes* moderate, almost rounded, slightly prominent. *Antenna* short, composed of eleven, ten, or eight joints; their club composed in the first case of two joints, of one only in the others. *Prothorax* quadrate, sub-equilateral, or a little elongate, and slightly narrowed behind. *Scutellum* punctiform. *Elytra* elongate, sub-parallel. *Legs* rather short; *tibiae* slightly dilated at their extremity, terminating with very distinct spurs; the three first joints of the *tarsi* short, equal. The two last abdominal segments hollowed behind.

*Body* rather long, a little depressed above.


*P. elongatus*, parallelus, piceo-niger, sub-opacus; *prothorace* dorso impresso, impressione posterius minus distincte divisa; *elytris* sulcatis, sulcis punctatis, punctis distantibus.

Long. corp., $3\frac{1}{4}-4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

*Antennæ* distinctly eleven-jointed, the eleventh joint a good deal narrower than the tenth. *Head* very coarsely punctured, with a very deep impression on each side in front, the outer margin of which is continued backwards close to the eye as an elevated fold. *Thorax* about as long as broad, slightly narrowed behind, coarsely and closely punctured, with a rather large impression on the middle, the posterior part of which is indistinctly divided into two. *Elytra* bearing deep broad striae or grooves, at the bottom of which are deep punctures separated from one another by a long raised interval; the interstices between the striae are narrow, elevated and impunctate. *Underside* closely and very coarsely punctured.

Sent from Tairua by Captain Broun, and indicated as found on the Wood of *Sophora tetraphylla*.

Long. corp., $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

This species is extremely similar to the preceding one; but the *thorax* has two not very distinct elongate impressions on the middle, the narrow space between which is without punctures; the grooves on the *elytra* are not so deep, and the punctures at the bottom of these are less widely separated from one another; the sculpture of the *under-surface* is less coarse.

Also sent by Captain Broun from Tairua.

370. **P. simplex**, n.s. *Pitchy-black*, sub-parallel, legs and antennæ reddish. The *head* is closely but not coarsely punctured, the two frontal foveæ are distinct, and the broad raised margins are continued along each eye as a narrow elevated line; the *eyes* are rather small, but coarsely facetted. The *prothorax* is longer than broad, rather convex transversely, and narrowed posteriorly; the *surface* is rather coarsely but not very closely punctured, and without the least trace of dorsal depressions. The *elytra* are slightly rounded laterally, shoulders prominent; they are somewhat narrowed in front, so that their outline is elongate-oval rather than parallel; they are distinctly furrowed longitudinally, the punctation of the grooves rather coarse; the interstices are distinct; the second, fourth, and sixth are insulated, *i.e.*, the others touch the base and are united posteriorly.

The coarsely facetted *eyes* are quite an exceptional character, and will at once distinguish this species from the preceding.

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

I found one specimen at Whangarei Heads.


Long. corp., $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Very similar in size, form, and colour to a *Rhizophagus*. Very closely allied to *P. simulans*, but smaller and paler in colour. The *head* is rather short; the fold near the eye very obsolete; the suture between the tenth and eleventh joints of the *antennæ* is indistinct. The *thorax* is longer than broad, slightly narrowed behind, with extremely indistinct traces of two impressions on the middle. The *elytra* are striated, and the striæ are coarsely punctured. The *under-surface* is quite shining and moderately coarsely punctured.

Obs.—Pascoe and Leconte have proposed to distinguish the *Pycno-meri* with distinctly eleven-jointed antennæ by the name of *Penthelispa*. Erichson, who pointed out this character, considered it unnecessary to make distinct generic names for the two forms; and the present species indicates the correctness of his judgment; for the antennæ are just intermediate in structure between the two forms.

Also sent by Captain Broun.
372. **P. ellipticus**, n.s. *Piceo-rufous*, moderately shining, antennæ and legs rather paler than the body. *Antenna* eleven-jointed, the tenth joint large and transverse, eleventh smaller than tenth. The head is closely and very coarsely punctured, with two deep frontal foveæ almost united by an indistinct transverse depression; the margins are elevated, rather broad, and at the side, in front of the eye, assume the form of a rounded tubercular elevation at each side, with a raised line proceeding from it towards the base; the *eyes* are rather small but very coarsely faceted. The *prothorax* is moderately transversely convex, longer than broad, narrowed behind, and slightly emarginate just behind the eyes, so that the front angles seem rather acute; it is very coarsely but rather distantly punctured on the disc, the punctuation near the sides being closer and finer; the intervals between the discoidal punctures are quite smooth and shining, but there is not the slightest sign of any dorsal depression. *Scutellum* minute. The *elytra* are of an oviform shape, being narrow near the humeral angles, and a little dilated near the middle; they are deeply grooved, and the punctures of the striae are separated by a rather narrow interval; the interstices are narrow and distinct, but the sculpture becomes confused towards the apex.

Its coarsely-facettened *eyes* will distinguish this species from *P. sophora*, *P. simulans* and *P. minor*; it is differentiated from *P. simplex* by the coarser sculpture of the head, and its elliptical outline.

Length, *1½* line.

Described from a single specimen which I found at Tairua.

**Group—CERYLONIDÆ.**

All the *coxæ* distant. Basal segment of the *abdomen* larger than the others. Terminal joint of the *palpi* aciculate, the penultimate more or less enlarged.

**Philothermus.**


*Ligula* long and widely hollowed in front. Lobes of the *jaws* membraneous, very slender, very long, longer inwardly than outwardly, both ciliated inwardly and at their extremity. First joint of the labial *palpi* very small and slender, second very thick and ovate, third very small and aciculate; the first joint of the maxillary rather long, clavate and arched, second short, obconical, third very stout and large, ovate, the fourth equal to the last of the labial. *Mandibles* robust, unidentate. *Labrum* very small, rounded and ciliated anteriorly. *Head* short, broad, immersed in thorax. *Antenna* eleven-jointed, joints two to nine decreasing and thickening, the tenth and eleventh forming a stout ovate club. *Eyes* small, rounded, slightly prominent. *Prothorax* large, quadrat, with its anterior angles rounded. *Scutellum* semicircular. *Elytra* moderately long, parallel. *Legs* moderate; *femora* rather robust; *tibiae* dilated at the extremity; the three first joints of the *tarsi* short, almost equal, pubescent below. *Body* oblong and parallel, finely pubescent.

Long. corp., 2 mm.

*Antenne* about as long as the thorax, yellowish; the basal joint stout, second joint rather slender, but distinctly thicker than the following ones; three to nine similar to one another in thickness, the ninth being only slightly broader than the eighth; tenth and eleventh joints large, very indistinctly separated from one another. *Head* small, immersed in the thorax up to the convex eyes. *Thorax* about as long as broad, straight at the sides, which are a little rounded at the front, the hind angles rectangular; the surface bearing rather large but sparing punctures, and with a small and indistinct impression at the base on each side. *Elytra* with rows of distinct punctures, which become obsolete at the extremity. *Legs* reddish; front *tibie* rather strongly dilated towards the extremity.

**Obs.**—This species has exactly the appearance of our European species of *Cerylon*; but the two large and very distinct apical joints of the antennae induce me to call it a *Philothermus*.

Tairua. A single individual found by Captain Broun.


*Antenne* pubescent, longer than thorax; basal joint stout, longer than second; second and third of equal length, the former stouter; joints four to nine about equal, the latter broadest; joints ten and eleven forming a well-marked club, the eleventh larger than tenth, obtusely rounded. *Palpi* yellow, the penultimate joints of both very large, the last very small. *Head* moderate, immersed up to the eyes, which are convex and distinctly facetted; it is nearly smooth, having only a few small punctures. *Thorax* quite as long as broad, a little convex, finely margined, the sides quite straight behind, a little rounded anteriorly, hind angles rectangular, base bisinuated but not strongly; its surface distinctly but remotely punctured, and a little depressed near the hind angles. *Elytra* oblong, a little narrowed posteriorly, slightly dilated at the middle, sub-depressed, slightly depressed transversely near the middle; they are distinctly striate, the striae are punctured, but the sculpture becomes partially effaced behind. *Legs* moderately long; *tibie* dilated apically, the anterior most strongly, and bearing fine yellow pubescence; *tarsi* yellow.

The body bears only a few fine yellow hairs.

Length, 1 3/4; breadth, 1/3 line.

I found two examples near Whangarei Heads, one only quite perfect. It differs from *P. nitidus* chiefly in its longer antennae and larger thorax.

375. **P. notabilis**, n.s. The form of this insect is very similar to that of *P. sanguineus*; it is of a shining red colour, with yellowish legs and antennae; the latter are rather longer than the thorax, with a large
basal joint, the second is distinctly longer than the third, which is of the same thickness as but longer than the fourth; joints four to eight are about equal in width, but decrease a little in length; the ninth is a little larger than eighth; the tenth transverse, eleventh larger and rounded, both together forming a well-limited club. Head seemingly impunctate; on a careful examination, it will be observed that what seems at first sight to be the eyes, is, in reality, an acute lateral angulation bearing the minute black eyes at the extremity.

Prothorax slightly longer than broad, a little rounded in front, the sides otherwise straight, base a little bisinuate, with acute angles; its discoidal portion is distinctly but distantly punctured, the sides are nearly impunctate. Elytra moderately elongate, widest near the middle; they bear punctate, rather indistinct striae, which become obsolete posteriorly. Legs stout; femora somewhat distended, particularly the posterior; tibiae slender above, but a good deal dilated towards the extremity, the anterior being considerably thickened.

The body is sparingly clothed with fine elongate erect yellow hairs. The abdomen is smooth, the breast punctate. Legs and antennae pubescent. Palpi of normal structure, yellow.

Length, 1½; breadth, less than ½ line.

I found two specimens, one unfortunately mutilated, near Whangarei Heads. The species is well differentiated from the others by the peculiar form of the head, and might, perhaps, be made the type of a new genus.

Adelostella.

Nov. gen.

Body elongate, sub-parallel, sub-depressed. Antennae stout, rather short, inserted near the base of the mandibles; they are eleven-jointed, not perceptibly clavate, with a stout cylindric basal joint; second short and stout; third about as long as first, slender at the base, its apex incrassate; joints four to eight sub-moniliform, about equal to one another; ninth distinctly broader than the others, its base and apex rounded; tenth nearly as large as the preceding one, of nearly the same shape; eleventh round, not much larger than the eighth. Mandibles very stout, their apex bifid. Labrum small, deflexed. Epistome large, depressed, broad at the base, with a distinctly depressed suture, sides oblique. The head is gradually dilated from the front backwards, being produced behind in the form of an obtuse lobe at each side, and the basal portion between these lobes forms a neck as wide as the front of the thorax. The eyes are prominent, circular, and situated at the sides, midway between the antennae and extremity of the lobes. The prothorax is rather longer than it is broad; from the base to beyond the middle sub-quadrate, and as wide as the lobed portion of the head, the anterior portion being rounded and narrowed to the width of the constricted basal portion of the head; base and apex sub-truncate. Scutellum transverse. Elytra elongate, depressed, finely margined, sides somewhat compressed, apices obtusely rounded. The two front pairs of
coxae are sub-globose and rather remote, the posterior almost contiguous and sub-cylindric; the pro- and mesosterna between the coxae are plane, the metasternum elongate. The legs are of moderate length; femora inflated and rather deeply excised near the apex, which has thus a dentate appearance, and grooved below for the reception of the tibia, which is shorter than the femora, and gradually expanded towards the apex where it is armed inwardly with two stout spines; tarsi four-jointed, the apical joint elongate and as long as the three basal ones conjointly; claws slender and simple. The abdomen is not so long as the metasternum, and its segments decrease in size.

This genus is difficult to locate satisfactorily; in some respects it exhibits a similarity of structure to the Rhysodidae, but the structure of the tarsi forbids its association with the species of that group. I think it should be placed next to Philothermus, so as to form a connecting link between that genus and Rhysodes; at any rate until the accumulation of more specimens will admit of a thorough examination by entomologists more conversant with the structural characters of this ill-defined group.

376. A. punctatum, n.s. Dark rufo-castaneous, moderately shining, nude. Head punctulate and without other sculpture. Thorax with an indistinct dorsal and other depressions, near the sides, its surface finely punctate and flat. Elytra rather wider than and twice as long as the thorax, with prominent shoulders, the sides nearly parallel and very gradually narrowed posteriorly; disc depressed, with six indistinct, shallow striae, which become quite obsolete towards the apex; these grooves are more or less punctate, yet not very distinctly sculptured. Legs finely punctulate. Antennae and tarsi pilose. Under side of head and prosternum rugose, the rest finely punctured.

Length, 3 lines.

I found two examples at Parua (Whangarei Harbour.)

FAMILY—RHYSODIDES.

Mentum very large. Ligula coriaceous, bilobed. Maxillae with two unarmed lobes. Antennae eleven-jointed, filiform, nearly always granular. Head with a narrow neck. Elytra completely covering the abdomen. Legs short or moderate; the anterior and intermediate coxae globose, embedded, distant; posterior transversal; hind trochanter projecting at inner side of the femur; tarsi pentamerous, simple, cylindrical. Abdomen with six segments; the three basal connate.

Rhysodes.

(Illig.); Dalman, Anal. Ent., p. 93.

Mentum connate, concealed, trilobed, the central lobe largest, subtriangular. Ligula soldered to the chin, rough, bilobed. Last joint of the maxillary palpi sub-ovate and acuminate; that of the labial oblong.
Mandibles short, arched at the extremity, somewhat concave below. Labrum prominent, its middle part acuminate. Antennæ nearly as long as head and thorax; robust, perfoliate, finely hirsute; the basal joint stoutest, almost obconical, joints two to ten globular, the eleventh ovoid. Eyes small, longitudinal, almost depressed, and finely facetted.

Head of variable form, dilated behind, elongated in front, and joined to thorax by a more or less distinct neck. Prothorax longer than broad, a little convex, narrowed anteriorly, more or less sulcate, and connected with hind-body by a peduncle. Elytra elongate, base bisinuated, humeral angles sub-tubercular, sides rounded, with their surface furrowed.

Legs stout; femora inflated, especially the anterior pair, and subdentate below; tibiae flexuose, those of the front pair hollowed at apex, with two terminal processes, of which the inner is the larger; the others terminating in two spurs; tarsi robust, rather narrow, the four basal joints decrease in size, the apical longest; claws of moderate size.

The body is of an elongate, sub-cylindric form.

The above characters have been epitomized from Lacordaire's work (Hist. des Ins. Coleop., Tom. ii., p. 387), but somewhat modified as more applicable to the New Zealand species whose descriptions follow.

377. R. aterrimus, n.s. Body of a deep shining black colour, the antennæ and legs piceous, the palpi red. Head with two grooves on the vertex which are bent outwards to the front of the eyes, so that the dilated basal portion of the head has a somewhat bilobed aspect; the space between these furrows is smooth, and diverges anteriorly so as to be united at each side to the carinated margin of the fore-head, which is smooth on the middle, but depressed and punctate at its sides. The prothorax is subovate, finely margined, rather convex transversely; with a dorsal groove from base to apex, a curved groove at each side of the central one, extending to beyond the middle, very wide and foveiform at the base and punctate; the marginal channels are punctured, but the rest of the surface is almost smooth, and quite nude. Scutellum subtriangular. The elytra are a little wider than the thorax, the humeral angles tubercular, and the sides are a little rounded; each elytron bears six not very well defined striae, which are strongly punctured, but the sculpture becomes somewhat confused posteriorly; the outer interstices are bent towards the suture, and are a little elevated towards the apex, so that the sutural striae and interstices at that point appear to be a good deal depressed; the sides are indistinctly margined and punctate. The anterior femora are distinctly dentate below, and the posterior tibiae are simple externally, but terminate inwardly in a strong curved process. The legs bear a few yellowish hairs.

In this, as in the three following species, the elytra are a little depressed at the base.

Length, 3 lines; breadth, ½.

I found two examples some years ago at Auckland, and subsequently one other individual at Tairua.
378. **R. pensus**, *n.s.* This species greatly resembles the preceding in general outline, and is of the same size and colours, but the front thighs are only sub-dentate below, and the structure of the posterior tibiae is normal. The *head* is dilated and abruptly rounded behind and elongated anteriorly; it is quite smooth above, with an abbreviated groove at the middle of the base very much like an elongate deep punctiform impression, the sides of the forehead are carinated and grooved, with two punctures between the antennæ and one in front. The *prothorax* is subovate, slightly convex transversely, finely margined, the elevated portions quite smooth and impunctate; there is a dorsal groove which extends from base to apex, and a deep elongate basal fovea near each side. The *elytra* are transversely convex, the basal situations are deep, so that the tubercular humeral angles are porrected; their sides are indistinctly margined and a little rounded; each bears five discoidal punctate grooves, the lateral ones are less distinct; the fifth and marginal interstices are united at the end, and are bent and elevated towards the apex, those nearest the suture being depressed.

Length, 3 lines; breadth, \( \frac{3}{4} \).

I found this species in the vicinity of Whangarei Harbour, and I have seen another specimen which had been found near the Wairoa (South of Auckland) by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman.

379. **R. eminens**, *n.s.* *Head* dilated behind, elongated anteriorly; the sides behind have very much the appearance of reniform lobes with a row of small punctures near each eye, there being a deep oblique depression separating the lobes from the smooth dorsal space, which is prolonged to the labrum; the sides of the forehead are grooved and ridged, the frontal fovea at each side is separated from the previously described posterior depression by a rounded elevation, situated midway between the antenna and the eye. *Prothorax* oblong, sub-ovate, sparingly ciliated and finely margined; with three equidistant furrows, widest behind, extending from base to apex; the elevated portions are smooth, but there is a row of punctures along the lateral margins. The *elytra* have a somewhat depressed aspect, with prominent tubercular shoulders and rounded sides; there are six broad grooves on each, the two marginal ones less distinct than those on the disc, all of which, as well as the marginal channel, bear large rounded punctures; the interstices are rather narrow and convex, the posterior sculpture is ill-defined, but there is a depression near the apex which is rendered more obvious by the lateral interstices being convex and curved towards the suture. The *femora* are sub-dentate, and the external apex of the hind *tibia* is simple.

The *body* is of a shining black, the legs and antennæ pitchy-red.

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

I found this species in the woods near Whangarei Harbour.

380. **R. orbitosus**, *n.s.* This species is dissimilar to those previously described, but is most nearly allied to *R. eminens*, having, however, a comparatively shorter and broader *prothorax*, quite oblong, not
at all ovate as in R. aterrimus and R. pensus, and rather wider in front than behind; it has an impunctate dorsal groove from base to apex, and one at each side of it, which at the base appear foveiform, and become a mere series of deep punctures towards the front, but not reaching the apex. The elytra are convex, rather short, almost oviform, with tubular humeral angles and very slightly sinuated base; each bears six discoidal striae, which have a somewhat interrupted appearance, owing to the intervals between some of the rather large sometimes confluent punctures, being of nearly the same plane as the interstices; the sculpture near the apex is similar to that of the three preceding species.

The form of the head is peculiar; the general outline is not materially different, but it is deflexed, and its basal portion is as wide as the thorax, which is not the case with the other species; the lateral basal lobes are narrow or compressed, the dorsal space is almost elongate-triangular, extending from the neck where it is widest and most elevated, but becoming much narrower in front; this central space is separated from the lobes by a groove at each side, and these are connected with a frontal depression at each side which intervenes between the side lobes, dorsal space, and antennal orbits.

The femora are only sub-dentate, and the apex of the hind tibia is not distinctly spinous.

The body is nearly nude, of a shining pitchy-black colour, the antennae and legs being pitchy-red.

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

I found this species also in the forests near Whangarei Harbour.

381. R. proprius, n.s. Elongate, sub-cylindrical, rather depressed, of a glossy reddish-black, with dark-red legs and antennae, and rufescent tarsi and palpi.

Head rather small, having two inter-antennal punctiform impressions, and two oblique furrows proceeding from the antennae and becoming confluent in front of the base. Prothorax oblong, very slightly rounded laterally, its base almost rounded; two more or less curved broad grooves proceed from the base, where they are foveiform, and terminate near the apex in a large depression occupying the space between the sides, the intermediate dorsal space is indistinctly impressed longitudinally and depressed anteriorly. Elytra a little narrower than the thorax, with porrected tubercular shoulders, and a deep oblong scutellar depression; the sutural space is rather flattened and well limited by two broad grooves proceeding from the base and uniting at the apex, another similar furrow extends from each shoulder but does not attain the apex; otherwise they are without impressions of any kind.

Legs robust; the anterior tibiae of normal structure, the intermediate and posterior terminate inwardly in a large dentiform protuberance, below which the small spurs are inserted. Antennae sparsely pilose, with joints two to ten moniliform, the apical larger than tenth, oval and acuminate. In one specimen the third and fourth joints of the antennae coalesce, so as to form one large cylindrical articulation.

The peculiar form of the four hind tibiae will at once lead to the recognition of the species.
Length, \(2\frac{3}{4} - 3\) lines; breadth, nearly \(\frac{3}{4}\).
I found my three specimens at Parua.

**FAMILY—CUCUJIPES.**

*Ligula* horny or coriaceous, of variable form, prominent. *Maxillæ* bilobed. *Palpi* short. *Antennæ* eleven-jointed, often granular, filiform, or terminating in a small three-jointed club. Front and middle *legs* distant; their *coxae* globose, embedded in their cotyloid cavities; the posterior transversal, contiguous; *tarsi* simple, sometimes heteromerous among the males, and pentamerous among the females, occasionally five-jointed in both sexes. *Abdomen* composed of five sub-equal segments, all free.

**Group—HEMIPEPLIDÆ.**


**Diagrypnodes.**

*Waterhouse; Trans. Ent. Soc., May, 1876.*

*Elongate,* narrow, flat. *Head* ovate; *mandibles* very stout, prominent; *antenna* filiform, reaching to the apex of the elytra, the basal joint long, club-shaped, very slender at its base; the second joint very small, scarcely longer than broad, narrowed at the base; the third of the same form, but one-third longer; the fourth to tenth nearly equal, somewhat slender; the eleventh a little longer than the tenth, very slender and fusiform. *Eyes* very small, not prominent. *Thorax* scarcely as broad as the head and about the same length, narrowed somewhat suddenly behind the middle. *Elytra* abbreviated, narrow, about the length of the head and thorax together. *Abdomen* long, flat, with five segments visible above, rounded at the apex. *Femora* short, the basal joint to the four anterior *tarsi* slightly elongate; the second and third sub-equal and a little shorter than the first; the fourth joint shorter, small; fifth joint as long as the four previous joints taken together; posterior tarsi with only four joints, of which the first joint is somewhat elongate, the second rather shorter, the third very short.

This genus should be placed next to *Ino.*


*Elongatus,* parallelus, depressus, nitidus, rufo-testaceus. *Capite* depressus, ovato, postice angustato, subtiliter discrete punctulato; *mandibulis* nigro-pices, crassis; *oculis* parvis, nigris; *antennis* longis, articulo primo elongato, clavato. *Thorace* capite paululo angustiori depresso, post medium paulo constricto, dein ad basin angustato, dorso utrinque parce punctulato. *Scutello* concavo. *Elytris* basi capite vix angustioribus,

D ii
postice latioribus, obsolete subtilissimé punctulatis, nigris, basi testaceo, singulo elyro ad apicem oblique arcuatim truncato. Abdomine nigropiceo, lateribus subtilissimé punctulato, segmentis primo secundoque ad apicem testaceis.

Long., 3½ lin.; lat., ¾ lin.

Christchurch (Mr. Wakefield).

NOTE.—This species also occurs in the North Island.

I found five specimens near Whangarei Heads.

Group—BRONTIDÆ.

Maxillæ exposed. Ligula entire or a little emarginate. Antennæ filiform, slender, at least half as long as the body, their joints cylindrical, the basal elongate. Tarsi pentamerous in both sexes, their first joint very short.

Dryocora.


Long., 4 lin.

New Zealand.

Mr. Pascoe exhibited a beetle from New Zealand (probably from Otago), which he regarded as the type of a new genus of Cucujidae, and which he proposed to describe under the name of Dryocora howittii. He remarked that members of some of the clavicorn families were well known to have tarsi with varying numbers of joints; or when the normal number were present, the basal joint was very small or almost obsolete, as in many Cucujidae; or the penultimate was very small or almost obsolete as in the Nitidulidae. In Cucujus the tarsi were heteromeronous in the male and pentamorous in the female, but in Dryocora, which in other respects was allied to Cucujus, the tarsi were tetramerous in both sexes, the basal joint being suppressed.

Organic modifications of this kind, and the exaggerations of form of some one organ which in certain groups was found to be subject to unusual modification—as the antennae in Paussidae, the eyes of Hippopsinae, the pronota of Membracidae, &c.—seemed to Mr. Pascoe "to point to a law of aberration only to be explained on the hypothesis of the derivative origin of species."

Dendrophagus.


Mentum strongly transversal, sinuated in front. Ligula horny, feebly hollowed in front, its anterior angles strongly prolonged. External
lobe of the jaws wide and short; the internal small, terminated by a
horny hook. Palpi short and stout, their last joint obconical. Mandibles
short, bifid at the end, and furnished with a ciliated border on the
inner side. Labrum transversal, truncated and ciliated in front. Head
nearly square, narrowed and widely projecting anteriorly; eyes small,
rounded, a little prominent. Antennae elongate; first joint as long as
the head, slightly incrassated; second and third short; joints four to
eleven cylindrical, nearly equal. Prothorax sub-quadrature, or slightly
elongated, the sides sinuated. Scutellum transversal, rounded behind.
Elytra elongate, parallel, rounded behind. Legs short; thighs rather
inflated at the middle and compressed; tibiae straight, terminated by a
very small spur; tarsi pentamereous, slender, first joint not very distinct,
second and third rather long, almost equal, fourth short, the three last
joints shaggy below. Prosternum projecting, free behind.

Body very depressed.

parallelus, depressus, fulvus, parsim pilosus; capite prothoraci latitudine
æquali, inter oculos plicato-rugoso; antennis corpori longitudine fert
æqualibus, articulis secundo tertioque simul quarto paulo brevieribus,
prothorace antice utrinque tuberculato producto, lateribus dentibus
tribus parvis instructis; elytris pallidioribus, confertim fortiter lineatim
punctatis, plagis fuscis obscursis notatis; pedibus pallidis, tarsis anticis
articulo basali cordato-ampliatis, secundo minore, tarsis intermediis et
posticis elongatis, linearibus.

Long., 2½–3 lin.
Otago; Lake Guyon (Capt. Hutton).

Brontes.


Ligula horny, cordiform. Last joint of maxillary palpi oval and
acuminated; that of the labial oblique and prolonged as a long sharp
point. Third joint of the antennæ as long as the following one. Pro-
sternal process received into the cavity of the mesosternum.
The genus is allied to Dendrophagus.

385. B. pleuralis, Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., May, 1877. Castaneus,
depressus, nitidus; prothorace fere impunctato, nitido, lateribus irregu-
lariter profundeque serratis, vel fissis; elytris minus elongatis, humeri
rotundatis, lateribus valde elevato-explanatis, epleuris latis; metasterno
brevi.

Long. corp., 8 mm.; lat., fere 3 mm.
Antennæ elongate and slender, basal joint about as long as joints
two to five together, second joint about half as long as third, from four
to eleven each distinctly shorter than its predecessor, the eleventh very
nearly as long as the third; their whole length from seven to eight mm.
Head shining and almost impunctate, the antennal elevations large and
strongly marked. *Thorax* nearly as long as broad, its surface shining and impunctate, but bearing several large shallow depressions, the sides divided by deep irregular indentations. *Elytra* with the shoulders quite rounded, bearing six rows of coarse punctures, and with the sides elevated, the elevated part limited from the sutural portion by some large impressions, and its sculpture consisting of a few fine granules. *Tarsi* elongate, their basal joint much more elongate than in *B. planatus.*

Obs.—This interesting insect might be made the type of a new genus, for the broad epipleurae seem to distinguish it abruptly from the other species described; but I think it better to call it at present a *Brontes.* The two individuals sent me by Captain Broun were (as other species of *Brontes* often are) entirely covered with a thick coat of matter, probably the result of the drying of the decaying sappy matter seen under bark, and thus their sculpture was entirely concealed.

Tairua; two individuals sent by Captain Broun, with the information that they were found under bark.

Parabrontes.

*Redtenbacher; Voy. Novara, Zool.*


Long., 2\(\frac{1}{2}\); lat., 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)." Waikato.

Note.—This form somewhat resembles a *Cryptamorpha* in general outline; the basal joint of the *antennæ* is larger; the second short and moniliform; the third not much larger than the second but sub-quadrate. The *head* is somewhat rugosely punctured, with a depressed line near each side, which has fine, smooth, elevated margins. The *thorax* has protuberant front angles, the sides are rounded, almost denticulate, and rather abruptly narrowed behind; its surface is rugosely sculptured. The third tarsal joint is minute.

I found two or three specimens at Tairua, but I have only one remaining in my collection.
Cryptamorpha.

Wollaston; Ins. Mad., p. 156.

Note.—I could not obtain the description of this genus, but I have re-described White's species in a manner that will, I hope, enable them to be identified without reference to the late Mr. T. V. Wollaston's work.


Antenna longer than head and thorax, pubescent; basal joint moderately stout, and about twice the length of the second, which is short; joints three to six nearly equal; seven to ten obconical, the tenth short; eleventh subovate. Head irregularly punctured, almost rugose, with an impressed line near each side extending backwards from the clypeus; it is rather dull, with a few yellowish hairs. Prothorax longer than broad, widest in front, sides rounded; the anterior angles are obtuse, almost carinate, and finely denticulate; the sides are finely margined, and the margins are prolonged across the disc, in the form of a slight curved carina in front of the true base, which is also margined, but truncate; there is a broad, shallow, dorsal depression, deepest behind, which is indistinctly divided by a slightly elevated almost smooth central space; the surface is punctured, the punctuation rather remote but shallow near the middle, and finer but closer, almost rugose, elsewhere; it is sparingly pubescent. The elytra are elongate, sub-depressed, their humeral angles obtuse, sides nearly parallel, apices obtusely rounded; each bears nine shallow grooves, or striae, six of which are discoidal, besides a short scutellar stria, all of which are closely punctured; the interstices seem to be rugose, or finely punctulate, but the sculpture is rendered indistinct by their rather dense covering of pallid hairs, and becomes obsolete posteriorly. The tibiae are straight.

Length, 2½ lines.

Obs.—I have substituted the above description for the original one, which seems to have led to confusion; the Dendrophagus umbrinus (Smith, Cat. Brit. Mus., p. 12) is, I think, but another name for this species. Pascoe (vide Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. Jan., 1876, p. 49) regards the type specimens of Dendrophagus umbrinus, Smith, and the D. suturalis, White, as varieties of White's Dendrophagus brevicornes; they must, I suspect, be in bad condition, as the Cryptamorpha (Dendrophagus, Wh.) suturalis cannot well be confounded with the present species, as will be seen on comparing the descriptions.

388. C. curvipes, n.s. Body of a moderately shining pitchy-chestnut colour, femora piceous, tibiae infuscate, tarsi pale-red, antennae obscure pitchy-red. Head distantly punctured, the punctures almost disposed in rows and the intervals quite smooth, with an impressed line near each side; it is quite nude, except at the labrum, and
rather shining. Prothorax rather long, longer than broad, widest at the middle; the front angles oblique, raised and denticulate; the sides are rounded at the middle and obliquely narrowed posteriorly; the side margins are indistinct and bent inwards to form a fine curved carina just in front of the base, which is truncate and margined; there is the dorsal depression with its smooth central space as in C. brevicornes; the punctures on the middle are large, shallow and remote, those on the sides being smaller and congregated, but not at all rugose; the surface is nearly destitute of pubescence, and has a much smoother appearance than that of the preceding species. Elytra elongate, each with a scutellars and nine other punctured striae; the interstices are rather broad and flat, and very finely punctulated; the sculpture becomes indistinct towards the apex, and the surface is sparsely clothed with rather bright yellow hairs. The posterior tibiae are distinctly arcuated, and serrated on the inner edge.

Length, nearly 3 lines.

I found one example at Whangarei Heads. The structural characters are similar to those of C. brevicornes, but the antennae are stouter, and the form of the thorax and hind tibia is different.

389. C. suturalis, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 18. Sub-depressed, elongate, testaceous, in some specimens nearly pure pale-yellow, the head reddish, legs pale-yellow; on each elytron the suture to beyond the middle is fuscous, with an abbreviated transverse fascia of the same colour behind. Head very finely and rather closely punctured, with a distinctly impressed line near each side. Thorax oblong, the sides margined and nearly straight, but a little narrowed posteriorly: base constricted and a little depressed, but without the curved carina of the previously described species; the disc is slightly convex, with an indistinct depression behind, and the entire surface is very finely punctured. Elytra elongate, with closely punctured striae, which are not so pale as the apparently smooth interstices. Femora dilated, tibiae straight and rather dilated towards the apex. The antennae are robust and pubescent, the second joint not greatly abbreviated; they are of a reddish-testaceous colour, except the eighth, ninth, and tenth joints, which are infuscate.

Length, 2 lines.

Described from specimens in my own collection; these were found at Auckland and Whangarei Heads, but I only found one at Tairua, so that it appears as if the species does not occur much further south than Auckland. It is identical with Wollaston's C. musae.

390. C. lateritia, n.s. Elongate, sub-depressed; obscure pale red, sparingly and very finely pilose, the head and thorax nearly nude. Head sub-oblong, not so wide as thorax, narrowed in front, abruptly constricted behind, and densely punctate and rugose; labrum transverse; eyes prominent. The prothorax bell-shaped, is much longer than it is broad, the sides serrate, incurved anteriorly towards the sub-acute large protuberant front angles, which are directed outwards
obliquely, rounded at the middle, from thence narrowed, and, near the basal margin, with a very abrupt constriction or incision; the whole surface is finely and rugosely punctured, with two indistinct elongate depressions near the base. Scutellum transverse. Elytra moderately elongate, parallel, with rather closely punctured striae, and rugulose interstices. Femora inflated, tibiae slightly arcuated; tarsi elongate and slender, the terminal joint as long as the others taken together. Antennae as long as head and thorax, stout, inserted at the sides in front of but quite distinct from the eyes; they are eleven-jointed, club three-jointed; basal joint large; second to fourth about equal; fifth a little larger than the contiguous ones; sixth to eighth equal to one another; ninth to tenth sub-triangular; eleventh joint short and rounded.

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

I found one specimen, mutilated, under bark of Leptospermum at Tairua, some years ago, and three others recently near Whangarei Heads, under Rimu bark. The insect will, most likely, form the type of a new genus.

FAMILY—CRYPTOPHAGIDÆ.

Mentum narrowed and bisinuated anteriorly. Ligula corneous, more or less prominent. Maxillæ bilobed, coriaceous; the inner lobe terminating in a horny hook. Palpi short; the labial with three, the maxillary with four, joints. Antenna eleven-jointed; the three apical joints forming a club. Elytra entire. The anterior and intermediate coxae globose; the posterior cylindrical and transversal: all distant. Tarsi pentamericous, very rarely sub-pentamericous, in both sexes, sometimes heteromericous among the males. Abdomen with five free segments; the basal a little longer than those which follow.

Telmatophilus.


Ligula short, truncated in front, its angles furnished with two ciliated appendages. Internal lobe of the jaws very slender, terminated by a horny hook. Last joint of the labial palpi oval; that of the maxillary fusiform, rather longer than the preceding two united. Mandibles finely denticulated in front, their extremity simple and sharp. Labrum transversal, rounded in front. Head short, trigonal, and obtuse in front. Eyes prominent, finely granulated. Antennae inserted in front of the eyes; first joint thick, sub-globular; second more slender, sub-cylindrical; joints three to eight short; ninth to eleventh forming a small club, having the first joint thicker than the second. Prothorax rather convex, rounded at the sides, indistinctly hollowed and bisinuated at the base, with acute hind angles. Scutellum transversal. Elytra oblong.

Tarsi sub-pentamericous, first joint trigonal, second and third cordiform, bilobed. Mesosternum nearly square, slightly hollowed in front, scarcely admitting the extremity of the prosternum.

Body oblong, pubescent.

Long. corp., 2¼ mm.

Antennæ yellow; first joint longer and thicker than second; third slightly longer than second; fifth a good deal longer than either fourth or sixth; seventh also distinctly larger than the contiguous joints; eighth joint small; ninth to eleventh of about the same width, forming an abrupt club, very loosely articulated; the ninth and tenth transverse. **Head** finely and sparingly punctured. **Thorax** considerably narrower than the elytra, rather strongly transverse, the sides somewhat sinuated behind the middle, the hind angles sharply marked and nearly rectangular, the surface dull, but only finely and sparingly punctured, transversely depressed in front of the base, and with a very minute basal impression on each side. **Elytra** elongate and flat, with rows of fine punctures, which become obsolete at the extremity. **Legs** yellow.

**Obs.**—This species is very variable in colour. Its flattened form, destitute of pubescence, gives it at first sight but little resemblance to our European *Telmatophilus*; but, nevertheless, it possesses the structure of the tarsi highly developed after the manner of *Telmatophilus*. The figure in *Du Val's Genera des Col. d'Eur.* (pl. 52, f. 259 b.) of the tarsus of *Psammocerus bipunctatus* is very like that of this species. Probably common in the Auckland district.

**Note.**—The species was found by Mr. T. Lawson and myself.


Long. corp., 2–2½ mm.

This species, though closely allied to *T. depressus*, is very distinct therefrom by its more convex form and stronger punctuation; it has also the legs and antennæ shorter and stouter. The colour is very variable, being sometimes reddish-yellow, with a dark band across the middle of the elytra, leaving a pale humeral and apical spot on each; this dark colour extends sometimes so as to occupy entirely the elytra; and the prothorax is also, in such specimens, so much infuscate as to be nearly black.

Also a common species, I believe, about Auckland.

**Note.**—Mr. Lawson and I found this insect.

**Cryptophagus.**


**Ligula** truncated in front, its angles furnished with a small ciliated appendage. Last joint of the **palpi** oval. Internal lobe of the **jaws**.
terminated by a horny hook. *Mandibles* short, arched, furnished with a molar tooth at their base, with a ciliated membrane in front of this tooth, and denticulated. *Labrum* quadrate, transversal. *Head* trigonal, sunk in the prothorax as far as the eyes; the latter large, prominent, rounded, and strongly granulated. *Antennae* rather robust, first joint stout, pyriform, second a little longer than seventh and eighth, which are equal, nine to eleven forming a rather compact club, ninth equal to tenth, or a little less thick. *Prothorax* transversal, truncated in front, slightly rounded and denticulated on the sides, more or less bisinuated at its base, and frequently having an impression near each of its hind angles. *Scutellum* transversal. *Elytra* oblong-oval, more or less convex. *Tarsi* heteromerous among the males, pentamerous among the females. *Prosternum* hardly, or not at all, received into the mesoterm. *Body* oblong-oval, slightly or considerably convex.

**Note.**—The following species do not, strictly speaking, belong to this genus (except perhaps *C. australis*, Redten.), and will be re-arranged when more material can be accumulated for microscopical examination.


Long., 3o; lat., 2° lin.

394. *C. rubellus*, n.s. *Oblong*, sub-parallel, slightly convex, shining; elytra of a light chestnut-red colour, head and thorax darker red, legs and antennae shining, red, the latter darker than the legs; elytra clothed with distinct yellow hairs, the head and thorax more sparsely with finer ones.

*Antennae* stout, longer than head and thorax, pubescent, eleven-jointed; basal joint longer and stouter than second, which is sub-ovate and much larger than third; joints three to eight moniliform and about equal to one another, the fifth, however, larger than the contiguous ones; club three-jointed, loosely articulated, the two first joints longer than broad, the last rounded. *Head* trigonal, with prominent coarsely faceted eyes; rather coarsely but not closely punctured. *Prothorax* transversely-quadrat, the frontal portion just behind the head sub-truncate and a little produced, so that the front angles do not extend so far forward, these are prominent but obtuse, and extend laterally so that they are wider than the head in line with the eyes; it is margined, narrowed behind, with almost straight sides, the base is bisinuated so as to appear obtusely lobed at the middle, and the posterior angles are acute, and directed towards the shoulders of the elytra; its surface is sparingly impressed with rather large, shallow punctures, and it is more or less obviously depressed near the hind angles. *Scutellum* transverse, widest behind. *Elytra* a little wider than thorax at the base, but of about the same width as its frontal portion, they are very slightly narrowed behind, a little depressed above near the middle, with a distinct suture; they are not perceptibly striate, but bear rows of punctures very similar to those on the thorax.
**Tibiae** nearly straight, more slender at the knees than the apex towards which they are dilated, but not strongly; tarsi moderate.

Length, nearly 1 line; breadth, nearly ¼.

I have four examples before me, three of which are from Tairua, and one was found near Whangarei Heads. The size varies slightly, and the elytra are not uniform in colour, some having indistinct infuscate marks.

395. **C. rutilus**, *n.* *s.* Somewhat similar to *C. rubellus* in facies, but less coarsely sculptured, paler in colour throughout, its pubescence short but not very fine, and most readily seen near the middle and sides of the elytra; the insect is smaller, rather more convex, less parallel-sided, the thorax being more narrowed posteriorly, so that the shoulders of the elytra appear more prominent, and these latter are not parallel, being slightly widened near the middle. The front angles of the thorax are prominent but obtuse, and recede but little from the general line of the apex; the base is only slightly bisinuated, the margins are fine and of a dark colour, the surface is not coarsely punctured, there is a transverse depression at each side along the base, and the posterior angles are not very acute and less obvious than in *C. rubellus*. The elytral punctation is coarser than that of the head and thorax, and is arranged in rows. The pubescence on the head and thorax is disposed transversely, that of the elytra longitudinally.

Length, ⅔ line; breadth, nearly ¼.

Described from one example found near Whangarei Heads.

396. **C. vestitus**, *n.* *s.* Oblong, elliptical, moderately convex, shining; head and thorax red, very sparsely pubescent, elytra pale castaneous-red, glossy, their pubescence rather long and conspicuous, yellow, somewhat curled, interrupted transversely before and behind the middle; legs yellowish; antennae reddish.

The head is narrower than the thorax, and the elytra are wider than either. The punctation of the head and thorax is moderately coarse but not close, that of the elytra not much coarser, and not distinctly disposed in lines. Prothorax a little convex, broader than long, margined, front angles depressed and rounded, hind angles acute and directed backwards; apex somewhat rounded, so that the front angles are not protuberant, base a little bisinuated, the sides nearly straight behind; it is widest in front of the middle, not at the front itself, and is depressed towards the hind angles. Elytra oblong, subovate, but not much rounded laterally; there is a large rounded depression on each behind the base, separated by the suture only, a more or less obvious infuscate space behind, and the sculpture is less evident there than elsewhere. The thoracic margins are a little rough, so as to seem serrate, particularly near the front.

Length, ¾; breadth, nearly ¼ line.

I found this species at Tairua and Whangarei Heads; it is closely allied to Redtenbacher's *C. australis*: The structure of the antennae is the same as in *C. rubellus*, but they are relatively shorter.
397. *C. silvanus*, n.s. Slightly, convex, oblong, elliptical, the head and thorax perceptibly narrower than the elytra, sparingly clothed with rather short and fine pale yellow hairs; it is shining, with red antennæ, reddish head and thorax, chestnut-red elytra and legs, with more or less apparent fuscous marks near the base and apex of the elytra.

Antennæ stout, shining, sparingly pubescent, longer than head and thorax; their two basal joints stout, the first the larger; third a little longer than second, more slender, thickened at apex; joints four to eight bead-like, longer than broad, the fifth slightly longer than the contiguous ones; club three-jointed, the ninth joint larger than eighth, tenth than ninth, the last largest, subovate. Head moderately coarsely but not closely punctured. Thorax sub-quadrate, not very much broader than long, not perceptibly sinuated laterally, and about as broad in front as behind; the apex is rounded, so that its middle part is a little in advance of the angles, which are distinct but not acute; the base is bisinuated, with acute slightly carinated angles directed backwards; the disc is convex, there is an almost continuous basal depression, its entire surface is distinctly but not closely punctured, and the lateral rims are indistinct. Scutellum transverse. Elytra oblong, but little rounded at their sides, indistinctly impressed behind the base, humeral angles somewhat oblique and slightly elevated above; they are more finely punctured than the thorax, the punctation is not arranged in rows, and each has a distinct sutural stria. Legs rather long and slender.

Length, 1 1/2; breadth, nearly 1/2 line.

One example found at Tairua.

398. *C. angulifer*, n.s. Oblong, moderately convex, sub-parallel, shining, chestnut-red (pale), base of elytra infuscate, antennæ red, legs reddish-yellow; it is sparingly clothed with short greyish hairs, so disposed as to leave the whole of the dorsal space quite nude, but this circumstance, it is probable enough, may be attributed to abrasion.

Antennæ rather short, hardly longer than head and thorax, their structure similar to that of *C. rubellus*, but rather slender in proportion to the size of the insect as compared with that species. Head distinctly and rather closely punctured. Thorax transversely quadrate, a good deal broader than long, apex rounded, base slightly bisinuated; it is widest in front, owing chiefly to the very prominent yet not at all acute front angles, it is somewhat acutely angulated laterally near the middle, and narrowed from thence in front and behind, but not sufficiently to render the outline other than subquadrate; its surface is closely and distinctly punctured, and indistinctly impressed along the base. Elytra a little wider than thorax, slightly wider at the middle than elsewhere, not quite so coarsely and much more remotely punctured than the thorax. Legs rather elongate; tarsi linear, the posterior not quite so long as the tibiae.

Length, 1 1/2; breadth, 1/2 line.

Described from one example found at Tairua.
399. *C. ruficeps*, n.s. Convex, elliptical, shining, head and thorax red, elytra pale chestnut-red, legs reddish-testaceous, antennæ reddish. *Antenna* stout, long, longer than elytra, club loosely articulated, three-jointed; basal joint sub-pyiform; second and third about equal, the latter narrower at the base than the second; fourth, sixth, and eighth equal, small; fifth and seventh of the same size, each rather longer than the second; they are pubescent.

*Head* somewhat convex, punctate; eyes moderate. *Thorax* not much broader than long, a good deal narrower than elytra, rounded laterally, nearly straight behind, widest near the middle, front angles not prominent, the posterior rectangular, base and apex sub-truncate; it is margined, rather convex in front, depressed behind, and finely punctured. *Scutellum* rounded. *Elytra* rather broad, obovate, truncate in front; they are most convex behind the middle, very sparingly and indistinctly punctured, and clothed with fine elongate erect yellow hairs. *Legs* moderately long; tibæ slightly dilated towards the extremity; front tarsi rather short in structure, somewhat similar to those of the *Telmatophilus*, the others longer and more slender. The head and thorax are thinly clad.

Length, \( \frac{3}{4} \); breadth, \( \frac{1}{3} \) line.

I found one specimen of this very distinct species near Whangarei Heads; it is not congeneric with the preceding or following species, and will probably form the type of a new genus. It may be at once identified by its convex elliptical form.

400. *C. hispidulus*, n.s. Allied to *C. rutilus*, very similar in form, but with the front angles of the thorax rounded and deflexed, so that they are much less prominent.

The *head* and thorax are distinctly and rather closely punctured, sparingly pubescent, and of a pale chestnut colour. *Elytra* paler than thorax, a little depressed in front of the middle, and clothed with rather long yellowish hairs; they are punctate, the punctures not in rows. The *legs* are yellow.

Length, \( \frac{3}{4} \); breadth, less than \( \frac{1}{3} \) line.

I found one specimen near Whangarei Heads. It may be readily recognized by its long semi-erect pubescence.

401. *C. fuliginosus*, n.s. Oblong-ovate, convex, finely pilose, a little glossy, of a dark smoky-brown, legs and antennæ reddish-testaceous, antennal club fuscos.

Last joint of the *palpi* twice the size of the penultimate, stout, sub-ovate, somewhat obtusely truncated at apex.

*Antennæ* shorter than head and thorax, with a long, three-jointed club, they are inserted at the sides just in front of the eyes; first joint short and stout; second stout, shorter than third, which is not twice the length of the fourth; fifth larger than fourth; sixth moniliform; seventh and eighth transverse, the latter the larger of the two, both broader than the preceding joints; club large, its two basal joints transversal, the eleventh rounded. *Head* not immersed, coarsely punctate, with large convex transversely oval not coarsely faceted *eyes*. 
Prothorax subconical, broader than long, front angles depressed, yet less obtuse than the posterior, the sides are a little rounded, apex sub-truncate, base bisinuated; the surface is coarsely punctured, and its pubescence is unevenly distributed, chiefly near the sides and base. Scutellum sub-quadrate. Elytra sub-oblong, transversely convex, of the same width as the thorax at the base but somewhat broader behind; they are not striate, being finely and irregularly sculptured, so as to appear rugulose; the base space is more or less reddened, and the yellowish hairs are more congregated there than elsewhere. Legs moderately long and slender. Under-side blackish, with fine greyish pubescence.

Length, 1–1½ line; breadth, nearly ½.

Not uncommon on the Nikau.

This and the four following species are congeneric, and must ultimately form a new genus.

402. **C. substriatus**, *n.s.* This species so much resembles *C. fuliginosus* that it will be unnecessary to do more than point out wherein the two differ. This insect is darker in colour and more glossy, not only the base but the apex also of the elytra are dilute in colour, as well as in some examples the same parts of the thorax, the legs, and antennæ are infuscate-testaceous; the punctation of the thorax is less dense; the posterior half of the elytra is finely sculptured, but the rest is almost striated, with rows of coarse punctures; the body is much more sparsely clothed, and the eyes are less conspicuous.

Length, 1½ line; breadth, ½.

Professor Hutton sent me a few specimens from Otago, and I found one at Tairua.

403. **C. aciculatus**, *n.s.* Oblong-oval, convex, sparingly clothed with fine short griseous hairs; it is piceous, with a humeral spot on each elytron, the legs, and all but the club of the antennæ, reddish-testaceous. Head with four longitudinal raised lines, formed apparently of minute granules. Thorax a good deal rounded, and narrowed towards the front, and so sculptured as to appear as if irregularly scratched with a needle. The elytra are similarly but more finely impressed on the disc, with some fine punctures behind. In other respects the form and appearance correspond with those of *C. fuliginosus*.

Length, 1 line; breadth, quite ½.

I found one example near Whangarei Heads.

404. **C. serratus**, *n.s.* Oblong-oval, convex, shining, castaneous, covered with fine yellowish hairs, legs testaceous, antennæ shining, reddish, with an infuscate club. Head moderately finely punctured; thorax rounded and narrowed anteriorly, its sides serrated, and the surface with short irregular aciculate impressions, with small punctures on the otherwise smooth intervals; elytra with numerous fine scratch-like marks similar to those observable on the prothorax, and minute punctures on the interstices.
Legs slender. In form and structure this species is very much like C. fuliginosus.

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

I found four specimens near Whangarei Heads.

Obs.—In C. aciculatus the intervals between the aciculate impressions appear elevated and roughened, but in the present species the surface seems smooth, though finely scratched. The colouration is variable, some individuals being pale, others reddish, castaneous.

405. C. punctulatus, n.s. Ovate, convex, moderately shining, finely and sparingly pilose, castaneous, legs testaceous, antennæ reddish, club brownish.

Antennæ rather slender, their third joint longest, fourth and fifth equal, obconical, sixth and seventh moniliform, eighth transversal. Head rather shining and finely punctured. Prothorax rounded and narrowed towards the front, with the front angles deflexed, causing that part of the thorax, when viewed from above, to seem narrower than it really is; its surface is moderately punctured. Elytra punctulated, with a few excessively fine aciculate marks irregularly disposed over their surface, their pubescence is fine, not very close, and evenly distributed.

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

I found two examples near Whangarei Heads.

It may be easily recognised by its small size, pale reddish chestnut colour, and fine elytral sculpture.

406. C. adspersus, n.s. Sub-ovate, rather elongate, moderately convex, rather dull, pitchy-brown, somewhat variegated with small spots formed by short yellowish hairs, the legs and antennal club are infuscated, the rest of the antennæ reddish.

Head rather closely and coarsely punctured, with prominent eyes; prothorax broader than long, its widest part behind the middle, a little contracted towards the hind angles, which are almost acute; narrowed anteriorly, with depressed front angles, so that the base appears to be wider than the apex, which is sub-truncate, and its base bisinuated; it is finely margined, indistinctly impressed down the middle, rather closely and moderately coarsely punctured, appearing somewhat rugose and dull, with fine short yellowish hairs irregularly distributed in patches, chiefly near the sides and base; scutellum transversely quadrate; elytra not much broader than the thorax, elongate, indistinctly depressed in front of the middle, with a few reddish spots, most conspicuous on the shoulders; their basal half is so impressed with coarse punctures in rows as to have a striate aspect, the remaining portion is more irregularly but much more finely sculptured; their pubescence is variegated, the yellow hairs are congregated in irregular patches, giving the elytra a spotted appearance. The legs are rather slender. The antennæ are slender, pubescent, hardly so long as the head and thorax, with a three-jointed club; their basal joint is stout, not much exposed; the second about as long as but stouter than third, which is longer than the fourth; the
fourth and fifth are equal; sixth to eighth about equal, each shorter than fifth.

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

I found my only specimen near Whangarei Heads. This and the following species (\textit{C. hispidella}) are congeneric, but quite distinct from the previously described forms.

407. \textit{C. hispidella}, \textit{n.s.} Allied to \textit{adpersus}, of nearly similar form, rather more ovate (\textit{i.e.}, proportionally broader); of a moderately shining black colour, with paler but obscurely coloured legs and antennae; its clothing consists of fine short pallid bristles, so arranged as to give the insect a spotted appearance.

The head owing to its coarse punctuation, seems rather rough, and bears a few fine hair-like setæ; the prothorax is similar in form to that of \textit{C. adpersus}, rather broader than it is long, with depressed anterior angles, somewhat depressed on each side of the middle near the base, and sculptured very much in the same way as the head; the elytra are a little broader than the thorax, oviform, a little depressed behind the base, closely but more coarsely punctured than the head or thorax; their clothing consists of short yellowish bristles and greyish hairs, the former predominate, and give the elytra an obviously spotted appearance. \textit{Legs} moderately stout.

Length, \(\frac{4}{5}\) line; breadth, \(\frac{3}{8}\).

I found five specimens near Whangarei Heads.

\section*{FAMILY—LATHRIDIDIES.}

The mentum, ligula, and maxillæ of variable form. The labial palpi with three, sometimes with only two joints; the maxillary quadri-articulate. \textit{Antenna} generally eleven-jointed, terminated by a one, two, or three-jointed club. Anterior and intermediate coxae globose; the posterior transversal; all wide apart. \textit{Tarsi} tri-articulate in both sexes; the penultimate joint entire. \textit{Abdomen} consisting of five segments; the first notably longer than the others.

\textbf{Holoparamecus.}


\textit{Mentum} transversal, widely hollowed, with an obtuse projection in its centre; \textit{ligula} short, rounded in front; lobes of the \textit{jaws} of equal length, very slender inwardly, and there furnished with spiniform hairs, external wide, barbed at the end; labial \textit{palpi} short, robust, the first joint very small, second very thick, sub-globular, third conical; basal joint of the maxillary palpi very small, second and third short, thick, equal; fourth subconical, elongate, obtuse at the end. \textit{Mandibles} short, wide, ciliated at the middle, and dentate at their extremity. \textit{Labrum} rounded in front. \textit{Head} short, trigonal, sunk in prothorax as far as the eyes; the latter rounded and strongly granulated. \textit{Antenna} with
eleven, ten, or nine joints, the two first long and thicker than the following joints, the two last forming a small club, the antepenultimate thicker than the preceding joints, transversal. Prothorax cordiform, variably grooved above. Scutellum small, curvilinearly-triangular. Elytra oblong-oval. Legs moderate; tarsi short, first and second joints small, equal, third as long as the first and second taken together.

Body oblong, smooth, winged.

408. H. lucidus, n.s. Rather elongate, elliptical, shining, of a brick-red colour, finely and sparsely pubescent; legs testaceous; antennae reddish or testaceous.

Antennae moderately stout, eleven-jointed, the two basal joints about equal in length, the first the stouter, the second nearly as long as the third and fourth, united; fifth nearly as long as the second; ninth a good deal larger than the preceding one; the tenth and eleventh forming a rather large obtuse club.

Head very finely and remotely punctulated. Prothorax cordate, margined, convex, much wider in front than behind, and considerably constricted near the base, in front of which there is an obvious transverse depression terminating at each side in a distinct fovea, and along the basal margin there is a row of punctiform impressions; the surface is almost imperceptibly punctulated, and, like the head and elytra, sparingly clothed with excessively fine hairs. Scutellum almost semicircular. Elytra moderately elongate, obovate, wider than and about twice as long as the thorax, widest in front of the middle and somewhat convex; each bears a distinct sutural stria, between the suture and stria a series of small punctures, and the rest of the surface is more or less finely punctulated. Legs of moderate length; femora incrassated; tibiae nearly straight but a little expanded apically, the third tarsal joint not longer than the other two. Under-side a little paler than the upper, punctulated and clothed in a similar manner.

Anterior coxae almost contiguous, the posterior most widely separated. Metasternum large.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

I found several specimens of this species at Auckland, Tairua, and in the vicinity of Whangarei Harbour.

Lathridius.


Mentum transversal, dilated and truncated in front; ligula narrower, horny, with a membranous border in front, and its angles ciliated; internal lobe of the jaws replaced by a bunch of hairs, the external lobe wide at its base, terminated by a slender point, long and arched. Labial palpi with two joints, the first slightly distinct, second very thick, sub-globular, truncated and ciliated at the end; last joint of the maxillary palpi rather longer than the two preceding joints taken together, conical. Mandibles small, ciliated internally, and simple at
the extremity. Labrum transversal, slightly rounded in front. **Head** sub- quadrative; eyes moderate, rounded, prominent. Antennae inserted at the front angles of the head, slender, with eleven joints, the first globular, second oval, three to eight cylindrical, gradually shortened, joints nine to eleven forming an elongate club. Prothorax quadrangular, sub-cordiform, narrower than the elytra, finely margined laterally. Scutellum very small. Elytra oval or oblong. Legs rather long; tibiae slender, somewhat arcuated; tarsi three-jointed, the first half the size of the second, third longer than first and second conjointly. Prosternum narrow.

Body oval and rather convex, sometimes long and depressed, winged, and usually smooth.

409. **L. antipodum**, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 18. Deep shining black; club of antennae sub-ferruginous; sides of thorax slightly sinuated; elytra somewhat widened about the middle, suture and edge of elytra raised, each elytron with two slightly raised keels, the two inner with an elevation beyond the middle, and two transverse widish depressions before the middle.

Length, 1 line.

New Zealand (Capt. Parry).

This species is very closely allied to **L. nodifer**, described by Mr. Westwood in a note at p. 155 of his Modern Classification of Insects, vol. i., and figured at page 152, fig. 13, 23.

410. **L. sculpturatus**, n.s. Pitchy-black, somewhat shining, legs and antennae obscure reddish, tarsi testaceous.

Head so sculptured as to appear rough, uneven and dull. Prothorax longer than broad, rounded laterally in front, widest at the middle, behind which is a deep sinuation; the surface is very uneven, having two longitudinal costae near the middle, and a much curved one near each side, the intervals being occupied by rather large cavities, those behind giving the appearance of a transverse depression near the base. Elytra oblong-oval, widest at the middle, much wider than the thorax; each with eight distinctly punctured striae, these, owing to their separation by longitudinal costae, are arranged in pairs; the suture is a little elevated, the first costa bears an elongate, laterally compressed, tubercular elevation behind, the second is more sharply defined, and most conspicuous near the apex, the third is most distinct near the shoulder; there is an evident depression in front of and another behind the middle of the elytra.

Length, nearly 1 line.

I think I found several specimens at Auckland some years ago, I have two remaining. I am in doubt as to whether this is identical with White's **L. antipodum**, though I believe it to be a new species.

411. **L. marginalis**, n.s. Moderately shining, brownish-testaceus. Head rough, apparently rugously punctured, and rather dull. Prothorax longer than broad, very much and rather abruptly constricted...
in front of the base, the sides in front nearly straight but converging towards the constriction, the lateral margins are well-defined and somewhat roughened; there are two longitudinal costae near the middle, the surface is very uneven, the anterior portion being distinctly punctate, and the posterior constriction forms a very evident transverse depression near the base. The elytra are much wider than the thorax, widest near the middle, narrowed in front, a little depressed transversely before and behind the middle; they bear punctured striae arranged in pairs by the intervening costae, having very much the same appearance as those seen in L. sculpturatus, but not quite so much elevated.

The antennae are not so long as the head and thorax, with a very thick basal joint, the second stout, oval, joints three to eight rather elongate and slender, club elongate, its terminal joint distinctly larger than the ninth or tenth.

Length, nearly 1 line.

I found two examples near Whangarei Harbour.

412. L. costulatus, n.s. Castaneous, moderately shining, head, legs, and antennae reddish, the latter rather short, with a proportionally short club.

Head rough, with some indistinct irregular lines. Prothorax oblong, constricted and depressed in front of the base, with roughened margins, two distinct longitudinal costae near the middle, and an abbreviated curved one near each side, and the rest of the surface rather rough. Elytra ovate, widest rather behind the middle; they bear four pairs of punctured striae, the suture is a little elevated, and each elytron has three well defined costae of which the innermost only reaches the apex, these costae are nearly equally elevated throughout. Tarsi slender.

Length, nearly 1 line.

Described from one example found at Tairua.

413. L. floridus, n.s. Robust, reddish, shining, thorax and antennal club darkest, elytra castaneous-red. Head punctate, with two indistinct elongate impressions in front. Prothorax oblong, a little constricted behind, transversely depressed near the apex, much more so near the base, rather rough and dull, distinctly punctured, with an abbreviated elevation near each side at the middle. Elytra oblong-oval, convex, slightly depressed in front of the middle, with an obtuse elevation at each shoulder; they bear shallow, but distinctly punctured striae, and are almost destitute of pubescence. Antennae as long as head and thorax, the third joint small, club rather short.

Length \( \frac{3}{6} \) line.

I found one individual at Whangarei Heads.

Corticaria.


Nearly allied to Lathridius, differs as follows:—Mandibles horny, bifid at their extremity, the latter preceded by three or four small
notches. Labrum slightly emarginated in front, with its angles rounded, Head narrowed in front, with a short truncated muzzle. Club of the antennæ perfoliate, more loosely articulated than that of Lathridius. Prothorax not margined laterally, cordiform, presenting at its base a rounded or transversal impression. Last joints of the tarsi only of the same length as the first two united.

414. C. angusticolle, n.s. Body rather shining, testaceous-brown, with fuscous antennæ. Head distinctly but not closely punctured, with a transverse impression behind the eyes. Thorax rather narrow, longer than broad, constricted near the base, somewhat dilated laterally at the middle, and narrowed anteriorly; it is a good deal depressed transversely near the base, and its surface is finely and distantly punctured. Elytra rather large, much wider than thorax, obovate, rather convex, widest near the middle; each bears eight feebly impressed but strongly punctured striae, and they are very sparingly clothed, there being an exceedingly short greyish hair proceeding from each puncture. Antennæ rather long, quite as long as head and thorax, eleven-jointed, the two basal joints of about equal length, the first much stouter than the second, which is not much longer than the third, eighth slender, cylindrical, club laxly articulated. Eyes coarsely faceted. Scutellum large.

Length, 1 line.
I found my unique example at Tairua.

415. C. puberum, n.s. Castaneous, darkest on the posterior portion of the elytra near the sides, but leaving the suture of the same reddish colour as the base; antennal club fuscous; the body is rather short and convex, and rather densely clothed with pallid hairs. Antennæ as long as head and thorax, basal joint stout, second rather small, club loosely jointed. Head rugosely punctured. Prothorax scarcely longer than broad, a little depressed near the base, its sides a little rounded (not cordate); its surface rather coarsely but not closely punctured. Elytra obovate, narrowed at the shoulders, which are, nevertheless, somewhat elevated; they bear a sutural stria on each, and the rest of their surface is rather coarsely and closely punctured, but the punctuation does not assume the form of regular rows. Legs rather long.

Length, nearly \( \frac{3}{8} \) line.
I found one specimen near Whangarei Heads.

416. C. fasciata, n.s. Somewhat similar in general outline to C. puberum, being robust and convex, of a dark brownish-red colour, with the antennæ, except the basal joint, pitchy-fuscous, and a distinct fascia behind the middle of the elytra piceous, it is sparingly clothed with pallid hairs. The antennæ are scarcely as long as the head and thorax, slender, the first two joints stout, nearly as short as the joints of the club, the eighth joint hardly larger than the seventh. Head moderately coarsely punctured, with rather large prominent eyes. Prothorax hardly longer than broad, rounded laterally, not cordate, with an elon-
gate frontal depression, and a larger one behind at each side, the surface rather uneven and punctate. *Elytra* ovate, widest just behind the middle, with the shoulders a little elevated; they are distinctly depressed along the suture between the base and the middle, are moderately coarsely punctured, and quite free from striae.

Length, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ line.
I found one or two at Tairua.

417. *C. hirtalis*, *n.s.* *Convex*, robust, fuscous, legs testaceous. *Antenna* about as long as head and thorax, the two basal joints robust, joints three to eight small, the latter not perceptibly larger than the seventh, club elongate, loosely jointed. *Head* coarsely, but not very deeply or closely punctured. *Thorax* about as long as broad, rounded laterally, sub-ovate, not cordate, punctured in the same way as the head, and with three distinct foveæ near the base, one on the middle, and one near each side. *Elytra* ovate, punctate, the punctuation almost arranged in regular lines, though somewhat rugose near the base; they are clothed with short pale hairs, which are very distinctly disposed in lines, with a short interval between the hairs.

Length, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ line.
I found this species some years ago at Auckland, and quite recently one or two specimens near Whangarei Harbour.

418. *C. finitimus*, *n.s.* This species so closely resembles *C. hirtalis* that a careful examination will be necessary to distinguish one from the other; the size, form and sculpture are almost identical, but in this species the *head* is not so broad behind, there is an obvious transverse depression along the base of the *thorax*, and the legs and *antenna* are testaceous.

Length, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ line.
I found some specimens at Whangarei Heads.

419. *C. variegata*, *n.s.* Similar in form to *C. fasciata*, of a brownish-testaceous colour, with piceous spots on the elytra, those behind forming an interrupted fascia not reaching the suture, two small spots on the middle close to the suture, which is reddish, and a larger one behind each shoulder; the body is clothed with rather long pale-yellow hairs, and the legs are a little paler and clearer than the body. The *head* and *thorax* are coarsely punctured, the latter is about as long as it is broad, a little contracted behind the middle, with a somewhat interrupted dorsal furrow, and a large depression near each side behind. *Scutellum* large, rounded behind. *Elytra* ovate, a little depressed near the base, and punctured so as to form almost regular rows.

Length, nearly $\frac{4}{3}$ line.
I found one mutilated individual near Whangarei Heads.

420. *C. discoidea*, *n.s.* *Piceous*, with the basal half of the elytra testaceous; thorax sparingly clothed with very fine not very perceptible pubescence, the elytra with longish pallid hairs.
Head coarsely and rugosely sculptured, rather broad behind. Pro-thorax about as long as broad, rounded laterally, a good deal narrowed in front, coarsely and rugosely punctured, and rather uneven; there being a short oblique elevation at each side near the middle, a lateral depression behind each of these, and two dorsal impressions. Elytra rather broad, convex, oviform, a little depressed at the suture near the base, and coarsely and somewhat rugosely punctured.

Length, \(\frac{3}{4}\) line.
I found two or three examples near Whangarei Heads.

421. *C. obesa*, n.s. Convex, shining, almost destitute of pubescence, there being only a few fine short pallid hairs proceeding from the punctures; it is of a dark, somewhat bronzy-chestnut colour, with reddish-testaceous legs and antennæ, but with the club of the latter fuscous.

Head and thorax with indistinct, rather distant punctures; the latter convex, about as long as broad, with moderately rounded sides (not cordiform), and a little depressed near the base. Elytra convex, obovate, a good deal narrowed towards the apex, with rounded shoulders which are not at all prominent; they bear distinct well-defined punctures almost arranged in rows, and the interstices are quite smooth and shining. The antennæ are about as long as the head and thorax, their two basal joints are stout, three to eight small, the latter scarcely more developed than its predecessor, club elongate.

Length, \(\frac{1}{2}\) line.
Described from one example found at Auckland.

422. *C. pudibunda*, n.s. Somewhat similar to *C. obesa*, but less robust; it is convex, not very broad, almost nude, of a moderately shining reddish colour, with the legs somewhat testaceous.

The head and thorax are coarsely and closely punctured, the latter about as long as it is broad, rounded laterally and rather convex, with a small basal fovea. The elytra are convex, obovate, and almost rugosely punctate, with very fine almost indistinct hairs proceeding from the punctures, and slightly depressed near the scutellum.

Length, \(\frac{1}{2}\) line.
My only specimen was obtained at Tairua.

423. *C. alacer*, n.s. Moderately convex, shining, pubescent, the head castaneous-red, thorax blackish, elytra reddish-yellow, the legs, antennæ, and pubescence yellow. The antennæ are as long as the head and thorax, their two basal joints are stout, the second the shorter; joints three to eight about equal; club loosely articulated. The punctation of the head and anterior half of the thorax is rather coarse, that of the elytra less dense, whilst the hind part of the thorax is rugosely sculptured and free from punctures.

The prothorax is longer than broad, dilated laterally at the middle, its front and base scarcely so wide as the head (including the distinctly facetted eyes), and most elevated at the middle. The elytra are obovate, moderately convex, considerably wider than the thorax, impressed
behind the base, and each has an obvious humeral elevation; the yellow pubescence is confined to the elytra, but there are a few long erect hairs on other parts of the body.

*Legs* moderate, and, like the antennae, shining.
Length, $\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$ line.
I found one example recently at Whangarei Heads.

**FAMILY—MYCETOPHAGIDES.**

*Ligula* nearly always corneous, prominent. *Maxillae* with two unarmed lobes. Labial *palpi* with three, the maxillary with four joints. *Antennae* eleven-jointed, terminated by a tri-articulate rarely bi-articulate club. Anterior and intermediate *coxae* globose-oval, in general a little projecting, the posterior sub-cylindrical and transversal; all separate; *tarsi* four-jointed, the anterior tri-articulate among the males; rarely sub-pentamerous in both sexes. *Abdomen* composed of five segments underneath, all free and about equal.

**Typhæa.**


*Body* oblong, slightly convex.


*Head* immersed up to the eyes, trigonal, narrower than thorax, with a transverse impression on the forehead, in front of which it is nude and shining, but behind well-clad; its whole surface distinctly and closely punctured; eyes moderate, not very coarsely facetted. *Antennæ* inserted at the sides in front of the eyes, hardly so long as the head and thorax, pubescent, eleven-jointed; basal joint but little exposed; second and third of equal size, the former the stouter and incrassated apically; fourth shorter than third; joints four to eight decrease in length only, sub-obconical; club distinct, its two basal joints broader than long, obviously larger than the eighth; eleventh joint large, obtusely rounded, not broader than tenth.
Prothorax transversal, a little convex, finely margined, slightly narrowed in front with depressed angles, scarcely rounded laterally, apex subtruncate, the base situated at each side of the middle, which, therefore, appears broadly and obtusely lobed, hind angles obtuse; the dorsal space is finely and closely punctured, the sides more coarsely and bearing by far the greater portion of the pubescence. Scutellum transverse. Elytra oblong, hardly as wide as the thorax, almost parallel-sided and rounded behind; they are a little convex transversely, so sculptured as to appear rugulose, without distinct striae, but with darkish longitudinal lines that might be mistaken for grooves; their pubescence is evenly distributed and semi-erect. The posterior tibiae are very much curved, so as to seem quite deformed; tarsi shorter than tibiae.

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

Described from one example found at Auckland.

425. T. hirta, n.s. The facies of this species is very similar to the preceding, but it is a little larger, rather more convex, the thorax is more rounded and narrowed anteriorly, and the eyes are more conspicuous and coarsely granulated.

The second and third joints of the antennæ are of the same length, the third being cylindric and slender; the fourth and fifth are equal to one another, longer than broad, each shorter than third; the sixth and seventh are shorter and broader than the preceding; eighth transverse, broader than seventh; club well-defined, the last joint not so broad as the tenth. Last joint of palpī stout. Head a little roughened, with minute punctures and fine longitudinal wrinkles, a good deal obscured by yellow hairs. The thorax is covered with irregular longitudinal lines, with minute punctures on the intervals, the lateral sculpture coarser than the discoidal and less obviously linear; the surface is sparsely clothed with yellow hairs. The epytra are finely striated, the interstices are punctulated so as to have a rugulose aspect, and the yellow hairs are chiefly disposed in longitudinal rows. Legs moderate, the tibie a little flexuose; tarsi long, the posterior nearly as long as the tibiae.

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

I found one example near Whangarei Heads. It is well differentiated from T. curvipes by the form of the hind tibia, the striate epytra with linear pubescence, and the differently sculptured head and thorax. The colour of both species is very much alike, a pale reddish-chestnut.

FAMILY—DERMESTIDES.

Ligula of variable form, without paraglossae. Maxilla bilobed, sometimes connate; the inner lobe often terminated by a horny hook. Antennæ short, retractile, with eleven (very seldom with eight or five) joints, terminating in a club. Head deflexed, more or less retractile. Prothorax almost always excavated below for the reception of the antennæ. Elytra entirely covering the abdomen. Legs short; the anterior coxae obtusely conical, prominent, contiguous, or only slightly separated; the intermediate almost oviform, oblique, hidden, distant,
or sub-contiguous; the posterior lamelliform, a little separated; tarsi pentamerous, simple. Abdomen composed of five segments, all free.

**Trogoderma.**


*Mentum* very short, rough; *ligula* membraneous, horizontal, transversal, a little emarginate in front; *jaw-lobes* membraneous, contiguous, hirsute at the end, unarmed internally; last joint of the maxillary *palpi* as long again as its predecessors conjointly, truncated at the end, the first and third joints very short; the labial *palpi* very short, the third joint smaller than the second, a little produced and obtuse at the end; *mandibles* short, arcuated, their extremity simple; *labrum* small, transversal, rounded in front. *Head* small, deflexed, resting on a projection of the prosternum; *eyes* ovate, often a little emarginate. *Antennae* short, with eleven joints, terminated by a variable club. *Prothorax* transversal, having at each side below, a wide furrow for the reception of the antennæ. *Legs* short, partly contractile. Anterior *coxae* slightly separated, the intermediate very much so. *Femora* grooved below; the four joints of the *tarsi* equal. Prosternal process distinct, narrow, received into a cavity of the mesosternum, which is short and broad. Body oblong or oval, and pubescent.


Long., 5 mm.

*Antennæ* very short, the third joint slender and rather long, the fourth much shorter and a little angulated internally, the fifth slightly produced, and, like the following joints, very short; these apical joints are dark in colour, and each is strongly produced inwardly, the eleventh joint being also very short and broad, but not quite so wide as the tenth. The *upper-surface* is not of a uniform colour, but of different shades of infuscate red, and it is densely clothed with depressed grey and fuscous hairs which obscure the sculpture, and which are not arranged so as to form any definite pattern. The *legs* are reddish.

The only specimen I have seen of this very distinct species was given me by Mr. Wakefield, who found it at Riccarton, September 22nd, 1873.


Long., 3 mm.

*Antennæ* very short, the five apical joints strongly transverse, the point of articulation placed in the middle of each. *Head* small, closely punctured, and with a greyish pubescence. *Thorax* a little narrowed towards the front, the base in the middle much produced over the
scutellum, its punctation indistinct, its pubescence consisting of white hairs which are not evenly distributed, while the parts between the patches bear more sparing indistinct darker hairs. Elytra clothed with white hairs at the base, and with two distinct transverse fasciae of sparing white hairs, as well as some others at the apex, and the spaces between with some still more scantly and shorter hairs; the punctation is distant and indistinct, so that the surface is a little shining, notwithstanding the clothing. The under-surface is sparingly clothed with fine hairs. The tibiae and tarsi are very slender and obscurely reddish. The palpi are pale yellow.

This species was discovered some time since near Auckland by Mr. Lawson, and I have recently received some specimens of it from Captain Broun.

428. T. maesta, n.s. Smaller, narrower, and much duller than T. signatum, with the elytra more narrowed posteriorly, but, owing to the smaller lobe of the prothorax, less emarginate at the base.

Antennae short, the basal joints testaceous, the last five fuscous; joints seven to ten strongly produced inwardly, so that their articulation is not near the middle, the eleventh rounded. Head rather deeply, very closely, but not coarsely punctured, and almost destitute of pubescence. Prothorax moderately convex, rounded anteriorly, very closely and distinctly punctured so as to be quite dull, with a large dense patch of grey pubescence near each hind angle, and a few other scattered hairs. The sculpture of the elytra is ill-defined, but consists apparently of fine closely placed punctures, with slightly rugulose intervals; they are sparingly clothed with short greyish hairs, which however have no tendency to form fasciae or other distinct patterns. The legs are of moderate length and reddish in colour.

This insect can be easily identified by the structure of the antennal club, and the peculiar punctuation of the elytra. The pubescent spots on the thoracic angles are very conspicuous.

Length, 1½ line.

I found one example only near Whangarei Heads.

FAMILY—BYRRHIDES.

Ligula membraneous or corneous, without paraglossæ. Maxillæ bilobed, unarmored. Antenna with eleven, rarely with ten joints, generally clavate at their extremity. The head nearly always retracted within the prothorax when in repose and invisible above. Elytra entire, lobed or scoloped at their epipleuræ. Legs contractile; anterior coxae oval; the intermediate almost rounded; the posterior strongly transversal, plane, contiguous, or only slightly separated; tarsi pentamerous, simple. Prosternal process received into the mesosternal cavity; mesosternum short. Abdomen with five segments; the three first fixed, the last at least larger than the preceding.
Group—NOSODENDRIDE.

Head deflexed, not received into the prothorax when at rest. Mentum covering the cavity of the mouth. Labrum indistinct. Antennæ eleven-jointed, inserted under the sides of the head.

Nosodendron.


Mentum very large, plane, covering the mouth, elongate-triangular, rounded at the end. Ligula small, membranous, transversal, rounded in front. External lobe of the jaws coriaceous, slender, almost cylindrical; the internal hooked at its extremity. Palpi very short, their last joint cylindrical, obtuse, notably longer than the preceding one. Mandibles short, arched, and pointed at the end, having on the inner side a narrow membranous border, and at the base a strong molar tooth. Head curvilinearly triangular. Funiculus of the antennæ slender, joints one and two about equal, third very large, cylindrical, fourth and fifth obconical, sixth to eighth moniliform, the three last forming an abrupt oval club, compressed and subperfoliated. Prothorax short. Scutellum moderate, triangular. Elytra oval, very convex. Femora robust, but narrowed towards the extremity; tibiae dilated, with small spines on the external edge; the four first joints of the tarsi very short, bare underneath; the anterior tarsi received, when in repose, in a tibial groove.

Prosternal process moderately large, received into a narrow cavity of the mesosternum.

429. N. ovatum, n.s. Body oval, moderately convex, obscure piceous, sparsely clothed with short, erect, yellowish setæ, legs blackish, tarsi and antennæ shining, the basal joint of the latter pitchy, the rest red, the antennal club bears excessively fine yellowish pubescence. The head is immersed to the eyes, large, as wide behind as the front of the thorax, dull, and apparently without sculpture. Prothorax short, a little emarginate at apex, widely rounded and as wide as the elytra at the base, with obtuse angles; it is considerably narrowed anteriorly, but not at all curved laterally, and its surface is obscure and not very distinctly punctate. Scutellum triangular, punctulated. Elytra obovate, slightly wider in front of the middle than elsewhere, a good deal narrowed behind, and rather finely and irregularly punctured. The antennæ are inserted at the sides in front, some distance from the eyes, are rather slender, with a broad massive club, which is three-jointed; the basal joint is stout, its exposed portion longer than the second, which is as long as broad; third cylindric, elongate, nearly as long as the three following joints; fourth and fifth equal, sub-obconical, longer than broad; sixth and seventh equal, each shorter than the fifth, sub-moniliform; eighth rather shorter than seventh, obconical; ninth transversal, large, produced inwardly; tenth also transverse, broader than ninth, its point of articulation external to the middle, so that it is prolonged
inwardly; eleventh larger than tenth, obliquely rounded inwardly; the form of the club therefore is not at all oviform.

_Femora_ robust, gradually narrowed towards the extremity; _tibiae_ short, compressed, much widened towards the apex, so that their form is elongate-triangular, they are armed along the outer edge with short teeth rather than spines, and are terminated by short spurs; the _tarsi_ are very short, not much exceeding in length the width of the apex of the _tibia_, the front ones only are, in repose, received into the tibial impression.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, 1½.

I detected my only specimen on the under-side of a log at Tairua. The insect might very well form the type of a second genus of this sub-family.

**Group—BYRRHIDÆ.**

_Head_ retracted within the prothorax when in repose. _Mentum_ small. _Epistome_ not separated from the forehead. _Labrum_ distinct. _Antennæ_ eleven-jointed, inserted at the sides of the head, uncovered.

**Curimus.**

_Erichson; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., p. 481._

Parts of the _mouth_, the labrum excepted, hidden during the retraction of the head, the eyes also concealed. _Ligula_ divided into two rounded lobes by a slight emargination, membraneous externally, coriaceous in the middle. Last joint of the labial _palpi_ slightly secundiform; that of the maxillary cylindrical. _Mandibles_ bi- or tri-dentate at their extremity without inner tooth at their base. _Labrum_ rather large, transversal, slightly ridged at its base. _Antennæ_ with a rather stout basal joint; second to fourth sub-cylindrical, the third larger than either of the other two; fifth obconical; joints six to ten transversal, widening gradually; eleventh rounded. _Legs_ received in the excavations, _tibiae_ rather wide, obtusely angular outwardly at the middle; all the _tarsi_ retractile, rather short, ciliated underneath, with a membraneous squamule below on the third joint.


Long., ½; lat., ½.  

431. **C. anomalous**, _n.s_. _ Rounded, scarcely oval, convex, castaneous, covered with short rough yellowish hairs and upright setæ, legs reddish, tarsi and _antennae_ yellow._

The _antennæ_ are not so long as the head and thorax, their first and third joints about equal, elongate; fourth and fifth equal, oviform, each
COLEOPTERA

longer than sixth; joints six to eight increase in bulk, submoniliform; the last three forming the club, the ninth not twice the size of the eighth, eleventh large, obtuse. Maxillary palpi yellow, the last joint large ovate and pointed.

*Head* retractile, epistome truncate in front, labrum exposed, eyes oval, longitudinally; at each side, just below, and extending behind the eye there is a broad shining excavation. *Thorax* short, as wide as the elytra behind, base subtruncate with prominent but not acute angles, it is considerably narrowed in front, which has rather depressed angles, and its sides, though nearly straight, are a little incurved at the middle. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* short, rounded, distinct and finely punctured. *Legs* retractile, *tibiae* arcuated externally, gradually narrowed to the extremity, without tarsal furrows, *tarsi* moderately robust and shining, their basal and apical joints nearly equal in length, the former stoutest. The *tibiae* and *labrum* bear fine yellow setae.

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

This species does not agree with any of the genera known to me. I have, for the present, called it a *Curimus*.

I found one example (in bad condition now, owing to my attempts to set it out for examination) at Tairua.

432. *C. striatus*, n.s. Rather oblong, the sides of the elytra being parallel; convex, black, rather shining.

*Head* retractile, covered with small granules, the epistome rounded in front, labrum prominent.

*Prothorax* very short, greatly narrowed anteriorly, with an emargination behind each eye, its sides are nearly straight, the base widely bisinuated, and its surface closely and distinctly punctured.

*Scutellum* small, triangular. Each elytron has nine or ten distinct impunctate striae. The clothing, apparently, has been rubbed off, only a few coarse setae remain.

Front *tibiae* dilated, narrow at their base, widely impressed from base to apex; *tarsi* stout.

*Antennae* rather slender, shorter than head and thorax, their club tri-articulate; first joint long, cylindric; second rather shorter but stouter; third and fourth nearly equal, sub-cylindrical; fifth and sixth nearly alike, sub-obconical, rather longer than broad; next two stout; tenth much broader than ninth; eleventh rather large, circular.

*Palpi* long and robust, penultimate joint almost cylindrical, the last oval, obtuse, longer than the preceding one.

All the legs are received into cavities; the middle *tibiae* are grooved, the posterior, in my only specimen, are broken off.

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

I am indebted to Mr. T. Beasely, of Parua, for my specimen. The genus is doubtful.

**Morychus.**


The organs of the *mouth* (save the mandibles and the labrum) and a part of the eyes concealed during the retraction of the head. *Ligula*
short, horned in the centre, coriaceous externally, scarcely emarginated in front. Last joint of the labial palpi sub-globular, truncated at the end; that of the maxillary oval. Mandibles very short, sharpened inwardly, without membranous margin and basal tooth. Labrum transversely-quadrature, rounded in front, strongly carinated at its base. Antennæ gradually thickening to the seventh joint. Legs similar in form to Cytulus.


Long., 2 lin.

Wellington.

Of this species I have seen only one specimen. It is very like the European *M. auratus*; but, inter alia, it is narrower, more minutely punctured, and the scutellum is transverse.

**Note.**—It also occurs at Auckland, where I found one individual only.

434. **M. setarius**, n.s. Moderately convex, rather short, sub-globular, obscure piceous, having many erect fuscous setæ, legs red, the tarsi yellow, antennæ testaceous. There is no perceptible sculpture of any kind, the insect being covered with an exudation, or sappy matter, very difficult to scrape off. The epistome is rounded, and finely but quite distinctly margined in front; labrum transversely carinated behind. The thorax is short, considerably narrowed towards the front, with straight sides; the elytra are very short, and abruptly deflexed behind; it is this latter peculiarity, chiefly, which renders the form of the insect so different from *M. coruscans*; but, structurally, the two are identical.

Length, 1½ line; breadth, almost 1 line.

I found one example only at Whangarei Heads.

435. **M. orbicularis**, n.s. Very convex, hemispherical, nude and glossy. Head large, moderately closely and coarsely punctate. Pro-thorax large, transversal, narrowed anteriorly, its sides straight and finely margined, the base truncate and of exactly the same width as the elytra; its surface is distinctly but not very closely or coarsely punctured, its punctation very much finer than that of the head. The elytra are finely margined, and their sculpture is more distant and less distinct than that of the thorax.

The body is of a pitchy-red colour, the legs and antennæ are fulvous, the tarsi and palpi clear yellow.

The scutellum is invisible, and the anterior tibiae are not grooved externally.

A second specimen, which I refer to this species, is quite black and not much shining, with obscure red legs.
Length, 1\textfrac{3}{4} line; breadth, 1\textfrac{1}{4}.
I found two examples at Parua.

**Liochoria.**


I have only a single specimen of the species described below; but, so far as I have been able to examine it, it seems to differ from *Morychus* in the six-jointed very narrow club of the antennæ. It is apparently perfectly free from any villosity; but under a strong lens very short erect hair-like bristles are seen to exist.


Long., 3\textfrac{3}{4} lin.
Otago (Capt. Hutton).

**Group—LIMNICHIDÆ.**

*Head* retracted when at rest. *Labrum* distinct. *Epistome* separated from the forehead by a transversal furrow. *Antennæ* ten-jointed, inserted (uncovered) at the sides of the head.

**Limnichus.**


Organs of the *mouth* and eyes entirely concealed during the retraction of the head. *Mentum* broad, strongly narrowed anteriorly. *Ligula* coriaceous, dilated in front, with slightly prominent angles and rounded in the middle. *Lobes* of the jaws horny, external obliquely shortened at the end, and terminated by a small tooth; the internal sometimes furnished with fine hairs. *Mandibles* short, wide, slit at the end, each division bifid, furnished inwardly with a membraneous margin. *Labial palpi* short, their two first joints small, third oval, obtuse at the extremity; the last of the maxillary ovate and acuminate. *Labrum* large, rounded in front, a little angular at the sides. First joint of the *antennæ* oval, rather stout; joints two to seven sub-cylindrical, eight to ten forming gradually a feeble elongate club. *Legs* received into not very deep excavations, *tibiae* moderately wide, all the *tarsi* free, simple, ciliated underneath.

*Body* oblong-oval, convex.
437. **L. decorus**, *n.s.* Oval, convex, of a glossy greenish-black colour above, deep black below, and rather densely clothed with depressed setæ.

*Head* covered with orange-coloured setæ, so as to render its sculpture invisible or indistinct. *Prothorax* short, of the same width as the elytra at its base, a good deal narrowed towards the front, with straight sides; it is usually densely covered with reddish-yellow setæ which conceal its finely and closely punctate surface. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* obovate, considerably narrowed behind, so that the apex seems somewhat pointed; their surface is covered with a shallow indistinct punctation, and is sparingly clothed with fine orange and white setæ intermingled, those of the latter colour predominating near the sides and apex. My specimens are almost nude on the dorsum, but I do not think this is altogether due to abrasion. *Legs* elongate, the *tibiae* not much dilated, and bearing fine short white hairs. *Palpi* robust.

The *antennae* are hardly as long as the head and thorax, scarcely clavate, their basal joint is stout, joints two to five are almost cylindrical and about equal to one another, the three following are sub-oval, ninth round but little broader than the eighth, and the tenth is oval and larger than its predecessors.

The *abdomen* is punctulated and bears fine grey hairs, the metasternum is shining with an impression near the hind coxae, and the cavities for the reception of the legs in repose are well-marked.

Nearly 1 line long, by \( \frac{1}{2} \) broad.

I found a few examples at Tairua.

438. **L. punctatus**, *n.s.* *Sub-ovate*, convex, moderately shining, black, covered with depressed yellow and white setæ.

The punctation of the body is close and quite obvious; the *metasternum* is finely punctulated, and impressed with a longitudinal line; there is a dense patch of fine pale yellow pubescence at each side, and another of longer hairs on the apical ventral segment.

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

The insect is slightly larger than *L. decorus*, less narrowed posteriorly, duller, and distinctly punctate. I am indebted to Professor Hutton for my specimen; he found it at Lindis Pass, Otago.

**FAMILY—PARNIDES.**

*Ligula* generally large and entire. *Maxillae* with two unarmed lobes. Maxillary *palpi* with four, the labial with three joints. *Antennae* of variable form, frequently consisting of eleven joints. *Head* small, retractile. *Elytra* entirely covering the abdomen. Anterior *coxae* occasionally sub-cylindrical and transverse, sometimes sub-globose, separate; their cotyloid cavities completely open behind: the intermediate sub-oval, distant: the posterior transversal, contiguous. *Tarsi* pentamerous, simple; their apical joint very large; armed with robust claws. *Abdomen* composed of five or seven segments; the anterior connate.
Group—**PARNIDÆ**.

Maxillary *palpi* short. *Antennæ* nearly always clavate, inserted at the lateral margins of the forehead, more or less distant from the eyes. Front *coxae* cylindrical, transversal, their trochantins distinct; the posterior widened, plate-like at their inner extremity, or throughout their entire length. *Abdomen* with five segments. Metathoracic *parapleura* simple.

**Potaminus.**


Last joint of the maxillary *palpi* obliquely acuminated, that of the labial obtuse. *Antennal club* wider and more strongly dented than in *Parnus*. *Prothorax* finely margined laterally, without grooves at the sides of its disc; *legs* longer; *pro- and meso-sterna* notably wider than in that genus. Body clothed with decumbent silky hairs.

*Body oblong.* *Mentum* transversal, widely and deeply hollowed in front. *Ligula* membrane laterally, widened and truncated in front. *Palpi* short, terminal joint of the maxillary longer than the others united. *Labrum* wide, short, hollowed, hiding the mandibles, invisible when the head is retracted, the latter resting on a chin-piece of the prosternum. *Eyes* oval or rounded, prominent, coarsely facetted. *Antennæ* inserted in transversal furrows situated in front and inner side of the eyes, received when in repose in a groove placed below these organs, with ten or eleven joints; the first rather large, obconical; second very large, dilated anteriorly, those following compact, forming a small fusiform club, more or less dented at the inner side. *Prothorax* transversal, narrowed in front, lobed at its base, with its front and hind angles prominent, the disc arched. *Scutellum* moderate, triangular. *Elytra* more or less elongated. Projecting prosternal and mesosternal processes wide, the first received into a hollow of the second. *Legs* moderate. Posterior *coxae* sub-contiguous, abruptly enlarged at the internal side. The four first joints of the *tarsi* about equal, the fifth shorter than the others taken together.

The first portion of the description indicates the differences of structure between *Potaminus* and the genus *Parnus* of Fabricius, the second gives the characters of the latter genus, as given in Lacordaire's work on the genera of the Coleoptera.


Long., 1½ lin.

Waikato.

Considerably narrower and more convex than *P. substratiatus*. Probably not strictly congeneric.
Parnida.

Nov. gen.

The only exponent of this genus, known to me, exhibits the following prominent characters:—

Body oblong, transversely convex, depressed at the junction of the thorax and elytra.

Antennae short, stout, ten-jointed, inserted in a deep fossa below, in front of the eyes; the basal joint very large, oblong; second inserted at right angles, near the end of the first, almost obconical, about half the size of the first; joints three to ten form a large compact strongly dentate (inwardly) club, of which the last is the shortest; they are pilose. Palpi short and stout, their penultimate joint obconical, the last larger, sub-ovate, obliquely produced to an obtuse point. Mandibles bifid at apex. Mentum angularly excised in front. Labrum transverse, truncate at apex. Head retractile; eyes small, convex, very coarsely facetted. Prothorax almost conical, broader than long, deeply furrowed near the sides above and below. Scutellum transverse, rounded laterally. Elytra elongate-ovate.

Prosternal process longitudinally excavated, received into the cavity of the mesosternum, porrected; the latter deeply concave between the middle coxae, and rather short; metasternum rather short. Legs short and stout; the femora dilated but narrowed towards their extremity, deeply hollowed below for the reception of the tibiae; these latter arcuated externally, distended, and somewhat compressed, and grooved along their outer face for the tarsi; tarsi thick, their terminal joint nearly as long as the preceding four united.

Abdomen with five segments, the first largest, the fifth conical, with a considerable depression at its base. Front and middle coxae moderately distant, posterior still more so.

440. P. agrestis, n.s. Body oblong, moderately convex, moderately shining, piceous, reddish near the shoulders, legs and antennae red; it is thinly clad with fine long erect testaceous hairs.

Head distinctly punctured, with two smooth elevated spots in front of the eyes. Prothorax broader than long, narrowed anteriorly, very little rounded laterally, with prominent hind angles; the base is sub-truncate, the disc convex, and its whole surface is coarsely punctured, with a deep longitudinal groove situated at some distance from the side margin. Elytra but little wider than thorax, widest behind the middle, not much rounded at the sides, and a little produced behind; they are striate, the striae are not perceptibly punctured, deeply impressed at the base, nearly obsolete on the middle, and their interstices are so punctuated as to give them a somewhat rugulose appearance. The tibiae and tarsi bear fine yellowish hairs.

Under-surface punctulate, pitchy-brown, and clothed with short yellowish hairs.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, 1

Of this curious insect I found one individual under a log at Tairua. The parts of the mouth could not be examined in as satisfactory a manner as I could have wished, owing to the immersion of the head
and the difficulty of setting out the insect without breaking it, one antenna, indeed, I was compelled to break off so that it might be examined, the other is entirely concealed in its fossa.

FAMILY—PECTINICORNES.

*Mentum* large, corneous, nearly always entire. *Ligula* without para-glosse, often situated at the internal face of the chin. *Maxilla* bilobed; the inner lobe frequently, the external very rarely, horn-like. *Mandibles* generally differing in the two sexes, often greatly developed in the males. *Labrum* ordinarily soldered to the epistome. *Antenna* ten-jointed, geniculated, their three or seven terminal joints pectinate and rigid. *Elytra* completely covering the abdomen. *Coxae* transversal; the intermediate occasionally sub-globose. *Tarsi* pentamerous, simple; their claws also simple, with an appendage terminated by two bristles between them. *Abdomen* composed of five sub-equal segments. *Metathoracic parapleura* simple.

**Group—LUCANIDÆ.**

*Ligula* membranous or coriaceous, ciliated, nearly always placed at the internal face of the mentum. *Chin* entire. *Labial palpi* inserted near the base and sides of the tongue; their supports free. *Mandibles* destitute of molar teeth at their base, differing according to sex, usually very large among the males. External lobe of the *maxille* penicillate. *Labrum* nearly always soldered to the clypeus. *Scutellum* normal. Intermediate *coxae* transversal.

**Note.**—Some New Zealand species exhibit a peculiar structure of the antenna, their club being quite mobile, very distinct from the rigid pectinate form which obtains in the typical genera of the family, and closely resembling that of the *Melolonthidae*.

**Dendroblax.**

*White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 9.*

*Head* narrow, narrowest behind, in front widened and truncated; *mandibles* viewed from above somewhat ovate and bent at the end, hollowed, on the outside somewhat angled at the end; *eyes* very large, well seen from above; *antennae* longish, ten-jointed, basal joint nearly as long as the other joints taken together, the joints from the second to the sixth short and roundish, somewhat angular about the middle, the last three joints forming a roundish head, the last rather the largest; *thorax* not so wide as elytra, with the sides in front rounded, in the middle considerably notched for the reception of the head, side angled in the middle, behind rather straight, middle slightly convex; *elytra* very wide, edge slightly margined; *legs* with the anterior *tibiae* wide and strongly toothed on the outside of hind pair, much thickened at the end and hollowed out where the tarsi are inserted, two long lobes on the inside; *tarsi* slender.

This genus comes near *Lamprima* and *Rhyssonotus*. 
441. D. earlii, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 10. Deep blackish-brown; head, thorax and elytra deeply punctured; head above, thorax above, in front and behind with ferruginous silky hairs; scutellum with ferruginous hairs; elytra with four longitudinal flattish ridges, the outer obsolete; under side of thorax and legs with many ferruginous silky hairs.

Length, 9 to 12 lines.

On the Hutt river, Port Nicholson.

Note.—I found one specimen at Tairua; it is nine lines long, and the costa are quite indistinct.

Dorcu.

MacLeay.

Mentum transversal, trapezoidal or semi-circular, concealing the tongue. Head sub-quadrate; mandibles at least as long as the head; eyes seldom divided; palpi sub-filiform, the third joint of the labial about equal to the first, the second of the maxillary much longer than the fourth. Antennae ten-jointed, the basal joint as long as or longer than the stalk, club three-jointed. Prothorax transversal, obtusely lobed in front, bisinuated at base. Scutellum sub-triangular. Elytra oblong, and like the thorax, slightly convex. Front legs not much if at all longer than the others; anterior tibiae with several teeth, the others with one or more. Projecting prosternal process variable, as well as the mesosternum.


442. D. squamidorsis, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 9. Black; a lunated spot midway between the eyes and another on the side of and behind the eyes, with deep punctures and some yellowish scales in them; thorax with lateral and posterior margins and the side of anterior margin with impressed punctures and yellowish scales in them, and four spots on the back, the posterior running into the hind margin; the elytra with a widish band round each, formed by deep punctures and scales in them, and four large spots similarly impressed filling up most of the surface of the elytra; scutellum with a smooth edge behind; anterior tibiae with four widish teeth on the edge, the edge itself impressed.

Length, 7-7½ lines.

Port Nicholson.

I have a specimen from Mr. John Buchanan, of the Colonial Museum at Wellington; it is a distinct form.

443. D. punctulatus, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 9. Covered over above with minute punctures; elytra with four indistinct longitudinal lines, with fewer punctures on them, scutellum punctured; anterior femora with six teeth on the outside.

Length, 6-7 lines.

Wellington.
444. **D. planus**, n.s. Oblong, rather broad, slightly convex, rufopiceous. The head is short and broad, its forehead depressed, with a curved transverse impression; the surface is strongly and closely punctured; the eyes are encroached upon near the middle by the prolongation of the sides of the head. The thorax is transversely quadrate, finely margined, the apex bisinuated, with obtusely produced anterior angles; the base is truncate with rectangular but not prominent angles; the sides are a little rounded anteriorly, and slightly narrowed behind; the whole surface, except a narrow apical line, is closely and rather coarsely punctured, and is clothed with pale yellow elongate scales, which, however, are chiefly distributed along the sides and base. Scutellum small, almost semi-circular. The elytra are obconical, about as wide as the thorax, and are rounded posteriorly; the shoulders are prominent and prolonged under the prothorax, near which the side margins are distinctly raised; the surface is closely punctured, the larger punctures being disposed beyond the scutellum, the finer ones near the suture, and they are clothed with yellowish scales, the dorsal space, however, is nearly nude. The mandibles are broad, short, inwardly bidentate. The club of the antennae is almost tri-articulate, the seventh joint being almost inappreciably produced. The under-side is coarsely punctured, the abdomen not so much so, and bears many fulvous hairs and scales. The epipleurae are broad near the base. The anterior tibiae are slightly grooved and carinated, each carina almost crenate, and are externally armed with five curved teeth, those nearest the extremity the largest; the other tibiae are more strongly grooved and carinated, and bear a strong tooth near the middle.

Length, 6½ lines.

I found four specimens at Whangarei Heads; the species is closely allied to **D. punctulatus**, but may be identified by the squamose clothing.

**Ceratognathus.**

*Westwood; Lazord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. iii., p. 41.*

*Mentum* strongly transversal, narrowed in front. *Ligula* horny, small, entire. Internal lobe of the jaws obsolete. *Palpi* rather long, slender, the last joint the largest of all. *Mandibles* a little longer than the head, horizontal, arched, compressed, trifid at the extremity, with an obtuse dent in the middle above. *Labrum* horny, quadrate, ciliated in front. Head a little narrower than the prothorax, transversal, with two tubercles on the forehead. *Eyes* almost rounded, rather prominent. *Antennae* moderate, slender, their first joint compressed, arched; second sub-globular, wider than the following five; the last three very elongated, linear. *Prothorax* transverse, straight on the sides, feebly bisinuated at its base, with the anterior angles rather prominent. *Scutellum* cordiform. *Elytra* rather elongate, parallel, rounded at the end, a little convex. *Legs* rather long; the anterior tibiae finely denticulated or notched, with four stout middle teeth, and two much larger terminal ones; the four posterior denticulated throughout; *tarsi* shorter than the tibiae. *Mesosternal process* perpendicular, elongate-triangular. *Body* rather elongate, sub-depressed and parallel.
The females are distinguished by their shorter mandibles, smaller head, shorter antennal club, and somewhat laterally rounded thorax.

445. C. irroratus, Parry; Trans. Ent. Soc., iv., 56. Pitchy red, with dull black spots scattered over the whole body; mandibles porrect, recurved, in front sharp, and behind denticulate; antennae with the three last leaflets very much elongated and pilose; thorax quadrate, not margined; elytra nearly thrice the length of the thorax, of a pitchy brown, reddish, punctate, with dull black spots sprinkled over the disc; femora thickened; tibia one-spined, serrated on the outside; prosternum and mesosternum simple, not produced, \( \delta \). In the female the three last leaflets of antennae are of moderate size; mandibles small, not much porrect, one-toothed at the base; body and thorax more rounded than in the male.

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

Port Nicholson.

I found this species in several Auckland districts.

446. C. zealandicus, n.s. Mandibles rather short and stout, porrect, recurved anteriorly, and with a prominent, external tooth near the base. The antennae are of moderate length, the scape setose, and the three leaflets finely pubescent. The head is closely and coarsely punctured, except a small space on the vertex. The thorax is transverse, convex, obtusely angulated behind the middle, narrowed in front and behind, and sinuated at each side of the base and apex; its surface is coarsely punctured except on the dorsal space behind the middle, and it is squamose. The elytra are nearly three times as long as the thorax, and slightly wider than it; they are moderately convex, somewhat rugosely punctate, and the squamosity is distributed irregularly, sometimes in longitudinal lines with intervening patches, this giving them a chequered appearance, the margins distinct but not large. The femora are a little inflated, the two front pairs of tibiae are armed externally with a stout spine, and the anterior are crenated. The pro- and mesosterna are simple. Underside punctate and squamose. The general ground colour is obscure rufous, the scales fulvous. The female may be distinguished by the less robust mandibles, smaller antennæ, and shorter legs.

Length, 7 lines.

I found this species at Tairua and Whangarei.


Long., 3\( \frac{1}{2} \) lin., \( \delta \).

Note.—I do not know its habitat, nor have I seen any examples of the species; the above description was sent to me by Captain F. W. Hutton.

448. C. foveolatus, n.s. Mandibles prominent, rather elongate, porrect, recurved in front, with a lateral protuberant process near the
base. The head is somewhat protuberant in front of each eye, has a large, coarsely punctate triangular depression in front, the posterior margins of which are elevated and almost smooth; the hind part and sides are coarsely punctured, more sparingly behind than on the sides; it bears some elongate pallid scales, which are congregated on the depressed portions. The thorax is convex, rather transverse, the apex and base are sinuate at each side; it is widest at the middle, the sides behind are nearly straight, in front rounded; posterior angles obtuse-rectangular; the margins are rather thick and somewhat innervated; the dorsum is remotely, the depressed portions rather closely, punctured, and it has an ovate central depression in front, two shallow oblique basal ones, and some others which are less obvious; the squamosity is chiefly confined to the depressed portions. Scutellum punctate and squamose. The elytra are convex, oblong, a little wider than the thorax, with compressed sides and slightly innervated margins; their surface is irregularly and distantly punctured; each elytron bears three indistinct somewhat abbreviated costae, the external defines the disc, the other two are equidistant from one another and the suture; their clothing consists of patches of scales not very regularly disposed, the most conspicuous being a basal one, three in an oblique line in front of, and the same number behind, the middle of each elytron, but the squamosity does not accurately correspond on both elytra; in fresh examples the clothing, most likely, will be more ample, though distributed more closely on the depressed parts. Under-side punctured and sparsely squamose. The prosternum is slightly carinated, and the interval between the intermediate coxae, though almost plane, is subcarinated towards the prosternum.

The colour is an obscure infuscate red, with a bluish tinge on some parts, and the scales are pale fulvous.

Length, 6 lines.

The only specimen I have seen is minus legs and antennae; it was found by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman in January, 1878, in the mountainous region near Nelson.


Long., 5½; lat., 2½ lin.

Lissotes.


Sub-genus novum. Figulo Nigidique affine, mandone maris uncinato, oculis vero integris rotundatis vel subintegris scutelloque minuto sub-


FAMILY—LAMELLICORNES.

Antennæ short, with seven or eleven joints; the basal joint large, the terminal joints mobile, and forming a transversal club. Legs more or less fossorial, especially the anterior; their tarsi pentamericæ.

Group—COPRIDÆ.

Organs of the mouth overlapped by the clypeus, invisible from above. Ligula membraneous. Lobes of the maxillæ very large, coriaceous or membraneous, and ciliated. Mandibles lamelliform, membraneous, more or less corneous laterally. Labrum of the same form, membraneous, invisible, adhering to the arch of the cavity of the mouth. Antennæ inserted below the clypeus, with eight or nine joints; the basal very large, the three last forming the club. Six ventral segments to the abdomen, all connate. Metathoracic parapleura simple. Intermediate coxae longitudinal or oblique, nearly always widely separated. A single spur to the posterior tibiae.

Saphobius.


Corpus sub-quadratum. Clypeus antice angustatus breviter bidentatus. Palpi labiales biarticulati? (articulum tertium videre nequeo),


452. *S. wakefieldi*, Sharp; *Ent. Mon. Mag.*, January, 1877. *Sub-quadratus,* supra opacus, subitus sat nitidus, obscure nigro-aneus, elytrorum margine plus minusve testaceo, pedibus rufis, antennis testaceis clava fusca; *capite* thoracique dense punctatis, hoc basi medio longitudinaliter impresso; *elytris* sericeo-opacis, obsolete striatis; *pygidio* exsertae (sub-perpendicularae), leviter inflexo. *Long., 4½ mm.; lat., 3 mm.*

In the male the hinder part of the metasternum is slightly impressed in the middle, and the apical ventral segment is a good deal shorter in the middle than it is in the female; otherwise the two sexes are quite similar.

Four individuals of this species were captured by Mr. Wakefield (after whom I have the pleasure of naming the species) in the Otera Gorge, Canterbury.

*OBS.—* This species is extremely similar to *S. edwardsi*, but is a little larger, and the front tibiae are less curved, the metasternum is longer, and the femora are red. In the individual from which I described *S. edwardsi*, the pygidium is entirely immersed under the elytra, while in the two individuals of *S. wakefieldi* before me, it is quite exposed.

It is therefore probable that the position of this part in the unique individual of *S. edwardsi* is the result of an accident. The genus *Saphobius* is very close to the Australian *Homodesmius* (which is probably synonymic with *Canthinosoma*, MacLeay), but has the hind tibiae differently formed.

453. *S. nitidulus*, n.s. Rather shining; head and thorax pitchy, the former reddish in front; *elytra* green on the middle, blackish at the sides, with the suture reddened; *legs* dark red, shining.
The head and thorax are moderately closely but not at all deeply punctured, the punctuation of the latter denser near the front angles than elsewhere, leaving an almost smooth dorsal line with a depression at its base; there are two rounded impressions on the middle (one near each side), and in front of these two others close to the margins; it is much broader than long, a little convex, emarginate in front, nearly truncate at the base, its sides behind are almost straight, but in front are obliquely narrowed to the prominent angles. The elytra are short, of the same width at the base as the thorax, rounded laterally, and a good deal narrowed and sinuated behind, where they are abruptly deflexed, not protruding beyond the pygidium, but leaving it exposed below; their upper surface is defined by a sharp rim, and the epipleuræ by another but finer one, and between these are two obvious striae; each elytron has six impunctate striae; the disc is elevated, so that the base seems to be a good deal depressed.

The underside is shining black and rather distantly punctured, with a few granules on the anterior portion of the metasternum.

The front tibiae are long, rather suddenly bent and thickened near the extremity, with two rows of punctures; the intermediate are slender at the base and a good deal dilated apically, and being short are somewhat triangular in form; the posterior are long and flexuose.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, 1½.

Allied to the typical species, but differing from it in the sculpture of the prothorax and metasternum, and in its more glossy upper surface.

I found one example recently (October, 1878) at Whangarei Heads.

Group—APHODIIDÆ.

Organs of the mouth sometimes entire, occasionally incompletely overlapped by the clypeus. Ligula membraneous, nearly always bilobed. Lobes of the maxillæ coriaceous, unarmed; sometimes corneous, dentate and ciliated. Mandibles and labrum of variable structure, concealed by the clypeus among the greater number, visible among the lesser. Antennæ inserted under the clypeus, composed of nine joints, their club of three short thick joints. Abdomen with six ventral segments, all free. Middle pair of coxae oblique, contiguous behind. The metathoracic parapleurae simple.

Aphodius.


Mentum quadrate or trapezoidal, more or less hollowed in front. Ligula bilobed, its lobes penicillate. Last joint of the labial palpi obconical, long, or a little shorter than the second; the second and fourth joints of the maxillary palpi the longest, sub-equal, the latter sub-cylindrical. Mandibles lamelliform, horny-membraneous, hidden of the cavity of the mouth, their molar tooth lamellated, horny; lobes membraneous, the external large and rounded, the inner small and trigonal. Head a little convex, transversal, half-circular, and frequently sinuated
in the middle in front, sometimes dilated at the sides in front of the eyes; these latter slightly divided, their upper portion visible above, small. First joint of the *antennae* very long, the following five of variable size, the club short and stout. *Prothorax* transversal, margined, and nearly straight at the sides, feebly emarginated in front, a little rounded or nearly straight at its base. *Scutellum* of variable size and form. *Elytra* more or less sub-cylindrical, and covering the pygidium. *Legs* rather robust; anterior *tibia* tridentate, in general strongly, the others dilated, truncated and ciliated at the end, their spurs long and acute; *tarsi* rather long, slender, the first joint of the two hind pairs more or less elongated, claws small. *Prosternum* carinated, foveolated in front of the coxae, forming behind a small projection more or less elongated and shaggy.

454. *A. exsculptus*, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 9. *Augustulus*, parallelus, sat convexus, nudus, nigro-piceus, antennis pedibusque dilutioribus; *capite* mutico; *prothorace* transverso, elytris latriore, basi crebre fortiter, punctato, punctis antierius magis sparsis; *elytris* crenato-striatis, humeris acute tuberculatis.

Long. corp., 4½ mm.

*Head* very convex, finely punctured without any traces of tubercles; clypeus much emarginate. *Thorax* greatly broader than long, in front a good deal broader than the elytra, narrowed to the base, which is as broad as the elytra; the surface is without depressions, but bears irregularly-distributed coarse punctures, which, on the middle of the front part, are almost absent. *Elytra* with nine striae, each of which is punctured with large but rather distant punctures, and also with a series of punctures along the lateral margin. The *scutellum* is elongate and narrow. The middle *coxae* are widely separated; the basal joint of the hind *tarsus* is as long as the hind spur.

Two individuals were sent from Tairua by Captain Broun; they are no doubt the two sexes, for in one of them the pygidium is a good deal more inflexed, and the apical ventral segment shorter in the middle than in the other.

**NOTE.**—I have given Dr. Sharp's description *(Entom. Mon. Mag., vol. 13, p. 70)* of *A. distans*, which has been found to correspond with the type of *A. exsculptus* in the National collection. Mr. White's description is of little value, no size is given, and it could only be applied to this species so long as others were unknown.


The *head* bears an indistinct impression between the eyes, and a slightly elevated curved line in front of them; it is finely and remotely punctured, the most conspicuously punctate part behind a broad line behind the vertex; clypeus widely emarginated. *Prothorax* transversely quadrate, rather broader in front than behind, the sides nearly straight, but a little sinuous behind, front angles prominent but not acute, the posterior distinct and rectangular; the base is round and somewhat
situated at each side, the punctuation of the surface is coarse and distant posteriorly and laterally, in front perceptibly finer, there are a few apparently smooth spots in front, but on a close examination it may be seen that these, as well as the intervals between the larger punctures, are really covered with minute punctures. Scutellum elongate-triangular. The elytra are as broad as the thorax, slightly narrowed in front, with acute tubercular shoulders; each has nine striae, impressed with less than twenty diamond-shaped punctures. The three teeth of the front tibiae are rather acute and curved; the longer spur of the intermediate tibia extends to the apex of the second tarsal joint, whilst that of the posterior reaches just beyond the base of the second joint.

Length, 2 lines.

I found one specimen under a log at Tairua; it is closely allied to A. exsculptus.

456. A. suspectus, Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., vol. 13, p. 70. Angustulus, parallelus, sat convexus, piceus, nitidus; prothorace transversim quadrato, elytrorum latitudine, fortiter punctato; elytris fortiter striato-punctatis, humeris haud acutis.

Long. corp., 4½ mm.

Very closely allied to A. exsculptus, but rather smaller and shorter, and with the thorax less transverse; the striae of the elytra are a good deal deeper, and their punctures are nearer to one another. Besides these slighter characters, the two species present some more important distinctions. The legs in A. suspectus are shorter, and the long spur of the hind tibia reaches as far as the apex of the second tarsal joint; the shoulders of the elytra are not acute, and the middle coxae are not so widely separated.

An individual of this species was sent me some years ago by Mr. Edwards, of San Francisco, with the number 1799 attached.

Obs.—This species and the preceding (A. exsculptus), though allied to the genera Saprosites, Euparia and Atenius, will not at present satisfactorily accord with any of them. I think, however, for the present, they may be best placed in Saprosites, which is rather vaguely characterised by Redtenbacher.

457. A. pascoeii, Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., vol. 13, p. 71. Since the above description was in print, I have received from Mr. Pascoe a specimen of what appears to me to be another species of this group; it is very closely allied to A. suspectus, but is considerably larger, the punctures of the thorax are rather more numerous, and the striae of the elytra, as also their punctures, are somewhat finer, so that the interstices are broader. The following diagnosis will characterise it:

Angustulus, parallelus, nigricans, nitidus; prothorace transversim quadrato, elytrorum latitudine, fortiter punctato; elytris striato-punctatis; interstices latis, humeris prominulis, vix acutis.

Long. corp., 5½ mm.

Note.—Mr. Pascoe, it appears, had omitted to inform Dr. Sharp by whom this species had been collected. I found a few specimens of what I believe to be this species near Whangarei Heads.
458. **A. communis**, *n.s.* Moderately convex, parallel-sided, nude, shining, piceous, sometimes more or less reddened. **Head** rather closely and distinctly punctured. **Prothorax** transversely quadrat, slightly rounded laterally, its angles not acute, the basal and side margin behind, suberrate; the disc bears coarse distant punctures, which are more closely placed near the sides, leaving, however, a smooth space at the middle close to the side margin, the anterior portion is punctulated. **Scutellum** elongate, subtriangular. **Elytra** a little convex, parallel, with acute tubercular shoulders, and on each nine distinct striæ with rather large closely placed punctures, so that the interstices appear somewhat crenate. The posterior tibial spur is longer than the first joint of the tarsus. **Legs** and antennæ reddish.

Length, 1 ½ line.

I found this species at Tairua and Whangarei, at both of which places it is rather common, and I think I have specimens from other localities. It is allied to the preceding species, but not to **A. brouni**.

459. **A. brouni**, *Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag.*, vol. 13, p. 71. **Nigrizans**, convexus, minus elongatus, subopacus; antennis pedibusque dilutioribus; **thorace** transverso, angulis posterioribus fere nullis, crebre irregulariter punctato; **elytris** striatis, striis apice profundioribus, minus distincte punctatis.

Long. corp., 3¼ mm.

**Head** impunctate except on the extreme vertex, quite without elevations; clypeus emarginate. **Thorax** strongly transverse, rather wider than the elytra, the front angles rounded and a little produced, the hind angles extremely indistinct and obtuse; the surface bears numerous rather deep but not very coarse punctures, which are irregularly distributed, and nearly wanting about the front; the surface is rather dull. The **elytra** are rather short, and bear each nine somewhat deep but rather fine striæ; they are deepest on the deflexed portion; the punctures these striæ bear are only indistinct; the surface is dull, but the interstices are not punctured. The **legs** are short, the **tibiae** stout, the long spur on the hind ones reaching nearly to the apex of the second joint.

The **mesosternum** is densely and finely rugose so as to be very dull; the space between the middle legs is carinate.

Sent by Mr. Edwards and Captain Broun; Mr. Edwards' specimen with the number 1708; some of Captain Broun's individuals were indicated as found on the wood of **Sophora tetraperta**.

**Obs.**—This species is rather smaller than our European **A. biguttatus**, and somewhat similar in form thereto. I think it may be placed in Harold's genus **Atanius**; in many respects it resembles **A. exsculptus** and its allies, but is very readily distinguished from them by the rugose mesosternum. It varies in colour, the elytra being sometimes obscure red.

**Group—MELOLONTHIDÆ.**

**Ligula** corneous and soldered to the mentum; sometimes coriaceous, membraneous and free. **Mandibles** not overlapped by the clypeus. The
labrum usually distinct. Clypeus generally separated from the forehead by a distinct suture. Antennae with nine, rarely with seven, eight, or ten joints; their club composed of three or seven joints. Tarsal claws variable. The three last pairs of abdominal spiracles slightly divergent.

Stethaspis.


Mentum plane, elongate-quadrature, its ligular part a little narrowed, with its anterior margin slightly and angularly hollowed. Jaws very robust, terminated by six strong obtuse teeth. Last joint of all the palpi very much larger than any of the preceding ones, sub-cylindrical, a little arched, and rounded at the end. Labrum short, horizontal, widely rounded, and rather strongly hollowed in the middle in front. Clypeus broad, separated from the forehead by a fine transversal groove, short, rounded, rather strongly margined, especially in front. Eyes thick. Antennae nine-jointed, first club-like, inflated at the end, joints two to four obconical, sub-equal, fifth and sixth very short, the three last forming a very elongated and linear club among the males, ovate-oblong among the females. Prothorax transversal, straight at the sides behind, rounded and narrowed in front, and rather strongly lobed at its base. Elytra oblong, finely furrowed. Legs moderate, anterior tibiae bidentate in the male, tridentate in the female, the four posterior slender, rounded, bicornate and spinose; tarsi longer than the tibiae, slender, their claws strongly arcuated, widened at their base. Pygidium very strongly transversal, curvilinearly triangular. Sternal process strong, projecting, conical, and obtuse at the end.

460. S. suturalis, Hope; Col. Man., i., 104. The clypeus is rugosely, the other parts of the head regularly punctured. The prothorax is punctate, the punctures rather shallow and distant, and it is finely margined. The elytra are not very distinctly striated, in some examples more deeply grooved than in others, with small oblong sometimes dark punctures.

The insect is of a moderately shining pale green colour, with the thoracic margins and elytral suture yellowish; the under-side is greenish testaceous, finely punctured, and more or less pilose, the pubescence of the abdomen being much finer than that of the breast; the femora and tarsi are testaceous, the tibiae green and rather metallic, and the antennae fusco-testaceous.

I have a mutilated specimen, which was brought by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman from Nelson, of a more shining green, quite green below, and with the mesosternum rather more densely punctured, the elytra are almost smooth and obsolesently punctured; but as the insect is mutilated and abraded, it is better to regard it as a variety of the typical form, at all events for the present.

Length, 9 lines.

The above description agrees with examples in my own collection.
I have not seen Hope's description. Mr. White states that the thorax is smooth, and the head unspotted!

The following are synonyms:—Melolontha suturalis (Fabr. Ent. Syst. ii., 161, Oliv.); Micronyx chlorophyllus (Boisd. Voy. Astrol. ii., 189); Rutele chlorophylle (Boisd., l.c., Atlas.)

**Pyronota.**


*Mentum* slightly convex, rounded laterally at the base, its ligular part a little narrower, widened and slightly hollowed in front. *Jaws* very robust, their external lobe furnished with five or six teeth. Last joint of all the *palpi* sub-cylindrical, a little arched, and rounded at the end. *Labrum* horizontal, scarcely extending beyond the clypeus, widely and rather strongly emargined. *Clypeus* transversely quadrate, separated from the forehead by an angular furrow, margined, sinuated in front. *Eyes* moderate. *Antennae* nine-jointed, the first clavate, second also thick, three to five elongated, sub-equal, sixth very short, the three last forming an oblong club among the males, short in the females. *Prothorax* transversal, slightly narrowed in front, bisinuated at its base, with pointed posterior angles, it is closely applied to the elytra and rather wider than them. *Scutellum* curvilinearly triangular. *Elytra* oblong, striate, partly covering the pygidium. *Legs* rather long, a little robust, anterior *tibiae* bidentate in the male, tridentate in the female, sometimes bidentate in both sexes, the four posterior spinose; *tarsi* slender, longer than the *tibiae*, their claws slender, having between each, at their base, two divergent membraneous plates. *Posterior coxae* spinose on the inner side. *Pygidium* sub-horizontal, curvilinearly triangular. The projecting *sternal process* very long, conical and rather acute.

**Note.**—Lacordaire accepts Boisduval's name, and gives the above cited description; but Boisduval did not characterize the genus, he merely made some remarks (Voy. de l'Astrolabe, ii., 213, 1835). Blanchard established the genus *Colymbomorpha* for an insect from Swan River (*lineata*, Bl.), which cannot be separated generically from *P. festiva* and *P. refugens* (Cat. de la Coll. Ent. du Mus. d'Hist. Nat. Paris, 98, 1850).

Hope established his genus *Calonota* upon the *Melolontha festiva* (*Pyronota*) of Fabricius, giving characters as far as he was able from the only mutilated specimen he possessed (*Coleop. Manual*, i., 107, 1837). It appears therefore that Hope really first characterized the genus, and I have given his name as the author. This has also been done in Gemminger and Harold's catalogue.

For the above information I am indebted to Mr. E. W. Ianson, London.


*lata*

"" *Calonota festiva*, Hope, Col. Man., i., 40.

*Clypeus* coarsely punctured, the coarsest punctures near the sides,
with a strongly sinuated suture; the rest of the head finely punctured. The thorax is almost smooth, with a fuscous dorsal line. The elytra are convex, and each bears nine finely punctured striae, with slightly convex interstices; their colour is green, with a fuscous suture and marginal streak. Legs and antennæ testaceous, the club of the latter dull black. Under-side fuscous, and clothed with short white hairs. *Abdomen* punctulate.

There are several varieties of this beautiful insect; but I have been unable to detect anything that would warrant distinct specific names. Amongst the numerous specimens I have collected there is considerable variation of colouration; one I possess is opalescent, with red metallic suture and thoracic stripe; another is of a golden green and corresponds with the *Melolontha festiva* of Fabricius; a third is of a pale green, with metallic-red suture, and yellowish sutural interstices; in others the thoracic and inter-marginal stripe are obsolete, with green tibiae.

Owing to the somewhat contradictory descriptions, I thought it advisable to substitute one by myself.


Long. corp., 6½–8 mm.

*M. *Tibiis anterioribus angustulis, rectis.

This form differs from *Melolontha festiva* by its more obscure colour, comparatively rather shorter and broader form, by the absence of stripe on the thorax, and by the metallic suture and absence of the infra-marginal lateral stripe of the elytra, and by the differences in the male characters. In that sex the club of the *antennæ* is rather longer than in *M. festiva*; the front *tibia* is more slender and is straight; the apical tooth is slender and very little directed outwards; the basal joint of the *tarsus* is short and inserted near the apex of the tibia.

The only specimens I have seen of this species are fourteen in number, and were sent me with other interesting New Zealand insects, by Henry Edwards, Esq., of San Francisco, after whom I have named the species. These specimens vary very little *inter se*, and the male characters are exactly similar in the four specimens of that sex.


Long. corp., 6½–7 mm.

*M. *Tibiis anterioribus latiusculis, rectis.

This species is of a peculiar opalescent colour; and is readily distinguished from the species I have already named by the structure of the male *tibiae* and *tarsi*, which in some respects are intermediate between those of the other two species. In that sex the club of the *antennæ* is rather long; the front *tibiae* are short but rather broad; they are very little curved; the basal joint of the *tarsus* is rather short, and inserted at a moderate distance from the extremity.
Three male individuals labelled "Taranaki," and bearing the number 1977, were sent me by Mr. Edwards, and are the only specimens I have seen. In one of them the thoracic stripe is very indistinct, but the intra-marginal elytral stripe is pretty distinct, though it is nearly absent in the other two. The male characters are quite similar in the three specimens.

464. P. munda, Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., September, 1876. 

Supra lute viridis, fere unicolor, elytrorum lateribus apicem versus plus minusve flavescentibus.

Long. corp., 9–10 mm.

Mas. Antennarum clava elongata; tibiis tarsisque anterioribus fere ut in M. festiva, sed adhuc magis elongatis.

This form is very close to M. festiva, but is rather more elongate, and is of a beautiful almost unicolorous green on the upper surface, and the club of the antennae in the male is distinctly longer, and the tibiae and tarsi are a little longer.

I received this species from Mr. Edwards, but only two males and a female; and I have also an individual from another source in my collection.

Heteronyx.


Mentum quadrate, obliquely truncated, its ligular part very short, feebly hollowed. External lobe of the jaws robust, armed with five or six teeth. Last joint of the palpì sub-cylindrical or fusiform. Labrum short, thickened, slightly arched, and widely emarginated. Clypeus separated from the forehead by a not very obvious furrow, strongly transversal, half-circular, more or less margined, and sometimes sinuated. Antennae eight or nine jointed, the last three joints forming a short stout club. Prothorax transversal, rounded laterally, bisinuated at the base. Elytra oblong, partially covering the pygidium. Anterior tibiae short, wide, strongly tridentate, the upper tooth very small, the four posterior bicerinarted and spinose; tarsi long and slender, their claws sometimes very distinctly, sometimes scarcely, bifid at the end, or simple. Pygidium curvilinearly triangular, transversal.


Angustulus, sub-cylindricus, rufo-testaceus, subopacus, parce subtìtiler punctatus, elytris strìa suturali minus distincta.

Long., 4½ mm.; lat., 2 mm.

Labrum quite visible from above, very transverse; sides of the cliveus explanate or turned upwards, the labrum filling the space between them; anterior part of head with rather rough tubercular sculpture, hinder part more sparingly and indistinctly punctured; antennae small, eight-jointed. Thorax broad and short, nearly as broad as the elytra, the hind angles entirely rounded; the surface sparingly and obsoletely punctured, the sides with long cilia. Scutellum large, indistinctly punctured; elytra elongate and narrow, finely and not closely punctured,
the sides ciliate, the suture with an indistinct stria. The front part of the *labrum* is broad and very short, and its anterior edge emarginate. The tarsal *claws* are simple.

I am indebted to Mr. Pascoe for the only individual I have seen of this species. There are a great number of allied species in Australia, but the genus has not before been indicated as represented in New Zealand. I have in my collection a New South Wales species (I believe undescribed), which is extremely closely allied to *H. pumilus*, but is a good deal broader.

**Odontria.**


*Mentum* obtrapezoidal, its ligular part very much narrower than the other, oblique and sinuated in front. External lobe of the *jaws* furnished with four or five teeth. Last joint of the *palpi* oval, that of the maxillary oblong-oval. *Labrum* rather prominent, almost horizontal, semicircularly hollowed in front. *Head* broad, the clypeus separated from the forehead by a flexuous furrow, widely rounded in front and margined. *Antennae* eight-jointed; the basal stout, obconical; second pyriform; third elongate, obconical; fourth and fifth of variable form; joints six to eight forming an oval club. *Prothorax* transversal, widely and strongly emarginated in front, with a membraneous border, rounded and somewhat angulated laterally, and rather strongly lobed at its base. *Elytra* oval, moderately convex. Anterior *tibia* tridentate, the others carinated externally; *tarsi* rather long, their joints thickened apically, claws long, moderately arcuated, simple. *Pygidium* transversal.

**Note.**—Lacordaire, from whose work the above description has been translated, remarks (*Hist. des Ins. Col. Op.*, Tom. iii., p. 234) that White placed species in three genera (*Odontria, Eusoma*, and *Rhizotrogus*) which really belong to one natural group (*Odontria*), but adds that in those he placed in that genus, the fourth and fifth antennal joints are prolonged inwardly, whilst the third, as stated by Mr. White, is furnished at its base with a stout tooth among the males; in White's *Eusoma* the fifth joint only is produced, and in *Rhizotrogus*, these two joints (fourth and fifth) are not at all prolonged inwardly. These disparities I shall point out in the specific descriptions which follow. There are other details that seem to have escaped observation. For instance, the form of the clypeus is subject to variation, and the fourth and fifth joints of the antennae when much prolonged are dull with fine pubescence, so that they cannot be distinguished from the club itself, and in my opinion the club, in such cases, is really four or five jointed. I have arranged the species in such a way that the more robust forms will be succeeded by the elongate.

466. *O. striata*, *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.*, p. 10. *Head* brown, deeply punctured, behind smooth and yellow; *clypeus* yellow, with a brown spot behind; *thorax* deep brown, the sides and some other spots yellowish, covered with longish yellow hairs, with some black inter-
mixed; elytra yellowish-brown, with nine rows of blackish punctured lines and a few blackish spots placed irregularly between some of these rows, a few longish scattered hairs on the upper surface; under parts of thorax covered with soft yellowish hairs; under-side of abdomen yellow, varied with black; legs yellow, with some blackish hairs and spines on tibiae; tarsi blackish.

Length, 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) lines.

Otago; sides of hills on flowers.

Note.—This is the largest, most robust, and convex form. The elytral interstices are punctulated, the punctation of the prothorax is concealed by its clothing. The basal joint of the antennae is long and clavate at apex, the second short, third elongate and slender, the fourth and fifth are strongly produced, the latter as long as the sixth, the former a little shorter, so that the club appears to be five-jointed and dull, the other joints being shining.

My specimen was sent me from Otago, by Professor Hutton. It measures 7 lines in length by 4\(\frac{1}{3}\) in breadth.

467. O. suavis, n.s. Allied to O. striata, of similar robust form. Head reddish-piceous, the clypeus coarsely and rugosely, the rest rather distantly punctured. The prothorax is of a pale-reddish colour, and of a rather velvety appearance, is punctulated, with short yellowish hairs proceeding from the punctures, and bearing a few long ferruginous hairs, the clothing, however, is not at all dense. Scutellum large, punctate, and pilose at the base. The elytra are rather convex, of the same velvety appearance and colour as the thorax, but a trifle more obscure; each has nine rather broad costae, which are very finely punctured, the intervening striae are punctulated and duller than the elevated portions; their clothing consists of short yellowish hairs.

The abdomen is brownish-testaceous, the two basal segments have elongate impressions, the others punctures, it is finely pilose. The legs are testaceous, the tarsi almost ferruginous.

The species is quite as convex and rather narrower than O. striata, with the elytra less dilated posteriorly.

The antennae have the basal joint of the usual form, long, slender at base, and incrassated towards the apex; the second short; third slender, about as long as the obconical fourth joint; fifth short, a little produced inwardly; the club rather short.

I have one example only, which was given to me by Mr. J. Buchanan, F.L.S., of Wellington.

Length, 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) ; breadth, 3\(\frac{3}{8}\) lines.

Obs.—When compared with O. striata it will be seen that the thorax is far more sparingly punctured, the elytra more carinated, and the surface much more finely and sparingly pilose; the clypeus, as in O. striata, is widely rounded, forming an almost uninterrupted curve from eye to eye, and its margins are raised.

468. O. punctulata, n.s. Robust, of a uniform very dark brown, almost black colour, above; under-side pale brown and punctulate, the breast pilose; the femora are pallid and punctate, tibiae and tarsi darker.
Head piceous, somewhat reddened in front, coarsely punctured, and bearing a few erect ferruginous hairs. Antennae yellowish, their basal joint long, second short, third cylindric, fourth about as long as third, a little toothed, the fifth forming a leaflet about one-third of the length of the club, and pubescent. The prothorax is finely but distinctly and densely punctured, and sparingly clothed with testaceous hairs, some of which are much longer than others. Scutellum punctate and pilose. The elytra are not accurately adapted to each other behind, so that the abdomen is visible above, they are entirely covered with rather fine punctures, with traces of striae, their pubescence is scant, short, and testaceous in colour.

The insect is much less convex than the typical form, of the same velvety appearance but unspotted; the clypeus is formed as in O. xanhosticta, rather short, subtruncate in front, with distinct sides narrowed anteriorly, and therefore of a quite different outline to that of the preceding species.

Length, 6 lines; breadth, 3½.
I found one example under a stone at Whangarei Heads.

469. O. cinnamonea, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 10. Allied to the preceding, somewhat depressed above. Head coarsely punctured, with a smooth occipital line, it is almost entirely dark brown in colour, but the clypeus is testaceous along the margins and widely rounded, though slightly truncated in front.

The thorax and elytra are almost wholly of a cinnamon-brown; the former has a dark transverse mark, and is clothed with rather long yellowish hairs; the elytra are more sparingly clothed, and each has nine piceous punctulated striae and moderately broad punctulate interstices.

Under-side sparsely pilose, legs infuscate. The basal joint of the antennae is normal, the second short, third slender and elongate, the fourth produced, so that it is half the length of the fifth, which cannot be held to be distinct from the club, which is large, and may be treated as four-jointed.

Length, 6 lines; breadth, 3½.

The above corresponds with a specimen sent to me from London by Mr. Pascoe, who, no doubt, examined the type in the National Collection.

470. O. xanhosticta, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. Head deep-brown, coarsely punctured; clypeus brownish-yellow; thorax and elytra covered with close-pressed yellowish-brown silky hairs, the surface beneath which is deep-brown, with numerous small yellow spots; underside light-brown; legs paler.

Length, 6 lines.

Note.—I found an insect at Whangarei Heads measuring 5½ lines in length by 3½ in breadth, which I refer to this species. It is sub-depressed, the spots are small; the clypeus is rather long but quite transversal, truncate rather than rounded in front, its sides anteriorly narrowed and but little rounded; each elytron bears nine fine shallow striae; the abdomen is
nearly nude and punctate; the three basal joints of the antenna are of the usual form, the remaining five are pubescent and form the club. The preceding and the present species are allied, of a velvet-like aspect.

471. **O. sylvatica**, *n.s.* This species is intermediate between the preceding and following species, moderately convex, rather narrow and shining, having nothing of the dull velvety aspect observable in *O. striata* and allied forms, yet distinct enough from the two (*O. rossii* and *sub-carinata*) whose description follow.

The head is coarsely but not closely punctured with a smooth space behind, piceous in colour, but with the clypeus reddish, and sub-truncate in front. The prothorax has the apical and dorsal spaces smooth, but the rest of the surface punctate, and sparingly clothed with short yellowish hairs. Scutellum punctate and pilose. The elytra are moderately distended behind, each bears nine striae, and their whole surface is more or less but not closely punctured, and their pubescence is scanty and rather shorter and paler than that of the thorax; their colour resembles that of the thorax, a variable castaneous, some parts darker than others, the prevailing hue however being reddish.

The under-surface is punctured, the meso- and metasternum rather closely, it is more or less pilose, and of a duller testaceous colour than the legs. The antenna have their three basal joints of the normal form, the fourth is stout and a little produced, the fifth is quite half as long as the sixth, so that the club may be said to be four-jointed.

Length, 5½; breadth, 2½ lines.

I found one example at Whangarei Heads, and I am indebted to Mr. Hugh Munro, of Marsden Point, for a second.

472. **O. rossii**, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 10. Clypeus yellow; head in front and spot on vertex yellow, space before and to the side of the eyes deep brown; thorax yellow, with three longitudinal lines in the middle not touching the front margin, the middle straight and narrow, the side-lines wider and somewhat waved; elytra yellow, with widish deep-brown reticulations; head and thorax with irregular punctures; elytra with at least nine rows of longitudinal striae; legs and under-side pale-yellow.

Length, 3½ lines.

New Zealand (Kaudi).

**Note.**—I found a specimen of what I believe to be the male of this species at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour. It measures 3½ lines in length by 1½ in breadth. The prothorax is transversal, but not very much so, the sides are a little angulated near the middle, a good deal narrowed in front with acute angles nearly reaching the middle of the eyes, and nearly straight behind, its apex being emarginated at each side of the middle. The elytra are not much dilated, and are slightly narrowed towards the apex; the rows of punctures are tolerably regular, but the striae are not very well defined, and the dark spots are slightly raised. The clypeus is almost rounded in front, its outline neither truncate nor regularly-rounded, but just intermediate between the two
forms. The antennae have their third and fourth joints about equal, the club being four-jointed and pubescent. The last joint of the maxillary palpus is a little narrowed apically.

The insect is of a glossy yellowish colour, with dark-brown shining marks as described by White, and the elytral suture is reddish and rugose; the legs are short but the tarsi are long, being obviously longer than the tibiae, particularly the posterior pair.

473. O. costella, n.s. Somewhat similar to O. rossii in form, being rather elongate, and sub-depressed above. Head, exclusive of the clypeus, very dark-brown, with rather shallow moderately coarse distant punctures; the clypeus transversal, narrowed towards the front, with an emarginated apex and raised margins, it is coarsely punctate, somewhat rugose laterally, and of an infuscate testaceous colour. Prothorax transverse, more so than in O. rossii, finely margined, moderately convex, its apex very obtusely rounded in the middle, so as to appear emarginate near each side, its front angles not very acute, the sides are not angulated, their outline being more of a gradual curve; the surface is of a brownish-testaceous colour with irregularly formed blackish spots, which, in one example, form the predominant colour, and the punctation is not close, nor coarse, but all the punctures are dark in colour. Scutellum testaceous, with a row of punctures near the margins. The elytra are of the same width as the thorax at the base, and gradually dilated posteriorly, so that they are widest near the apex, they are about thrice the length of the thorax; the sides and apex are deflexed and finely margined, their extremity sub-truncate and usually covering the abdomen, so that the pygidium is often invisible from above; each elytron bears three indistinct costae, the intervals between which are broad and inclined to be rugosely punctate, the sculpture, however, becoming less distinct behind; they are variegated with testaceous, fuscos, and piceous spots, the latter colour sometimes forming abbreviated longitudinal lines, interrupted by testaceous spaces on the costae, the suture is usually marked with fuscos and testaceous spots. The legs are moderately long, the posterior tarsi are a little longer than the tibiae, yet shorter than those of O. rossii.

The under-surface is sparingly punctured and pubescent, with a longitudinal impression on the metasternum. The palpi have their terminal joint a little thickened towards the extremity. In the male the fourth antennal joint is rather shorter than the third, joints four to eight forming a distinct pubescent club; in the other sex the third and fourth joints are about equal, the fifth is short and slightly produced, and the last three form the club.

Length, 4 lines; breadth, 2.

I found one female at Tairua, and a second specimen of that sex and three or four males near Whangarei Heads. The size varies somewhat, one measuring 4½ by 2½ lines.

The insect may be at once distinguished from O. rossii, the only species with which it is liable to be confounded, by its rather dull velvety appearance, distinctly emarginate clypeus, shorter thorax, and posteriorly dilated elytra. The pygidium in both species is more or less punctate.
474. **O. zealandica**, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. . Head dark brown, punctured, smooth behind; **clypeus** yellowish, punctured; **thorax** dark in the middle, the sides yellowish, a smooth impression on each side; **elytra** bulging much on the side, with four longitudinal lines, the suture smooth; head, thorax and margins of elytra with scattered brownish hairs; **legs** yellowish; **fore-tibiae** on the outside with three largish brown teeth; **under-side** of abdomen yellowish.

In one variety the back of the thorax is free from hairs; in another the margin of elytra is brownish.

Length, 5–5½ lines.

**NOTE.**—In my two specimens obtained from Mr. J. Buchanan, F.L.S., of the Colonial Museum, the elytra are testaceous, with a distinct sutural stria on each, the smooth lines are bordered by a regular row of punctures, and the broad intervals are punctate; they measure from four to five lines only.

475. **O. brunneum**, n.s. Closely allied to *O. zealandica*, but of a uniform reddish brown and slightly shining.

The **clypeus** is rounded, but more or less truncate in front. The fourth and fifth **antennal joints** are short, the latter the shorter of the two, the club three-jointed.

The clypeus is coarsely and rugosely punctured, the rest of the **head** more finely and distantly.

The **prothorax** is rather remotely punctate. The **elytra** have a broad suture, with an inner row of fine transverse impressions, and an external row of punctures; each bears four slight smooth longitudinal costæ, the outer obsolete, each of which has a regular row of punctures along each side, the interstices being almost rugosely punctured, but the sculpture becomes confused towards the apex.

When compared with *O. zealandica*, it will be seen that this species has the body concolorous and less hairy, the clypeus longer and more narrowed anteriorly, the thorax less transversal and not so much contracted behind, and the elytral costæ more distinct.

The legs are reddish, the antennæ yellowish.

Length, 5; breadth, 2½ lines.

My two examples were found at Tairua.

**Group—DYNASTIDÆ.**

*Ligula* corneous, soldered to the mentum. **Mandibles** generally overlapped, horny; furnished inwardly, in front of their molar tooth, with a short fringe of hairs, sometimes absent. **Labrum** concealed by the clypeus.

**Antennæ** nearly always with ten joints, their club with three. Anterior **coxae** transversal, embedded in their cotyloid cavities; the intermediate sub-contiguous: tarsal claws equal, save sometimes the front ones among the males. Metathoracic **epimera** always distinct, moderate, trigonal. The three last pairs of abdominal **spiracles** strongly diverging.
Pericoptus.


*Mentum* elongated, sub-parallel at its base, narrowed only at its extremity, its ligular part very small. External lobe of the *jaws* thick, wide, unarmcd, and obtuse at the end. *Mandibles* straight, unarmed, rounded at their extremity, a little excavated above. *Head* obliquely contracted in front of the eyes, hood not narrowed, and widely rounded in front. *Antennae* ten-jointed. *Prothorax* transversal, angularly rounded at the sides, rather strongly lobed at the middle of its base, with an obtuse tubercular elevation on the middle in front among the males; not impressed and unarmed among the females. *Elytra* smooth, with a sutural furrow. *Legs* very robust; anterior *tibiae* furnished with three very strong acute teeth; intermediate and posterior *femora* enormous, especially the latter, *tibiae* of the latter pair very much dilated, those of the middle bicarinated on their external face, the posterior with one carina and scrobiculated on the rest of their surface; their terminal spurs very broad, foliaceous, especially the external; *tarsi* short, the first joint of the posterior very large, like an oblique elongated triangle. *Prosternal process* stout, projecting beyond the coxae.

476. **P. truncatus**, *Fabricius*; *Ent. Syst.*, i., 7, 16; *Oliv.*, t. ii., f. 103. *Brownish-black*, moderately shining, legs and antennæ ferruginous, the upper surface and the pygidium are nude, the lower is castaneous, varying in hue, the *sternum* is densely covered with long yellowish hairs, and the sides of the abdomen with shorter ones.

The *head* is small, flattened in front of the eyes, and this flat portion usually bears a shallow rugose sculpture, the hind portion being almost smooth. The *prothorax* is much broader than long, with obtusely rounded angles, its apex sinuated behind each eye, and its base widely bisinuated and slightly lobed in the middle, the sides are rounded and narrowed towards the front; the frontal tubercle is large and flattened above, the sometimes-wrinkled depression immediately behind it occupies a considerable portion of the surface, there is a much smaller transversal depression in front of the scutellum, the rest of the surface is without well-defined impressions of any kind. *Scutellum* large, curvilinearly triangular, rugosely punctate at the base. *Elytra* wider than thorax, truncated behind, indistinctly hollowed along the suture, sometimes with ill-defined longitudinal lines, and more or less coarsely, but not deeply, punctured near the sides. The *pygidium* is nearly smooth on the middle, but rugosely punctate laterally.

The *sternum* is rather finely and densely, the abdomen, especially near the sides, more distantly and coarsely punctured.

The front *tibiae* are nearly smooth along the middle but coarsely punctate near the sides; the intermediate bear only a few large punctiform impressions, and the apex and *costae* are ciliated with coarse spines; the posterior are indistinctly bicarinated and very coarsely, densely, and rugosely sculptured.

Length, 14 lines; breadth, 8.
The above description has been taken from male specimens in my own collection. I have two examples of what I believe to be the female of this species, having an indistinctly elevated protuberance in front of the thorax, the surface being finely and remotely punctured, and the insect generally more shining and elongate, but, as I am not very certain about it, I have abstained from giving a description of the female.

477. P. punctatus, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 9. Head with a flattish somewhat triangular projection on the crown, behind which are two rather coarsely punctured depressions; thorax with a protuberance in the middle of the fore edge, depressed behind; the sides of thorax with two depressions on each side, the posterior larger; scutellum smooth; elytra covered with punctures, some of them arranged in lines; the whole of the upper side very deep blackish brown, the suture pitchy; front of the head, under side of body and legs pitchy brown; under side of thorax covered with long pale ferruginous silky hairs; meso-tibiae and meta-tibiae behind with a row of longish ferruginous hairs.

Length, 9½ lines.
Waikouaiti (Mr. Earl).
Note.—I have two or three examples of what I believe to be this species; they were found near Tairua, and I hope to get one compared with the type in the British Museum.

478. P. stupidus, Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., August, 1878, p. 50. Supra nigro-piceus, nitidus, subtus cum pedibus piceo-rufis, et (abdomine excepto) fulvo-hirsutus; prothorace transverso, elytris angustiore, impunctato; elytris obsolete punctatis, et vix perspicue sulcatis; pygidio utrinque parce punctato.
Long., 18-22 mm.; lat., 11-12½ mm.; alt., 8½-9½ mm.
Mas. Prothorace in medio pone marginem anteriorem obsolete tuberculato, et in medio indeterminate depresso.
Fem. Prothoracis tuberculio et depressione ægre distinguendis.
Head rough over all the upper surface, on the middle indefinitely transversely elevated, the clypeus much narrowed to the front, and the front edge in the middle a little reflexed, and obscurely emarginate; the form of this part does not differ in the sexes.
Several very mutilated individuals, of this species were sent from Otago by Prof. Hutton; I should fancy they were picked up dead.
Obs.—There are two very distinct forms placed in collections as Pericoptus, and though at first sight they appear very similar, I think they will probably ultimately form distinct genera. In the larger insect, which is generally called in collections P. trunciatus, the anterior part of the head is flattened, and placed on a different plane to the hinder part, so that the front part forms a sort of disc, which is evidently the same in kind (though less in development) as that of Temnorhynchus. In the species I have here described as P. stupidus, the head departs but little from the Pentodon form. So far as I can judge from White’s description of Cheiroplatys punctatus, I consider it will prove allied to P. stupidus.
479. *P. nitidulus*, *n.s.* *Shining;* very dark brown, the suture and sides of the elytra and the scutellum reddish, legs and antennæ red, the under-surface chestnut-red, the breast with long yellow hairs, the abdomen with short ones.

The *head* is rather short, the anterior portion flattened and deflexed, the front margin slightly elevated at each side of the middle, this frontal part is coarsely, but not deeply, rugosely punctate, and there are only a few impressions behind. The *prothorax* is of the usual form, with a slight obtuse frontal elevation, a slight elongate depression behind the protuberance, and a smaller elongate one in front of the scutellum, the rest of its surface bears many fine distant punctures. *Scutellum* large, with its base densely and rugosely punctate. The *elytra* are slightly grooved on each side of the suture, which is quite smooth, their surface is covered with punctiform impressions, which are coarser and more rugose near the sides than elsewhere, there are indications of longitudinal lines, but the sculpture becomes quite obsolete towards the apex.

The front *tibiae* bear three more or less distinct rows of rather small punctures, the middle pair are impunctate, and the posterior are nearly smooth.

The *metasternum* is very sparingly and distantly punctured, so that it appears smooth and shining, but is longitudinally depressed on the middle; the *pygidium* is rather finely punctured, the punctuation becoming very dense near the sides.

The form of the head differs from that of *P. truncatus* and *P. stupidus*, being about intermediate between them as regards the difference of plane, but the frontal portion is short, obliquely truncated at each side towards the apex, which, owing to the slightly reflexed rim (just at each side of the front of the clypeus only), seems to be a little emarginate.

The insect is rather broader and more glossy than usual; the sculpture of the femora, as well as that of the *tibiae*, is much finer and more sparing than is generally the case, and the base of the thorax is more distinctly bisinuated, and therefore distinctly lobed in the middle.

Length, 7½ lines; breadth, 4½.

Described from one example found by Professor Hutton at the Great Barrier Island.

*Genus of Doubtful Position.*

*Brounia.*

*Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., August, 1878, p. 49.*

Anterior parts of the *head* atrophied, so that the antennæ appear inserted near one another on its front edge, *eyes* large and conspicuous; *antenna* eleven-jointed, the basal joints small, those towards the extremity emitting an elongate lobe; beneath, the parts of the *mouth* seem small but exposed, and the apical joints of the labial and maxillary *palpi* rather large and subsecuuniform. The *prothorax* is so formed that its
anterior open part is placed on the under-surface, and the head can be completely doubled in and concealed, all the parts of the head except the prominent *trophi* when doubled in fit the front opening, and to accommodate the trophi, there is a deep depression in the middle of the prosternum, which extends as far as the coxae. The *flanks* (or side-pieces) of the thorax are rather largely developed, and their limits and sutures quite distinct; the *prosternum* is divided as above described by a very deep fossa or depression in the middle, the piece on each side of this depressed middle part is rather large; the front *coxae* are moderately distant from one another, being separated by a depressed prosternal process, the form of the *coxae* themselves I cannot see, but their inner terminations are distinctly exserted. The *mesosternum* is exposed between the middle coxae, and is emarginate in front, so as to receive the prosternal process, and (probably) render the prothorax almost immovable. The middle *coxal cavities* are moderately large, irregularly oval, with the slender part outwards, and the embedded *coxae* have a small trochantin visible. The *metathorax* is moderately long, its episterna are large and almost parallel-sided; the *epimera* are minute and triangular, and can be seen at the extremities of the coxa and episternum. The *hind coxae* are nearly contiguous in the middle, and have a very short but broad upper lamina, which is, however, distinctly broader at its inner portion over the trochanteral articulation; there is a perpendicular lamina to which the femur and tibia can be closely applied when flexed, so as to be concealed. There are five rather large *ventral segments*, the basal one of which sends off a narrow process between the coxal laminae. The *tarsi* are all five-jointed, the first and second joints are rather small, the third is very small, but bears a large membranous lobe extending forwards on the under-face of the foot, the fourth joint is very small, and might, without a careful examination, be supposed to be absent; the fifth joint is, without the claws, as long as the other four together; the *claws* are large and simple.

This extraordinary insect is one of the most interesting of the *Coleoptera*; it is undoubtedly allied to *Chelonarium*, though at first sight it has more the aspect of an *Eucnemid*; it departs very widely from *Chelonarium* by the structure of the antennæ, which are similar to those of *Cerophytum elateroides*, except that the basal joint is much smaller. I see no other relationship except to *Chelonarium* and *Cerophytum*, and in my opinion it goes far to settle the position of the latter most remarkable insect, for *Cerophytum* is just intermediate between *Brounia* and the *Elateridae* and *Eucnemide*. To force any of these interesting insects into the ordinary families of *Coleoptera* is to refuse to recognize them for what they really are—isolated anomalies, whose relationships, even *inter se*, are highly problematical.

Long., $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; lat., 2 mm.

Antenne rather long, the first and second joints short and bead-like, third larger and triangular, fourth shorter than third, somewhat produced inwardly, sixth to eleventh each produced inwardly into a long slender lobe, fifth joint intermediate in form between the fourth and sixth. Thorax with all the anterior and lateral parts depressed, so that their outer margins are not visible from above, these parts densely and coarsely punctured, the part which remains in the natural plane of the pronotum shining and but little punctured. Scutellum conspicuous, somewhat circular, impunctate; elytra rather long, black, but with a distinct violet or purple tinge, shining, but pubescent, with some ill-defined longitudinal grooves towards the suture, and rather closely but not coarsely punctured. Under-surface densely punctured, and very densely and finely pubescent, except on the middle of the metasternum.

Captain Broun has sent me an individual of this species labelled Drilus (?) atro-ceruleus; and informs me he has only been able to find two specimens. It is one of the most remarkable beetles yet discovered in New Zealand, and I have given above its structural characters so far as I can make them out from the very brittle and mutilated example before me. I have with very great pleasure named the insect in honour of its discoverer, whose energy and skill are doing so much to enable us to get a satisfactory knowledge of the important insect-fauna of New Zealand.

FAMILY—BUPRESTIDAE.

Mouth below. Ligula without paraglossae, often hidden by the mentum. Maxilla bi-lobed, unarmed, lamelliform, ciliated. Antenne eleven-jointed, serrate. Head very short, vertical, immersed in the prothorax up to the eyes. Legs short: anterior cotylloid cavities widely open behind; anterior and intermediate coxae globose, their trochantins very apparent; the posterior lamelliform, canaliculate posteriorly: tarsi pentamerous, their four basal joints furnished with membranous lamellae below. Abdomen consisting of five segments, the two first connate. Prosternum terminating in a projection received and fixed in the sternal cavity.

**Buprestis.**


Last joint of the maxillary palpi sub-cylindrical or sub-oval, strongly truncated at the end. Labrum quadrangular or transversely oval, entire, sometimes slightly emarginate. Head simple, epistome very short, truncated or slightly hallowed; antennal cavities moderate, rounded. Antennae slender, generally rather long, first joint moderate, clavate; second short, obconical; third of the same form, longer than the following joints, which are longer than broad, and slightly dentate. Eyes a little prominent, distant from each other on the vertex. Prothorax strongly transverse, regularly convex, narrowed in front, hardly bisinuated at its base.
Scutellum large, cordiform or sub-orbicular. Elytra elongate, a little convex, narrowed posteriorly and unarmed at the sides. Posterior coxae rather narrow, more or less obliquely shortened behind. First joint of the hind tarsus at least longer than the following two taken together, the latter and the fourth cordiform, fifth slender.

Metasternum and mesosternum distinct, the former hollowed in front; prosternum simple.

Body elongate and sub-depressed.

481. B. eremita, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 6. Head, thorax and elytra very closely punctured and slightly downy; green, sometimes with a coppery hue; thorax in front with the sides slightly compressed.

Length, 2½ lines.

Port Nicholson.

This small Buprestis, the only representative of the family that I have seen from New Zealand, resembles much in form the Australian genus Diphrucania. The head, however, is not notched in front.

NOTE.—Mr. White refers it to Trachyides. The insect varies considerably in colouration, and occasionally in size; sometimes the insect is quite obscure and not at all metallic, but other examples are cupreous. I found several specimens at Tairua and near Whangarei Harbour, but I have been unable to detect anything that would lead me to suppose that more than the one variable species exists.

482. B. enysi, Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., February, 1877, p. 193. Elongatus, angustulus, nigro-æneus, elytris maculis transversis quatuor luteis; prothorace quadrato, lateribus ante basin sub-constrictis, profunde ruguloso; elytris profunde striato-punctatis, latera versus rugulosus, lateribus postice serratis, angulo apicali externo spinoso; corporæ subitus Æneus, lateribus sparsim albido-pilosus; antennæ pedibusque elongatis, gracilibus.

Long., 8–10 mm.

Head densely punctured. Thorax transversely quadrate, the sides nearly straight but very slightly contracted just before the base, the hind angles directed therefore somewhat outwards; it is covered with deep coarse rugæ, and in front of the scutellum there is a deep fovea; the base is very closely connected with the elytra. The elytra are elongate, and are furrowed by very deep striae, which are coarsely punctured, the interstices are rather narrow, the third from the suture being somewhat more raised, and its basal portion rather broader than the others; the sides of the elytra are coarsely rugose, so that the striae are there quite indistinct, the suture at the extremity is a little prominent, and the outer edge of each elytron ends in an acute tooth; on each elytron there are two transverse yellow marks, the upper pair of which are placed a little obliquely. The under-surface is rather closely punctured, except along the middle of the ventral segments, and the punctured parts bear fine white hairs. The prosternum is very densely punctured, and its process is broad and short.
This insect is named, at the request of Mr. Wakefield, in honour of Mr. J. D. Enys, its discoverer. It has since been found by Mr. Wakefield, near Christchurch, I believe.

This species may, I think, be placed at present in the genus Buprestis (Ancylochira, aut. plur.), though the prosternal process is remarkably short, and its apex is broad and rounded. There is no suture to be seen between the middle legs, so that I cannot say whether the cavity for the reception of the prosternal process is formed entirely by the mesosternum or partly by the metasternum.

Note.—This species occurs at Tairua, where I found one perfect specimen, and the hind-body of another.

FAMILY—EUCNEMIDES.

Mouth below. Ligula entire, without paraglossae. Maxille bilobed; the external lobe sometimes deficient. Labrum nearly always indistinct. Head vertical; epistome narrowed at its base by the antennal cavities, trapezeiform. Antennæ inserted on the forehead, eleven-jointed, variable in form. Legs not fossorial: anterior cotyloid cavities widely open behind: the two front pairs of coxae globose; the posterior lamelliform, canaliculate behind; spurs of the tibiae very small, sometimes absent; tarsi pentamerous, lamelligerous or not. Abdomen with five distinct segments. Projecting prosternal process more or less received into the mesosternal cavity.

Neocharis.


Antennæ very approximate at their insertion; front of the head much dilated laterally below the antennæ, so as to leave an oblique depression near the eye, in which the basal joint of the antennæ is received when retracted. Labrum not visible, the front of head being terminated by a sharp edge, behind which the labrum is concealed. Thorax short, without chin-piece, without grooves for antennæ, with a short process, which is curved upwards behind the coxae. Mesosternal cavity short and broad. Lamina of hind coxae without trochanteral lobe. Tarsi simple, with all the joints simple or with the fourth very obscurely emarginate; basal joint as long as the three following together; fifth joint either very or moderately short.

The position of this genus is evidently in the Eucnemides, near the European and North American Xylobius and Hylocharis.

483. N. varia, Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May, 1877. N. supra rufescens, dense variegato-tomentosa; antennis basi apiceque rufescentibus, medio fuscis; subitus fusca, pronoti lateribus abdomenque rufescentibus; pedibus testaceis; prothorace dense punctato, conspicue variegato-pubescente, anterius medio leviter impresso, disco utrinque vage infuscato, et densius subtiliusque punctato; elytris densius punc-
tatis, punctis basin versus parciöribus, stria suturali dimidiata apice profunda et hamata, perconsipue variegato-pubescentibus.

Long., 5 mm.

The prosternal sutures, in this species, are not (or scarcely perceptibly) impressed in front. I think I have the sexes before me; and if so, the differences are slight.

A single individual has been sent me from Tairua by Captain Broun; and there are others from the same source in the possession of Messrs. Wakefield and Pascoe.


Long., 5 mm.

Though very similar to the preceding species, this has the thorax darker and rather more coarsely and deeply punctured, and the prosternal sutures have in front a large and deep impression.

I have seen but a single specimen, which was sent me from Tairua by Captain Broun.


Long., 4 mm.

The only individual I have seen is no doubt a male; it has the antennae very long (three millims.), but little serrate internally, with the second and third joints sub-equal, together shorter than the fourth.

Received from Captain Broun; but I have no information as to exact locality.

NOTE.—Its habitat is Tairua.

tibus, nullomodo striatis, sed seriebus punctorum sat distinctis, interstitii crebre subtiliter punctatis, serie suturali ad apicem impressa.

Long., 3\(\frac{3}{4}\) mm.

The male has the antennae very elongate (three millims.), stout and strongly serrate; second and third joints about equal and very short, together shorter than the fourth joint.

In the female the antennae are shorter (two millims.), rather stout, but not serrate; the third joint is a little longer than the second, so that the two together are rather longer than the fourth joint.
The species, though extremely similar to *Neocharis simplex*, may be distinguished at a glance by the rows of distant punctures on the elytra. This species has been sent from Tairua by Captain Broun.

**Talerax.**


The only exponent of this genus has the head formed much as in *Neocharis*, but the mouth-piece depressed in front, so that the minute transverse labrum is visible. Antennae with very short second joint, and very elongate third joint. Thorax beneath with a very broad deep lateral groove, which starts in front, right across the prosternal suture, and then crosses to the outside of it, so that the sutural line is rendered very indistinct by this groove; the groove is bordered externally by a raised line, which at first sight might be mistaken for the line of the prosternal suture. Hind coxal lamina much produced over the trochanters. Tarsi slender, with fourth joint minutely lobed.

This genus should be placed in the *Eucnemides*; but I cannot point out any near ally for it at present.


*T. angustulus*, subparallels, rufo-castaneus, pubescens, sat nitidus; *oculis magnis*; *prothorace* sub-quadrato, angulis posterioribus elongatis, antorsum sub-angustato, sat crebre et fortiter punctato, nitido; *elytris* subtiliter et crebre punctatis, punctis vix seriatis, sine stria suturali, sed ad apicem foveis profundis.

Long., 4½ mm.

In the *male* the antennæ are very long (three and three-fourth millims.), while in the *female* their length is only two millims.

Taken by Captain Broun, at Tairua, on Leptospermum.

488. **(Elater) nigellus**, *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 7.*

Thorax and elytra closely punctured; thorax with a depression on each side in middle behind; elytra distinctly longitudinally striated.

Length, 2⅔—2½ lines.

Port Nicholson (Capt. Parry).

Obs.—Dr. Sharp states that this is a *Eucnemid*.

**FAMILY—ELATERIDES.**

The mouth rarely below. Ligula without paraglossæ. Maxillæ bilobed, lamelliform and ciliated. Labrum distinct. Head deflexed, seldom vertical. Antennæ inserted near the front margin of the eyes, with eleven or twelve joints, serrate or flabellate, occasionally linear. Legs not adapted for digging: cotylloid cavities of the anterior open
COLEOPTERA

behind; front and middle coxae sub-globose; the posterior lamelliform, canaliculate behind; tibiae linear, their spurs very small or indistinct; tarsi five-jointed, often provided with lamellae underneath. Abdomen composed of five distinct segments. Prosternum (among the greater number) provided with a chin-piece in front; its posterior projection variable, compressed, capable of free motion.

*Thoramus.*


Forehead quite straight in front, slightly overhanging the perpendicular clypeus, so that a very distinct step exists between the forehead and the labrum; antennal spaces very small, broadly separated; antennae with joints two and three but little developed, four to ten always at least serrate internally, sometimes with anterior internal angle much prolonged, eleventh joint with a more or less distinct terminal appendage or false joint. Mesosternal cavity and its suture with the metasternum variable. Tarsi simple and linear, the fourth joint rather long, though a good deal shorter than any of the others; coxal plate of hind coxae well developed throughout, its trochanteral portion quite twice as long as its femoral. Elytra not acuminate. Species of large size.


Long., 21¼–29 mm.

This species is characterized by its comparatively large size, uniform and even pubescence and punctation, by the short but yet not extremely abbreviated third joint of the antennæ, and by the front anterior angle of each of joints four to ten of the antennæ being acute but not prolonged.

Oxford, February, 1873; Dry Bush; Christchurch; Hokitika; Rangiura; Akaroa, December 19th, 1874. The species varies considerably in size; one small specimen is marked in Mr. Wakefield’s collection as found on a hill-top at Akaroa by Mr. Fereday. The species also occurs in the North Island, as some portions of a specimen have been received from Mr. Lawson, of Auckland.

NOTE.—I found a specimen of this species at Woodside (Waitemata Harbour). Dr. Sharp also describes the larva and pupa; these will be published in a separate paper along with some belonging to other groups, which I have not yet had time to examine.

490. **T. (Ochosternus) parryi**, Cand. O. niger, sat nitidus, breviter et æqualiter, fere sparsim fusco pubescens; prothorace crebre fortiter punctato, angulis posterioribus vix divergentibus; elytris subtiliter striatis interstitialis æqualibus, subtiliter punctatis, apice subrotundatis;
antennis articulis secundo et tertio brevisbus, sed hoc quam illo paulo longiore; interstitio meso-coxali angusto, sutura minus distincta.

Long., 17–21 mm.

This species, though closely allied to *T. wakefieldi*, is smaller and much narrower in proportion; this difference in form is accompanied by a greater approximation of the intermediate coxae, and a more complete suture between the middle processes of the meso- and metasternum. The structure of the antennae is similar in the two species.

Christchurch, found by Mr. Wakefield, but only three specimens; a fourth very small individual has been discovered by Mr Fereday in the same neighbourhood.

Obs.—Several specimens of this species are in Mr. Janson’s collection, named by M. Candèze “Ochosternus parryi ♂”; but I have seen no specimen which would enable me to form an opinion as to what form M. Candèze considered to be the male of *O. parryi*. (Dr. Sharp in *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, May, 1877).

491. *T. rugipennis*, n.s. Piceous, moderately shining, very sparingly pubescent. The *head* and *prothorax* are distinctly punctured, the hind angles of the latter slightly divergent. The *elytra* are rather depressed, each elytron bears nine striae, the three outer very coarsely punctured, the others almost impunctate; the interstices are broad, slightly elevated, the two sutural punctate, all the others distinctly rugose, and the sculpture becomes confused and less distinct towards the apex; they bear a few scattered short yellowish hairs, which are more apparent near the sides and apex. The *antennae* are finely pubescent, the basal joint punctate, second and third of nearly equal length, third obconical, four to ten almost acute internally at the extremity, the small terminal false joint distinct. The *prosternum* is distantly and rather deeply punctured, the meso- and metasterna more densely and finely, the abdomen punctuated and sparsely pubescent.

I cut one specimen out of a log at Woodside (Waitemata); the species is near the typical one in form.

Length, 12½; breadth, 3½ lines.


Long., 19–21 mm.

This species is rather closely allied to *T. wakefieldi*, but is smaller and less elongate in form; this in conjunction with the rather broad intercoxal space, the very abbreviated third joint of the antennæ, and the evenly distributed pubescence, will readily distinguish it from the other allied forms; the false joint at the apex of the antennæ is rather elongate, and very distinctly marked off.

Found by Mr. Wakefield near Christchurch (three specimens), and...
at Akaroa, 19th December, 1874 (one specimen). It is possible that this species may prove to be the male of *T. wakefieldi.*


Long., 18 mm.

This species will be pretty certainly distinguished by the above characters. The pubescence of the upper surface is rather longer and more scanty on the thorax than it is on the elytra; and when the second, fourth, and sixth interstices on the latter are carefully examined, it is seen that near the apex their pubescence and punctuation are slightly more scanty than on the adjoining ones.

Also found at Christchurch by Mr. Wakefield, but only two individuals. At Mr. Wakefield's request I have named this species in honour of Mr. R. W. Fereday, of Christchurch, by whom several of the *Elateridae* communicated to me by Mr. Wakefield were captured.

494. **T. (Elater) lævithorax,** White. *E. niger,* nitidus, parce pubescens; *prothorace* parce fortiter punctato; *elytris* subtilliter striatis, striis ad apicem obsoletis, interstitiiis parce punctatis, inequaliter pubescentibus; *interstitio* meso-coxali prominulo, sutura obliterata.

Long., 15–19 mm.

*Mas.* Antennis elongatis, articulis secundo et tertio brevissimis, 4–10 apicibus internis longe productis.

*Fem.* Antennis sat brevibus, articulis secundo et tertio brevibus, 4–10 apicibus internis acutis sed vix productis.

The prominent intercoxal space and the complete amalgamation of the middle meso- and metasternal processes readily distinguish this species from its allies; the structure of the apex of the elytra, which are not acuminate, will at a glance prevent its being mistaken for *Elater acutipennis* and its allies.

Found at Wellington by Messrs. Fereday and Wakefield in February, 1868, and February, 1875, and sent by Mr. Edwards under the number 1338, but without special locality.

*Obs.—Elater punctithorax,* White, is to be sunk as a synonym of this species, according to my notes made when examining the types in the British Museum.

*Note.—* I have two males and a female, one of the former I found at Auckland in 1872, the other pair at Whangarei Heads.

495. **T. perblandus,** *n.s.* In this species the forehead is not quite straight in front, but with this exception its characters are quite orthodox. The head is rather densely punctured in front, more remotely behind, and is clothed with rather long yellow hairs. The
Thorax is somewhat remotely punctured, except two large ovate spots in front of the middle, and it is clothed with yellow hairs, the smooth spaces, however, being quite nude and conspicuous. The elytra are striated, there being nine on each elytron, the sutural is very finely, those nearest the margin coarsely, punctured; the interstices are scarcely convex, are finely punctured, and bear short yellow hairs, which are more closely placed on the sides and the first, third, and fifth interstices. The lower part of the body is distinctly and finely punctured and some, what densely clothed with pallid hairs. The colour is piceous, shining, the side margins and apices of elytra and the legs are reddish. The antennae and legs are finely pubescent; the second and third joints of the former small, four to ten inwardly acute at the apex, and the false terminal joint is not very obvious.

Length, 11 lines.
I found one example at Tairua.

496. T. foveolatus, n.s. Pitchy-black, shining, tomentose. The antennae have, a short quadrate second joint; the third half as long again as the second; joints four to ten with the anterior angle inwardly prolonged and acute, the terminal appendage one-third the length of the eleventh joint. Head coarsely and rugosely punctate, longitudinally depressed in front and clothed with rather long yellow hairs. Thorax rather long, narrowed anteriorly, hind angles scarcely divergent; the surface is remotely punctate, the anterior and lateral portions more coarsely than the discoidal; there is an indistinctly impressed abbreviated dorsal line, and two rounded foveæ near the base, but quite distinct from the usual basal depressions; it is clothed with yellow hairs, which however are chiefly confined to the sides and base. The elytra are somewhat narrowed posteriorly, they are striated; the striae nearest the suture are simple, the outer coarsely punctured, particularly the marginal ones; the interstices are distinctly punctured, the sutural and alternate ones are rather densely covered with yellowish hairs, the others being but sparingly tomentose. The prosternum is distantly but distinctly, the metasternum and abdomen finely and more closely, punctured, and pubescent. Structural characters normal.

Length, 9½-13 lines.
I found one at Tairua, and two others at Parua (Whangarei Harbour); in one example the thoracic line is obsolete.

Metablax.


Forehead curved in front, very distinctly separated from the clypeus, which is slightly unfolded, but still sub-perpendicular; antennal spaces more or less extended inwards, but their boundaries ill-defined, the labrum only attached at the sides to the clypeus, so that in the middle there appears to be a kind of space or gap over the labrum; the limits between the forehead and clypeus, in the middle, ill-defined. Joints two and three of antennae not much developed; joints four to ten not
serrate; appendicular extremity of eleventh joint short and but little marked. *Prosternal* sutures duplicate. Mesosternal cavity and its suture with the metasternum variable. Coxal plate of hind coxae short, and gradually and slightly longer towards the trochanter, so that there is no limit between the trochanteral and femoral portions. *Tarsi* with the fourth joint short but quite distinct, the apices of the first to fourth joints beneath more or less membranous and prolonged. *Elytra* acuminate. Species of large or moderate size.

This group in New Zealand is abruptly marked off from *Thoramus* by the form of the head, tarsi, and coxae, and by the acuminate elytra; its affinities are undoubtedly with the South American *Semiotus*; and one of the species, *Metablax brouni*, must be considered specially allied to that genus. It is a remarkable fact, however, that the elevation and horizontality of the mesosternal cavity, which forms one of the most pronounced features of *Semiotus*, is in the New Zealand species *M. approximans* the subject of sexual disparity: while the disappearance of the suture behind this cavity is subject to difference in closely allied species; and yet Candèze considered this latter character of such importance that he used it as the essential character of his sub-tribe *Chalcolepidiides.*

497. *M. brouni*, Sharp; *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, May, 1877. *M. colore* variabilis, elongatus, nitidus, inaequaliter albidio pubescens; *prothorace* angulis posterioribus divergentibus, intra latera depressio, dense punctato, et evidenter sparsim pubescente, medio nitido fere impunctato; *elytris* apice acutis, obsolete striatis, interstitiis alternis magis pubescentibus, tertio ad basin leviter prominulo; *sutura* intercoxali omnino carens; *tarsi* articulis 2–4 subtus apicibus membranaceis sed vix prolongatis.

Long., 23–25 mm.

The acuminate elytra and the entire absence of any suture between the middle coxae at the junction of the meso- and metasternal processes, taken together, readily distinguish this species from all the others yet known from New Zealand. The pubescence is very easily removed, and specimens are sometimes nearly completely denuded. The colour varies greatly, from nearly black to nearly red.

This species is apparently confined to the North Island; and the only exact locality I can mention is Tairua, whence two specimens have been sent me by Captain Broun.


Long., 18–23 mm.
This species greatly resembles *Metablaw brouni*, but is very readily distinguished by the junction between the meso- and metasternum being still represented by a distinct suture; the alternate interstices are in this species very distinctly depressed and densely pubescent; and in fresh specimens these pubescent furrows offer a striking contrast to the shining and impunctate interstices between. The pubescence, however, is very readily removed. The colour in this species is also very variable. The sexual distinctions are apparently slight.

The species is widely distributed in New Zealand, but apparently rare. Tairua (Broun); Riccarton; Akaroa, January, 1873 (Wakefield); Rockwood (Powell).


Long., 13–15 mm.

*Mas.* Thorace paulo angustiore, mesosterni foveā lateribus minus elevatis, angustis.

*Fem.* Mesosterni foveā lateribus crassis, fortiter elevatis, fere horizontalibus.

This species is a very distinct one, not likely to be confounded with any other. The sexual disparity in the structure of the mesothoracic cavity is highly interesting, and is such as in other cases is considered characteristic of distinct genera; in the female the tarsi also are stouter than in the male and their lobes more distinct, the antennae also are less elongate.

A pair of this species has been sent from Tairua by Captain Broun.


*Mas.* Angustulus, thorace elytris angustiore, angulis posterioribus divergentibus, medio nitido.

Long., 10–13 mm.; lat., fere 2½ mm.

*Fem.* Latior, thorace elytris latiore, angulis posterioribus vix divergentibus, medio fortiter punctato.

Long., 13–14½ mm.; lat., fere 3 mm.

The sexual discrepancies are here again very remarkable; the greatly developed thorax of the female gives it the aspect of a minute *Chalcoleptidius*.

Sent from Auckland and Tairua by Messrs. Lawson and Broun, but rare; the female especially rare. The species is probably confined to the North Island.
Amphiplatys.


Forehead broadly rounded in front, and limited by a very well-marked though not much raised carina, which is quite even throughout, not being at all more raised at the sides or depressed in the middle; clypeus inflexed-perpendicular, much overhung by the edge of the forehead; antennae widely separated, without antennal spaces; last joint of maxillary palpi secundiform. Prosternal sutures deeply duplicate; chin-piece well developed, prosternal process nearly straight; mesosternal cavity oblique-perpendicular, its sides not raised; side-wings of metasternum very short. Tarsi rather short, but basal joint of the posterior ones as long as the three following together; third and fourth joints very short, but furnished beneath with rather long membranes; claws very small. Coxal plate consisting of a rather large trochanteral portion, but with the femoral portion entirely wanting, so that the trochanteral portion covers the trochanter, but the femur is entirely exposed.

The genus is allied to Cryptohypnus.


Long., 3 mm.; lat., 14/1-11/4 mm.

This species may readily be distinguished from the other known small New Zealand *Elateridae* by its short broad form and the peculiar structure of its antennae; these are rather short and stout, and a good deal thicker towards the apex, and are bilaterally symmetrical; that is to say, a line drawn along the middle of the antennae would pass through the articulations from joints four to eleven.

I first received this species from Mr. Lawson, who appears to have found a few specimens near Auckland; lately Captain Broun sent it with the information, "Only found amongst decaying vegetable refuse in the domain at Auckland."

Note.—I found other specimens subsequently and under precisely similar conditions at Tairua and Whangarei Heads.

Betarmon.


Antennae slender, subfiliform, second and third joints moderately or well developed. Forehead rounded in front, and limited by a raised carina, which is distinct throughout its whole width; clypeus inflexed-perpendicular, short and overhung by the forehead, antennal spaces not marked. Prosternal sutures simple; prosternal process horizontal. Mesosternal cavity oblique, perpendicular, its sides not in the least
raised. Metasternum elongate. Tarsi slender, with their joints simple; fourth joint small, but not minute. In Betarmon gracilipes the coxal plates are short throughout their whole breadth, the trochanteral portion being not twice as long as the very short femoral portion; in the other three species the trochanteral portion is broader, and the femoral nearly completely absent. I think there is no doubt about the affinity of these species, their nearest recorded ally being apparently the European Betarmon, from which they differ only in some details of structure.


Long., 4-4½ mm.
The black colour, slender legs and peculiar form of the thorax are quite sufficient characters to distinguish this little species.

This insect was sent from Auckland by Mr. Lawson; and I have recently received it from Captain Broun, who found it at Tairua.

503. B. frontalis, Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May, 1877. B. colore variabilis, rufescens, plus minusve infuscatus, elytris indistincte fusco-vittatis, abdomine nigrice, antennis fuscis, basi testacea; angustulus, minus nitidus, evidenter pubescens; thorace, crebre minus subttiliter punctato, angulis posterioribus elongatis, acutis, bene divergentibus; elytris sat profunde striatis; antennis articulis secundo et tertiae vix abbreviatis.

Long., 4½ mm.
This little species has much the appearance of a small Betarmon picipes, the sculpture, pubescence, general form and colour being all somewhat similar.

Found at Tairua by Captain Broun.


Long., 5 mm.
This is very similar to Betarmon frontalis, and may perhaps be only an extreme form of it, for that species is evidently very variable; but the bright colour of the two individuals before me seems to distinguish it pretty distinctly.

Tairua (Captain Broun).

505. B. obscurus, Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May, 1877. B. fusco-testaceus, antennis fuscis, basi testacea, pedibus pallidis, abdominum nigrice; opacus, evidenter pubescens; prothorace dense sub-
tiliter punctato denseque pubescente; elytris profunde striatis; antennis articulis secundo et terto vix abbreviatis.

Long., $\frac{4}{5}-\frac{5}{3}$ mm.

This species varies somewhat in colour; the thorax is generally darker than the elytra, the breast is reddish, and the ventral segments nearly black except at the base and extremity; though very similar to *Betarmon frontalis*, it may always be distinguished by its finely, densely, and evenly punctured thorax.

“On various shrubs at Tairua; active; not uncommon” (Captain Broun).

**Panspoeus.**


The two specimens of the minute insect described below are in bad condition, and I cannot ascertain thoroughly all their characters; but they show one peculiarity which in itself is sufficient to mark them off as a distinct genus, viz., that along the under-side of the thorax, close to and parallel with its border, is a longitudinal furrow, such as is seen in many *Eucnemides*; besides this I can say that the forehead is rounded in front and limited by a raised line, the elytrum is extremely reduced and concealed, the femoral portion of the coxal plate pretty well developed, the trochanteral portion short and only a little longer than the femoral portion. The tarsi are small, simple, and slender. The relationship appears to be with *Betarmon.*


Long., 2 mm.

This very minute insect is one of the smallest of the *Elateridae*, it being rather longer and narrower than the European *Cryptohypnus minutissimus*.

Sent from Tairua by Captain Broun, who says that it is evidently very rare, and that he has only found three individuals.

507. **P. tenebrosus**, n.s. This species is of the same length as but narrower than the preceding one, and the antennae are considerably longer; the body is of a shining pitchy-brown colour, the legs, two basal joints of the antennae, and thoracic hind angles, are of an infuscate testaceous colour.

The antennae are as long as the elytra, with a rather small second joint, which is of a quadrate form; the third and fourth joints are filiform, the former the longer; joints 5–10 are sub-serrate; the terminal elongate-ovate. Head finely punctate. The thorax is narrowed
and rounded anteriorly, the hind angles are acute and directed almost posteriorly; its surface is finely punctured and clothed with pallid hairs. The elytra are rather elongate, and considerably attenuated behind; each bears four, more or less distinct, discoidal striae, the external space is irregularly sculptured, and there is an obvious humeral costa; they are clothed with pallid hairs.

Length, 1 line; antennae, 3 line.

Described from a single specimen which I found at Parua, Whangarei Harbour.

**Aglophus.**


The forehead is much curved in front so as to be somewhat produced in the middle, it is sharply defined by a scarcely elevated line which overhangs the clypeus, so that there is an abrupt step between the front and the labrum; the antennal spaces are very obscure; the antennae are slender, with second and third joints only moderately developed. The prosternal sutures are not distinctly duplicate, and are not open in front, but show there a peculiar situation. The prosternal process is short, and is abruptly and greatly bent upwards immediately behind the coxae. The middle coxae are only narrowly separated; the mesosternal cavity shows no distinct lateral edge, and is quite depressed; its opening behind is narrow and ill-defined, and does not reach the intercoxal suture; the posterior portion however is prolonged backwards as a broad shallow depression on the hind part of the mesosternal process. The femoral portion of the coxal plate is excessively short—in fact, linear; the trochanteral portion is moderately large. The tarsi are moderately short, and all the joints are simple; the fourth is small but not minute.

The only exponent of the genus presents a combination of structural characters such as require its isolation from the other New Zealand allies. I think the genus should be placed near Betarmon, from which it differs strikingly by the prosternal process and mesosternal cavity.


*A. angustulus,* sat nitidus, evidenter pubescens, fulvo-castaneus, pedibus testaceis; *antennis* elongatis, tenuibus, articulis secundo et tertio conjunctim quarto fere aequali; *prothorace* brevi, parcius punctato, angulis posterioribus haud divergentibus, subuncatis; *elytris* regulariter striatis, striis evidenter punctatis, interstitiis obsolete punctatis.

Long., 6–7 mm.

The male is much slender than the female. The species has much the appearance of our European *Adrasti* and *Dolopii.*

I have seen but few specimens of this species; they have been sent me by Captain Broun from Tairua, with the information that it is an autumnal species and inactive.
Lomemus.


The exponents of this genus show characters to a considerable extent similar to those of *Aglophus modestus*; the head is almost similarly formed; the *antennae*, however, are always more or less serrate; the thorax is more elongate, the *prosternal sutures* are narrowly open in their anterior part and are not sinuate in front; the *prosternal process* is short, and is bent up in *Lomemus pilicornis*, but is longer and nearly straight in *L. obscuripes*; the intercoxal space is narrow, and the mesosternal cavity is narrow, ill-limited behind, its posterior extremity very far from the intercoxal suture; the space separating these two parts is longitudinally grooved. The femoral portion of the *coxal plate* is short, the trochanteral portion moderately long; the fourth joint of the *tarsus* is minute, the third simple or obscurely emarginate at the extremity. Species of small size.

I have had so few examples of these small species at my disposal that I cannot deal in a full and satisfactory manner with their structural details; and it is probable that a thorough examination would show that I have left together in one group species which may ultimately form several distinct groups; they may, however, be distinguished from the species of *Aglophus* by the different prosternal sutures, by the less diminished femoral portion of the hind coxal plate, and the less developed third and fourth joints of the tarsi.


*L. angustulus*, minus nitis, evidenter pubescens, niger, prothoracis angulis posterioribus pedibusque testaceis; tibis versus apicem fuscis; *antennis* elongatis, tenuibus, sed intus serratis, longius pilosellis, articulis secundo et tertio brevissimis, quam quartus conjunctim multo brevioribus; *prothorace* antrorum angustato, crebre fortiter punctato, sat elongato, angulis posterioribus subuncatis; *elytris* striatis, striis punctatis, apice summo obsoletis, interstitiis punctatis.

Long., 5 mm.

The pilose antennae, the black colour, with yellow legs and hind angles of the thorax, very readily distinguish this species.

Three specimens have been cut out of a tree-stump at Tairua by Captain Broun; two of them he sent me.


*L. angustulus*, evidenter pubescens, sat nitidus; *antennis* tenuibus, fuscis, basi testaceae, articulis secundo et tertio sat brevibus, conjunctim quarto equalibus; *capite* nigro, fortiter profundaque punctato; *thorace* sat elongato, antrorum leviter angustato, fortiter punctato, rufo, macula magni discoidali nigrante; *elytris* testaceis, sutura margineque externo nigris, striatis, striis punctatis; *corporis* subitus fusco-rufescente, prothoracis lateribus testaceis; *pedibus* pallide testaceis.

Long., 5 mm.
Allied pretty closely to *L. piliornis*, but readily distinguished by the less pilose antennæ and the colour, and presenting some slight structural differences; the antennæ are differently formed; but I have not sufficient specimens to enable me to decide whether this is more than a sexual character.

I have received two very damaged specimens from Captain Broun, but without any information as to habits.


Long., $\frac{5}{4}$ mm.

This species, though closely allied to *L. piliornis* and *L. pictus*, can be readily distinguished by the considerably less developed punctuation of the thorax; this part also is longer in proportion.

Captain Broun has sent a single specimen from Tairua.


Long., 7 mm.

This species may be readily distinguished from *L. obscuripes* by its considerably more elongate form and its more finely punctured thorax and paler pubescence; it has extremely the appearance of our small European *Limonii*, *parvulus* and minitus.

I have seen but a single individual, which was sent from Auckland by Mr. Lawson.

**NOTE.**—I found a specimen at Whangarei Heads; the elytra are not at all narrowed towards the apex, and are slightly dilated behind the middle.


Long., $\frac{4}{3}$ mm.

This species may be readily distinguished from the following as well as from the preceding species by the fact that the forehead is slightly more prolonged in the middle, so that its front margin, instead of
forming an even curve, is slightly sinuate on each side; in colour and appearance it is extremely similar to *L. obscuripes*, but is only half the size.

I have received a single individual of this species from Tairua, whence it was sent me in sawdust by Capt. Broun.


Long., fere 6 mm.

Sent from Auckland by Mr. Lawson.


Long., 7½ mm.

Of this pretty species a single individual was sent me some time ago in spirits, from Tairua, by Captain Broun.

Note.—The alcohol, most likely, had discoloured the specimen transmitted to Dr. Sharp; I now have two examples in my collection, one of each sex, and in both the general ground colour is *rufo-testaceus*; the male has much stouter antennae than the female, and the joints four to ten are inwardly produced and acute.


Long., 6½ mm.

Two individuals of this species have been found by Mr. Wakefield at Christchurch.

**Mecastrus.**


The three species described below show a considerable relationship with the species to which I have given the generic name *Lomemus*, but are larger in size and appear to connect the *Betarmon* allies with the
Elatrites of Candêze; the prosternal sutures are obscurely or not duplicate and are scarcely open in front; the mesosternal cavity is broader than in Lomenus; and though the posterior part of the cavity is acuminate and ill-defined, and does not reach nearly to the suture, yet its plane of direction is less horizontal. The femoral portion of the hind coxal plate is more developed, so that there is a quite gradual passage from it to the longer trochanteral portion.


Long., 9-9½ mm.

**Mas.** Antennis nigris, crassiusculis, intus fortiter serratis, articulis secundo et terto brevissimis; abdominis apice vix rufescene.

**Fem.** Antennis fusco-rufis, tenuioribus, intus leviter serratis, articulis secundo et terto minus abbreviatis, conjunctim quarto paulo brevioribus; abdominis apice rufescente.

This species may be readily distinguished from the preceding ones by its more convex form, and by the apical half of the elytra being quite free from striae.

Discovered at Auckland by Mr. Lawson. Recently an individual has been sent me from Tairua by Captain Broun, with the information that the species occurs on Leptospermum, and is extremely active and difficult to capture.


Long., 6½ mm.

The only individual I have seen is a male; it is excessively similar to Mecastrus convexus, but is a good deal smaller, and has the middle coxae separated by a considerably narrower interval.

Westland.


Long., 7-9 mm.

**Var.** Elytris versus humeros plaga testacea.

**Mas.** Antennis crassiusculis, articulis secundo et terto brevissimis, articulis 4-10 intus fortiter-serratis.

**Fem.** Antennis tenuioribus, articulis secundo et terto brevibus, 4-10 intus subserratis.
I think I am right in considering the above forms the sexes of one and the same species; but I am not quite sure about it.

Akaroa, 19th Dec., 1874; Westland, West Coast (Wakefield).

Monocrepidius.


The following structural characters will enable the New Zealand entomologists to readily identify this form:—Antennae slender, filiform. Forehead wide in front and only slightly curved, without raised margin, but overhanging the very short clypeus; antennal spaces wanting; the cavities widely distant. Prosternal process long, slender, and straight. Mesosternal cavity elongate and narrow, quite parallel-sided, extending back to quite the intercoxal suture, its side margins very thin and scarcely raised. Femoral portion of hind coxal plate well developed, but much shorter than the rather long trochanteral portion. Tarsi with third joint well developed; fourth joint underneath large, membranous, above grooved almost to its base for the insertion of the fifth joint.


Long., 11–13 mm.

This species is allied to the Australian *Monocrepidius rectangulus,* but is smaller and more delicately sculptured. As it has only been found at the port of Wellington, it is possible it may have been introduced into New Zealand; I do not think, however, that it is a described species.

Wellington, February, 1875 (Mr. Wakefield).

Note.—I am indebted to Mr. J. Buchanan, of the Colonial Museum, for two specimens.

521. *M. subrufus,* n.s. This species may be recognized by its more convex prothorax. Colour reddish, body quite nude. The head is pitchy-red, and closely punctured. The prothorax is very closely and finely punctured, with an elongate dorsal depression behind, which is almost divided by an indistinctly-elevated line, its disc is rather convex, and the hind angles less acutely produced than in *M. exsul.* The elytra bear distinct, rather finely punctured striae; the interstices are almost flat and finely rugose. The under-side is punctulate and rugulose. Antennae reddish, legs testaceous. The apex of each elytron is obliquely truncated.

Length, 6 lines.

I have one very much mutilated example, which was found by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman near the Wairoa (South).
Cryptohypnus.


Forehead curved in front, the clypeus in the middle nearly or entirely wanting, so that, though the forehead presents a sharply defined edge in front, the labrum is placed immediately beneath it; antennal spaces distinct, but much concealed by the horizontal edge of the forehead, and widely distant from one another in the middle; antenae filiform. Prosternal process rather long and straight. Mesosternal cavity rather broad, formed by broad but not in the least raised edges, reaching back to the intercoxal suture. Trochanteral portion of coxal plate well developed, but the femoral portion nearly completely absent. Tarsi moderately long, with all the five joints well developed and simple.

The above structural characters will enable the New Zealand species to be identified.


Long., 7–9 mm.

The female is rather larger than the male, and has the hind angles of the thorax, though acute, not at all prolonged.

Craigieburn: found by Mr. Powell.


Long., 7–9 mm.

Though extremely similar to the preceding species, this may be readily distinguished by the more prolonged hind angles of the thorax. The differences between the sexes seem to be very slight; the female is rather larger, and has the thorax a little more dilated at the sides.

Wellington, February, 1875 (Wakefield).


Long., 5½ mm.
I have seen but a single specimen from Lake Guyon, kindly given me by Mr. Pascoe.

Long., 8 mm.

I have seen but a single mutilated individual, which was sent me by Mr. Henry Edwards under number 1330.

Long., 8½ mm.

A single individual has been sent me by Mr. Wakefield; it was found at Kelly’s Creek by Mrs. Foster.

Chrosis.


The species described below exhibit the following characters:—
Clypeus short, quite unfolded and extended, so that the forehead is not limited at all from the clypeus in the middle, and the large labrum is almost on the same level as the forehead; antennal spaces very indistinct and very widely separated from one another. Antennae with the second and third joints elongate. Prosternal process broad and stout, not curved upwards behind the coxae. Mesosternal cavity with strongly elevated borders; these attain the intercoxal suture, and their hinder portions are quite horizontal. Coxal plate with trochanteral portion a good deal longer than the femoral portion, the long portion occupying about half the whole width, and thence gradually narrowed till it meets the episternum. Tarsi with all the joints simple and well developed, the fourth, however, a good deal shorter than the third.

Long., 12½ mm.
The very narrow parallel form, the very highly polished prothorax, excessively scanty pubescence, and the almost impunctate interstices of the elytra, very readily distinguish this species from its allies, even without any examination of structural details.

Tairua, but very rare; one individual found by Captain Broun under a log near Pipi Creek, and three others under bark in the same locality.

OBS.—The two specimens sent me by Captain Broun are, I am pretty sure, the two sexes, though they are extremely similar to one another; they both show the peculiarity of a well-marked notch or emargination at the apex of the last ventral segment.

528. C. reversa, Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May, 1877. C. sat elongata, minus parallela, nigra vel picea; thorace quam latiore paulo longiore, disco obsolete punctato; elytris latius striatis, strisi externis evidenter punctatis, interstitii sub-convexis, crebre punctatis, apicem versus evidenter attenuatis, apicibus ipsis angustis, haud vel vix prolongatis, angulis internis haud vel vix spinosis; prosterni lateribus nitidis impunctatis; abdomen parce punctato; lamina coxali interne evidenter latiore, sed margine posteriori supra trochanterem tantum obsoleteissime emarginato.

Long., 16–17 mm.

The polished impunctate sides of the prosternum readily distinguish this species.

Described from a single specimen sent by Mr. H. Edwards, under Number 1337; one of two individuals sent by the same gentleman under Number 1340 I believe to be the female of the species, though it is very much broader and has the thorax considerably larger and broader. A second individual, which I believe to be a variety of this same sex, is in Mr. Wakefield's collection from the Otira Pass.


Long., 13–19 mm.

This is an exceedingly variable species. It is closely allied in structure to our European Elater impressus; and the small specimens are somewhat similar to it in appearance, but have the elytra much more attenuate posteriorly.

Very widely distributed; I have seen specimens from Otago and Auckland, and various intermediate localities.

OBS.—M. Candêze described this species as being found in New Holland; but Mr. Janson believes all the specimens are from New Zealand; so that it is very doubtful whether the species exists in Australia.

O II
530. C. elongata, Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May, 1877. C. fusca, elongata, minus parallela, evidenter laxe fusco-pubescent; thorace paulo longiore quam latriore, crebree punctato; elytris leviter striatis striis punctatis, interstitiis crebree subtiliter punctatis, elongatis, apicibus attenuatis et prolongatis, angulo externo magis prominulo, minute spinoso; prosterni lateribus crebere punctatis; lamina coxali interne evidenter latriore, margine posteriore supra trochanterem sat evidenter emarginato; antennis tarsisque gracilibus, elongatis.

Long., 16 mm.

This species comes very close to extreme forms of Chrosis barbata, but is more elongate in form, and has the tarsi especially more elongate.

Sent from Auckland by Mr. Lawson, and also received from Mr. Edwards, but without number.

Ochosternus.

Candèze.

This genus was formed for the reception of Thoramus parryi and White's Elater zealandicus; the first-named species belongs to Thoramus, and I now retain the latter in this genus, accepting the definitions given by Dr. Sharp in the Annals and Magazine of Natural History for May, 1877, p. 25.

Forehead curved in front, but without the least raised carina, in the middle of the front depressed, so that the clypeus is very small; and though it is almost vertical, yet it forms only a very slight step between the forehead and the labrum; antennal spaces large, but yet rather broadly separated. Antennae serrate, with short second joint. Prosternal process thick, slightly curved upwards. Mesosternal cavity with very thick strongly elevated borders, the posterior portions of which are horizontal and quite on a level with the metasternum; the sides of the cavity are not parallel, but quite narrow near the intercoxal suture. Trochanteral portion of coxal plate a little broader than the femoral portion. Tarsi with all the joints well developed and simple, the fourth shorter than the third. This form is readily distinguished from the species I have called Thoramus by the curved front edge of the forehead and the large antennal spaces.


Long., 16-20 mm.

I have examined a considerable number of examples, and find only slight sexual differences in the structure.

Auckland, Tairua, Wellington. According to Captain Broun's observations the species is of crepuscular or nocturnal habits.
Corymbites.


Note.—The insects under this generic name belong apparently to two distinct groups, the structural characters of which are given separately, but under the one generic name.

The form of the head is in the four following species that described under the name *Chrosis*, but these four species—(*C. antipodum, dubius, strangulatus* and *myops*)—differ from those belonging to *Chrosis* by the form of the prosternal process and mesosternal cavity. The former is but little (*C. antipodum* and *C. dubius*) or not at all (*C. strangulatus* and *C. myops*) bent upwards; and the saltatorial mucro is much prolonged. The borders of the mesosternal cavity are not elevated; the cavity does not extend to the intercoxal suture; its hind portion is rounded, and the portion of the mesosternum between the opening and the intercoxal suture is somewhat but only slightly depressed. Most of the other characters resemble those belonging to *Chrosis*.

The second group (*C. olivascens* and *C. agriotoides*) cannot be very well arranged with *Chrosis*, because the hinder parts of the sides of the mesosternal cavity are less elevated and horizontal, while from the first four species included under the present genus, these two differ by the cavity being less depressed in its posterior part, and approaching closely to the suture; and these two species moreover differ in the fact that the hind coxal lamina is of nearly one length throughout, the trochanteral portion being not at all elongate.


Long., 11–15 mm.
Christchurch; several specimens communicated by Mr. Wakefield.

Note.—Of the fourteen species belonging, seemingly, almost exclusively to the South Island, this is the only one of which an example has been sent me.


Long., 16–17 mm.
Christchurch; found by Mr. Wakefield.

Obs.—In Mr. Janson’s collection there is an insect allied to this
species, and labelled as being the type of C. antipodum ♀; but I do not myself think it likely that the C. dubius is the female of C. antipodum; and I am almost sure that Candèze's ♀ type represents another distinct species.


Long., 17 mm.
Tairua, a single individual sent by Captain Broun; also a mutilated individual from Auckland; they are probably both males.

OBS.—I think I am right in considering the type of White's Elater strangulatus to be a specimen of the above-described species.


Long., 13 mm.
This and the preceding species are similar in appearance to our elongate European species of Athous, but have the elytra more elongate and attenuate behind. The present species is smaller and narrower than C. strangulatus, and paler in colour, and presents a slight difference in the structure of the mesosternal cavity; in C. myops the hinder border of the cavity is distinctly more elevated than the middle portion, whereas this is scarcely at all the case in C. strangulatus.

Tairua; sent by Captain Broun.


Long., 9–11 mm.
This species is abundant at Auckland and Tairua, and is found on Leptospermum (Captain Broun and Mr. Lawson.)

OBS.—This species has also been called Chrosis anceola by Candèze.

Long., 6½-9½ mm.

This is a very variable species, and closely allied to *C. olivascens*, but may be readily distinguished by the different colour, narrower form, more convex prothorax, etc.

Abundant at Auckland and Tairua; found on shrubs (Captain Broun and Mr. Lawson.)

**Parinus.**


**Head** small, forehead much rounded in front, with short, ill-limited, almost perpendicular clypeus, but without any carina either in the middle or at the sides; antennal spaces small, but yet extending inwards, and separated from one another by only a narrow space.

**Antenna** slender, with second and third joints well developed. Prosternal sutures bearing a broad and deep depression extending backward for nearly half their length. Prosternal process short and stout. Hind part of mesosternal cavity with elevated quite horizontal sides, and approaching closely to the intercoxal suture. Coxal lamina short throughout, and without trochanteral lobe. *Tarsi* with the third and fourth joints with membraneous lobes underneath; the lobe of the third joint very obscure, but that of the fourth joint quite distinct, the joint itself being very short on the upper side.

The nearest ally of this genus is the Australian *Hapatesus hirtus*, Cand.; the most important character for distinguishing the two from one another is the difference in the tarsal conformation.


Long., 7-9 mm.

The long conspicuous pubescence, the thick incurved hind angles of the thorax, and the entirely unstriated elytra readily point out this species from the others.

Auckland; sent by Mr. Lawson and Captain Broun, but apparently rare.
Lacon.


The characters of the genus Lacon are well known. *L. variabilis* may be readily distinguished from all the other known New Zealand Elateridae by the prosternal sutures being quite open for half the length of the thorax, so as to receive and conceal the antennæ; this character is approached only by Parinus villosus; but *L. variabilis* may be distinguished at a glance from it by the tarsi having the fourth joint well developed and not at all lobed beneath, and by the form of the front part of the head, which is almost that of the Corymbites group.


Long., 10–14 mm.

This species varies much in size and colour, but cannot very well be mistaken.

Abundant under stones and logs near Auckland.

The specimens quite agree with South Australian individuals of the species; and I suspect it has been introduced by means of maritime traffic into New Zealand.

Geranus.


Forehead produced between the antennæ and terminating with a small abruptly inflexed portion over the labrum, this portion representing, as I consider, the clypeus; labrum very small and scarcely to be seen; antennal spaces rather large and very deep, almost circular, widely separated from one another by the produced forehead; antennae either nearly filiform or strongly serrate. Prosternum moderately long, with excessively abbreviated chin-piece; lateral sutures open for one-third or one-half their length; prosternal process short and stout. Middle coxae moderately distant; mesosternal cavity with thick but not raised borders; hind coxal lamina as long at its external portion as at its internal one, so that there is no trace of a trochanteral lobe. Tarsi slender, basal joint as long as the three following together; the third and fourth joints with a produced membrane on their underside.

In the following species the structure of the head is intermediate between that of the Protelater group and that of the ordinary forms of the Elateridae.

secundo et tertio conjunctim quarto æqualibus; prothorace minus elongato, antorsum angustato, haud longiore quam latiore, angulis posterioribus vix divergentibus, sat crebre punctato; elytris apicem versus fortiter attenuatis, apicibus minute spinosis, fortiter striatis, striis evidentem punctatis.

Long., 6½—9 mm.

The species is rather variable. The female is generally larger than the male and more convex, has the antennæ rather less serrate, and the elytra very often of an obscure red colour; and it has generally the under surface nearly of a uniform red colour.

This species has been sent from Auckland by Mr. Lawson, and from Tairua by Captain Broun, who informs me that he meets with it occasionally on Dodonea viscosa.


Long., 14—15 mm.

This is the broadest and most robust species of the group.

I think the two individuals before me are male and female, though they exhibit but slight differences.

Dry bush, November 21, 1873 (Mr. C. M. Wakefield.)


Long., 14 mm.

This species, though extremely similar to Geranus crassus, is narrower and has the thorax rather differently shaped and the antennæ less widely separate.

The only individual I have seen was sent me by Mr. H. Edwards, as number 1149.


Long., 11½ mm.
This species is extremely similar to Geranus crassus, but is only half the size, and has the front of the head between the antennae considerably more reduced.

Taken at Forster's Creek, by Mrs. Kelly. I have seen but a single individual.


Long., 9½—10½ mm.

This species is readily distinguished from its allies by the very short second and third joints of the antennae. From the specimens before me I judge that the sexual differences are very slight.

Tairua and Christchurch, and probably widely distributed. Captain Broun informs me that it is “not uncommon at Tairua.”

Obs.—Acroniopus grandis (Redtenbacher, Novara Reise, Coleopt., p. 96) will prove, I think, to be this species, or a closely allied one.

Note.—On perusing Redtenbacher’s description of his Acroniopus grandis, I fail to notice anything that would lead me to suppose that it differed from White’s G. lineicollis, he alludes to the convex, punctulated interstices, but such is exactly the sculpture of G. lineicollis, though no mention is made of this in Dr. Sharp’s diagnosis.

Protelater.


Forehead greatly produced between the antennae, the produced portion with a slightly thickened lateral edge; these edges towards their anterior part divergent, so as to form a portion of an under margin to the large and deep antennal spaces; the labrum is small, but quite visible between the divergent processes at the termination of the forehead. The antennae are slender and but little serrate; chin-piece of thorax very short, truncate in front, separated by a short wide notch from the front angles of the prothorax. Thorax elongate and subcylindric, its process thick and straight; mesosternal cavity rather broadest at its hind part, with thin sharp edges which are directed downwards. Middle coxae moderately or only slightly separated. Coxal lamina slightly longer outside than inwardly. Tarsi with third and fourth joints with membranous lobes.

Though the structural characters of the following species are on the whole very similar to those belonging to Geranus, yet the laterally
dilated front of the forehead points out the present group as an interesting connecting link between them and the *Eucnemides*.

The peculiar narrow form and elongate cylindrical thorax of the species give them a facies by which they may be readily recognized.

These interesting insects have an undescribed ally in Chili, which Mr. Janson informed me was considered by Candèze not to be a member of the *Elateride*. But I think there is no doubt that the New Zealand species may be placed in the *Elateride*; they offer, however, an important obstacle to the separation of the *Throscidae* and *Eucnemidae* from the *Elateride* as distinct families. The structure of their head is, in fact, such that by a little modification it might be transformed into the head of a *Eucnemid* or a *Throscid*.

545. **P. elongatus**, Sharp; *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, May, 1877. *P. elongatus*, angustus, densius pubescens, colore variabilis, rufescens, plus minusve infuscatus, et in elytris vage plagiatus; *antennis* sat elongatis, vix serratis, articulis secundo et tertio sat elongatis conjunctim quarto fere longioribus; *capite* dense subtiliter punctato et pubescente; *prothorace* valde elongato, sub-cylindrico, angulis posterioribus divergentibus, elongatis, testaceis, fere dense punctato, fusco, fere subæneo, dense flavo-pubescente; *elytris* elongatis, minus discrete striatis, sed interstition alternis versus apicem magis elevatis; *coxis* intermedii bene separatis.

Long., 7–10½ mm.

This species appears to be extremely variable in size and a good deal in colour and markings.

Christchurch, Akaroa, 19th December, 1874; Tairua. Captain Broun informs me that this species is rather common on the outskirts of the forest at Tairua.


Long., 8 mm.

This species is extremely similar to the preceding one, but it has the middle coxae nearly contiguous.

The only individual I have seen was found in Otago by Captain Hutton.


Long., 5½–6 mm.

The female is rather broader than the male, but otherwise scarcely differs.
Sent from Auckland by Mr. Lawson. I have also received it from Captain Broun, with the information that it was found on trees at Cabbage Tree Swamp, Auckland.


Long., 5½ mm.

This species approaches closely to the reddish varieties of _P. guttatus_, but has the apical joints of the antennae yellow, and shows also some slight structural differences; the middle coxae are a little closer, the metasternum is less advanced between them, and the mesosternal cavity is not quite so parallel-sided and is rather broader in its hind part.

A single specimen was sent me by Captain Broun some time ago; it was found in the Hikuwai forest, Tairua.


Long., 5½–6 mm.

This species, though closely allied to _P. guttatus_ and _P. picticornis_, may be distinguished by a glance at the underside of the thorax, which is pale along the middle, with the flanks infuscate; it is considerably duller above, the elytra are palish red at the base, with the apical half darker reddish and a pale yellow spot placed in this darker part; these markings on the elytra vary considerably in their definiteness.

Two individuals have been sent me from Tairua by Captain Broun; and I have seen others in Messrs. Pascoe and Wakefield's collections from the same source.

Elater.

550. _E. lateristrigatus_, White; *Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.*, p. 7. _Deep black_; the side of elytra with a long red vitta, highly polished and minutely punctulate; _elytra_ with obscure punctured striae and a few short hairs, the apex of elytra bluntish.

Length, 3½ lines.

Port Nicholson (Captain Parry).

NOTE.—The position of this insect must remain doubtful until specimens can be obtained for examination.

*written after No. 1155* (Addenda)
FAMILY—DASCYLLIDES.

Mentum corneous. Ligula large, membraneous. Maxillæ bilobed, unarmed. Mandibles short. Antenne inserted immediately in front of the eyes, with eleven joints. Anterior and intermediate coxae variable; the cotyloid cavities of the front pair open behind; the posterior transversal, canaliculate posteriorly; trochanters placed diversely, seldom absent; tarsi five-jointed, or sub-pentamerous. Mesosternum and prosternum variable. Five ventral segments to the abdomen, all distinct.

Group—DASCYLLIDÆ.

Ligula and lobes of the maxillæ often laciniated. Labrum and epistome distinct. Anterior and intermediate coxae variable; the posterior abruptly widened inwardly; the penultimate joint of the tarsi very distinct. Prosternal process very narrow, often visible beyond the front coxae. The mesosternum concave in the greater number.

Byrrhodes.


The only species yet brought to light to form this group exhibits the following characters:

Size greater than other New Zealand species; build, robust. Antenne elongate. Head short and broad, the interantennal portion not extended forwards; the antennal fossæ very profound, and making the angle of the gena at the base of the maxillæ very prominent; genal line very acutely raised; mentum elongate, with the rather large bilobed ligula placed conspicuously at its apex; labial palpi not furcate, but with the second joint much incrassate. Front coxae elongate, oblique, transverse, excessively exposed; front band of prosternum excessively short; prosternal process entirely exposed below the coxae, and forming in front a very prominent angle with the middle piece of the prosternum. Coxal articulation of meso- and metasternum perfect, and middle coxae well imbedded.


This large species recalls somewhat by its appearance some of the European Byrrhi, B. scabripennis for example. The very conspicuous
pubescence on its elytra is rather irregularly arranged, so as to have a somewhat spotted appearance, and is very easily rubbed off.

I have received some very damaged specimens of this remarkable species from Captain Broun, who found them, I believe, at Tairua, Auckland, and I have seen other individuals from the same source in the collections of Messrs. Pascoe and Wakefield.

**Cyprobius.**


A single species is also all I can at present assign to this group. It departs but little in its structural characters from *Byrrhodes*; it is, however, of rather small size, and the *antenne* are only moderately long; the *head* is very short, and the parts of the mouth very little prominent; and the *mentum* is rather shorter than it is broad, differing therefore strikingly from that of *Byrrhodes gravidus*.

Both by structure and appearance this form connects the group of peculiar New Zealand genera possessing a deep antennal fossa, with the group number 7 of this paper (*Cyphon*), in which the fossa is absent.

552. **C. nitidus**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July, 1878, p. 44.* *C. ovalis*, haud elongatus, sat convexus, parcius punctatus, nitidus, parcius longiusque pubescens, brunneo-castaneus; *antennis* minus elongatis, articulo tertio elongato, quam quartus haud duplo breviore; *prothorace* perbrevi, anterius in medio rotundato utrinque vix sinuato, angulis anterioribus haud productis, basi rotundata; *elytris* parcius punctatis.

Long., 5 mm.; lat., 2\(\frac{7}{8}\) mm.

This species has quite the form and appearance of the species of *Cyphon*. The pubescence of the elytra is longer and less depressed than in any other New Zealand species here described, but it is rubbed off under very slight friction.

Sent from Tairua by Captain Broun.

**Cyphanus.**


This group is formed by species which possess the following characters:

*Form* rather elongate and narrow, size moderate. *Antenne* elongate. *Head* short and broad, the interantennal portion not extended forwards; the *antennal fossa* very profound, and at their termination very distinctly separating the genæ from the extreme basal portion of the maxillæ; *mandibles* large, moderately prominent; *labrum* exposed, separated by a short membraneous space from the front of the head; *labial palpi* strongly furcate—*i.e.*, the second joint is so formed that it appears to be the terminal one, the third joint being inserted on the basal portion of
its inner side. Front band of prosternum excessively reduced; pro-
sternal process hastate in form, projecting much further backwards than
the coxae, its junction in front with the middle piece of the sternum is
on a level with the tips of the coxae. Coxal articulation between meso-
and metasternum good.

N.B.—This is the only group of New Zealand species having the
labial palpi furcate.

553. C. laticeps, Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July, 1878,
p. 45. C. oblongus, sat latus, crebre punctatus, sat nitidus, subtiliter
minus conspicue pubescens, rufo-castaneus; antennis elongatis, articulo
basali crasso, tertio elongato, quam quartus fere duplo breviore; pro-
thorace brevi, elytris tantum paulo angustiore, anterius in medio minus
lobato, angulis anterioribus nullo modo prominulis, rotundatis, lateribus
explanatis, sat curvatis, basi utrince subsinuata, angulis posterioribus
rotundatis, subtiliter punctato; prosterni processu angusto, apice linearis,
acuminato.

Long., 6½ mm.; lat., vix 3 mm.

The sub-parallel form of this insect, and especially its short broad
head, give it a peculiar facies, which suggests a similarity to the Euro-
pean Anobium molle, quite as much as to the Dascillide.

This and the following species were sent from Tairua by Captain
Broun.

554. C. punctatus, Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July, 1878,
p. 45. C. oblongus, sat latus, crebre punctatus, sat nitidus, subtiliter
minus conspicue pubescens, rufo-castaneus; antennis elongatis, articulo
basali crasso, tertio elongato, quam quartus fere duplo breviore; pro-
thorace brevi, elytris tantum paulo angustiore, anterius in medio minus
lobato, angulis anterioribus nullo modo prominulis rotundatis, lateribus
explanatis, sat curvatis, basi utrince subsinuata, angulis posterioribus
rotundatis, subtiliter punctato; elytris elongatis, crebre fortiterque puncta-
tatis; prosterni processu lato, a medio ad apicem graduatim acuminato.

Long., 8½ mm.; lat., vix 4 mm.

This species is excessively like the preceding one, but is twice the
size, and shows a decided difference in the prosternal process. As
Captain Broun did not distinguish the two, it is possible they may prove
to be the sexes of one species.

I have seen but one individual of this species; like the preceding
one, it was sent from Tairua by Captain Broun.

Note.—I believe the two insects to belong to distinct species. I
did not examine the under-side of either when setting them out for Dr.
Sharp.

555. C. capax, n.s. Of the usual form, moderately shining, red,
with indistinct pitchy marks, legs and antennæ testaceous-red, very
sparingly clothed with fine yellowish hairs, which, in my unique example,
are confined to the thoracic margins and the sides and apex of the
elytra.
Antenneæ moderate, the basal joint very stout, second much shorter but thicker than the third, which is little more than half the length of the fourth and much more slender; the second and third joints are pilose, the others nearly destitute of pubescence. Head large, slightly impressed between the eyes in front, finely and closely punctate, the sculpture near the eyes rugose or granular. Thorax short, nearly as wide as the elytra, with explanated sides and rounded angles, the apex a little situated at each side, base bisinuated, sides moderately rounded; its disc is closely and finely punctured, the sides much more coarsely sculptured, and there are two rounded impressions behind the middle. Scutellum triangular, finely and closely punctulated. Elytra marginated, with three indistinct longitudinal costae, scarcely perceptible unless when viewed from behind, a dark line parallel with the suture on each elytron, and others of the same hue, irregularly formed and not very distinct; their surface is moderately punctured, more finely towards the apex, and appears rugulose.

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

The insect is allied to C. punctatus, but is larger, smoother, and of a plain red, the darker marks not being very obvious; its legs are of the same form, and are clothed with short yellow hairs.

I found my specimen at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour.


Long., 8 mm; lat., 3\(\frac{1}{8}\) mm.

Though rather similar to the preceding species, this is distinguished by numerous characters easily perceived; the eyes are more prominent; the thorax is narrower in proportion to the elytra; and the punctuation of the elytra is very much finer.

This species is another of Captain Broun's discoveries at Tairua. A single specimen is all I have received.


Long., 6 mm.; lat., 2\(\frac{3}{8}\) mm.
This species in appearance is quite as much allied to the following (Atopida) as it is to the preceding ones; yet it is with these that its structural characters associate it. The specimens I have seen are in extremely bad condition.

This species has been sent from Tairua by Captain Broun.

**Note.**—The insect is fragile, difficult to preserve in good order, and is peculiarly susceptible to the attacks of mites. Its elytra, like those of *C. mollis*, have a more or less spotted appearance.

558. **C. granulatus**, *n.s.* In form this species more nearly resembles the *C. punctatus* than *C. mollis*; it is rather dull, castaneous, with testaceous legs and antennae, and densely clothed with yellowish hairs. **Head** moderate, labrum quite distinct, yet not greatly exposed, the membraneous space somewhat abbreviated, and its whole surface covered with small granules. **Thorax** narrower than the elytra, short, the base and apex bisinuated, the sides rounded and not much dilated, its angles obtuse; sculptured in the same way as the head. **Elytra** closely but not coarsely punctured and a little rugose.

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

I found one example only near Whangarei Heads.

559. **C. medius**, *n.s.* Somewhat similar to *C. punctatus*; of a moderately shining chestnut-red, the head and thorax redder than the elytra.

**Antenna** elongate, their third joint scarcely half the length of the fourth; the rest normal. **Head** moderately large, its middle portion finely and rugously punctured, the sides finely granulated; **palpi** rather stout; **labrum** not much exposed; the usual membraneous space not discernible.

**Prothorax** short, its base and apex bisinuated, the sides widened and rounded, with obtuse angles; the discoidal space is finely and distinctively punctured, the lateral portions more obviously and closely. The **elytra** are a little wider than the thorax, moderately punctured and slightly rugose, and each bears three very indistinct longitudinal elevations.

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

The species is intermediate in structure between the preceding and those belonging to *Atopida*, so far as the head is concerned, but is likely enough to be mistaken for *C. punctatus*. It is at once distinguishable by the abbreviation of the labrum and the absence of the membraneous space at its base.

I found one specimen at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour.

**Atopida.**


The following species are united to form this group, characterized by the characters given below. I believe *Atopida castanea*, White, will also be referable to it.
Form narrow and elongate. Antennae rather long. Head exserted, rather elongate, the interantennal portion not extended forwards; the antennal fossa profound, and at its termination separating the gena from the base of the maxilla. Mandibles large and exserted, their basal portion exposed, and the labrum and the membranous space separating it from front of head scarcely to be detected (except in Atopida lawsoni). Labial palp very small and not furcate. Maxillary palp short. Front band of prosternum short, but not so excessively reduced as in the preceding groups; prosternal process elongate-hastate, projecting much behind the front coxae, its junction in front with the middle piece of prosternum on a level with the tips of the coxae.

The most striking feature of this group is the great exposition of the mandibles by the reduction of the labrum and membranous front of the head; in these respects, however, Atopida lawsoni, although it has quite the appearance of the other two species, is intermediate between them and Cyphanus debilis, so that in so far as that character goes A. lawsoni might be considered to connect the two groups; but as the remarkable labial palpi of the Cyphanus group strongly differentiate it, Atopida lawsoni is at present classed with the other species I have called Atopida.


Long., 5\frac{1}{2} mm.; lat., 2 mm.

Though closely similar to the following species, this is evidently quite distinct; the thorax is broader and the sculpture is less dense, the elytra are more coarsely punctured, and the pubescence of the upper surface is less. Structurally, however, this species is very distinct from the following ones, by the fact that its labrum is much more largely developed and is quite exposed, its lateral portions being elongate, while the middle is very short, so that the general shape of the labrum in front is a broad curve.

The only specimen at my disposal is one sent by Mr. Thomas Law-son, from Auckland; I have named the species after him.

561. A. brouni, Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July, 1878, p. 47. A. angustula, sat convexa, castanea, capite thoraceque rufo-obscuris, pedibus testaceis; capite exerto, dense granulosopunctato, opaco, mandibulis porrectis; antennis elongatis, articulo tertio elongato, quarto longitudine æquali; thorace transverso, elytris multo angustiore, basin versus angustato, anterius sub-truncato, angulis anterioribus acute rectis, basi elytris applicata, angulis posterioribus subrectis, toto dense granu-
loso-punctato, omnino opaco; elytris crebre fortiterque punctatis, breviter parsim pubescentibus, sat nitidis; segmentis ventralibus parce punctatis.

Long., 6 mm.; lat., 2 1⁄2 mm.

I have named this species in honour of Captain Broun, to whom we are indebted for its discovery, as indeed for most of its allies. I recently received two individuals from Tairua.


*A. angustulà*, sat convexa, rufescens, supra opaca, obscura, pedibus testaceis, dense punctata, conspicue pubescens; capite exserto, densissime punctato, opaco, mandibulis porrectis; antennis sat elongatis, articulo tertio elongato, quam quartus paulo breviore; thorace transverso, elytris multo angustiore, basin versus angustato, anterius truncato, angulis anterioribus depressis nullo modo acutis, basi elytris applicata, angulis posterioribus subrectis, densissime punctato, omnino opaco; elytris dense fortiterque punctatis, evidenter pubescentibus, baud nitidis; segmentis ventralibus dense punctatis.

Long., 5 mm.; lat., 2 mm.

This species is smaller than the preceding one, and is readily distinguished by the different punctation and pubescence of the elytra, and by the indistinct front angles of the thorax; in general form it approximates a good deal to the European *Anobium castaneum*, Fab.

I have received the species from Captain Broun. I do not know whether it was found at Tairua or Auckland.

**Note.**—I found it at Tairua.

563. **A. castanea**, White; **Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 8.** Deep chestnut-brown, finely punctured with short hairs proceeding from the punctures; antennae and legs testaceous.

Length, 4 lines.

New Zealand (on Kaudi).

**Note.**—I have not seen this species, so far as I can judge by the meagre description given by Mr. White.

564. **A. hirta**, n.s. **Sub-depressed**, moderately narrow, head and thorax red, dull, elytra castaneous with the suture blackish, legs testaceous, antennae (save the basal joints) fuscous; the head and thorax are clothed with fine long hairs, the elytra are much more coarsely and rather densely pilose. **Antennae** moderate, the third joint shorter than the fourth, the succeeding ones somewhat dilated towards their extremity, the last obtusely rounded at the apex, and longer than the tenth. **Head** rather large, finely granulated, each granule with a puncture in the middle, as observable in the preceding species, with the labrum considerably exposed. **Thorax** transverse, narrowed behind, base and apex sub-truncate, with moderately prominent angles, and its surface sculptured in the same way as the head. **Elytra** broader than the thorax, very coarsely and rugosely punctured.

Length, nearly 2 lines; breadth, 3 3⁄8.

I found my specimen near Whangarei Heads; it is allied to *A.
laxsoni, but may be easily identified by its more prominent labrum, and longer elytral clothing.

565. A. testacea, n.s. Elongate, sub-depressed, slightly glossy, testaceous, the head somewhat reddened, and the last eight joints of the antennae fuscous.

Head of moderate size, narrower than thorax, rather coarsely but not closely punctured, with the labrum a little exposed. The antennae are rather stout, not elongate, their third joint nearly as long as, but more slender than, the fourth. Thorax transverse, narrower than the elytra, its front sinuated at each side, with depressed but acute angles; it is a little narrowed behind and rounded in front, so that the anterior angles seem to be directed inwards, the base is rounded and sinuated towards the hind angles, and its surface bears moderately large but not deep punctures. Elytra elongate, moderately coarsely, closely and rugosely punctured, broadly but slightly depressed behind the base, and clothed with fine yellowish hairs; their suture is more or less infuscate.

Length, 1½; breadth, ½ line.

I have before me four more or less damaged specimens, which I found at Parua; two correspond with the description given above, having the labrum a little exposed; the others differ materially, inasmuch as the labrum is much more developed, so as to be quite prominent, and yet I have no hesitation whatever in assigning all four to this species. Should such a disparity in structural character occur amongst individuals of other species, as I now have but little doubt is actually the case, a rearrangement of the New Zealand species must be made. This is the last species I have described, belonging to this group, and the only one in which I feel "sure" that the unusual development of the labrum does not indicate distinct species.

Veronatus.


The two following species have the structural characters assigned to Cyphanus, except as follows:

The form is still more elongate; the labial palpi are not in the least furcate; and the junction of the prosternal process with the middle piece of the prosternum is concealed between the tips of the front coxae. The two species are rather discordant, and I do not think it is probable that ultimately they will be associated together in a first synthesis. Veronatus longipalpis seems to have one of the lobes of the maxillae prolonged to form an elongate slender process; and the termination of the antennal fossa on the underside of the head does not separate the gena from the extreme base of the maxilla.

tertio elongato quam quartus dimidio breviore; prothorace parce subttiliterque punctato, lato sed elytris evidenter angustiore, anterius utrinque sinuato, angulis anterioribus minus late rotundatis, lateribus haud explanatis, leviter curvatis, basi utrinque sinuata, angulis posterioribus obtusis, hauud rotundatis; elytris crebre fortiere punctatis.

Long., 7½ mm.; lat., 3 mm.

I have seen only two individuals of this insect. They are in very bad condition; but although they show scarcely any pubescence on the upper surface, I hardly think this is due to abrasion. They are both males; the middle of the hind margin of the penultimate and antepenultimate ventral segments has a fringe of long pubescence, which is continued forwards at each end on to the face of the segment, so as to form a kind of curved mark.

Sent from Tairua by Captain Broun.

567. V. longipalpis, Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July, 1878, p. 49. V. elongatus, angustulus, dense punctatus, opacus, ferrugineus, prothorace basi in medio nigricante, elytris fusco-ferrugineis; capite exerto, sat lato, dense subtilditer punctato, opaco; antennis elongatis, tenuibus, articulo tertio elongato quam quartus vix duplo breviore; prothorace brevi, elytris paulo angustiores, dense subtilditerque punctato, conspicueque pubescente, anterius utrinque vix emarginato, angulis anterioribus hauud productis, rotundatis, lateribus curvatis, basi subrotundata, utrinque vix sinuata, angulis posterioribus obtusis; elytris inaequalibus, evidenter tricostatis, maculatim pubescentibus, dense subtilditer punctatis, opacis.

Long., 8 mm.; lat., vix 3 mm.

This species is remarkable on account of the surface of the elytra, which are quite distinctly longitudinally tricostate, and also bear numerous large but very indefinite depressions, while the short, but conspicuous yellow silky pubescence is arranged in such a manner as to cause a spotted appearance.

This species is another discovery of Captain Broun's, at Tairua.

NOTE.—On a careful comparison of White's description of Anobium tricostellum, (Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 8) with specimens of Veronatus longipalpis, one might be inclined to suppose that the latter was identical with the former. My surmise, however, will probably prove to be erroneous, as Dr. Sharp, no doubt, examined the typical specimens of the New Zealand Coleoptera in London, which I of course have been unable to do.

568. V. sharpi, n.s. This species, in its general appearance, so much resembles V. longipalpis that it is apt to be mistaken for it; it is, however, a rather narrow insect, with less prominent eyes, the head more depressed and bare, the thorax has a more obvious impressed line on the middle, and the labrum is so very little exposed that it is intermediate in form between Atopida and Veronatus.

The colour, clothing, and sculpture of both species scarcely differ.

Length, 4 lines; breadth, 1½.

I have named this fine species in honour of Dr. Sharp. The specimen before me was found at Tairua.
569. **V. frontalis**, *n.s.* The form and colouration of this insect are exactly such as are seen in *V. longicornis*; but it is smaller, nearly destitute of pubescence, the thorax is even less obviously punctured, and more truncated in front, and the labrum, though quite visible, is so little exposed, that little more than its angles are perceptible when looked at from above; the mandibles, consequently, seem unusually prominent, are large, strongly curved, and acutely pointed, thus exposing their teeth.

Length, \(3\frac{1}{2}\) lines; breadth, \(1\frac{1}{2}\).
I have only seen one individual, which I found at Tairua.

570. **V. scabiosus**, *n.s.* Rather more oviform and convex than the preceding; obscure blackish, the head and front of the thorax reddish, the elytral suture also of the latter colour, and the legs and antennae testaceous-red; the body is somewhat densely covered with pale yellowish hairs and rather rough.

Antennæ slender, of moderate length, their third joint shorter than the fourth. Head densely punctate; labrum quite exposed, but not much produced; eyes not very prominent. Prothorax rather broad, narrower than the elytra, bisinuated in front, with almost rectangular angles, the sides sinuously narrowed behind, so that the posterior angles seem rather prominent, the base is a little sinuated towards the sides, its disc is coarsely punctured, and the sides distinctly granulated. Elytra rather more oval than is usual, with coarse, dense, rugose sculpture. Palpi slender.

Length, \(3\frac{1}{2}\) lines; breadth, \(1\frac{1}{2}\).
I found one example at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour.

571. **V. capito**, *n.s.* Head and thorax reddish with darker marks; elytra testaceous, legs and antennæ reddish-testaceous; the head and thorax are shining, and nearly nude, but the elytra bear a rather long, dense, erect, yellowish pubescence.

The head is broad, large in proportion to the thorax, and closely but not coarsely punctured, with the carina of the antennal cavity sharply defined and rather elevated. Thorax short, the base and apex bisinuated, its sides rounded, with rather obtuse angles; it is convex, almost explanated laterally, and densely but finely punctured. Elytra broader than thorax, widest behind, rather finely sculptured, the punctuation being much concealed by their clothing.

The antennæ are rather short, the joints not much elongated, the third nearly as long as the fourth.

Length, \(2\frac{3}{4}\) lines; breadth, \(1\frac{1}{10}\).
The form of this insect suggests a *Cyphanus*; it is allied to *V. longicornis*. I found my specimen at Parua.

**Mesocyphon.**


Form rather elongate and depressed. Head rather elongate, the interantennal portion distinctly prolonged forwards. Antennal fossa
indistinct. Mandibles slender, greatly crossed in repose, and therefore projecting but little beyond the front of the much-exposed labrum. Maxillary palpi elongate, slender, the apical joint slender, and so not appearing acuminate, longer than the preceding joint. Labial palpi not furcate. Front band of prosternum short, but not excessively reduced, prosternal process small, hastate, pointed behind, its junction in front with the middle piece of the prosternum on a level with the tips of the coxae.

It is impossible to unite the four following insects in a first synthesis with Group Seven (Cyphon), unless intermediate forms are discovered; they differ from the Cyphones by the maxillary palpi, by the less-reduced front band of the prosternum, and by the acuminate prolongation of the prosternal process. Mesocyphon divergens in its appearance departs much from the other three species; but I have not discovered any important points to differentiate it from them. I suspect the species of this group will ultimately prove to be rather numerous.


Long., 3½ mm.: lat., 1½ mm.

The colouration of the elytra is so variable that it is generally not quite similar on the two wing-cases of an individual; it is a kind of marbling, somewhat like what exists in the genus Heterocerus. I can see no certain sexual characters in the individuals before me.

I received half a dozen individuals from Captain Broun, found at Tairua two or three years ago.


Long., 3½ mm.; lat., 1½ mm.

At first sight this might be considered a dark variety of Mesocyphon marmoratus; but it is very very distinct; the thorax is rather different in form; the sculpture of the elytra is very fine and dense, so that they are quite dull, their pubescence is excessively short, but mixed with it
are some fine setæ, and their marbled appearance seems to depend on a variegated pubescence as much as on the variegation of the wing-case itself.

Auckland. A single individual sent by Captain Broun amongst some duplicate Coleoptera.


Long., 3 mm.; lat., 1½ mm.

Though very similar to Mesocyphon marmoratus, this is undoubtedly distinct; besides being much smaller, it shows numerous little differences in form and sculpture.

I have named this species after Mr. C. M. Wakefield, who has found it at Christchurch and on the West Coast of the South Island.


Long., 5½ mm. lat., 2½ mm.

Though rather closely allied to the three preceding species in its structure, the present one is much larger, and departs much from them in form. It has the antennæ and legs more elongate; and the tibæ are armed at the extremity with a rather long spur; the variegation of the elytra is less conspicuous, and seems generally reduced to some small irregular black marks on the hinder half; the colour, however, is variable, the upper surface being sometimes much infuscate.

This species has been found by Mr. Wakefield on the West Coast and in the Otira Pass.

Cyphon.

Payk.

Note.—This is a synonym of Elodes, Latr., vide Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléopt., Tom. iv., p. 271.
Dr. Sharp states:—The following species seem to me not to differ structurally from the European and North American Cyphon; they exhibit the following characters:—

Small and short (or at any rate but little elongate) species. Head short and broad, the interantennal portion but little produced forwards. Antennae never very long. Antennal fossa absent. Mandibles but little visible, being nearly entirely covered by the labrum. Maxillary palpi rather short, the apical joint short, shorter than the third joint, and acuminate. Labial palpi not furcate. Front band of prosternum excessively reduced. Prosternal process very small, projecting but little behind the front coxae, its termination blunt, not slender; it is placed at right angles with the middle piece of the prosternum; and the junction between the two is quite as prominent as the tips of the coxae.

I am unable, as above remarked, to find any characters to distinguish these insects from the European Cyphon, as defined by C. J. Thomson and Mulsant.

The New Zealand species which present the above characters are very difficult to distinguish from one another; and I have drawn up the following table to facilitate the discrimination of the species I have here described. It is well to add that this table should not be trusted to by itself; for if so, it might mislead any one having before him a species I have not seen. It is also necessary to explain what I mean by the term "subocular line." If a European species of Cyphon (C. variabilis, auct., e.g.) be examined, it will be noticed that there is on each side of the head an acutely raised line extending from the base of the maxilla to the hinder and outer part of the head, and separating the dull or sculptured side of the head, in which the eye is placed, from the smooth and shining under surface of the head. If, then, the New Zealand Cyphon be looked at, this genal line will be found in a similar position; but interposed between it and the eye will be observed another raised line, which is quite wanting in the European insect. This line is what I have referred to as the subocular line; the space enclosed between it and the genal line is smooth and shining.

**Table.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C. huttoni</td>
<td>Head narrow, no subocular line; granulation of head and thorax conspicuous; elytra deeply impressed a little distance behind the scutellum.</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. parviceps</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>C. pumilio</td>
<td>Head small, not elongate, not granulate, no subocular line; elytra not distinctly impressed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. arduus</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>C. oscillans</td>
<td>Head rather broad, not elongate, subocular line indistinct; thorax not granulate; elytra not impressed; form rather broad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. aequalis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. graniger</td>
<td>Head rather narrow, subocular line absent; thorax either very finely or quite distinctly granulate; elytra indistinctly impressed near base; form rather narrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. pictulus</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>C. zealandicus</td>
<td>Subocular line distinct.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. suffusus</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>C. laticeps</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. genalis</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Long.* 3½ mm.; *lat.*, 1½ mm.

This is a very distinct species from the following ones, and approximates closely to *Mesocyphon marmoratus* and its allies. The only individual I have seen has lost half of its antennae; joint three is slender and moderately long, quite half as long as the rather slender and elongate fourth joint; the fifth and sixth joints are each a good deal shorter than the fourth.

This species was sent from Otago by Professor Hutton.

577. **C. parviceps**, Sharp; *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, July, 1878, p. 52. *C. parvulus*, sat latus, haud elongatus, dense minus subtiliter punctatus et pubescens, ferrugineus, sat nitidus; *capite* parvo, haud elongato, crebrius granulato; *antennis* brevibus, articulo tertio gracili haud brevi, sed quam quartus conspicue breviore, articulis 6°-10° sub-aequalibus, haud vel vix longioribus quam laticibus; *thorace* crebrius granulato, basi utrinque vix sinuata, angulis posterioribus rectis; *elytris* crebrius sat fortiter punctatis, pone scutellum impressis.

*Long.* 2½ mm.; *lat.*, 1½ mm.

The coarse punctuation and the entire absence of the subocular line readily distinguish this little species.

Several specimens have been sent from Auckland by Captain Broun.


*Long.* 2 mm.; *lat.*, 3/4 mm.

This is another species that is very readily distinguished from any of the other New Zealand ones before me, by the absence of the subocular line and the fine punctuation of the head and thorax, and the unimpressed elytra. I have not alluded in the above diagnosis to its colour, as the two individuals before me are very discrepant in this respect. It is the most minute of all the species described in this paper.

Two individuals from Auckland are all I have seen of this species.

tatus, conspicue pubescens, sat nitidus; capite parvo, dense subttiliter punctato, fere opaco; antennis hau longatis, articulo tertio gracili, quam quartus multo minore; prothorace subttiliter inconspicue punctato, basi quam elytorum basis hau longiore, utrinque versus angulos posteriores sinuata; elytris amplis, hau longatis, crebre sat subttiliter punctatis, hau perspicue impressis.

Long., 2½ mm.; lat., 1¼ mm.

This species is quite intermediate between C. pumilio and C. oscillans; its larger head and thorax and shorter and broader elytra distinguish it from the former; it has the head and thorax smaller than in the following species, and the punctuation closer, and the colour is darker.

I have seen only one specimen, which was sent from Auckland by Captain Broun.

580. C. oscillans, Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July, 1878, p. 54. C. neque angustulus, nec elongatus, minus crebre, distincte punctatus, conspicue pubescens, nitidus, testaceus, corpore supra plerumque plus minusve fusco-picto; capite mediocri, obsolete punctato, subnitido; antennis minus gracilibus, hau longiatis, articulo tertio parvo, quam quartus fere plus duplo breviore; prothorace subttiliter inconspicue punctato, hau parvo, basi elytorum humerum latitudine, utrinque subsinuata; elytris minus crebre punctatis, nitidis, hau perspicue impressis.

Long., 2½ mm.; lat., vix 1½ mm.

This species is but little dissimilar in form and appearance to the European C. padi, but it is a good deal smaller. The dark marks on the upper surface are excessively variable; they exist either on head, thorax, or elytra, but are sometimes absent from one or all of these parts.

A few specimens have been sent from Tairua by Captain Broun, and were stated to be found on Cyathea dealbata.

581. C. æqualis, Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July, 1878, p. 54. C. major, sat latus, distincte parcius pubescens, nitidus, testaceus; capite lato, sat evidenter sed hau dense granulato; antennis elongatis, minus gracilibus, articulo tertio parvo, quam quartus triplo minore, articulis 4°-11 mm singulis longitudine quam latitudo duplo vel triplo majore; prothorace majore, obsolete punctato, basi elytorum humerum latitudine, utrinque leviter sinuata; elytris crebre fortiter punctatis, nullo modo basin versus impressis.

Long., 3½ mm.; lat., vix 2 mm.

This species will be readily enough distinguished by the comparatively large size, pale colour, unimpressed elytra, obsolete subocular line, and great disparity between the third and fourth antennal joints. The species is similar in its colour and general appearance to the European C. variabilis, but it is broader, and has the antennæ longer and thicker.

Mr. Wakefield has found this species near Christchurch.
582. C. amplum, n.s. Broad, convex, moderately shining; head pitchy, body testaceous-brown, antennae and legs testaceous. Antennae with the third joint not much more than half the length of the fourth. Head broad, with two more or less distinct interocular depressions, indistinctly punctate, and pubescent. Thorax short, about as wide behind as the base of the elytra, obtusely lobed in front, the base bisinuated, sides nearly straight; its surface is finely and remotely punctured. Elytra slightly depressed along the suture near the scutellum, not at all depressed transversely, closely and moderately punctured.

The pubescence consists of fine yellowish hairs, which, however, seem to have been rubbed off the more elevated parts of the body, leaving the elytral disc almost bare.

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

I am indebted to Mr. J. Buchanan, F.L.S., of Wellington, for my specimen, which is, unfortunately, mutilated.

583. C. viridipenne, n.s. Broadly oval, convex, shining; the thorax, shoulders of elytra, legs, and antennae fulvous; clothed with short greyish hairs.

Antennae moderate, their basal joint stout, third about half the length of the fourth. Head infuscate, broad, finely yet quite perceptibly punctured. Prothorax very transverse, nearly as wide at its strongly sinuated base as the shoulders of the elytra, bisinuated in front, the sides nearly straight, but narrowed anteriorly, very finely and distinctly punctured, with an almost nude disc. Elytra moderately and regularly convex, not at all depressed, rather coarsely and somewhat rugosely punctured, less so behind; they are quite green, with the suture purplish. Scutellum punctulated, testaceous.

Length, \(1\frac{3}{4}\); breadth, \(1\frac{1}{6}\) line.

I found one example of this pretty, easily recognized species, at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour.


C. angustulus, sat elongatus, evidenter pubescens. Sat nitidus, testaceus, elytrorum sutura plus minusve infuscata; capite haud lato, crebrius granulato, opaco; antennis elongatis, minus gracilibus, articulo tertio parvo, quam quartus triplo minore, articulis \(4^\circ-11^\circ\) singulis longitudine quam latitudo duplo majore; prothorace majore, crebrius conspicue granulato fere opaco, basi rotundata, utrinque vix sinuata; elytris crebrius minus fortiter punctatis, haud impressis.

Long., 3 mm.; lat., \(1\frac{1}{8}\) mm.

This is another species which, “primo visu,” greatly resembles the European C. variabilis; it is readily distinguished from C. aequalis by its smaller size and narrower form and the distinct granulation of the thorax.

This is another of Mr. Wakefield’s captures at Christchurch.

capite angustulo, crebrius granulato, fere opaco; antennis haud elongatis, articulo tertio quam quartus duplo breviore; prothorace haud lato, subtiliter in conspicue granulato, basi elytrorum humerum fere latitudine; elytris crebrius fortiterque punctatis, densius pubescentibus, versus basin subimpressis.

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

The subocular line is only very slightly developed in this species. It is remarkable by the conspicuous pubescence of the elytra; and I believe that this pubescence is variegated; for it appears to me to be of a dark colour on some of the black spots, while elsewhere it is paler. To which of the species here described it is most allied is not very clear; and it would perhaps be quite as naturally placed between C. huttoni and C. parviceps as it is in the position I have adopted for it.

Professor Hutton has sent me a single individual of this species from Otago.

586. C. zealandicus, Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July, 1878, p. 55. C. neque elongatus, nec latus, densius pubescens, minus nitidus, ferrugineus, elytris plus minusve nigro variegatis; capite mediocri, crebrius subtiliter granulato, opaco; antennis haud elongatis, articulo tertio parvo, tenui, quam quartus duplo breviore, articulis $6^\circ-10^m$ singulis longitudine quam latitudo paulo majore; thorace majore, densius pubescente, obsolete punctulato; elytris crebre minus fortiter punctatis, basin versus subimpressis.

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

Though this species in appearance resembles C. pictulus more than it does any other species, yet it is readily distinguished from it and the preceding ones by the distinct subocular line. From all the other species with this character it departs widely by its greatly inferior size.

Four individuals have been sent from Tairua by Captain Broun.


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

The elytra generally appear nearly black, with some ill-defined yellowish spaces behind the middle unsuffused with the black colour; and then the pubescence with which they are covered is easily perceived to be variegated, consisting of a very fine dark and therefore indistinct pubescence, among which patches of a paler colour are distributed. The subocular line is by no means acutely elevated.

Five individuals have been sent from Auckland by Captain Broun.

suffusis, elytris plus minusve variegatis, antennis pedibusque testaceis; capite lato, confertim granulato; antennis sat elongatis, articulo tertio quam quartus duplo breviore; thorace majore, ad latera subtiliter granulato; elytris sat crebre fere fortiter punctatis, versus scutellum sat distincte impressis.

Long., 4 mm.; lat., 2 mm.

This species differs from C. genalis by its much more elongate form, and by the more distinct sculpture of the thorax and elytra. The colouration of the elytra is very variable; they may be said to be of an obscurely ferruginous colour, with ill-defined darker spots or patches. The subocular line is acutely elevated; but the space between it and the genal line is not so broad as in C. genalis.

This seems to be a species widely distributed in New Zealand. I have two specimens from Auckland, one from Tairua, and two others have been sent me by Professor Hutton as found in the province of Otago.


Long., 3 mm.; lat., 1½ mm.

This is a short broad species, distinguished by the comparatively broad space between the subocular and genal lines; it is variable in colour, the elytra having an infuscate patch on the sides, which sometimes is largely extended, so as to suffuse most of their surface. The short pubescence is removed by extremely slight friction, so that it is rare to see an individual in perfect condition.

Sent in numbers from Tairua and from Auckland by Captain Broun.

**Cyphotelus.**


This group is quite isolated by the following characters:—

Parts of the mouth porrect; labrum transverse and exposed, separated from the front of the head by a distinct transverse membranous space; mandibles large; labial palpi slender, not furcate, the second joint not dilated. Antennae elongate, basal joint but little thickened, the space at their point of insertion not forming a fossa. Front coxae sub-perpendicular, their apices projecting beyond the prosternal process; band of prosternum in front of the coxae quite distinct, and less reduced than in any other New Zealand species, although much smaller than it is in the European Chrysomela cervina, Linn. (Dascillus cervinus, Munich Cat.); prosternal process not forming an abrupt angle with the slender middle prosternal piece, its termination slender but distinctly prolonged behind the coxae. Mesosternum without any triangular space in front in the
OF NEW ZEALAND.

middle to receive the prosternal process; the articulation of metasternum with mesosternum between middle coxae incomplete.

The following species is abruptly differentiated from the other New Zealand species by the want of the cavity on the mesosternum, and by the less-reduced front band of the prosternum. The species makes a greater approximation to the Palaearctic Dascillus than do any of the other New Zealand species, and may be treated at present as occupying a position intermediate between it and Mesocyphon.


Long., fere 6 mm. ; lat., 2½ mm.

This singular insect does not at first sight suggest that it has an affinity with the other insects here described; for it is in appearance much more like the Luperi of the Phytophagous series of Coleoptera.

It seems to be very variable in colour, one of the two individuals before me being nearly black all over, including the antennae and legs, while the other is of a yellowish colour, with portions of the surface (notably the head, elytra, and ventral segments) more or less infuscate.

Two individuals have been found by Mr. Wakefield on the west coast of the South Island.

FAMILY—MALACODERMES.

Mentum often but little distinct. Ligula coriaceous or membranous, without paraglossae. Maxillae bilobed, lamelliform, ciliated; the inner lobe sometimes deficient. Labial palpi with three, the maxillary with four joints. Mandibles short. Eyes nearly always entire. Antennae with eleven, rarely with ten or twelve joints, of very variable form. Anterior and intermediate coxae conico-cylindrical; the trochanters of the former always distinct, of the latter sometimes invisible; the posterior transversal, prolonged inwardly into a conical projection, not covered by the femora in repose; tibiae nearly always destitute of terminal spurs; tarsi pentamerous, the anterior tetramerous in some of the males, all without lamelle underneath. The abdomen with six or seven segments all free. The integuments generally thin and flexible.

Group—TELEPHORIDÆ.

Antennae inserted on the forehead, more or less distant. Labrum indistinct. Head uncovered; epistome confounded with the forehead. Legs slender, not compressed; intermediate coxae contiguous; trochan-
tins placed at the inner side of the femora; the fourth tarsal joint bilobed among nearly all. The abdomen composed of seven segments.

**Aclytia.**

*Nov. gen.*

Body elongate, slender, sub-parallel, sub-depressed. *Mentum* longer than broad, narrowed towards its base, impressed at the middle of the apex. Labial *palpi* short, their terminal joint stout, subovate; the maxillary elongate, with a small subquadrate penultimate joint, the last so shaped as to be intermediate between ovate and secuniform. *Mandibles* long, strongly arched, acute at apex, finely serrate on their inner edge. *Head* nearly free, considerably narrowed behind, a good deal narrowed and produced in front of the antennae. *Eyes* large, prominent, rounded, and finely faceted. *Antennae* elongate, but not so long as the body, filiform, inserted on the forehead in front of the inner margin of the eyes; their basal joint almost pyriform, and about as long as the third; second shortest; joints four to ten about equal, each a little dilated towards the apex; eleventh elongate-oval, of nearly the same length as its predecessor. *Prothorax* transversal, widely rounded or subtruncate in front, a little sinuous at the base, more or less rounded laterally, margined, with a slightly convex disc. *Scutellum* oblong. *Elytra* elongate, a little narrowed towards the front, rounded behind, with distinct lateral rims. *Legs* elongate, tibiae straight, spinose at apex; *tarsi* shorter than tibiae, the anterior a little dilated, the two basal joints about equal, obconical; third shorter than second, of similar form; the fourth formed of two elongate lobes, between which the elongate fifth joint is inserted; claws thickened. Front *coxae* approximate, large, the intermediate and hind part not much separated. *Mesosternum* with a large frontal cavity for the reception of the anterior coxae in repose. *Metasternum* moderate, slightly convex. *Abdomen* with six visible segments, covered by the elytra.

The type is *A. fulvithorax*.

591. **A. fulvithorax**, n.s. Thorax yellow, the rest of the body and the antennæ black, the legs variable in colour, sometimes quite black, sometimes fuscous variegated with testaceous, mandibles and claws reddish.

*Head* widest in line with the eyes, finely sculptured and pilose, ciliated in front; antennæ and palpi pubescent. *Prothorax* much broader than long, subtruncate in front, with obtuse angles, the base a little emarginate in front of the scutellum and sinuated at side towards the distinct hind angles, the sides are gradually curvedly narrowed in front, with a sinuation near the posterior angle, its margin entire, much thickened at the sides; it is slightly raised in the middle, very finely punctured, and, notwithstanding its pubescence, rather shining. *Scutellum* almost triangular. *Elytra* of about the same width as the thorax, elongate, sub-parallel, a little convex transversely, with rounded shoulders, the lateral margins are a little explanate, becoming indistinct
towards the shoulders; they are closely sculptured, so as to appear rough and as if studded with small, transverse, granular elevations, and clothed with fine hairs. *Legs* pubescent. *Under-side* blackish, pubescent. Metasternum longitudinally impressed on the middle.

The male has longer antennæ than the female, and is smaller.

Length 2\(\frac{1}{4}\)–2\(\frac{3}{8}\); breadth, \(\frac{3}{8}\)–1 line.

A common species in all the Auckland districts I have visited.

592. *A. nigricans*, *n.s.* Black, pubescent, antennæ blackish, with the apex of each joint pallid, legs fuscous.

This species closely resembles the preceding one in form and sculpture, but the thorax is rather shorter, the side rims are thicker, and this thickened part usually extends almost to the hind angle, so that there is only a mere notch between it and the angle, which is less easily seen than in the typical species.

Length, 2\(\frac{3}{8}\)–2\(\frac{3}{4}\); breadth, \(\frac{3}{4}\) line.

Tairua.

Both Dr. Sharp and I were under the impression that this was merely a concolorous variety of *A. fulvithorax*. I, however, am now of a different opinion, owing to observations on the insects in their natural state, rather than any evident difference in form or sculpture.

593. *A. subnuda*, *n.s.* Blackish, shining, the legs and basal joint of the antennæ yellowish, the latter infuscate-black and rather robust.

This species may be readily identified by the differences in colouration, its shining upper surface nearly destitute of pubescence, the more regularly thickened thoracic margins, much less prominent eyes, more rugose-punctate elytral sculpture, and more robust form.

In one of my two specimens the elytra are quite nude, the second seems so, but when carefully examined, it may be seen that they bear very fine hairs. *Under-side* blackish, rather dull, finely pubescent; metasternum punctulated and grooved down the middle.

Length, 2\(\frac{1}{4}\); breadth, 1 line.

Found by Professor Hutton at Queenstown, Otago.

594. *A. tenuiculus*, *n.s.* Pubescent, rather shining, slender, black, legs and antennæ fuscous.

*Head* with a short muzzle, slightly uneven, and finely sculptured. *Prothorax* transversal, its apex almost straight in the middle, oblique towards the sides, which, therefore, are rather short and straight, the margins are raised, those at the sides rather broad but reflexed only near the front, and there for a short distance only, the posterior angles not distinct from the side rims; its surface has only a few fine indistinct punctures. The *elytra* are somewhat depressed along the suture, and are finely and rather indefinitely sculptured, one example having the elytra more rugosely impressed than the other; they are clothed with greyish hairs.

Length, 1\(\frac{1}{4}\); breadth, \(\frac{1}{2}\) line.
I found a few specimens at Tairua and Whangarei Heads. The male has more robust antennae than the female. A variety of this species is larger, and has the front of the thorax almost truncate.

595. *A. striata*, *n.s.* Pubescent, testaceous, head reddish, elytra dull, legs paler than the latter, the last nine joints of the antennae fuscous.

*Head* with indefinite sculpture. *Prothorax* transverse, its apex truncate, the base nearly so, the marginal rims indistinctly angulated laterally near the middle, with two sinuations behind, the one just in front of the acute hind angle the smaller, the sides are narrowed towards the front; it is somewhat convex, but depressed along the base. The *elytra* have fine rather indistinct lateral margins, are pubescent, and bear rather coarsely punctured striae. The *antennae* are stout, joints three to ten obconical and about equal, the eleventh oval, larger than tenth.

Length, 1 3/4; breadth, 1 1/2 line.

Described from one example which I found near Whangarei Heads.

**Group—**MELYRIDÆ.

*Antennæ* inserted at the sides of the muzzle, in front of the eyes, generally dentate. *Labrum* distinct. *Head* uncovered; *epistome* separated from the forehead by a suture, often coriaceous or membraneous. Intermediate *coxæ* contiguous; trochantins placed at the inner side of the femora; *tarsi* filiform; their fourth joint nearly always entire. The *abdomen* with six segments.

**Dasytes.**


*Mentum* transverse; *ligula* prominent, entire or emarginated in front. *Mandibles* rather large, frequently bidentate apically, their inner edge simple, or finely toothed. *Labrum* rather prominent and rounded in front. *Head* short, more or less narrowed posteriorly, with a short triangular muzzle; *epistome* transverse, leathery. *Antennæ* variable, longer than head and thorax, basal joint stout, second short, joints four to ten sub serrate, the eleventh ovate. *Eyes* moderately prominent. *Thorax* variable, sometimes quadrate or oblong, the sides rounded or angular, base and apex truncate. *Elytra* elongate, wider than thorax, slightly convex transversely, seldom cylindrical. *Legs* long and slender; the *tarsi* about as long as the tibiae, their basal joint longest, the next three decrease in size, fifth moderately elongate; *claws* with a membraneous lamina, sometimes wanting. *Body* more or less pilose.

The above characters will lead to the recognition of the New Zealand members of the genus, so far as they are known to me.

596. *D. subcyaneus*, *n.s.* Elongate, rather narrow, of a moderately shining dark-blue colour, antennae and tarsi fuscous; body finely
pilose. Antennae with the two basal joints stout, three to ten sub-serrate, eleventh ovate. The head is not so wide as the thorax, and is distinctly but not closely punctured; it has a short muzzle, and is narrowed behind. The prothorax is about as long as it is broad, the sides nearly straight, widest behind the middle, a little narrowed anteriorly and more abruptly behind, so that the posterior angles are obtuse; it has a slight transverse depression in front, and its surface is punctate and nearly nude. Scutellum transverse, rounded. Elytra elongate, rather narrow in front, slightly convex transversely, the shoulders somewhat elevated longitudinally, and slightly depressed near the scutellar region; they are rugosely punctate, and sparingly clothed with short fuscous hairs. Legs elongate and slender, the tarsi as long as the tibiae.

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

This is the common Auckland form, which is usually found on Leptospermum.


Long., 6 mm. ; lat., 2 mm.

Antennae black, moderately long and stout, scarcely serrate inwardly, third and fourth joints sub-equal. Head narrower than the thorax, its anterior part not elongate. Thorax a good deal narrower than the elytra, a good deal constricted in front, and with the hind angles very rounded; it is not quite so long as broad, and its punctation is very indistinct. Scutellum sub-quadrate. Elytra elongate, rather finely and not closely, but still quite distinctly, punctured. Legs elongate, black, the hind tarsi quite as long as the tibiae, the claws furnished with a large membrane.

Christchurch, found by Mr. Wakefield.

598. D. cinereohirtus, n.s. Body elongate and narrow; head and thorax dark-blue, elytra obscure blue and somewhat infuscate, legs and antennæ reddish-testaceous; finely pilose, the ash-coloured pubescence chiefly confined to the elytra. The head is somewhat flattened, almost depressed between and in front of the eyes, and punctulated. The prothorax is longer than broad, not wider than the head, a little dilated laterally near the middle, constricted near the front and rounded behind; its surface is a little uneven; the disc, owing to a transverse depression in front and its depressed base seems rather convex; it is punctate and almost destitute of pubescence. Scutellum quadrate, slightly rounded. Elytra rather convex transversely, elongate, widest behind, broader than thorax; they are finely and rugosely punctured, and clothed with short ash-coloured pubescence. Legs long, tarsi as long as tibiae.

Length, 1$\frac{1}{2}$–2 lines.

I found this species at Tairua.
599. **D. obscuricollis**, n.s. Body moderately narrow and elongate; head nearly black; legs and antennæ reddish-testaceous, the three apical joints of the latter fuscous; thorax and elytra of a moderately shining reddish-brown colour, the former obscure fuscous on the disc. The head, except an almost smooth dorsal line, is rather coarsely rugose. The prothorax is rather longer than broad, laterally dilated near the middle, with a situation between that point and the front, and with obtusely rounded posterior angles; the disc is a little elevated, and the whole surface is punctured. Scutellum sub-quadrature, distinct. Elytra moderately convex transversely, wider than thorax, almost parallel-sided; they are rugosely punctured, and clothed with pale-yellow pubescence.

Length, 1 ½ line.

My two specimens, which are in bad condition, were found by Captain F. W. Hutton in Otago.

600. **D. laticeps**, n.s. This species is of a bluish-black colour except the three basal joints of the antennæ, which are fuscous. Head large, nearly as large as the prothorax; the eyes being rather prominent cause that portion of the head to be quite as wide as the broadest part of the thorax; it is indistinctly and rugosely sculptured, with two impressions between the eyes. The prothorax is about as long as broad, with almost regularly rounded sides and punctate surface. Scutellum transverse, rounded. Elytra elongate, narrowed in front, wider than thorax, with distinct lateral margins; their surface is more or less covered with short transverse elevations, so that the sculpture is rugose rather than punctate. Legs normal. Antennæ rather short and stout, with a short rounded not at all ovate terminal joint.

Length, nearly 2 lines.

I found my specimen at Tairua.

**NOTE.**—In all the preceding species, excepting perhaps *D. wakefieldi* which I have not seen, the antennæ are gradually thickened towards the extremity, the third joint being more slender than the two basal ones.

**FAMILY—CLERIDES.**

Mentum quadrature or trapeziform among nearly all. Ligula membraneous, without paraglossæ. Maxille bilobed, lamelliform, ciliated. Labial palpi often longer than the maxillary; their terminal joint usually secundiform. Epistome distinct, coriaceous, or sub-membraneous in front. Eyes generally emarginate. Antennæ with eleven joints, rarely with less; flabellate, dentate, or terminating in a club. Anterior coxa conico-cylindrical, moderately prominent; the intermediate shorter, sub-globose, somewhat distant; the trochantins in general distinct; the posterior coxae transversal, embedded, covered by the femora; tarsi pentamerous or tetramerous, provided with lamellæ below, their last joint bilobed. The abdomen composed of six or five free segments.
Paupris.

*Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., May, 1877.*

Wings quite wanting; elytra less developed than usual. Labial palpi with terminal joint very large, while that of the maxillary palpi is small and not at all dilated.

Eyes coarsely granulated, very nearly entire, with only a very small emargination in front; antennae inserted not quite close to the eyes, with short apical joints. Hind coxae rather widely separated; second joint of tarsus inserted very near the apex of tibia.

The insect seems to be very distinct from any allied form, and may be placed near Opilus.

601. *P. aptera,* *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., May, 1877.* Angustula, testacea, maculis parvis fuscis, parcius pubescens; elytra obsolete. punctatis, apicibus singulatim rotundatis.

Long., 6 mm. ; lat., 1½ mm.

Antennae short and stout, pale yellow, second joint shorter than third, three to eight not differing much from one another, nine to eleven about twice as broad as the preceding joints, nine and ten each broader than long, the tenth rather strongly transverse, eleventh about as long as broad. Head with the eyes rather broader than the thorax, yellow but infuscate, and with a brassy tinge; its sculpture obsolete. Thorax elongate and narrow, sub-cylindric, but a little dilated in the middle; it is yellow, but has some elongate dark marks which are variable in extent; it is almost without sculpture. Elytra small, being but narrow, and when the hind-body is in the natural condition, not covering it; their shoulders absent, their colour yellow, with small dark marks. Legs long and rather stout, yellow, the femora near their apex and the tibiae near their base with a more or less distinct dark mark. Beneath pale yellow.

Sent from Auckland by Messrs. Broun and Lawson.

Parmius.

*Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., May, 1877.*

Eyes entire, very prominent, finely granulated, the antennae with short club, the terminal joint of the labial palpi very large, that of the maxillary small. Tarsi moderately long and broad, very distinctly five-jointed, the second joint inserted very near the apex of the tibia; hind coxae rather widely distant. The two species differ from *Paupris aptera* by their finely granulated eyes, by the presence of wings, and the more normal form of the elytra.

Long., vix 4 mm.; lat., $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

**Antenne** short and rather slender, but with a rather broad short club, the tenth joint being strongly transverse, and the eleventh rather stouter than the tenth, and hardly so long as broad. **Head** about as broad as the elytra, with a large triangular impression behind the labrum. **Thorax** sub-cylindric, but a little dilated in the middle, about as long as broad; it, as well as the head, is without punctures. **Elytra** very narrow, but with the shoulders well marked; they are marked by broad obsolete grooves, without punctures. **Legs** very long.

Sent from Tairua by Captain Broun.

603. **P. debilis**, Sharp; *Ent. Mon. Mag.*, May, 1877. **Angustulus**, nitidus, parcellissime pubescens, testaceus, elytris sutura late, prothorace capiteque vage, fusco-signatis; elytris suturam versus indiscreta punctatis; abdomine et pectoris lateribus fuscis.

Long., 5 mm.; lat., $1\frac{1}{4}$.

**Antenne** short and rather slender, third joint a little longer than fourth, nine to eleven slender but broader than the preceding joints, nine and ten each about as long as broad, eleventh rather longer than tenth, a little longer than broad. **Head**, including the very prominent eyes, rather broader than the thorax, of a yellowish or tawny colour, obsolescently punctured. **Thorax** about as long as broad, considerably narrower than the elytra, constricted in front and behind, with some indistinct dark marks along the middle, its sculpture indistinct, consisting of indistinct depressions. **Elytra** narrow and parallel, with the shoulders well marked and rectangular; they are shining and of a yellow colour, with a broad irregular dark mark extending down the suture; they bear a very few fine upright hairs, and have indistinct large punctures near the suture. **Legs** entirely yellow.

A single individual, which was found, I believe, at Christchurch, has been given me by Mr. Wakefield.

**Note.**—I have a specimen from Captain Hutton, which he had found in Otago; it has pale-green margins to the elytra, the streak intervening between the green and dorsal fuscous mark is pale-testaceous, and they bear shallow, somewhat rugose, impressions; the sculpture of the thorax also is rather rugulose; but I can scarcely consider it more than a variety.

**Balcus.**

**Sharp**; *Ent. Mon. Mag.*, May, 1877.

**Antenne** with a three-jointed very loosely articulated club; the labial **palpi** with the terminal joint very large; that of the maxillary also dilated and securiform. **Eyes** large and prominent, finely granulated, slightly emarginate in front. **Posterior coxae** only slightly separated. **Tarsi** rather large, apparently only four-jointed, the basal joint being atrophied above and below, the second, third, and fourth joints with large bilobed membranes, the claws simple. In form the insect is rather like **Thanasinus formicarius**, and may be placed near that species,
but it has the apical joint of the maxillary palpi large, and the basal joint of the tarsi more atrophied.

604. B. niger, Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., May, 1877. Sat robustus, nitidus, niger, leviter Æneo-micans, obsolete parce punctatus, pilis erectis sparsim vestitus; antenna articulis basalibus posterius testaceis.

Long., 8–10 mm.; lat., 2½ mm.

Antenne moderately slender and long, third joint slender, longer than the fourth, and much longer than the thick short second joint, ninth joint a good deal broader than the preceding ones, longer than broad, tenth as broad as ninth, but rather shorter, eleventh sub-oval, acuminate, longer than ninth, longer than broad; their colour is black, but the two or three basal joints are more or less distinctly yellow behind. Head broad and short, its punctation about the vertex rather closer and more distinct than that of the rest of the upper surface. Thorax as long as broad, much constricted in front and behind, so as to be a good deal dilated in the middle, it is very sparingly punctured. Elytra elongate, shining black with a faint metallic tinge, sparingly and finely punctured, and with whitish scanty hairs; under-surface and legs entirely black.

Christchurch, found by Mr. Wakefield.

Note.—I am indebted to Mr. J. Buchanan, F.L.S., for an example of this species; as I know that Mr. Wakefield collected at Wellington, it seems just possible that Dr. Sharp may have made an error as to habitat.

605. B. signatus, n.s. Body of a shining purplish-black colour; antennae pitchy-red, their basal joints paler; legs red with the apical half of the femora piceous; each elytron with two testaceous marks. Head punctate, except a smooth space on the vertex, and with two foveæ between the eyes. Thorax about as long as broad, wider in front than behind, where it is considerably narrowed, dilated laterally at the middle, and constricted in front; there is an obvious dorsal depression, which is obliquely prolonged towards the sides; the middle is almost smooth, the rest of the surface more or less punctate. Elytra elongate, rather narrower in front than behind; the humeral and scutellar regions obtusely elevated; their surface is indistinctly sculptured, especially behind; they are somewhat rugulose on the anterior portion and along the suture, and bear several rows of fine punctures; on each elytron there is an oblique sub-triangular elongate testaceous mark near the base, which is situated in a depression, and an irregularly-formed transverse one of the same colour near the middle. The under-surface is punctate and pilose. The body is clothed with whitish hairs, those on the elytra being shorter than the others. The structure of the antennæ is similar to that of B. niger, except that the third, fourth, and fifth joints are about equal.

Length, 5½ lines.

Described from one example which was found by Mr. T. F. Cheese-man, of Auckland, in the Nelson district.
COLEOPTERA

Eumede.


The only exponent of this genus has somewhat the habit of Lemidia, from which it differs, inter alia, in its emarginate eye; while Aulicus, to which it slightly approaches, has all the palpi securiform.


Long., 2½ lin.

Christchurch.

Phymatophœa.


There is nothing in the sterna or abdomen different from Scrobiger, Spin., near which this genus may be placed. Its distinctive peculiarity is the large loosely three-jointed club; but there is much to remind us of the West African genus Erymanthus.

NOTE.—Dr. Sharp in the Ent. Mon. Mag., June, 1877, p. 8, adds:—"It has the fourth joint of the tarsi obsolete, their basal joint is short above, but rather elongate beneath, the thickening of the unguiculus should scarcely be called a tooth. The terminal joints of both labial and maxillary palpi are dilated, but not very strongly. The eyes are prominent and finely granulated, and more or less emarginate in front.

607. P. electa, Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., January, 1876. P. modice elongata, fusca, subnitida, plagis succineis ornata, pilis concoloribus adspersa; capite inter oculos nudo, bituberculato; prothorace antice tuberculis duobus succineis instructo; elytris inæqualiter rude impresso-punctatis, humeris tuberculis succineis sex, scil. duobus sub-basalius, duobus ante medium, duobus sub apice positis, pone
medium fascia obliqua elevata notatis; pedibus fusco variegatis; cor-
pore infra nitide fusco.
Long., 4-4½ lin.
Auckland (Captain Broun).

NOTE.—The habitat is a mistake, I did not send any from the town; I found it but sparingly at Stoke's Point and Tairua. The head is not always tubercular, and seldom has more than one tubercle.


Notoxus violaceus, Fabr.; *Ent. Syst.*, 1. 210, 2.

The **antennæ** are fuscous, the basal joints paler. The **body** is of a shining violet colour. The **thorax** is convex and uneven, rather longer than it is broad, its sides dilated behind the middle, the front rather narrow and constricted, and contracted at the base. The **elytra** are oblong, not much wider than the thorax, slightly wider behind than at the base, shoulders distinct, apices obtusely rounded; each bears an obtuse elevation near the scutellum, a raised yellow spot in front of the middle, and an interrupted yellow patch not reaching the suture near the middle; immediately behind the posterior spot there is a rather large marginal depression; the posterior half is smooth, the anterior has several rows of punctures. The margins of the body and the legs are sparsely pilose.

Length, 3 lines.

I found this species at Tairua, and it is from specimens in my possession that the above description has been drawn up. I have not seen the diagnoses by Klug. and Fabr.; that given by White (*Voy. Ér. Ter. Ins.*, p. 8) is meagre, and, moreover, does not specify the size.

609. **P. hilaris**, Sharp; *Ent. Mon. Mag.*, May, 1877. *Lates*

violacea, nitida, fere impunctata, elytris bulla elevata maculaque laterali flavis; antennis tarsisque nigricantibus, trochanteribus et femoribus basibus flavis.

Long., 7 mm.; lat., 2½ mm.

**Antenne** testaceae, with the basal joint obscurely testaceae behind. **Thorax** a little longer than broad, the sides distinctly prominent a little behind the middle and thence narrowed to the base, the constricted anterior part elongate. **Elytra** rather long and narrow, with a double elevation behind the scutellum; behind these scutellar elevations on each is an elevated bright yellow spot, and again just behind this is a large yellow elevated patch reaching the lateral margin but not the suture; their surface is almost impunctate.

I am indebted to Mr. Wakefield for this elegant and easily distin-
guished species; it was found by him, I believe, at Christchurch.


blackish, **antennæ** fuscous. **Head** and thorax punctured, the former closely, the latter rugously; the **thorax** is longer than broad, dilated behind the middle, and with two small obtuse tubercles on the disc in front. The **elytra** are oblong, widest posteriorly, and each bears an irregularly-curved testaceae mark near the suture on the middle, and
COLEOPTERA

an interrupted transverse patch of the same colour which does not reach the suture and is placed behind the other; the anterior half is coarsely, the posterior obsoletely, punctured. The body is sparingly clothed, the hairs on the elytra are white, the rest fuscous and longer.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

I have a mutilated specimen from Mr. J. Buchanan, F.L.S., of Wellington, from which the above description has been taken, as White's is totally inadequate.

611. P. longula, Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., June, 1877. Elongata, angustula, nigricans, plus minusve testaceo-signata; capite thoraceque dense punctatis; elytris fortiter punctatis, punctis longe ante apicem desinentibus.

Long., 6–6½; lat., 1½ mm.

This species is closely allied to Eleale opiloides, Pascoe, which is a most variable species; but Phymatophaea longula is much more elongate, and has the coarse basal punctuation of the elytra becoming obsolete just behind the middle, whereas in E. opiloides the coarse punctuation continues till just before the extremity of the elytra, and then leaves a small apical, almost abruptly defined, smooth part. The two specimens of P. longula before me differ greatly in colour and somewhat in punctuation, but I have no doubt belong to one variable species.

Christchurch; discovered by Mr. Wakefield.

NOTE.—This species does not seem to differ materially from P. pantomelmas, except that the latter is pilose.


Long., 2½ lin.

Christchurch (Mr. Wakefield), Auckland (Capt. Broun).

Not unlike a small individual of Opilus mollis. The genus is somewhat doubtful.

613. P. fulvipalpi, n.s. Antennae fuscous, the two basal joints testaceous, the two basal joints of the club inwardly rounded, rather elongate, and not produced to an angle as in P. electa. Palpi clear yellow. Head punctate. Thorax sub-cylindrical, narrowed in front of the middle, behind which the sides are protuberant, and again contracted at the base, the disc is uneven, transversely convex, almost tubercular near the front, the base margined; the sides are a little compressed towards the disc and coarsely punctured, the dorsal space shining and impunctate.

The elytra are oblong, with prominent shoulders, and become dilated posteriorly; their surface is nearly flat, a little depressed transversely near the middle, and on each this depressed part is of a piceous colour,
with a conspicuous yellow spot in its centre; the scutellar region is a little elevated behind, which is an indistinct curved depression; the space behind the posterior femora is smooth, the rest of the surface rather coarsely punctured in lines. The legs are of moderate length; the thighs but little inflated, and of a fuscous colour; the tibiae are piceous, except at the base, where they are whitish. The general ground colour is brownish red; and the body is sparingly clothed with fine hairs. Length, 1\frac{3}{4} lines.

I found two examples of this distinct species at Whangarei Heads.

**FAMILY—PTINIDES.**

*Menton* corneous. *Ligula* membraneous or coriaceous, without paraglossae. *Maxillae* bilobed, lamelliform, ciliated. *Head* covered by the prothorax, often retracted within it, invisible from above. *Antennae* with eleven or nine joints of variable form. Anterior and intermediate coxae cylindrical or sub-oval, somewhat prominent, contiguous or sub-contiguous, without distinct trochantins; the posterior transversal, not at all or very slightly dilated at their inner extremity; trochantins placed within the axis of the femora; terminal spurs of the tibiae scarcely distinct or absent; *tarsi* pentamerous, their two basal joints almost equal. *Abdomen* composed of five segments, the first not longer than the others.

**Group—PTINIDÆ.**

*Antennae* with eleven joints, inserted on the forehead, filiform. The pronotum continuous with the prothoracic parapleura.

**Ptinus.**


*Menton* transversal, slightly hollowed, its front angles more or less acute; *ligula* feebly hollowed and ciliated in front; first joint of the maxillary *palpi* a little elongated and arched, the last long, fusiform, and acute at the end; that of the labial of the same form; *mandibles* robust, triangular, arched and simple at the end, furnished with a small inner tooth in front of the middle; *labrum* transverse, rounded and ciliated in front.

*Head* free during repose; *epistome* triangular; *eyes* moderate, rounded, rather prominent. *Antennae* inserted on the forehead, approximate, filiform; basal joint stout, the second and third shorter than the following, these latter cylindrical among the males, shorter and stouter among the females. *Prothorax* transversal or not, narrowed behind, very often furnished with tubercles or tufts of hair. *Scutellum* triangular, curvilinear, or rectilinear. *Elytra* variable according to the species. *Legs* long and slender, especially in the male. *Anterior coxae* sub-contiguous, the intermediate more distant. *Tibiae* more slender at the base than elsewhere, particularly in the male; first joint of the *tarsi* elongate, joints
two to four gradually decrease, the latter sometimes hollowed, fifth long and slender, claws moderate. Body generally pubescent.

614. **P. speciosus, n.s.** This species somewhat resembles the European *P. fur* in general outline; the body is convex, of a dark red colour, and clothed with bright yellowish red and white hairs.

The *antenna* are red, stout, and finely pubescent. The *head* is coarsely sculptured, with prominent eyes. *Prothorax* punctate, convex, longer than broad, narrowed and rounded anteriorly, constricted and depressed behind; it is partially covered with bright orange coloured hairs, which are disposed in dense longitudinal rows, and there are some patches of white pubescence, one in front and one near each side. *Scutellum* large, covered with white pubescence. The *elytra* are oblong, considerably broader than the thorax, with obtuse shoulders and apices; each bears seven or eight punctured striae, some being rendered quite indistinct by their clothing; the sides in front are densely, behind rather sparsely pubescent, the disc is nude, and therefore conspicuous; each elytron is variegated with a curved line near the shoulder, and a transverse one behind, formed of white hairs, the rest of their pubescence being similar in colour to that of the thorax.

The structure of the *legs* differs but little from that of *P. fur*.

Length, 1 line.

I obtained ten individuals near Auckland, and sent most of them to Britain to be described. I found one at Tairua, and two near Whangarei Harbour. It is the only species of this group I have found in New Zealand, though White described three species which, I am inclined to think, belong to *Cyphon*. The European *P. fur* has been introduced. I found one in the body of an *Elater* sent me by Mr. Meinertzhagen of Napier.

615. **P. suturalis, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 8.** Pitchy-brown; closely punctured, with shortish hairs; the suture with a pinkish hue; legs pale yellow.

Length, 2½ lines.

New Zealand (on flowers of *Leptospermum*).

616. **P. murinus, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 8.** Very deep brown, with many irregular patches of longish hairs.

Length, 2½ lines.

Port Nicholson (Captain Parry).

617. **P. pilosus, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 8.** Elytra nearly parallel; light ash colour, with short yellowish hairs; *thorax* behind as wide as the elytra.

Length, 1½ line.

Port Nicholson.

Note.—These three meagre descriptions will, I fear, be of little service to those who cannot refer to the typical specimens in the British Museum.
Group—ANOBIIIDÆ.

Antennæ with eleven, ten, or nine joints, inserted at the front margin of the eyes; dentate flabellate, or terminated by a club. Pronotum distinct from the prothoracic parapleura among nearly all.

Anobium.


Mentum transversal, more or less trapezeiform. Ligula dilated and bilobed in front. Last joint of labial palpi a little enlarged and strongly truncated at the end; that of the maxillary fusiform. Mandibles large, rounded externally in front and bidentate at their extremity. Labrum transversal, entire, and ciliated in front. Head short, deflexed, frequently invisible from above and immersed in the thorax as far as the eyes; these are rounded and prominent. Antennæ of variable length, with eleven joints; the first thick, arcuated, conical; second more slender than first, short, obconical; joints three to eight very short, serrate, obconical or transversal; the ninth and tenth forming a very loosely articulated club, at least rather longer than the stalk; often very much longer, especially among the males; terminal joint longer than the others.

Prothorax convex, generally transversal, margined laterally, the apex widely projecting and rounded, bisinuate at its base, with its posterior angles rounded. Scutellum small. Elytra elongate, more or less cylindrical. Legs moderate, usually rather robust; tarsi five-jointed, first to fourth joints gradually decrease, the fifth thick, claws small.

Body more or less cylindrical and pubescent, rarely smooth.

618. A. amplicolle, n.s. Cylindrical, convex, elytra rather more than twice the length of the thorax; reddish-brown, the depressed portions of the thorax darkest; legs and antennæ infuscate-red, the latter lighter in colour; palpi yellow.

Antennæ eleven-jointed, basal joint moderately stout, very much bent, about as long as the tenth; second small, smaller than first, but larger than the contiguous ones; joints three to eight obconical, very small and slender, the third longest, these six joints collectively distinctly shorter than the ninth and tenth; ninth large, not much wider at the base than the eighth, gradually dilated and obliquely rounded inwardly at the apex; tenth two-thirds of the length of the ninth, very slender at the base, of nearly the same form (elongate-triangular); eleventh joint as long as the ninth, elongate oval. They are finely pubescent with grey hairs, and are longer than the thorax. Head pilose. Prothorax transversely convex, a good deal narrowed anteriorly, widest in front of the base, and, behind its widest part, abruptly and obliquely narrowed; the side, extending from the front angle to the hind part of the lateral dilatation, is about a third of the length of the thorax above; the frontal portion (above) is entire, with an indistinct dorsal line, the central portion in front of the base is a good deal elevated, and this elevation
is well limited by a considerable basal depression, which, however, is divided into two by the prolongation of the central ridge; it is finely margined, moderately closely punctured, and clothed with yellowish hairs. Elytra elongate, transversely convex, parallel, wider than thorax, with the upper part near the apex obliquely compressed, so that the apical margin seems explanated; the disc is rather flat, there is a scutellar depression, and each bears a scutellar and ten punctured striae, the second to the sixth are abbreviated or insulated by the junction of the first and seventh at the apex, the interstices are but little elevated, and their whole surface is covered with short yellowish hairs.

Length, nearly 2 lines.

I found one specimen only at Tairua; its description will aid in the identification of the other New Zealand species.

619. A. ruficorne, n.s. This species is very similar to A. amplicolle, being of nearly the same size and colour, but the prothorax is smaller, more rounded behind, and, though depressed at the base, the depression is less obvious, and the antennae differ from those of that species; these are nearly twice the length of the thorax, dark red in colour; their tenth joint is a little smaller than the ninth, and the eleventh is of nearly equal thickness throughout, so that it is not of the acuminate elongate-oval form of the typical species, it is longer than the ninth, and of the same length as the slender stalk (joints three to six).

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

Three mutilated examples found near Whangarei.

620. A. notata, n.s. Sub-cylindrical, transversely convex; pitchy-brown, with a large humeral and sub-apical spot on each elytron testaceous; legs red, tarsi yellowish, antennae infuscate red.

Antennae scarcely so long as the elytra, eleven-jointed; basal joint stout, a little longer than second to fourth taken together; second small, yet obviously larger than the third; third and fourth very small; fifth rather large, dilated inwardly so as to be triangular; sixth small and slender, nearly as long as the third and fourth; seventh large, longer than fifth, elongate-triangular; eighth small, similar to sixth in size and shape; ninth slightly longer but narrower than seventh, less triangular than it; joints ten and eleven elongate, each a little longer than the ninth.

Prothorax not much longer than broad, transversely convex, base sub-truncate, apex but slightly projecting, its sides slightly but widely incurved, so that the front and hind angles seem to be prominent; it has an indistinctly depressed dorsal line, is so sculptured as to appear rugose, and, near the sides, its surface is clothed with yellow hairs. The elytra are more than twice the length of the thorax, transversely convex, almost parallel, and bear punctured striae; these, owing to the short scutellar striae, are somewhat bent, and the interstices are so clothed and sculptured that they appear to be a little rough. Legs moderately long, the anterior tarsi shortest, with the basal joint rather elongate, quite as long as the next two in the hind pair. Last joint of maxillary palp sub-securiform. Eyes moderate.
Length, 1\frac{1}{4} line.

Obs. — I found three specimens near Whangarei Heads; the one I imagine to be the female has shorter antennæ, with the larger joints less angulated than those of the males. This and the two following species may necessitate the formation of a new genus, differentiated from Anobium by the peculiar structure of the antennæ.

621. A. granulata, n.s. The description of A. notata is applicable to this species, so far as form and most structural details are concerned, but the antennæ of A. granulata are more robust, only the fifth joint is much dilated, the large seventh, ninth, tenth, and eleventh joints are at least twice as long as they are broad, and the sixth and eighth joints are a little larger than the corresponding ones in A. notata.

The body is of an infuscate-red colour, clothed with short yellowish hairs, and the legs and antennæ are of a clearer red than the body. The thorax is a little longer than broad, convex, slightly constricted in front of the middle, without any perceptible dorsal line, and so sculptured as to appear covered with minute granules. The elytra bear punctured striae and many minute granules.

Length, 1\frac{1}{2} line.

I found two examples near Whangarei Heads.

622. A. sericea, n.s. Allied to the preceding species but smaller, of a rich reddish-brown colour, with yellowish pubescence, giving the insect a somewhat silky appearance; the legs and antennæ are reddish; the latter moderately slender, similar in structure to those of A. notata, but with the joints relatively smaller.

Prothorax a little longer than broad, transversely convex, slightly contracted in front of the middle, its sculpture difficult to define, but consisting apparently of closely placed rugose punctures; its surface is rather densely clothed, and the yellow hairs predominate on the middle and near the sides.

The elytra are more than twice the length of the thorax, and broader than it, a little depressed at each side near the middle, and bearing feeble but distinctly punctured striae; they are somewhat variegated, the yellowish pubescence forming irregular linear spaces along the suture, but congregated near the shoulders and behind the middle so as to form large spots. Legs rather short.

Length, 1\frac{1}{4} line.

Whangarei Heads; where I found two examples. What I suppose to be the female is the larger of the two, with shorter and more robust antennæ.

623. A. tricostellum, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 8. Antennæ very long, with the last eight joints filiform; brownish, testaceous, covered above with a waved short golden silky pubescence; each of the elytra with three slightly raised longitudinal costæ; thorax narrowest on the sides, somewhat rounded behind and slightly hollowed down the middle.
Length, 4 lines.
New Zealand, (Mus. Saunders).

Note.—I have not seen any insect at all resembling that described above; the size is very large, and the structure of the antennæ shows that it does not belong to Anobium.

Ochina.


Antennæ long and slender, with eleven joints, the first thick, arcuated, conical; second less thick and shorter; third elongate, subcylindrical; joints four to ten equally long and serrate; eleventh longer than any of them, subcylindrical. Tarsi slender, their first joint rather longer than the following ones taken together.

Body oblong-oval, finely pubescent.

624. O. vulgatum, n.s. Body oviform, moderately convex, clothed with long erect fuscous hairs; it is of a shining pitchy-black colour, the legs and six basal joints of the antennæ infuscate, the latter paler.

Antennæ elongate, slender, longer than head and thorax, eleven-jointed, pubescent, gradually incrassated; the first joint irregularly formed, its apical portion clavate; second stout, as large as the apical portion of the first; third elongate and slender, not quite as long as the fourth and fifth conjointly; these about equal to one another, longer than broad, obconical; joints six to ten obconical, each about as long as broad; eleventh ovate, not so long as the ninth and tenth united.

Eyes large and prominent. Thorax broader than long, subconical, with its base strongly bisinuated; its surface is finely and distantly punctured, and clothed with long erect fuscous hairs. Scutellum triangular. Elytra subovate, widest behind the middle, wider than thorax, and nearly three times longer than it, with somewhat elevated shoulders; their surface is finely punctured, but the punctation is distinct only on their anterior and sutural portions, and, like the thorax, they are clothed with long erect hairs.

Legs long and slender; tarsi five-jointed, the basal joint longest, the fourth shortest.

Length, 1 line.

This is by far the most common species (N.Z.) of the group, and though called an Ochina, does not, strictly speaking, belong to that genus, nor indeed to any of the described genera known to me. It is, however, most nearly allied to Ochina.

I found the species wherever I have collected.

Dorcatoma.


Mentum transversal, trapezeiform; ligula slender, ciliated and bilobed; last joint of the labial palpi rather strongly triangular, that of the maxillary a little dilated and truncated at the extremity; mandibles
large, not dilated inwardly, bidentate at their extremity; labrum short, entire, and ciliated.

Head moderate, suborbicular, the forehead truncated or slightly hollowed in front. Eyes rather large, somewhat prominent and finely granulated. Antenna with ten or nine joints; the first joint very thick, triangular; second rather short, obconical or subglobular; the next four or five joints very short and serrate; the three last forming a large loosely articulated club, very much longer than the stalk, its two first joints strongly triangular, the last oblong-oval.

Prothorax convex, transversal, narrowed in front, its base bisinuated; it is bent downwards. Scutellum curvilinearly-triangular. Elytra convex, oval, or oblong-oval, a little compressed laterally, not striate. Legs moderate, somewhat robust; tarsi very short, the first four joints serrated, gradually decreasing, the fifth loosely jointed, claws small.

Body clothed with fine pubescence, often downy.

625. D. oblonga, n.s. Body oblong, transversely convex, of an infuscate red colour, and clothed with yellowish hairs, the legs reddish; basal joint of antennae fuscos, joints two to seven yellowish, eight to ten piceous.

Antenna a little longer than the thorax, ten-jointed, the basal joint stout, compressed, and about as long as joints three to seven conjointly; second small, but longer than the immediately following joints; joints three to seven very small; eighth sub-triangular, its point of articulation near the external edge, and dilated inwardly; ninth of nearly the same form and size as its predecessor, but rather longer and narrower, and more slender at the base; tenth oval, a little longer than ninth.

Head large; eyes large, moderately finely facetted. Prothorax transverse, its base strongly bisinuated, very little projecting anteriorly, a little uneven, minutely punctate, with many slightly elevated irregularly formed lines, which are covered with yellowish pubescence. Elytra oblong, slightly transversely depressed near the middle, sides and apex nearly vertical, of the same width as the thoracic hind angles, and clothed and sculptured very similarly to the thorax.

The four front legs are rather long and stout, but the posterior are short and more slender; tarsi with a stout basal joint, elongate, and about as long as the following three; these small and subcordate; the terminal joint stout, not so long as the first.

Length, 1½ line.

The superficial appearance of this insect is apt to mislead, as it appears to be clothed with stout yellow hairs, which in reality, as may be seen on a careful examination, consist of indistinct elevations covered with excessively minute setae or hairs.

I found one example only near Whangarei Harbour.

626. D. illustris, n.s. Body oblong-convex, moderately shining piceous, clothed with fine yellow hairs, femora reddish, tibiae fuscos, antennae infuscate, tarsi yellowish.

Head large; eyes very large and prominent, not widely separated above, and moderately facetted. Prothorax very transverse, strongly
bisinuated at the base, the sides quite straight though a little narrowed anteriorly; its surface is finely and rather closely punctured, and the pubescence is more sparing on the middle than elsewhere. Scutellum sub-triangular. Elytra oblong, their shoulders a little elevated, and a little compressed at each side near the middle; they are finely and closely punctured, with their pubescence chiefly confined to the sides and hind portion. Legs moderate.

The antennae are remarkable; they are apparently ten-jointed, but joints three to seven are so minute and closely articulated that it is difficult, if not impossible, to describe them accurately without considerable magnifying power; their basal joint is large, deeply excavated behind, and about as long as joints three to seven collectively; second joint a good deal larger than those which follow; eighth joint as long as the stalk, produced inwardly at the base in the form of a flexuose tooth, longer than the joint itself; ninth similarly formed, but with the tooth directed forwards, the eighth being bent backwards; tenth joint longer and much stouter than the ninth, somewhat lunate. The elytra scarcely cover the abdomen, leaving the pygidium exposed.

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

Described from one example found at Tairua; a second, from the same locality, I sent to Dr. Sharp, but he has not described it. It will probably form the type of a new genus.

**Euderia.**

*Nov. Gen.*

*Body* very elongate, narrow, transversely convex and squamose.

*Head* moderate, eyes large, prominent, rounded, but a little truncated behind and finely faceted. *Thorax* much longer than broad, consider-ably constricted behind, projecting anteriorly, base truncate, surface tubercular. Scutellum elongate. Elytra cylindrical, broader than thorax, incurved laterally so that the middle is narrowest.

*Legs* rather elongate; *tibiae* sub-linear; *tarsi* as long as the tibiae, five-jointed; the basal joint longest, fourth smallest, fifth elongate, with slender claws. Last joint of the *palpi* ovate. *Antennae* ten-jointed, the first sub-pyriiform, elongate, second moniliform, joints three to seven small, eighth to tenth forming a loosely articulated club as in *Dorcatoma. ♀.*

In the *male* the first joint is sub-pyriiform, and as long as the stalk; the second moniliform, much stouter than those which follow; third to seventh minute and closely articulated, so as to be quite indistinguish-able when viewed with a good lens; the last three very long, filiform, of equal length, and proceeding from a common base, so as to appear as one trifurcate joint or club, these are furnished with very long delicate hairs.

627. *E. squamosa, n.s.* Fuscous, antennae reddish. *Thorax* elongate, its sides almost vertical, widest in front of the middle, consider-ably constricted near the base; the apex is elevated in the form of a compressed tubercle, there is another tubercle on the middle, and the
whole surface is so densely covered with depressed scales that the sculpture is concealed.

_Elytra_ sub-cylindrical, with prominent shoulders, widely incurved and somewhat compressed laterally near the middle, transversely convex, with rounded apices; their surface is rather uneven, somewhat elevated just in front of the abruptly declivous apical portion, and bearing on each three tubercular elevations which are situated nearer to the suture than the margin; their surface is densely covered with rounded and depressed whitish scales, intermingled with elongate yellowish ones, the former predominating. The _legs_ are elongate, and clothed like the body.

_Metasternum_ elongate; two anterior pairs of _coxae_ sub-contiguous, the posterior moderately remote.

Length, 2 1/4; breadth, 3 3/4 line.

Of this remarkable insect I found two specimens, the female at Tairua, the male near Whangarei Heads. The genus, I think, should be placed at the end of the _Anobiidae._

**FAMILY—BOSTRICHIDES.**

_Ligula_ without paraglossæ, membranous or coriaceous. _Mentum_ corneous. _Maxille_ ciliated, lamelliform, bilobed. The _head_ frequently covered by the prothorax so as to be invisible from above. _Antennæ_ with eleven or nine joints, of which the last three are clavate; inserted at the front margin of the eyes. _Pronotum_ and parapleura of the prothorax confounded. Anterior _coxae_ thick, globose or oval, a little prominent; the intermediate globose; the posterior transversal, often covered outwardly by the metathoracic parapleura; apical spurs of the _tibia_ much developed, particularly those of the anterior; tarsi pentamericous, their basal joint very small, their second and fifth very large. _Abdomen_ with five segments, the first larger than the others.

_Apate._

_Fabricius_; _Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coleop., Tom. iv., p. 537._

Organs of the _mouth_ more or less villose. _Mentum_ transversely triangular. _Ligula_ widened and sinuated in front. _Head_ sub-cylindrical, elongated, the epistome usually provided with a central tooth. _Eyes_ distant from the prothorax, rounded and prominent. _Antennæ_ ten-jointed, the two basal joints longer than the following five, joints three to seven transversal, serrate, gradually widening; club shorter than the stalk, its joints transversal, strongly serrate. _Prothorax_ transversal, convex, more or less tuberculate or rough in front, often with a curved spine on each side in front, its angles rounded. _Scutellum_ triangular, truncated at the end. _Elytra_ elongate, cylindrical, truncated and dentate at their extremity in the greater number of species.

_Tibiae_ sometimes unarmed, sometimes denticulated on the external edge; the spur of the anterior stout and curved; _tarsi_ normal.
New Zealand (Mus. D. Banks).

629. A. inurbanus, n.s. Cylindrical, transversely convex, piceous, shining, antennæ and legs testaceous.

Head rather large, punctate, and clothed with yellow hairs. Thorax longer than broad, the sides and apex rounded, base truncate with obtusely rounded angles; the disc is elevated in the centre in the form of an obtuse transversal tubercle, from thence it is gradually depressed anteriorly, so that when viewed from the side the front part seems to be rounded to the apex; this frontal portion is rugosely granulated, whilst the hinder part, though shining and very indistinctly sculptured, bears a few minute granules. Scutellum large, apex rounded, base broad and coarsely punctured. The elytra are cylindrical, not quite contiguous to the thorax, with straight, almost vertical sides somewhat bent inwardly below, and rounded apex; their sculpture consists of oblong punctures arranged in rows, and becoming almost striate behind; the interstices are only slightly raised. The prothorax is ciliated, and the elytra sparingly clothed with yellowish hairs, which, on the latter, appear as if they proceeded from the punctures only; on a closer examination, however, it will become evident that many of them occur on the intervals between the rows of punctures.

The femora are dilated; the tibiae, which are straight inwardly, are externally curved and dilated towards the extremity so as to appear triangular; tarsi slender.

Length, 1½ line.
I found my unique specimen of this species at Tairua.

FAMILY—CISSIDES.

Mentum horny. Ligula variable, without paraglossæ. Maxillæ bilobed, lamelliform and ciliated. Head often very short and retractile. Antennæ with eleven or eight joints, inserted at the front of the eyes, terminated by a club of three, very rarely of two joints. Pronotum separated from the prothoracic parapleurse by an acute carina. Anterior and intermediate coxae globose and embedded; the former sometimes sub-cylindrical and slightly prominent; the posterior transversal; tibiae without terminal spurs; tarsi composed of four, very rarely of five joints, the basal very small, hardly distinct, the last elongate. Abdomen with five segments, the first larger than those which follow.

Cis.


Mentum transversal, slightly narrowed and sinuated in front. Ligula elongate, a little rounded in front. Last joint of the labial palpi oblong-oval; that of the maxillary oval and acuminated. Mandibles bifid at apex. Labrum sub-quadrangular, a little narrowed at base. Head more
or less convex, rounded anteriorly, the edges of forehead carinated. \textit{Antennae} ten-jointed, moderate; the basal joint thick, sub-ovate, second much shorter, third slender, longer than second, joints four to seven shorter, and decreasing in length; eighth to tenth forming a club, its first and second joints sub-globular, the third short, oval, and often terminated by a small sponge-like appendage. \textit{Prothorax} convex, margined laterally, and sometimes at its base. \textit{Scutellum} triangular or rounded. \textit{Elytra} convex, of variable length. \textit{Legs} moderate; \textit{femora} wide and compressed; \textit{tibiae} slender, their external apex often pointed; \textit{tarsi} with four joints, the three first small, equal.

630. \textit{C. undulatus}, \textit{n.s.} \textit{Oblong}, transversely convex; fuscous, variegated with testaceous; the palpi, basal joints of \textit{antennae} and legs reddish. \textit{Antennae} not so long as head and thorax; basal joint stout, joints two to eight slender; ninth to eleventh forming a distinct loosely articulated club, the ninth and tenth considerably larger than their predecessors, transverse; the eleventh rounded. Last joint of \textit{palpi} ovate, robust. The \textit{head} is rather closely and somewhat rugosely punctured, the sides in front of the eyes carinated, but only slightly elevated. Eyes moderately prominent, coarsely facetted. \textit{Thorax} about as long as broad, obtusely produced in front, the base situated beyond the middle, with distinct lateral rims and transversely convex; the sides are nearly straight, yet a little rounded and narrowed anteriorly; its surface is finely rugosely and closely punctured; the sides, a basal spot, and a large triangular space in front, are testaceous, the disc fuscous; and the clothing consists of fine short cinereous hairs; there is an indistinct dorsal line, which is a little elevated near the base. \textit{Elytra} oblong, finely margined, the base slightly emarginated, the sides a little rounded, and widest behind the middle; their sculpture is very similar to that of the thorax, with very short cinereous hairs proceeding from the punctures; the ground colour is fuscous, with an elongate humeral spot, a medial, strongly flexuous fascia, and an apical spot sending forth a lunule towards the suture, and the suture between the latter and fascia, testaceous; these markings give the elytra an undulated appearance.

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

I found this species in several localities; but I have not seen any specimens of this or the nine following species from other sources.

631. \textit{C. assimilis}, \textit{n.s.} Very similar to the preceding, yet quite distinct, being much smaller and narrower; the colouration and markings of the thorax and elytra are the same as in \textit{C. undulatus}, but the head is piceous, finely ridged, and the clothing of the body is more obvious, consisting of whitish scale-like hairs, which, however, are absent on the head. The form of the \textit{prothorax} is different, its widest part being in front of the middle; and the \textit{elytra} are almost parallel, so that the outline of the insect is quite dissimilar to \textit{C. undulatus}, the latter having the elytra elongate-oblong-ovate, and not at all parallel-sided.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.
I have one example, which I found at Tairua some three years ago. I sent specimens of several species to Dr. Sharp, of Dumfriesshire, long ago; but as he has not described them I have undertaken the task, so that the progress of the work may not be retarded.

632. *C. rufulus*, *n.s.* This species is smaller and more convex than the preceding, of a rather shining brownish-red colour, with the legs testaceous. *Head* finely punctured; the lateral ridges of the forehead prominent and incurved so that the anterior edges are almost united in front. *Thorax* convex, a good deal produced obtusely over the head, with rounded sides narrowed in front, and depressed along the base; its surface is finely punctured, and sparingly clothed with scarcely perceptible ash-coloured pubescence. *Elytra* oblong, transversely convex, narrowed in front, with an indistinct depression across them near the base; they are punctured and clothed in a similar manner to the thorax, but their pubescence, though short, is more obvious.

Length, \( \frac{3}{4} \) line.
Described from a single specimen which I found at Auckland.

633. *C. lineicollis*, *n.s.* Head and thorax reddish-brown, elytra fusco-testaceous variegated with irregular piceous spots, particularly on the posterior portion, legs and antennae reddish, with the club of the latter black. *Head* closely and apparently rugosely punctured; the lateral ridges incurved, and extending more than half-way across nearly in line with the eyes, and most elevated, but not greatly, near the middle of the head. *Thorax* rather large and moderately convex, produced anteriorly towards the eyes, widest behind, with rounded sides; it has a tolerably distinct smooth dorsal line, is apparently covered with very minute granular elevations, and is sparsely clothed with fine pale yellowish scales. *Elytra* oblong, parallel-sided, not quite so wide as thorax, with very finely margined somewhat compressed sides; their whole surface is closely and rugosely punctured, with short greyish hairs proceeding from the punctures. *Legs* rather short.

Differs from *C. undulatus* in its broader squamulose thorax, more elevated ridges of the head, markings, &c.

Length, \( 1\frac{1}{8} \) line.
My unique example was found near Whangarei Harbour.

634. *C. flavitarsis*, *n.s.* Of very much the same general outline and colour as and nearly allied to *C. lineicollis*, but differing from it in the form of the thorax, which is but little narrowed in front, with the sides behind nearly straight, its widest part being near the middle; its surface is finely and rugosely sculptured, and clothed with fine yellowish scales. The carina on the side of the *head* is not much elevated, and follows the outline of the side, in which respect it differs entirely from *C. lineicollis*, its most elevated part being distant from the eye and rather in front of the antenna; the surface is rugosely punctured, of an infuscate-red colour, and partially covered with fine pallid scales. The *elytra* are oblong, parallel-sided, a little narrower than the thorax, of a
testaceous colour; and on each elytron there are an oblique fascia near the apex, two interrupted ones near the middle, and a transverse spot nearer the front, piceous; they are closely sculptured, with short pallid scale-like hairs proceeding from the punctures. The legs are reddish, the tarsi yellow, and the antennae testaceous, with an infuscate club.

Length, 1 1/2 line.
I discovered one individual only, near Whangarei Harbour.

635. C. asperrimus, n.s. Sub-cylindrical, piceous, rather dull, legs red, tarsi and antennae yellowish, the club of the latter fuscous. Head nude, finely and somewhat rugosely sculptured, with the lateral ridges sharply defined and following the form of the head. Thorax rather large and convex, obtusely produced anteriorly, with slightly rounded margined sides, very little narrowed in front and behind; it is finely and rugosely sculptured, with a small fovea near the scutellum; the front part is brownish, and it is sparingly clothed with fine pallid hair-like scales. Elytra oblong, transversely convex, parallel-sided, rather abruptly declivous behind, and scarcely narrower than the thorax; their surface is rather rough, being rugosely sculptured, with indications of roughened longitudinal lines; their apical portion is reddish-brown, with a sutural spot of the same pitchy colour as the rest of the surface.
Length, 3/4 line.
I found my specimen of this species at Whangarei Heads.

636. C. cornuticeps, n.s. Body moderately shining black, quite nude, the head and apex of thorax pitchy-red, legs red, tarsi and antennae yellowish, the antennal club fuscous. The head, instead of the usual carinated edges, has two costae placed almost in line with the eyes, between which they extend till they become almost contiguous, they are greatly elevated and obtusely pointed, an obvious gap exists on the middle, so that the head seems to bear two horn-like compressed processes, which, when viewed from above, conceal the greater portion of the forehead. Thorax convex, sub-conical, sides rounded, but very imperceptibly narrowed behind, the base almost truncate and finely margined; its surface is densely finely and rugosely punctured, so as to be less polished than the elytra; these are oblong, of the same width as the thorax at the base, but a little wider behind; they are a little depressed near the scutellum, and again about mid-way between it and the middle; their surface is finely but not at all rugosely punctured, the punctation being almost arranged in rows. The species somewhat resembles C. rusulus.
Length, nearly 1 line.
Described from one individual, which I found near Whangarei Harbour.

637. C. illustris, n.s. This is a very distinct elliptical form; red in colour, with the sides of the prothorax and two contiguous spots almost forming an abbreviated fascia near the middle of each elytron, piceous; the legs and basal joint of the antennae are red, and rather shining, the tarsi and antennae reddish-yellow.
The head is finely and rugosely sculptured; the carina of the forehead is well defined, most conspicuous near the eye, becoming finer and angulated anteriorly till it unites with its fellow, thus giving the forehead a somewhat triangular appearance; there are a few fine reddish-yellow scales on its surface. The prothorax is very large, nearly as large as the elytra, convex, a good deal dilated laterally and narrowed behind; its surface is finely punctured, seemingly, but the sculpture is much concealed by its clothing of bright reddish-yellow scales. The elytra are comparatively short, convex, obovate, emarginate at base, and a good deal narrowed at the apex; they are finely punctate, and, like the thorax, clothed with bright reddish-yellow scales. The legs are short and stout.

The large posteriorly narrowed thorax in conjunction with the obovate elytra, give this very fine brightly-coloured insect quite an elliptical outline.

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

I found three specimens in the forest at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour.

638. C. perpinguis, n.s. Body nude, short, broad, and convex; the thorax and elytra of nearly equal size, both a little narrowed towards their bases, so that the general outline is somewhat elliptical; the body is shining black, with reddish legs and head, the latter darkest, the tarsi, palpi, and two basal joints of the antennae are pale yellowish-red, and the rest of the antennal joints are fuscous.

The head has the costae strongly produced in the form of two compressed horn-like protuberances somewhat similar to those observable on the head of C. cornuticeps, but their inner edge is nearly vertical, so that they are not very wide at the base, thus leaving a considerable interval, which however is slightly elevated.

The prothorax is very convex, with rounded sides, finely margined, truncate base, and obtusely produced apex; it is not very closely and rather delicately punctured, and there is a rounded depression on each side of the middle near the base. The elytra are obovate, somewhat pointed at the apex, not much longer than and scarcely so wide as the thorax; they are very convex and abruptly declivous posteriorly, so that their apical portion is nearly vertical, the base is quite truncate, the scutellar region is a little depressed, and they are rather distantly punctured, the punctures larger than those on the thorax, and they are more polished than it. The legs are stout, and the external apex of the tibiae is acutely produced. It is allied to C. illustris.

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

I found one example near Whangarei Harbour.

639. C. anthracinus, n.s. The facies of this species so closely resembles that of C. perpinguis, that the two seem at first sight almost identical; the thorax, however, is smaller and more polished, the carinated edges of the forehead, though elevated, simply define its form, being prolonged anteriorly; there is an evident incision at the base of the elytra; and the external apex of the front tibiae is not so strongly
pointed. The colours and sculpture of both species are very much alike, but the rounded thoracic depressions of <i>C. perpinguis</i> are absent.

Length, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.
I found several specimens in the Parua forest, near Whangarei Harbour.

**FAMILY—TENEBRIONIDES.**

<i>Mentum</i> borne by a peduncle of the under-chin, more or less prominent. <i>Ligula</i> sometimes hidden by the mentum, sometimes exposed, furnished with paraglosse. <i>Maxillae</i> bilobed; the inner smaller, often terminated by a corneous hook. <i>Mandibles</i> short, robust, arched externally, hollowed inwardly, and provided with a stout molar tooth at their base. <i>Eyes</i> generally large, transversal, emarginate or sinuate in front. <i>Antennae</i> with eleven, rarely with only ten joints, inserted laterally in front of the eyes, under the side of the head. The <i>coxae</i> never contiguous: the anterior globose, occasionally slightly transverse, their cotylloid cavities closed behind; the intermediate often provided with trochantins; the posterior transversal. <i>Tarsi</i> heteromerous; the two front pairs with five, the hind pair with four joints; their claws simple. <i>Abdomen</i> composed of five distinct segments, the penultimate shorter than the others.

**Group—OPATRIDÆ.**

<i>Ligula</i> prominent, seldom hardly visible; its paraglosse inserted laterally at its base. <i>Maxillae</i> uncovered, their internal lobe with a corneous hook. The apical joint of the labial <i>palpi</i> never triangular, that of the maxillary of variable form. <i>Head</i> immersed in the prothorax up to the eyes, these latter visible above; <i>epistome</i> short, nearly always rounded and narrowly incised in front, lodging the labrum in the hollow, and covering the mandibles. <i>Antennæ</i> eleven-jointed, gradually incrassated, their terminal joints perfoliate, or forming a small club. <i>Prothorax</i> margined laterally, hollowed in front. <i>Scutellum</i> small but distinct. <i>Elytra</i> feebly embracing the abdomen. Anterior <i>coxæ</i> a little transversal among the greater number, the posterior of variable form. Anterior <i>tibiae</i> very often dilated and dentate outwardly; the spurs rarely developed; <i>tarsi</i> prickly or ciliated in nearly all. Projecting <i>intercoxal process</i> of variable width, usually parallel. <i>Metasternum</i> often elongated; its <i>episterna</i> more or less narrow and parallel, <i>epimera</i> distinct. <i>Mesosternum</i> rather broad. Mesothoracic epimera posterior and oblique. Body often winged.

**Syrphetodes.**

<i>Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., September, 1875.</i>

<i>Caput</i> depressum; <i>clypeus</i> apice truncatus; <i>labrum</i> productum; <i>palpi</i> maxillares elongati, labiales brevissimi; <i>mentum</i> transversum; <i>oculi</i> rotundati. <i>Antennæ</i> tenues, articulis tribus ultimis clavam formantibus. <i>Prothorax</i> transversus, basi angustatus, apice profunde emargi-
Elytra convexa, subcordata; epipleura late, integrae. Pedes tenuati; tibie cylindrice, apice breviter bispinosae. Coxae posticae sub-approximatae.

The head is slightly concave between the antennæ; the latter are nearly free at the base, owing to the small size of the antennary orbits; for the same reason the eyes preserve their rounded outline. The clypeus is rather narrowed anteriorly, and shows no trace of any line of separation from the front. The tarsi are filiform, and the claw-joint is nearly as long as the rest together, especially of the anterior pair.


Long., 5 lin.

The exact habitat is unknown; my specimens I owe to the kindness of Major Parry.

641. S. crenatus, n.s. Body uneven, fuscous, clothed with small scale-like setæ. Antennæ scarcely as long as the head and thorax, setose, club not well-defined, pubescent, the third joint quite twice the length of the second. Head scarcely depressed, with moderately elevated antennal orbits; eyes transverse, somewhat truncated in front and behind; its surface densely squamose. Thorax transverse, with explanated sides; apex emarginated, with an obtuse lobe at each side of the central excision, and deeply sinuated towards the acute prominent porrected front angles (they are not bent inwards as in S. marginatus); it is widest at the middle, where the sides are obtusely angulated, sinuously narrowed in front and behind, with an uneven surface, the anterior portion being depressed, so that the hinder part seems to be rather abruptly elevated; it is clothed, like the rest of the body, with testaceous scales. Scutellum large, very transverse. The elytra are much broader than the thorax, convex, with explanated margins, rather gradually declivous, and a good deal narrowed behind; each elytron bears a row of three tubercles, the smallest near the base, the largest, laterally compressed, close to the posterior declivity, and other smaller ones near them; their anterior portion is irregularly and coarsely punctured, the posterior more finely and regularly; the lateral explanated spaces are divided by transverse elevations into several large cavities (eight or ten at each side), and the margins, as are those of the pro-thorax, are finely crenated. Legs squamose. Underside rugolously sculptured and squamose.

Length, 4½ lines.

My specimen is from Capt. Hutton, who found it at Martyn's Bay, on the west coast of Otago. The species differs from S. marginatus in the form of the thoracic angles, elytral sculpture, &c.
642. **S. tuberculicostatum**, White *(Opatrum)*; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 11. Piceous, covered with minute obscure-testaceous scales. **Head** sub-quadrate, coarsely punctured and squamose. **Prothorax** with indistinct sculpture, which is rendered quite obsolete by its covering of scales and sponge-like matter. The **elytra** bear six more or less distinct longitudinal costæ, all of which, except the two sutureal, have five or six rounded tubercles, and many minute granular elevations.

As the species does not belong to *Opatrum*, I have placed it with Mr. Pascoe's *Syrphetodes*, to which it is nearly allied. Mr. F. Bates having stated that he left this species to be dealt with by M. Miedel, of Liége, who may probably have given it a new generic name, I shall merely add such a description of its form and chief structural characters as will enable it to be identified.

**Antennæ** about as long as head and thorax, inserted in front of but quite distinct from the eyes; they are eleven-jointed, their basal joint stout, partially concealed by the antennal orbits; second short; third elongate, rather longer than fourth and fifth conjointly; joints four to six sub-cylindric, each a little longer than the immediately preceding one; joints seven to ten are submoniliform, and each a little larger than its predecessor; eleventh large, rounded. **Palpi** (maxillary) with a large subtriangular terminal joint. **Eyes** transverse, somewhat encroached upon by the antennary orbits, which are large, dilated, and curvedly prolonged anteriorly. **Tibiae** nearly straight, armed at apex with two minute spines; the anterior **tarsi** moderately slender, the fifth joint about as long as the three basal ones together, the penultimate small, sub-bilobed; the posterior are four-jointed, and sub-filiform. **Coxæ** nearly equidistant, the front pair separated by a raised prosternal lamina. **Epipleura** very broad, coarsely sculptured, each near the base nearly as wide as the mesosternum, but narrowed posteriorly.

The **prothorax** is transverse, nearly as wide as the elytra, its sides explanated and reflexed, slightly rounded behind, and curvedly narrowed anteriorly; the apex is deeply emarginated, so that the front angles become prominent and acute; the disc is transversely convex, and, owing to the reflexed margins, the space between is very concave. The **elytra** are sub-oblong, the sides being nearly parallel to beyond the middle and from thence rounded to the apex.

Length, 6 lines.

The above description corresponds with a specimen which had been sent to me by Mr. C. M. Wakefield.

643. **S. decoratus**, *n.s.* Piceous, opaque, clothed with fine ferruginous scales; these latter are very dense along the elytral suture near the apex, but leave quite nude a large concave conspicuous space on each side of the posterior declivity; antennæ red, setose, their three terminal joints covered with very fine yellow pubescence; labrum, palpi, and tarsi red; legs squamose.

**Prothorax** transverse, tri-sinuate in front, the anterior angles prolonged to the eyes; its sides are obtusely dilated in the middle, scarcely curvedly narrowed anteriorly and somewhat sinuously behind, with rectangular posterior angles resting on the base of the elytra; its
base almost truncate and adapted to that of the elytra; the disc is a little convex, apparently impunctate and destitute of distinct elevations. *Scutellum* strongly transversal.

The *elytra* are considerably broader than the thorax, and their form to beyond the hind thighs is sub-square, from thence they are abruptly declivious and narrowed, so that the apical portion becomes triangular; their shoulders are oblique, the sides uneven; their surface bears many large punctiform impressions, which on the bare apical spots become fine and regular, there are a few irregular rounded elevations on the disc, but near the deflexed apical portion the elevations are arranged in transverse rows.

*Under-side* squamose; the intermediate and posterior *coxæ* about equi-distant, but more approximated than the anterior.

In one example the squamosity is dully coloured, the other two, here and there, are variegated with yellow scales.

Length, 4 lines; breadth, 2½.

I found three specimens at Parua, near Whangarei.

**Paraphylax.**

*Nov. Gen.*

*Mentum* sub-square, narrowed towards its base, sinuated in front. *Labrum* transversal, prominent, a little rounded in front, and separated from the forehead by a membranous space.

*Head* nearly plane, immersed up to the eyes, epistome truncate; eyes vertical, prominent, coarsely facetted, rounded behind, emarginated in front. Maxillary *palpi* long, robust, the labial short; the former with a small penultimate joint, the apical stout, sub-ovate, not at all securiform. *Antennæ* as long as head and thorax, eleven-jointed, setose, inserted at the sides of the head in cavities just in front of the eyes; they are robust, their basal joint is stout, its exposed part a little longer than the short second joint; the third is decidedly shorter than the fourth and fifth united, but longer than any of the others; fourth similar in form to the third, joints five to eight are about equal, longer than broad, each smaller than the fourth, joints nine to eleven form a not very distinct rather laxly articulated club, the last being obtusely rounded, the preceding two obconical. *Prothorax* transversal, sub-contiguous to the elytra, uneven, transversely convex, narrowed in front and behind, emarginate at each side of the apex, sub-truncate at the base. *Scutellum* depressed, concealed. *Elytra* deeply emarginate at the base, with oblique shoulders, so that the bases of the thorax and elytra are of about equal width, they are sub-square, with the sides abruptly bent inwards, so that their epipleuræ are very narrow, but entire, they are suddenly deflexed and narrowed behind, the apex lobate.

*Legs* moderate, *femora* a little dilated, anterior *tibiae* arcuated, all obliquely narrowed towards and bipinose at the apex; *tarsi* narrow, the basal joint of the front pair nearly as long as the second and third, fifth elongate and nearly as long as the preceding four; hispid, with simple claws.
Prosternal process plane, broad, truncated behind, where it is prolonged laterally as far as the outer edge of the coxae; metasternum short; abdomen with five ventral segments, the first obtusely produced so that the hind coxae are as widely separate as the middle pair, but not so far apart as the anterior.

644. P. squamiger, n.s. This insect, in its natural state, is so covered with matter, fine elongate scales and setæ, that its true form and sculpture can hardly be seen; when denuded, it seems rather shining, of a dark reddish-chestnut colour, with the tarsi, palpi, and antennæ dark red, the colour of the basal joints of the latter is, however, a good deal obscured by their covering; the body bears fine obscure yellow scales and coarse erect setæ, the legs are ciliated, and the antennæ are clothed with similar setæ.

The head and thorax are impunctate, the elytra bear rows of distinct but not coarse punctures.

The head is of nearly uniform level, apparently free from depressions of any kind; the prothorax is broader than long, with irregularly rounded sides, the disc is considerably elevated, so that the sides appear somewhat explanate, the surface uneven, with a transverse depression behind the middle extending from each side margin to the disc; when undenuded, as before stated, the sculpture is invisible, the apex is emarginated at each side behind the eyes, and the central and most elevated part seems porrected; the scutellum inconspicuous; the elytra, when the insect is just captured, appear closely applied to the thorax, and seem somewhat tubercular towards the sides and apex, but when deprived of their covering it is found that such is not really the case, the deep basal emargination is not adapted to the base of the thorax, and the surface though a little uneven is without tubercles; the shoulders are obliquely narrowed to the width of the thorax, the middle portion is wider and quadrate in form, and they are abruptly deflexed and narrowed behind, so that the apex forms a distinct lobe; the suture is considerably depressed towards the scutellum. The under surface is of the same colour as the upper, with dense squamosity.

Length, 3 lines; breadth, 1½.

I found several specimens in a decayed fungus in the forest at Parua, Whangarei Harbour.

645. P. varius, n.s. This species, in its general form, so closely resembles the preceding one that it will be unnecessary to recapitulate what has been written concerning it; the antennæ have rather shorter joints, the third, particularly, is relatively smaller, so that it is not much, though distinctly enough, larger than the contiguous ones, they are setose, but the three terminal joints are rather nude, their colour is dark red. The last joint of the maxillary palpi is proportionally stouter; the prothorax is more contracted posteriorly, and its disc more abruptly elevated and porrected in front, thus giving the sides a more dilated aspect; the scutellar region is similarly depressed, and the elytral sculpture consists of rows of punctures, the head and thorax being smooth as in P. squamiger.
The ground-colour is deep castaneous, but it is densely covered with fuscous matter, erect setæ, and fine pale yellow scales, these give the insect a variegated aspect, the pallid squamosity predominates on the sides of the thorax and the scutellum, but is evenly distributed over the elytra, especially behind the base; the legs are variegated with the castaneous ground-colour, infuscate patches, and greyish setæ.

Length, 2½ lines; breadth, 1½.

I found two examples adhering to the under-side of a log on Mount Manaia, Whangarei Harbour.

646. P. volutithorax, n.s. Body oblong, elliptical, convex, shining when denuded of its covering, piceous, the tibiae, tarsi, and antennæ obscure red. Antennæ pubescent, inserted in front of the eyes, free, so that the whole of the basal joint is exposed, the third joint nearly as long as but more slender than the first, eighth smaller than the seventh, tenth large, transverse, eleventh large, rounded.

Head with large punctiform impressions in front, its vertex covered with small tubercular elevations. Prothorax with a transverse depression on the middle and rather distantly and finely punctured; its sides are rounded, so that an evident gap is left between them and the shoulders of the elytra; the disc is convex, slopes laterally, and the sides being greatly elevated and reflexed leave large channels. Scutellum sub-triangular. Elytra sub-quadrate, convex, abruptly deflexed and narrowed posteriorly, so that the apex is somewhat trigonal, the sides also are deflexed; they are most elevated behind, and therefore seem depressed towards the base, their shoulders are prominent but not acute, and a little reflexed, so that they form a compressed tubercle; they have interrupted rows of large punctures, and on each an oblique row of tubercular elevations near the middle, with others behind; they are sparingly clothed with yellowish scales. The tibiae bear externally a row of coarse setæ.

Length, 2½ lines; breadth, 1½.

I found one specimen adhering to the under side of a log on Mount Manaia, Whangarei Harbour; it was then covered with sappy matter which concealed its sculpture.

It exhibits the following structural characters:—

Eyes sub-lunate, transverse; last joint of the maxillary palpi short, ovate, obtuse at apex; antennæ eleven-jointed, club tri-articulate, but with the ninth joint rather small, though larger than the eighth, they are as long as the head and thorax; thorax transverse, apex sub-truncate, base excised at each side, the sides rounded and rolled up, so that they are a little more elevated than the disc; tibiae compressed, bi-spinose at apex; tarsi short, narrow, the apical joint of the two front pairs as long as the four basal ones, of which the first is rather the longest, the posterior four-jointed, the basal joint not quite as long as the last.

I hope to find another specimen that I may make a more thorough examination of the head with the view of making a new generic name for the insect.
Group—TRACHYSCELIDÆ.

Under-mentum slightly hollowed, provided with a short peduncle. Ligula prominent; its paraglossæ inserted at its base near the sides. Maxille uncovered, their inner lobe furnished with a corneous hook. Last joint of all the palpi never securiform. Head of variable form, more or less immersed in the prothorax. Antenne generally very short, eleven-jointed, partly perfoliate and moniliform. Prothorax more or less emarginated anteriorly, margined laterally. Scutellum distinct. Elytra slightly embracing the abdomen; epipleural folds straight and entire. Anterior coxae cylindrical; the posterior strongly transversal, almost contiguous to the elytra. Tibiae rough, the anterior widened, dentate or sinuate externally; the spurs of all distinct and rather long; tarsi rough. Projecting intercoxal process of the abdomen triangular. Metathoracic episterna narrow, parallel; epimera distinct. Mesothoracic epimera external and posterior. Body apterous or winged.

Chærodes.

White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 12.

Head small, wider than long; antennae twelve-jointed, first joint thickest, oblong, second joint very small, almost concealed, third joint rounded, fourth to ninth joints close together, somewhat cup-shaped, gradually larger, three terminal joints wide cup-shaped, nearly equal in size; thorax transverse, very convex across, sides rounded, somewhat angulated at the side behind; scutellum very small; elytra ovato-quadrate, sharp-pointed at the end, much arched; legs strong; anterior tibiae somewhat flattened, deeply sinuated on the outside and ending in a longish blunt lobe; front tarsi with five hairy joints, the terminal widest; tarsi of middle legs with five somewhat elongated joints, the basal the largest; hind tarsi with four somewhat cylindrical joints, the basal largest and thickest; tibiae of middle and hind legs with two blunt spines at the end.

647. C. trachyscelides, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 12. Pale-yellowish, thickly punctured; two large obscure spots on thorax; the greater part of disc of elytra with small obscure spots, in some specimens confluent; tibiae of middle and hind legs at the end thickly covered with short somewhat rufous bristles.

Length, 3¾ lines.

Wellington.

Note.—The head is so sculptured as to be rugose, not punctate; the thorax is rugosely punctured, and its punctuation more or less confluent; the sculpture of the elytra consists of rather small punctures, but not smaller than those of the thorax, with strongly wrinkled very irregular elevations. The prosternal process is narrow and arched; the middle coxae are almost contiguous, the interval being quite linear; whilst the posterior are more widely separated by the flattened process of the basal abdominal segment. Labrum prominent, emarginated in front. Epistome somewhat depressed but distinct, short and transverse.
Last joint of the maxillary *palpi* securiform, but not greatly dilated.

The species is four lines long by two and a third broad.

648. **C. laetus**, *n.s.* This species is very similar to the preceding, but is much smaller, more shining, and differently sculptured. The *colour* is pale-testaceous, the elytra are variegated with dark fuscous irregular spots, and there are two suffused pale-brown spots on the thorax. The *head* has a transverse impression behind, is rather remotely and not at all rugosely punctured, with the epistome somewhat reflexed in front. The *thorax* is rather finely and distantly punctured. *Scutellum* large, and, except along the base, quite smooth. The *elytra* are irregularly punctured and seldom rugose, and are ciliated with long slender hairs. The *legs* resemble those of the other species, being pilose, coarsely sculptured and inflated.

Length, 2½; breadth, 1½ lines.

I found this species at Tairua.


Long., 6⁵⁄₈ mm.; lat., 4⁴⁄₈ mm.

Though excessively similar to *C. trachyscelides*, White, I think this is a distinct species; in *C. trachyscelides*, unicolorous unspotted forms are rare, whereas in *C. conolor* I have not seen a spotted individual, though I have received two or three dozen specimens; *C. conolor* is only about half the size of White’s species, and has the legs much thinner, and there seems to be scarcely any difference in the intermediate tarsi of the two sexes, whereas in *C. trachyscelides*, ♀, the middle tarsi are much dilated.

Sent by Professor Hutton, in numbers, from Otago.

**Phycosecis.**


In the rounded base of the prothorax, in contact only with the elytra in its middle portion, this genus agrees with *Hyocis*; but the globose two-jointed club of the antenna, the last joint being very small, differentiates it from all the other genera of its sub-family. The genus contains four species, two only inhabiting New Zealand; the other two are from Australia. One of the species, and probably all, like many others of the *Phaleriinae*, is found on the sea-shore under Algae.
650. *P. discoidea*, Pascoe; *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, September, 1875. *P. breviter* ovata, nigra, elytris vel totis pallide ochraceis vel nigris, sepsissime in medio plus minusve nigris, squamulis minutis albis rare adspersa; fronte longitudinaliter sulcata; *antennis* fuscis; *prothorace* sparse punctato, antice leviter granulato; *elytris* sat rude seriatim punctatis, singulis in medio seriebus irregulariter dispositis; *corpor* infra fusco, sparse punctulato; *pedibus* sub-setulosis, femoribus tarsisque dilute fuscis, tibiis ochraceis.

Long., $\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Waikato (Capt. Hutton).

A variable species in regard to the colouration of the elytra.

Note.—The habitat must be understood to be the sea-coast near the river; I found it on the opposite coast, but not always amongst Algae.


Long., $\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

The silvery white small erect scales dotting the elytra will, *inter alia*, readily distinguish this species from the preceding.

Great Barrier Island; Kaikarua (Capt. Hutton).

**Actizeta.**


There are two species of this genus; one, *A. ammobioides*, the type, is like *Ammobius rufus*, and is about the same size, apparently scaleless; but I suspect when perfectly fresh it is otherwise; the second species, *A. albata*, is a pretty little insect clothed with close-set white scales having a somewhat varnished gloss, but generally marked with a few dark more or less indistinct spots. All the tibiae are armed at the inner angle of the apex with two long spines.

verso, basi in medio canaliculato et bifoveata; *elytris* striato-punctatis, striis secundo tertioque subflexuosis, interstittii parum convexis; *corpore* infra sparse punctato; *pedibus* colore dilutioire; tibiis setulosis.

Long., 1½-1¾ lin.

Great Barrier Island (Capt. Hutton).

653. *A. albata*, Pascoe; *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, September, 1875. *A. ovata*, nigra, squamis albis, aliquando maculatim nigrescentibus, dense tecta; antenna brevioribus; clava articulis arcte contiguis; *capite* prothoraceque rarissime punctatis, hoc fortiter transverso, basi in medio impressa; *elytris* striatis, striis subflexuosis, interstittii parum convexi; *corpore* infra pedibusque ferrugineis, squamis albis adspersis.

Long., 1½-1¾ lin.

Waikato (Capt. Hutton).

In most specimens there is a dark round blotch on the middle of each elytron, and vestiges of two or three smaller spots on the prothorax.

**Note.**—Both species, I have no doubt, are denizens of the sea-beach; I found two of *A. albata* at Tairua, and one at Marsden Point, Auckland, amongst shell-sand, where it is extremely difficult to detect them.

**Group—DIAPERIDÆ.**

Labial *palpi* strongly separated at their base. Inner lobe of the *maxillæ* unarmed. Last joint of the maxillary *palpi* variable. *Mandibles* bifid at their extremity. *Labrum* generally prominent. *Head* short, immersed in the prothorax as far as the hind margin of the eyes; *epistome* separated from the forehead by a furrow, very short, rounded or truncated anteriorly. *Eyes* transversal, more or less thick. *Antennæ* of variable form, perfoliated. *Prothorax* as wide as the elytra at the base, narrowed and emarginated in front. *Scutellum* rather large. *Elytra* feebly embracing the body. *Anterior coxa* cylindrical and transversal; tibial spurs obsolete; *tarsi* finely villose underneath. Projecting *intercoxal process* short, acutely triangular. *Metasternum* elongate, its episterna parallel, or gradually narrowed behind, its epimera distinct. *Mesosternum* very often furcate, its branches divergent, and partly receiving the prosternal process. *Mesothoracic* *epimera* rather wide. *Body* winged.

**Menimus.**

*Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., Sept., 1876.*

*Antennæ* breves, crassæ, clavatae, 10-articulate.

*Oculi* parvi, vel minuti.

*Tarsi* subitus longius setosi, posteriores articulo basali haud elongato.

Last joint of maxillary *palpi* securiform. *Eyes* small or very minute. *Thorax* strongly margined at the sides, and with the hind angles very acutely adapted to the lateral margin of the elytra. *Prosternum* with a
process projecting backwards and meeting the front of the metasternum, there being no process of the mesosternum to receive it. Middle and hind coxae slightly separated. *Epipleura* of elytra rather broad and accurately fitted to the sides of the breast and hind-body. *Tibiae* rather slender, unarmed, the apical spurs minute. *Tarsi* moderately long and slender, furnished beneath with rather long but scanty hairs, the basal joint of the hind tarsi stout or moderately long.

This genus seems to me to find a fitting place in the *Diaperides* of Lacordaire, near *Diaperis* and *Scaphidema*, from both of which the characters above mentioned readily distinguish it. I sent some specimens to Mr. F. Bates, who returned them as quite unknown, and expressed a doubt as to whether they belonged to the *Heteromera*; I think, however, that when he has had an opportunity of examining the characters, he will probably be of my opinion.

**NOTE.**—The following arrangement of the species has been adopted in order to facilitate their recognition, though it might have been preferable to have used either *M. oblongus* or *M. crassus* as the typical form, instead of that employed by Dr. Sharp.

654. **M. batesi**, Sharp; *Ent. Mon. Mag.*, Sept., 1876. *Ovalis*, sat convexus, sat nitidus, nudus, piceus, antennis pedibusque rufis; vage punctatus; *oculis* mediocribus; *tarsorum* posticorum articulo basali sequentibus duobus equali.

*Long. corp.*, 4½ mm.; *lat.*, 2½ mm.

*Antennae* one mm. in length, reddish, stout, much thickened to the extremity, basal joint much concealed by the side of the head and projecting but little beyond it, second and third joints short, fourth, fifth, and sixth short, not so long as broad, seventh broader than sixth, eight to tenth forming a loosely articulated club, the eighth and ninth transverse, the tenth scarcely so broad as they are, rounded, and about as long as broad. *Head* distinctly and moderately sparingly punctured, not much shining. *Thorax* rather strongly transverse, the sides considerably narrowed towards the front, but scarcely curved, the surface rather shining and finely and sparingly punctured. *Scutellum* short and broad, finely punctured. *Elytra* pitchy, with the extremity paler, rather finely and not closely punctured, the punctuation irregular, but sometimes forming the rudiments of striae.

I have three specimens of this species, which were sent from Auckland by Mr. Lawson, and I also received the species from Captain Broun, and returned it to him as unknown to me. I have named this species in honour of Mr. F. Bates, to whom I am indebted for some information on New Zealand *Heteromera*.

655. **M. puncticeps**, n.s. This species is nearly allied to *M. batesi*, but of a more oblong-oval form, rather more parallel sided, with a less transverse thorax, rather larger and more prominent eyes. *Antennae* nearly nude, of a shining reddish colour, the three terminal joints large, the seventh but little larger than the sixth, only about half as broad as eighth. *Head* nearly as wide as the apex of the thorax, muzzle slightly

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elongated, the forehead with a few large but shallow punctures, the
punctuation of the posterior portion coarse and rather close, but much
less distinct behind the eyes. *Prothorax* convex, transverse, nearly
nude; the sides a little rounded, with slightly reflexed lateral margins;
the base not truly truncate, nearly so in the middle, with a wide but not
deep sinuation towards each side; the surface is distinctly and rather
closely punctured, more so than in the typical species, but not so
corely as the head, the punctuation becoming obsolete on the dorsal
line. *Scutellum* broadly triangular and punctuated. *Elytra* obovate,
convex, a little wider in the middle than the thorax, and gradually
rounded posteriorly; their surface is as coarsely punctured as the head,
the punctuation somewhat confluent, so as to present an almost rugose
aspect, and there are a few fine short hairs disposed chiefly near the
margins.

The body is not very shining, duller than the preceding one, of an
infuscate-red colour, lighter on the margins, the head fuscous, and the
legs yellowish-red. Apex of *tibiae* distinctly spinose; *tarsi* with an
elongate apically-incrassated terminal joint and rather strong claws.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, scarcely 1 line.

Described from one example found at Parua forest, Whangarei
Harbour.

656. *M. oblongus*, n.s. Somewhat similar to the preceding two;
more oblong and less convex than the first, not so much narrowed
posteriorly, with smaller eyes than the second, very much the same as
those of *M. batesi*, and with the antennæ more nearly resembling those
of the typical form.

Head very finely and not very closely punctured; the forehead with
a few larger distant punctures and duller than the vertex, owing to its
dense but very minute punctuation; the antennal orbits are a little
prolonged towards the shining piceous vertex, so that there are two
smooth slightly elevated oblique lines in front of the eyes. The *thorax*
is transverse, as much elevated as the elytra, not much narrowed
anteriory, with slightly rounded sides; its surface is apparently smooth,
yet it exhibits on a close examination a fine not very dense punctuation,
finer and closer than in *M. batesi*, the base nearly truncate.

*Scutellum* rather broad, punctuated, with indistinct sutures. *Elytra*
obovate, convex, with a somewhat flattened disc; the sides are parallel
to the middle, which is not obviously wider than the base; they are very
feebly striated, the striae are punctured, but not coarsely, and the inter-
vening spaces also are punctured, the punctuation of the third interstice
more distant than that of the others. Hind *tibiae* straight, the others
somewhat arcuased; *tarsi* stout, claws moderate.

The body is of a moderately shining pitchy-red, the side margins and
antennæ pale reddish. The antennæ and legs are more or less finely
pubescent, and there are a few fine hairs on the elytra.

Length, nearly 2 lines; breadth, ½.

I found this species near Whangarei Harbour.

valis*, sat convexus, nitidus, nudus; *elytris* tantum obsolete punctatis;
**Oculis minutis; prosterni processu apice depressiusculo, minus producto.**

Long. corp., 2½ mm.

At first sight this would be thought a pale form of *M. crassus*, but examination shows it to be very different. The head is distinctly punctured, but the thorax is shining and impunctate, and the sculpture of the elytra consists only of some rows of very obsolete punctures. The form of the prosternal process and the abortive eyes will readily lead to the recognition of this species.

Four specimens were recently sent me from Tairua by Captain Broun.

**Note.**—In my four remaining specimens, the thorax is darkest in colour, and is very finely and remotely punctured, and the elytral punctation is distinct.

658. *M. crinalis*, *n.s.* This form is intermediate between *M. batesi* and *M. crassus*, being shorter and relatively broader than the former, more oblong and less convex than the latter, and may be at once distinguished from either by the differences of sculpture and clothing. Head coarsely but not very closely punctured; eyes moderate. Thorax rather large, transverse, convex, narrowed and a little rounded from behind the middle, at which point it is widest, and from thence sinuated towards the hind angles; its surface bears a moderately coarse but not close or deep punctation, which is more remote and nearly obsolete on the dorsal space, so that it seems quite smooth. Scutellum punctate. Elytra obovate, moderately convex, not much more elevated than the thorax, but wider than it, the lateral margins projecting beyond the posterior angles of the thorax (a character not observable in the other species known to me); they are scarcely striated, the moderately coarse punctures are arranged in lines, and the interstices bear a more or less distinct punctation.

The body is of a moderately shining pitchy-red, and the legs and antennae are reddish.

The body is clothed with fine pallid hairs.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, nearly 1 line.

I found two examples at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour.


Long. corp., 3 mm.

Closely allied to *M. batesi*, but much smaller, and with the elytra shorter and more convex, and their punctation more sparing, and more distinctly arranged in lines; the general characters are, however, very similar to those of that species.

This species was also sent by Mr. Lawson from Auckland.

660. *M. dubius*, *n.s.* This species is quite of the same form as *M. crassus*, so far as I can judge by its description, but may be at once identified by its larger size and the different punctation of the elytra.
The body is convex, rather broad and comparatively short; the head and thorax are shining piceous, sometimes olivaceous, the elytra are piceous but reddish, the side margins and apex of elytra paler, the antennæ are reddish and the legs testaceous, sometimes pellucid. **Head** very finely punctured. **Thorax** convex, transverse, the sides nearly straight, but a little rounded and narrowed anteriorly, its hind angles just about the same width as the humeral angles; its surface is so very finely punctured that it seems quite smooth and shining. **Elytra** rather short, obovate, rather convex, widest in front of the middle and considerably narrowed posteriorly; their whole surface is more or less finely and irregularly punctured, without the least disposition to assume the form of lines, being even less distinctly arranged in rows than in *M. batesi*.

Length, nearly 2 lines; breadth, 1½.

*M. batesi*, according to my scale, is rather more than two lines in length by one in breadth.

I found several individuals of this species in the forests near Whangarei Harbour.

661. **M. obscurus**, *n.s.* Allied to the two preceding species. **Sub-ovate**, convex, rather short and broad, sparingly pubescent, the pallid hairs chiefly disposed on the head and thorax, of a rather dull fuscous colour, antennæ reddish, and legs testaceous-brown. **Head** distinctly and rather closely punctured; eyes comparatively prominent. **Thorax** rather large but transverse, the sides somewhat rounded and narrowed anteriorly but nearly straight behind; the surface is finely and remotely punctured. **Scutellum** transversely-triangular and punctulate. The **elytra** are broader than the thorax, their sides nearly straight as far as the middle, from thence rounded and almost acuminate at apex; their sculpture is ill-defined, they are almost impunctate, with a few obsolete longitudinal lines; but my specimens are covered with some sappy matter, which I found extremely difficult to remove, so their sculpture *may* be more distinct, though I do not think so.

Length, 1½ lines by ⅓.

I found three examples near Whangarei Heads.

662. **M. thoracicus**, *n.s.* This distinct species will be easily recognized by its small size, and elliptical-oblong form. **Head** large and punctulated. **Thorax** large, transverse, its sides considerably rounded, base and apex of about equal width, in its widest part quite as broad as the elytra, leaving an obvious gap between the sides and shoulders of the elytra; its surface at first sight might be pronounced impunctate, but on a careful inspection minute punctures may be perceived; it is larger in proportion to the elytra than in any of the described species. The **elytra** are obovate-elongate, the sides consequently are but little rounded, though rather narrow at the apex; their sculpture consists of shallow punctures, which can scarcely be said to assume any regular form, yet there are some fuscous discoidal lines which might be mistaken for the rudiments of striae.
The three terminal joints of the antennæ are large, nearly as long as the other seven conjointly, the seventh articulation is not very perceptibly larger than the sixth, so that joints one to seven increase very gradually in bulk. The eyes are quite obsolete.

The insect is of a moderately shining pale reddish-chestnut colour.

Length, 1 ½ line.

I found my unique specimen near Whangarei Heads.

**Group—ULOMIDÆ.**

Internal lobe of the maxillæ sometimes unarmed, occasionally furnished with a cornaceous hook. Labial palpi rather strongly separated at their base. Last joint of the palpi of variable form. Mandibles bifid at their extremity. Labrum generally completely exposed. Head nearly always very short, with a neck, immersed in the prothorax; its epistome widely truncated at a little distance from the antennal insertion. Eyes variable. Antennæ generally partly perfoliated, thickening gradually or terminating in a club of three or four joints. Prothorax of variable form, slightly wider than the elytra at the base. Scutellum very seldom indistinct. Elytra feebly embracing the body. Legs short; front coxae transversal among nearly all; the trochantins of the intermediate rarely visible; spurs of the tibiae short but distinct; tarsi slightly villose underneath, their terminal joint larger than the preceding taken together. Projecting intercoxal process triangular or lanceolate, never very wide. Metasternum elongate; its episterna narrow, parallel, or gradually narrowed behind; epimera distinct. Body winged.

**Uloma.**


Mentum variable; ligula emarginate; labial palpi with a more or less triangular, seldom oval, terminal joint; that of the maxillary securiform; labrum short, entire, with rounded angles. Head broadly ovate, joined to thorax by a neck; epistome truncated or sinuate in front; eyes narrow, transversal, not dilated above. Antenna short, not so long as head and thorax, robust, gradually incrassated; the fourth joint rather shorter than its predecessors, joints five to ten more or less transversal, eleventh rounded. Prothorax transverse, sub-quadrate, the sides rounded, moderately convex, base bisinuated, apex emarginate. Elytra oblong, parallel, rarely ovate, rather wider than thorax, the base arcuated, furrowed; their epipleurae attenuate posteriorly. Legs short; femora robust, compressed; the anterior and sometimes the intermediate tibiae somewhat triangular, arcuated, and strongly toothed externally; tarsi moderately pilose underneath, the basal joint of the four posterior more or less elongated. Abdominal intercoxal process triangular, rather narrow; process of mesosternum sloping, sub-triangular, with elevated edges; prosternal process arched. Body smooth.

The male may be distinguished from the female by a rounded depression near the front of the thorax.
NOTE.—The genus *Prioscelida*, White (Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. i 11), judging from his descriptions, generic and specific, appears to me to be but another name for *Uloma*. I have carefully examined what I believe to be his *Prioscelida tenebrionoides*, but have failed to detect any characters that would justify the retention of his genus.

663. **U. (Prioscelida) tenebrionoides**, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. i 11. Body moderately shining piceous, with the underside paler, and the legs, antennæ, and palpi reddish. The antennæ have a stout basal joint, the second is about as large as the fourth, third moderately elongate, joints four to six about equal, the latter a little larger than the fifth; seven to ten transverse, considerably larger than their predecessors; eleventh transverse but rounded, and the last seven with yellow pubescence, and loosely articulated. **Head** short and broad, rounded, with the epistome slightly emarginated in front, and, in the males, with two or more rounded elevations; there is a transverse impression behind the eyes; the surface, except near the eyes, is quite impunctate, but in the females the head is punctulated throughout. The ** pronotum** is subconical, moderately convex, rounded anteriorly, with the lateral rims somewhat thickened near the base; its surface is punctulated, and there are some more or less distinct depressions along the base; in the males it is broader, and has a rounded depression in front. Scutellum finely punctulated. **Elytra** oblong, transversely convex, their shoulders prominent, sides margined, nearly parallel, yet a little widened posteriorly; each bears a scutellar, and eight not very strongly punctured striae, the marginal is abbreviated, the second to seventh are united posteriorly in pairs, and the interstices are nearly plane.

The anterior **tibiae** are comparatively slender at the base, and from thence curved and dilated, and armed externally with a row of short teeth, variable in number and development even in the same sex; the intermediate bear a double row of smaller teeth, and the posterior are simple. The basal and apical joints of the hind **tarsi** are elongate and about equal, the second and third are short and nearly alike. The breast is more or less punctured, and the abdomen somewhat rugulose longitudinally.

Length, 6; breadth, 2½ lines.

The above description of insects in my collection, obtained in several different localities, corresponds with White’s *Prioscelida tenebrionoides*, and the *Uloma nitens* of Redtenbacher. I have discarded White’s generic name, but retained the specific one, and this, I hope, will end the confusion that has hitherto existed.

**Aphthora.**

*Bates.*

*Body* oblong, transversely convex; **head** rounded, immersed up to the eyes; **labrum** transverse, slightly rounded in front; last joint of maxillary **palpi** secundiform; **eyes** transverse, moderately faceted. **Antennæ** robust, inserted in large cavities at the sides in front of the
eyes, shorter than head and thorax, compactly articulated, with a three-jointed club, the exposed part of the basal joint as long as the second, joints three to eight decrease in length, but become more transverse, ninth and tenth transversal, eleventh obtusely rounded. Prothorax transversal, widely margined laterally, gradually rounded towards the front, apex emarginate, base slightly and obtusely lobed in the middle, and sinuated towards the sub-acute hind angles. Scutellum transverse, narrowed in front. Elytra oblong, rather widely margined near the shoulders and apex. Legs robust, rather short; tibiae compressed, and dilated towards the apex, where they are armed with two stout spurs; tarsi stout, cylindrical, first joint of the front pairs stout, joints two to four not much longer than fifth, the posterior four-jointed, first and last joints nearly equal in length.

I have not seen the original description, the above will lead to the recognition of the species.

664. A. ruflpes, Bates. Shining, nude, pitchy-red, sometimes blackish, the side margins, legs, and antennae red, the latter pubescent. Head finely punctured, the suture of the epistome nearly straight; prothorax finely punctured, a little depressed along its base, front angles blunt; it is closely applied to the elytra, and narrowed anteriorly; elytra sub-parallel, slightly wider than thorax, each with a scutellar and eight fine punctured striae, the interstices nearly plane and punctuated, the sculpture, however, becomes indistinct towards the apex. Tibiae punctate, produced outwardly at the apex, the intermediate spinose on the outer edge.

Length, 2½; breadth, 1½ line.

Note.—The species, I believe, was described by Mr. F. Bates, F.L.S., and discovered by Mr. C. M. Wakefield. I found two or three specimens at Tairua, and sent some to Dr. Sharp as representing a new genus of this group, and he informed me that the specimens belonged to this species. The superficial description given is taken from a specimen in my collection.

Group—HELEIDÆ.

Labial palpi strongly separated at their base. Inner lobe of the maxillae furnished, or not, with a horny hook. Last joint of the maxillary palpi strongly securiform. Mandibles bifid at the extremity. Head short, sunk in the thorax as far as the eyes; epistome quadrate, seldom narrowed anteriorly, separated from the forehead by an arcuated furrow. Antennae rather slender, their three basal joints elongate, the following obconical, the three, four, or five last moniliform, perfoliated, forming an indistinct club. Prothorax emarginate in front, foliaceous laterally (as well as the elytra) in the greater number. Scutellum large, curvilinearly triangular. Anterior coxa cylindrical, transversal; tibiae of the same pair nearly always terminated by a single calcar, the others by two short, and, in general, rather robust spurs; tarsi ciliated or pubescent below. Intercoxal process variable. Metasternum of variable length;
its epimera narrow and parallel; epimera distinct. Mesothoracic epimera rather broad.

Gilibe.


*Head* immersed in prothorax up to the eyes; the latter sometimes free; gradually narrowed, strongly emarginated in front. *Epistome* not distinct from the forehead. *Eyes* straight, narrowed in the middle, very little prolonged on the forehead. *Antennae* generally longer than the thorax, their three last joints sub-globular, perfoliated, forming an indistinct club. *Prothorax* transversal, regularly rounded, narrowed in front and behind, its apex semicircularly excised, its base contiguous to the elytra and feebly bisinuated.

*Elytra* oblong, narrowed posteriorly; their *epipleurae* rather straight. *Legs* long; *tibia* with two unequal spurs. *Prosternal process* prominent, the mesosternal concave in front, with an intercoxal process, triangular, from the abdomen. *Body* oblong, moderately convex.


Somewhat broadly oval, but little convex; brownish-black, the elytra usually with a tinge of dark chocolate- (or purplish) brown; subopaque. *Head* and prothorax finely and very closely punctured, the interstices (except on the epistoma and disc of prothorax) a little elevated and reticulate; *epistoma* broadly truncated in front, the angles rounded, the suture strongly marked at each side: *prothorax* deeply arcuately (sometimes slightly sinuously) emarginate in front; front angles prominent, subacute, slightly convergent; base more or less strongly bisinuate-emarginate; the hind angles more or less produced, acute, directed behind or sometimes a little outwardly, reposing on the shoulders of the elytra; sides gradually narrowing in a slight curve from base to apex, sometimes (♀?) subparallel from the base to a little beyond the middle, thence rapidly curvedly narrowed to the apex: usually they are very slightly sinuous in front of the hind angles; disc very moderately convex, lateral margins rather broadly expanded, a little reflexed or concave, and unequally thickened at the edges; base and apex more or less distinctly margined or thickened at each side, sometimes throughout at the apex; a more or less distinct, transverse, angulate impression at each side of the middle, close to the basal margin; scutellum transversely curvilinearly triangular, closely punctured: *elytra* more or less sinuate-truncate (and a little wider than base of prothorax) at the base; a space, more or less open, between the base of the elytra and base of prothorax; sides very slightly rounded, more or less gradually narrowed from the middle to the apex; expanded lateral margins wide, reflexed or concave, transversely and somewhat reticulately rugose-punctate, and studded with small granules; disc close, finely, and rather uniformly punctured, the interstices (especially at the sides) a little elevated and reticulate and studded with indistinct minute granules; a series of narrow longitudinal costae more or less indicated, and an irregular row of rugged foveae, just within the
expanded margin, not extending to the apex: underside brownish-black, shining, finely punctured; flanks of prothorax more or less strongly (especially basally) longitudinally rugose, the underside of the expanded lateral margins being transversely rugose: legs dark brown, shining; femora finely and not closely punctured; tibiae closely submucrately punctured, the anterior obliquely truncated at the outer side at apex; hind tibiae quite straight; tarsi and antennae reddish-brown; joint eight of the latter subpyriform, nine and ten a little transverse, subturbinate, eleven large, broadly rounded at apex.

Length, 8½–9 lines; width of elytra, 4½–4¾ lines. New Zealand.

There is a very great amount of individual variation in the species of this genus in the form of the prothorax (especially) and elytra, and in the amount and intensity of the punctation, &c., of their surface.

In one of the three examples of the present species before me (possibly a female, as similar differences exist in individuals of the other species whereof a series has been obtained), the form is more expanded or more broadly oval, the head and prothorax are broader in proportion to their length, the sides of the latter, instead of gradually narrowing in a slight curve from base to apex, are sub-parallel to a little beyond the middle, thence rapidly curvedly narrowed to the apex; besides the two ordinary foveæ at each side of the middle, at the basal margin, there is also a broad transverse line or depression, feebly arched, sub-parallel and near to the basal margin; the elytra are broader and less narrowed behind, and the base is squarely truncated; and the punctuation on the prothorax and elytra (especially on their discs) is more open.

Altogether the largest, most expanded and opaque, and least convex form in the genus.

666. C. nitidula, Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Dec., 1873. Very near the preceding, and of the same form, but smaller; the colour black; the entire upper surface much smoother, and shining; the punctation finer and more open, the interstices less distinctly elevated and reticulate; the elytra do not present the shagreened appearance seen in the preceding; they are more, and very distinctly convex behind the middle, and consequently more abruptly declivous behind; on the underside the punctuation and the rugosities on the flanks of the prothorax and on the abdomen are similar but stronger; the hind tibiae are feebly but perceptibly sinuous; antennæ, &c., as in C. opacula.

In the single example of this species before me, the head is distinctly impressed on the crown; the prothorax is gradually and slightly curvedly narrowed from base to apex; the apex is strongly arcuately (and feebly sinuously) emarginate, the front angles prominent, subacute, and directed forwards; the base is strongly bisinuate, the hind angles prominent, acute, and slightly outwardly directed; the lateral margins are expanded (but less broadly so than in the preceding) and slightly reflexed or concave, the edges irregularly thickened, and the base and apex margined at each side only. There is a large distinct outwardly curved impression at each side the disc, extending from near the middle to the basal margin; the scutellum is transversely curvilinearly triangular
and closely punctured; the elytra are distinctly convex behind the middle, and are consequently more abruptly declivous behind than in *C. opacula*; the base is feebly sinuately truncated, and between it and the base of the prothorax (and the hind angles of the latter, which repose on the shoulders) there is a decided open space, as in *C. opacula*; the lateral margins are expanded (but less broadly so than in the preceding species) and concave, and there is the row of rugged foveae just within this margin, as in *C. opacula*; the discs of the elytra also present traces of numerous narrow longitudinal costæ; the underside and legs are of a deep brownish-black, shining; the antennæ, tarsi, and palpi are reddish brown.

Length, 7½ lines; elytra, width 3¾ lines.
New Zealand.

667. *C. otagensis*, Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Dec., 1873. Very close to *C. opacula*, and difficult intelligibly to define in what it differs from that species; it is, however, distinctly narrower or oblong-oval, usually smaller, paler, more convex, the base of the prothorax more closely applied to the base of the elytra, distinctly more shining, the punctuation, &c., on the elytra coarser, more confluent and confused, somewhat ruggedly so at the sides; the sides of the prothorax more rounded, more incurved at the base, the median basal lobe more prominent; the base, consequently, has not that appearance of being bisinuate-emarginate as is the case in *C. opacula*.

Head closely punctured, the punctures coarsest and somewhat confluent on the front, between the eyes, where there are also usually two more or less marked foveate depressions; prothorax more or less strongly transverse; sides more or less regularly rounded, more narrowed in front than behind, always distinctly and more or less sinuously incurred before the hind angles; apex deeply arcuate-emarginate, the angles prominent, sub-acute, and usually directed forwards; base bisinuate, the angles more or less prominent and acute, reposing on the shoulders of the elytra, and directed backwards; disc moderately convex, very closely (save on the centre) punctured, the interstices a little elevated, and more or less reticulate, at the sides; a transverse depression sub-parallel and near to the base, and an angulate fovea at each side, close to the basal margin (as in ♂ of *C. opacula*); sides moderately expanded, the edges unequally (not uniformly) thickened; scutellum as in *C. opacula*; elytra oblong-oval, base sinuate-truncated; disc moderately convex, closely and more or less confluentely punctured; the interstices (especially at the sides) elevated, minutely granulose, reticulately confluent, sometimes assuming the form of irregular nodules, at others of small umbilicated tubercles; the ordinary series of narrow costæ and the row of foveae within the side-margins more or less apparent; sides rather strongly expanded, concave, transversely reticulately rugose-punctate and granulous; underside, legs, antennæ, &c., as in *C. opacula*.

Length, 7½–8½ lines; width of elytra, 3¾–4 lines.
Otago, New Zealand. Four examples.
Var. ? grandis.
Larger (length, 9 lines; width of elytra, 4½ lines); the elytra less convex, distinctly more gradually declivous behind; the punctuation, &c. (on the elytra especially), coarser, the punctures larger, the interstices still more elevated and more uniformly reticulate; the apical emargination of the prothorax distinctly sinuous; the tibiae (especially the anterior) distinctly less closely punctured and the entire upper surface of a browner colour.

New Zealand. One example.

668. C. elongata, Brème, and C. phosphugoides, White; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Dec., 1873. Examples of C. elongata obtained from the collections of Reiche and Doué (presumably authentic exponents of the species) do not differ from C. phosphugoides except in the form of the prothorax, which in the former has the sides more obliquely narrowed, anteriorly, and the elytra, which are more acuminate behind. Experience has shown us that these differences possess no true specific value in this genus; C. phosphugoides must consequently be sunk under C. elongata.

This species is much smaller than any of those preceding; the form is more or less elongate-oval; prothorax shining black; the expanded lateral margins paler; the elytra are of a more or less deep-purplish or chocolate-brown. Head convex between the eyes, trapezoidal in front, with the borders usually dark-ferruginous, more or less strongly, closely, and sometimes rugosely punctured; epistoma convex, more or less distinctly arcuate-emarginate in front, the sutural impression more or less distinct; the form and punctuation of the prothorax is variable; it is always of a shining black, convex, a depression on the middle near the base, another smaller at each side at the basal margin; usually very finely and not closely punctured on the disc, the punctures more crowded at the sides and finely rugulose, more or less distinctly granulous on the intervals; lateral margins moderately expanded and concave, the edges finely and uniformly thickened; apex deeply emarginate, front angles more or less acute, and usually a little convergent, sometimes directed forwards; base closely applied to the base of the elytra, bisinuate, hind angles prominent, reposing on the shoulders of the elytra, acute, usually a little outwardly directed; ordinarily the sides are a little sinuously contracted posteriorly, but sometimes they are sub-parallel (in this latter case the base is as wide as the base of the elytra); anteriorly they are always more strongly contracted, sometimes very gradually (obliquely) from behind the middle, at others more abruptly (curvedly) from the middle or even before the middle; scutellum transversely triangular, punctured; elytra oval, more or less acuminate behind, convex, subopaque, of a dark purplish-brown; frequently the base (narrowly), the suture, the expanded margins, and the scutellum are of a reddish tinge; base sinuous, and generally a little wider than base of prothorax; expanded lateral margins narrow, concave, not distinctly reaching the apex; disc with numerous more or less distinct longitudinal costæ, irregularly punctured, finely rugose (most strongly at the sides), and studded with very distinct, shining, black granules;
**under-side** shining black, finely punctured; flanks of prothorax longitudinally wrinkled, the lateral margins transversely wrinkled; abdomen finely longitudinally rugose; epipleural fold and legs dark reddish-brown, sometimes ferruginous; antennæ, palpi, and labrum (sometimes) ferruginous.

Length, 6–6½ lines; width of elytra across the middle, 2½–3½ lines.

New Zealand. Six examples.

It is doubtless in error that De Brème has reported this species as from “New Guinea.”

**Var. granulipennis.**

A little smaller (5½ lines); head and prothorax (at the sides) less closely punctured, the punctation nowhere rugosely confluent; prothorax gradually curvedly narrowed from the hind to the front angles, median basal lobe less prominent, the base consequently appears bisinuately emarginate; the interstices (between the punctures) not perceptibly granulose; scutellum a little shorter, less distinctly pointed behind; elytra scarcely sinuous at the base, the punctation less varied, the punctures distinctly larger and rounder.

New Zealand. One example.

669. *C. pascoeii*, Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Dec., 1873. Near to *C. elongata*; more broadly oval. Head closely punctured, somewhat reticulately so between the eyes, the interstices being also finely punctulate; epistomial suture well marked throughout; prothorax moderately convex, black, subopaque; sides subangulately rounded, more strongly (and somewhat obliquely) narrowed in front than behind, distinctly and very feebly sinuously narrowed from behind the middle to the hind angles, which are directed backwards; base bisinuate, closely applied to the base of the elytra; apex deeply subangulately emarginate, front angles produced, acute, directed forwards; disc not closely punctured, the interstices not granulose, but sparsely finely punctulate, basal impressions as in *C. elongata*; lateral expanded margins wide, a little concave, and (together with the sides of the disc) rather strongly reticulately rugose-punctate, the edges unequally (not uniformly) thickened; scutellum strongly transversely triangular, punctured; elytra convex, very dark purplish-brown, the suture and narrowly at the base inclined to reddish; base subtruncate; disc finely irregularly punctured, the costae but little evident except at the base, and, together with the suture, smoother than the intervals; indistinctly, except at the apex, minutely granulose; intervals between the costæ irregularly impressed with much larger punctures, and feebly reticulately rugose, most distinctly so at the sides; lateral expanded margins wide, distinctly extending to the apex, concave, faintly punctured; **under-side** shining black; legs and antennæ dark reddish-brown.

Length, 6½ lines; width of elytra across the middle, 3½ lines.

Pitt's Island (the Chathams). A single example.

Easily separable from *C. elongata* by the relatively broader form, the subangulately rounded sides of prothorax, the peculiar punctuation of the head, &c., the much broader expanded lateral margins, which in the elytra are distinctly broadly continuous to the apex.
*Oblong* or oblong-oval; black; elytra sometimes with a slight purplish-brown tinge, slightly shining, moderately convex. *Head* moderately punctured, the punctures not crowded, the interstices sometimes sparsely minutely punctulate; *prothorax* distinctly less transverse than in any preceding species, sides more or less strongly and obliquely narrowed from behind the middle, slightly sinuously narrowed behind; hind angles acute, slightly outwardly directed; disc finely punctured, the punctures more crowded at the sides, the interstices not perceptibly granulose, sparsely minutely punctulate; a transverse slightly bowed impressed line at each side the middle near the basal margin, and sometimes a rounded fovea at each side the median line near the middle of the thorax; lateral margins moderately expanded, a little concave, rugosely punctured, finely and somewhat uniformly thickened at the edges; apex deeply emarginate, front angles prominent, acute, directed forwards; *elytra* slightly emarginate at the middle of the base, obliquely and slightly arcuately truncated at each side; humeral angle very prominent, slightly rounded, reflexed, and deeply concave within the angle; disc finely rugulose, studded with small granules, rather closely and finely but irregularly punctured, the punctures largest and most crowded (and frequently, especially at the base, more or less run together, forming indistinct irregular foveæ) between the costæ; these very indistinct; expanded lateral margins rather broad at the base, gradually narrowing behind and scarcely extending to the apex, concave in their basal portion; underside shining, pitchy-black; legs and epipleural fold with a reddish tinge; flanks of prothorax and sterna more or less strongly reticulately rugose and granulose; *antenna*, palpi and labrum (sometimes) ferruginous; anterior border of *epistoma* rufescens.

Length, 5½–6 lines; width of elytra across the middle, 2½–3 lines.
New Zealand. Four examples.

In the ♀? the form is slightly more expanded, the prothorax slightly more transverse, the sides less strongly narrowed anteriorly, and the punctuation of the elytra a little more open.

The three species last described are very near to each other; but I think there is ample justification, at present at least, in holding them distinct. The species last described is of a more oblong form (especially in the ♂?) than the others; the prothorax has not the same glossy blackness as in *elongata*; and the elytra are less opaquely roughened, more closely punctured, and much less distinctly granulose; the humeral angle is much more prominent, the lateral expanded margins broader and strongly concave within the humeral angle. From *pascoei* it may be known by its narrower and more oblong form, finer and closer punctuation, and more narrowly expanded lateral margins.

In this species the prothorax is still more decidedly elongated (but is yet wider than long) than in the preceding. *Form* elongate-oval; entirely of a dark brownish-black, subopaque. *Head* and prothorax (save on the middle of the disc) closely punctured, the punctures rounded, a little more crowded at the sides of the latter, the interstices distinctly punc-
tulate; sides of prothorax gradually and but slightly curvedly narrowed from near the hind angles to the apex, distinctly incurved at the hind angles, which are more produced than in humeralis, and slightly convergent or directed inwardly; apex deeply emarginate, front angles subacute, slightly convergent; expanded lateral margins moderately wide, scarcely concave, the edges finely and almost uniformly thickened; a rather slight sublunate impression at each side of the middle, close to the basal margin, and another, still less distinct, rounded fovea above and in front of them; scutellum transversely triangular, punctured; base of elytra as in C. humeralis, the humeral angle still more produced (but not strongly concave within the angle), sides with a very distinct sinus behind the humeral angle; disc slightly roughened or rugulose, indistinctly (except at apex) granulose, moderately punctured, obscurely foveate-punctured between the costae (when viewed obliquely); costae very feeble; expanded lateral margins wide (and concave) at the base, gradually narrowed behind; underside, &c., as in C. humeralis.

Length, 5½ lines; width of elytra across the middle, 2¾ lines.

New Zealand. One example.

The punctuation on the head and on the sides of the prothorax is more crowded, and the interstices more closely and distinctly punctulate than in C. humeralis; the sides of the thorax are distinctly incurved at the hind angles; the punctuation on the elytra is less defined; and the form is elongate-oval.

672. C. brevipennis, Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Dec., 1873. Smaller, and of a more briefly oval form, than any other species in the genus. Black, usually most nitid on the prothorax, the elytra frequently of an obscure purplish-brown hue; sometimes the entire upper surface is of a decided reddish-brown colour. Head and prothorax finely and closely punctured, the punctuation very dense (and frequently finely reticulately rugose) on the former and on the sides of the latter; the interstices more or less distinctly minutely punctulate: prothorax transverse, apex deeply emarginate; front angles prominent, more or less acute, usually directed forwards, sometimes slightly convergent; sides anteriorly very gradually narrowed from the middle (sometimes from behind the middle), posteriorly subparallel, or slightly incurved (in one example they are distinctly excurred at the hind angles which are consequently somewhat outwardly directed), hind angles more or less produced, acute, directed backwards; lateral margins moderately expanded, more or less concave; three more or less distinct impressions at the base, and sometimes two indistinct foveate impressions on the middle, at each side of the median line: elytra short, moderately convex, base feebly sinuose; humeral angle not distinctly prominent, as in C. humeralis and thoracica; sides subparallel or slightly rounded, not sinuose behind the humeral angle; expanded lateral margins rather broad at the base, narrowed behind, more or less distinctly extending to the apex, strongly concave at the base (especially within the humeral angle) as in C. humeralis; punctuation, &c., almost as in C. thoracica, but (especially at the sides and apex) the surface is slightly more roughened,
more distinctly granulose, and the punctation a little finer and closer: underside, &c., as in *C. humeralis*.

Length, \(4\frac{1}{2}-5\frac{1}{2}\) lines; width of elytra, \(2\frac{1}{2}-2\frac{3}{4}\) lines.

New Zealand. Five examples.

673. *C. granulosa*, De Brême; *Bates in Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Dec., 1873. Easily recognizable by its usually, squallid aspect, and coarsely sculptured and closely granulose surface. The humeral angle is more or less strongly prominent; the expanded lateral margins of the *elytra* broad and concave; and there is at the sides a more or less distinct sinus behind the humeral angle; the costae on the elytra are moecousconspicuous (especially at the base) than in any of those preceding. In some examples we can perceive on the elytra a very minute pubescence.

Length, \(5\frac{1}{4}-6\frac{3}{4}\) lines; width of elytra, \(2\frac{1}{2}-3\frac{1}{2}\) lines.

New Zealand. Six examples.

674. *C. rugosa*, Bates; *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Dec., 1873. Near *C. granulosa*, but distinctly narrower; the expanded lateral margins of the elytra very narrow, not concave, except slightly at the base; the surface of the elytra distinctly punctured, reticulately rugose, not granulose, or granulose-punctate, and with three distinctly prominent costae on each; humeral angles not prominent, the sides not sinuous behind them; and the anterior tibiae have the outer apical angle strongly dentiform.

From the following (*C. tibialis*, the only other species having the outer apical angle of the anterior tibiae dentiform) it may be known by its different form, somewhat squallid, opaque surface, the elytra distinctly rugose, costate, and pubescent; the prothorax more deeply emarginate at apex, the front angles more prominent, the hind angles not acutely produced, &c.

*Brown*, slightly squallid; head (except the epistoma) and prothorax coarsely punctured, the interstices narrow, appearing a little elevated, and a good deal broken up on the front of the head and the base of the prothorax, allowing the punctures to run confusedly together. *Head* trapezoidal in front; sides of epistoma almost completely continuous with the antennary orbits, the angles slightly rounded: *prothorax* arcuate-emarginate in front, the angles a little produced, subacute, directed forwards; sides regularly but moderately rounded, more narrowed anteriorly than behind, a little sinuous in front of the hind angles, these latter not acutely produced, slightly divergent; the three impressions by the base as ordinary, the two outer strongly marked, and another rounded depression on the middle, at each side of the median line: *elytra* rather strongly narrowed behind, humeral angles not prominent; sides slightly rounded from the humeral angles, not at all sinuous behind them; the surface somewhat coarsely punctured, very distinctly reticulately-rugose, and very thinly clothed with a short, minute, rigid, pale golden pubescence, on each elytron three very distinct costae, with a much fainter one between them; these send out irregular, lateral, elevated branches, which cause the reticulate-rugose appearance before mentioned, the interstices being somewhat squallid; the punctation, costae, &c.,

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obsolete at the apex; lateral expanded margins very narrow, and concave only at the base: underside brown, closely and somewhat coarsely punctured, much more distinctly pubescent (especially on the abdomen) than on the upper-side; flanks of prothorax sparsely, pronotum closely and coarsely, rugose-tuberculate; legs rather long, reddish-brown; hind tibiae a little sinuous, front tibiae with the outer apical angle strongly dentiform; tarsi elongate; antennae and palpi ferruginous.

Length, $\frac{5}{3}$ lines; width of elytra, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

New Zealand. One example.

675. **C. tibialis**, Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Dec., 1873. Oblong or (rarely) oblong-oval, convex, entirely dark-brown, slightly shining, anterior border of the head more or less rufescent; epistoma broadly emarginate in front, the sides distinct from the antennary orbits, the angles broadly rounded; head and prothorax rather coarsely and closely punctured, the interstices on the middle of the former, and on the sides of the latter, appearing a little elevated and somewhat reticulate; prothorax strongly transverse, rather broadly and feebly, and usually a little sinuously, emarginate at apex; front angles not at all prominent, convergent; sides more or less rounded (ordinarily they are well rounded), more or less strongly incurved anteriorly from the middle, less strongly and a little sinuously posteriorly; hind angles acutely produced, divergent; lateral margins not distinctly expanded, the edges very finely and almost uniformly thickened; the three impressions by the basal border always obscure, sometimes obsolete; elytra oblong or oblong-oval, the punctation finer than on the prothorax and with a disposition to run together between the costae; costae more or less distinct; the intervals, or interstices, more or less distinctly reticulate-rugose at the base, sides, and apex; lateral margins narrowly expanded, usually not distinctly extending to the apex, strongly reflexed at the base, rather coarsely transversely rugose-punctate; flanks (save the lateral margins) of prothorax and sides of abdomen longitudinally wrinkled; flanks of meso- and metasterna coarsely punctured; abdomen finely punctured; under-side shining black; epipleural fold and legs reddish-brown or piceous; antennae elongate, and, together with the palpi, ferruginous; outer apical angle of the anterior tibia strongly dentiform.

Length, $6-7\frac{1}{2}$ lines; width of elytra, $2\frac{1}{2}-3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

New Zealand. Seven examples.

The apical emargination of the prothorax is distinctly more feeble in this species than in any of the others, and the front angles least prominent; it is also the most convex, and ordinarily the most oblong form.

676. **C. impressifrons**, Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Dec., 1873. Oblong- or elongate-oval; ordinarily black, the elytra sometimes dark-brown, the entire insect sometimes reddish-brown; most nitid on the prothorax; rather convex; head rather long, rather finely and closely punctured; a distinct, transverse, slightly bowed impression across the front between the eyes; epistoma broadly truncated in front, the suture rather strongly marked and angulate at the sides; prothorax very finely
and, on the middle, remotely punctured; a strong angulate impression at each side close to the basal margin, and sometimes an obscure transverse impression between them; apex moderately emarginate; anterior angles subacute, directed forwards; sides more or less regularly rounded, more contracted anteriorly than posteriorly, occasionally a little sinuous before the front angles; hind angles more or less (sometimes almost imperceptibly) outwardly produced, acute; lateral margins very slightly expanded, a little concave, the edges moderately and almost uniformly thickened; elytra oblong-oval, feebly sinuous at the base; shoulders more or less distinctly rounded; punctuation, &c., almost as in *C. tibialis*, but the interstices, especially at the sides, are more distinctly rugulose; expanded lateral margins narrow, almost obsolete (or strongly narrowed) at the base, scarcely perceptibly continued to the apex, a little concave, the edges sometimes slightly reflexed at the base; markings on the under-side similar (but much feeble) to those in *C. tibialis*; legs, antennæ, and epipleural fold reddish-piceous; anterior *tibia* acute (but not at all dentiform) at the outer apical angle.

Length, 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)–8 lines; width of elytra, 2\(\frac{1}{8}\)–3\(\frac{3}{8}\) lines.

New Zealand. Five examples.

The oblong- or elongate-oval form, the transverse impression between the eyes, the almost smooth prothorax in contrast with the somewhat coarsely sculptured elytra, the scarcely expanded sides of the prothorax, and the lateral expanded margins of the elytra obsolete at the base, will serve to distinguish this species.

677. *C. buchanani*, n.s. Rather broadly oval, slightly convex. Head rather broad, its apex emarginated, in front closely, behind rugosely, punctate, the punctation shallow, the interstices more or less reticulated. Thorax large, slightly broader than long, its apex strongly curvedly-emarginate; the sides in front of the middle are regularly rounded and narrowed, anterior angles sub-acute; the sides behind are scarcely narrowed except in a slight degree just before reaching the posterior angles, which are sub-acute and directed backwards, not at all divergent; the base has a broad, central, outward curve, and beyond this, there is a wide sinuation to the hind angle, which overlaps the shoulder so as to conceal the humeral angle; the sides have raised slightly reflexed margins, the spaces between these and the disc being rather concave, and so sculptured that the interstices between the large punctures appear shining and elevated; the disc is somewhat convex and closely punctured; the central portion is not so closely punctate as the rest, so that it exhibits a few apparently smooth spaces, on a close examination, however, very minute punctures may be perceived; it is somewhat depressed behind, and there are two indistinct foveæ near the middle; colour piceous, with slightly reddened margins. Scutellum broad. Elytra a little wider than the thorax, obovate, their widest part near the middle, very little narrowed, but without any sinuation, towards the shoulders, which are sub-rectangular; the sides behind are gradually rounded and narrowed, without any obvious sinuation, to the apex; the side margins are most distinct near the humeral angles, and become but little conspicuous posteriorly; the disc is moderately
elevated, and the spaces between it and the side margins are concave, these hollowed portions are coarsely sculptured, with rugose transverse elevated interstices; the disc is more closely but less regularly punctured than the thorax, and shows indications of nine indistinct costae; their colour is obscure-piceous, with slightly reddened margins, but these are paler than those of the thorax; the punctures have the appearance of being minutely pubescent. The prosternum is strongly punctured and rugose, the abdomen is punctulate, with many abbreviated longitudinal irregularly elevated lines, and it, as well as the whole under-side of the body, is more or less pubescent. The femora are punctulate and pubescent; the tibiae are coarsely sculptured, and they, as well as the tarsi, bear many short yellow bristles. Antennae obscure ferruginous, finely pubescent and bearing many rather long pale yellow hairs. Anterior tibiae obliquely truncated and sub-dentate outwardly at apex.

Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $3\frac{3}{4}$.

I have named this species in honour of Mr. J. Buchanan, F.L.S., who found two specimens at Wellington.


Long., 10–12 mm.; lat., 5–6 mm.

The antennae are short and are reddish in colour, with the third and one or two following joints generally more obscure, the ninth and tenth joints are decidedly shorter than broad; the thorax is strongly transverse, with the sides rounded, and the base a little sinuate on each side, so that the hind angles are decidedly acute.

The male at first sight seems to exactly resemble the female, but a careful examination shows some constant though inconspicuous characters to distinguish it; the front tibiae along their inner and hinder edge bear a dense very short pubescence; the intermediate tibiae are clothed in a similar but more conspicuous manner, and are not at all incurved at their extremity.

The species can only be confounded with the variable *C. elongata*, but it is undoubtedly distinct. Mr. F. Bates, to whom we are indebted for the most of our knowledge of the species of this difficult genus, agrees with me on this point, and as he has been kind enough to point out the characters by which it differs *primo visu*, I quote here his remarks in a letter to me. He says:—“On first looking at the *Cilibe* I judged it to be elongata (the form *phosphagoides*, White); on comparison, however, with a numerous series of that species, I find it to be distinct. Your species has the prothorax relatively broader, distinctly more rounded at the sides, and contracted at the base, the punctuation at the sides more open, the elytra not opaque, and with but very few of the small, shining, black granules which stud the surface in elongata; the two costiform elevations down the middle of each elytron are in your species obsolete.”
This species is probably to be found in numbers in the province of Otago; a series of good specimens sent by Professor Hutton from there show but little variation.

I may here remark that I am in hopes that the very difficult species of this genus may be elucidated by examination of the characters distinctive of the sexes, I feel pretty sure that more than one true species is at present called elongata, although the examples before me do not enable me to settle the point.

**Group—TENEBRIONIDÆ.**

*Ligula* prominent, its feelers a little distant at their base. Inner lobe of the *maxille* variable, as well as the apical joint of the maxillary *palpi*. Mandibles often bifid at apex. Head free, rhomboidal; the epistome more or less prominent, separated by a distinct arcuated furrow. Eyes ordinarily distant from the thorax. Antenna variable, often gradually widened and depressed towards the extremity. Prothorax not at all, or only slightly, emarginated in front. Scutellum distinct, usually rather large. Elytra feebly embracing the body; their epipleura narrow and entire. Anterior *coxæ* globose; spurs of the tibiae very small, sometimes obsolete; *tarsi* villose below, sometimes slightly, their terminal joint often very large. Projecting intercoxal process variable. Metasternum elongate; its episterna narrow and parallel; epimera very distinct. Body generally winged.

**Zolodinus.**


*Mentum* sub-quadrate, somewhat transverse; *ligula* slightly hollowed; last joint of labial *palpi* thick and strongly truncated; that of the maxillary strongly secumiform, and rather oblique; *labrum* exposed, short, feebly sinuated. Head rhomboidal, epistome short, rounded in front, not distinct from forehead; eyes prominent, wide, almost rounded and a little emarginate in front, with a wide orbit. Antenna as long as the thorax, robust, filiform; the three basal joints rather long; joints four to seven shorter, equal; eight to ten longer than the preceding; the eleventh rather larger than the seventh, oval. Prothorax moderately transversal, slightly narrowed behind, a little emarginate at apex and at the base, with the basal angles rather acute. Scutellum curvilinearly triangular. Elytra elongate, gradually narrowed posteriorly, with rectangular shoulders. Legs rather long; *femora* robust, gradually incrassated; *tibiae* straight and rounded, their spurs distinct; *tarsi* finely pilose underneath, the basal joint of the posterior pair rather longer than the fourth. Mesosternum concave throughout its whole length; the prosternal process bent backwards. Body long, sub-depressed, narrowed posteriorly.

679. *Z. zealandicus*, Blanchard; Voy. au Pôle Sud; Ent. Head and thorax black, elytra piceous, the tarsi, antennæ, and palpi reddish,
the tibiae and tarsi with yellowish hairs. **Head** constricted behind the eyes, coarsely and rugosely punctured, except on the epistome, which is more distantly and not at all rugosely punctured. **Prothorax** margined, nearly as long as broad, the sides somewhat rounded, with a sinuation before the rectangular hind angles; the apex is obliquely excised, the base with a wide sinuation towards each side; there is a central basal depression, and another at each side of it, close to the hind margin; the surface is coarsely punctured, the punctuation on the disc more remote than elsewhere, leaving an almost smooth dorsal space. **Elytra** elongate, with somewhat compressed sides, slightly rounded, and a rather flattened disc; each elytron bears a short scutellar and ten strongly punctured longitudinal grooves, the outer marginal; the interstices are a little elevated, the seventh, proceeding from the shoulder, is almost carinated, and the sculpture becomes confluent and confused towards the apex, and they are distantly punctuated.

Length, 8½; breadth, 2½ lines.

The above corresponds with three examples in my collection; one from Mr. C. M. Wakefield (from Christchurch), and two which I found near Whangarei Harbour; a fourth sent me by Mr. J. Buchanan, of the Colonial Museum, Wellington, differs from these in colouration, being entirely brick-red, yet evidently quite mature, though smaller than the others.

Mr. F. Bates (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., December, 1873) states:—"It has the very exceptional character of having the hind margins of the third and fourth ventral segments corneous, as in the genus *Calcar* and another allied, but undescribed, South American genus."

**Lorelus.**

**Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., September, 1876.**

**Mentum** parvum; **palpi** omnes conspicui. **Coxae** intermediae parvae, trochantinis nullis. **Tarsi** articulo penultimo sub-lobato.

**Antennae** 11-jointed, with the three apical joints a little thicker than the others; their insertion very near the eye, which is moderately broad and not emarginate. **Mentum** quite minute, leaving exposed the base of the maxillae; the process supporting it also very small. Last joint of maxillary **palpi** securiform. Front **coxae** round, small and deeply embedded, separated by a narrow process, the apex of which is depressed and does not project behind. Middle **coxae** small, deeply embedded, separated by a process of the flat mesosternum, outside each the mesosternum and metasternum meet together, and there is no trace of a trochantin. **Metasternum** rather long. Hind **coxae** separated by an obtuse, not very broad projection of the first ventral segment. **Hind-body** rather elongate. **Epipleurae** narrow. **Tibiae** quite unarmed and rather slender, their apices narrow, and not in the least thickened, but even rather more slender than the portion just above them. Penultimate joint of the **tarsi** excavate above, so that the apical joint is inserted at the upper side of its base; they are densely clothed beneath with a fine pile; the basal joint of the hind ones quite as long as the two following together.
This appears to be an extremely anomalous genus; it would appear that it cannot be satisfactorily placed in any of Lacordaire's groups; the structure of the coxae would cause it to be referred to the first division of the Tenebrionidae in his arrangement; but the structure of the tarsi is nearer to that of Lenta and Adelium. I sent specimens to Mr. Bates, who returned them as unknown to him, and doubted their being Tenebrionidae; of this, however, an examination leaves me no doubt.

680. L. priscus, Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., September, 1876. Sat depressus, elongatus, nudus, ferrugineus vel piceus, crebre sat fortiter punctatus; thorace elytris multo angustiore, sub-quadrato, antice truncato.

Long. corp., 4-5 mm. 
Antenne reddish, shorter than head and thorax, rather stout; first joint short and stout, its insertion not visible from above; fourth rather longer than broad; fifth to eighth each with the breadth differing but little from the length; ninth and tenth distinctly thickened and rather transverse; eleventh rather large, even a little broader than tenth. Head narrower than the thorax, and not immersed in it up to the eyes, it is closely and moderately coarsely punctured, and the sides are a little thickened over the insertion of the antennæ. Thorax about as long as broad, distinctly narrowed towards the base, the front angles not prominent, and about right angles, the hind angles minutely prominent, the base not in the least lobed in the middle, its punctation like that of the head. Scutellum rather short and broad, not punctured. Elytra evenly covered with rather coarse and close punctures, the punctures distinct at the apex, but not so coarse there as elsewhere.

I have received this species both from Captain Broun and Mr. Lawson, and believe it to be common in the North Island; several individuals of it were included in a lot of beetles sent home by Captain Broun as found on one of the tree-ferns, Cyathea dealbata.

681. L. pubescens, n.s. Elongate, sub-depressed, shining, piceo-fuscous, pubescent, antennæ ferruginous, legs testaceo-fuscous. The head is rather short and broad, finely punctate, with somewhat prominent eyes. Thorax transverse, apex emarginated, base sub-truncate; the sides have reflexed margins, and are rounded and narrowed towards the base, the posterior angles are distinct but not acutely produced; the disc is rather convex and finely punctured; there are two not very distinct rounded impressions near the base, and between them an elongate depression scarcely so obvious as these two foveæ. Elytra oblong, the sides almost parallel yet a little rounded, they are finely margined, and covered with shallow punctures, which, however, are larger than those on the head and thorax, and there is a distinct, elongate, sutural depression near the scutellum. The tibiae are rather short, externally arcuated, and somewhat dilated beyond the middle, and terminate in a minute spine. The body is finely pubescent. The second antennal joint is shorter, and the third longer, than in L. priscus.

This species may be easily recognized by its short, apically incurved thorax, and comparatively broad form; it is not at all coarsely punctured.
Length, \(\frac{1}{2}\) lines.
I found two specimens at Whangarei Heads.

682. **L. crassicornis**, n.s. This species is larger and more robust than either of the preceding ones, of nearly the same colour, being castaneous, with brownish-yellow legs and pitchy-red antennae. Head piceous, its sculpture consisting apparently of shallow punctures and minute granular elevations, so that it has a slightly rugose or roughened aspect; the antennal orbits are considerably elevated, and curv edly prolonged inwardly, so that but a small space intervenes between them in front; the eyes are distinct, being a little more convex and granular than in the typical species. Prothorax transverse, shorter than that of *L. priscus*; the apex is truncate, the sides rounded, with a very slight sinuation behind, the margins are a little explanated, and the posterior angles are rectangular; the disc being rather convex gives a somewhat depressed appearance to the sides and base, and the surface is closely punctured. Scutellum transverse, rounded, punctulate. Elytra transversely convex, margined, and moderately closely but not coarsely punctured, the punctation becoming finer posteriorly, and having on the discoidal space a very slightly rugose appearance; they are scantily clothed with fine, short, yellowish hairs proceeding from the punctures. Legs proportionally stout, the **tibiae** inwardly armed at the apex with a minute spine.

The antennæ are about twice as thick as those of the previously described species, and distinctly pubescent; the second joint is relatively small; third longest and almost obconical; joints five to eight decrease in length only; the ninth and tenth are transverse and much larger than the contiguous ones, the terminal joint being large but not quite circular. Apical joint of maxillary **palpi** large, quite securiform.

Length, 2\(\frac{1}{3}\); breadth, \(\frac{3}{4}\) line.
I found one example only, quite recently, at Parua Forest, near Whangarei Harbour.

**Arthopus.**

*Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., September, 1876.*

Antennæ II-articulatae, clava triarticulata. Palpi maxillares articulo ultimo haud incrassato, quam 3° duplo longiore. Tarsi subitus parce pilosi. Facies fere generis *Phyllopecta* (*Phytophagaram*).

Antennæ with the three apical joints thickened so as to form an elongate club. Maxillary **palpi** with their basal joint very small, second short, slender at the base, broad at the extremity, third slightly shorter than second, about as long as broad, fourth joint about as broad as third, quite twice as long as it, rather thicker in the middle than at the apex. Head rather small, inserted in the thorax as far as the prominent eyes, which are somewhat oval in form; insertion of antennæ not concealed and quite contiguous with the eye. Front coxae rather widely separated, the process between them not prolonged behind. Middle coxae hardly more distant than the front pair, their trochantins visible; suture between meso- and metasterna very evident, extending just
between the middle parts of the coxae, the mesosternum in front of it obliquely declivous. *Metasternum* moderately long; hind coxae separated by an almost pointed process, which projects a good way into a notch at the extremity of the metasternum. *Hind-body* rather elongate. **Epipleura** of elytra rather narrow, except at the shoulders, but very accurately applied to the sides of the body. *Tibiae* quite unarmed and only a little incrustate at the apex; the *tarsi* simple on all the legs; furnished beneath with a fine but scanty pile; they are slender and of the same width throughout all their length; the front and middle pair with the three intermediate joints very similar to one another, the basal joint longer than the second; hind tarsi with the basal joint rather long, a little longer than the two following together, the second slightly longer than the third, the last joint rather shorter than the other three together.

I sent a specimen of this insect to Mr. F. Bates, F.L.S., who returned it as quite unknown to him, and doubted whether it belonged to the *Tenebrionidae*. It undoubtedly must be classed in that family, however, but I cannot indicate its exact position. I think it should be near the *Helopidae*.


Long. corp., 5–6 mm. *Antennae* rather longer than head and thorax, black, first joint moderately stout, second not very short, third elongate, fourth to eighth each a little longer than its predecessor, eighth rather longer than broad, but scarcely thicker than the third, ninth to eleventh forming a long loosely jointed club, the ninth greatly broader than the eighth, quite as long as broad, tenth transverse, eleventh obtuse, large, larger than any of the other joints. *Thorax* broader than long, rather narrower than the elytra, the sides sharply margined, the hind angles almost rectangular, the basal margin obsolete and quite wanting on the middle part, which is a good deal lobed; the surface is sparingly and somewhat finely but very regularly punctured. *Scutellum* rather small, acuminate, impunctate. *Elytra* with rows of rather coarse, somewhat distant punctures, which become obsolete at the apex; they are broadest at their base, and gradually and slightly narrowed towards the apex. *Under-surface* and legs deep black; sides of the *prosternum* with rather distant peculiar raised punctures; sides of the *metasternum* with coarse impressed punctures. *Hind-body* shining and impunctate.

Sent from Tairua by Captain Broun recently, but only three mutilated individuals. I hope the arrival of other specimens will enable such an examination to be made as will settle the affinities of the species.

**Group—CNODALONIDÆ.**

*Ligula* prominent, its feelers approximating at their base. Inner lobe of the *maxilla* unarmed. Apical joint of maxillary *palpi* strongly
securiform. Mandibles nearly always entire and truncated at apex. Labrum prominent. Head variable. Antennae gradually incrassated, often widened and depressed from the sixth or seventh joint. Eyes transversal, emarginate, seldom hidden by the thorax, often distant from it. Prothorax ordinarily a little narrower than the elytra at the base, not at all, or only very slightly, emarginated. Scutellum more or less large. Elytra feebly embracing the body; their epipleural folds entire behind. Front coxae globose; tibial spurs absent; tarsi villose or brush-like underneath, the four anterior sometimes widely dilated among the males, the last joint usually very long. Intercoxal process of variable width, lanceolate or acutely triangular. Metasternum very elongate, its episterna parallel or gradually narrowed posteriorly. Mesosternum horizontal, furcate, and receiving the intercoxal process. Mesothoracic epimera in general very large. Body winged.

Artystona.


Differs from Titena in the prosternum, less strongly and abruptly elevated between the coxae, not distinctly concave in front of them, the anterior horizontal portion longer; the head consequently is less deeply embedded in the prothorax, and does not repose on the front coxae.

Prothorax squarer, less convex, truncated at base and apex, more or less finely punctured. Lateral reflexed margins of the elytra distinctly terminating at the humeral angle; the punctuation of the surface of the elytra is in rows of fine punctures, the intervals being convex, interrupted, and forming, especially at apex, series of oblong tubercles. Legs longer and (especially the tarsi) more slender. Body not pilose.

Note.—As Titena is not a New Zealand genus, there may be difficulty in identifying this form by the above characters alone. I therefore add a brief description of its outline and most obvious characteristics:—Body oblong, transversely convex; prothorax rather small, not much larger than head, sub-quadrate, transverse, finely margined. Scutellum triangular. Elytra wider and nearly three times longer than the prothorax, widest behind the middle. Antenna about as long as head and thorax, gradually incrassated, and inserted at the sides below, in front of the eyes; they are eleven-jointed, their basal joint partially concealed by their orbits; second short, obconical; third longest; joints four to seven about equal to one another; eighth and ninth nearly equal; tenth rather transverse; eleventh rounded. Apical joint of maxillary palpi securiform. Eyes convex, sub-reniform. Tarsi not much shorter than tibiae, their terminal joint (in the anterior pairs) about as long as the four basal ones, which are hispid underneath, and each becomes a little shorter than its predecessor.

684. A. erichsonii, White (Titena); Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 12. Head, thorax, legs, and under-side of a deep black; the elytra purple; antennae, palpi, and tarsi ferruginous; head and thorax rather finely punctured, the latter with four impressed points on the disc; each
elytron with eight rows of punctured striae which are greenish, the spaces between are somewhat raised and divided into oblong tubercles by short transverse grooves, which are green but not punctured like the striae.

New Zealand (Captain Parry).

Obs.—I found three or four specimens at Whangarei Heads; they measure six lines in length; the head is remotely punctured, particularly between the eyes, the thorax more closely; the scutellum is punctulate.

This is identical with Redtenbacher's subsequently-described Titcena interrupta.

685. A. wakefieldi, Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. Readily to be distinguished from A. erichsonii by the colour, entirely of a dark shining brown; the head and prothorax much more closely and rugosely punctured; and, as a secondary character, the intervals on the elytra (especially at sides and apex) are more strongly interrupted and more distinctly tuberculiform.

Length, 5 lines.

New Zealand.

Note.—In my unique example, which was received from Mr. Wakefield, the size is less than four lines, and the prothorax is smaller and more transverse than in the preceding species. In all three species the elytral tubercles are very obtuse, in fact they might be more correctly designated oblong-obtuse elevations.

686. A. rugiceps, Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. Of the same colour as the preceding, but smaller; form decidedly less parallel; eyes narrower, appearing outwardly conical when viewed from above, a distinct space between the upper margin (which is entire) and the antennary orbits; these latter very convex, sub-angulately rounded; head much more strongly rugosely punctured; the punctures larger, rounder, and deeper; punctures on prothorax not more numerous than in A. wakefieldi, but larger, rounder, and deeper; the interstices not at all rugulose; elytra sculptured as in the preceding, but the form is elongate-oval.

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

New Zealand.

I have a mutilated example from Mr. Wakefield; the prothorax is small and transverse.

Obs.—Mr. F. Bates adds,—"Examples of A. wakefieldi in Doué's collection were labelled Strongylium volvulum, Klug. The A. rugiceps is the species dispensed by Dr. Schaufuss under the name of Helops (?) porcatus.

Group—HELOPIDÆ.

Ligula prominent, its feelers rather distant at the base. Internal lobe of the maxillae unarmed. Last joint of the maxillary palp strongly securiform. Mandibles fissile (or not) at apex. Labrum more or less prominent. Head generally prolonged posteriorly from the eyes,
rounded or trapezeiform in front. Antennae often long and slender, filiform or slightly depressed near the extremity, sometimes moderate or short, and gradually incrassated; their apical joint nearly always larger than the penultimate. Eyes of variable form, generally small, more or less distant from the thorax; the latter variable. Elytra sometimes strongly embracing the body, often otherwise; epipleural folds entire behind. Legs long among the majority; front coxae globose; tibial spurs absent or hardly distinct; tarsi sometimes brush-like underneath; the anterior, and often the intermediate, dilated in the males; their penultimate joint sometimes bilobed. Intercoxal process rarely narrow and acute, generally broad and rounded in front. Metasternum variable; its episterna moderately wide or narrow, parallel. Mesosternum declivous, slightly (or not at all) concave, rarely horizontal and furcate. Prosternal process bent back behind. Body variable.

**Adelium.**

*Mentum* sub-cordate, truncated or bisinuated in front, carinated on the middle. *Ligula* truncated or emarginated in front. Last joint of labial *palpi* sub-ovate, truncated at apex, the maxillary securiform. *Labrum* prominent, variable. *Head* short, narrowed behind; epistome very short, hollowed in front. *Eyes* transversal, emarginated. *Antennae* longer than thorax; joints first and third longer than fourth and fifth conjointly; fourth to tenth obconical or sub-cylindrical, about equal, the eleventh elongate oval. *Prothorax* contiguous to elytra, transversal, more or less convex, sometimes only slightly convex, rounded and margined laterally, usually narrowed posteriorly, emarginate in front, truncated or slightly emarginated at the base, with its hind angles variable. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* oviform, slightly convex, rounded at the shoulders; epipleurae broad. *Legs* long, femora robust; *tibiae* slightly arcuated, inwardly pubescent towards the apex, spurs small; *tarsi* with brush-like soles; first joint of the posterior elongate, the penultimate sub-bilobed. *Prosternal process* prominent, the mesosternal a little concave. *Body* nude.

687. **A. bullatum**, Pascoe; *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, January, 1876. *A. nitide* nigrum, vel subnigrum; *capite* prothoraceque subtiliter punctatis, hoc transverso, in medio leviter canaliculato, lateribus rotundato, basi sat lato, angulis posticis subacutis; *scutello* parvo, transverso; *elytris* elongato-cordatis, leviter irregulariter punctatis, spatiis inter puncta levibus ovatis, plurimis oblongis vel linearibus; *pedibus* laevigatis, nitidis; *corpo* infra nitido, abdomen reticulato-punctulato.

Long., 7 lin.

Otago.

*Adelium* is a common Australian genus; but it has not previously been found in New Zealand. This species may be placed after *A. proximum*, although it is not closely allied. The sculpture of the elytra is very distinctive (lines of fine punctures embracing oval, oblong, and a few linear spaces, all of a very irregular character).
688. **A. intricatum**, Bates. This species is allied to *A. bullatum*, being a rather broad robust form, blacker in colour, not at all bronzed, with the legs and antennæ slightly reddened, particularly the apical joints of the latter.

The head is rounded, not deeply immersed, rather uneven and distantly punctured. The prothorax is broader than long, emarginated in front, slightly so behind, the sides are a good deal narrowed in front and sinuated behind, so that they appear obtusely dilated near the middle, the front angles are blunt, the posterior almost rectangular and resting on the elytra; the surface is uneven, with a rather shallow, dense, somewhat rugose punctuation, an indistinct dorsal groove, and two or three broad curved grooves near the sides. *Scutellum* triangular. The elytra are a little wider near the middle than elsewhere and attenuated posteriorly; their sculpture consists of many moderately elevated oblong or oviform spaces of variable size, sometimes forming a long irregular elevation not far from the suture, these bear a few fine punctures.

The front tibiae are slender at the base and considerably angulated inwardly near the middle, where they seem as if obtusely dentate, and the middle pair are inwardly produced at the apex.

Length, 5½ lines; breadth, 2½.

I have recently received a mutilated individual so named from Mr. C. M. Wakefield, from which the above description has been drawn up. The species was found in Westland; it may be readily enough identified by the peculiar form of the front tibia.

689. **A. aucklandicum**, n.s. This species, in general outline, is quite dissimilar to the orthodox forms of the genus, owing chiefly to its elongate aspect and the non-contiguity of the thorax and elytra, it is however a true *Adelium*.

Colour brown, very slightly bronzed, moderately shining; antennæ rufo-testaceous; legs obscure rufo-testaceous.

Antennæ pilose, with the third joint scarcely so long as the fourth and fifth taken together. Head moderately large, rounded, punctulate, the punctuation not very obvious; labrum transverse, slightly emarginated; eyes transverse, oviform, coarsely faceted. Thorax small, somewhat convex, transverse, sub-quadrate, finely margined, the sides rounded, apex moderately arcurated, base truncate; it is narrower behind than in front, the posterior angles obtuse, rounded, obsolete; its surface is nearly smooth, but a few shallow remotely-placed fine punctures may be discerned; owing to its non-contiguity to the elytra, and its rounded hind angles and sides, the general outline of the insect has an interrupted appearance. *Scutellum* large, transversely-triangular. Elytra sub-convex, not much wider than the thorax, ovate, with obtusely rounded humeral angles and slightly produced apex, before which there is an elongate not very perceptible sinuature; their sculpture consists of nine fine striae, which are finely punctured, but become obsolete towards the apex (in one or two of my specimens which I had previously examined, the striae were very feebly impressed, and very narrow, mere aciculate impressions), and the interstices plane. The surface of the
**COLEOPTERA**

*body*, with the exception of the finely ciliated apex of the thorax, and a few bristles on the clypeus, is quite destitute of pubescence. The *legs* are finely pubescent, with a row of short hair-like bristles on the inner side of the tibiae; the *tarsi* are elongate and rather densely hispid. The inferior side of the body is of the same colour as the upper, it is almost impunctate, though there are a few comparatively coarse punctures on the metasternum.

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

Of this very distinct species, I found six or seven individuals only, at Tairua, Auckland.

690. *A. amaroides*, White. This is identical, according to Mr. Bates, with the *Pheloneis harpaloides* of Pascoe, and the *Amarosoma simulans* of Redtenbacher; the species has been named *harpaloides* by White, but as that name is preoccupied, I have, at Mr. Bates' suggestion, called it *A. amaroides*.

White describes it thus:

Greenish olive brown, shining; antennæ and legs ferruginous; *head* and *thorax* very finely punctured; the head with two longitudinal distant grooves, connected in front by a shallow transverse line; thorax scarcely as wide as the elytra, very finely margined; middle and hind femora with ferruginous hairs behind.

Wai-kouaiti.

**NOTE.**—No *size* is given, and I do not see how any one could distinguish this from the many described Australian species, unless by referring to the type in the British Museum and the figure in White's work. As there seems to be so much difference of opinion amongst European authors with regard to this species, I shall not attempt to define it more accurately, until I have had some specimens in my collection compared with the type in the British Museum. I think there are two closely allied species, my examples, which were found near Whangarei Harbour, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$—3 lines in length, by $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth.

691. *A. æratum*, *n.s.* Oblong, scarcely parallel-sided, sub-depressed, of a bronzed brown colour, with ferruginous tarsi and antennæ.

*Head* inserted up to the eyes, short, rounded laterally; epistome transversal, somewhat emarginate in front, its suture subtruncated behind, *labrum* much exposed, emarginate, punctate; it is distinctly but not closely punctured, bears an elongate (sometimes indefinite) depression on the vertex, and a distinct puncture on each side of the epistome. *Prothorax* sub-quadrate, broader than long, moderately convex, its base a good deal emarginate in the middle, with scarcely acute angles overlapping the elytra, apex rather deeply hollowed, with slightly depressed almost obtuse angles; it is a little narrowed and rounded towards the front, but nearly straight behind the middle; it is narrower than the elytra, its punctuation is rather fine and distant, becoming coarser towards the sides and base, and there are some indefinite impressions, two in front near the sides and two at the base. *Scutellum* large, broad, curvilinearly-triangular, punctulate.
Elytra a little broader than the base of the thorax, narrowed behind, with about fifteen striae on each, these are rather fine, and those between the seventh and three marginal ones are more or less irregular, they are finely punctured, but seem confluent and indistinct near the apex, which is somewhat rugosely punctate, the interstices are almost flat, punctulated, sometimes with only one row of fine punctures on each.

Under-side bronzed, not very glossy, punctate, with short greyish hairs proceeding from the punctures; prosternal process moderately narrow, margined, slightly convex, and projecting a little beyond the coxa; mesosternal process wide raised sides.

The second joint of the antennae is shorter than the fourth, the third distinctly shorter than the fourth and fifth conjointly, the last larger than tenth, obtusely rounded.

The insect is shining, and nearly nude above.

Length, 4–4½ lines; breadth, 1¼–2.

Allied to A. zealandicum, but with the punctuation of the thorax more remote, with distinctly punctured elytral striae, much more distinct rims to the thorax and elytra, and with the thoracic disc compressed a little at the sides, so as to leave a depression near the side margin.

Sent from Otago recently by Professor Hutton.

692. A. lentum, n.s. Of a brownish-bronze colour above, with reddish legs and antennae, the former darker; it is oblong, sub-parallel, attenuated posteriorly, the thorax and elytra of almost equal width, and the latter relatively short.

Head short, immersed up to the eyes, curvedly narrowed towards the front; epistome short and broad, emarginate in front, with a punctiform impression near each side, its suture slightly curved; forehead somewhat flattened, moderately and not closely punctured. Prothorax sub-quadrate, moderately convex, emarginated in front with obtuse slightly depressed front angles, the sides sub-parallel, a little rounded anteriorly; base almost truncate, with a small triangular excision in the middle not large enough to render the scutellum visible; it overlaps the elytra, is rather densely and finely punctured, with a large elongate basal depression midway between the middle and side, another near each side in line with the middle, and two less obvious ones on the dorsal line, all rather shallow. Elytra short, a good deal narrowed behind, with about seven rows on each of rather fine yet quite distinct punctures, which, however, become obsolete in line with the hind femora, the outer quite indistinct, and their whole surface more or less finely and closely punctured. Under-surface punctulated, and darker than the upper.

Femora rather inflated, the tibiae and tarsi with yellow hairs. The third joint of the antennae shorter than fourth and fifth taken together.

Length, 3½ lines; breadth, nearly 1½.

The insect seems rather broad in front, the thorax being only slightly narrowed posteriorly gives it a peculiarly parallel outline to beyond the middle of the elytra; the apex of the thorax is not deeply emarginated.
The species may be at once recognized by the singular form of the base of the thorax.

I have received one individual from Professor Hutton.

693. A. zealandicum, Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., February, 1874. Oblong, sub-parallel, attenuate behind, depressed; bronzed-brown, more or less metallic. Head short, immersed up to the eyes in the prothorax, somewhat rounded in front; epistoma very short, convex, distinctly emarginate in front, the suture more or less distinctly marked, arcuate; one or more impressions between the eyes; rather strongly and somewhat irregularly punctured and rugose; labrum prominent, transverse; angles strongly rounded, notched at apex; antennæ moderate, a little longer in male than in female, perfoliate (distinctly so in male), gradually thicker, and a little compressed outwardly; the joints obconic, all longer than wide, three shorter than four and five united, the last largest of all, obliquely rounded at apex; prothorax sub-quadrate, wider than long; sides anteriorly moderately incurved, posteriorly sub-parallel, or very slightly sinuously contracted; apex arcuate emarginate, and distinctly margined throughout; front angles a little depressed, obtuse; base closely applied to and overlapping the base of the elytra, strongly emarginate at the middle, the hind angles obtuse; more or less finely and somewhat irregularly punctured, more or less distinctly wrinkled at the sides and at the hind angles, distinctly (especially at the sides) but very finely pubescent; the whole surface more or less uneven by numerous irregular foveate impressions, the most constant being the rounded fovea at each side of the middle at the basal margin; scutellum rather large, convex, punctured, transversely curvilinearly triangular; elytra but little broader at base than the base of prothorax, narrowed behind, finely pubescent, with numerous striae. These sometimes a little irregular, more or less finely impressed, but very rarely (in but one of the ten examples before me) distinctly punctured; the intervals (except at the apex) flat, very finely and closely muricate-punctate, here and there interrupted by irregular transverse impressions, which sometimes assume the form of rounded foveæ; under-side bronzed-brown, finely pubescent; prosternum slightly compressed in front of the coxae, its process rather narrow, convex, finely margined at the sides, very obtuse and not produced behind; intercoxal process wide, sub-truncate at apex; legs reddish-brown; tarsi and antennæ ferruginous; the four front tarsi distinctly more expanded in male than female; inner edge of hind tibiae fringed with longish hairs in the male.

Length, 3½–4½ lines.

New Zealand. Ten examples.

694. A. thoracicum, Bates. Two specimens with the above label were recently sent me by Mr. C. M. Wakefield, but I do not know whether the species has been described.

The insect is of an elongate form, somewhat similar to A. zealandicum, but may be readily distinguished from its allies by the shape of the
**prothorax**, which is cordate-quadrate, being strongly emarginated in front with obtusely rounded angles, the base broadly emarginated and overlapping the elytra, the sides are rounded in front and sinuously narrowed posteriorly, but with rather prominent though not acute hind angles; the punctation of its surface is moderately fine and not very close, and there are several larger punctures irregularly distributed over the disc. The **elytra** are a little dilated behind the middle, and are rather closely striated, there being more than fifteen more or less distinct punctured striae on each, their suture is rather broad and smooth, but there are a few punctures near the scutellum. The head is rounded, with the prominent labrum and the epistome emarginate in front, it is punctate. The **tibiae** are dilated towards the apex. The **under-surface** is punctate, and the **prosternal process** elevated.

The body is blackish, rather dull, and almost nude.
Length, \( \frac{3}{8} \) lines; breadth nearly 2.
Westland.

695. **A. alienum**, n.s. _Elongate_, sub-parallel, slightly convex, setose, obscure castaneous, legs fusco-testaceous, antennae and labrum reddish, palpi yellowish.

**Head** not quite immersed up to the eyes, rounded; the suture of the epistome deep, with a groove proceeding from each side of it to the back part of the head, which, consequently, is uneven, and it has a few moderately coarse punctures emitting fuscous bristles; the **epistome** is sub-truncate, and the prominent **labrum** widely but not deeply emarginate in front.

**Prothorax** almost longer than broad, sub-cordate, not margined, widest in front of the middle where it is rounded, and narrowed posteriorly; the base adapted to the elytra but not overlapping them, obtusely rounded in the middle and sinuated at each side; front and hind angles subacute; the apex is subtruncate, with a slight emargination behind each eye, and the sides crenate; there is a broad depression on each side of the middle extending from the base towards (but not attaining) the front, and most obvious near the middle, and its surface bears coarse punctures and bristles. **Scutellum** indistinct.

**Elytra** narrowed towards the prominent, porrected, humeral angles, sinuously narrowed and rather abruptly declivous behind, with a rather flat disc, bearing irregular rows of moderate punctures, and traces of striae near the sides, they are studded here and there with a few granular elevations, whilst the summit of the posterior declivity is obtusely tubercular.

**Legs** normal, punctate, and clothed with fine yellow setæ.

The **antennæ** are nearly as long as the head and thorax, robust, pilose; the exposed part of the basal joint not much longer than the short second joint; third cylindric, about as long as fourth and fifth conjointly; fourth to sixth equal, subtransverse; seventh to tenth obconical, the latter largest; eleventh larger than tenth, obtusely rounded.

The **prosternal process** is broadly impressed longitudinally and the under-surface is punctate (remotely) and finely setose.
The eyes are small and convex, the mentum large and cordiform. Length, 2½ lines; breadth, 1.

I found one example amongst decaying vegetable matter in the Parua Forest (near Whangarei Harbour), when it was coated with sappy matter which concealed its sculpture. The insect might form the type of a new genus.

**Helops.**


*Mentum* trapezeiform, with a carina on the middle. *Ligula* truncated in front. Last joint of the labial *palpi* ovate, not truncated at the extremity; sometimes sub-triangular; maxillary palpi rather elongated, their fourth joint obliquely securiform. *Mandibles* usually simple at the end. *Labrum* exposed, transversal, entire. *Head* more or less narrowed and prolonged behind; epistome defined by a sub-triangular furrow in front of the forehead, short, gradually narrowed and truncated in front. *Eyes* moderate, transversal and sinuated. *Antennaæ* perceptibly longer than the thorax, rather robust, slightly thickened towards the extremity; their first three joints elongated; joints four to seven or eight shorter, almost equal to one another; eighth or ninth to tenth in general feebly triangular, the eleventh variable in form. *Prothorax* contiguous to the elytra, transversal or not, narrowed at both extremities, rounded laterally, feebly, or scarcely distinctly emarginated in front, truncated, or rounded at its base. *Scutellum* transversal, curvilinear, situated between the elytra. *Elytra* in general oblong-oval, rather convex, truncated or hollowed at their base, their shoulders sometimes dentiform, their epipleural fold rarely incomplete behind. *Legs* more or less long; *femora* rather robust; *tibiae* gradually dilated; first joint of the posterior *tarsi* rather elongate, the last shorter than the preceding ones united. *Prosternal process* moderately wide, rarely acutely triangular. *Metasternum* short or moderate. *Mesosternum* sloping down, concave in front. *Body* winged or apterous, oblong or oval, rarely pubescent.

696. **H. expolitus**, n.s. *Oviform*, very convex, the most elevated portion being the middle of the elytra; it is nude, of a glossy black, with the tarsi, antennæ, and palpi dark red, sometimes pitchy, the tarsi densely clothed below with bright yellowish hairs.

The *head* is finely and remotely punctured, more obviously near the eyes; epistome plane; eyes transversal, sinuated in front, and coarsely facetted. *Prothorax* not much broader than long, apex a little sinuously emarginated, but little rounded laterally, narrower in front than behind; its base obliquely truncated towards the sides; it is finely margined, remotely and delicately punctulated, with four more or less indistinct distant depressions, two near the middle, the others at the base; these, however, are sometimes absent, and the punctuation occasionally quite obsolete. *Scutellum* transversely triangular, almost concealed. *Elytra* oval, very convex, a good deal narrowed posteriorly so as to appear somewhat pointed; they are a little wider than thorax, and
their margins most distinct near the shoulders; their sculpture in front consists of rows of fine distant punctures, but towards the sides and apices of rather deep striae; the first and second interstices attain the apex; the third and seventh are united at the end, thus insulating the intermediate ones; the two outer rows or striae are abbreviated, and the marginal channels are coarsely (but not at all deeply) punctured. The antennæ extend backwards to the base of the thorax, are stout, with the five last joints obviously dilated, the eleventh being larger than the tenth and obtusely rounded; the second is as long as the exposed part of the first; the third longer than fourth, which is about equal to the fifth; the basal joints are almost nude, the five terminal ones are pubescent. The prosternal process projects into the cavity of the mesosternum, and is impressed. The femora are not clavate, the tibiae are somewhat arcuated and pubescent towards the extremity, and the last joint of the hind tarsus is nearly as long as the rest. Under-side shining, punctulated.

Length, 4 lines; greatest breadth, nearly 2 lines.

I found two examples at Whangarei Heads; but, for my first specimen, I am indebted to Miss Alice Aubrey. It may, I think, be considered an aberrant form.

Group—AMARYGMIÆ.

The labial palpi moderately separated at the base. Inner lobe of the maxillae unarmed. Mandibles entire at their extremity. Head vertical when in repose, immersed in the thorax as far as the middle of the eyes, their orbits prominent. Eyes more or less large, strongly emarginate, more or less separated above. Antennæ variable. Scutellum large. Elytra feebly embracing the body. Legs more or less long, unarmed. Projecting intercoxal process of variable width. Metasternum elongated; its episterna parallel. Prosternum very short in front of the anterior coxae, forming a more or less distinct chin-piece. Body winged.

Amarygmus.


Mentum almost trapezeiform, margined laterally. Ligula cordiform, its anterior lobes widely rounded. Last joint of the labial palpi like an equilateral triangle; that almost transversal, subsecuiform. Labrum truncated or rounded in front. Head immersed in the prothorax up to the eyes, not at all (or very slightly) concave in front. Antennal orbits in general small. Antennæ distinctly longer than thorax, slender, first three joints very elongate, four to ten obconical, decreasing in length and gradually but slightly thickening, eleventh oblong-oval. Prothorax transversal, narrowed, and scarcely (or not at all) emarginated in front, rounded laterally, with a wide but slight basal lobe. Scutellum almost curvilinearly triangular, acute at the end. Elytra oval or elliptically oval, more or less convex, a little wider than the thorax, widely hol-
allowed at the base, with their shoulders sometimes dentiform; their epipleural folds narrow and entire. Legs rather long, femora sublinear, rarely attenuated at their base, tibiae slender and rounded; first joint of the posterior tarsi very elongate, the last of all long. Mesosternum sometimes sloping and concave in front, sometimes horizontal with its anterior margin hollowed; prosternal process moderately wide, or narrow, triangular and acute. Body oval, elliptically oval, or globose-oval, and smooth.

697. A. zelandicus, Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. xiii. Form and general aspect of A. hydrophiloides, Fairm.; but differs from it and from all the other species of the genus known to me, in having the four hind tibiae attenuate at the base and then expanded, and strongly sinuous (almost broadly dentate in the hind pair) at the inner margin.

Prothorax green, with a slight bluish tinge, brassy at the sides; elytra green, with a brassy tinge, the sutural region a little coppery; head and prothorax finely and, except on the epistoma, not very closely punctured; elytra punctate-striate, the striae distinctly deeper and the punctures a little larger than in A. hydrophiloides; intervals finely and not closely punctulate; under-side and legs piceous; tarsi and basal joints of antennae paler; lower margin of the four posterior femora emarginate; anterior tarsi strongly expanded, the intermediate thickened; antennae elongate.

Length, 3½ lines.

New Zealand. One example.

The peculiarities observable in the tibiae and tarsi of this species are either sexual or subgeneric.

FAMILY—CISTELIDÆ.

Mentum obtrapezeiform, free. Ligula prominent, its feelers but little distinct. Maxillae uncovered, their lobes lamelliform and ciliated. Mandibles with an internal projection at the base. Eyes lateral, nearly always emarginate, sometimes very large, more or less convergent above. Antennae eleven-jointed, inserted immediately in front of the eyes. Front coxae globose or slightly transversal, sometimes cylindrical and prominent, in the last case contiguous; their cotyloid cavities narrowly open behind; the intermediate always provided with trochantina; the posterior strongly transverse: tarsi heteromerous, the two front pairs with five, the posterior with four joints; claws pectinate. Abdomen composed of five or six distinct segments, the penultimate of variable length.

Group—CISTELIDÆ.

Tanyohilus.


Terminal joint of the labial palpi triangular; that of the maxillary palpi sub-cultriform. Labrum prominent, a little sinuated, with rounded angles. Mandibles prominent, rather straight, but arculated at the extremity.

Head very prominent, narrowed behind the eyes, with an elongated muzzle: epistome subquadrate, longer than broad; eyes prominent, reniform, sub-contiguous above in the males, less so in the other sex. Antennae long and slender; the basal joint moderate, ovate, second transversal, joints three to ten decrease in length, narrowed at their base, eleventh attenuated at apex. Prothorax moderately convex, subconical, truncated at apex. Scutellum triangular. Elytra a little wider than thorax at their base, moderately convex, moderately elongated; epipleurae entire. Legs long; thighs robust; tibiae straight, their spurs slender, those of the posterior longest; tarsi elongate, the basal joint of the hind pair large; the two penultimate joints of the four anterior pairs, and the penultimate only of the posterior, lamellated. Interaxial process prominent, subtriangular. Body long and arched above.

698. T. metallicus, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 12. Above of a deep metallic shining green, darkest on the head and thorax; under-side of body and legs deep blackish-brown; head with the eyes distant, above finely punctured, a small, smooth space in the middle; thorax very smooth, with two or three impressions behind; elytra with eight longitudinal, closely punctured striae, and one much abbreviated close to the scutellum; the five inner rather deeply grooved, the three outer quite superficial.

Wellington (Capt. Parry).

NOTE.—I have a specimen from Wellington, sent to me by Mr. J. Buchanan, F.L.S., which agrees with White's description, and measures 4½ lines in length.

Var. rufescens.

The present specimen seems to differ from T. metallicus in its rather more elongate form; the body is infuscate red with a greenish hue, the legs, in most specimens, are clear testaceous, the penultimate joint of the tarsi is fuscous, the others, as well as all but the three basal joints of the antennæ, are obscure rufo-testaceous. The head is rather coarsely punctured, with scarcely any smooth space. The prothorax is subconical, rather narrow, and finely punctured, except at the base, where there is a transverse central depression, and one at each side, which are more closely and coarsely punctured than the disc. The elytra are moderately elongated, and less incurved laterally near the middle than in T. metallicus; (in that species their widest part is in line with the posterior femora, and they are from thence rather abruptly rounded to the apex; in this species they taper more gradually); each elytron bears eight punctured striae and a short scutellar striae.

Length, 4½ lines.
NOTE.—As Dr. Sharp, of Dumfriesshire, is of opinion that the specimens I sent him are identical with White's species, the type of which he, no doubt, examined at the British Museum, I have excluded the name from the catalogue, but the description will delineate what is at least a variety.

699. **T. sophorae**, *n.s.* This differs from White's species in its larger size, more elongate outline, longer antennæ, and more distinct sculpture. The body is of a moderately shining pitchy-red, the antennæ, palpi, head and thorax, the femora, and all but the apical joint of the tarsi, are darkest. The antennæ are rather long (3\textfrac{1}{2} lines), slender, and piceous. Head shining, rather elongated anteriorly, very finely and closely punctured, especially in front, which is somewhat depressed, without any smooth space, and with prominent antennal orbits. Eyes large, more closely approximated than in the preceding species. Palpi with the second joint rather slender and elongate. Prothorax rather small, finely and remotely punctured, but much more coarsely near the basal depressions. Scutellum triangular, quite impunctate. Elytra elongated, very gradually attenuated, without any obvious incurvature near the middle; their shoulders are obtuse, but subacute at a point exactly opposite the hind angles of the thorax; each bears a short scutellar, and eight distinct striae, these striae are distinctly punctured, the four outer more coarsely impressed than those nearer the suture; the interstices are convex, the fifth insulated by the third and sixth. Legs elongate, the anterior tibiae slightly flexuose, and the tarsi slender.

Length, 5\textfrac{1}{2} lines; breadth (maxim.), 1\textfrac{3}{4}.

I cut four or five specimens out of the decayed portion of a tree (*Sophora tetramerata*) near Stoke's Point, Waitemata Harbour, in 1874.

**Xylochus.**

*Gen. nov.*

Labial *palpi* short, terminal joint large, triangular; Maxillary elongate, quadri-articulate, last joint large triangular-securiiform. *Mandibles* prominent. *Labrum* prominent, sub-truncate and ciliated anteriorly, separated from the epistome by a deep transversal furrow. *Head* almost rhomboidal, with a moderate muzzle; epistome truncate in front, rounded behind. *Eyes* large, distinctly facetted, reniform, widely separated. *Antennæ* long, basal joint cylindrical, second shortest, third longer than first, joints three to ten about equal, a little expanded towards the extremity, eleventh oviform; they are pubescent. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, finely margined, apex truncate, base slightly bisinuated, its sides rounded in front, but nearly straight behind; anterior angles obtuse and depressed, the posterior nearly rectangular.

Scutellum triangular. *Elytra* long, a little wider than thorax at the base, margined, slightly broader near the middle; *epipleura* entire. *Legs* long, femora moderate, tibiae a little arcuated, their terminal spines distinct: posterior-*tarsi* elongate, basal joint long, the penultimate lamellated; the third and fourth of the anterior with large lamellæ; *claws* serrated.
Intercostal process not extending beyond the hind coxae, rounded in front.

Allied to *Tanychilus*; the space between the front and intermediate coxae much less depressed, and the coxae themselves not so far apart; the form of the prothorax quite different.

700. **X. substriata**, *n.s.* Head short, rounded, vertex rather convex, forehead depressed; labrum with the sides rounded, the apex scarcely truncate; its surface is punctate, the punctuation of the front part rather closer than on the vertex; eyes rather large. *Antenna* ferruginous, pilose, the third joint scarcely longer than the fourth. The thorax is about as long as it is broad, somewhat convex, very finely and indistinctly margined; the sides are considerably rounded in front of the middle, but behind they are almost parallel, with obtuse posterior angles; the base is slightly bisinuated, the apex sub-truncate; its surface bears many shallow punctures, and an elongate frontal depression. *Elytra* sub-oblong, finely margined, broader than the thorax, somewhat convex, with obtuse shoulders, slightly incurved sides and individually rounded apices; they are rather feebly striated, but the lines of punctures are distinct. *Tibiae* moderately arcuated. *Palpi* securiform. The head and thorax are piceous, the elytra and femora fuscous, the antennae, tibiae, and tarsi rufo-testaceous.

Length, 3 1/2 lines.

I took two specimens at Tairua in different years, both out of the decaying portion of a standing tree.

701. **X. tibialis**, *n.s.* This species is precisely similar in form to the preceding. The body is moderately shining, the thorax is piceous, the head and elytra fuscous, the antennae, palpi, and legs dark rufous. The head is distinctly and somewhat remotely punctured, and constricted behind. The thorax is impressed with small shallow punctures, two much larger yet less distinct ones near the middle, an elongate depression near the scutellum, and a less distinct one on each side between it and the hind angle. *Scutellum* triangular. The *elytra* are striated, their punctures larger than in the preceding species, and the interstices slightly convex, the sculpture, however, presents a rather interrupted aspect towards the apex. The anterior *femur*, near its base, has a distinct almost protuberant process, and the *tibia* on the inside, near the middle, is a little excised; the other two pairs of *tibiae* are slightly arcuated; claws inwardly serrated. Terminal joint of *palpi* cultriform.

Length, 4 lines.

Tairua, where I found only one example of the species. The genus of both of these species seems doubtful.

**FAMILY—PYTHIDES.**

of the eyes; filiform, gradually incrassated, or terminating in a small club. *Prothorax* notably narrower at its base than the elytra; its pro- notum confounded with the parapleura. Legs short: front coxae conico- cylindrical, moderately prominent, contiguous, their cotyloid cavities open behind; intermediate coxae globose or oval, approximated, furnished (or not) with trochantina; the posterior strongly transversal; *tarsi* filiform, the two front pairs with five, the posterior with four joints, the penulti- mate joint of all entire, their claws simple. Metathoracic *episterna* moderately broad, attenuated behind. *Abdomen* with five segments, all free.

Group—**SALPINGIDÆ**.

Apical joint of the maxillary *palpi* not securiform. *Mandibles* not projecting beyond the labrum. Intermediate *coxae* without trochantina. Last segment of the *abdomen* very short.

**Salpingus.**


*Mentum* transverse, hollowed; *ligula* prominent; last joint of maxil- lary *palpi* oval, obtuse at apex; *mandibles* finely toothed inwardly, apex bifid; *labrum* variable. *Head* narrowed behind, depressed, with a short muffle. *Eyes* moderate, lateral, rounded, prominent. *Antennæ* moderate; joints two to eight obconical; eleventh ovate, larger than tenth. *Thorax* longer than broad, narrowed behind, base and apex truncate. *Scutellum* curvilinearly-triangular. *Elytra* elongate, sub-parallel or oblong-oval, base truncate. *Legs* short, femora robust, tibiae and tarsi slender.

702. **S. perpunctatus**, n.s. *Fuscus*, shining. *Head* very coarsely punctured, eyes prominent. *Thorax* subcordate, widest near the front, from its broadest part rather abruptly and obliquely narrowed to the apex, leaving an obvious gap between it and the eyes; its disc is very coarsely punctured, with rather wide smooth spaces between the punctures. The *elytra* are oblong, moderately convex, with slightly curved sides; each elytron bears eight rows of rather large punctures, which, however, become obsolete behind the middle; their colour is pitchy-brown, and each has two large testaceous spots; the larger, placed in front of the middle, occupies the greater portion of the space between the suture and margin, the smaller is less distinct, and is situa- ted near the apex. The four terminal joints of the *antennæ* are fuscous, the others ferruginous. The *legs* are obscure-testaceous.

Length, 1½ line.
I found this species at Tairua, and other localities.

703. **S. bilunatus**, n.s. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., January, 1876:* *S. fuscus*, subnitidus; *antennis* articulis quatuor ultimis perfoliatis, fuscis; *capite* prothoraceque fortiter punctatis, hoc utrinque rotundato, basin versus multo angustiore; *scutello* transverso; *elytris* confertim
S. angusticollis, n.s. This species approaches the form of *Rhinosomus*, the body being rather elongate, and the head somewhat produced, but not rostrated; it is of a shining brassy-brown colour.

_Head_ closely and coarsely punctured. _Thorax_ narrow, its widest part in front of the middle, rather abruptly narrowed in front, but gradually towards the base, its surface punctate. _Scutellum_ transverse. The _elytra_ are rather elongate, their sides rounded, so that the shoulders are perceptibly narrower than the middle portion; they are so sculptured with rows of closely placed punctures as to present a somewhat striated aspect, but the punctuation becomes indistinct and irregular towards the apex; their colour is very similar to that of the head and thorax, but, on each elytron, there is a large dark-brown lateral patch extending from the shoulder to beyond the middle, and nearly reaching the suture, and also a smaller sutural one near the apex. _Legs_ testaceous. _Antennae_ rather long, with the last five joints infuscate, the others reddish.

Length, nearly 1½ line.
I found this species tolerably common in Auckland districts.

_S. unguiculus, n.s._ This species has very much the appearance of _S. angusticollis_, but is much larger, and of a somewhat variegated shining brown colour.

The head, thorax, and shoulders are reddish, the _elytra_ pitchy-brown, the _legs_ and _palpi_ testaceous; the _antennae_ have the seven basal joints red, the third longest, the four terminal joints are infuscate, and perceptibly larger than the preceding ones, and all are more or less hirsute. _Head_ somewhat conical and depressed, with a moderately elongate _muzzle_, which is smooth; there is an elongate depression on each side of the smooth dorsal line, the rest being punctate. _Prothorax_ longer than broad, moderately convex, cordiform, rather abruptly rounded in front, considerably, but gradually, narrowed posteriorly; with a distinct lateral depression near the base, the broad discoidal space is almost impunctate, particularly near the base, the rest of the surface is distinctly (but not closely) punctured. _Elytra_ elongate-oval, moderately convex, slightly depressed behind the base, shoulders not prominent; they are scarcely striated, and bear rows of fine punctures, and the interstices bear a row of very fine elongate punctiform impressions, rather remote from each other. The _thorax_ has yellowish, the _elytra_ cinereous, pubescence. The _legs_ are stout and very finely pubescent; the four posterior _tibiae_ are spinose at the apex, and the tarsal _claws_ are large, particularly those of the hind pair.
Length, nearly 2 lines.
I found one mutilated individual at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour.

705. S. lautus, n.s. In general outline resembling S. angusticollis, but with rather shorter and stouter antennae.

Head and thorax red and glossy, the former with a brassy sheen; elytra bright castaneous, with a broad curved fascia behind, blackish; legs yellow, antennæ reddish, with the terminal joints rather dull. The head is moderately elongate, nearly smooth on the vertex, rather coarsely punctate near the eyes and behind, but distinctly wrinkled in front, with the labrum smooth and shining. Prothorax cordate, longer than broad, widest near the front, much narrower than the elytra; its surface a little uneven, and, except the smooth dorsal line, somewhat coarsely punctured. Elytra oblong, widest behind the middle, their shoulders a little elevated, depressed in front of the middle; their sculpture consists of rows of punctures, with striae near the base, but the space behind the fascia smooth. The body bears only a few fine erect grey hairs. The two basal joints of the antennæ are stout, the exposed portion of the first not much longer than the short second joint; three to five longer than broad, the third longest; joints six to eight increase in bulk, similar in form; ninth and tenth about as long as broad, each larger than the preceding; eleventh longer than tenth.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.
I found one example near Whangarei Harbour.

FAMILY—MELANDRYIDÆ.

Mentum transversal. Ligula somewhat prominent. The two lobes of the maxille lamelliform and ciliated. Maxillary palpi ordinarily long, robust and pendant, often serrate, terminating in a large cultriform or securiform joint. Mandibles short. Head without neck, deflexed, often invisible above. Eyes emarginate. Antennæ with eleven, seldom with ten joints, inserted in front of the eyes, nearly always filiform, or slightly thickened towards the extremity. Thorax rather wider than the elytra at the base, the pronotum distinct from its flanks. Anterior coxae variable, contiguous or not, often furnished with trochantina, their cotylloid cavities open behind; the intermediate oval, approximating, with trochantina; the posterior strongly transversal, contiguous or sub-contiguous: the four front tarsi with five, the posterior with four joints; the penultimate joint often bilobed, the claws almost invariably simple. Metathoracic episterna parallel; epimera distinct. Abdomen with five segments.

Group—MELANDRYIDÆ.

Antennæ filiform or thickening gradually towards the extremity; their terminal joint very rarely clavate.

Ctenoplectron.
Redtenbacher; Voy. Novara, Zool.

Antennæ undecim-articulate, filiformes, dimidii corporis longitudine, articulo secundo sequentibus, inter se longitudine fere æqualibus, duplo


Long., 4; lat., 1¼ lin.

Note.—I found this species at Tairua; the size is liable to considerable variation.

707. C. ornatum, n.s. This species has a rather more elongate and parallel outline than the preceding one, and differs from it, principally, in the colouration, and the sculpture of the elytral suture and margins.

The antennæ are fuscous, with a clear pale-yellow basal joint; palpi yellow; legs testaceous; body variegated; the elytra are fuscous, the most obvious variations being the sutural region, and, on each, a curved humeral mark, an oval one near the middle, and an irregularly formed one behind, which are testaceous.

Head reddish-brown, very finely rugosely sculptured, with a few yellowish hairs; eyes distinctly but not coarsely facetted. Prothorax conical, sides rounded; base slightly bisinuated, with the posterior angles overlapping the shoulders of the elytra; it has an elongate basal depression, is very finely and rugosely sculptured, and pilose; the dorsal line and apex are reddish, and the sides, owing to the pubescence being chiefly distributed near them, are yellowish, the two intervening lines being of the general ground-colour. Scutellum transverse. The elytra are elongate and very gradually attenuated posteriorly, with divericate somewhat acutely-rounded apices and not very close suture; they are a little depressed along the suture, bear two indistinct discoidal coste, are sculptured very much in the same way as the head and thorax, and with the suture and margins simple; they are finely pilose. The two hind pairs of tibiae, as in the typical species, are serrate on the outer edge. Under-side fuscosus.

Length, 3 lines.
I found one mutilated individual at Tairua measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines, and quite recently, at Whangarei Heads, a perfect specimen which is scarcely three lines in length; the larger one is nearly one line broad, the smaller three-fourths of a line.

708. *C. fuliginosa*, n.s. Convex, elongate, parallel; body of a moderately shining, sooty-brown colour, with fine pallid pubescence; legs, antennae, and palpi reddish.

*Thorax* sub-conical, rather short, the sides rounded, but nearly straight behind, so that the posterior angles, which are not acutely prolonged, do not overlap the shoulders of the elytra, base bisinuated; the surface is very finely and rugosely sculptured, with an indistinct transverse scutellar depression. *Scutellum* distinct, rounded. *Elytra* elongate, almost parallel, the sides being very gradually narrowed towards the apices, which are rather obtusely rounded and not at all divergent; their sculpture consists of ill-defined slightly elevated longitudinal lines, with intervening depressions and a very fine rugose punctuation somewhat similar to that of the thorax; the suture and margins are simple. The *antennae* are rather long and slender, but of the orthodox pattern. The two posterior pairs of *tibiae* are serrated externally. The maxillary *palpi* have a small basal joint, the second is large and of triangular form, the penultimate is subulate at the apex, but rather acutely produced, and the terminal joint is cultriform. The *eyes* are large but not coarsely faceted.

This insect is decidedly more elongate and parallel-sided than Redtenbacher's species, but it does not exhibit structural differences to warrant its removal from *Ctenopectron*. I think it would be better to regard the peculiar sculpture of the suture and margins of the elytra, as detailed in Redtenbacher's generic diagnosis, as of specific value only, as it seems evident that other species will be discovered, which, if this is not done, will have to be associated under another generic name, though quite normal in other respects.

I found two examples at Tairua, both imperfect; they measure 5 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines respectively.

**Chalcodrya.**

*Redtenbacher; Voy. Novara, Zool.*


*Long.*, 7 lin.

**Hylobia.**

*Nov. gen.*

*Body* elongate; somewhat oviform, moderately arched. *Mentum* transversal, widely emarginated in front. Labial *palpi* very small: the maxillary very large and robust, the second joint large, considerably produced inwardly; third arcuated, shorter than second, more strongly produced inwardly, so that its tooth projects a little beyond the base of the last joint, which is very large, longer than the preceding two con-jointly, cultriform. *Antenna* longer than thorax, inserted near the front margin of the eyes, subfiliform, robust, their basal joint stout, cylindrical; second rather shorter and less robust than first; joints three to ten decrease in length, the third being half as long again as the second; eleventh longer than tenth, oviform. *Head* deflexed, its rounded and smaller lower portion sharply defined from the upper by a distinct carina, and adapted to close the front aperture of the thorax; labrum transverse, subtruncate; eyes large, transversal, coarsely facetted, the space separating them above about equal to half their width. *Prothorax* nearly as broad as long, subconical, rounded and depressed anteriorly, its base of the same width as the elytra, closely applied to them, and moderately widely lobed in the middle. *Scutellum* transverse, a little narrowed behind. *Elytra* elongate, a little wider near the middle than elsewhere, with divergent, rather sharply rounded apices. *Legs* robust, the anterior shortest, the two front pairs of *tibiae* nearly straight, the spurs of the intermediate longer than those of the front pair; the pos-terior *tibiae* very short, compressed, slender at base, dilated apically, their spurs stout, as long as the *tibiae*, and pectinate; front *tarsi* short, dilated, basal joint longest, next two almost obconical, decreasing in length, entire, the fourth deeply excavated, so as to appear bilobed, but having a membraneous plate below, fifth joint elongate, about as long as third and fourth; posterior *tarsus* very long, its basal joint being longer than the *tibia*, the other three decrease in size, entire; claws simple.

All the *coxae* subcontiguous; *prosternal process* triangular, terminating acutely behind the front *coxae*; *breast* compressed, rather convex, and grooved down the middle.

The type is *H. velox.*
710. **H. velox**, *n.s.* Moderately shining, arched, elongate, rather narrow, pubescent, variegated.

Head reddish, thorax and elytra castaneous, varying in hue from red to brown, the latter colour occupying large, irregular, longitudinal spaces on the thorax, predominating on the basal portion of the elytra, where it forms irregular marks, and forming two more or less obvious fasciae behind, the posterior regular, the other flexuous; legs reddish, antennae and palpi testaceous-red; the under surface darker in colour than the upper, and more finely pubescent; the clothing consists of yellow hairs, which are rather unevenly distributed.

The head is distinctly punctuated, its pubescence erect, and proceeding from the eyes as well as the rest of its surface; the prothorax and elytra are finely and rugosely sculptured, the former is indistinctly depressed at each side of the middle, and the latter are grooved at each side of the suture.

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

I found this species at Tairua; it is exceedingly active.

711. **H. undulata**, *n.s.* Moderately shining, testaceous, two elongate marks on the prothorax fuscous; the elytra are variegated with dark brown, the apex being of that colour, as also a curved fascia near the apex, a strongly flexuous one just behind the middle, extending forwards along the margin, where it forms a large spot, another marginal spot placed near the base, and on each elytron, near the base, two irregularly formed, almost confluent marks; antennae fuscous, with the basal joints paler, legs infuscate but not concolorous, tarsi reddish-testaceous, palpi yellow.

The form of the insect is rather more lanceolate than in *H. velox*, yet not dilated near the middle; the prothorax is decidedly longer, the sculpture of both species is similar, but the pubescence of the present one is more evenly distributed.

The antennae are robust, the two basal joints are of equal length, the second the more slender, third shorter than second, joints four to six rather small, obconical, seven to ten decrease in length, but each becomes broader than its predecessor, eleventh large, ovate.

The maxillary palpi are robust, the second and third joints are less produced inwardly than in the typical species, and the last is obliquely cut away towards the apex. *Legs normal.*

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

I sent all but two of my specimens to Dr. Sharp; they were found at Tairua.

712. **H. nubeculosa**, *n.s.* Variegate, sublanceolate, pubescent, shining.

Head reddish; prothorax more or less testaceous, but with the greater part of its disc usually covered with brown; elytra testaceous, with several, sometimes confluent, spots near the base dark brown, a large irregularly formed median space of the same colour separated from another behind by three almost confluent spots of the ground-
colour, which prevails at the apex; legs reddish-testaceous, but, like the body, varying in hue.

Antennæ castaneous, robust, their two basal joints short. The head is finely punctured, the prothorax has the usual basal depressions and the elytra sutural striae; the body is finely and rugosely sculptured and clothed with fine yellowish hairs.

The legs do not differ from those of the typical species, except that the fourth joint of the front tarsus is smaller.

Length, nearly 2 lines.

I have three examples before me, one of which was found at Tairua, the others near Whangarei Harbour.

713. H. pullum, n.s. Body elongate, sub-lanceolate, clothed with yellowish hairs, dark blackish-brown in colour, finely and rugosely sculptured; the legs paler, the front tarsi, antennæ, and palpi reddish.

The prothorax is rather short, without basal depressions, and the elytra bear sutural striae.

Legs robust, the third joint of the anterior tarsi is somewhat emargined, and the fourth rather small. The antennæ are stout, and their joints exhibit but little disparity, each becoming broader and shorter towards the extremity. Eyes large, nearly approximated above.

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

I found two specimens at Tairua.

714. H. nigricorne, n.s. Pale castaneous, legs testaceous, the antennae, save the three basal joints, blackish.

The insect is similar in form to H. undulata and H. pullum, with the same kind of sculpture and clothing, which is more sparing on the thorax than the elytra; the eyes are rather small and rounded, and widely separated above. The prothorax is bi-impressed at the base, and each elytron has a distinct sutural stria. The fourth joint of the front tarsus is moderately large, and the legs are rather long. The lower part of the body is reddish.

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

I found two specimens at Tairua.

715. H. calida, n.s. This species differs from the preceding in general outline, being broader and rather more convex, so that the form is more oval; its colour and markings are subject to considerable variation, some being of a reddish chestnut colour, with the greater portion of the thorax blackish, and with a broad irregularly formed fascia behind the middle of the elytra as well as other dark marks, which, however, do not correspond even on the elytra of the same individual; the legs are testaceous, as are also the antennæ, but the latter are infuscated towards the extremity.

The surface of the body presents the usual appearance, having the prevalent rugulose sculpture and yellowish pubescence, the scutellum, however, is short and rounded behind; the legs are robust, the basal joint of the hind tarsus is nearly twice the length of the tibia, which, indeed, is scarcely as long as its pectinate spurs.
It is, like *H. velox*, exceedingly active and difficult to catch, though rather common at Tairua. I have only five examples before me, and all are more or less mutilated in the vain attempt to set them out properly.

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

716. *H. bifasciata*, *n.s.* Allied to *H. calida*, the form, however, dissimilar, the body being but little attenuated behind, a circumstance which, of itself, would suffice to distinguish it from the preceding species.

The prevailing sculpture and clothing are apparent, the scutellum is transversely quadrate, the prothorax is not distinctly impressed at the base, and the elytra have the usual striae.

The body is yellow; on each elytron, behind the middle, there is a strongly lunate fascia which meets its fellow at the suture, and another angular one in front, reaching the base near the suture, but leaving the shoulder yellow.

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

Described from one example found near Whangarei Heads.

717. *H. minor*, *n.s.* Moderately shining, dark smoky brown, clothed with fine greyish hairs, the legs more or less infuscate, as are also the antennæ, the more dilated joints of which are, however, darker than the others.

It is of somewhat elongate form, but not greatly narrowed posteriorly; the surface is finely and rugosely sculptured; the anterior tarsi are moderately broad, the three basal joints decrease in length, the first being rather broader than long, and the lobes of the fourth distant from each other at the apex.

The second joint of the antennæ is rather stout, and much longer than the third, which is not larger than its successor, and the apical joints are dilated. The scutellum is transversely quadrate; the prothorax is depressed at the base.

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

I found one specimen near Whangarei Heads.

718. *H. cylindrata*, *n.s.* Pale testaceous-brown, darkest on the thorax, legs testaceous, the antennæ of nearly the same colour.

The body is rather densely covered with fine yellowish hairs: it is elongate, cylindrical, transversely convex, and narrowed only near the front and apex of the elytra; it is covered with a fine dense rugose punctuation. The base of the prothorax is almost truncate, there is an indistinctly impressed longitudinal line on the middle, and an obscure transverse impression at each side near its base; the head is finely punctate and shining, with moderate widely separated eyes.

The antennæ are longer than the prothorax, inserted in a very slight notch at the front margin of the eyes; the basal joint is sub-pyramidal, the second short, joints three to ten do not differ materially from one another, eleventh larger than tenth, oval.
Legs long, particularly the posterior pair, the tibiae of equal thickness throughout, all more or less bent, and armed with very short terminal spurs, which seemingly are not pectinated; the tarsi are hardly so long as the tibiae, the basal joint of the hind pair is longer than the following two, the second is as long as the fourth, the third being minute and apparently bilobed, at all events not entire.

The maxillary palpi are rather short, the last joint largest and sub-oblong, the third triangular.

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

Probably the type of a new genus. I have but one individual, which I have been unable to examine thoroughly; it was found at Tairua.

719. **H. usitatus**, n.s. Body elongate, but little narrowed posteriorly, somewhat depressed, pubescent; testaceous, with a dark curved fascia near the middle of each elytron, often prolonged along the suture and joining the equally dark apical spot, there is also a large triangular space at the base of the elytra of the same colour, and the prothorax is a little infuscate; the under-surface is brownish, the metasternum rather more glossy than the abdomen.

The head is larger than the front part of the thorax, and punctuated; the prothorax is strongly transverse, rounded and narrowed anteriorly, and, like the elytra, covered with a rugose punctuation.

Legs long, apical spurs small; eyes rounded, widely separated above, and so deeply emarginated in front as to be lunate in form.

Length, \( 1\frac{3}{4} \) line; breadth, \( \frac{1}{3} \) line.

I have used *Hylobia* as its generic name for the present, though it has but little in common with the species of that genus, being more nearly allied to *Hallomenus*. I hope to be able to examine its structure in a more satisfactory manner before long, and so determine its position in classification, but the above description will lead to its identification.

720. **H. nigellus**, n.s. Allied to usitatus, rather more arched, blackish, sparingly clothed with cinereous pubescence, rugosely punctate and moderately shining. The eyes are thicker than in *usitatus*.

Length, \( 1 \) line.

I found this species in Auckland districts.

FAMILY—LAGRIIDES.

*Ligula* corneous, prominent. *Maxillae* bilobed, unarmed, ciliated. *Mandibles* short. *Head* prominent, seldom without a distinct neck. *Eyes* more or less emarginated. *Antennae* eleven-jointed, inserted laterally just in front of the eyes. *Prothorax* narrower than the elytra; the pronotum confounded with its flanks. Anterior *coxâ* projecting, cylindrical or conical, contiguous or nearly so, their cotylloid cavities closed behind; the intermediate furnished with trochantina; the posterior transversal. *Tarsi* heteromerous, the two front pairs with five, the posterior with four joints; their claws simple. *Abdomen* consisting of five distinct segments.
**Group—LAGRIIDÆ.**

Penultimate joint of the tarsi almost bilobed. The head with a more or less distinct neck. Terminal joint of the antennæ elongate.

**Lagrioda.**

*Fairm.*

Last joint of the maxillary *palpi* securiform. Mandibles prominent, arched. Antennæ longer than head and thorax, stout, inserted between the eyes and mandibles, eleven-jointed, basal joint stout, as long as third, second short, joints four to eight decrease in length, ninth and tenth obconical, eleventh ovate. Head wider than front of thorax, produced and rounded anteriorly; labrum prominent, with its apex truncate and ciliated; eyes large, prominent, longitudinal, oviform, coarsely facetted. Prothorax much narrower than elytra, laterally rounded in front, contracted behind, its base and apex truncated. Scutellum subtriangular. Elytra elongate-ovate. Legs long; front tarsi rather short, their basal joint oblong, second and third cordate, fourth dilated and bilobed, the fifth moderately elongate; basal joint of the posterior tarsus as long as second and third.

I have been unable to see the description published by the authors (*Fairm. et Germ.*), but the superficial characters given above will enable the New Zealand species to be recognized.


Long., 2 ½ lin.

tairua.

I see nothing to differentiate generically this interesting species from the Chilian Lagrioda (*Fairm. et Germ., Ann. Soc. Ent. de Fr.*, 1863, p. 234). It is very like *L. obscurella*, which is probably only a variety of *L. rufula*, and is found on a *Mesembryanthemum*. Capt. Broun took five specimens of the present species under logs on the sea-beach at Tairua.

**Note.**—My remaining specimens measure from 2–2½ lines in length, by 2 ⅜-⅔ in breadth.

**FAMILY—PEDILIDES.**

Ligula prominent. The lobes of the maxillæ unarmed and ciliated. Mandibles not projecting beyond the labrum. Head prominent, deflexed, abruptly contracted behind so as to form a distinct neck, visible (or not) from above. Eyes variable. Antennæ eleven-jointed, filiform, inserted immediately in front of the eyes. Prothorax narrower
than the elytra in the greater number; the pronotum always confounded with its flanks. *Elytra* without epipleural folds. The front and hind coxae contiguous, the latter sometimes only sub-contiguous, the former conical or cylindrical, prominent, their cotylloid cavities widely open behind; the intermediate furnished with trochantina, sometimes almost obsolete; the four front tarsi with five, the hind pair with four joints; the penultimate joint of all sub-bilobed; claws simple. The *abdomen* composed of five (rarely of six) segments, all distinct.

**Group—PEDILIDÆ.**

*Head* disengaged from the prothorax, mobile; its neck quite visible above. *Prothorax* always narrower than the elytra, without any trace of separation between the pronotum and flanks.

**Macratria.**


*Mentum* transversely quadrate. *Tongue* hollowed. Maxillary *palpi* serrate; two first joints broad, triangular; third broadly triangular, acute; fourth cultriform. *Mandibles* short, cleft at their apex. *Labrum* transversal, rounded in front. *Head* short, with a rather narrow neck, nodiform, rounded above, terminating with a short muzzle. *Eyes* large, subreniform or oval, moderately convex. *Antenna* about as long as the thorax, slender; the basal joint stout, sub-cylindrical, joints two to eight obconical, nearly equal, ninth to eleventh distinctly thicker and longer than the preceding ones. *Prothorax* usually more or less elongate, oblong-oval, or narrowed at its base, which is rounded. *Scutellum* quadrangular or trapezeiform. *Elytra* elongate, parallel, or a little attenuate posteriorly. *Legs* rather long; the *femora* more or less slender at their base, and incrassated towards the apex; *tibiae* somewhat compressed; anterior *tarsi* slightly depressed; the basal joint of the posterior very elongate; the penultimate joint of all the *tarsi* sub-bilobed. *Body* elongate, slender, finely pubescent.


*M. angusta*, fusca, albido-setulosa; *capite* depressus; collo testaceo; *oculis* magnis; *antennis* testaceis, extus infuscatis; *prothorace* oblongo, apice angustissimo; *scutello* inviso; elytris seriatim punctatissimis et setulosis, apice late rotundatis; *pedibus* testaceis, femoribus posticis dimidio fuscescentibus.

Long., 1¾ lin.

*Tairua* (Capt. Broun).

*Macratria* is an almost cosmopolitan genus, but is not found in Europe, nor, so far as I know, in Australia. This is the smallest species that has come under my notice.

723. **M. verticalis**, *Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., June, 1877.*

*Elongatus*, angustulus, niger, parcius pallido-pubescent, *antennis* palato...
COLEOPTERA

pisque fusco testaceis, pedibus testaceis, femoribus apicem versus plus minusve infuscatis, *capite* elongato, oculis prominulis; *elytris* fortiter seriatim punctatis.

Long., 3–3½ mm.

Antenne slender, infuscate, the basal joints a little paler than the others, the three apical joints thicker than the others, yet they are slender, each of them considerably longer than broad, the eleventh being longer than the tenth; palpi yellowish, with the apical joint infuscate. Head scarcely so long as the thorax, the eyes are quite prominent, the sides behind them gradually narrowed, and with the occiput very convex, the surface is sparingly but distinctly punctured. Thorax considerably longer than broad, the sides a little contracted in front of the base, and at the front gradually rounded away to the neck, the surface with rather coarse and close punctures. Elytra elongate and narrow, quite parallel, with the shoulders well marked; they are covered with series of closely-placed coarse punctures, which are wanting however at the apex, and they bear a fine scanty upright whitish pubescence. The legs are yellow, with the femora, especially the hind ones, infuscate towards the apex.

Sent from Auckland by Captain Broun and Mr. Lawson.

FAMILY—ANTHICIDES.

The *maxille* bilobed, unarmed and ciliated. Ligula projecting. *Mandibles* scarcely projecting beyond the labrum. Head bending, trigonal, abruptly narrowed behind to form the neck. Eyes moderate, lateral, entire. Antenne eleven-jointed, inserted laterally in front of and near to the eyes, filiform or gradually incrassated. Thorax narrower at its base than the elytra; the pronotum and flanks confounded. Anterior coxae cylindrical, prominent, contiguous, their cotylid cavities open behind; the intermediate approximating, furnished with trochantina; the posterior transversal, separated by a projecting intercoxal process of variable width: the hind *tarsi* four-jointed, the others pentameral; the penultimate joint of all almost invariably sub-bilobed; claws simple. The *abdomen* with five distinct segments.

Cotes.

*Sharp*; *Ent. Mon. Mag.*, June, 1877.

The species described below presents the following structural characters, so that I have been induced to give it a distinct generic name:

Head short, abruptly truncate, distinctly exserted and furnished with a stout neck; eyes prominent, coarsely facetted. Thorax elongate, deeply constricted in the middle. Hind coxae separated by a broad process of the basal ventral segment; basal ventral segment very elongate; legs elongate, femora simple and not clavate. Elytra not covering the pygidium. The insect is most allied to *Tomoderus compressicollis*, and should be classed between *Formicomus* and *Tomoderus*, in the Anthicidae.

Long., 5 mm. Antennae stout, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. long, second joint a good deal shorter than the others, only about half as long as third, eleventh elongate, rather longer than any of the others. **Head** not punctured, but covered with a fine pubescence like the rest of the surface; it is slightly broader than the thorax. **Thorax** elongate, deeply constricted just behind the middle, its punctuation and pubescence similar to those of the head. **Elytra** elongate and narrow, narrowed towards the shoulders, bearing on the basal portion some series of fine indistinct distant punctures, which are made still more indistinct by the dense fine pubescence.

Riccarton, found by Mr. Wakefield, in November, 1873.

**Anthicus.**


Mentum and ligula quadrate; last joint of the labial palpi ovate; that of the maxillary cultriform, usually slender, and rounded inwardly. **Mandibles** arcuated, bifid at apex. **Labrum** transversal, entire, with rounded angles. **Head** deflexed, trigonal, sub-quadrate or abbreviated-oval, somewhat convex, attached to the thorax by means of a distinct neck. **Eyes** moderate, lateral, oviform. **Antennae** longer than head and thorax, gradually thickened towards the extremity, rarely filiform, the joints obconical, the last two or three joints sometimes transversal, eleventh oval, acuminate. **Prothorax** of variable form, but generally longer than broad, and always more or less narrowed posteriorly. **Elytra** elongate, sub-parallel, or oval, with their shoulders more or less distinct. **Legs** long, a little robust; femora somewhat incrassated; *tibiae* slender, their spurs sometimes absent; first joint of the *tarsi* long, especially that of the posterior tarsus, the penultimate sub-bilobed. **Intercoxal process** moderately broad, triangular, seldom sub-parallel. **Body** long, smooth or pubescent.

725. A. obscuricornis, n.s. **Body** shining pitchy-black, the head darkest; legs testaceous with the *tibiae* infuscate; *palpi* fusco-testaceous; antennae fuscous, with the three basal joints generally paler in colour. *Palpi* sub-securiform. **Antennae** moderately long, pubescent, basal joint almost pyriform, second shorter than third, four to eight obconical, nine to ten sub-quadrate, eleventh moderately long, sub-ovate, acuminate. **Head** broader than the thorax, rounded behind, rather smooth and shining; *eyes* moderately large, coarsely facetted. **Prothorax** not so large as head, sub-cordate, a good deal rounded in front, widely sinuated, and a little constricted behind, the contraction prolonged in the form of a curved line near the base; its surface is finely punctured, and, like the head, clothed with cinerose pubescence. **Elytra** elongate-oval, slightly parallel, wider than the head, moderately convex, the shoulders obtusely rectangular; their anterior half is some-
what rugosely punctured, the posterior portion with less distinct sculpture; they are rather densely clothed with semi-erect cinereous hairs. Legs moderate.

Length, 1\(\frac{2}{3}\) lines.

I found several examples at Tairua.

726. **A. pellucidipes**, *n.s.* Somewhat similar in form to *A. obscuricornis*, but rather smaller, with more oviform elytra, longer antennæ, and with the apical joint of the maxillary palpi cultriform. Head and thorax reddish-brown; the elytra paler, with a large fuscous patch on each near the middle, not reaching the suture; antennæ reddish, rather shining, legs yellowish, almost pellucid; palpi testaceous. **Head** rather small, shining, almost impunctate, finely and sparingly pubescent. **Thorax** cordiform, rounded in front, and a good deal constricted behind the middle, with clothing and punctation similar to those on the head. **Elytra** a good deal narrowed anteriorly, so that their shoulders are not at all prominent; the basal portion to beyond the middle is punctured, almost in rows, the apical portion nearly smooth; they are clothed with fine hairs.

Length, 1\(\frac{2}{3}\) lines.

I found this species in several Auckland districts.

_Cotes_

727. **A. crispi**, *n.s.* Head and thorax reddish, the base of the elytra also of that colour, the rest of the elytra orange, with a broad brownish median fascia, legs, antennæ, and palpi yellow; the insect is shining and clothed with moderately long yellowish hairs.

**Antennæ** long and robust, their second joint shortest; joints three to six about equal, almost oval; seven to ten obconical, the eleventh ovate.

**Head** large, rounded behind, somewhat produced anteriorly, finely and remotely punctured and pubescent. **Prothorax** much longer than broad, greatly constricted and depressed between the middle and base, the frontal portion sub-cordate, being rounded laterally, and more gradually narrowed behind than in front, and smaller than the head, the basal portion hardly as wide as the frontal; its surface finely and distinctly punctured and pubescent. **Scutellum** triangular. **Elytra** elongate-ovate, being widest in front of the fascia, slightly depressed transversely just behind the reddened basal space; they are punctured almost in regular rows, but their punctation is much obscured by their pubescence.

**Legs** long and stout, the **tibiae** straight, with small spurs; **tarsi** short, particularly the anterior, which have their fourth joint rather small and bilobed, the posterior are elongate, and their basal joint is nearly as long as the other three conjointly.

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

Obs.—Quite different from the preceding, being much narrower, more elliptical, with more robust antennæ and tarsi.

I am indebted to Mr. T. A. Crisp, of Parua, for my only specimen, and have named the species in his honour.
FAMILY—MORDELLIDÆ.

Mentum borne by a peduncle. Ligula prominent, membraneous, cordiform. Maxille bilobed, ciliated, membraneous, not soldered at the base. Apical joint of the maxillary palpœ ciltriform. Mandibles short, furnished inwardly with a membraneous plate. Head vertical, short, resting on the front coxae, provided with a narrow neck, entirely immersed in the thorax, its vertex contiguous to the prothorax, and not projecting beyond its front margin. Eyes large, oviform, depressed. Antenna eleven-jointed, inserted in front of the eyes above the base of the mandibles, filiform, or slightly dentate. Prothorax bent down, wider than the elytra at the base, its lateral margins acute. Elytra plane, gradually attenuated, arched, leaving more or less of the pygidium exposed. Legs long: anterior coxae robust, very prominent, contiguous, covering the intermediate, provided with trochantina, their cotylloid cavities widely open behind; the intermediate transversal, moderately separated, with trochantina; the posterior transversal, lamelliform and contiguous: posterior femora wide and compressed; the tibiae furnished with spurs, the posterior very long: hind tarsi four-jointed, the others pentameric; their claws simple or divided, and pectinate. Metathoracic episterna broad and generally parallel. Abdomen with five distinct segments.

Group—MORDELLIDÆ.

The pygidium prolonged in the form of a conical projection. Posterior coxae longer than the metasternum. Tarsal claws more or less divided and pectinated. Eyes invariably entire. Antennal cavities widely open.

Mordella.


Last joint of the labial palpœ broad, obliquely-triangular; that of the maxillary ciltriform. Mandibles bifid at the extremity; labrum transversal, rounded in front. Head a little convex; epistome very short, frequently confounded with the forehead, widely truncated; eyes a little convex, ovate, oblique, rarely contiguous to the thorax. Antennœ moderately long and robust, compressed, simple or serrated; joints one to four obconical, and of variable length. Prothorax transversal, usually rounded laterally, with sub-acute hind angles, sinuous in front, with a large central lobe at the base. Scutellum moderate, quadrate. Elytra closely adapted to the thorax, singly rounded at the apex, narrowed posteriorly. Legs rather long; the posterior femora strongly compressed laterally, and very wide, tibiae (hind) smooth externally; the intermediate tibiae as long as their tarsi; the basal joint of the four posterior tarsi very elongate; the penultimate of the two front pairs excavated above for the insertion of the apical joint. Body convex, lanceolate, generally ending in a strong spine-like process.

These characters will lead to the recognition of the New Zealand species, though not an exact translation of Lacordaire's diagnosis.
728. *M. funerea*, Pascoe; *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, January, 1876. *M. nigra*, subtillissime squamulosa, elytris in medio maculis dubius fasciisque flexuosa postica, ad suturam interrupta, albo-pubescentibus, sed in certa luce evanescentibus; *antennis*, articulis quatuor basalis succinctis, serratis; *capitis* fronte subtillissime punctata; *tibiis* fere ecallecaratis; *tarsis* quatuor anterioribus breviusculis; aculeo paulo recurvo; corpore infra nitide nigro.

Long., 7 lin.

Waikato (Captain Hutton).

About the size and general appearance of the Australian *M. ro-maculata*, Fab., but, *inter alia*, minutely scaly, except the white spots and band, not pubescent, and the tibial spurs nearly obsolete.

729. *M. tibiale*, n.s. Moderately shining black, clothed with fine decumbent dark-cinereous hairs, and very finely punctured.

*Antenna* with the four basal joints fuscescent, the others black; joints five to ten serrate, the eleventh ovate. Maxillary *palpi* stout, the two penultimate joints pilose, and of a dark-testaceous colour, the apical joint cultriform and quite black. *Head* moderately convex, and clothed with fine cinereous hairs, chiefly disposed transversely. *Prothorax* rather broad, and relatively short, not much narrowed towards the front, with rounded sides, and, in one of my two specimens, with a small white spot at each side. The *elytra* are not greatly narrowed posteriorly, the disc is rather flat, and the shoulders slightly ridged; there are two silvery small rounded spots on the middle, one on each side of, and close to, the suture; and a white flexuose fascia, interrupted at the suture, and scarcely reaching the lateral margin, near the apex. *Under-side* black, with a spot on each side of the breast, and one on each side of the base of the abdominal segments, white. *Legs* moderately long, the posterior tibial spurs well developed, and the anterior *tibiae* rather strongly flexuose; the four front *tarsi* are rather short, and the claws are serrated inwardly.

Length (including spine) 5½ lines.

I found three specimens at Tairua; it is nearly allied to *M. funerea*.


Long., 4 lin.

Waikato (Capt. Hutton).

About the size and general appearance of our *M. fasciata*, but the elytra narrowing much more posteriorly, and differently marked.

731. *M. tairuense*, n.s. The general ground-colour is black; the antennæ, save the pale (four) basal joints, are pitchy-brown; the legs are of a similar dark colour, but the four front thighs are testa-
ceous, and the palpi are yellowish, with the margins of the cultriform terminal joint black. The head is not very convex, a little less so in front, and it is nearly covered with fine cinereous hairs. The thorax, like the head and elytra, are sculptured in the same way as the preceding species, and its clothing resembles that of the head; it is, however, chiefly distributed on the base, sides, and two dorsal lines. The elytra bear a greatly flexuous medial fascia, two rather large transverse spots behind, and the lower side of the body is more or less marked with spots, all of which are white.

The form of the body is very much the same as that of the previously described species, but the elytra are slightly incurved near the middle, and not very strongly narrowed posteriorly. The anterior tarsi are not very elongate, being shorter than the tibiae; the intermediate, however, are quite as long as the tibiae; the spurs of the hind tibiae are well-developed, those of the others are small, and all the tibiae are somewhat bent. The antennal joints five to ten are serrate, but the angles are rather obtuse.

Length, 3–3½; breadth, 1 line.

These measurements refer to insects that have been well set out; under ordinary circumstances, that is, when simply pinned, with the head deflexed, the size would not exceed three lines. I believed this species to be identical with (or merely a variety of) M. detracta, but Dr. Sharp, to whom I sent some specimens, being of a different opinion, I have given it a distinct specific name, derived from the locality at which I found it.

**Mordellistena.**

*Nov. gen.*

732. *M. jucunda, n.s.* This species is of a light castaneous brown colour, with the head and thoracic dorsal space piceous; the clothing consists of pale yellow hairs, which, on the head, are rather fine and dense, those on the thorax are chiefly confined to the base and sides, and the elytral pubescence is unevenly distributed, but sometimes assumes the form of an oblique line proceeding from the shoulder, and almost uniting with an indistinct irregularly formed fascia near the middle. The antennae are infuscate, the third joint is obconical, joints four to ten serrate, eleventh ovate. The maxillary palpi are fuscous, and their last joint securiform. The legs are rather short, and testaceous in colour, the tarsi are moderately robust, the front pair shortest. The body is arched, finely punctulated and sub-parallel, the elytra being a little narrowed in front, and but little rounded till near the apex, and the abdominal process is less elongate than usual in *Mordella.* The tibiae are somewhat flexuous, the spurs of the middle pair small, those of the hind rather long.

Length, 2½ lines.

I found very few examples of this species at Tairua. I have used *Mordellistena* as its generic name, and the characters given above will serve to distinguish it from *Mordella.*

733. *M. neglectum, n.s.* Moderately shining bluish-black, finely punctured and pubescent, with the last joint of the maxillary palpi some-
what securiform. The *antennae* are blackish, joints four to eight serrate, ninth and tenth oblong, eleventh normal. *Head* with cinereous pubescence behind, the forehead nude and almost smooth. *Thorax* not much longer than broad, clothed like the head. The *elytra* are rather convex, their sides slightly rounded, a little narrowed near the shoulders, and not much attenuated posteriorly; the scutellar region is somewhat depressed, and, in some examples, the greyish pubescence becomes quite white along the suture. The *tibiae* are a little bent; the front pair not longer than their *tarsi*; the intermediate are longer, and their *tarsi* elongate and slender, and the spurs of the posterior are of moderate size.

Length, 2 lines.
This species also occurs at Tairua.

**FAMILY—RHIPIPHORIDES.**

*Mentum* with a peduncle. *Ligula* membranous, more or less prominent. *Maxillae* bilobed, lamelliform, ciliated, soldered at the base, their inner lobe sometimes rudimentary or entirely absent. Terminal joint of the maxillary *palpi* never securiform. *Mandibles* without internal membranous plate. *Head* vertical, supported on the front *coxae*, with a narrow neck, completely sunk in the prothorax, its vertex often passing beyond the front margin of the thorax. *Eyes* large, emarginate or otherwise. *Antennae* with eleven or ten joints, variably inserted on the head, pectinate or flabellate among the males, often serrate or dentate among the females. *Prothorax* wider than the elytra at the base, the pronotum confounded with its flanks in front. *Elytra* sometimes covering the abdomen, sometimes abbreviated and gaping; in the latter case the under-wings not folded below them. *Legs* long: the anterior *coxae* contiguous, projecting, reposing on the intermediate and without trochantatina, their cotyloid cavities very widely open behind; the intermediate generally slightly separated, transversal or oblique, and with or without trochantatina; the posterior transversal, lamelliform, and contiguous: spurs of the *tibiae* variable; *tarsi* slender, the two front pairs with five joints, the posterior with four; the penultimate joint of all entire: claws pectinate or dentate, rarely simple. The *abdomen* composed of five or eight distinct segments.

**Rhipistena.**


I give below the characters, so far as I can see them, of a species which seems to be a very interesting form of *Rhipiphorides*, but to connect that family with the *Mordellides*; if the antennae and head were hidden, the insect might readily be passed over as a slender *Mordellis- stena.*

*Antennae* short, eleven-jointed, the four basal joints moderately long and stout, the other seven very short, but each giving off a long slender lobe; their insertion is a long way from the front of the clypeus near
the eyes, which are somewhat emarginate on their inner edge. **Head**, when extended, with its posterior part laid on the apex of the thorax. Mandibles visible from the front; labrum small but visible between the mandibles; maxillae and labium placed in a cavity on the under-side of the head, this cavity is well defined by a margin which forms a curve extending between the front angles of the head; the labium is apparently excessively reduced, and I cannot see any mentum or labial palpi; the maxillae are exposed; their palpi are not very large and are four-jointed, the basal joint being, however, very minute, the second joint is longer than the third, and the fourth about as long as the second and third together, and oval in form. **Thorax** much narrowed in front, its anterior opening looking downwards, prosternum separated from the flanks of the pronotum by an obscure suture; front coxae much exserted, sub-cylindrical and perpendicular, their cavities widely open behind, but placed at a considerable distance from the front edge of the prosternum. Mesosternum rather large, with a prominence in the middle which fits between the front coxae; the middle coxae separated by a prolongation of the mesosternum, which extends as far as the hind part of the coxae, and has there a free slender extremity. Metasternum elongate, its episterna very large, its epimera not visible. Hind coxae large, but only about half as long as the metasternum. Hind-body slender, of five visible ventral segments, the first of which is about as long as the apical one, the three intermediate being moderately long and about equal to one another. **Legs** elongate and very slender, the tibiae without spurs, the tarsi longer than the tibiae, the front and middle ones five-jointed, the hind ones four-jointed. The claws have been covered with gum tragacanth, so that I cannot see their structure.

734. *R. lugubris*, Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., Sept., 1878, p. 81. *Elongata*, angustula, nigra, opaca, dense subtilissime punctata et fuscopubescens; *prothorace* antrorsum fortiter angustato, basi profunde bisinuato, angulis posterioribus sub-prolongatis, ad humeros applicatis; *clytris* elongatis et angustis, apicibus vix dehiscentibus et sub-acuminatis.

Long., 6 mm.; lat., $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

The first joint of the antennae is longer and rather thicker than the second; the third is longer than the first, but similar to it in form; the fourth joint is stout, quite as long as broad; the other seven joints very short, but each giving off an appendage, and of these the first four or five are each as long as the three basal joints.

I have received a mutilated individual of this species from Captain Broun, and am informed that he has found only two individuals, at Tairua.

**Sharpia.**

**Nov. gen.**

Antennae eleven-jointed, inserted at the sides just in front of the eyes, robust, nearly as long as the head and thorax, the basal joint stout, dilated towards the apex, second rather small, oblong, third a little shorter than first, obconical, fourth subquadrate, a little larger than
second, joints five to ten strongly pectinated, these joints decrease a little in length but their lobes are about equal, and the eleventh is stout, elongate-oval, and about as long as the lobe of the tenth.

The head is large, being nearly three times the width of the front of the thorax, ovate, resting on the apex of the thorax in repose: the parts of the mouth are exposed, the lower side of the head being obliquely truncated towards the front; mentum indistinct; labial palpi short but quite perceptible, as long as the mandibles, the maxillary elongate, four-jointed, the second and fourth joints about equal, the latter oviform, thickened towards the extremity, it is longitudinally impressed at the base: the upper part is rounded and somewhat convex behind, depressed and flattened in front; the epistome very transverse and distinctly separated from the forehead; labrum prominent, transversal, truncated and ciliated in front; mandibles robust, arched, with a tooth in line with the front of the labrum; eyes large, widely separated above, transversal, widely and deeply emargined in front, so as to be lunate, with their greatest bulk below; they are moderately faceted, and not convex.

Prothorax longer than broad, conical, greatly narrowed anteriorly, without perceptible front angles, the base is as wide as the elytra, with prominent, acute, divergent angles overlapping the shoulders of the elytra; it is triangularly excised at the middle with a tooth-like protuberance at each side of the excision, and between these and the posterior angles rather strongly sinuated.

Scutellum large, elongate, cuneiform.

Elytra elongate, attenuated posteriorly, with obliquely rounded apices; they do not cover the abdomen, and are separate behind, so as to expose the ample wings.

The legs are elongate and slender, the anterior shortest: the tibiae are a little bent, and distinctly bispinose at apex; front tarsi about as long as tibiae, their basal joint stout, as long as fifth, the fourth smallest; the posterior are elongate, the first joint not so long as the other three, third shorter than second; claws pectinate: the apex of the tibiae and tarsal joints is cavernose, each being inserted in the cavity of the other.

The coxae are large, the anterior subcylindrical, exserted, with their cavities open behind and close to the hind margin of the prothorax; they are contiguous. The intermediate are slightly separated by an elongate triangular mesosternal process, acute at apex, but extending much beyond their middle; the hind pair are sub-contiguous. Mesosternum rather large; metasternum large, convex, longitudinally furrowed on the middle. Abdomen elongate, with six visible segments.

I have named this genus in honour of Dr. Sharp, of Thornhill, Dumfriesshire. The insect is more nearly related to Rhipistena than any of the four groups of this family.

735. S. hirtella, n.s. Elongate, slightly glossy; head and thorax blackish, elytra pitchy-red, reddest along the suture and margins, the palpi, tarsi, and lobed joints of the antennae black, the legs and basal joints of the antennae obscure red, the claws and tibial spurs yellowish; the body is clothed with short, silvery-grey hairs, which are more sparingly distributed on the thoracic disc than elsewhere.
Mandibles and labrum polished, the latter punctate; head finely and densely punctured in front, more distantly and rather more coarsely behind, with a not very distinct, smooth, dorsal line. Prothorax with a smooth median line, finely punctate, and bearing many short, irregular, aciculate impressions. The elytra are sculptured very much in the same way as the thorax; each has four longitudinal costae, the sutural becomes obsolete behind the middle, the second extends from base to apex, the third and fourth proceed from before the middle, but the latter only reaches the apex. The legs are finely pubescent. The last dorsal segment is cordate, smooth and shining, except near the apex and margins, where it is pubescent.

Length, 5½ lines; breadth, nearly 1½.

Obs. — These measurements were taken from the labrum to the apex of the elytra, and across the shoulders; my only specimen was cut out of a tree-stump at Patua, near Whangarei Harbour, before being quite mature, in which state the length of the body is seven lines, and the breadth across the fourth ventral segment nearly two lines.

FAMILY—ŒDEMERIDÆ.

The mentum with a peduncle. Ligula prominent, bilobed, its lobes divergent and rounded. Maxillæ with two unarmed lobes, the external longer than the inner one. Mandibles nearly always bifid at their extremity, furnished inwardly with a membraneous lamelle and ciliated. Head gradually narrowed posteriorly, terminating in a variable muzzle rarely assuming the form of a rostrum. Antennæ with eleven or twelve joints, filiform in the majority, inserted in front of and at a variable distance from the eyes. Prothorax narrower than the elytra, its flanks and pronotum continuous. Elytra, in general, imperfectly embracing the hind-body. Anterior coxae elongate, sub-cylindrical, contiguous, prominent, their cotyloid cavities widely open behind; the intermediate of similar form, decumbent, longitudinal, contiguous or sub-contiguous; the posterior transversal, narrow, contiguous or very near to each other, seldom widely separated: the four front tarsi pentamerous, the hind pair four-jointed, the penultimate joint of the latter nearly always sub-bilobed; the claws simple. The abdomen with five or six segments, all free.

Group—ŒDEMERIDÆ.

Intermediate coxae elongated, cylindrical, contiguous or only slightly separated; the anterior generally very long. Projecting intercoxal process of the abdomen very narrow, acutely triangular, often almost absent. Antennæ never inserted on the sides of the muzzle. Scutellum elongate, curvilinearly triangular. Tarsal claws simple. Metathoracic épitémera narrow, external. The integuments generally somewhat solid.

Selenopalpus.

White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 13.

Head elongate, as long and behind nearly as broad as the prothorax; labrum transverse; mandibles strong and simple; eyes large, truncated
anteriorly; the maxillary palpi of the male with the penultimate joint shorter than the second; the apical large, slender at the base, greatly expanded apically, with a deep semicircular external excision, and its front portion truncated at the end. Antennae eleven-jointed, not so long as the body, filiform, and inserted in front of the eyes; second joint small; joints three to ten gradually decrease; eleventh rather short, sub-ovate. Prothorax scarcely convex, longer than broad, dilated laterally near the front, base and apex truncate, with fine reflexed margins. Scutellum small. Elytra elongate, wider behind than in front, apices rounded, leaving the pygidium exposed. Four front femora sub-linear, the posterior strongly inflated, and grooved below for the reception of the tibiae; the two anterior pairs of tibiae nearly straight, the hind pair thick, greatly flexuose and inwardly produced at the apex as a somewhat flattened process; each with two short spines; tarsi with the second and third joints of the two front pairs obconical, the fourth sub-quadrate and superficially excavated for the reception of the slender apical joint, which is nearly as long as the first.

In the female the hind legs are similar in form to the others, and the terminal joint of the palpus, though dilated, is only about twice as wide as the penultimate, and the elytra are broader.

Note.—These characters have been derived from examples in my own collection, and will serve to indicate, in some degree, the forms of the other New Zealand genera of the CEdemeridae.

736. S. cyaneus, Fabricius; Ent. Syst., ii., 75. Body dark blue, moderately shining, palpi, tarsi, and apical joints of the antennae piceous. Head finely punctate, with a longitudinal depression more or less distinct on the elyteus, and almost nude. Prothorax a little uneven, finely and rather closely punctured, with a few short fuscous hairs. Each elytron with the suture and two discoidal lines slightly elevated, the whole of the surface being more or less finely and rugosely punctured, and clothed with short fuscous pubescence.

Length, 6 lines.

Described from specimens which I found at Tairua, on the inflorescence of Leptospermum.

The species is identical with White's Selenopalpus chalybeus.

Sessinia.

Pascoe; Journ. Entom., ii., p. 45.

Note.—I have not seen the description of this genus.

737. S. strigipennis, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 12. Pale testaceous, with an indistinct dorsal line on the thorax, and the interstices of the elytra infuscate but seldom very dark. The head and thorax are finely and rather closely punctured and sparsely pubescent. Scutellum large, triangular. The elytra have the sutural and two ill-defined discoidal lines on each paler than the interstices, and the whole of their surface is more or less finely punctate and rugose and clothed with fine pallid hairs.
The male of this species has a large apical joint to the maxillary palpus, which is externally excised throughout its whole length, a form essentially differing from that of *S. lineata*.

Length, 5 lines.
Discovered by Mr. Colenso according to White; the above description applies to specimens which I found at Tairua. This is the most slender of the New Zealand species at present known.

738. *S. latiuscula*, *n.s.* The head is finely punctured, but in front distinctly wrinkled. *Prothorax* rather long and convex, widest near the front, the sides rounded in front and gradually narrowed posteriorly; it resembles the head in colour, being pale testaceous, but reddish; it is finely and closely punctured, with sparing pallid pubescence. *Scutellum* small, triangular. The *elytra* are rather broad, dilated posteriorly, apices rounded and not covering the pygidium; each bears four discoidal lines which are paler than the interstices, and of the same colour as the two broad marginal streaks; the three interstices on the disc, and two narrow outer lines, are infuscate; they are sculptured like the preceding species, but exhibit a somewhat roughened aspect, owing to the semi-erect pubescence with which they are clothed. The *antennae* are finely pubescent, with the basal joint somewhat compressed, and expanded towards the apex; second joint very short; joints three to ten gradually decrease; the eleventh shorter than the preceding joints.

The terminal joint of the maxillary *palpi* in the male is large and sub-securiform, but rather short, with a short indistinct external excision close to the apex. In what I believe to be the other sex, the same joint is larger, and if it were not curvedly-truncated inwardly its form would be almost triangular.

This is a decidedly broader, more robust insect than those previously described, and the palpi are stouter.

Length, 5 lines.
I found two examples at Whangarei Heads.

739. *S. lineata*, *Fabricius* (*Dryops*). Pale ochraceous, with a thoracic dorsal line and a broad lateral streak on each elytron, fuscous; the head and thorax nearly nude, the elytra densely covered with short decumbent pale yellow hairs. Head finely and distantly punctured, with a depression in front of the vertex. The sculpture of the thorax is very similar to that of the head, and its surface is a little uneven. The *elytra* are very finely and rather closely punctured, but the punctuation is concealed by the pubescence.

The terminal joint of the maxillary palpus is almost obconical, with an external excision which does not reach the apex.

Length, 8 lines.

The above corresponds with a specimen received from Mr. C. M. Wakefield, who found it in the Canterbury district; the only individual I found is of a rather shining reddish-testaceous colour.
422

COLEOPTERA


Long., 4 lin.

Christchurch (Mr. Wakefield).

This very distinct species may be at once known by its short elytra.

Thelyphassa.


Xanthochroa is principally a European genus, from which the present differs structurally only in the above characters. The male has the same deeply incised terminal abdominal segment; but there is no trace of it in the female. The elytra do not cover the extremity of the abdomen, even in the male. The peculiarly shaped maxillary palpi have just the same semi-circular notch that is found in Selenopalpus. The species is remarkable for the delicacy of its texture. It was found under logs thrown up on the beach just above high-water mark. Capt. Broun says it makes great use of its palpi, as well as of its antennae, in confinement. Of the two pairs which that gentleman has kindly sent me the females are the largest, but with somewhat shorter antennae than the males.


Long., 6-7 lin.

Tairua.

742. T. obscura, n.s. Body obscure brownish-testaceous; the legs, antennae, and palpi pallid.

Head finely and closely punctured, the epistome a little elevated and shining. Prothorax finely and irregularly punctured and pubescent. Elytra finely and closely sculptured, densely covered with short, greyish hairs. Under-side similarly sculptured, but more sparingly clothed.

The insect is similar in form to the typical species, but the terminal joint of the maxillary palpi of the male has only a very small incision, which, when carefully examined, shows that the joint itself is quite hollow.

Length, 6½ lines; breadth, 1½ (♀).

The species was discovered near Napier by Mr. F. H. Meinertzhagen.
Baculipalpus.

Nov. gen.

Body elongate, sub-depressed. Maxillary palpi very long, their terminal joint very large but narrow, sublunate, exactly resembling the top of a crutch with its hind part fractured. Eyes large, rounded, their anterior portion very slightly truncated, moderately faceted, and situated near the middle of the head. Head as wide as prothorax, rounded behind, somewhat elongated anteriorly. Antennae placed laterally in front of the eyes, with a rather long flexuose basal joint which is rather slender near the base; second short; third and fourth of about equal size (the others broken off). Prothorax longer than broad, a little dilated in front of the middle, narrowed posteriorly; its apex is somewhat emarginate; the base with a small scutellar incision, beyond which it is curved outwardly, and finely margined. Scutellum very small.

Elytra elongate, their sides almost parallel with the suture, though slightly incurved in front of the middle; the apices rather acutely rounded, almost divergent, and covering the abdomen. Legs moderately long; femora sublinear; tibiae straight, of about equal thickness throughout, and armed with two small spines at the apex; tarsi normal, apparently, but nearly all more or less broken.

The insect for which I make the above name is allied to the preceding genera; its peculiar enormously-developed terminal joint of the maxillary palpi will at once lead to its recognition.

743. B. rarus, n.s. Head rather closely but finely punctured, with an impressed line on the vertex, which is rendered obvious by an elongate fuscous mark, the rest of the surface being of a pale testaceous colour; eyes metallic, pale castaneous. Prothorax a little uneven, rather convex transversely, finely punctate, and of the same colour as the head, its dorsal line being infuscate. Elytra with obliquely rounded humeral angles; each elytron bears three broad, pale-fuscous, discoidal streaks, the intervals being almost concave; they are closely and indistinctly rugosely-punctate. The body is sparingly clothed with fine pallid hairs, but the pubescence is almost entirely confined to the elytra.

Length, 5½ lines.

I only found one example of this species some years ago, at Auckland; it is evidently the male, and, unfortunately, very much mutilated.

Techmessa.


Mentum transversely quadrangular. Last joint of maxillary palpi cultriform, acute at apex. Mandibles bifid at apex; labrum short, slightly sinuously truncated in front. Head short; epistoma broadly and squarely truncated in front. Eyes large, slightly transverse, entire, more (concolor) or less (telephoroides) strongly prominent. Antennae inserted on slight prominences in front of and quite distinct from the
eyes; joint one swollen, pyriform; two a little shorter than three, and both obconic; three not more than half as long as four; four to ten sub-equal, cylindric (concolor) or elongate-obconic (telephoroides); eleven a little longer than ten, sub fusiform. Prothorax scarcely wider than long, and convex in color; distinctly wider than long, subdepressed, and somewhat unequal in telephoroides; truncated at base and apex; sides rounded, abruptly incurved anteriorly, gradually contracted posteriorly, rather strongly grooved or margined along the base. Elytra elongate, parallel, scarcely convex, somewhat broadly rounded at apex. Femora sub linear; tibia armed with two distinct spurs at apex; the two penultimate joints of the tarsi rather short, expanded, and spongy pubescent beneath. Abdomen of five free joints. Body more (telephoro- roides) or less (concolor) linear, shortly pilose.

Of all the published genera of the Edem eridae the present seems to me to approach nearest to Cycloderus. It is, however, at once to be distinguished from that genus, and from all the others of the family known to me, by the short third joint of the antennae.

744. T. concolor, Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Febry., 1874. Black, a little shining; everywhere rather densely clothed with a shortish semi-erect brownish pile. Head and prothorax coarsely punctured and rugose; the punctures more crowded on the front of the former and on the sides of the latter; elytra rather strongly and closely punctured and transversely confluent rugose; under-side and legs brownish-black, pubescent, punctured; antennae (save the three basal joints) and palpi dusky-brown.

Length, 3 lines.
New Zealand. One example.

Note.—I have one specimen which I picked out from a collection of other beetles sent to me by Captain Hutton, who, I believe, found it in Otago. The elytral disc is nearly nude.

745. T. telephoroides, Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Febry., 1874. Sublinear, depressed, slightly shining; somewhat thinly clothed with a short sub-decumbent whitish pile. Head and prothorax brownish-black; the front and hind margins of the latter reddish-brown, rather coarsely and closely punctured and rugose; the punctures most crowded on the front and epistoma of the former, which are also unisulcate down the centre; prothorax distinctly wider than long, sub-cordiform, a little depressed and unequal by slight irregular depressions; elytra pale brown with a yellowish tinge, closely punctured and rugose; underside reddish-brown, pubescent, finely and not closely punctured; legs and palpi pale yellow; antennae brown.

Length, 3½ lines.
New Zealand. One example.

746. T. picticornis, n.s. Body black, moderately shining, base of antennal joints four to eleven testaceous; sides of the body and the legs sparingly clothed with rather long fine fuscous hairs. Head punc-
tate. The prothorax bears two oblique confluent depressions which extend from the sides in front to the base; its surface is rather coarsely and almost rugosely punctured. Scutellum sub-triangular. The elytra are coarsely, rugosely, and closely punctured.

Length, nearly 3 lines.

Obs.—This insect, of which I found one specimen only at Tairua, is allied to but not congeneric with Techmessa, from which it differs in the structure of the eyes, antennae, palpi, &c.

Its chief structural characteristics are, as follow:—

Antennae eleven-jointed, sub-filiform, inserted on the head in front of the eyes; basal joint sub-pyridiform; second very small and transverse; third shorter than fourth; joints four to ten about equal; eleventh sub-fusiform. Last joint of maxillary palpi almost cultriform; apex almost obtuse. Eyes large, slightly convex, and a little excised in front. Prothorax rather small, somewhat transverse, considerably rounded and narrowed in front and behind; posterior angles not prominent, subacute; apex truncate, base finely margined and nearly truncate. Elytra elongate, wider than thorax, widest behind, slightly convex, apex obtusely rounded, sub-truncate. Legs of normal length; femora sub-linear, yet a little incrassated; tibiae straight, with minute apical spurs; tarsi with the fourth and third (anterior pairs) joints small, but dilated laterally, the apical as long as the basal joint.

FAMILY—CURCULIONIDÆ.

The head prolonged into a rostrum, bearing at its extremity the organs of the mouth; the latter complete, except the labrum, which is absent. Mentum lodged in a hollow of the under-chin, or borne by a peduncle proceeding from it. Ligula concealed by the mentum or uncovered. The maxillae generally with one lobe only. Palpi very short, conical or sub-cylindrical; the labial with three, the maxillary with four joints. Mandibles short, of variable form. Antennae inserted on the rostrum, consisting of eight or twelve joints, geniculated in the majority, and nearly always terminating in a club. Eyes very variable. The pronotum confounded with the flanks of the prothorax. Anterior coxae contiguous or otherwise, having their cotyloid cavities closed behind; the others separated; tarsi generally spongy underneath, sub-pentamerous; their third joint often bilobed. Abdomen composed of five (rarely of six) segments, the third and fourth ordinarily shorter than the others.

Group—BRACHYDERIDÆ.

The antennæ geniculated; scape of variable length; funiculus with seven (rarely with six) joints; the club of normal structure. Rostral scrobes often linear and directed downwards.

Aglycyderes.


Labium rounded, horny, strongly ciliated. Jaw-lobes sub-triangular, furnished on the inner side with bent, rigid hairs. Labial palpi very
small, concealed; the maxillary very short and stout, joints one to three extremely short. Mandibles robust, short, sub-triangular, obtusely tridentate at their internal side. Head depressed, that of the males very broad, with a protuberance in front of each eye, behind with a narrow neck; that of the females triangular, and truncated in front. Antennae straight, slender, filiform, eleven-jointed, the first a little elongate and rather thick, eleventh elongate-oval. Eyes small, rounded, very prominent among the males. Prothorax nearly square, its sides rounded, deeply canaliculated above. Legs short, incrassated, little distant at their base, especially the posterior; tarsi very short, four-jointed, the first and second almost bilobed, third very small, fourth larger, elongate-clavate, with simple hooks.

Body oblong, sub-depressed, strongly squamose and hispid.

Note.—Lacordaire associates this remarkable genus with the Bruchides, Dr. Sharp with the Colydiidae; to me it seems more natural to locate it in a distinct family, as it is quite unlike any member of either of these two groups.


Long. corp., 2–3 mm.

Antennae reddish, short; the two basal joints stouter than the following ones, joints three to eight small and bead-like, tenth joint sub-square, both broader and longer than the preceding joints; eleventh joint almost oval, quite as broad and two or three times as long as the tenth. Head very variable in size, abruptly constricted at the neck, the forehead rather convex; it is of a reddish colour and rugose, but hispid, so that the sculpture is concealed. Thorax transversely quadrate, straight at the sides, a little narrower than the elytra, the surface rugose and hispid. Elytra rather elongate and parallel, similar in colour to the head and thorax; their sculpture very coarse but indistinct, and consisting of rows of coarse punctures separated by narrow interstices, hispid, being clothed with both long and short setae. Under-side pitchy-black; the metasternum coarsely but sparingly punctured. Legs red, short, hispid.

Obs.—The structure of the antennae, as well as their insertion, seem to justify the location of this insect in the Colydiidae. The anterior coxae are very small, and their cavities completely closed behind; and this is the only character, so far as I can see, which would throw any doubt on the propriety of the association mentioned. Mr. Wollaston, in calling attention to the peculiarities of this important genus, has already suggested its affinity with the Colydiidae. The New Zealand insect I have described approaches the Aglycyderes setifer closely in appearance; but it differs in the structure of the antennae. The Colydiidae as a group is one of the less specialized of the Coleopterous groups; and it is not therefore surprising that we should find some of its members exhibiting wide and puzzling affinities. If the genus be not accepted as an aberrant member of the Colydiidae, I think there is
no other course but to do as Mr. Wollaston has suggested, viz., to regard it as representing a distinct family of Coleoptera.

Several specimens sent from Tairua by Captain Broun. One of them was sent amongst a lot of Coleoptera found on Cyathea dealbata, one of the tree-ferns.

748. **A. badius, n.s.** The facies of this species is very similar to what I consider to be the male form of *A. wollastoni*, but it is, however, quite distinct from it as well as from the other form. The difference in colouration first strikes the eye; the colour of the preceding species is obscure, and may be termed fuscous, that of *A. badius* is indicated by its name, a bright reddish-yellow chestnut, the elytra being a little paler than the rest of the body. Its clothing is much more scanty, and consists of reddish-yellow short erect setae, which are not disposed in rows on the elytra as in the other species. The body is smaller, and, owing chiefly to the differently shaped head and rather narrower elytra, is of a less interrupted outline.

The form of the head is just intermediate between the two forms indicated above, being rather longer and of a less quadrat shape than the male of *A. wollastoni*, and less elongate than the other; its anterior portion is almost shining, with two depressions, which are separated by a slightly elevated interval, and the hind part bears some minute tubercles. The prothorax is quadrat, nearly as wide as the head and elytra, a little uneven, and coarsely but indefinitely sculptured. The elytra are coarsely punctured, but not in well-defined rows, the interstices, both longitudinally and transversely, are about equal, and quite nude.

In *A. wollastoni*, the ninth antennal joint, though much smaller than the tenth, is appreciably larger than its predecessors; in the present species the eighth and ninth joints are equal, so that the club is well limited.

Length, 1½ line.

I found one specimen at Parua (Whangarei Harbour).

**Nicæana.**


*Rostrum* breve, crassiusculum, capiti continuatum; *scrobes* foveiformes, apice rostri supra sitæ. *Oculi* rotundati. *Antennæ* valide; *scapus* ad oculum postice attingens; *funiculus* articulis crassiusculis; clava distincta. *Prothorax* transversus, lobis ocularibus nullis. *Elytra* obovata, humeris obsoletis. *Pedes* mediocres, intermedii paulo breviiores; *tibie* antice sub-flexuose; *ungues* liberi.

With some hesitation I have come to the conclusion that the nearest ally of this genus is *Prosayleus*, from which, however, it differs, *inter alia*, in its foveiform *scrobes*, placed on the dorsal surface near the apex of the rostrum. At first sight the species here described reminds one of our *Metallites marginatus*. 
*N. oblongo-ovata*, dense griseo-squamosa, maculis indistinctis albis (ali-quando vitta humerali) notata; antennis pedibusque rufo-testaceis, pilis griseis adpersis; *capite* supra oculos modice convexo, antice sub-planato; *prothorace* antice posticeque truncato, utrinque rotundato; *scutello* triangulare, minuto; *elytris* sub-cordatis, striato-punctatis; *tibis* intus muticis; *tarsi* articulo secundo dilatato.

Long., \( \frac{1}{2} \) lin.
Otago, Waitaki (Capt. Hutton).

**Catoptes.**


**Rostrum** slightly longer and narrower than the head, slightly incrassated in front, rounded at the angles, plane above, terminated by a triangular plate, smooth and truncated at the end; *scrobes* rather wide and deep in front, directed obliquely towards the lower part of the eye, becoming very shallow behind. **Eyes** moderate, slightly prominent, oval, and somewhat transverse. **Antennae** rather long and robust; the scape thickening gradually and nearly reaching back to the thorax; the joints of the funiculus obconical, the first stouter than those which follow, second a little longer than first, joints three to seven decreasing in length and gradually thickening; club oblong-oval, acuminate and articulated. **Prothorax** sub-transversal, cylindrical, truncated at its base and apex. **Scutellum** small, sub-quadrate. **Elytra** rather convex, oval, a little compressed and acuminate behind, slightly wider than the thorax, slightly emarginate at their base, with the shoulders obtuse. **Legs** moderate, somewhat robust, **thighs** incrassated, anterior **tibiae** a little arched and inwardly produced and pointed at the apex; **tarsi** moderate, ciliated, sponge-like underneath, with the third joint not nearly wider than the second and first, fourth moderate, as well as its claws which are free. **Intercoxal process** moderately wide, truncated in front.

**Body** oval, densely squamose and rough.

750. **C. obliquis**, *Schaeh.* **Body** obscure red, the ground-colour concealed by the dense covering of small depressed round pale brown scales intermingled with short pallid setae. **Prothorax** about as long as broad, widest before the middle, very gradually narrowed posteriorly and slightly constricted anteriorly; it is broadly but not deeply impressed near the front angles. **Scutellum** nude, shining. The **elytra** do not greatly exceed the thorax in breadth, have oblique shoulders, sub-parallel sides as far as the hind thighs, and from thence are gradually narrowed; they are but little convex, the most elevated part is behind the posterior femora, from that point they become declivous; each has six discoidal striae with elongate punctures in them, distinctly separated from each other; the two inner are continued to the apex, the eighth stria is deep and unites before the extremity with the second, which being broad and deep insulates the intermediate ones and causes the sutural interstices to appear prominent; the third and fifth
interstices are obtusely elevated at the summit of the hind slope, and at that part the scales and setae being pallid form an oblique fascia on each elytron. The legs are similarly clothed, but the paler scales and setae predominate. The antennae are dark red and hispid, the club pubescent.

Length (rostr. excl.), 2½; breadth, quite 1 line.

The above agrees with a specimen which I believe had been compared with the type at London by Mr. F. P. Pascoe. I have not seen the original description.

751. C. compressus, n.s. Somewhat similar to C. obliquis but longer, the elytra particularly longer and laterally compressed, so that they have an unusually parallel outline; their "upper" surface is longitudinally divided into three distinct areas by slightly elevated costae, between which the rather coarse rows of punctures are arranged in pairs, and the depressed portions are much darker in colour than the rest of the body; the base is emarginated, the posterior declivity has a pale oblique fascia, and the costae near the sides and apex are of the same colour as the fascia. The antennae are long, dark red, and hispid. The body bears the same kind of clothing observable in the typical species, and is of nearly the same colour.

Length, 3 lines; breadth, 1.

I found my specimen at Tairua.

Rhadinosomus.


Head horizontal, cylindrical, very elongate, with a very short thick neck; rostrum about half as long and as broad as the head, with rounded angles, a little depressed above, sloping and entire at the end; scrobes visible from above in front, abruptly arcuated, ending in line with the lower margin of the eyes. Antenna a little longer than the head, moderately robust; scape clavate at the end, a little arched, extending beyond the eyes; joints one to seven of the funiculus gradually decreasing and thickening; club oval, acuminate, feebly articulated. Eyes moderate, a little convex, oval, almost vertical. Prothorax as long as the head and rostrum united, cylindrical, moderately narrowed in the middle and truncated at base and apex. Scutellum very small, punctiform. Elytra very elongate, abruptly narrowed at their base, which is not wider than the prothorax, narrow, elliptical and very long, each terminated by a rather long spine-like process. Legs slender, and relatively moderate, the anterior placed at a third of the length of the prothorax from the front; thighs clavate, the four posterior pedunculated; tibiae straight; tarsi short, spongy underneath, the two basal joints almost wider than the third, fourth moderate, dilated, very arched, with small claws. Intercoxal process rather wide, strongly angulated anteriorly; mesosternum very narrow, lamelliform. Body nearly smooth.
752. **R. acuminatus**, Schönherr. *Fuscous*, legs reddish, antennae and tarsi piceous, with an oblique fascia near the middle of each elytron testaceous.

The head and prothorax are rugosely punctate, with short pallid hairs, the thorax being more or less squamose laterally; apical portion of rostrum punctate; elytra with five discoidal striae on each, these have rather large subquadrate punctiform impressions, and the deflexed sides bear similar sculpture.

**Legs** pubescent.

Length, 4 lines; breadth, \( \frac{3}{4} \).

Described from a specimen found at Tairua. I have not seen the original description, the species, however, cannot be confounded with any other.

**Syn.** — *Curculio acuminatus*, Fab.; *Leptosomus acuminatus*, Schöenh.

**Group**—OTIORHYNCHIDÆ.

Antenna geniculated; scape reaching backwards beyond the eyes; funiculus with seven joints, very rarely with six; club of normal structure. *Scrobes* of the rostrum variable in form, but never at the same time linear and directed downwards.

**Trachyphlœus.**


Rostrum a little longer or broader than the head, separated from it by a transverse furrow, robust, slightly arched, sub-parallel, angulated or plain, rarely grooved above, a little emarginate (triangularly) at the extremity; lateral scrobes deep, a little arcuated, and nearly reaching the eyes. Antenna moderate, short, robust; scape thickening gradually and reaching the apex of the thorax; the first and second joints of the funiculus obconical, the former the thicker and longer, joints three to seven very short, transversal; club short, oval, articulated. Eyes small, a little convex, oval and oblique. Prothorax transversal, moderately convex, usually strongly rounded laterally, abruptly narrowed in front, and truncated at the base and apex. Elytra short, oval, moderately convex, rounded behind, a little broader than the thorax, slightly emarginated at the base, with the shoulders obsolete. Legs short, robust; femora incrassated; tibiae straight, in general abruptly produced to a point at the apex; tarsi very short, narrow, finely pilose, their fourth joint rather long, claws small.

Body short, oval, squamose, rough and winged.

753. **T. porculus**, Pascoe; *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, July, 1876. *T. obovatus*, niger, squamis albidis depressis dense vestitis, setulisque tenuibus erectis seriatim adspersus; *rostro* crasso, scrobibus cavernosis, ad oculos haud extensis; *antennis* ferrugineis, clava infuscata; *prothorace* versus apicem haud consticto; *elyris* breviusculis, substratiatis; *tibiis* anticis bicalcaratis.

Long., \( 1\frac{1}{4} \) lin.

Otago (Capt. Hutton).
Allied to our *T. squamulatus*, from which its cavernous scrobes and slender setulæ will at once distinguish it.

754. **T. irritus**, Pascoe; *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., February, 1877*. *T. ovatus*, indumento fusco tectus; *rostro* crasso, capite breviore; *scapo* valido, setigero; *funiculo* clavaque nitide rufo-ferrugineis, illius articulo basali ampliato, secundo paulo breviore, caeteris transversis; *prothorace* fere in medio utrinque subangulato, supra modice convexo, subtuberculato; *elytris* subcordatis, prothorace paulo latioribus, basi arcuatis, subpunctatis, interstitiis vix elevatis, squamulis paucis pallidus adpersis; *pedibus* rufo-ferrugineis.

Long., 1½ lin.

Tairua (Capt. Broun).

Size and shape of *T. porculus*, but with a remarkably stout scape, and the prothorax with the side a little before the middle obtusely angled; in *T. porculus* the sides are rounded.

755. **T. clarus**, n.s. Pale castaneous, a little darker on the thorax, legs reddish, scape dull, funiculus shining red; sparingly clothed with fine yellow and coarse erect fuscous setæ. *Antennae* rather long and stout; the scape stout, shorter than the funiculus, with fuscous setæ; the first joint of the funiculus large, obconical, second much larger than third and of nearly the same form as the first, the others sub-globular, club large. *Rostrum* stout, with a transverse line at the base, and a longitudinal one extending towards the vertex, scrobes large but not reaching the eyes; the rostrum and head densely covered with fine bright yellow setæ. *Thorax* widest in front of the middle, a good deal narrowed behind, moderately convex, with a few large punctiform impressions, and the yellowish setæ form a rather distinct dorsal line. *Elytra* short, oviform, convex, very abruptly deflexed behind, and slightly emarginate at the base; they are striated, and the striae bear coarse punctures. *Legs* moderate, clothed like the body, the four posterior femora a good deal incrassated so as to appear obtusely dentate below.

The insect bears some resemblance to *T. irritus*, but is much more brightly coloured, with a smaller and narrower thorax, the elytra, consequently, seem relatively larger; the antennæ are longer, with a longer funiculus, that of *T. irritus* being only about as long as the scape.

Length, 1½ line.

I found this species near Whangarei Heads.

756. **T. corpulentus**, n.s. Somewhat similar to *T. irritus*; the antennæ more robust, with the club pointed and the rostrum broader. *Thorax* broader than long, somewhat dilated laterally near the middle, narrowed in front and behind. The *elytra* are very large and broad, the base as wide as the thorax behind, with oblique shoulders, nearly straight sides, rounded and very abruptly deflexed, sub-perpendicular, behind.

The insect exhibits scarcely any sculpture, is piceous, with reddish legs and antennæ, the scape is stout, obscurely coloured and setose,
and the body is clothed with fine depressed yellowish setae, and a few coarse erect fuscous setae.
Length, \( \frac{1}{4} \); breadth, nearly 1 line.
The species may be at once identified by its broad hind-body. I found one individual only at Whangarei Heads.

**Brachyolus.**

*White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.*

*Antenna* longish, rather stout, funiculus seven-jointed; basal joint of antennae as long as the head, but not the length of the other joints taken together; club ovate, pointed, indistinctly jointed; beak short, considerably thickened; eyes oblong, not very prominent; thorax nearly square, rather wider in front than behind; *scutellum* not visible; *elytra* taken together cordate; at the base of each in the middle a tubercle directed backwards; at the tip bluntish; *legs* short and stout.

This genus comes near *Cyclomus* and *Otiornynchus*; it is densely covered with scales.

757. *B. punctatus,* *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.* Pale ochrey-yellow; thorax above rather deeply pitted, behind brownish-yellow; *elytra* with a transverse yellowish-brown band, with many longitudinal lines of rather deep points; on each *elytron* near the end are two protubercanes, the innermost largest.

Length, \( 2\frac{1}{2} \) to 3 lines.
Port Nicholson (Captain Parry).

**Group—RHYPAROSOMIDÆ.**

Under-mentum with a short wide neck, occasionally but little apparent. *Mandibles* of variable form, often sloping and acute in front. *Rostrum* of moderate length and thickness, angulous or sub-angulous, rarely rounded at the angles, not parallel; its scrobes complete in front, attaining, or obliterated near, the eyes. *Scape* of variable length; the funiculus with seven or six joints; the club oval or oblong-oval. *Prothorax* with ocular lobes, or hollowed at its antero-inferior margin; the latter very seldom entire. *Tibia* unarmed, rarely, and then very briefly, mucronated at the extremity; corbels of the posterior *tibiae* open: *tarsi* at most moderate, generally very short and narrow, and villose or sponge-like underneath.

**Phrynixus.**


incassata; *tibiae* sub-flexuose, apice mucronatae; *tarsi* articulis tribus basalibus transversis, penultimo integro, supra excavato, ultimo valido. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus connatis, ampliatis.

On the whole this genus may be considered as being most nearly allied to the European *Dichotromatus*; but in four species of that genus, which I have examined, I do not find the penultimate tarsal joint entire, as stated by Lacordaire, but more or less bilobed. The foveiform scrobes and small eyes away from the prothorax are the most essential diagnostic characters of *Phrynixus*. My specimen is from an old collection, and was purchased from Mr. Stevens.

758. *P. terreus*, *Pascoe*; *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Sept., 1875. *P. ovatus*, fuscus, supra squamositate dilutior vestitus; *rostro* prothorace paulo breviori; *funiculi* articulo basali longiuscolo, secundo breviore, quinque sequentibus transversis, ultimo crasso, obconico; *clava* brevi, obsolete articulata; *prothorace* supra sulcatim tuberculato; *elytris* irregularibus, seriatiim punctatis, punctis approximatis, tuberculis plurimis conicis instructis; *pedibus* rude squamosis.

Long., 2 3/4 lines.
Hab. ——?.

759. *P. astutus*, *Pascoe*; *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, July, 1876. *P. ovatus*, fuscus, supra squamositate dilutior vestitus; *rostro* tenuiore, basi ante oculos tuberculò instructo; *prothorace* longiore quam latiore, dorso tuberculato; *elytris* brevisculis, utrinque rotundatis, supra tuberculatis, angulis anticis minus productis; *tarsi* minus elongatis.

Tairua (Captain Broun).

This species differs from *P. terreus, inter alia*, in the tubercle on the rostrum, the narrower and longer prothorax, the shorter and rounded elytra, &c. There are only very shallow impressions on the elytra indicating any punctuation.

760. *P. celatus*, *n.s.* Elliptical-ovate, piceous, squamose. *Rostrum* rather short and stout, bicarinated, ferruginous, with pale-fuscous scales. *Antennae* elongate, dark ferruginous; basal joint of funiculus stout, second elongate, obconical; club distinct, short-oval, almost circular, the suture of the joints imperceptible. *Thorax* narrower than the elytra, longer than broad, sub-cylindrical, uneven; there is an elongate depression on each side (in front) of the dorsal ridge, and a central basal depression; there is an oblique scaly ridge near each side, and the disc, apparently, is rugosely punctate and closely covered with fuscous scales. The *elytra* are rather narrow, with porrected front angles but oblique narrow shoulders; the sides are nearly straight but tubercular and uneven and rounded posteriorly to the apex; the disc, though uneven, can scarcely be termed tubercular; there are a few large punctures, and they bear a scutellar depression, two humeral ridges and indications of obtuse tubercles behind, which however, owing to the squamosity, are more apparent than real; their clothing
consists of fuscous scales, and they are partially covered with an exudation which conceals their punctuation. The legs scarcely differ from those of *P. astutus*.

Length, 2½ lines (rost. excl.).

I found two specimens at Whangarei Heads. It may easily be distinguished from *P. astutus* by its more elongate form, and the absence of rostral tubercules.

761. *P. modicus*, *n.s.* Sub-ovate, fuscous, squamose, antennae and tarsi ferruginous. The antennae do not differ structurally from those of *P. astutus*; they are pubescent. The rostrum is nude, indistinctly carinated in front and behind densely squamose and sub-tuberculated. The thorax is oblong, yet rather short, it is narrower at the base than in front, and its sides are indistinctly rounded; it bears two apical and three medial tubercles, as well as indications of costae, and is depressed at the base. The elytra are ovate, depressed at the base, where they are narrowest, their widest part being behind the middle, and the apex is somewhat produced; their surface is tubercular, but the elevations are not very well defined. The legs are ferruginous and setose.

It has very much the appearance of *P. astutus*, but may be identified by its comparatively shorter and broader prothorax, and its longer and narrower elytra.

Length, 2½ lines (rost. incl.).

I found my unique specimen at Parua, Whangarei Harbour.

762. *P. longiusculus*, *n.s.* Elongate-ovate, piceo-rufous, squamose. Rostrum long, rather broad in front, where it is tricarinated; there are two small scaly tubercles in front of and two behind the foveiform scrobes; behind these it is a little incrassated and elevated, the whole surface being rather densely covered with griseous scales. The antennae are rufous, with griseous pubescence, the scape is gradually thickened apically and slightly flexuose; funiculus with the two elongate basal joints of nearly equal length; the seventh large, nearly as large as the distinct rounded club. The eyes are rather distant from the prothorax, placed on the sides in front, nearly circular, coarsely facetted, and more prominent than in the preceding species. Thorax oblong, narrowed towards the front; it is tricarinated from the middle to the apex, and the two outer ridges are curved behind and unite with the lateral ridges proceeding from the base; the rest of the surface is not quite even, yet not distinctly tubercular, it is impunctate, and depressed at the base. The elytra are sub-ovate, closely adapted to the curved base of the prothorax where they are depressed and narrow, they are broad behind and abruptly rounded to the apex; there are two ridges on each, the outer defines the disc, the sides are deflexed, the inner is situated midway between the side and suture; there are two tubercles near the middle, one behind the costa, the other near the side, and three behind these are arranged in line; the apical declivous portions of the elytra are more or less tubercular, the tubercles, however, are rendered indistinct by the dense squamosity; the disc is coarsely punctured in lines,
and bears four ill-defined costae behind. The legs are stout and densely clothed with setulæ.

Length, 3½ lines (rost. incl.).

I found one at Parua, Whangarei Harbour. The basal narrowed portion of the elytra is rather elongate; its nearest ally is *P. celatus*.

**Epitimetes.**


Caput parvum. Oculi exigui, rotundati. Rostrum brevisculum; scrobes sub-apicales, oculos haud attingentes. **Prothorax** amplius, versus apicem multo angustior. Elytra elongato-cordata, basi arcuata, lateribus abrupte deflexa. *Femora* antica valida; *tibiae* anticae flexuose; *ungues* approximati. *Coxae* anticae contiguae, intermediae approximatae.

The anterior cotyloid cavities are apparently not separated from one another as in *Dysostinus*, to which this genus is allied; the elytra also in that genus are not bent down at the sides. The greater part of the scrobes are clothed with scales like the rest of the head. The species described below has the outline and general appearance of the Chilian *Listroderus frigidus*, but scarcely any resemblance to the New Zealand *Rhyparosomidae* known to me.


E. oblongus, indumentum griseo dense tectum, setulis nigris minutis adspersus; rostro capite plus duplo longiore antice tricarinato; antennis gracilibus, funiculo nitido, articulis duobus basalisbus elongatis; **prothorace** convexo, in medio longitudinaliter excavato; *scutello* nullo; elytris supra sub-planatis, irregularibus, postice utrinque trituberculatis; *metasterno* abdomenque longitudinaliter excavatis; *tibias* postiscis intus ad basin dente acuto armatis, versus apicem intus penicillatis.

Long., 4 lin.

Christchurch (Mr. Wakefield).

**Erymneus.**


Caput parvum. Oculi exigui, rotundati, grosse granulati. Rostrum longiusculum, carinatum; scrobes foveiformes, ante medium rostri sitæ. *Antennae* funiculo articulis duobus basalibus longiusculis æqualibus, primo haud ampliato, tertio ad sextum transversis, septimo longiore; *clava* distincta, ovata. **Prothorax** oblongus. Elytra ovalia. *Tarsi* breves, articulo penultimo rotundato, integro, ultimo caeteris conjunctim longiore; *ungues* divergentes.

Allied to the European *Styplus, Dichotrachelus, Orthochætes*, &c., but at once distinguished by its foveiform scrobes. Contrary to M. Lacordaire’s statement, I find in three species of *Dichotrachelus* now before me the penultimate tarsal joint bilobed, not entire. I am indebted to Dr. Sharp for most of the species from Tairua described in this paper.
764. E. sharpi, Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Feby., 1877. E. oblongus, aureo-fulvus, squamoso-setosus, supra irregularis; rostro prothorace vix breviore, curvato, versus apicem gradatim crassiore, rugoso-squamoso; mandibulis nigris, bidentatis; prothorace latitudine longiore, basin versus majus tenuato, supra tricarinato, carina media dimidio apicali limitata; scutello nullo; elyris ovalibus, basi arcuatis, humeris elevatis, supra seriatim punctatis, interstitiis paucituberculatis, tuberculis subfasciculatis; pedibus rostroque setulis curvatis vestitis.

Long., 2₁₂ lin.

Note.—The assigned habitat is a mistake. I sent several specimens to Dr. Sharp from Tairua, but they were extracted from the decayed root of a tree in the Domain at Auckland.

765. E. scabiosus, n.s. Elliptical-ovate, rather broad, piceous, rough. Rostrum stout, bicarinatæ; the squamosity, though dense, is most apparent in the form of four tufts near the scrobes and a dorsal line behind. The thorax is sub-quadrate, rough, coarsely punctata; the disc bears a dorsal ridge which is obliquely furcated towards the base, an entire oblique one near each side, and a curved marginal one, all of which are densely squamose; it is depressed at the base, which is bisinuated and closely adapted to the elytra. The elytra are oviform, with porrected humeral angles and sub-acuminate apex; their sculpture consists of large foveiform punctures irregularly disposed, except on the abruptly declivous portion behind where the punctation is much finer and placed along three fine striae; the intervals between the discoidal punctures are elevated, rugose, and crested with, in some places fuscous, in others griseous, setulæ; there are also, on each elytron, a griseous-crested humeral ridge, and several more or less distinct tubercles, and the suture is broad and densely squamose. The legs are closely covered with scales and setæ; the antennæ and tarsi are ferruginous and finely pubescent.

Length, 2₃₄ lines.

I cut one specimen out of the stump of a tree at Tairua.

766. E. castaneus, n.s. At first sight this species might be mistaken for the preceding one; the eyes, however, are smaller and less prominent, the punctation of the thorax is much finer, and its colour is dark-chestnut, with paler clothing. The elytra are rather narrow, their sides sub-parallel but rough, the shoulders oblique, apex somewhat produced; each bears three well-defined strongly punctured sutural striae, those beyond being interrupted and irregular; the interstices are irregular and somewhat tuberculæ, except near the apex; the sutural line and the more elevated parts are clothed with small reddish scales, the humeral ridges and three tubercles behind are crested with griseous setæ.

The basal depressions of the prothorax and elytra are well-marked as in the preceding species. The structure of the antennæ in both these two species (E. scabiosus and the present one) is similar, resembling that of the typical species.
Length, 3 lines.
I found one example only, at Tairua.

767. E. granulatus, n.s. Sub-oblong, piceous, sparsely squamose, antennæ and tarsi ferruginous. Rostrum pitchy-red, almost nude, with four costæ. The prothorax is about as long as it is broad, with a sinuous base and rounded sides; there is an indistinct smooth dorsal ridge, its surface is coarsely punctured in front, and granulated behind, and bears some griseous setæ which are chiefly confined to the sides. The elytra are oviform, of the same width at the base as the prothorax, they are rounded laterally, and somewhat prolonged apically; there is a basal depression which appears as a continuation of a slighter depression of the prothorax; their surface as far as the middle is coarsely granulated, there is a smooth transverse space near the middle, behind which there are several tufts of setæ, which give the posterior half a somewhat tuberculated aspect, whilst the frontal portion is almost nude. The legs are obscure-rufous and squamose.

Length, 2½ lines (rost. incl.).
I found one at Parua, Whangarei Harbour.

Cecyropa.


Rostrum breve, validum; scrobes subterminales, postice dilatatae, longe ante oculos desinentes; scapus elongatus, gradatim incrassatus, pone oculum superans; funiculus breviusculus, 7-articulatus, articulo basali crassiore, secundo breviore, caeteris transversis; clava distincta. Oculi ovati, grosse granulati, prothoraci contigui. Prothorax ampliatus, paulo convexus, utrinque rotundatus, basi truncatus; lobis ocularibus fere obsoletis, fimbriatis, scutellum invisum. Elytra cordiformia, prothoracis lateriori, humeris obliquis. Femora crassa; tibiae versus apicem valde ampliatae, posticoe corbellis cavernosis; tarsi articulis duobus basalius triangularibus, secundo minore, tertio late bilobo; ultimo mediocre; unguiculis libris; coxae antice haud contiguæ. Abdomen segmentis duobus basalius amplis, sutura prima arcuata.

It is not without hesitation that I place this genus with the Rhy- parosomidae, the cavernous corbels of the posterior tibiae being exceptional. It has, however, some analogy at least to Dysostines on account of its large prothorax and the non-contiguity of the anterior coxae. At any rate there is no other place for it in "Section A" of the Phanérogynathes symmérèdes of Lacordaire, to which the genus belongs. Of my two specimens one has a few patches of dark-coloured scales on the middle of the elytra; in the other the dark predominates, the white forming dispersed spots on the upper surface.

768. C. tychioides, Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Sept., 1875. C. sat late ovalis, fusca, squamulis griseo-albidis adpressis, supra plus minusve fuscis interjectis, omnino dense tecta; rostro antennisque squamulosis, his ferrugineis setulis adpressis; prothorace ante medium
latiore, utrinque valde rotundato, apice quam basi duplo angustiore; elytris seriatis punctatis, punctis approximatis, juxta apicem sat subito deflexis; pedibus parce setulosis.

Pit's Island; Wellington.

769. C. maritima, n.s. Sub-ovate, convex, pale rufo-fuscous, clothed with minute white scales and bristles. Rostrum short, thick, its sides piceous. Antennae ferruginous, sparingly pilose; the two basal joints of the funiculus of about equal length, the second the more slender, seventh larger than those preceding, club distinct, oval. Thorax large, rather broad, the sides rounded, somewhat narrowed towards the apex, hind angles quite obsolete; it is a little constricted in front, so that the surface at that part is impressed with a transverse line; the disc bears a faintly-impressed dorsal line, and a rounded depression near the middle, about midway between the dorsal line and the side margin; it is apparently impunctate. The elytra are short, and broader than the thorax, somewhat cordate, with oblique shoulders, the sides immediately behind them being curvedly explanated; the sides are rounded gradually and narrowed towards the apex, which is a little produced in the female, but more so in the other sex; each elytron bears seven very superficial striae, the punctuation is very indistinct; they are clothed with white scales, the scales on the dorsal portion being a little darker in colour. The legs are clothed like the rest of the body, with the addition of white hairs.

Length, ♂, 2 3/4; ♀, 3 lines.
I found one pair, at Tairua.

770. C. brevipenne, n.s. This species bears a strong resemblance to C. maritima, but it is well differentiated from the female of that species, its most nearly allied form, by the more elongate antennal club; its more transverse thorax, not at all produced in front, nor constricted; its regularly rounded sides, the absence of the discoidal and apical lines and medial foveae; the shoulders of the elytra are less oblique and scarcely explanated behind, they are very abruptly deflexed posteriorly, and the suture near the middle is perceptibly elevated.

Length, 3 1/4 lines.
I am indebted to Mr. T. F. Cheeseman for a mutilated specimen, the only one I have seen.

Group—Cylindrornithinae.

The under-mentum furnished with a short and broad peduncle. Mandibles very short, pincer-like. Rostrum at least longer than the head, rather robust, more or less dilated and entire at the extremity, nearly always rounded at the angles; its scrobes complete and somewhat profound in front, but superficial behind. Antennae rather long, somewhat stout; the funiculus seven-jointed; club elongate or oblong-oval. Eyes transversal. Prothorax with ocular lobes. Tibiae unarmed, or briefly mucronated at the extremity; tarsi moderately broad, spongy underneath.
OF NEW ZEALAND.

Inophléus.


Rostrum modice elongatum, robustum, apicem versus gradatim incrassatum, supra tricarinatum, plaga triangulare munitum; scrobes terminales, arcuate, ad latera rostri cito desintentes. Scapus pone oculum superans; funiculus articulo basali elongato, cæteris obconicos vel pyriformibus; clava distincta. Oculi infra angulares, subfortiter granulati. Prothorax basi angustior, lobis oculariis munitus. Elytra dorso planata vel sub-depressa, apicem versus declivia. Femora in medio crassiora; tibie antice flexuose, intus hauad dentatae, reliquae rectæ, postice corbellis sub-apertis; tarsi normales. Abdomen segmentis duobus basalibus ampliatis.


Long., 5–6 lin.

This species is remarkable for the perfectly flat disc of the elytra, the sides bent suddenly down forming a sharp angle with the disc. It is from Pitt’s Island, one of the Chatham group, where it was found by Mr. Travers.

771. I. inuus, Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Sept., 1875. I. nigrescens, subtiliter squamosus, squamulisque piliformibus albis adspersus; rostro prothorace vix breviore, carina intermedia basi magis elevata; antennis piceis; funiculi articulo secundo quam primo breviore; clava elongato-elliptica, tomentosa; prothorace paulo latiore quam longiore, punctis flexuosis leviter impresso; scutello parvo distincto; elytris sat anguste obovatis, supra paulo convexis, seriatim fortiter punctatis, interstitiis alterinis paulo elevatis, tertio a sutura postice dentato-producto, parte declivi in medio modice convexa, apicibus paulo elongatis; tibiis sat elongatis.

Long., 7 lin.

Queenstown.

The punctures on the prothorax are so modified as to give the impression of a granulated surface rather than of punctuation. Nearly all the characters of this species are diagnostic.

prothorace breviore; antennis ferrugineis; funiculo articulis secundo, tertiio, quarto subæqualibus, modice elongatis; clava minus elongata; prothorace rugoso, ante medium latiore; scutello parvo: elytris sub-cordatis, dorso ad suturam postice dentato-productis, versus apicem verticaliter declivibus, seriatiim foveatis, singulis costis tribus munitis; tibii minus elongatis.

Long., $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.
Lake Guyon.

Allied to the preceding; but, inter alia, there is a small but very distinct scutellum.


Long., $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.
Lake Guyon.

A somewhat aberrant species. A specimen, apparently the female, has the elytra less produced and the apex more rounded.

774. I. breviusculus, n.s. Piceous, sparingly clothed with griseous scales, rather short, broad and convex. Antennae ferruginous, pubescent, with the first and second joints of the funiculus of about equal length. Rostrum stout, rather short, not carinated. Thorax about as long as it is broad, rather wider in front than behind, and somewhat incurved laterally behind the middle; its surface is impunctate, rather uneven, being transversely depressed in front, as well as near the sides behind. The elytra are short, broad, and convex, and wider than the thorax, the sides are rounded, the apex produced; the disc is nearly level, yet exhibits an obsoletely carinated aspect, and is coarsely, but neither deeply nor regularly, punctured; the posterior portion is abruptly declivous, and bears four tubercles, two behind near the suture, the others, a little in front of these, are placed near the sides. The legs are squamose and bear a few griseous setæ.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

My unique specimen comes from Wellington, where it had been found by Mr. J. Buchanan, F.L.S.

Eurynotia.

Nov. gen.

Rostrum moderately long, robust, incrassated apically; scrobes arcuatæ, commencing at the apex and becoming shallow towards the eyes, their frontal portion quite perceptible from above. Antennae
elongate, inserted near the apex of the beak, the *scape* attaining the middle of the eye, a little thickened towards the extremity; *funiculus* seven-jointed, the basal joint as long as the fourth, second longest, third shorter than fourth, the others about equal, all thickened apically; *club* elongate-ovate, four-jointed, the last small. *Eyes* oviform, longi-
tudinal, situated at the sides, not very far from the thorax. *Prothorax* transversal, slightly narrowed anteriorly, with a prominent basal lobe, beyond which it is rather deeply, but not widely, sinuated. *Elytra* almost trigonal, much broader than the thorax at their base, their shoulders distinct, with a stout conical tubercle directed laterally immediately behind each; the sides are nearly vertical, the posterior declivity rather abrupt, the disc is somewhat flattened, and each elytron bears an obtuse tubercle at the summit of the posterior declivity. *Femora* moderately inflated, and curvedly excised near the extremity so as to appear subdentate below; *tibia* flexuose; the front *tarsus* has the two basal joints nearly equal, the first rather larger however, both obconical, third dilated and bilobed, the fourth elongate, claws stout.

*Coxae* subglobose, the anterior contiguous, intermediate moderately separated by the mesosternal process, the posterior remote, being separated by a broad process of the abdomen; *metasternum* short, with a triangular projection reaching the middle of the coxae. First abdominal *segment* large, second moderate, third and fourth very short, fifth conical. *Epipleura* very narrow.

The genus is allied to *Empaeotes*, and is represented by the most beautiful New Zealand species known to me.

775. **E. pulcherrima**, n.s. *Antennae* ferruginous, pilose, club infuscate. *Head* with an elongate fovea between the eyes. *Prothorax* uneven, with a dorsal depression, and many small, obtuse, tubercular elevations. *Elytra* sub-punctate-striate, somewhat uneven, a little elevated behind the middle, each with a lateral tubercle behind the shoulder, and one behind, directed outwards, the apices somewhat divergent and pointed; they are longer than broad and gradually attenuated posteriorly.

The *body* is red, densely covered with small, flattened, orange-grey scales above, intermingled with rows of depressed green setae or elongate scales; the *under-side* is clothed with silvery scales, sometimes exhibiting a slight pinkish metallic tinge; the legs are squamose, and the tarsi hispid. *Scutellum* rounded.

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

I discovered this species at Tairua, in 1875, and in the following year found four other examples, five in all.

The squamosity readily disappears on abrasion, so that quite perfect specimens are difficult to get.

**Empaeotes.**


*Inophlaeo* proximus, sed *scrobibus ad oculos profunde impressis. Rostrum* robustum. *Antennae* graciles. *Prothorax* basi truncatus; lobis ocularibus obsoletis.
In *Inophleus* the scrobes are well marked only at the point where the antennæ are inserted, rapidly disappearing behind. In this genus the scrobe, curved at first, runs to the middle and front of the eye; the scape, however, extends to the hind margin of the eye, so that the scrobe can only receive a portion of it.

**Note.**—I think this genus is founded on the *Platyomida binodes* of White.


Differ in breadth, probably according to the sex. Capt. Broun remarks that it has a pinkish tint when alive.

Tairua.

777. *E. censoriu*s, *Pascoe*; *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, *July*, 1876. *E. fuscus*, griseo-squamous; *rostro* supra fortiter bisulcato; *antennis* ferrugineis; *funiculo* articulis duobus basalibus longitudine aequalibus; *prothorace* fortiter granulato, in medio excavato; *elytris* subovatis, supra valde inaequalibus, postice sexcallosatis; abrupte declivibus, striato-punctatis, interstittis tertio quintoque elevatis; *pedibus* squamosis.

Long., 4 lin.

Otago.

When deprived of the scales, the elytra are seen to be divided into irregular areas by short ridges rising between the rows of punctures.

778. *E. aculeatus*, *n.s.* Piceous, but so densely covered with depressed reddish-grey scales that the ground-colour is hardly discernible. *Rostrum* stout, with a slight longitudinal carina. *Thorax* small, sub-cylindrical, rugosely granulated, with an indistinct dorsal depression. *Elytra* rather long, widest behind the middle, and from that point very much attenuated, each being produced in the form of a rather acute process; the disc is somewhat elevated and uneven, bears six rather regular rows of punctures, is obliquely contracted behind, and each terminates close to the suture in a tubercular process which is directed straight backwards.

Length, 3 1/2 lines (rost. incl.).

Allied to *E. censorius*, but distinguishable by its smaller and narrower thorax, and more regularly punctured and acuminate elytra.

My specimen is from Queenstown, Otago, where it was found by Capt. Hutton.

779. *E. perniciosus*, *n.s.* Body fuscous, densely clothed with obscure griseous scales intermingled with pallid setæ; legs obscure red, antennæ ferruginous.
Rostrum stout, with two longitudinal grooves extending to the eyes. Prothorax about as long as broad, sub-cylindrical, a little narrowed in front, rugosely sculptured. Scutellum rounded behind. Elytra sub-ovate, convex, rather broad, abruptly declivous and much narrowed posteriorly; their surface is uneven, with rows of punctures interrupted by irregular elevations; the third interstices are irregularly elevated, and terminate at the posterior declivity in a conspicuous tubercle, the fifth are elevated at the middle and end behind in a smaller tubercle, and there are other obtuse elevations along the sides; apex simple. The tibiae are flexuose.

Length, \(3\frac{3}{4}\) lines (rost. incl.).

Smaller than \(E.\) censorius, with shorter and relatively broader elytra; larger than \(E.\) aculeatus, with the elytra more uneven, much broader, not so sharply compressed behind, and their apices not prolonged to a point.

My specimen, from Professor Hutton, is labelled "Turnip-fly, Invercargill."

**Irenimus.**


Allied to the Australian genus *Perperus*, differing principally in the base of the elytra exceeding the width of the prothorax at the base. This is a character on which Lacordaire lays great stress; but in many genera it really seems to be only of specific importance.


*I. oblongus*, niger, squamis obscure cervinis omnino dense tectus, setulisque nigris adpersus; rostro capite duplo longiore, antice carinato; antennis ferrugineis; scapo squamoso; funiculo articulis tribus basalisibus sensim brevioribus, cæteris obconicis; prothorace parum longiore quam latiore, lateribus rotundatis, pone medium subparallelis; scutello inviso; elytris seriatim punctatis, interstitiis vix convexis, tibiis subbissinuatis, apice subacuminatis.

Long., 3\(\frac{3}{4}\) lin.

Christchurch.

781. *I. albicans*, *n.s.* Piceous, densely covered with depressed whitish scales, with similarly coloured bristles intermingled, legs and antennæ obscure red.
Rostrum moderate, sub-carinated, punctate, the punctures concealed by white setæ or scales. Antennæ moderately slender, finely hispid, the first joint of the funiculus longest, second of the same form but shorter, the others about equal, club oval. Prothorax nearly as long as broad, rounded laterally, base sub-truncate; its surface is densely but not coarsely punctured, leaving, however, an almost smooth space on the middle. Scutellum distinct. Elytra elongate, a little emarginate at the base, broader than thorax, shoulders oblique, the sides subparallel but narrowed behind; they are finely striated, the striae have rather large punctures, and their fine white setæ are disposed in rows on the interstices, which are plane.

Legs and under-side densely squamose; the first abdominal segment much larger than the second; tibiae flexuose.

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

I have seen two specimens, which were found in Otago by Prof. Hutton. A rather narrow form, so far as I can judge from the generic description.

Pædaretus.


I can only compare this genus to the Australian Psaldus, from which it is at once differentiated, inter alia, by its normal scrobes and propectus, the latter without the slightest trace of a canal. Syagrius has a different rostrum, and the tibiae not armed with a hook.

P. breviter cylindricus, fuscus, squamulis erectis piliformibus, rostro inclusu, vestitus; antennis nitide subferrugineis, clava ovata; prothorace latitudine longitudini equali, lateribus valde rotundatis, supra confertim fortiter punctato; elytris fortiter striatis, striis punctis remotis impressis; corpore infra fortiter punctato; tarsiis fulvis.

Long., \( \frac{1}{3} \) lin.

Auckland (Capt. Broun).

Lyperobius.


Molyti affinis. Rostrum validum, rotundum; mandibulae lamelliformes; scrobes oblique, oculos vix attingentes; clava distincta. Prothorax lobis ocularis paulo prominulis. Elytra ovalia. Femora in-
crassata; *tibiae* apice haud laminatæ. *Abdomen* segmento secundo quam tertio paulo longiore.

With nearly all the characters of the European *Molytes*, this genus is principally distinguished by the *tibiae* being without that peculiar external prolongation of the lamina which normally forms the floor of the hollow (corbel) above which the *tarsus* is inserted, and also by the club of the *antennæ* being distinctly marked off from the *funicle*. The fine species constituting the only exponent of the genus at present has been recently discovered by Captain Hutton at Tarndale, near the head of the river Wairau, in the Nelson province. "It lives on the spear-grass (*Aciphylla colensoensis*), and sucks its turpentine juices. The plant only grows on the mountains, from 2000 to 5500 feet elevation." The insect is entirely black; but some of the specimens are sprinkled with a few fine straw-coloured hairs.

*L. ovalis*, niger, nitidus; *capite* antice convexo; *rostro* tenuiter punctato, basi fovea profunda impresso; *oculis* valde angustis; *antennis* piceis; *scapo* apice sensim incrassato; *funiculo* articulis duobus basalisbus equalibus, reliquis submoniliformibus; *clava* breviter ovata, tomentosa; *prothorace* inaequaliter convexo, leviter vage punctato; *elytris* striato-punctatis, punctis approximatis, interstitiis planatis, tertio quintoque multo latoriis; *corpore* infra nitido, subtiliter punctato; *pedibus* tenuiter vage setulosis.  
Long, 9–11 lin.  
Tarndale.

*L. ovalis*, fuscus, griseo-squamulosus; *capite* antice convexo; *rostro* modice longiusculo, in medio subcarinulato, basi fovea impressa; *prothorace* subtransverso, supra inaequali, lateribus subangulatis, apice constricto; *elytris* ovatis, seriatim punctatis, interstitiis tertio, quinto septimoque paucituberculatis; *abdomine* leviter punctulato.  
Long., 7–8 lin.  
Christchurch.

Notwithstanding a great dissimilarity in general appearance, owing to the squamosity and tuberculation, I have no hesitation in placing it with *Lyperobius*. I am indebted for my specimens of this and other *Curculionidae*, from Christchurch, to Mr. C. M. Wakefield, who informs me that it is found on a plant called the "Spaniard," which, in the spring, abounds with *Curculionidae*.

**Geophilus.**

*Nov. gen.*

*Body* convex, very broad and short. *Rostrum* short, robust, narrowed at base, deflexed in front; *scrobes* foveiform. *Head* globose, immersed up to the eyes. *Antennæ* rather slender, moderately long: the *scapo* flexuose, slender, abruptly clavate at apex; *funiculo* seven-jointed, the first joint larger than second, ovate, the others nearly similar to each
other; *club* distinct, ovate, three-jointed, first and second *cup*-shaped, third small, pointed. *Prosternum* slightly concave, but with *pectoral* canal, rather short; the *meso-* and *metasterna* very short; *abdomen* with a very large basal segment, much larger than the *meso-* and *metasterna* conjointly, which, indeed, are scarcely larger than the second segment, third and fourth excessively short, mere bands, and transversely grooved. *Elytra* sub-cylindric, none prominent, widely separated, all placed near the lateral margins, so that the hind pair are most remote; the space separating them from front to rear not much greater than the *elytra* themselves.

*Legs* robust, the *femora* slightly notched below near the apex but not dentate; *tibiae* short and stout, armed with a small apical spur; *tarsi* short and broad, three-jointed, simple, the three conjointly oblique; the two basal joints somewhat *cup*-shaped, the third transverse and without claws.

*Prothorax* broader than long, with the base obliquely truncated towards each side, its basal portion but little narrowed, the front portion somewhat constricted and considerably narrowed. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* cordiform, the shoulders as wide as the base of the thorax, from thence considerably widened, and abruptly narrowed towards the apex; the disc is comparatively flat, gradually and slightly elevated behind, they are abruptly *declivous* posteriorly and deflexed laterally, but without any dilatation of the *epipleurae*. *Eyes* ovate, coarsely faceted, not prominent, situated at the base of the *rostrum*, rather above than on the sides of the head.

This is a very anomalous form; it must, I think, be placed in Lacordaire's *Diabathrariides*.

785. *G. inaequalis*, *n.* *s.*. *Body* piceous, almost dull; *antennae* slender, reddish, with the *club* infuscate; *tibiae* pitchy-red; *tarsi* red. *Rostrum* rough, somewhat elevated and compressed towards the eyes. *Prothorax* uneven, depressed anteriorly, but with an indistinctly elevated dorsal line separating the depression into two parts, it is coarsely and irregularly punctured. *Elytra* with four discoidal interrupted rows of large *punctiform* impressions, and several irregularly distributed tubercular elevations behind.

The body is nearly nude, but the legs bear some fine pallid hair-like scales. The breast and basal segments of the *abdomen* are punctured.

Length, 1 line; breadth, ½.

I found this remarkable species amongst vegetable rubbish on the ground near Whangarei Harbour.

**Group—HYLOBIIDÆ.**

Under-mentum with a more or less prominent peduncle. *Mandibles* pincer-like, often somewhat projecting, dentate inwardly. *Rostrum* at most moderately robust, rounded at the angles, or cylindrical; its *scrobes* linear, profound, rectilinear, and oblique. *Funiculus* seven-jointed, the seventh often continuous with the club. *Eyes* transversal. *Prothorax* generally hollowed at its antero-inferior margin, bisinuated at its base.
**Tibie** compressed, and bisinuated inwardly, spurred, rarely mucronated at the end; corbels of the posterior open; **tarsi** normal, their claws free or connate. **Metasternum** more or less elongated. **Body** almost invariably winged, pubescent, seldom squamose.

**Eiratus.**


**Rostrum** arcuatum, validum, apicem versus gradatim latius; **scrobes** subterminales, obliquae. **Oculi** ovales, transversi. **Antennea** brevissculae; **clava** majuscula. **Prothorax** utrinque rotundatus. **Elytra** subcylindrica, postice callosa. **Prosternum** antice elongatum. **Coxæ** antice separate. **Processus** interfemoralis late truncatus. **Tibie** rectæ, apice uncinate; **ungues** simplices. **Abdomen** segmentis duobus basalibus valde ampliatis.

An **Hylobius**-form, as it appears to me, but differing in its longer metasternum; the character of the elytra, however, is that of most of the **Hylobitide**. The spaces between the coxæ are gradually more and more apart. An obvious angle occurs at the point where the rostrum joins the head.


*E. oblongus,* subdepressus, piceo-fuscus; rostro prothorace breviore, parce pilosa; **funiculo** articulo basalí modice ampliato, **cæteris** conjunctim quam clava vix longioribus; **prothorace** latitudine longitudini æquali, crebre punctato; **scutello** parvo; **elytris** fortiter striato-punctatis, apice rotundatis; **corpore** infra sparse punctato.

**Long.** 1½ *lin.*

Tairua.

**787. E. tetricus,* n.s. Piceous, legs pitchy ferruginous, antennæ rufous, club piceous; body sub-depressed, rather short and broad, and quitè destitute of pubescence. **Thorax** sub-conical, about as long as it is broad, somewhat dilated laterally in the middle, from whence it is rounded anteriorly and a little constricted in front, the sides behind nearly straight; the surface is coarsely and closely, but not deeply punctured. **Scutellum** indistinct. The **elytra** are oblong with rounded, slightly-produced apices; they are a good deal wider than the thorax, the sides are slightly distended near the middle, with an indistinct sinuosity behind; their sculpture consists of closely punctured stræ and moderately-elongated interstices, these, however, are rather broader and less convex than in *E. parvulus.* The structural characters normal.

**Length,** 3 line (rost. excl.).

I found this species at Whangarei Heads.

**788. E. versutus,* n.s. Fuscos, moderately shining, rather convex, sparsely clothed with white bristles. **Antennæ** stout, finely pubescent, the last joint of the funiculus larger than its predecessors. **Rostrum** slightly widened towards the head, shining and punctate. **Eyes** small, circular, but not prominent. **Thorax** oblong, with slightly rounded
sides, indistinctly constricted in front, where it is narrowest, the sides behind being not at all contracted; the surface is very coarsely punctured, with an ill-defined, smooth, slightly-elevated, dorsal line. The elytra are sub-cordate, their base, and that of the thorax, of equal width and broadly emarginated; the apex rounded, somewhat produced; each bears five discoidal furrows, which are broad and very coarsely punctured; the interstices are elevated, comparatively narrow, and, owing to the encroachment of the punctuation, rather irregular. Abdomen coarsely punctate. Tarsi comparatively small. The rostral suture in this species is not perceptible. The general outline of this species is quite unlike that of the typical form, but I can see nothing which should exclude it from this genus.

Length, 1 line (rost. excl.).

I found three specimens adhering to a log, at Whangarei Heads; the colour of both so much alike that the insects could hardly be seen.

**Group—ERIRHINIDÆ.**

Under-mentum with a distinct peduncle. Mandibles variable. Ros-trum more or less slender and elongate, cylindrical or nearly so; its scrobes often distant from the apex, linear, rectilinear or oblique, and reaching the eyes. Antennae of variable length; their funiculus with five or eight joints, the seventh nearly always free. Prothorax very rarely furnished with ocular lobes, scarcely ever bisinuated at its base. With a scutellum. Tibiae slender and rounded among the greater number, often mucronated or spurred at the extremity; corbels of the hind pair open: tarsi variable, their claws very seldom connate. Metasternum more or less elongated. Mesothoracic epimera small or moderate. Body nearly always winged and pubescent.

**Philacta.**

*Nov. gen.*

Antennæ inserted beyond (apically) the middle of the rostrum, they are elongate and slender; scape flexuose, extending as far as the eye; funiculus of the same length as the scape, seven-jointed; first stoutest, a little longer than the second; second nearly as long as the third and fourth conjointly, and these are of about the same size as the following three; club oviform, rather stout. Rostrum elongate, arcuated, cylindrical, of nearly equal thickness throughout; the scrobes are directed backwards obliquely, so that the scape of the antenna for half its length is concealed beneath the rostrum. The head is immersed in the prothorax up to the eyes, and is bulging below; the eyes are moderately large, almost circular, slightly convex, distinctly facetted, and are placed high up at the base of the snout. The thorax is comparatively small, moderately convex, about as long as it is broad, with truncated base and apex and rounded sides. Scutellum small, triangular. The elytra are convex, obovate, twice the width and nearly thrice the length of the prothorax. The legs are moderately long and stout, the femora are not
very strongly inflated, and excised towards the extremity; the tibiae are flexuose, quite unarmed apparently at the apex either with spur or spine, but the apex, particularly of the two hind pairs, is cavernose, and in the cavity the tarsus is inserted; the tarsi have (anterior) the two basal joints triangular, the penultimate expanded and truly bilobed, the apical elongate, claws simple; the hind tarsi are much more elongate. The anterior coxae are large, globose, and contiguous, the intermediate are circular, moderately embedded, and separated by a rather narrow lamina, the posterior distant. The first abdominal segment is the largest, the ante-penultimate the smallest, second separated from the first by a strongly curved suture, sixth deflexed; metasternum short, angularly excised behind to receive the intercoxal process.

This new form, though in some respects similar to Erirhinus, is, nevertheless, quite distinct; the only exponent is an inhabitant of the sea-shore.

789. P. testacea, n.s. Antennaæ fusco-testaceous, very finely pubescent. Rostrum of the same colour as the antennæ, indistinctly tri-carinated, the furrows transversely strigose. The thorax is variable in colour, in some examples testaceous, in others fuscos, and is moderately shining; it is punctate, with an almost imperceptible smooth dorsal line, and is clothed with pallid hairs. The elytra have on each eight punctured striae, the third and sixth, as well as the fourth and fifth, are confluent posteriorly; the interstices are nearly flat, and are finely punctulate; the ground-colour is testaceous or fuscos, the discoidal portion generally the darkest, and they are clothed with pallid hairs. The under-side is punctulate, finely pilose, and of the prevailing colour.

Length, 2 lines; rost. excl. (Rost. ¾ line).

I found this species amongst the stunted marine herbage just beyond high-water mark at Marsden Point, Whangarei Harbour.

Erirhinus.


Rostrum more or less elongated, slender, cylindrical, arched; its scrobes beginning between the middle and the extremity, almost rectilinear and attaining the eyes. Antennaæ more or less elongate, slender; scape thickening gradually; first and second joints of the funiculus elongate, the former the larger, joints three to seven shorter, obconical, or almost turbinated; club oblong-oval, articulate. Eyes briefly oval, transverse. Prothorax transversal, usually a little convex, more or less rounded laterally, truncated at base and apex, with feeble lobes, sometimes rather distinct. Scutellum small, punctiform, or triangular. Elytra oval or oblong-oval, narrowed behind, a little wider than the prothorax, and slightly emarginate at their base. Legs of at least moderate length; femora clavate, often almost pedunculate at their base, unarmed; tibiae slender, more or less flexuous, mucronated at the extremity; tarsi
COLEOPTERA

rather long, narrow, spongy underneath, third joint sensibly wider than first or second, fourth moderate, likewise the claws.

Second abdominal segment at least as long as the third and fourth taken together, separated from the first by a nearly straight suture. Intercoxal process rather wide, rounded or angulated in front; metasternum more or less elongate.

Body oblong or oval, and, in the majority of the species, densely pubescent.

790. *E. acalyptoides*, Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Jany., 1876. *E. ovatus*, fulvus, parce sericeo-pilosus, prothorace fusco; rostro gracili, prothoraci longitudine æquali, modice arcuato, basi striato; antennis fere in medio rostri insertis, clava majuscula fusca; prothorace transverso, utrinque valde rotundato, sat vage punctato; scutello rotundato; elytris prothorace multo latioiribus, striato-punctatis, apice rotundatis; pedibus fulvis; corpore infra infuscato.

Long., 1\(\frac{2}{3}\) in.

Otago (Prof. Hutton).

I can see nothing to differentiate this pretty little species generically from *Erirhinus*. It is very similar in appearance to our *Acalyptus carpini*.


Long., 1 in.

Tairua (Capt. Broun).

A very distinct species, the elytra unusually broad, especially when compared with the small transverse prothorax.

792. *E. glottis*, Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Feby., 1877. *E. pallide flavescens*, parce pilosus, vage fusco-plagiatius; capite rostroque infuscatis, illo rotundato, convexo-punctato, hoc gracili, prothorace duplo longiore, leviter punctulato, apicem versus crassiorem; antennis in medio rostri insertis, infuscatis; funiculo longiusculo, articulo basali elongato, secundo triplo longiore; prothorace subtransverso, utrinque valde rotundato, sat vage punctulato; scutello infuscato; elytris prothorace multo latioiribus, striato-punctatis, interstitiis leviter convexis, apice rotundatis; corpore infra infuscato.

Long., 1\(\frac{2}{3}\) in.

Otago (Prof. Hutton).

At first sight this species resembles *E. acalyptoides*; but it has a longer and more slender rostrum, much broader at the apex, and only a faint trace of striae at the base; the prothorax is less transverse, and there is a marked difference in colouration.
793. *E. fusconotatus*, n.s. *Rostrum* elongate, slender, of equal thickness throughout, indistinctly striated and punctulated, testaceous. *Antennæ* slender; testaceous, inserted near the middle of the rostrum; basal joint of the funiculus large, the others small; club short, ovate, fuscous. *Prothorax* transversal, rounded laterally and narrowed in front; the disc is scarcely convex, there is an indistinct transverse depression near the apex; the surface is punctate with transversely elevated intervals; it is testaceous, with a fuscous dorsal spot and clothed with fine pale-yellow hairs disposed transversely. *Scutellum* small. The *elytra* are wider and three times longer than the thorax, sub-ovate; they bear punctured striae, only the three sutural interstices reach the apex, the others are more or less confluent and elevated posteriorly; they are scantily clothed with pallid pubescence, on each there is an elongate fuscous mark near the suture at the middle, and two or three others, which, however, are not very conspicuous, and do not correspond very accurately with those on the other elytron; the general ground-colour is testaceous.

The *legs* are pale testaceous; the femora excised near the apex and sub-dentate below; *tibiae* flexuose.

Length, 1 3/4 lines (rostr. incl.).

I found this species near Whangarei Harbour. It is as much allied to *Dorytomus* as *Erirhinus*.

794. *E. discoideus*, n.s. *Antennæ* elongate, rather slender; scape fuscous, funiculus piceous. *Rostrum* rather long, moderately stout, slightly arched, indistinctly punctate, colour fuscous. *Head* with a few yellowish hairs on the vertex. *Thorax* longer than broad, with slightly rounded sides; there is a rather broad, yet not very obvious, transverse depression in front of the middle; the surface is punctured, dark testaceous, with a fuscous streak near each side; it is sparingly pilose, the hairs on the sides more concentrated, and of a lighter colour, than those on the disc. *Elytra* moderately convex, wider, and two times longer, than the prothorax, almost imperceptibly dilated just before being rounded to the apex; the striae are punctate, but rather shallow; there are, a dark humeral triangular patch, and a curved fascia near the apex, fuscous, the disc being testaceous; the pubescence is rather fine and variegated, being most conspicuous on the interstices in front of the apical fascia, where it forms white streaks. *Legs* stout, testaceous; femora moderately inflated, not much excised near the extremity; *tibiae* flexuose.

Length, 1 3/4 line (rostr. incl.).

I found two specimens at Parua, Whangarei Harbor.

795. *E. flavitarsis*, n.s. *Antennæ* stout, yellowish; first joint of funiculus largest. *Rostrum* stout, of nearly equal thickness throughout, somewhat arcuated, finely punctured, shining and reddish. *Thorax* about as long as broad, base and apex truncate, widest at the middle, sides rounded, moderately convex; its colour is obscure red, it is closely but not coarsely punctured, and is clothed with short yellow hairs,
which are disposed transversely. The elytra are wider than the prothorax, about twice its length, with somewhat parallel sides, rounded posteriorly, laterally compressed, and transversely convex; each bears fine punctate striae, and rather broad interstices; the ground-colour is piceous, the shoulders and apices rufo-testaceous; their clothing consists of whitish pubescence on the darker portions, and yellowish on the lighter. Femora piceous, slightly notched; tibiae fuscos, lighter towards the extremity, tarsi yellow.

Length, 1 1/2 line (rost. incl.).

I found my unique example at Parau, Whangarei Harbour.

796. E. fasciatus, n.s. Antennæ testaceous, club fuscos. Rostrum stout, slightly curved, and a little thickened apically; it is indistinctly grooved near the sides, bears a few punctures, and is of a dark infuscate-red colour. The head is immersed up to the eyes, and these, being large, leave but a small portion visible from above. Thorax about as long as it is broad, the sides rounded, narrowed anteriorly, and with a transverse depression near the front; its surface is punctured, of a fuscos colour, and is sparsely clothed with white and brown hairs, placed transversely. Elytra convex transversely, laterally compressed, the sides gradually rounded posteriorly, they are wider, and two times longer, than the prothorax; they bear punctured striae; the ground-colour is variegated brown and they are sparingly clothed with fine white, longitudinally-disposed, hairs, which, near the apex, are concentrated in the form of a more or less distinct fascia. The legs are rather stout, fusco-testaceous, and with pubescence similar to that of the body; the femora are widely excised and distinctly dentate below.

Length, 1 1/2 line (rost. incl.).

I found this species at Whangarei Heads.

797. E. rubricalis, n.s. Rostrum, antennæ, and legs testaceous, thorax reddish, elytra infuscate red. The antennæ of this species resemble those of the following one, being stout, with a rather solid club. The rostrum is of moderate length, of nearly equal thickness throughout, and not very perceptibly punctured. The thorax is scarcely longer than broad, with rounded sides, and is narrower in front than behind; its surface is punctured, transversely depressed near the apex, and has scarcely any pubescence. The elytra are sub-oblong, a good deal wider than the prothorax, and nearly three times longer; they bear distinctly-impressed, punctured striae, and scant pallid pubescence. The legs are stout, the tibiae scarcely flexuose, and the tarsi are rather short and stout. The abdomen is fuscos-red, the rest of the under-side piceous, punctate, and finely and sparingly pilose.

Length, 1 1/2 line (rost. incl.).

This species, also, was found at Whangarei Heads.

798. E. viridipennis, n.s. Antennæ elongate, club distinct, solid, and not very obviously articulated, colour reddish yellow. Rostrum rather elongate, arcuated, slightly narrowed towards the base, and a
little darker in colour than the antennæ; head with a few golden-yellow hairs. Thorax longer than broad, narrowest in front, with rounded sides and a little narrowed posteriorly; its surface is not very distinctly sculptured, owing to its dense golden-yellow pubescence. The elytra are wider than the prothorax, and gradually rounded towards the apex; they bear rather deeply impressed, punctured striae, and are sparingly clothed like the thorax; there is a scutellar, triangular patch of an infuscate red, the remainder being of a pale green colour. The legs are stout, pale yellow; the femora are not greatly inflated, not notched, and the intermediate tibiae are the most strongly flexuose. The underside is pale green, with scant, yellow pubescence.

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

Of this distinct pretty little Curculio, I obtained about half-a-dozen specimens at Cabbage-tree Swamp, near Auckland; its position should be near Erirhinus. The eyes are small, distant from the thorax, and the snout is rather long.

**Dorytomus.**
**German.**

Rostrum elongate, cylindrical, arcuate. Antenna elongate, inserted beyond the middle (apically) of the rostrum; scape reaching to the eye; funiculus seven-jointed; first as long as second and third conjointly; the others nearly equal, each a little more transverse than the preceding; club stout, ovate. Eyes distinctly faceted, nearly round, a little truncated inwardly, not prominent, placed at each side of the base of the rostrum. Thorax with rounded sides. Elytra oblong. Femora strongly inflated, distinctly dentate below; tibia mucronated.

These are the chief characters of *D. tortrix*, a British species, which I examined; the genus is closely allied to *Erirhinus*.


Long., 2 lin.

Tairua.

In size and shape this species resembles our *D. maculatus*. The femora are produced into a strong angle beneath, terminating in an almost obsolete tooth.

**Note.**—The species does not, I believe, occur at Tairua. I found it at Cabbage-tree Swamp, near Auckland, in the year 1872.

800. *D. rufirostris*, n.s. Antennæ rufo-testaceous, inserted at the middle of the rostrum; scape slender; basal joint of the funiculus very long and clavate at the extremity; club oblong-ovate. Rostrum
cylindrical, slender, very elongate, arcuated, of a shining reddish colour. *Head* short, with two lines of yellow pubescence; eyes rather coarsely facetted. *Prothorax* slightly convex, about as long as broad, its base finely margined and a little produced at the middle, dilated laterally, the sides behind nearly straight, rounded anteriorly and constricted near the apex, it is of an infuscate testaceous colour, closely punctured and covered with pale fulvous pubescence. The *elytra* are much wider than the thorax at the base; the sides very gradually rounded and narrowed towards, and with a slight situation just in front of, the apices, each being obtusely rounded; they are a little depressed at the base and bear distinctly-punctured, well-defined striae, the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh interstices are confluent and somewhat elevated behind; there are three ill-defined irregular curved fasciae, and two apical spots, fuscous, the ground-colour is testaceous, and they are clothed with fine short yellowish pubescence.

The *legs* are pale fusco-testaceous; the femora strongly dentate below; tibiae flexuous; tarsi stout. The *scutellum* is elongate.

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

I found my only specimen at Tairua. The species is very distinct, with a long slender beak, and remarkable on account of the strongly and acutely dentate thighs.

**Praolepra.**

*Pascoe.*

I have an insect so named, but apparently not described, by Mr. Pascoe, having a long slender cylindrical arcuated *beak*, with straight *scrobes* beginning just in front of the middle and terminating at the eyes; these are contiguous to the thorax, not prominent, moderately facetted, rounded and somewhat encroached upon in front. The *antennae* are rather long and slender, with a seven-jointed *funiculus*, the first joint is largest; club large, ovate. *Thorax* relatively small, about as broad as it is long, contracted in front, with the base and apex truncate. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* large, moderately convex transversely, gradually deflexed behind; they are much wider than the thorax at the base, with oblique humeral angles, from thence they are very gradually attenuated. The *legs* are of moderate length; the anterior femora are almost unarmed; but the others, particularly the posterior, are strongly dentate; the tibiae are somewhat flexuose, and apparently unarmed at the apex; the third tarsal joint is truly bilobed.

801. **P. squamosa,** *Pascoe; MS.* *Rostrum* reddish behind, pitchy in front, and indistinctly grooved longitudinally. The *thorax* is a little convex, fuscous, but rather densely covered with greyish scales, so that the ground-colour is most apparent on the dorsal line, and an elongate spot near each side. The *elytra* are curvedly compressed laterally near the middle, below the disc, and this part is dark in colour; they are greenish-testaceous, clothed like the thorax, bear a few short erect white setæ; the disc terminates at each side near the posterior
declivity in a small tubercular elevation; their sculpture is not very obvious, but consists of rows of fine punctures without regular strie. The legs are of a variegated testaceous colour, and more or less squamose. The antennae have a slender scape, are reddish-testaceous, with the club infuscate, and, except the scape, pilose.

Length (rostr. incl.), \( \frac{1}{2} \) line; breadth, \( \frac{2}{3} \).

I found the species at Tairua.

802. **P. infuscus**, **n.s.** Very similar to the preceding, with a shorter rostrum, more distinctly grooved and carinated, the antennal insertion near the apex. Prothorax convex, rather longer than that of **P. squamosa**, the sides are nearly straight behind and narrowed in front; its surface is punctate and densely covered with greyish scales. The elytra are, like those of the typical species, rather long and broad, but are not distinctly incurved laterally, and their sculpture is quite concealed by their clothing of grey and brownish scales and pallid setæ. The legs are similar in structure in both species, but in the present one the tibiae are broadly annulated with brown.

Length (rostr. incl.), \( \frac{1}{2} \); breadth, \( \frac{1}{3} \) line.

This species also occurs at Tairua.

**Aneuma.**


**Rostrum** cylindricum, tenue, arcuatum; **scrobes** antemedianæ, laterales. **Scapus** oculum attingens; **funiculus** articulo primo elongato, crasso; **clava** distincta. **Oculi** rotundati, forter granulati. Prothorax transversus, basi truncatus, lobis ocularibus nullis. **Elytra** elongato-cordata, prothorace multo latiora. **Pectus** antice emarginato-canaliculatum. **Coxæ** antice contigue, intermedia modice approximæ: **femora** incrassata, infra dente minuto instructa; **tibiae** breviusculae, rectæ: **tarsi** normales. **Abdomen** segmento secundo haud ampliato, duobus sequentibus conjunctim longiore. **Corpus** pilosum.

In this genus the head is deeply inserted into the prothorax, and, although it is much bent inwards, the rostrum is not received in the pectoral canal, the latter being bounded behind by the anterior coxae. The presence of this canal prevents the genus being associated with *Erichinus*, to which otherwise it might have been referred.


Long., \( \frac{1}{3} \) lin.

Christchurch (C. M. Wakefield).
Hypotagea.


Allied to Anthonomus) but the mutic anterior femora forbid its being referred to that genus. The species is a somewhat glossy reddish ferruginous insect, with scattered whitish hair-like scales.


Long., 1½ lin.
Otago (Capt. Hutton).

805. H. testaceipenne, n.s. Rostrum moderately elongate, slender, finely sculptured, testaceous-brown. Head, thorax, and lower side of body fuscous, elytra testaceous, with two oval spots near the base dark brown, the legs testaceous; the body more or less sparingly clothed with fine greyish setae. Thorax transverse, rounded laterally, punctate, its base a little bisinuated. Elytra broader than thorax, slightly incurved near the shoulders, gradually narrowed behind, with fine punctured striae. The hind femora are moderately dentate, the front pair are indistinctly toothed.

Length, 1½ line (rost. excl.).
I have one specimen which was found by Capt. Hutton at Lindis Pass, Otago.

806. H. variegata, n.s. Very similar to the preceding species in general outline. Rostrum elongate, with a slight carina on the middle and punctured along the sides. Thorax transverse, rounded laterally, punctate; apex pale-brown, the rest pitchy, and clothed with rather long depressed pallid hair-like setae disposed transversely. Elytra broader than thorax, rather long, gradually rounded behind, with distinctly punctured striae; they are testaceous, with a somewhat flexuous middle fascia, the apical portion and a large area near the base, pitchy-brown, and clothed with pallid hairs. The femora are incrassated, but only obtusely dentate.

Length, 1½ line (rost. excl.).
Found by Capt. Hutton at Lindis Pass, Otago. My specimens of this and the preceding species are not in good condition, so that a satisfactory examination of structural details could not be made.
Neomycta.


Differs from Erirhinus in its broad rostrum, with antennae inserted near the apex.

807. N. pulicaris, Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Feb., 1877. N. testaceo-rufa, sparse-pilosa; capite rostroque vage punctulatis, hoc apice mandibulisque nitide nigris; funiculó articulo primo duobus sequentibus conjunctim longitudinalibus aequalibus; clava ovato-acuminata; prothorax transverso, utrinque rotundato, confertim punctulato; scutello exiguo; elytris prothorace multo latioribus, brevisculis, subdepressis, fortieter striato-punctatis, dorso plus minusve infuscatis; corpore infra pedibusque testaceis.

Long., I line.
Tairua.

808. N. rubida, n.s. The whole of the body of this species is a variable red, some light, others dark, and is clothed rather densely with yellowish hairs, except on the discoidal portion of the elytra, which is nearly nude. The antennae are stout, with a considerably bent scape; the first joint of the funiculus is large; the second more elongate than those which follow. Rostrum stout, laterally punctured. The eyes are of the same form, but not so prominent as those of the typical species. The thorax is rather large, longer than broad, the sides rounded, and narrowed anteriorly; its surface is rather closely and distinctly, but finely, punctured, and has an almost dorsal line, and the pubescence is disposed transversely. The elytra are a little wider than, and not twice the length of, the prothorax, and are gradually rounded to the apex; each elytron bears eight distinct striae, the punctuation of which consists of sub-quadrate impressions; the interstices are almost plane near the suture, those beyond being slightly convex; the clothing is arranged longitudinally. The legs are rather stout, with a distinct excision near the apex of the femora. Scutellum distinct pilose.

Length, I line (rost. incl., I½).
I found a few examples at Tairua on the foliage of Metrosideros tomentosa.

Tysius.


Caput elongatum; rostrum mediocre, subangulatum; scrobes subter minales, oblique, infra oculos currentes. Scapus tenuatus, gradatim incrassatus, ad marginem posticum oculi attingens; funiculus 7-articu-

The only species of this genus is ferruginous in colour, with deciduous greyish scales, but always more scattered at the sides, which, to the naked eye, present the appearance of being marked with a large brownish patch. I obtained my original specimen from an old collection in the possession of Mr. Stevens; but I have since received it from Captain Broun, who finds it plentifully at Tairua, near Auckland.

Eugnomus, Schenck, with an undescribed New Zealand insect for its type, is unknown to me, but is apparently differentiated from the present genus in several particulars, i.e., in the eyes, antennae, prothorax, elytra, &c.


Long., 1½ lin.

Tairua.

Eugnomus.

Schenck.

Head elongate; eyes round, moderately prominent, distant from thorax, situated on the sides in front; rostrum of moderate size; scrobes oblique. Antennae elongate, inserted near apex; scape flexuose, thickened towards apex, reaching to eye; funiculus 7-jointed, the basal longest, obconical; second not so long or stout, of nearly the same shape; the others about equal; club distinct, ovate. Thorax sub-conical. Elytra sub-oblong. Femora inflated and dentate; tibiae flexuose. These are the prominent characteristics of E. fervidus.

I have not been able to get Schenck's description.

810. E. elegans, Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July, 1876. E. niger, parce setulosus; rostro versus apicem gradatim latiore; antennis nigris, scapo ferrugineo, clava elongata; oculis prominulis, supra contiguis; prothorace vix transverso, postice utrinque rotundato, crebre
punctulato; scutello rotundato; elytris basi prothorace multo latioribus, leviter striatis, interstitiis planatis, squamis minutis vestitis, vitta lata azurea, postice nivea et gradatim attenuata, a scutello fere ad apicem, ornatis; corpore infra dense albo-squamoso, macula ochracea antica utrinque notata.

Long., 1\frac{3}{4} lin.

Tairua (Capt. Broun).

This and the following species agree pretty well with Eugnomus, Schöenh., no member of which has, I believe, hitherto been described. There is a common variety of this species in which the blue stripe disappears, leaving only a short white line on the third interstice near the apex.


Long., 2 lin.

Tairua (Capt. Broun).


Long., 1\frac{3}{4} lin.

Tairua (Capt. Broun).


Long., 2\frac{1}{4} lin.

Christchurch (Mr. Wakefield).

This pretty little species is at once distinguished by the form of the elytra.

ampliato-ovata; funiculo articulo basali ampliato, longiuscule, secundo multo breviore; prothorace subtransverso; scutello elongato, albo; elytris striato-punctatis, interstitiis subplanatis, supra fere obsolete albo-maculatis.

Long., 1 lin.
Tairua (Capt. Broun).
A smaller species than E. fervidus, with a longer head and proportionately shorter and stouter rostrum. In some specimens there is a reddish spot on each shoulder.

815. E. interstitialis, n.s. This species resembles E. elegans, but is a good deal larger and broader, and the eyes are relatively smaller and less approximated.

The body is quite black above, the breast bears the same white and yellow clothing observable in E. fervidus, the tarsi and antennæ are piceous, with the scape of the latter reddish.

The rostrum is rugosely punctate, with a fine carina down the middle. The head and thorax are closely, rather coarsely, and rugosely punctured; the latter is sub-conical, about as long as it is broad, widest behind, and with a slight frontal constriction. The elytra are considerably broader than the thorax, with prominent shoulders, the sides are nearly straight to beyond the middle, and from thence narrowed to the apex, their broadest portion is somewhat flattened above, and a little elevated behind, and they bear punctured striae, which are broader than in E. elegans; the interstices are rough, seemingly studded with minute granules. The third elytral interstice, at the declivous apical portion, bears a long strip of scale-like pubescence which is sometimes yellow, but usually whitish.

Length, 2—2 1/4 lines.
I found this species at Tairua.

816. E. discolor, n.s. Allied to E. fervidus; rather elongate, with rather long parallel-sided elytra very gradually attenuated posteriorly. The antennæ are reddish, with an infuscate club. The rostrum is very closely sculptured, and bears minute pallid scales. The head is so sculptured as to appear as if covered with minute granules; the thorax is closely and rugosely punctured; and the elytra bear sharply-defined punctured striae.

The prothorax is rather longer than it is broad, and not very wide near the base.

The legs are reddish; the posterior femora are strongly dentate, but the four front thighs, though notched near the apex, are not at all toothed below.

The general ground-colour is obscure piceous, and this is variegated with many minute griseous scales, somewhat congregated on the sides of the thorax, but elsewhere distributed so as to give a very much spotted appearance.

Length, 1 1/2 line.
I obtained several examples at Tairua.
Hoplocleneme.

White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.

Antennae moderate; scape reaching to beyond the eye, somewhat bent, very little thickened at the end; funiculus six-jointed, first joint thickest, the next five somewhat cup-shaped, the club nearly as long as the funiculus, four-jointed, two first joints cup-shaped, last joint blunter; beak shortish, thick, depressed, antennal groove short, transverse-oblique, beginning near the end of beak; eyes largish and prominent; thorax somewhat strangulated in front, sides rather straight; scutellum distinct, sides parallel, end rounded; elytra straightish at the base, elongated, sides nearly parallel; intermediate and hind pairs of legs with a strong compressed tooth near the end of the femora; tibiae slightly curved.

817. H. cinnamonea, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins. Rich chestnut-brown; head gradually wider behind; beak ferruginous, between the eyes some fulvous chestnut scales; thorax thickly clothed with fulvous chestnut scales, with a few blackish hairs intermixed; scutellum pale yellow; elytra covered with fulvous chestnut scales, the sides ferruginous, the back with many shallow longitudinal lines, with impressed points; many elongated palish hairs, running somewhat in lines, and mixed with the scales on the upper part of the elytra; legs ferruginous, smooth.

Length, 2½ lines.

New Zealand (Mr. W. Colenso).

818. H. hookeri, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins. Bluish-black, with ferruginous legs; head behind the eyes wider than the thorax in front; beak smoothish; head thickly punctured above; scape of antennae pale ferruginous; thorax thickly punctured above, below on each side with a widish line of white close-pressed hairs; elytra without scales or hairs, with many longitudinal lines with impressed dots, the interstices with short transverse lines.

Length, 2 lines.


Long., 1½ lin.

Otago.

Smaller than H. hookeri, White, from which it may be at once known by the irregularly crowded punctures on the elytra without any trace of striae, instead of being in regular lines. Mr. White refers Hoplocleneme to the neighbourhood of Orchestes, with which it has nothing to do; it is one of the Erirhinidae, and allied to the same writer’s Stephanorhyn-
COLEOPTERA

hus. The funicle in *Hoptocneme* is six-jointed, and the club is four-jointed.

Note.—I am under the impression that I sent this species to Mr. Pascoe from Tairua; at any rate, I found it there.

820. **H. squamosa**, n.s. *Fusco-rufous*, robust, sparingly clothed with white scales and hairs. *Antennae* ferruginous, the basal joint of the funiculus, and the club, blackish; first joint rather stout, obconical; sixth transverse; club distinct, short, oviform. *Rostrum* rather long, the head narrow and coarsely punctured; the eyes smaller and more remote than in the typical species. *Thorax* wider than head, sub-cylindrical, widest at the base, and a little constricted in front and behind, the surface coarsely and rugously punctate. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* oblong, much wider than the thorax, with obtuse humeral angles, sub-parallel sides, slightly rounded; their sculpture consists of punctured striae, with rather broad scarcely-elevated slightly-rugose interstices. The legs and tarsi are stout, the former ferruginous, the latter rather short, of paler colour, with fuscous penultimate joints.

Length (rost. incl.), 1 2/3; breadth, 1 1/3.

Differs from *H. hookeri* in form, the eyes smaller, and, consequently, more remote, the head narrower, the tarsi and antennal club shorter, and the posterior tibiae less arcuated.

I found this species at Tairua.

**Stephanorrhynchus.**

*White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.*

*Antennae* long, slender, inserted on the upper part of the side of the beak near the tip, first joint reaching to beyond the eyes, slightly curved at the base, thickened at the end into a club; funiculus seven-jointed, first joint longest, thickened at the end and very distinct from the others, the second slightly elongated, other five almost globular, club almost as long as funiculus, three-jointed, the first joint cup-shaped, the second the longest, gradually thicker towards the end, the terminal joint ovate and pointed at the end; beak long, thick, slightly bent, squarish; an oblique deep groove from the base of antennae, terminating on side of under part considerably before the eye, beak crested in the middle in front of the eye, and on the vertex a considerable prominence with two slight tufts; head behind the eyes strangulated; eyes lateral, round, large, prominent, situated behind the middle of the head; thorax somewhat angulated on the sides, narrow in front, almost straight behind; *scutellum* longer than wide; *elytra* oblong, widest at base, end bluntish, shoulders rectangular; legs long, femora thick, clavate, with a strong compressed tooth on the under-side; tibiae slender, those of first two pairs of legs slightly curled, the tibiae of hind legs very much curved.

821. **S. curvipes**, *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.* Deep yellowish-brown, varied with spots and lines of different shades of colour; legs yellowish, posterior femora above with a black band; *elytra* with two
longish keeled protuberances, one on each side of the suture about the middle.

This species seems to vary much in colour, some specimens being of a light others of a darkish grey.

Length, 3\ 1\_2 to 4 lines.

Port Nicholson.

NOTE.—This species occurs in Auckland districts.

S. purus, Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Jany., 1876. S. fere omnino griseo squamulosus; rostro vix compresso, antice haud cristato, fronte super oculos leviter bituberculata, tuberculis haud setosis; clava antennarum elongato-ovata, tomentosa, arcte articulata; prothorace non-nihil subquadrato, sed antice subito constricto, supra vix tuberculato; scutello parvo, transverso; elytris elongato-subcordatis, supra subplanatis, leviter tuberculatis, striatis, interstitii alternis elevatis, lateribus subito deflexis, apicibus divergentibus; femoribus posticis dente minus prominent; abdomen segmentis tribus ultimis esquamosis, infuscatis; tarsis articulo penultimo nigro.

Long., 3\ 1\_2 lin,

Pitt's Island.


Long., 2\ 1\_2 lin.

Christchurch.

Well differentiated, inter alia, by its short elytra rounded at the apices.

823. S. lawsoni, Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., Oct., 1876. Angustus, fuscus, tomento obscuro, griseo vel ochraceo, vestitus; vertex sub-inflato, equali; elytris medio tuberculis elevatis dubius, alterisque minoribus ante apicem.

Long. corp., 4\ 1\_2-5\ 1\_2 mm.

Clothed with a sub-variegate pubescence, which in character is intermediate between scales and hairs. Rostrum scarcely so long as the head, eyes very prominent, the space between them obscurely sulcate, the vertex behind the eyes somewhat swollen, but even and without prominences. Thorax conical, elongate, very narrow in front, and considerably constricted. Elytra rather long and narrow; on the middle near the suture each has a rather long elevation, which is laterally compressed, and midway between this and the apex is a much smaller tubercle. Legs slender, shaped as in S. curvipes, White, but the four front femora without teeth.
I have received this curious species sparingly, both from Mr. Lawson and Captain Broun.

N.B.—I am not acquainted with the species of Stephanorhynchus just described by Mr. Pascoe, but a specimen of the present insect which I sent to him was remarked on as "very distinct."

Note.—I have got this species at Auckland, Tairua, and Whangarei Heads.

824. *S. crassus*, n.s. *Short*, broad, convex, and robust, clothed with pale-fuscous and grey scales, with a darker dorsal line on thorax and elytra. *Antenna* stout, fuscous, pubescent; the first joint of the funiculus is longer and stouter than the second, which is longer than any of those that follow; club rather short, ovate, not acuminate. *Rostrum* thick; head dilated behind the eyes and constricted behind, with an impressed line from the occiput to the point of insertion of the antennae; eyes prominent and coarsely facetted.

*Thorax* conical, with sinuous base and truncate apex, slightly constricted in front, the sides nearly regular.

*Scutellum* sub-oblong. *Elytra* scarcely twice the width of the thorax at the base, sub-cordate, short, with prominent but rather obtuse shoulders, rounded sides and apex; they bear indistinct rows of punctures, a prominent, curved elevation on each near the middle, about midway between the side and suture, which becomes obsolete towards the base, but bent behind towards its fellow, though not reaching the suture; the rest of the surface is uneven and tubercular. The *legs* are rather short and stout, the anterior femora are flexuose and almost obtusely dentate, the other four being more inflated, and armed below with a large, acute, laterally compressed tooth; the tibiae are arcuated, the posterior most so; the tarsi are stout, the two basal joints sub-triangular, the penultimate bilobed and widened, the apical elongate.

The *colour* is somewhat variable; in some examples the legs are pale rufo-fuscous, the tibiae being sub-annulated with fuscous and grey, but the discoidal clothing of the elytra and the dorsal thoracic line, in four out of five of my specimens, are of the same dark rich brown colour, the carinated portions of the elytra being rendered obvious by the presence of pale, almost white, scales.

Length, 1⅔ to 2⅔ lines.

I found this species at Tairua. The species might become the type of a new genus.

**Pactola.**


*Rostrum* capite brevius, cylindricum; *scrobes* obliqueæ, infra oculos desinentes. *Antenna* subterminales; *scapus* elongatus, pone oculos superans; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulo primo majusculo, quatuor ultimis transversis; *clava* magna, ovata, concreta. *Oculi* prominuli, laterales, rotundati, grosse granulati. *Prothorax* angustus. *Elytra* ampliata, supra irregularia, humeris callosis. *Pedes* quatuor anteriores mediocres, femoribus simplicibus; *tibis* subrectis; *pedes* posteriores
majores; femoribus fortiter clavatis, infra dente magno armatis; tibijis arcuatius, haud compressis, omnibus apice muticis; tarsis articulo tertio late bilobo; unguiculi subdentati; coxæ antice contiguae, intermediae et posticæ late distantes. Abdomen segmentis duobus basalis valde ampliatis.

It is with some doubt that I refer this genus to the Erirhininae. In the form of the hind legs it approaches the two preceding genera (Stephanorhynchus and Hoplocneme); but the head, not constricted behind to form a neck, would seem to indicate a different type. Ixalma, another anomalous genus, with somewhat similar legs, but having a free pygidium, I refer to the neighbourhood of Tachygonus. M. Roelofs (Ann. Soc. Belg., xvii., p. 126) places his genus Celia, apparently identical with Ixalma, among the Eugnomides, i.e., with the Erirhininae. These are all isolated forms; but I think the pygidium offers a more important character than the separation or the contiguity of the anterior coxae. The species described below differs considerably in colouration, some individuals being of an almost uniform dark brown, others pale brown on the disc of the elytra; some have the elytron prettily variegated—a central dark triangular spot with a light semicircular line behind, and other variations.


Long., 1¾ lin.
Auckland (Captain Broun).


Long., 1¼ lin.
Tairua (Captain Broun).

Much narrower than P. variabilis, and apparently an extreme form of the genus.

NOTE.—Both species occur at Tairua and Whangarei Heads.

Brexius.

I have not been able to refer to the description of this genus, and I have not a specimen of any of the species belonging to it.

rostrum supra lineis quinque elevatis distinctis, quorum intermedia majore, instructo; antennis ferrugineis, clava pubescente; prothorace longitudine latitudini aequali, in medio nonnihil carinato; scutello parvo; elytris striatis, leviter punctatis, interstitiis convexis, quinto versus apicem tuberculato-elevato; tibiae anticae intus denticulati.

Long., 2½ lin.

Waikato.

A much narrower form than the Victorian B. murinus, to which it is the most nearly allied.

**Group—Apionidae.**

The under-mentum with a slender and prominent peduncle. Mandibles very short. Head more or less prolonged behind the eyes; rostrum long, arcuatus, cylindrical, sometimes bodkin-shaped; its scrobes foveiform, more or less remote from the mouth. Antennæ straight, their scape short; funiculus seven-jointed, the seventh free; club normal. Eyes distant from the thorax, almost rounded, lateral. Prothorax without ocular lobes. Scutellum very small. Elytra strongly embracing the body. Anterior coxae cylindrical, prominent; the intermediate contiguous: tibiae unarmed and truncated at apex; third tarsal joint wider than the preceding; claws free. Second abdominal segment soldered to, and almost confounded with, the first. Metathorax rather short; its episterna very narrow. Mesothoracic epimera small. Body apterus.

**Apion.**


Rostrum long, sometimes thickened behind, cylindrical in front. Antennæ inserted near base or middle of the beak; first joint of funiculus longer than the others, which are short; club stout, oval, acuminatus. Eyes moderate. Prothorax longer than broad, cylindrical, or conical, truncated at base, obliquely in front. Elytra convex, oval, gradually widening, then narrowing behind, wider than thorax, base emarginate. Legs long, thighs moderately incrassated, unarmed, tibiae straight; tarsi long, sponge-like below, fourth joint moderate, so also the claws. The second abdominal segment not very distinct from the first, the latter larger than third and fourth. Projecting intercoxal process rather large, narrowed in front. Body oviform.

828. **A. metrosideros**, n.s. Elongate, sub-cylindrical, aeneous, sparingly clothed with pallid pubescence. Antennæ inserted near the middle of the rostrum, stout; scape ferruginous, flexuose and incrassated towards the apex; the remaining joints are fuscosus, second joint stout, longer than third, the others nearly equal in length, each a little stouter than its predecessor; club stout, ovate.

Rostrum cylindrical, rather robust, and finely sculptured. Eyes moderately prominent, rather coarsely facetted.
Thorax elongate, cylindrical, a little contracted anteriorly, with sub-parallel sides, base sinuous with a central lobe; its surface is closely and very finely punctulate.

The elytra are wider than the thorax at the base, more so posteriorly, yet not greatly distended; their sculpture consists of coarsely punctured striae, the interstices being scarcely as wide as the striae and somewhat convex.

Legs ferruginous, long and stout; the femora are inflated but scarcely dentate; tibiae straight; tarsi stout, infuscate. Scutellum distinct.

Length, 1½ line (rost. incl.).

I found this species at Tairua, on the foliage of Metrosideros tomentosa.

Group—RHINOMACERIDÆ.

Under-mentum with a broad neck of variable length. Mandibles slender, sometimes lamelliform and somewhat prominent, simple at apex. Head short or rather elongate, in the latter case cylindrical: rostrum often long, slender, and dilated anteriorly; its median scrobes generally linear, superficial, and attaining the base. Antennæ straight (not geniculate); funiculus seven-jointed; club elongate and more or less laxly articulated. Eyes rather large and prominent. Prothorax without ocular lobes, not hollowed in front or below. Elytra leaving (or not) the pygidium exposed. Front coxae moderately prominent; the intermediate contiguous or separated by the mesosternal projection; tibiae unarmed at apex, their corbels small, terminal and open; tarsal claws bifid or free. Abdominal segments free; projecting intercoxal process very short, acutely triangular. Episterna of the metathorax variable. Mesothoracic epimera moderate. Body winged, smooth, or pubescent.


Differs from Diodyrhynchus thus:—Maxillary palpi prominent, slender. Labrum distinct, transversely quadrate. Rostrum more robust, a little longer than the head, enlarged at the end. Antennal club more elongate, its two first joints obconical. Thorax longer than broad, moderately convex, a little rounded laterally, truncated at base and apex. Elytra a little more elongate.

829. R. rufula, n.s. Rufous, moderately shining, pilose, antennæ and legs fulvous. Antennæ inserted at the middle of the rostrum, moderately stout, eight-jointed, club three-jointed; the two basal joints are of nearly equal length, and, together, nearly half as long as the rest conjointly; third and fourth elongate, each a little shorter than the fifth; sixth to eighth about equal; the club is loosely articulated, its basal joint somewhat cup-shaped, second largest, sub-quadrate, apical
oviform. *Rostrum* rather slender, elongate, somewhat deflexed and arcuated, proceeding from the lower part of the head; its basal half is narrow and cylindrical, a little incrassated near the eyes, the apical half is abruptly (but not greatly) dilated; mandibles prominent; it is of a shining rufous colour, and quite nude. *Head* punctate, nearly as broad as the thorax, short, deflexed in front; eyes moderately large and prominent, nearly circular. *Thorax* oviform, longer than broad, the sides regularly rounded, base sub-truncate, disc finely punctured. *Elytra* oblong, wider than the thorax, somewhat emarginated at the base, shoulders obtuse, the sides nearly parallel and rounded apically; the disc, owing to slight basal and posterior elevations, exhibits a sub-depressed aspect; they are punctate but not perceptibly striated. The *legs* are moderately long, the femora inflated, tibiae straight, not spined; tarsi stout, basal joint obconical, more slender but rather longer than the second, which is triangular, the penultimate is bilobed, the apical elongate. *Scutellum* small, somewhat transverse. The *body* is clothed with sub-depressed stiff fulvous hairs, the legs and antennae nearly nude. The fifth joint of the *antenna* is obconical and stouter than the others.

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

I have used *Rhinomacer* as the generic name of this pretty little beetle; it does not, however, strictly speaking, belong to that genus, nor to *Rynchites*, the form of the body is similar to that of *Rhinomacer attelaboides*, the only European species of the genus, but the structure of the rostrum and antennae is quite different, so that, most likely, I shall have to make a new genus for its reception. I found one mutilated specimen at Tairua.

**Group—BELIDÆ.**

*Under-mentum* furnished with a rather long peduncle. *Mandibles* short, pincer-like, dentate. *Head* more or less, in general moderately, prolonged behind the eyes; *rostrum* arched, cylindrical; *scrobes* sub-medial or basal, very short. *Antennae* straight, gradually thickened towards the extremity but without a well-defined club. *Eyes* more or less large, prominent. *Prothorax* without ocular lobes, bisinuated at its base. A *scutellum.* *Elytra* moderately embracing the body; their epipleurae sometimes absent. Anterior *coxæ* cylindrical, prominent; posterior *femora* much shorter than the abdomen; *tibiae* unarmed at the apex, their corbels small, terminal, open; *claws* free. The three intermediate segments of the *abdomen* almost equal or decreasing gradually, separated from the first by a straight suture; projecting intercoxal process small and acutely triangular. *Metasternum* elongate; its episterna wide. *Mesothoracic* epimera rather large. *Body* winged.

**Pachyura.**

*Antennæ* longer than head and thorax, inserted near the base of the rostrum, eleven-jointed, gradually thickened and flattened towards the extremity; basal joint moderately stout, about as long as the third;
second as stout as the first but shorter than those contiguous; third and fourth of nearly equal length; fifth shorter than third; sixth not much longer, but wider than second; seven to ten, each a little larger than its predecessors and obtusely produced inwardly; eleventh elongate-ovate, not so long as ninth and tenth conjointly. Rostrum longer but much narrower than the head, incrassated apically and a little distended at the point of insertion of the antennæ. Head as long as but much narrower than the prothorax, widest in front and slightly narrowed posteriorly. Eyes nearly circular, prominent, finely faceted, and situated on the sides in front. Thorax transverse, widest behind, apex truncate, base binuated, sides slightly rounded. Scutellum moderately large, rounded. The elytra are oblong, about twice the width and four times the length of the prothorax, slightly incurved behind the shoulders, and expanded posteriorly, apex rounded. Legs rather long and slender. Anterior coxae contiguous.

These characters are derived from a new species, which I describe below as P. rubicunda; I have not seen Mr. Pascoe’s P. metallica, and therefore do not know whether both species possess these characters in common. I have not been able, as yet, to refer to the original diagnosis, but I notice that in the P. australis, the third antennal joint is nearly as long as the fourth and fifth conjointly, and the antennæ are inserted nearer the front of the rostrum, which is more incrassated than in P. rubicunda.

830. P. metallica, Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Feby., 1877. P. oblonga, aureo- (♂) vel purpureo-cuprea (♀); antennis tibis tarsisque brunneo-testaceis, illis basi rostri insertis; capite prothoraceque fortiter punctatis; scutello majuscolo; elytris transversim punctatis, interstititis (transversis) elevatis; corpore infra sparse albo-pilosello; metasterno in medio longitudinaliter canaliculato.

Long. 2½ lin., ♂; 4 lin., ♀.
Christchurch. (Mr. Wakefield, most likely.—T.B.)

Except the South American Homalocerus, the Belinae (to which this genus belongs) are a purely Australian group; this species, however, is not to be approximated to any of its congeners, although a most orthodox Pachyura. Perhaps the difference in size and colouration of the two sexes is not always so well marked as in my specimens.

831. P. rubicunda, n.s. The body is moderately convex, of a shining metallic-red colour, with occasional golden and purplish tinges, the antennæ and legs are reddish-testaceous, the terminal joints of the former and of the tarsi infuscate. The rostrum is smooth and shining except the portion behind the antennæ, which is punctate, and of a metallic purple. The head and thorax are coarsely and somewhat rugosely, punctured; the latter bears an impressed dorsal line, and both are densely clothed with short pale-yellow hairs. The elytra are a little depressed at the base, except the prominent shoulders and slightly elevated scutellar region; they are rugosely and coarsely punctured, and are clothed with short yellow and white hairs, the pubescence some-
times concentrated as patches. The under-side is punctate, and densely clothed with whitish pubescence, and the metasternum is longitudinally furrowed.

Length, 3 lines (rost. incl.).

The five examples of this fine species, which I found at Whangarei Heads, exhibit scarcely any variations of size or colour.

832. P. sumptuosa, n.s. Body brilliant green with a reddish hue, the latter prevailing along the sides; antennæ, tibiae, and tarsi dull red, femora greenish.

Rostrum elongate, almost twice the length of the head, smooth and shining, its apical half red; the point of insertion of the antennæ very near its base, and protuberant, giving the basal portion a somewhat constricted appearance. Head very coarsely and closely punctured. Thorax so sculptured as to appear covered with transversal rugosities, interrupted by a not very distinctly impressed dorsal line. Elytra cylindrical, being, with the exception of the slightly dilated humeral angles, very narrow and parallel-sided, covered with transversal rugosities and punctate intervals; with a sutural depression near the base, and bearing, on each, a patch of white hairs on the middle and another at the apex.

Legs stout, with slightly flexuose tibiae, and somewhat expanded tarsi.

Length (rost. incl.), 4 lines; breadth, nearly 1.

I am indebted to Mr. Robert Peace, of Parua, for the only specimen I have seen.

Agathinus.

Nov. gen.

Head oblong, transversely convex; rostrum not so wide as (but about twice the length of) the head, robust, slightly arched, cylindrical, curvedly narrowed before and behind the middle; scrobes small, punctiform. Antennæ straight, longer than head and thorax, gradually dilated; basal joint about as long as sixth, obconical; second shortest, as stout as first; third slender, elongate, not so long as fourth and fifth con-joined; fourth and fifth slender, the former the longer; sixth and eighth nearly equal; eighth and tenth rather shorter than the preceding; eleventh joint oblong-oval, pointed, longer than tenth. Eyes moderate, very prominent, rounded, not at all coarsely facetted. Prothorax sub-conical, about as long as broad, uneven, apex truncate, the base emarginated at each side of the middle so as to appear trilobed. Scutellum sub-triangular, rather large. Elytra oblong, nearly twice the width (at the base), and four times the length of the thorax, adapted at their base to the prothorax, with almost prominent but rounded shoulders, they are gradually widened, and then narrowed posteriorly, the apices curv-edly excised, the suture and outer angle produced, the outer tooth more acuminate and prolonged than that of the suture; they are uneven, each terminates outwardly in an obtuse tubercle, and bears two discoidal
laterally-compressed elevations; the sides deflexed with narrow epipleure. Legs moderate; femora gradually distended; tibia slightly flexuous and unarmed; tarsi spongy below, basal joint oblong, narrowed at base, as long as the following two, second subcordate, penultimate bilobed and dilated, fourth elongate, claws simple. Intercoxal process moderate, conical, depressed at base; metasternum moderate, rather convex, grooved longitudinally; mesosternum projecting so as to separate (slightly) the middle coxae; second segment of the abdomen nearly as large as the first, its suture straight, the third, fourth, and fifth of nearly equal length.

This genus is formed for the reception of White's *Rhinaria sextuberculata*.

833. *A. sextuberculata*, White; *Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.*, p. 13. *Piceous*, covered with testaceous-grey hairs; antennae red, with the apical joints dull and infuscate, they are pubescent.

Head and basal half of rostrum densely pilose, the apical half of the latter nude, shining and punctulate. The prothorax is a little narrowed anteriorly and constricted near the front, and, besides less obvious elevations, bears two obtuse dorsal tubercles behind the middle; its clothing is denser at the sides than elsewhere, so that the median line is shining and very sparsely pilose. Scutellum hirsute. Each elytron bears two large laterally-compressed tubercles, one basal, the other median, both nearer the suture than the side, and an obtuse one at the outer angle of the posterior declivity; their surface appears rather flat, though not really so, and bears some coarse irregular punctures and indefinite elevations, with clothing similar to that of the thorax. The breast is punctate, with a few granular elevations, and the whole under-surface is pilose.

Length, 6½ lines; breadth, 2½.

The length includes the snout; the breadth has been measured at the posterior declivity of the elytra. I found two examples at Tairua, from which the above description has been taken. White records Wellington as its habitat, and Mr. Earl as the discoverer.


Note.—Mr. White states (Voy. Er. Terr. Ins., p. 13.) that his *Rhinaria sextuberculata* is nearly allied to another New Zealand species in the Banksian cabinet, the *Curculio tridens*, Fabr., and, on that authority, I have placed both species together, though the present species has toothed thighs; neither belong to *Rhinaria*, which, to say nothing of other characters, has geniculated antennae.

The *Curculio modestus*, Fabr., I have expunged from the list of New Zealand species, as I do not see how it can be identified by the following description:—“C. cinereus, thorace elytrisque fusco-maculatis.”—(*Syst. El.* ii., 512–30.)
Group—SCOLOPTERIDÆ.

Under-mentum with a broad and rather prominent neck. Mandibles somewhat thickened and pincer-like. Head elongate, sub-cylindrical; rostrum continuous with the head, rather long and stout; its scrobes beginning at about one-third of its length from the apex, linear and oblique. Antennæ long; scape at least attaining the hind margin of the eye; funiculus six or seven-jointed. Eyes longitudinal. Prothorax without ocular lobes and not hollowed apically or inferiorly; prosternum very long in front of the anterior coxae. Elytra covering the pygidium. Posterior femora armed with a large tooth; tibiae unarmed at apex; their corbels small, terminal, and open; claws of the tarsi simple or appendiculate. The two basal abdominal segments connate, separated by a fine rectilinear suture, sometimes effaced; projecting intercoxal process sub-lanceolate. Metathorax rather long; its episterna of median width.

Body navicular, smooth.

Scolopterus.


Rostrum a little narrower and longer than the head, almost straight, vertical, cylindrical and more or less depressed at the end; its scrobes oblique and directed downwards. Antennæ long and slender; scape scarcely thickened at the end, passing a little beyond the hind margin of the eye; funiculus seven-jointed, first and second joints elongated, obconical, the former the longer and stouter, joints three to seven very short, almost rounded; club stout, elongate, pubescent, articulate. Eyes large, much depressed, oval, longitudinal. Prothorax longer than broad, very regularly conical, truncated at base and apex. Scutellum very small, variable. Elytra rather short, navicular, compressed, with a long posterior slope, each furnished with a stout tubercle on the summit of the declivity, very much wider than the prothorax at their base, with their shoulders prolonged outwardly in the form of an acute cone. Legs long and slender; femora gradually clavate, the posterior armed near the end with a very large triangular tooth, the intermediate with a smaller conical one, the anterior unarmed; tibiae straight; tarsi rather long, first joint elongate, slender, third broad, fourth moderate; claws simple. Second abdominal segment larger than each of the two following; intercoxal-process wide. Body navicular, winged.

835. S. tetracanthus, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 15. Head and thorax deep black; elytra greenish-bronze, the spines purplish-black, the femora purplish-black, the remainder of the legs purplish-ferruginous; head and thorax quite smooth; elytra very deeply punctured in lines, the shoulders produced into a thick angular spine directed outwards and very slightly upwards; each elytron about the middle with a strong spine near the suture directed somewhat backwards and tufted with hair at the end; the intermediate femora with a compressed spine below near the end.

Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Port Nicholson.
NOTE.—This must be regarded as the typical species. Mr. White’s description of the head and prothorax is not quite accurate; the former is punctulate, the latter rugulose, and the colouration of the elytra is variable, sometimes assuming a reddish hue.

I am indebted to Mr. J. Buchanan, F.L.S., for some specimens of this and other species which he collected at Wellington. I found many others in Auckland districts, where indeed the species is tolerably abundant.

836. S. æquus, n.s. *Rostrum* stout, piceous, rather dull, scarcely punctulate; *eyes* deeply embedded, not at all prominent, oviform, distant from thorax; *head* not so wide as front of thorax, with a shallow elongate impression behind the eyes, otherwise impunctate; *scape* of antennæ dark-rufous, distinctly flexuose at its base in addition to the normal curvature beyond; *funiculus* piceous, with the second joint as long but not so stout as the first; third shorter than the preceding joints but longer than those which follow, the rest about equal. *Thorax* pieco-rufous, conical, rather broad, without trace of rugose or punctiform impressions on its disc except a few very fine punctures near the apex, there are also a few lateral wrinkles; the base is bisinuated and rather strongly produced towards the *scutellum*, which is rather elongate, sub-oblong. *Elytra* trigonal, convex, rather broad, with stout produced humeral angles, which are directed laterally without any upward tendency; the posterior tubercles are tufted in front with stiff hairs, the extremity being entire and acute; these tubercles are unusually broad at their base, and their apex has an inward curve not perceptible in *S. tetracanthus*; each bears ten distinct regular rows of large punctures, the larger near the suture; their colour is obscure-rufous. *Legs* pieco-rufous, tarsi piceous; the anterior femora curvedly excised near their apex, the intermediate and posterior are armed with a large compressed acute tooth. The basal and apical tarsal joints are of nearly equal length, the second is triangular, the penultimate truly bilobed, transverse, much shorter than second; claws simple.

Length, 4 lines (rostr. incl.).

I have only seen the specimen which I found at Tairua.

837. S. penicillatus, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins. *Head* and thorax black, the latter with a fine purplish hue; elytra of a glossy olive-brown; legs all black; head and *thorax* very smooth; *elytra* punctured in lines, but not deeply, the shoulders with a bluntish not very prominent angle; about the middle of the elytra a high regular conical protuberance, blunt at the top and with a pointed tuft of black hairs; middle *femora* with a distinct tooth near the end.

Length, 2½ lines.

Port Nicholson.

NOTE.—This is the most widely distributed species. I have seen specimens from Wellington, Canterbury and Otago, and it is tolerably abundant at Auckland.
838. **S. pectoralis**, *n.s.* Body brilliant black, elytra somewhat bronzed, antennæ and legs piceous. The *club* of the antennæ has a rather small basal joint, the apical being as large as the other two conjointly. *Rostrum* finely punctured; head with a few punctures near the eyes, which are rather more prominent than in *S. penicillatus*, and more coarsely faceted. *Thorax* conical, punctulate. The form and sculpture of the *elytra* are similar to those of *S. penicillatus* except the shoulders, which are more produced than in that species. The fore-femur is sub-dentate, the others strongly toothed, the posterior most so. The sternum bears on each side a conspicuous patch of bright fulvous pubescence, the under-side is punctulate.

The species, though greatly resembling *S. penicillatus*, may be at once distinguished from it by the pectoral pubescence.

Length, 3 lines.
I obtained two specimens at Whangarei Heads.

**Nyxetes.**

*Pascoe.*

Antennæ as long as head and thorax, inserted near the middle of rostrum; *scape* slender, incrassated apically, and reaching to behind the eye; *funiculus* six-jointed, basal joint largest, elongate-obconical; second longer than third, slender at the base, dilated towards its apex; third longer than those which follow, sub-cylindrical, rather stouter than second; fourth small, moniliform; fifth and sixth, each a little broader than the immediately preceding joints; *club* large, oviform. *Rostrum* moderately stout, cylindrical; *scrobes* oblique, directed backwards below the rostrum. *Head* thicker than beak, elongate; eyes situated on the sides in front, ovate, large, not prominent, finely faceted. *Thorax* elongate-conical, convex. *Scutellum* oblong. *Elytra* sub-ovate, very convex, tubercular, widest behind, sides compressed, base bisinuated. *Legs* elongate; two front pairs of *femora* moderately inflated, curvedly excised near the extremity, the posterior with a large, laterally-compressed tooth below; the two anterior pairs of *tibiae* nearly straight, hind pair arcuated, all unarmed and somewhat cavernose at the apex; *tarsi* with the basal joint as long as the following two conjointly, second triangular, third bi-lobed, apical elongate, *claws* toothed. First abdominal segment largest, next two small.

This genus is instituted for the reception of the *Curculio bidens* of Fabricius, which White erroneously referred to *Scolopterus*. Mr. Pascoe, in a list of the genera of *Curculionidae* which he kindly sent me, included *Nyxetes*, but he has not, I believe, published its diagnosis; I do so now, adopting his name, though I had intended to apply a different one.

Thorax rugose on the disc, and punctured laterally. Elytra with six discoidal striae, the two outer interrupted, and three or four others on the side, which are more or less irregular; their punctation consists of large oblong depressions; the interstices are slightly convex and rugose; beyond the middle, on each elytron, there is a large, acute, lateral tubercle, directed upwards and outwards; the apices are obtusely rounded, singly. Under-side punctate and shining.

This species is widely distributed; the descriptions, generic and specific, have been drawn up from specimens in my collection; the size varies a little; that now given is the maximum.

Length, 4 lines (rost. incl.).

Ancistropterus.

White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.

Head and thorax much narrower than the elytra at the base; eyes very large; beak long, very slightly curved, somewhat thickened at the end; mandibles prominent, thick and somewhat bent at the end; antennae very long, springing from a depression on the upper-side of the beak near the end, the scape reaching a little beyond the eyes, nearly as long as the rest of the antennae, second joint as long as third and fourth together, and at the end double their thickness, club long, somewhat pointed at the end, formed apparently of three joints, the two last closely united; elytra together triangular, the shoulders hooked, the hook standing out, each elytron about the middle with a strong, somewhat erect spine, bristly at the end; legs long, femora slightly clavate, with a small tooth below near the end.

Note.—In this genus, allied to Scolopterus, the eyes are convex and prominent.

840. A. quadrspiniosus, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins. Head and thorax black, rather coarsely punctured; antennae obscure, scape ferruginous; thorax down the middle with a band of yellowish hairs; elytra brownish red, with longitudinal lines formed of deepish dots, the spines black, a narrow straight line of white hairs runs from behind the middle spines to the tip of each elytron; under-side of the body black; legs light ferruginous.

Length, 2\(\frac{3}{4}\) lines.

Port Nicholson (Captain Parry).

Note.—I found this species at Tairua.


Long. corp. (rostro incl.), 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) mm.

Red, obscurely tinged with a darker colour; head and rostrum rather closely punctured. Thorax about as long as it is broad at the base, much narrowed to the front, rather distinctly but not densely punctured. Elytra with rows of coarse punctures, with the shoulder
directed outward as a broad short process; on each, just behind the middle, close to the suture, is an obtuse elevation with a very minute pencil of hairs on its summit; these tubercles are laterally compressed, and separated only by a narrow space.

This fine and very distinct species was recently sent from Tairua by Captain Broun, but only a single individual. I have, with much pleasure, named it in honour of its discoverer. The specimen is, I have no doubt, a male.


5-2.

NOTE.—I have not met with this species as yet.

843. A. pilosus, n.s. Robust, convex, piceous, moderately shining, rostrum, antennæ, and tarsi fusco-rufous. Antennæ slender, scape flexuose; the first and second joints of the funiculus are of equal length, the latter cylindrical, the former obconical, the others decrease in length; club ovate. Rostrum arcuated. Eyes prominent, distant from thorax; head finely granulated, rufo-piceous. Thorax conical, about as long as it is broad, slightly constricted in front, the base almost bisinuated; there is a smooth, not very distinct, dorsal line, the rest of the surface rugosely-granulated. Elytra sub-trigonal, the base emarginated for the prothorax, the shoulders oblique, with lateral sub-acute tubercles; the hind tubercles are large, laterally-compressed, not crested, of a dark red colour, and placed near the middle, rather distant from the suture; each bears nine strongly-punctured striae, the outer duplicated, the two nearest the suture placed within the line occupied by the posterior tubercle; suture and apex ferruginous. The femora are slender at the base and inflated near the end, the anterior sub-dentate, the others distinctly the posterior very strongly toothed; the fore and intermediate tibiae are flexuose, the posterior arcuated; colour rufo-piceous. The basal and apical tarsal joints are rather slender and of nearly equal length, either of them as long as the second and third conjointly; the third is bi-lobed, the second triangular. Scutellum distinct. The body is sparingly clothed with obscure pubescence.

Length, 3½ lines (rost. incl.).

Of this species I have only seen one individual, which I found at Tairua.

Oropterus.

White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.

Antennæ longish, scape just reaching to the eye, straightish; funiculus seven-jointed, the last joints nearly equal in thickness and close together, club ovate, joints indistinct; beak long, considerably curved, cylindrical, a groove on the sides for the scape of antennæ; thorax gradually wider behind, the sides nearly straight, in front and behind abrupt; elytra at the base straight, with a conical protuberance in the
middle, elytra rounded at the end; legs longish; femora very slightly thickened near the end; tibia straight.

844. O. coniger, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins. Pale ferruginous; beak and head punctured; thorax finely striated transversely: elytra rather coarsely punctured in lines, with a strong conical pointed protuberance nearer the margin than the suture, smooth and free from hairs; legs paler than upper parts.

Length, 2 lines.

New Zealand.

NOTE.—This insect occurs at all the localities at which I have collected; it is usually found on the native Fuchsia.

Group—TYCHIIDÆ.

The neck of the under-mentum rather prominent. Mandibles a little incrassated and pincer-like. Head sub-globular; rostrum long, slender, cylindrical or nearly so; scrobes incipient, more or less distant from the apex, and attaining the eyes. Antennal funiculus with six or seven joints; the scape not encroaching on the eye. Eyes lateral, strongly separated above. Prothorax without ocular lobes; hollowed (or not) at its antero-inferior margin. A scutellum. Elytra covering, or leaving exposed, the pygidium. Tibia unarmed and slightly mucronated at the extremity; tarsal claws appendiculate. Projecting intercoxal process rather broad, parallel, truncated in front. The metathorax at most of median length; its episterna moderately wide. Mesothoracic epimera not elevated.

Body winged, oblong or oval, pubescent.

Sibinia.

Germar.

Rostrum elongate, slender, sometimes cylindrical; its scrobes beginning at about a third of the length of the beak from the front, oblique, nearly touching the eyes. Antennae a little robust, the scape incrassated at the extremity; funiculus six-jointed, first and second long, obconical, the first longer than second, the others transversal, very short; club rather stout, oval or oblong-oval, obtuse and articulated. Eyes moderate, rounded or short-oval, a little convex or depressed. Prothorax moderately convex, widely rounded laterally, slightly bisinuate, or truncate at its base. Scutellum small, variable. Elytra moderately convex, oblong-oval, rounded behind, and leaving the pygidium exposed. Legs rather robust; the femora incrassated, unarmed, or dentate below; tibia straight, a little thickened at apex; tarsi moderate, first and second joints triangular, the former the longer, third not very much larger, fourth rather long, its claws small. The second abdominal segment a little longer than either of the two following ones. Body oblong-oval, pubescent.

These characters have been epitomized from Lacordaire’s work.
845. *S. tychioides*, Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July, 1876. *S. angusta*, elliptica, fusca, sub-depressa, squamulis angustis declinati cinereo-albidis vestita; *rostro* versus apicem attenuato, arcuato, apice fulvo; *antennis* fulvis, apice nigro excepto; *prothorace* latitudine longitudinii aequali; *scutello* inconspicuo; *elytris* basi prothorace paulo latioribus, fortiter striatis, interstitii solis plerumque squamulosus; *pedibus* fulvis; *femoribus* dentatis, *tibis* brevisiusculis.

Long., \( \frac{1}{2} \) lin.

Tairua (Capt. Broun).

Like *Tychius schneideri*, but, in consequence of its more or less exposed pygidium, I refer it to *Sibinia*.

**Group—CRYPTORHYNCHIDÆ.**

*Rostrum* variable. Antennal *funiculus* with seven, rarely with six joints. *Eyes* usually very large, and to some extent covered during the retraction of the rostrum. *Prothorax* often prominent in the middle of its front margin, or sinuated towards each side; generally with ocular lobes; *prosternum* canaliculate. The *scutellum* distinct, or not. *Elytra* nearly always covering the pygidium. Front *coxae* prominent; *tibiae* spurred or mucronated at the extremity; claws of the tarsi simple. The three intermediate segments of the *abdomen* of variable relative length.

*Body* of variable form.

**Psepholax.**


*Forehead* vertical, plane; *rostrum* hardly longer than the head, parallel, impressed at the end, with somewhat prominent angles; its *scrobes* profound, oblique, reaching the lower margin of the eyes. *Antennae* short, robust, *scape* strongly clavate at the extremity, attaining the eyes; first joint of the *funiculus* stout, obconical, second very much shorter and not so thick, joints three to seven transversal, compact; *club* oblong-oval, scarcely articulate, obtuse at the end. *Eyes* rather convex, oblique. *Prothorax* transversal, convex, gradually narrowed, then almost tubular in front, sinuated at the middle of its apex, bisinuated at the base; *prosternum* widely and somewhat deeply canaliculate, terminated by a cavity for the reception of the tip of the beak. *Scutellum* elongate-triangular. *Elytra* convex, oval, not wider than the prothorax, and, conjointly, hollowed at their base, shoulders obsolete. *Legs* short, robust, compressed; *femora* sublinear, the anterior inflated and dentate below; front *tibiae* strongly, the others more briefly produced to a point, mucronate, the anterior having the inner apical angle dentiform, the intermediate furnished externally with a stout tooth near the middle; *tarsi* rather long, first and second joints narrow, the former nodose at the extremity, both imperfectly spongy below, third moderately wide, fourth rather long, also its claws. Second abdominal *segment* longer than third and fourth united, separated from the first by a strongly
curved suture. Mesosternum horizontal, or nearly so, large, attaining the level of the front coxae.

Body oval, slightly pubescent, and partially squamose.

846. P. sulcatus, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 15. Deep pitchy-brownish-black; thorax above with three distinct brownish-ashy lines, the lateral ones broadest and somewhat irregular; these lines are formed by distinct coloured scales; elytra ribbed, each with at least six raised ribs, two of which meet at the end, some of them have erect scales along the irregular edge, between each is a line of impressed points, the sides of the elytra at the broadest part are very hairy; legs punctate and like the under surface of the body, with brownish-ashy hairs, longest on the posterior part of the tibiae and tarsi.

Length, about 4 lines.
New Zealand (Dr. Sinclair).

847. P. granulatus, n.s. This species is intermediate in form between P. sulcatus and P. barbifrons, being narrower than the former, but shorter and broader than the latter. Antennæ ferruginous, with the basal joint of the funiculus stout, but slender at its point of insertion in the scape; second about as long as the first but more slender than it. Head and rostrum pitchy, with a depression on the vertex almost concealed by depressed griseous setæ, or scales, and a smaller one between the eyes; the surface is granulated, the granules closer and more confluent on the rostrum, in front of which there is a smooth longitudinal line, and at the sides and in front a few yellowish hairs. The thorax is fuscos, not quite so wide as the elytra; the sides are rounded towards the front, and abruptly narrowed near the apex, which is deeply emarginated; there is a smooth discoidal line from base to apex, and a transverse one in front, the rest of the surface being coarsely punctate, and more or less covered with scale-like setæ, which give it a rather granulated aspect. Scutellum elongate. The elytra are fuscos, broadest behind the base, and narrowed posteriorly; each bears eight longitudinal ridges, the two outer obsolete, the inner merely sutureal; the second and fourth become indistinct posteriorly; the third, fifth, and sixth, bent at the end; all more or less granulated and setose; the second and fourth quite tubercular near the middle; the furrows have only indistinct punctation, and the suture is close throughout, whereas in P. sulcatus the punctures are coarse, and the suture divericate towards the apex. In all other respects the two species are alike.

In Psepholax the scrobes are broad, and directed backwards to the lower part of the eye; the tibiae terminate externally in a strong calcar, behind which the tarsus is inserted.

Length, 3½ lines.

I cut some specimens of this species out of Fagus at Tairua; P. sulcatus I have found in Leptospermum.

848. P. cornutus, n.s. Pitchy brown, sparsely clothed with pale yellow setæ; legs and antennæ pitchy red.
The insect closely resembles *P. sulcatus*, with a rather shorter but similarly rugosely sculptured *rostrum*; the *thorax* is somewhat longer, so that it is less abruptly narrowed in front; its base is sub-truncate and depressed, and its sculpture consists of shallow rugose punctures. The *elytra* are similar in form to those of *P. sulcatus*, their anterior portion is rugosely sculptured with granular elevations, but behind they bear coarsely punctured striæ; the sutural costa is dilated a little before the middle and there bears a very evident horn-like process, the second is distinctly elevated near the apex only, the third is very little raised in front and terminates at the middle in a tubercular elevation somewhat similar to that on the inner ridge, but situated a little further back, the outer are merely granulated intervals between the striæ, which are punctured near the apex only. *Prosternum* rather deeply hollowed.

Length, 4 lines (rost. incl.).

Described from a single specimen found by Captain Hutton at Martyn's Bay, on the west coast of Otago.

849. *P. barbifrons*, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 15. Beak with two longitudinal rows of ferruginous hairs on the margin directed forwards; *thorax* thickly punctured; *elytra* narrower than in *P. sulcatus*, with eight longitudinal striæ, the intervening spaces flat at the base, two of these at the tip raised and crested with light brown scales; whole insect deep brown, mixed with lighter coloured scales.

Length, 4 lines.

New Zealand (Mr. Earl).

Note.—This and the preceding species occur near Auckland.

850. *P. punctulatus*, n.s. Head and rostrum reddish-brown, punctate, with an elongate depression on the vertex. *Thorax* moderately constricted in front, the surface densely punctured, and bearing a few griseous scales. The *elytra* are punctato-striated, only six striæ distinct, the basal portion is rugosely granulated, the remainder punctulate; the interstices are broad, particularly near the base, the sutural narrowest; the second, which is the most elevated, bears a row of six small tubercles, which, though present on the others, are very indistinct; the first, third, and fifth are crested with griseous setæ behind, and are bent at the end. Under-side punctate and pilose. Legs and tarsi normal.

Length, 3½ lines.

Tairua.

851. *P. rostralis*, n.s. Obscure ferruginous, antennæ and tarsi clear red. *Rostrum* rather long, shining, finely punctured, with a smooth impressed line in front; the head is strongly punctured, the intervals rugose, with a slight depression on the vertex; it bears a few griseous scales. *Thorax* slightly constricted in front, very like that of *P. barbifrons*; except a smooth space on the disc, closely and coarsely punctured. The *elytra* obovate, with rectangular apices, bear six distinct striæ not very deeply punctured; the interstices are nearly straight,
moderately convex, broad at the base, granulated and bent at the end; the first, third, and fifth are covered with yellowish setae behind, and are rather more elevated (yet only moderately) than the others; the rest of the clothing consists of pale whitish scales. Under-side reddish, punctate, sparingly pilose.

Length, \( \frac{33}{4} \) lines.

I found this species also at Tairua; it is closely allied to \( P. \) barbifrons, but the absence of the two rows of bristles will at once lead to its identification.

852. \( P. \) coronatus, \( White; \) Voy. Er. Terr., \( Ins. \), p. 15. Black; thorax punctured, with three interrupted lines of greyish scales; elytra very slightly grooved, the base with many slight transverse rugosities, on the posterior half a circle of erect spines, near the base a transverse band of greyish scales, under-side of body with short greyish hairs.

Length, 4 lines.

New Zealand (Waikouaaiti), in the centre of a tree, Mr. Earl.

853. \( P. \) femoratus, \( n.s. \) This species, in general outline and size, more nearly approaches \( P. \) simplex than any other, as yet, known to me.

Colour fuscous; the body, above and below, is clothed with griseous scales, intermingled with a few white ones on the disc of the elytra. Antennae dark red, the first and second joints of the funiculus of nearly equal length; third to seventh transverse. Rostrum moderately long, rather narrow, but dilated towards the extremity. Thorax transverse, with rounded sides, narrowed and slightly constricted in front; base bisinuated.

The elytra are oblong, rather wider than the base of the thorax, their sides nearly parallel as far as the hind legs, and from thence roundly narrowed towards the apices; each elytron bears three costæ, not very well defined in front, but distinct, and considerably elevated behind, especially the one nearest to the suture, and all three terminate in front of the apex; the apices are somewhat divergent and pointed; the hind portions of the elytra are declivous from the point where the ridges terminate; there are two narrow striæ between the suture and first ridge, and two more between the first and second, as well as the second and third, all of which have the punctuation rather elongate. The form of the tibiae is normal, the intermediate being armed with a prominent tooth, but the posterior femora are unusually dilated and sub-dentate below.

The pointed apex, and widened, sub-dentate hind thigh, will readily lead to the recognition of this species.

Length, \( 2 \frac{1}{2} - 2 \frac{3}{4} \) lines.

I found two specimens at Parua, Whangarei Harbour.

854. \( P. \) simplex, \( Pascoe (\text{Sharp in litt.}) ; \) Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July, 1876. \( P. \) breviter subcylindricus, brunneus, squamis flavescentibus vestitus; rostro brevi lato, in medio et inter oculos lineis duabus brevi-
bus impresso; antennis subferrugineis, scapo brevi, funiculo articolis quinque ultimis valde transversis; clava ampla, pubescente; prothorace transverso, postice sensim latiore, basi bisinuato, in medio carinato; elytris striato-punctatis, interstices late planatis, apice rotundatis; tibiae sat elongatis, intermediis extus in medio dente tenuato armatis.

Long., 2 lin.
Tairua (Captain Broun).
This very distinct species has much the habit and colouration of our *Hylesinus fraxini* (a *Scolytid*), but it is considerably larger.

855. *P. tibialis*, n.s. Pitchy-brown, antennae and tarsi ferruginous. The head bears round, the rostrum elongate, punctures; between the eyes there is a rounded fovea. The mandibles are strong and prominent, and meet in front with a straight suture. The eyes are somewhat truncated anteriorly, rather large, slightly convex. The scrobes are deep and broad, and directed backwards to the lower part of, but not below, the eye. The thorax at its base is of the same width as the elytra, and is nearly truncate; the sides are rounded and narrowed anteriorly, and rather abruptly, and considerably, contracted in front; its surface is distinctly punctured throughout. The elytra are convex, their sides rather straight and abruptly declivous, narrowed gradually behind, apices rounded, pygidium covered; their sculpture consists of seven distinct striæ, in which the punctuation is rather coarse; the interstices are moderately elevated, rather broad, are tolerably smooth behind, but rugose in front, a line along the base being finely granulated.

The femora though incrassated are not dentate, and only slightly grooved; the anterior tibia is nearly straight inwardly, moderately curved and dilated externally, and terminates in a strongly curved calcar, behind which the tarsus is inserted; the other two pairs are strongly curved, and dilated externally, and besides that outward curve, they are bent from front to rear, so as to give them a somewhat twisted appearance; the tarsi are rather longer than in *Psepholax*, are almost destitute of clothing, and have the lobes of the penultimate joint narrower. The body is nearly nude, but there are a few griseous setæ on the thorax, and the legs are moderately pilose.

Length, 4½ lines.
I found a specimen of this species at Auckland some years ago. Though I have referred it to *Psepholax*, it cannot remain permanently attached to that genus, and will, I think, form the type of a new one, in close proximity to it.

**Aldonus.**

*White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.*

Antennæ moderate, first joint not reaching to the eye, very slightly bent and gradually thickened to the end; funiculus seven-jointed, first and second joints longish, the second longer than the first, and considerably thickened at the end, the last five joints somewhat cup-shaped, gradually wider to the end, the club being hardly distinct from the
funiculus, ovate, slightly pointed and indistinctly three-jointed; beak rather long, not thickened at the end, the sides nearly parallel, side antennal groove beginning before the middle and continued to the eye, widening behind; thorax somewhat contracted in front, rounded on the sides, with a considerable lobe on each side of hind margin, which has two wide situations on the middle part, above somewhat depressed; scutellum very small and considerably sunk; elytra with the sides for a good space parallel, the end rounded and completely covering the abdomen; legs moderate in length and thickness, femora somewhat compressed, deeply notched on the under-side near the end; a wide groove on the under-side of thorax extending to the base of second pair of legs.

856. A. hylobioides, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins. Black, thickly covered with greyish-yellow scales; thorax thickly punctured; elytra with seven longitudinal lines, deeply punctured, thickly covered with greyish-yellow scales, sprinkled with black, some small irregular black marks on elytra, especially about the middle and near the end; under-side of body black, rather deeply punctate, with a few scattered yellowish-grey hairs; legs black, rather thickly covered with yellowish-grey hairs.

Length, 5¾ lines.
Port Nicholson (Capt. Parry).


Long., 4 lin.
Tairua (Capt. Broun).

A much narrower insect than A. hylobioides, covered, especially on the legs, with long erect spatulate scales, not setiform as in that species. Aldonus is closely allied to Strongylopterus, and, like Psepholax, the pectoral canal terminates behind the anterior coxae, and is not bounded by the mesosternum.

858. A. rostratus, n.s. Convex, narrow, elongate-oval, piceous, clothed with griseous scales. Rostrum elongate, cylindrica, pitchy-red, punctulate, but not grooved and carinated as in A. celator, the scrobes not very deeply impressed. Antennae pitchy-red, slender, pubescent, with the second joint of the funiculus longer than the first. Thorax narrower than the elytra, widest near the middle, with rounded sides, constricted towards the apex; the base is produced towards the scutellum and at each side, and is rather deeply bisinuated; the disc is closely and coarsely punctate, the intervals narrow, the punctures being filled with depressed griseous scales, greatly concealing the punctuation, yet
not encroaching on the interstices; the sides are covered with spatulate scales. Scutellum small and rounded. The elytra are rather long, with prominent shoulders, slightly rounded, not at all parallel, sides, and narrow apex; they are indistinctly striated, the grooves being rather broad, those nearest the suture with large punctures, which, when viewed from the front, seem to be quite regular; the interstices are somewhat elevated, but less so than they, owing to the squamosity, appear to be; the surface generally is rugose and rather uneven, and is densely clothed with spatulate scales, the ground-colour being pitchy-red. The legs are ferruginous, and densely clothed with scales and bristles intermixed.

Length, 4 lines.

I cut two specimens out of a log at Whangarei Heads; Mr. Pascoe's specimens of A. celator must have been rather small; I have one which measures 5 1/4 lines, and a second somewhat less.

859. A. peacei, n.s. Narrow, sub-parallel, slightly depressed above; body black, covered with depressed yellowish scales, with black spots on the thorax and elytra.

Antennae pitchy-red, inserted near the middle of the rostrum, second joint of the funiculus not twice the length of the first, joints three to seven moniliform, club oval, articulate. Rostrum moderate, a little narrowed before and behind the antennal insertion, its scrobes reaching the eyes and well-defined; it is pitchy-red, shining, and punctate, the punctation fine and remote in front, more or less coarse and rugose, and scaly towards the base. Prothorax longer than broad, its base normal, narrowed and constricted anteriorly, very coarsely and rugosely punctured, with an indistinct smooth dorsal line and two median spots formed of blackish seta. Scutellum small and depressed. Elytra rather long, narrowed and obtusely produced behind; their sculpture consists of rows of large punctures; their clothing variegated by patches of broad semi-erect scales, forming two black spots on each near the base, a larger one in line with the posterior femora and one behind on the suture; besides these there is a small tuft of elongate yellowish scales on each side of the posterior slope.

Femora squamose; tibiae coarsely ciliate; tarsi red and rather narrow. Under-side punctate and squamose.

This species differs structurally from the preceding, the rostral canal being profound and extending into the mesosternum. The first two abdominal segments are large, the basal sub-concave, and the intercoxal process is curvilinearly triangular.

Length (rost. incl.), 6 lines; breadth, 2 1/2.

I found one example at Parua, and I am indebted to Mr. Peace of that district for another; his being the first that was found, I have named the species in his honour.

Indecentia.

Nov. gen.

Body convex, elliptical, twice as long as it is broad; the prothorax large, sub-cordate, broader than the elytra, uneven; elytra twice the length of the thorax, uneven, very convex transversely, sides nearly
parallel to beyond the middle and narrowed behind, with the apex truncate.

Head globose, immersed up to the eyes; these are moderate, sub-ovate, situated on the front of the head and separated by the beak; rostrum elongate, stout, arcuated, and slightly narrowed at the middle; its scrobes deep, beginning in front of the middle, and continued along the lower edges to the base.

Antennæ rather slender, the scape gradually thickened apically and reaching back to the front of the eye; funiculus seven-jointed, club three-jointed, ovate.

Legs moderately long and stout, the femora slightly notched below at the apex, with a shallow groove proceeding from the notch; the tibiae nearly straight, and armed at the apex with a rather straight process; tarsi longish, the basal joint hardly as long as the second and third con-joiningly, narrow, the second joint oblong, third bi-lobed, fourth elongate, claws simple.

Pectoral canal very deep, limited by the greatly elevated hind border of the mesosternum; the metasternum short; abdomen with five visible segments, the basal large, its broad projecting portion separating the hind coxae, the last segments inclined, leaving an obvious gap between them and the epipleurae. Front and intermediate coxae sub-globose, the anterior prominent, and forming part of the wall of the pectoral canal. Epipleura narrow.

860. I. nubila, n.s. Rostrum piceous, finely sculptured, with a shallow groove on each side above from the point of insertion of the antennæ to the base, the latter portion squamosæ. Antennæ shining, red, finely pubescent; the first joint of the funiculus as long as the second, obconical; second more slender than first; joints three to seven about equal, each about as long as broad.

Thorax nearly as long as broad, considerably dilated laterally in front of the middle, from thence obliquely narrowed anteriorly, the sides behind narrowed to the width of the base of the elytra; its frontal portion is a little elevated, not so much so as the disc, at each side of the middle it bears an elongate, irregular elevation, and the rest of its surface and sides are rough and uneven.

Elytra long, narrow, the sides nearly straight but uneven, a good deal narrowed posteriorly, the apex rather broad and truncate; they are extremely convex transversely, particularly on the middle, depressed towards the base, declivous behind, their sides vertical and uneven; there is a longitudinal tubercular elevation at each side near the middle, two oblique ones behind these, and the remainder of the surface is rough.

The body is piceous and dull, with a few coarse scale-like setæ, most conspicuous on the apex. Legs long and stout, their knees reddish, and more or less covered with coarse setæ; tarsi red. The insect is partially covered with an exudation extremely difficult to remove, and concealing much of the sculpture, base of thorax, &c.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, \( \frac{3}{8} \) (maxim.).

I found one specimen of this curious weevil in the Cemetery gully, at Auckland.
861. *I. stramineum*, n.s. *Rostrum* longer than prothorax, arcuated, widely narrowed at the middle, the space in front of the antennal insertion (one-third of its length from the apex) nude and punctate, the remainder densely covered with dark straw-coloured scales. *Prothorax* very broad in the middle, obliquely and abruptly narrowed anteriorly to the width of the head, and again narrowed posteriorly to the width of the elytra, to which it is so closely applied that its basal lobe and situations are hardly perceptible; the apex projects as far as the eyes and is elevated and crested, it is depressed transversely behind the apex and again at the base, on the middle near each side it is strongly but irregularly elevated, so that the dorsal space seems depressed, its whole surface, in fact, is very uneven with irregular elevations and cavities, and densely covered with dark straw-coloured scales and coarse setae, the latter predominating on the more elevated parts. *Scutellum* small, depressed. *Elytra* elongate, nowhere as broad as the middle of the thorax, a little narrowed behind, with almost vertical sides; they are greatly elevated in front of the middle, and from thence slope posteriorly, so that the hind part, which is somewhat flattened above, is considerably prolonged; their whole surface is clothed in the same way as the thorax, and in one example, which I judge is the male, the elevated dorsal space bears many very long coarse setae, whilst the apex is covered with shorter setae; their sculpture is indefinite, consisting of coarse punctiform impressions and irregular elevations; the sides, near the shoulders, in one example, are covered with fine white scales.

The *legs* are long, decreasing in length from front to rear, the front and middle pair most distant; *tibiae* flexuose, with stout curved apical spurs proceeding from the hinder and outer part of the apex and bent forwards; the legs are reddish in colour and densely covered with variegated scales and setae, and the *tarsi* are clothed with whitish setae.

When the insect is viewed from the side, it is seen that the highest point is behind the base of the elytra, the next the middle of the prothorax, and between these elevations it is greatly depressed.

The *scrobes* are well-marked, and extend from the eyes to within a third of the length of the beak, so as to receive the whole of the scape; the *antennæ* are elongate; the second joint of the funiculus slender and longer than the first, joints three to seven are small; the club large, oval, larger in the male than the female, and in the latter sex the antennæ are shorter and inserted nearer the middle of the rostrum, and the anterior half of her snout is more slender and more finely sculptured than in the other sex.

♀ Length, 3 lines; breadth, 1½.

The length has been taken from the tip of the beak, the breadth across the thorax.

I found one pair only, near Whangarei Heads.

**Oreda.**

*White; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Collop., Tom. vii., p. 113.*

*Rostrum* moderate, robust, depressed, parallel, rounded at the angles, and slightly arched; its *scrobes* beginning near the apex (about a third of its length), a little oblique, and attaining the eyes. *Antennæ* short,
robust; **scape** strongly clavate at the extremity, reaching back to the eye; the two first joints of the **funiculus** subterbinate and a little elongate, joints three to seven very short, transversal, thickening gradually; **club** rather stout, articulate, obtuse at the end. **Eyes** finely granulated, large, depressed, short-oval, acuminated inferiorly, somewhat concealed in repose. **Prothorax** rather longer than broad, slightly rounded laterally, strongly narrowed in front, with its apex very prominent at the middle, without lateral lobes, rather strongly bisinuated at its base. **Scutellum** curvilinearly triangular. **Elytra** oblong, narrowed posteriorly for a fourth of their length, not wider than the prothorax and trisinuated at their base, with obtuse shoulders. **Legs** rather short, compressed; **femora** gradually distended, strongly at the end underneath; **tibiae** straight, armed with spur at the end; **tarsi** moderate, the three basal joints sponge-like below, first and second narrow, the former very slender at its base and elongate, fourth moderate and slender; claws slender. Second abdominal **segment** almost larger than the third and fourth conjointly, separated from the first by an arcuated suture. **Intercoxal process** wide; **metasternum** short, mesosternum arcuated resting on the front coxae. **Body** oblong, partially squamose.

862. **O. notata**, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins. Deep, rich blackish-brown, the **beak** very finely punctured, a slight groove in a small smooth space on the upper side of beak between the antennae; **thorax** thickly punctured, with black scales in many of the punctures, and two small spots of yellow scales, one on each side in front, each of the posterior angles with a transverse line of yellow scales; **elytra** with distinct, longitudinal grooves, which are punctured and shining black, with small scattered patches of yellowish scales.

Length, 5 lines.
Port Nicholson (Capt. Parry).

**NOTE.**—The species occurs at Auckland, Tairua, and Whangarei; there is a variety about 3 lines in length.

863. **O. brevis**, Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July, 1876. **O. breviter** subcylindrica, fusca griseo-varia; **rostro** brevi crasso; **antennis** crassiusculus; **funiculo** articulis duobus basalibus fere æqualibus, quinque sequentibus valde transversis; **clava** oblongo-ovata; **prothorace** lato, apice angusto, basi bisinuato; **scutello** parvo; **elytris** prothorace vix latioiribus, striato-punctatis, interstitiis late planatis, squamulis erectis albidis adspersis; **femoribus** infra subdentatis; **tibiis** unco valido armatis, intermediis basi extus angulatis.

Long., 2½ lin.
Tairua (Capt. Broun).

This is a very much smaller and shorter insect than **O. notata**, White, and is remarkable for its short thick rostrum like *Psepholax*.

864. **O. murina**, n.s. Sub-ovate, convex, squamose. **Rostrum** rather short, not very thick, punctate, sparingly squamose and rather hispid in front. **Antennæ** ferruginous, rather short and stout, **scape**
incrassated; basal joint of funiculus stout and longer than second; second a little longer than third; three to four small, the others larger, each more transverse than its predecessor; club large and stout; the funiculus is pilose, the club finely pubescent. The thorax is binasinate, but not depressed, at the base; the sides are rounded towards the front where they are suddenly contracted; the surface is so densely clothed with grey scales that the punctuation, if there be any, is rendered quite indistinct, and there is an indistinct dorsal line. Scutellum distinct. The elytra are a little broader than the thorax, rather long, their sides very gradually rounded; they are convex and abruptly declivous behind; they bear eight striae, the outer obsolete, their punctures are oblong, sub-contiguous; the interstices are broad and plane and densely clothed with mouse-coloured grey scales, which are rather paler behind. Legs ferruginous; the fore tibiae are simple, the two hind pairs bidentate, the tooth on the middle acute, that at the extremity larger and rather obtuse; the legs and tarsi setose.

Length, 4 lines.

I cut two specimens out of a log at Whangarei Heads, along with a few of the typical species.

865. O. setigera, n.s. Antennae fuscos, the scape flexuose; first joint of the funiculus stout; second obconical; those which follow become each a little stouter and more transverse than the preceding; club large, apical joint smallest. The rostrum has its anterior portion nude and punctate, the remainder is clothed like the head with griseous scales. The thorax is nearly as wide as the elytra, except towards the front, where it is rather abruptly contracted to the width of the head, and depressed anteriorly; the sides behind are almost straight; the base slightly bi-sinuated; its surface is punctate, but the punctuation is concealed by its dense clothing of griseous and piceous scales, those of the latter predominating on the disc behind. The elytra are transversely convex, abruptly declivous posteriorly, with rather vertical sides; they are striated, the striae bear oblong punctures, and their surface is densely covered with pale-grey and piceous scales, those of the darker colour being chiefly distributed in an oblique mass at each side; intermingled with these are many erect setulae, which are most conspicuous posteriorly. The legs are reddish, and clothed with griseous setulae; the femora are incrassated and excised below near the apex; the anterior tibiae are flexuose, the other two pairs bear a tooth near the base, and the extremity of each is produced externally.

Length, 2½ line (rostr. excl.).

This species, which I found at Tairua and Whangarei, may be considered aberrant. It is more nearly allied to O. murina than the typical form.

Acalles.

Schænh.; Lacord. Hist. des Ins., Tom. vii., p. 94.

Rostrum rather long, more or less robust, slightly widened and depressed apically; its scrobes beginning at or beyond the middle, recti-
linear. *Antennae* moderate, more or less robust, *scape* clavate, adjoining the eye; first and second joints of *funiculus* elongate, the others somewhat rounded and compact; *club* oblong-oval, obtuse, articulate. *Eyes* more or less strongly facetted, large, sub-depressed, triangular, acuminated below. *Prothorax* transversal or not, more or less convex, laterally rounded, narrowed anteriorly, moderately projecting in front, with feeble lobes, and truncated or slightly bisinuated at the base. *Scutellum* none. *Elytra* convex, ovate or oblong-oval, wider than thorax, narrowed at base, truncated. *Legs* usually robust; *femora* gradually incrassated; *tibia* straight, compressed, uncinated; *tarsi* rather short, moderately dilated, sponge-like below, first joint elongate, fourth rather large, as are its claws. *Pectoral canal* short. *Body* oblong-oval, unequal.

This genus scarcely differs from *Tyloides* (*Lacord. Hist. des Ins.*, *Tom.* vii., p. 96.), and is not very well defined, the form of the species is very variable.

*A. ovatus*, fuscus, griseo-squamosus, squamulis erectis adpersus; *rostro* breviusculo, modice crasso; *antennis* subferrugineis, funiculi articulato primo quam secundo paulo longiore; clava breviter ovata; *prothorace* subtransverso, antice constricto, postice rotundato; *elytris* breviter ovatis, basi prothoracis paulo latioribus, striato-punctatis, punctis lineari-bus, interstitiis secundo quartoque leviter elevatis et postice paulo calloso; *pedibus* squamis erectis numerosis vestitis.

   Long., 1\(\frac{3}{8}\)–2 lin.  
Tairua (Captain Broun).

There is a very small but distinct scutellum in this species, which should perhaps exclude it from *Acalles*. It is about the size and shape of *A. roboris*.

*A. obovatus*, fuscus, squamis griseis fuscisque variegatus, aliiis erectis adpersus; *rostro* breviusculo; *prothorace* subtransverso, apice bicristato, supra in medio tuberculis duabus magnis instructo; *elytris* pone medium latioribus, versus apicem gradatim angustioribus, supra elevatis, striato-punctatis, interstitio secundo in medio bicornato; *pedibus* variegatis, squamis erectis vestitis.

   Long. 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) lin.  
Tairua (Captain Broun).

Size and shape of *A. misellus*; the elytra furnished on each side with two strongly marked crests crowned with erect scales.

*A. subovatus*, ferrugineus, squamis griseis fuscisque variegatus, aliiis elongatis erectis numerosis adpersus; *rostro* modice elongato, dimidio basali squamis albidae in seriebus quatuor dispositis instructo; *antennis* pallidis, articulo primo funiculi quam secundo manifeste longiore; clava elliptica; *prothorace* vix longiore quam latiore, utrinque rotundato, antice paulo consticto; *elytris* obovatis, in medio utrinque rotundatis, o iii
apicem versus gradatim angustioribus, striato-punctatis; pedibus squamis erectis vestitis.

Long., 1½ lin.

Tairua (Captain Broun).

Most of my specimens have a black sutural mark, which behind the middle is joined to a transverse one; the latter has a pale posterior border; a pale curved line also occurs on each side at the base, and is feebly prolonged to the prothorax. The scales on Acalles and many other (perhaps most) genera of Cryptorhynchidae are of two kinds—one pressed close to the derm, the other kind more or less elongate, club-shaped, or like a hair or bristle, and standing off from the derm. The latter are often denominated setule.

869. A. impexus, Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Feby., 1877. A. ovatus, fuscos, griseo-squamosus, squamulis erectis adpersus; rostro modice elongato; antennis subferrugineis, pone medium rostri insertis; funiculo articulis duobus basalibus longitudine æqualibus; prothorace latitudine longitudini æquali, antice constricto, apice bidentato, in medio bicalloso; scutello inconspicuo; elytris cordatis, convexis, rude punctatis, interstitiis secundo biterio juxta basin unicalloso, lateribus minus callosis; pedibus rude squamosis.

Long., 1½ lin.

Canterbury (C. M. Wakefield).

Size and shape of A. intutus, but elytra more cordiform, and with the prothorax very irregular.

870. A. perpusillus, Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Feby., 1877. A. ovatus, fusco-piceus, esquamosus, rostro antennisque pallidioribus, illo lineatim punctulato; prothorace latitudine longitudini æquali, antice constricto, supra vage punctato; elytris breviter ovatis, prothorace latoribus, humeris obsoletis, supra modice convexis, fortiter seriatim punctatis, interstitiis latis, levigatis; corpore infra vage punctato; abdomen segmentis duobus basalibus valde ampliatis, tribus ultimis pallidis; pedibus validis.

Long., 1 lin.

Tairua (Capt. Broun).

A very small pitchy-brown species.

871. A. trinotatus, n.s. Convex, sub-ovate, piceous, antennæ and legs rufo-testaceous. Rostrum moderate, coarsely punctate, fuscorufous. Thorax longer than broad, with rounded sides, the front narrower than the base; its disc is coarsely punctate, many of the punctures filled with griseous scales, and there are many fuscous and pallid setæ dispersed over the surface. Elytra wider than the thorax, oboviform, the sides rounded, apex slightly elongated; they are sub-striated, the rows of punctures large and sub-contiguous; the interstices smooth, scarcely elevated; the squamosity is chiefly confined to the basal and apical portions, and is of a pale brown colour; they are distinctly marked with two small circular spots, formed of white scales, at the base,
and an oblong apical patch of the same colour. The legs are squamose, and bear numerous erect griseous setae; tibiae slightly bent. The basal joint of the funiculus is conspicuous, the club oval.

Length, 1½ line (rost. incl.).

I found one specimen of this species at Whangarei Heads.

872. A. pasceoi, n.s. Convex, sub-ovate, squamose, piceous. The antennae are inserted just behind the middle of the rostrum, the scape is rather short, scarcely reaching to the eye, not quite straight, gradually but not strongly inflated; the basal joint of the funiculus is rather shorter and not much stouter than the second, and both together are as long as the other five sub-equal joints; the club is ovate and of a fuscous colour, the remainder of the antennae being ferruginous. The rostrum is moderately long and arcurated, slightly and gradually narrowed from apex to base, the frontal portion is punctate and shining, the remainder densely covered with griseous scales. Head normal, distinctly concave between the eyes, the sides and base infuscate, the rest clothed like the beak. Eyes rather small, not prominent, almost circular, yet a little truncated anteriorly. Thorax sub-conical, not so wide as the elytra at the base, which is sub-bisinuated, the sides are rounded from the base, the frontal portion being slightly constricted, and narrowed; its surface is rather finely and closely punctured, the disc almost nude, the sides, base, and a medial transverse line are clothed with fuscous scales, and there is a line of griseous scales following the outline of the sides. Scutellum invisible. The elytra are sub-ovate, with distinct (but not prominent) shoulders, the sides gradually rounded and narrowed to the apex; they bear several series of rather coarse punctures, which, however, owing to the squamosity, are not very apparent, and there is on each a sutural row of small oblong tubercles extending from the base to the middle, the rest of the surface, though a little uneven, is destitute of other tubercular elevations; with the exception of a discoidal spot, they are densely clothed with dark brown scales, and many irregularly-formed isolated tufts of rufo-testaceous scales and setæ.

The structure of the limbs is similar to that of the smaller species, and they are clothed with piceous scales and fuscous setæ.

Length, 4 lines (rost. incl.).

I found my only example of this fine species at Auckland in 1872, and have named it in honour of Mr. F. P. Pascoe, F.L.S.

873. A. signatus, n.s. Sub-oviform, convex, piceous, antennae and tarsi ferruginous. The head is clothed with fuscous scales except on the vertex, where there are a griseous central spot and three outer white ones. The thorax is about as long as broad, not quite so wide as the elytra at the base, from thence the sides are rounded; the apical half is slightly constricted and narrower than the basal; the surface is coarsely punctured and clothed with fuscous and griseous scales, those of the latter colour being confined to the sides, front, and a small scutellar spot. Scutellum not visible. Elytra sub-cordate, their shoulders of about the same width as the base of the thorax, from thence they are
dilated, and behind the middle contracted towards the apex; they are striated, the striae scarcely perceptible in the vicinity of the suture, where a few coarse punctures are substituted; their clothing principally consists of fuscous scales, but, on each, near the middle, there is a broad abbreviated fascia composed of griseous scales, which is prolonged obliquely, in the form of a narrow line, towards the suture; the fascia is well defined behind by means of a broad, transverse, piceous band, and there are also a few apical spots (griseous). Legs normal, clothed with fuscous scales and setæ.

Length, 2 lines.

My unique specimen of this species also was found at Auckland, at the same time as the other; both have pretty much the same outline, and I have placed them at the end of the list of the described species of this genus, as they form a good connecting link with Acallopais.

874. A. tortipes, n.s. Convex, fuscous, variegated with rufous and griseous scales, and fuscous setæ; antennae and tarsi clear, legs obscure, ferruginous. Scape of antennæ moderate, incrassated; funiculus nearly twice as long as the scape, with a stout obconical basal joint, and the second nearly as long, but much more slender than the first, the rest about equal; club ovate, stout. Rostrum moderately long, rather wider at the base and apex than in its central part, punctulate, ferruginous. Head short, squamose. Thorax large, its base truncated, and of the same width as that of the elytra; it is longer than broad, its sides dilated and rounded, a little constricted in front of the middle, and narrowed anteriorly; its surface is punctate and squamose, the scales setiform but depressed, with a patch of griseous scales on each side. Scutellum invisible. Elytra cordate, longer, and the middle broader, than the thorax, with produced apex; its sculpture is not very perceptible, seemingly rugosely-punctate; their clothing is similar to that of the thorax, elongate rufous scales, somewhat disposed in lines so as to give them a somewhat striated aspect; the griseous squamoity is confined to the shoulders, and a broad, curved, ill-defined fascia near the middle. Femora incrassated and sub-dentate; the two hind pairs of tibiae are flexuose, the anterior somewhat twisted.

Length, 1½ line (rostr incl.).

I found my unique specimen of this pretty little species at Tairua.

875. A. crisioides, n.s. Body convex, elliptical, pitchy-red, squamose, variegated with black and pallid scales and erect setule. Rostrum long, moderately stout, shining, piceous, finely punctulated, with its base squamose; scrobes deep and a little oblique. Antennæ shining red, the scape reaching the eye; funiculus seven-jointed, the second a little longer, but not so stout as the first, club ovate. Pro-thorax longer than broad, convex, widest behind the middle, a little contracted at the base, somewhat constricted in front of the middle, and narrowed anteriorly, with the frontal portion depressed; it is punctate, but its sculpture is concealed by its clothing; the elevated basal portion is piceous, the lateral and anterior parts are pallid, and there is a depressed dorsal line which is paler than the rest of its surface.
The *elytra* are wider than the thorax, but not very much longer, their shoulders are rounded, and they are narrowed behind, so that they are cordiform; they are sharply striated, but only the sutural striae are very distinctly punctured; the basal region is piceous, the disc is variegated with black, white, and yellowish scales, the latter predominating on the shoulders, and behind there are six elongate cream-coloured patches. Legs reddish, the knees piceous; they are covered with pale scales and setae; tarsi elongate.

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

I found a few specimens of this species at Tairua. It has very much the same general outline as *Crisius variegatus*, but the simple femora forbid its association with that species.

876. **A. vividus**, *n.s.* *Rostrum* elongate, as long as thorax, red, with two distinct rows of punctures, those nearest the base filled with greyish scales. *Antenna* moderate, reddish-testaceous, the first joint of funiculus largest. Head immersed up to the depressed, rounded, moderately facetted eyes. *Thorax* convex, not much longer than broad, somewhat dilated at the middle, narrowed behind, abruptly constricted and depressed in front; its base and apex truncate; its surface densely covered with silvery-grey, piceous, and yellowish-brown scales, the former congregated on the dorsal line, the latter near the sides, and these are intermingled with coarse setae, especially near the sides. *Elytra* convex, very short and obtuse, sub-ovate, slightly emarginated at base, abruptly deflexed, and much larger than thorax; they are densely covered with red, pallid, and blackish scales and setae, irregularly disposed. *Legs* red, stout, clothed with yellowish-grey setae.

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

My unique specimen was found near Whangarei Heads.

877. **A. certus**, *n.s.* *Rostrum* longer than the prothorax, robust, a little narrowed at the middle, the hinder half bisulcate, the outer carina terminates abruptly in front of the eye so that the snout seems to be abruptly constricted at that point; the scrobes are deep, and extend from the eye to the middle, so as to receive the whole of the scape. The *funiculus* is not twice the length of the scape, its first joint is elongate-obconical, joints two to seven decrease in length and become more transverse; club ovate, rather solid. *Prothorax* contracted anteriorly for a third of its length, the hind part of nearly equal width throughout; the apex projects as far as the eyes and is crested with fuscous setae, the surface is densely and coarsely punctured, and bears four small tufts of setae on the middle, and three indistinct lines of yellowish setae behind, one on the middle, and one near each side.

*Elytra* short, of the same width at the base as the thorax, wider near the middle, and considerably narrowed behind; when viewed from the side, it will be observed that their base is on the same plane as the hind part of the thorax, that they are then a good deal elevated and rounded, being highest in front of the middle, and suddenly deflexed towards the apex, the posterior slope, when looked at from above or
behind, has a peculiarly flattened aspect; each elytron bears six or seven rows of coarse punctures which are most regular on the posterior declivity, they are quite destitute of tubercular elevations, and are clothed with fine yellowish scales.

**Legs** robust, dark red in colour, and covered with coarse yellowish scales and setæ.

The beak and thorax are blackish, the elytra, antennæ, and tarsi are red.

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

The insect has been measured from the eyes to the apex, and across the summit of the elytral declivity. It somewhat resembles *Tychanus ferrugatus*, but is more convex, flatter behind, and very much smaller.

I found my specimen near Whangarei Heads.

878. **A. scitus**, n.s. Elliptical, convex; black, its clothing variegated, the antennæ and tarsi red.

**Antennæ** inserted before the middle of the beak, elongate, the scape a little shorter than the funiculus, club oval. **Rostrum** long, arcuated, parallel, slightly rufescent, almost smooth along the middle, punctate laterally, squamose at the base. **Prothorax** about as long as broad, constricted anteriorly, its sides rounded; its surface is coarsely punctured, covered with depressed ferruginous and greyish scales, and besides bears many short, coarse, fuscous setæ. **Elytra** obovate, narrowed and deflexed posteriorly, coarsely striate-punctate in front, and clothed with fine, chiefly ferruginous, scales; in line with the hind thighs there is a conspicuous transversal space covered with minute, pale-testaceous scales bordered laterally with similarly coloured setæ, whereon there are no perceptible punctures; there is a pale ferruginous spot on each shoulder, two pitchy-brown setose spots behind the base, and two dark marks, one before the other behind the cream-coloured posterior space; besides these, there are a few greyish scales, and coarse erect setæ border the sides and apices.

**Legs** coarsely setose; the posterior tibiae obliquely-truncated and dilated at the apex, and the terminal joint of the tarsi stout.

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

I found two specimens, one mutilated, at Parua.

**Acallopais.**


**Rostrum** validum, apicem versus gradatim incrassatum; **scrobes** laterales. **Antennæ** pone medium rostri insertæ; **scapus** brevis; **funiculus** ad clavam gradatim crassior. **Oueli** majusculi, grosse granulati. **Prothorax** basi latior. **Scutellum** nullum. **Elytra** breviter sub-cordata. **Rima** pectoralis ampla, apice cavernosa. **Femora** crassa, infra canaliculata; **tibie** rectæ, apice uncinatæ; **tarsi** articulo penultimo bilobo; **ungues** divergentes.

The pectoral canal is large, terminated by the raised border of the mesosternum, forming a well-marked cavity, to which, as I have explained, I apply the term *cavernosa*, whether the raised portion is erect
or bent over the apex of the canal, the passage between the two being too gradual to be of any practical value. It is in that character that it differs principally from *Acalles*.


Long. 1½ lin.

Tairua (Captain Broun).


*Rostrum* short and broad, very similar to that of *A. rudis*, coarsely punctured and squamose. *Thorax* convex, longer than broad, gradually narrowed towards the front, its base widest; it is deeply and closely punctured, rather shining and very scantily clothed. *Elytra* convex, scarcely narrowed at the shoulders, not much more elevated than the thorax, and very little dilated near the middle, so that the form of the body is an uninterrupted oval; they are finely but sharply striated, the striae distant, and not at all coarsely punctured. *Legs* rather short and stout, the anterior femora much incrassated; they are obscure reddish in colour, and are covered with scales and coarse setae. *Antenna* short and robust, scape short, they are dark shining red, and the funiculus is pubescent.

Length, 1½ line.

I found one example only near Whangarei Harbour. It is nearly allied to the typical species.

**Dolichoscelis.**

*Nov. gen.*

*Body* narrow, elliptical, convex. *Rostrum* moderate, slightly expanded towards the base and apex, a little arcuated; *scrobes* deep, not of sufficient length to receive the whole of the scape, commencing behind the middle and attaining the eyes. *Head* globular, immersed up to the eyes; these latter scarcely perceptible from above, depressed, distinctly facetted, and situated at the base of the beak. *Antenna* inserted just behind the middle of the rostrum; *scape* gradually incrassated; *funiculus* seven-articulate, nearly twice the length of the scape, the two basal joints nearly equal; *club* ovate. *Prothorax* longer than broad, produced anteriorly so as to cover the head, incurved downwards, narrowed in front, base truncate. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* broader and much longer than thorax, narrowed in front to the same width as the base of the latter. *Pectoral canal* profound, extending half-way through the mesosternum. *Metasternum* very short. *Abdomen* very long, its basal segment longer than the other four conjointly, broadly de-
pressed longitudinally, widely separating the hind coxæ, so that the 
elytral epipleuræ are abruptly excised from behind the intermediate 
coxæ, second and third very short, fourth quite twice the length of the 
preceding two united, fifth nearly vertical. Legs long; femora mutic; 
tibiae slightly bent, spurred at apex; tarsi long, second joint shortest, 
third bilobed; claws simple.

This form may be easily recognised by the long legs and abdomen.

881. **D. celsus**, n.s. **Body** elongate, rather narrow, very convex 
transversely, pitchy-brown. Rostrum rather long and narrow, a little 
thickened apically, shining brownish-red, finely punctulated, with a few 
small scales near its base. Thorax longer than broad, widest behind 
the middle, narrowed, with a slight constriction, anteriorly, and also a 
little narrowed behind; it is very convex, moderately coarsely but not 
closely punctured, and covered with a sort of exudation, and erect 
fuscous setæ. Elytra very convex, about twice as long as broad, a 
little wider than thorax, towards which they are somewhat rounded, and 
they are narrowed towards the apex; they bear distant rows of moderate 
punctures, and are sparingly clothed with hair-like yellowish scales and 
erec t fuscous setæ. The legs are reddish, very long, rather slender, and covered 
with scales and setæ like those seen on the elytra. **Antennæ** rather 
slender and elongate, dark red, shining, pubescent, but with the scape 
nude and moderately elongate; club rather dull, pale red.

Length, 1¼ (rost. incl.); breadth, ½ line.

I obtained one example only at Whangarei Heads.

882. **D. lineithorax**, n.s. This species greatly resembles **D. celsus**, 
being similar in form, but with a somewhat shorter and broader rostrum, 
which is a little shining, quite nude, except at the base, where there are 
some yellowish scales. Thorax narrowed in front, very convex, widest 
near the base; it is rather closely but not coarsely punctured, with an 
indistinctly elevated smooth dorsal line. Elytra moderately shining, 
the basal portion reddish, the rest piceous; they are very convex, their 
shoulders are narrowed to the width of the base of the thorax, and they 
are a little broader near the middle; they bear shallow punctured striae; 
the sutural region, and a broad fascia-like space near the middle, are 
nude, the rest of their surface is covered with small yellowish and 
whitish scales and erect fuscous setæ. Legs long, moderately slender, 
clothed in a similar manner to the elytra. **Antennæ** rather slender and 
elongate, shining, reddish, scape moderate, funiculus with yellow pubes-
cence, the club paler and dull.

Length, 1¾ by ¾ line.

Described from two specimens found at Parua, near Whangarei 
Harbour.

**Paromalía.**

*Nov. gen.*

**Body** convex, broadly oval; the thorax being as long as the elytra, 
as wide at the base, rounded and narrowed anteriorly, and the elytra
slightly dilated behind the shoulders and rather obtusely rounded behind.

*Rostrum* stout, shorter than the prothorax, a little dilated towards its apex; *scrobes* deep, directed backwards towards the eyes. *Head* large, globose, immersed up to the eyes; these are moderate, placed in front of the head and separated by the beak. *Thorax* large, rather longer than broad, slightly projecting over the head, its base is truncate and closely adapted to the elytra. *Legs* moderately long, very stout; the femora strongly excised below near the apex, incrassated, and strongly dentate near the middle; *tibiae* slightly flexuose and armed at apex; *tarsi* short and stout, four-jointed, the basal joint obconical, second transverse, third bilobed and quite twice the width of the basal joint, fourth slender, as long as the first, with simple claws.

*Antennae* inserted at the sides near the middle of the rostrum, yet rather in front of it; the *scape* reaching to the front of the eye, not so long as the funiculus, flexuose, and incrassated towards the extremity; *funiculus* seven-jointed, the club stout and ovate, its basal joint large, the apical small.

*Pectoral canal* large and deep, extending to middle coxae; *metasternum* short. *Abdomen* with five visible segments, the basal large, a little prominent and separating the posterior coxae, next two mere bands and transversely grooved, the apical obconical. Front coxae large, globose; all widely separated.

**883. P. setiger, n.s.** Rostrum rather coarsely sculptured, with a smooth longitudinal carina on the middle, and of a pitchy colour. *Antennae* reddish-yellow, the second joint of the funiculus a little longer and much more slender than the obconical basal joint, the others nearly equal to one another. *Thorax* piceous, rather coarsely punctured; the sides are rather densely covered with cream-coloured scales, the disc bears yellowish setule or hair-like scales, and there are many erect setae or bristles disposed over the surface. The *elytra* are pitchy-red, with the basal and discoidal portions paler or reddish; they are longitudinally grooved, the lateral abbreviated, and these *striae* are coarsely punctured, the interstices are somewhat convex; they are sparingly clothed with elongate yellowish scales, intermingled with slender upright fuscosus setæ. *Legs* reddish and squamose, and bearing numerous setæ similar to those on the body, and the anterior tibiae are covered externally with scales of the same colour as those on the sides of the thorax. The insect is very convex, quite ovate, very abruptly deflexed behind, and without any visible *scutellum*.

Length, 1½; breadth, ¾ line.
I found five specimens on the ground near Whangarei Harbour.

**884. P. vestita, n.s.** *Antennae* and *tarsi* ferruginous, legs infuscate-red, body piceous and slightly rufescent; its clothing is variegated, consisting of depressed ferruginous and white hair-like scales, intermingled with short coarse erect reddish setæ. *Rostrum* piceous, indistinctly bi-sulcate, its base squamose. *Prothorax* punctate, with a not
very well marked dorsal line. *Elytra* coarsely but not deeply punctured in rows. *Legs* robust, setose; all the femora distinctly dentate; the tibiae flexuose; the penultimate tarsal joint expanded.

The insect is almost precisely similar to the preceding one in form and structure, being broadly oval, but the hind-body is scarcely inflexed behind so that the whole contour is easily perceptible.

The squamosity being rather dense causes the insect at first sight to appear ferruginous.

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

I found one example at Pataua, near Whangarei Harbour.

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**Tychanus.**


It would perhaps be difficult to define *Acalli* very strictly, the species showing so many structural modifications; but it is quite certain that such a character as the prothorax presents in the present genus may be advantageously used in facilitating the systematic location of the numerous species, mostly small and dull-coloured, which centre round *Tragopus*, from which *Acalli* itself is but little removed.

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885. **T. gibbus**, *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July, 1876. T. breviusculus*, fuscus, sat dense griseo-squamosus; rostro modice arcuato, prothorace vix breviore; *funiculo* articulis duobus basalibus elongatis; prothorace utrineque pone apicem fortiter callosi, apice ipso constricto, et supra bifasciculato; *elytris* apicem versus gradatim latoribus, fere a medio declivibus, dorso elevato, bicristato, lateribus forterior carinatis, sulcato-punctatis, punctis paucis ampliatis, parte declivi dilutio; *femoribus* infra dente parvulo instructis.

Long., 4 lin.

Tairua (Capt. Broun).

The elytra in this species, as well as in the two following, are a little produced at the apex; and this being rounded gives, in conjunction with the abruptly terminating sides, a trilobed character to their posterior portion.

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886. **T. ferrugatus**, *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July, 1876. T. perbrevis*, fuscus, griseo ferrugineoque squamosus; rostro gracili, hau'd arcuato, prothorace breviore; *funiculo* articulis duobus basalibus haud elongatis; prothorace valde transverso, pone apicem elevato, apice ipso valde consticto; *elytris* sub-parallelis, modice convexis, rugosis, postice declivibus, apicibus utrineque callosis; *femoribus* infra dente determinato armatis.

Long., 3½ lin.

Tairua (Capt. Broun).
This and the preceding are very short thick-set species, the former, *inter alia*, readily distinguished by its very convex elytra. It is very likely that both have the transverse ridge, formed by the sudden constriction of the anterior portion of the prothorax, tufted as in the following species, but not very marked in *T. gibbus*; probably a good deal depends on age.

**Note.**—There is hardly any indication of the tufted transverse ridge in either of these two species, the apex only bears erect scales.

887. *T. densus*, n.s. This species closely resembles *T. ferrugatus*, but is larger and broader, with more elongate antennæ. The general ground-colour is piceous; the clothing, which is rather dense, consists of elongate white and yellowish scales, those of the latter colour being chiefly confined to the anterior portion of the thorax, where they assume the form of tufts, and the base and margins of the elytra. The *rostrum* in front is finely punctuated, behind grooved and carinated, the grooves are coarsely punctured, but the punctuation is partially concealed by griseous scales. The *thorax* is of the normal form, the posterior portion being of the same width as the elytra, the anterior abruptly contracted so that it becomes almost as narrow as the head; the sides are rounded towards the base, those of *T. ferrugatus* being straight, and the base has a more prominent central lobe than that species; the surface is punctate and squamose. The *elytra* are convex, abruptly deflexed posteriorly; the sides are vertical and straight to beyond the hind thighs, from this point they are suddenly contracted, so that the apex has a strongly lobed appearance; each elytron bears seven rows of very large oblong punctures. The *legs* are pitchy-red, and clothed with setulæ.

Length, 3 lines (rost. excl.); breadth, nearly 1$\frac{3}{4}$. I found two examples of this species at Whangarei Heads.


*T. ovatus*, niger, sub fusco-squamosus; *rostro* modice arcuato, prothorace vix breviore; *antennis* ferrugineis; *funiculo* articulo secundo quam primo paulo longiore; *prothorace* subtransverso, pon ha picem modice constricto, apice ipso bifasciculato, in medio transversim quadrifasci- culato; *elytris* brevibus, convexis, substratato-punctatis, tuberculis fasci- culatis dispersis, postice declivibus; *femoribus* infra dente parvulo instructis; *tibiis* breviusculis.

Long., 3 lin.

Tairua (Capt. Broun).

**Note.**—The oblique tubercular line, extending from the shoulder to the suture, bears pale-rufous erect scales, as do a few of the other tubercles; the size given is exclusive of the rostrum, but most specimens do not exceed two lines in length. The three species are rare, *T. ferru- gatus* most so.

**Sympedius.**


*Acalli* vicinum, sed prothorace basi binuata et scutello manifesto, *a Tychano* elytris haud callosis, et *femoribus* inermibus. *Rostrum* arcua-
500

**COLEOPTERA**


This genus differs from *Tychanus* in the form of its elytra and the mutic femora.

889. **S. testudo**, Pascoe; *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, July, 1876. *S. brevis*, squamis silaceis griseisque varius; *rostro* prothorace breviore; *antennis* ferrugineis; funiculo articulo primo quam secundo fere duplo longiore; clava ovata, breviscula; *prothorace* valde transverso, antice abrupte constricto, apice fasciculis duabus nigris et pone medium quatuor transversim dispositis, instructo; *scutello* parvo; *elytris* subcordatis, vage fasciculatis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis plus minusve elevatis, striis squamis elongatis instructis, lateribus plaga limitata alba notatis; *abdomine* segmentis tribus ultimis, secundoque in medio, nigris.

Long., 1½–2½ lin.

Tairua (Capt. Broun).

Varies considerably in size and also in colouration.

890. **S. vexatus**, Pascoe; *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, July, 1876. *S. oblongus*, fuscus, squamis griseis tectus; *rostro* prothorace vix breviore; *antennis* ferrugineis; funiculo articulo secundo quam primo breviore, clava oblongo-ovata; *prothorace* valde transverso, antice fortiter constricto, apice bi- in medio quadri-subfasciculato; *elytris* parallelis, postice rotundatis, impresso-punctatis; *femoribus* infra canaliculatis.

Long., 2½ lin.

Tairua (Capt. Broun).

Differ from the last in being longer, and the femora being grooved beneath for the reception of the tibiae. In some examples there are, owing to the dense squamosity, two pale oblique spots at the sides of the elytra.

**Crisius.**


This is obviously an *Acalles* form; but the elytra greatly exceeding the prothorax in breadth, and other characters, will not allow it to be referred to any known genus.

891. **C. binotatus**, Pascoe; *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, July, 1876. *C. fuscus*, squamis obscure griseis vestitus; *rostro* prothorace longiore, versus apicem sensim latiore; *antennis* ferrugineis; funiculo articulo secundo quam primo duplo longiore, sequentibus sensim brevioribus; clava ampla, distincta, pubescente; *prothorace* apice bi- in medio quadri-
tuberculato, basi nigro-binotato; scutello parvo; elytris convexis, sparse fasciculato-tuberculatis, substriato-punctatis, apice rotundatis, basi utrinque juxta scutellum macula atra notatis; pedibus squamosis.

Long., 3 lin.
Tairua (Capt. Broun).

892. C. variegatus, n.s. Rostrum piceous, rather stout, indistinctly grooved and carinated, finely squamose. Antennae ferruginous and finely pubescent; the second joint of the funiculus long; the first and third about equal; club elongate-oval and rather pointed. Thorax narrower than the elytra, the hinder half transverse, the anterior contracted abruptly and produced; the disc is rugose and clothed with piceous scales and setæ, the sides and prosternum with whitish scales, there being an elongate patch of the latter near the scutellum, and beyond that one, on each side, a less conspicuous fuscous patch there are four discoidal tubercles, the larger ones near the middle, the others, less remote from each other, behind. The elytra are subcordiform, with almost parallel but tubercular sides; the shoulders are narrow, and immediately behind each, at the side, there is a squamose tubercle; there are six distinct discoidal tubercles on each disposed in two rows, rather distant from the suture; the colour is black; to beyond the middle they are variegated with a few griseous scales and erect rufous setæ, the latter being distributed on the posterior tubercles; the hinder portion is paler, less of the ground-colour being visible, and more variegated, the clothing consisting chiefly of griseous and white scales, with a few erect rufous and black setæ intermingled. The legs are squamose, the clothing of the anterior pair being griseous, that of the others black, variegated, and almost annulated, with white. Tarsi ferruginous, rather slender.

Length, 3 lines.
I found two or three specimens at Tairua, but I have described the species from my only remaining example; it may be at once distinguished from C. binotata, apart from its colour, by its more elongate antennal club, larger prothorax, distinctly transversely-quadrato behind, and more slender tarsi.

893. C. scutellaris, n.s. Similar in form to C. variegata, but with a rather smaller (relatively) prothorax. Rostrum moderate, punctulate, the basal half covered with ferruginous scales, the apical shining. Prothorax black, bi-crested at apex, with four setose tubercles on the middle, the outer quite lateral and two near the base; its punctuation concealed by the dull ferruginous squamosity. Elytra convex, much broader than the thorax, uneven, attenuated posteriorly; their dorsal space nearly plane; each elytron with three more or less distinct rows of setose tubercular elevations, the outer lateral, causing the uneven appearance of the sides; they bear rows of punctures; their basal portion is nearly free from scales, those on the rest of their surface are small, testaceous or ferruginous in colour, but leaving an obvious oblong space in line with the posterior femora quite nude and of the prevailing
pitchy-brown hue. Legs moderate, squamose, the thighs distinctly dentate below, the tibiae setose externally. The tarsi are red; the antennae reddish, the second joint of the funiculus quite twice the length of the small third joint. Scutellum very small.

Length (rost. excl.) 2–2½ lines; breadth, 1½.

I found my two specimens at Parua.

**Rhyncodes.**


Rostrum rather long, more or less robust, depressed, rounded at the angles, sub-parallel, moderately or scarcely arched; its scrobes commencing at the middle, rectilinear or oblique. Antennæ rather long, moderately robust; scape clavate at the end, not quite attaining the eye; first two joints of the funiculus elongate, obconical, of variable length, joints three to seven, short, sub-turbinate or sub-globular; club oblong-oval, compact or sub-compact. Eyes very large, slightly convex, oval, transversal, moderately separated above. Prothorax transversal, moderately convex or plane above, parabolically rounded or sub-rectilinear at the sides behind, strongly narrowed in front, with its apex moderately prominent and without lateral lobes, bisinuated at the base with a median lobe of variable form. Scutellum moderate, oval. Elytra rather convex, compressed and carinated laterally, gradually and strongly narrowed behind, declivous and callose near the extremity, not wider than the prothorax, and sinuated at their base, with rectangular shoulders. Legs long, the anterior most so; femora sub-linear or gradually incressated, finely dentate underneath; tibiae compressed, a little arcuated or nearly straight, armed with strong spurs, their inner angle furnished with a tuft of hairs and sometimes dentiform, the anterior ciliated inwardly with fine long hairs; tarsi rather long and broad, very pubescent and fringed with long hairs at the edges, their first joint elongate, strongly narrowed and arched at its base, second triangular, third transversal, cleft, fourth large, claws moderate. Second abdominal segment longer than the third and fourth united, separated from the first by a slightly curved suture. Intercoxal process rather broad, elongate; metasternum at most of medium length, its episterna more or less wide; mesosternum of variable form.

Body oblong-navicular (i.e. boat-shaped), pubescent.

In the females the legs are more slender, the anterior tibiae are not provided with long fine hairs on the inner edge, and their tarsi are narrower and not ciliated on the edges.

894. **R. ursus**, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins. Deep brown; the thorax with two longitudinal bands of a lighter colour near the side; elytra above with five rows of hairs, on each side of which is a row of very deep punctures, between every two of which is a smoothish ridge; across the elytra are two obscure, dark brown bands; legs black, femora above at the end with a spot of yellowish brown hairs; abdomen beneath with the last segment having two tufts of hair.
Length, 10½ lines.  
Port Nicholson (Mr. Earl).  

Note.—I have seen none from Wellington; my specimens are from Canterbury (C. M. Wakefield). Colonel Haultain sent me some he had cut out of a Rimu, near Auckland; and I found one at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour.

895. R. saundersii, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins. Covered with a light, grey down, the hairs of which run in different directions; thorax closely punctured, a short ridge in the middle behind; elytra, on upper part with three double rows of punctures, between every two of which is a slight ridge; antennae more slender and less heavy than in R. ursus; femora with the inside and the tips above with short, greyish hairs.

Length, 8½ lines.  
New Zealand (Mus. Saunders).  

Note.—I have not seen this species, nor heard of its having been found since the date of its discovery.

Euthyrhinus.


Head transversely convex behind the eyes; rostrum rather short, moderately robust, depressed, rounded above, slightly widened at its base and extremity. Antennæ moderate, a little robust; incrassated apically, nearly reaching the eye; first two joints of the funiculus elongated, obconical, sub-equal; joints three to seven very short, compact, thickening gradually; club rather stout, oblong-oval, sometimes not very obviously articulated, almost obtuse at the end. Eyes rather large, finely-facetted, short oval. Prothorax transversal, almost plane above, slightly narrowed at a third of its length behind, strongly in front, its apex moderately prominent, without lobes, deeply sinuated at each side of the base at a distance from the angles. Scutellum oval or triangular, sloping, placed on the anterior declivity of a small sutural callosity of the elytra.

Elytra rather short, depressed at their base, transversely convex immediately behind the middle, rounded and vertical behind, scarcely wider than the prothorax, profoundly sinuously emarginate inwards. Legs rather short, robust, compressed; thighs gradually distended, obtusely dentate below; tibiae almost straight, sharp outwardly, armed at apex; tarsi moderate, their two basal joints narrow, the first elongated and arched at its base, third rather broad only spongy below, fourth rather long, with moderate claws. Second segment of the abdomen longer than third and fourth taken together, separated from the first by an arched suture. Intercostal process broad, angular in front; metasternum of medium length; mesosternum rather prominent.

Body rather short, scaly.

**Rostrum** almost nude and shining, punctulate.

**Prothorax** considerably narrowed anteriorly, somewhat flattened above, but convex behind; it is coarsely sculptured with punctures and short, rugose elevations, and, besides the squamosity observable on the rest of the body, bears some erect scales on each side of the middle of its apex. The **elytra** have a large rounded lobe at each side of the scutellum, the shoulders are prominent, and between these they are incurved; each elytron has three, not much elevated costæ, the intervals between which bear two rows of coarse and small punctures, and short rugose elevations; the apices are pointed.

Length, 5 lines (rost. incl.).

The above description has been taken from two specimens which I cut out of a **Rewa-rewa** at Tairua. In this species the scrobes are oblique, extending from the middle to the base of the rostrum.

**Mitrastethus.**

*Redtenbacher; Voy. Novara.*

**Corpus** elongatum, cylindricum, squamosum, alatum. *Caput* parvum, rotundatum, convexum, rostro thorace dimidio breviore, antice cylindrico, basi parum dilatato et depresso. **Antenne** in medio rostro insertæ; **scapo** oculi marginem anticum attingente; **funiculo** septem-articulato, articulis duobus primis elongatis; **clava** oblongo-ovata, acuminata, annulata. **Mandibulae** minutæ, vix prominentes. **Oculi** laterales, rotundati, convexi. **Mentum** pedunculo elongato instructum. **Thorax** conicus, antice constrictus, margine antico in medio volumodo rotundato-producto, lobis lateralibus nullis, margine postico profunde bi-emarginato. **Scutello** minuto, punctiformi. **Elytra** thorace parum latiora, latitudine duplo longiora, subparallela, leviter convexa, apice singulatim rotundata, anum obtegentia. **Pro sternum** profundissime canaliculatum, canali alte marginato, mesosterno mitraeformi terminato. **Metasternum** latum, planum. **Abdomen** segmentis duobus primis longitudinibus subequalibus, primo margine apicali emarginato, secundo, tertio, quartoque simul sumitis vix breviore. **Pedes** elongati, postici parum longiores; **coxis** valde distantibus; **femoris** in medio modice incras-satis, edentatis, **tibis** compressis, apice unco valido armatis, **tarsis** articulo tertio valde dilatato, bilobo, ultimo unguiculis duobus liberis, simplicibus.

897. **M. bituberculatus**, Fabr.; **White**, Voy. Er. Terr., Ins. Pitchy-brown; **antenne** and legs reddish; beak not impressed at the base; thorax deeply punctured, slightly constricted within the tip, slightly rounded on the sides; elytra towards the tip somewhat attenuated, punctato-striated, the spaces between flattish, the points over the body filled with greyish scales.

New Zealand, in the wood of the Kauri (**Dammara australis**), varying much in size.

From an oversight Fabricius has described the thorax as two-tuberculated, the elytra, where they begin to be narrowed, project a little, and the name would seem to be derived from this circumstance. In some
of the specimens, longish, suberect, whitish scales are mixed with the grey. It is very doubtful whether the insect described by Schoenherr, and figured here, be the Fabrician species.

Note.—I have placed the species with *Mitrastethus*; it has been referred by White and Schoenherr to *Dryopthorus*, by Olivier to *Calandra*, and by Fabricius to *Curculio*. Its habits I indicated in vol. ix. *Trans. N.Z. Inst.*, p. 369.

**Paranomocerus.**

*Redtenbacher; Voy. Novara.*


Note.—I found this species at Tairua. In the *male* the antennæ are as long as the body, in the *female* not half that length; the *male* is usually the larger.

899. *P. maurus*, n.s. *Body* black, tarsi red, antennæ pitchy-red; covered with black and testaceous scales, those of the former colour predominating on the dorsal space of the thorax, a broad linear longitudinal space on each *elytron*, the basal half of the rostrum and the front legs. *Rostrum* large, shining-black, its apical half punctulate, the base indistinctly quadri-sulcate. *Prothorax* of the normal conical form, with a bare dorsal line, its apex bi-crested, and the surface uneven but destitute of distinct tubercles. Each *elytron* bears an elongate longitudinal elevation near the base, and two longitudinal rows of setose elevations between the middle and the posterior declivity, and between these a
considerable depression; their surface generally is uneven and punctured in rows. Antennæ robust, of normal structure, inserted at the middle of the rostrum.

In the typical species the antennæ of the male are inserted close to the apex, in the female a little before the middle of the rostrum; the elytral elevations form two sides of a triangle.

Length (rost. excl.), 3 lines; breadth, 1¾.
I took one ♀ off Fagus at Parua.

**Idotasia.**

I regret having been unable to find the description of this genus, and I have no examples of any of the species from which the generic characters might have been derived.


Long., 1¾ lin.
Waikato (Captain Hutton).

This species is more nearly allied to the Batchian *I. scaphioides* than to either of the Australian members of the genus; it is, however, broader and less convex, the posterior portion of the elytra less attenuated, the intervals of the punctures on the rostrum less decidedly elevated or cariniform, &c. *Idotasia* now contains nine species,—five from New Guinea and the neighbouring islands, two from Queensland, one from New Caledonia, and the above. They are very homogeneous, except the one from New Caledonia, but are differentiated by well-marked characters.

**Genus of Doubtful Position.**

**Aldonida.**

*Nov. gen.*

*Body* oblong, transversely convex, very *Aldonus*-like.

*Rostrum* stout, as long as the prothorax, a little contracted behind; scrobes deep, beginning near the apex and extending below the rostrum to the eyes. *Eyes* sub-ovate, their greatest bulk above, coarsely facetted. *Head* immersed up to the eyes. *Prothorax* large, subovate, a little constricted in front, rounded laterally, the base and apex sub-truncate. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* rather short, not much longer than the thorax, their shoulders not greatly exceeding the width of the thorax at the base, parallel-sided, apex obtuse. *Legs* robust; *femora* scarcely clavate, somewhat notched near the extremity; *tibiae* stout, flexuous, acutely produced
inwardly at the apex, the outer spurs strongly developed; tarsi stout, basal joint rather elongate, slender at base; second sub-quadrate; third dilated and bi-lobed; the terminal nearly as long as the preceding three; claws small. Front coxae but little separated, the intermediate a little more so, posterior distant. Metasternum short; first and second ventral segments large, third and fourth very short.

Antennae stout, rather short, closely articulated; scape attaining the eye, gradually thickened; funiculus seven-jointed, basal joint longest, slender at base, second to fifth about equal, sixth broader than fifth, club stout, ovate, rather solid.

Though similar to Aldonus in many respects, it may be at once separated by the absence of the pectoral canal, of which there is not the least trace. Its systematic position is doubtful.

901. A. scabiosa, n.s. Oblong, moderately convex, densely covered with depressed, scurf-like, yellowish-grey scales and erect setae, which conceal the piceous ground-colour; legs obscure-red, antennae and tarsi red.

Rostrum stout, squamose, apparently grooved longitudinally. Prothorax longer than broad, widest near the middle, very little narrowed posteriorly, more so in front, where it is constricted; its disc is moderately convex, and coarsely punctured, the intervals between the punctures almost rugose.

Elytra longer but not much broader than the thorax, declivous behind; they are deeply grooved longitudinally, and the striae are coarsely punctured, but their sculpture is rendered indistinct by their clothing of scales and rows of setae.

Legs robust, clothed with yellowish setae. Antennae finely pilose; club obtuse-ovate. Under-side coarsely punctate and finely setose.

Length (rost. incl.), 1½ line; breadth, ¾.

Found in roots of trees at Auckland.

902. A. rufula, n.s. Oblong, dark red, rostrum stout, with fine yellow setae, slightly arched, as long as the prothorax, with two longitudinal grooves above: prothorax large, rather longer than broad, rounded anteriorly, very slightly narrowed towards the base; its surface is coarsely punctured and sparingly clothed with upright yellowish setae. The elytra are longer and a little broader than the thorax, transversely convex, and very little narrowed posteriorly; each elytron has seven broad deep grooves in which the punctures are oblong and almost contiguous; the interstices bear bright, yellowish, erect setae, which give them a somewhat costate appearance, though, when viewed from the front, they are seen to be plane. The legs are robust, and clothed with fine yellow setae.

Length, 1¾ line; breadth, nearly ½.

I found my specimen at Tairua.

Group—COSSONIDÆ.

The mouth with a strongly-hollowed outline. Neck of the undermentum short, sometimes but little apparent. Mandibles pincer-like and
very short, or more slight and prominent. Jaws often entirely exposed. Antenna short, inserted at variable points of the rostrum; funiculus with seven, six, five, or only four joints; club more or less oval or sub-globose, corneous at base, its spongy portion more or less prominent. The eyes sometimes finely, sometimes coarsely, faceted, often small or obsolete, invariably strongly separated underneath. Elytra covering the pygidium. Tibia armed with spurs at apex; tarsi short, filiform, their third joint very often wider than the preceding, but rarely bilobed. Episterna of metathorax narrow; its epimera small. Mesothoracic epimera acuminate, not at all (or only slightly) elevated. Body almost invariably elongate and linear.

NOTE.—Various structural modifications occur amongst the New Zealand genera.

Pentarthurum.

Woll.; Genera of the Cossonidae.

Corpus vel cylindricum vel fusiformi-cylindricum, subnitidum (rariss. subopacum), vel piceum vel castaneum; rostro (interdum in ♂ graci-lore, ut in P. huttoni, et minus sculpturato) plus minus elongato (nun-quam longissimo), parallelo; prothorace sat magno; metasterno valde elongato. Antennae circa (aut interdum in ♀ mox ante, sed in ♀ mox pone) medium rostri insertae; scapo recto, robusto, gradatim valde clavato; funiculi (5-articulati) art. 2do vel (ut in P. huttoni) paululm, vel haud, sequentibus longiore; capitulo sat parvo subsolido. Pedes crassiusculi; tarsis art. 1mo haud elongato, 3do sepius latiusculo cor-dato, sed interdum (ut in P. cylindrico) angusto, simplici.

903. P. zealandicum, Woll.; Gen. Cossonidae, p. 598. P. sub-fusiformi-cylindricum, subnitidum, piceum elytris plus minus pallidi-orialibus; prothorace triangulares-ovalo, convexo, dense sed haud grosse punctato, mox pone apicem sat profunde constricto; elytris vel piceo-ferrugineis vel clare rufo-piceis, sed per suturem et in limbo plus minus nebuloso-obscurioribus, striato-punctatis, interstitiis transversim rugulosis ac minutissime uniseriatiim punctulatis; antennis pedibusque longius-culis, clare et pallide rufo-piceis; tarsorum art. 3rio fere simplici. Sub-tus minute et leviter punctulatum.

Mas. Rostro latiore, parallelo, depressiusculo, sat profunde punctato, necnon in medio canaliculato; antennis in medio ejus insertis.

Fem. Rostro graciliore, cylindrico, fere esculpturato, integro, ad basin paululum stranugulato; antennis pone medium ejus insertis.

Long. corp., lin. 2.

Habitat Novam Zealandiam, a Dom. Janson communicatum.

904. P. longirostre, Woll.; Gen. Cossonidae, p. 599. P. fusiformi-cylindricum, nitidum, nigro-piceum; rostro elongato, subparallello (pos-tice, presertim in ♀, paululum angustiore), arcuato, minutissime leviter et sat dense punctulato, a fronte (fere impunctata) lineâ distincte diviso; oculis prominentibus; prothorace triangulares-ovali, convexo, subgrosse
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punctato, mox pone apicem profunde constricto; elytris subfusiformibus basi truncatis, subdilutioribus, punctato-sriatis, interstitiis leviter transversim rugulosis ac minutissime uniseriatiim punctulatis; antennis pedibusque longiunculis, rufo-piceis; tarsorum art. 3\textsuperscript{io} lato et valde profunde bilobo. Subtus grosse et sat profunde punctatum.

Long. corp., lin. $r_\frac{3}{4}$-2.


OBS.—Inter Pentarthra insignis rostro elongato, subgracili, postice, præsertim in $.0$, sensim angustiore, a fronte lineâ conspicue disivo, nec non tarsorum art. 9\textsuperscript{io} 3\textsuperscript{io} lato ac profunde bilobo.

905. P. subsericatum, Woll.; Gen. Cossonidae, p. 600. P. subcylindricum, subopacum, pallide rufo-ferrugineum, ac minutissime parcis-simeque sericatam; prothorace ovato-triangulari, densissime sed vix grosse punctato, mox pone apicem profunde constricto; elytris dense et parum grosse striato-punctatis, interstitiis obsolete transversim rugulosis; antennis pedibusque brevisculus; tarsorum art. 9\textsuperscript{io}. 3\textsuperscript{io} simplici. Subtus minute et leviter punctatum.

Mas. Rostro latiore, parallelo, depressiusculo, sat profunde denseque rugulosos-punctato; antennis in medio ejus insertis.

Fem. Rostro graciliore, cylindrico, multo minutius punctulato, ad basin paululum strangetulo; antennis mox pone medium ejus insertis.

Long. corp., lin. vix $r_\frac{3}{4}$.

Habitat Novam Zealandiam, a Dom. Janson communicatum.

906. P. apicale, n.s. This species resembles the typical one (P. zealanticum) so far as the New Zealand species are concerned, but is considerably larger, more robust, and piceous-black in colour, with pitchy-red antennae and tarsi.

The prothorax is trianually-ovate, being widest at the base, where it is joined to the elytra by means of a distinct neck, from thence it is gradually and almost curvedly narrowed to the width of the head, with an obvious constriction near the apex; it is rather large and convex, and its surface is moderately coarsely and almost rugosely punctured. Scutellum small, triangular.

The elytra are transversely convex, not very perceptibly narrower than the thorax, very parallel-sided, and somewhat obtusely rounded, with a slight sinuation, towards the apex; they are striated, the striae have transverse punctures which encroach on the interstices, these are rugulose, and somewhat bent and irregular near the apex; they are abruptly declivous behind, and the apical margin is somewhat explanated, so as to leave a very evident groove or depression between it and the deflexed portion of the elytra.

The femora are very much dilated and compressed, with a notch below near the apex; the tibiae are flexuose and terminated outwardly by a strong curved spur; the tarsi are comparatively slender.

The eyes are rather prominent, much more so than in P. zealanticum. The head and rostrum are as coarsely punctured as the thorax, the
OCOLEOPTERA

occiput, however, is much more finely sculptured, and indistinctly constricted. Antenna finely pubescent.

In the male the rostrum is stout, parallel and rather convex, and has the antennal club elongate and not very abruptly marked off; in the female the beak is more slender, a little depressed, and much more finely sculptured. In both sexes the antennal insertion is behind the middle.

Length, 2½ lines.

I found two males and one female at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour.

907. P. brunneum, n.s. The form of this insect is very similar to that of the female P. zealandicum, and might be readily mistaken for it, but it is smaller, has a larger and more distinctly triangular or elongate-conical thorax, which is more closely adapted to the elytra, and very gradually narrowed to the width of the head, and with a very slight apical constriction; it is rather convex, not at all depressed on the dorsum, and is somewhat distantly and distinctly punctured. Scutellum transverse, very small. The elytra are cylindrical, very slightly wider than the thorax, with punctured striae, and flattened rugulose interstices; the sculpture of the apical portion is more prominent and confused, the third and marginal striae being elevated and confluent. The thighs are strongly inflated, and the tibiae rather straight.

The rostrum is shining, finely punctulated, of the same form as that of the female P. zealandicum. The eyes are somewhat flattened and not prominent.

The insect is of a pale brown or chestnut colour; the thorax and rostrum are redder than the elytra, and it is more or less clothed with fine pallid setulae.

Length, 1½ line.

I found one specimen only at Tairua.

908. P. rufum, n.s. Body dark red, sub-cylindrical. The rostrum is similar to that of P. zealandicum, but not so much depressed, distinctly punctured, and with the antennal insertion slightly behind its middle part.

The eyes are moderately prominent, with a very distinct transverse impression behind them. Antennae stout, the scape short, the club rather elongate and not well limited, the joints of the funiculus being gradually thickened. Prothorax rather large, slightly convex, triangularly-ovate, with obtuse posterior angles, it is a little dilated and rounded behind the middle, and narrowed anteriorly, with a distinct frontal constriction; its surface is rather unevenly punctured, the punctuation becoming more remote near the middle than at the sides, and much finer near the apex. Scutellum transverse.

The elytra are cylindrical, slightly narrower than the thorax, with parallel sides, and individually rounded apices; they are very distinctly striated, the striae are coarsely and closely punctured, the interstices are rugulose, and their apical portion being somewhat abbreviated, leaves a broad groove inside the explanated apical margins.
The femora are not much dilated, and the tibial hooks, though distinct, are not very large. The pubescence is scanty, and is chiefly confined to the tibiae.

This species resembles the female *P. sealndicum*, but is rather smaller, and may be at once distinguished from it by the very distinct depression across the vertex, just behind the eyes.

Length, 1\(\frac{3}{4}\) lines.
I found two examples near Whangarei Harbour.

909. **P. assimilata**, *n.s*. Very similar to *P. rufum*, but of a shorter and broader form, and dark reddish-chestnut colour, with the head and front of thorax pitchy; the eyes less prominent, and the club of the antennæ well-defined and rounded.

Rostrum moderate, a little shorter than that of *P. rufum*, and stouter than in *P. sealndicum*; it is finely punctured, and the antennæ are inserted behind the middle. The head has a distinct line behind the eyes, and the occiput is smooth and shining. Antenna stout, the scape and funiculus of equal length, the club pubescent, very distinct, almost circular. Prothorax triangularly ovate, a good deal rounded near the base, and the sides rounded forwards to the very evident frontal constriction, which, however, leaves the upper part almost untouched; the disc is scarcely depressed, its punctation is more distant than that of the sides, so that it exhibits a smooth, abbreviated dorsal line. The elytra are a little wider than the thorax, rather short, very slightly rounded laterally, and the apex obtusely rounded; they bear distinct coarsely punctured striae, rather broad rugulose interstices, the three sutural and the marginal reach the apex, and the others being shortened leave an obvious depression near the apex. The thighs are not much inflated, and the penultimate tarsal joint is a little dilated and bilobed.

The body is nearly nude, but the antennæ, legs, and apical portion of the elytra are pubescent.

Length, 1\(\frac{3}{4}\) line.
I found one mutilated individual near Whangarei Harbour.

910. **P. planiuscula**, *n.s*. Allied to *P. longirostre*, but much less convex, and at once distinguished from it by the form of the thorax, which is longer, much more narrowed anteriorly, and with the frontal constriction extending across it as a distinct depression, more distant from the apex than in *P. longirostre*. The rostrum on its anterior portion is longitudinally rugulose, the rest, as well as the head in line with the eyes, is more coarsely and rugosely punctured, and behind the moderately prominent eyes there is an obvious line separating the smooth occipital portion from the front; it is hardly as long as in *P. longirostre*, a little stouter, and very gradually narrowed posteriorly with the antennal insertion exactly in the middle. The antennæ are long and stout, the thick, distinctly flexuose scape is rather longer than the funiculus, the second joint of which is longer than those which follow; they are shining red, the oviform club being paler and pubescent. Prothorax long, with indistinct basal margin, the sides rounded.
very gradually, but at about a third of its length from the front it is rather abruptly narrowed and constricted; the disc is quite flat, and on that portion the punctuation is more remote than elsewhere. Scutellum transverse.

The elytra are moderately elongate, sub-depressed, very gradually narrowed to the obtusely rounded apex, and bearing coarsely punctured striae, and rugulose interstices.

The thighs are not thicker than those of P. longirostre, but the penultimate tarsal joint is smaller, and very little larger than the second. The insect is ferruginous, moderately shining, and apparently destitute of clothing, except on the legs and antennæ.

Length, $\frac{1}{3}$ line.

Described from one example found near Whangarei Harbour.


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

In this species the club of the antennæ is short, stout, and abruptly marked off, and is either circular or oval according as it is viewed from above or from one side; the second joint of the funiculus scarcely differs from the following ones. I do not know the sex of the individuals before me, but probably they are males.

I have recently received a pair of this species from Captain Broun, accompanied by the information that they were cut off a log near Whangarei.

912. P. fulvicornis, n.s. Allied to P. longirostre and P. brevirostre, but much smaller than the former, more depressed, and of a dark castaneous-red colour, with yellowish antennæ, and fine pallid pubescence.

The head has the smooth occipital portion distinctly defined by a transverse depression behind the eyes, in front of which it is distinctly punctured, the punctuation becoming finer towards the apex of the rostrum; the latter is very similar to that of P. brevirostre in both sexes, that of the male is broadest in front, and of the female longer and narrower and a little dilated at the antennal insertion, which, in both sexes, is rather in front of its middle portion. The thorax is triangularly-ovate, being a little rounded behind, and a good deal but gradually narrowed towards the apex, where it is only slightly constricted; it is sub-depressed, punctate, and bears some fine pallid setæ. Elytra elongate, sub-parallel, with coarsely punctured (not very distinct) striae, so that the surface seems quite rugose. The eyes are not prominent, and are placed in front of the head. The antennæ are stout, the scape is straight and not so long as the funiculus, the second joint of which is a little longer than the third.

Length, 1 line.

I found one of each sex near Whangarei Harbour.
*Brevius*, subdepressum, sat nitidum, ferrugineum, fortiter punctatum; *prothorace* elongato, antrosum fortiter angustato, pone marginem anteriorem leviter constricto, lateribus versus basin evidenter rotundatis et angustatis, crebrius fortiter punctato; *elytris* sat fortiter striato-punctatis, interstitiis punctulatis.

Long., 2 mm.
In this species the *eyes* are prominent and quite near the neck; the second joint of the *funiculus* is not longer than the following ones, the third tarsal joint is distinctly larger than the second and bilobed, though the lobes are not large; the sculpture of the *elytra* takes the form of series of rather coarse punctures which are somewhat depressed, so that the elytra might almost be said to be striate, the interstices appear a little rough, and on examination with a very good glass are seen to bear excessively short indistinct setæ; all the portion of the *rostrum* in front of the antennal insertion is broader than the posterior portion, and the antennæ are inserted about the middle. The rostrum is thick, especially in the *male*, and in that sex it is opaque; in the *female* it is rather longer, more slender and more shining, and is nearly as long as the thorax behind the constriction.

Auckland: the male sent by Capt. Broun, the female by Mr. T. Lawson.

*Brevius*, robustulum, subdepressum, sat nitidum, rufo-piceum, antennis clava elongata, nigra; *prothorace* lateribus rotundatis, antrosum angustato, pone marginem anteriorem depresso, crebrius fortiter punctato, medio ad basin subfoveolato; *elytris* prothorace paulo latioribus, fortiter punctato-striatis.

Long., 2–2½ mm.
This little species is easily recognizable by the club of the *antennæ*, which is elongate, so that it quite equals in length all the rest of the *funiculus*, and it is also darker in colour than the other joints, and entirely covered with fine pubescence. In each sex the *rostrum* is rather shining; in the *male* it is very broad, in the *female* it is a good deal more slender, though still rather stout; in each sex the point of insertion of the antennæ is a little before the middle; the second joint of the *funiculus* is quite small.

This species was sent me by Capt. Broun, from Tairua.

915. *P. aeneopicea*, n.s. This beautiful Cossonid in its general outline, colouration, and clothing, is quite different from any of the New Zealand *Pentarthra* I have seen as yet.

The *body* is shining, of dark bronze and reddish colours, which, however, are somewhat confluent, and it is clothed with longish bright yellow hairs, the femora are piceous, and the *tibiae*, *antennæ*, and rostrum are dark red.

The *antennæ* are stout, the *scape* is about as long as the *funiculus*, and the elongate club is quite as long as the *funiculus*. The *rostrum* is
moderately long and stout, very gradually narrowed behind, and finely and rugosely sculptured; the antennæ are inserted at the middle. The eyes are distinct but not very prominent. The prothorax is sub-depressed, rather short (comparatively), yet much longer than it is broad, triangularly-ovate, rounded towards the base, rather abruptly, and more gradually towards the constricted apex; its punctuation is not very close on the disc, and there is there an abbreviated, slightly elevated, smooth line. The elytra are wider than the thorax, gradually rounded behind and transversely depressed in front and behind the middle; they are striated, but the punctuation of the striae is not very evident, and the interstices (apparently) bear a row of punctures and fine transverse impressions, so that their sculpture seems to be rugulose, the three (on each elytron) nearest the suture reach the apex, and the others being abbreviated leave an obvious depression near the apex. The penultimate tarsal joint is not much larger than the second.

Length, 1 1/8 line.

I found one individual only on Mount Manaia, Whangarei Harbour. In the structure of the antennæ it approaches P. remotum, but recedes from that and all the previously described species in colour, clothing, and form.

916. P. vestita, n.s. This insect more nearly resembles P. planiuscula than any other described species.

The body is of a brownish-red colour and sparingly clothed with fine elongate, but distinct, yellow hairs. The rostrum is moderately long and stout, its anterior half a little broader than the posterior, and its whole surface, as well as that of the head, is distinctly and somewhat rugosely sculptured, but without any impression behind; the eyes are prominent and situated in front. The antennæ are stout and red, with the club paler. Prothorax long, sub-depressed, triangularly-ovate, being widest behind the middle, a good deal and rather abruptly narrowed behind, but much more gradually anteriorly, with a constriction near its apex; its surface is coarsely and rugosely punctured. The elytra are elongate, sub-parallel, being scarcely narrowed till near the apex; the narrowed apical portion is of the same length as their declivous part; they bear distinctly punctured striae, and the interstices also have a row of smaller punctures on each.

The antennæ are rather long and stout, the straight scape is shorter than the funiculus, the second joint of which is scarcely larger than the third.

Length, 1 1/2 line.

Described from a single individual found in the forest at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour.

elytris valde elongatis, subtiliter seriatim punctatis, et transversim rugulosis, apice extremo brevissime setigero.

Long. (excl. rost.), \(3\frac{1}{2}-4\frac{1}{2}\) mm.; lat., vix. 1 mm.

In this species the head and rostrum of the male are very thick, and are rather closely and evenly punctured; the rostrum is dilated at the extremity, and only a little longer than the head; in the female the rostrum is rather slender, and is twice as long as the head; in each sex the antennæ are inserted near the eyes, so that in the female the portion of the rostrum in front of the point of insertion is three or four times as long as the part between the insertion and the eyes; the second joint of the funiculus is not at all longer than the following ones; the thorax is very little contracted at the base; the sculpture of the elytra is peculiar, consisting of fine series intermediate between punctures and striae, with distinct transverse rugae. The development of the head and rostrum in the male sex varies much, so that in some individuals it is not much thicker than in the female.

I have named this very remarkable species in honour of the able author of the paper on the Genera of Cossonidae, published by the Entomological Society of London four years ago. A large colony of the species seems to have been discovered recently by Mr. Thos. Lawson, at Auckland.

Note.—I found this insect recently near Whangarei Harbour, where it lives on the Nikau.


Long., \(2\frac{3}{4}\) mm.

This little species in all its characters closely approaches the Pentarthrum wollastonianum, but it is very much smaller, and the sculpture of the thorax and elytra is coarser, the latter being, however, nearly destitute of transverse rugae; the form of the head and rostrum is similar in the two species, but, in the male of P. debile, the incassation of these parts does not attain such an extreme point as it does in P. wollastonianum. The point of insertion of the antennæ is not so near the eye in P. debile, it being in the male just about the middle of the rostrum, in the female a little behind it.

For this species I am also indebted to Mr. R. Lawson, who recently received it from his brother, with the P. wollastonianum.

Note.—This species also is found on the Nikau.

919. P. piceum, n.s. This species very much resembles a Rhyncolus, and is, therefore, quite unlike the true Pentarthra.

Its body is pitchy-black and moderately shining, with the legs and antennæ pitchy-red; it is robust and convex.

The antennæ are inserted at the middle of the rostrum, are rather short and stout; the scape is shorter than the funiculus, the basal joint
of which is of the usual form, the other four are transverse, and gradually widened till the fifth becomes about as broad as the short club.

The rostrum is stout and rather short, a little arched, parallel, and, like the head, somewhat rugosely punctulated; the eyes are rather small, moderately prominent, and situated at the sides in front, so that they are remote from the thorax; the head is not at all constricted behind, and is large and bulging below. The prothorax is longer than broad, convex, almost conical; being a little rounded at the hind angles, obtusely rounded behind the middle, and narrowed and constricted anteriorly; it is moderately coarsely and somewhat rugosely punctured, with a slightly elevated dorsal line. Scutellum small but distinct. The elytra are sub-cylindrical, transversely convex, of about the same width as the thorax, and bear coarsely punctured striae; the interstices have a row of small punctures on each, and the sculpture is continued to the apex. The legs are stout, the front tibial hook is well developed and strongly curved; the tarsi are moderate, with the third joint bilobed. The body is nude, but there are some fine hairs on the antennae and tibiae.

Length, 1½ line.

Described from one example found near Whangarei Harbour. The insect will form the type of a new genus.

920. *P. badium*, n.s. Allied to *P. remotum*, having similarly formed antennae, but with the pubescent club slightly shorter, though about as long as the funiculus; they are inserted just before the middle of the rostrum in both sexes. The rostrum is punctate, the punctuation becoming coarser, till, just behind the eyes, it abruptly ceases, leaving the occiput almost smooth and shining. The prothorax is larger than in that species, and much broader, it is rounded behind and laterally, and a good deal narrowed and constricted in front; it is rather flat above, and rugosely punctured. The elytra are moderately elongate, very little wider than the thorax, very gradually and slightly rounded laterally, so as to be almost parallel; they are slightly transversely depressed behind the base, bear sharply-defined, punctured striae, and excessively indistinct setæ, which, in conjunction with minute punctures on the interstices, give them a slightly roughened aspect. The legs are rather long and stout, and the strongly-curved spurs of all the tibiae are very distinct. Eyes slightly prominent.

In the female the rostrum is nearly as long as the thorax, the portion behind the antennal insertion being narrower than that in front; the male has a shorter and broader rostrum more contracted behind.

The insect is somewhat depressed, and of a pale testaceous-brown colour, with the club of the antennae fuscous.

Length, 1½ line.

I found one of each sex in the vicinity of Whangarei Harbour.

921. *P. asperirostre*, n.s. This insect somewhat resembles the male form of *P. badium* and *brevirostre*, but has a much shorter rostrum, which is nearly as broad as the head, rather flattened and gradually
contracted behind; it is punctate, very rough and uneven, and perceptibly depressed at the base. The head is rather large and punctate, a little constricted behind the eyes, and the occiput is almost smooth and shining. The prothorax is sub-conical, being widest behind, but with the hind angles rounded; it is moderately rounded laterally, and considerably narrowed and distinctly constricted anteriorly; the disc is depressed, and its surface is moderately punctured. The elytra are elongate, sub-depressed, as broad as the thorax in front and gradually attenuated posteriorly; they bear punctured striae, and the interstices are punctulated and rather flat. The legs are stout, with distinct tibial hooks.

The antennæ are inserted at the middle of the beak, are short and stout, with a short thickened scape; the funiculus is longer than the scape, of almost equal thickness throughout, the first joint is not very much larger than the second; the club is ovate and distinct.

The body is of a moderately shining pitchy-red, almost piceous, whilst the legs and antennæ are of a lighter and clearer red colour.

Length, nearly 1 1/2 line.

My three specimens, found near Whangarei Harbour, are, I believe, all males.

922. P. gratum, n.s. Body somewhat reddish testaceous, with the club of the antennæ infuscate.

The rostrum is shorter than the thorax, cylindric, and slightly contracted and depressed at the base; it is reddish, finely punctate and shining, with the point of insertion of the antennæ just in front of the middle.

The antennæ are rather long; the scape as long as the funiculus, a little bent, and incrassated apically; the first joint of the funiculus is stout, obconical, second distinctly longer than third, the others are small, and the club is large, ovate, nearly as long as the funiculus, but quite different in shape from that of P. remotum. The thorax is longer than broad, widest behind the middle, rounded laterally, and a good deal narrowed and constricted in front; it bears rather coarse shallow punctures and yellowish hairs. The elytra are moderately long, parallel, and rounded behind only; they are wider than the thorax, a little depressed transversely before and behind the middle, bear punctured striae, and the interstices are not quite smooth, the third, moreover, is somewhat elevated behind, and there is a depression beyond, near the apex, caused by the abbreviation of the outer interstices; they are sparingly clothed with yellowish hairs. Legs rather long, with small but distinct tibial hooks and very elongate tarsi, their last joint particularly is elongated and longer than the other three.

Length, nearly 1 line.

I found one individual only near Parua. The species is allied to P. formosa. Macroscyclus aeneopicea.

923. P. contiguum, n.s. Closely allied to P. planiuscula, being of similar form, only slightly darker in colour, but much smaller.
Antennae inserted at the middle of the rostrum, stout; scape stout, straight, not quite so long as the funiculus, the joints of which are rather short, the second slightly longer than the third, the fifth nearly as broad as the basal joint of the club; they are reddish-yellow. Rostrum nearly as long as the prothorax, a little narrowed posteriorly, somewhat depressed longitudinally on the middle, and rather closely sculptured. Head densely punctate to behind the eyes. Thorax triangularly-ovate, sub-depressed, a little constricted in front, and rather coarsely almost rugosely punctured. Scutellum small. Elytra not twice the length of the thorax, nor broader than it, parallel-sided, with shallow punctured striae, and somewhat rugulose interstices. The body is dark-red, not very shining, with the head somewhat pitchy, and sparingly clothed with rather long but exceedingly fine hairs, which are not, however, very perceptible.

Length, 1 line.
Described from one example found near Whangarei Heads.

924. P. lateritia, n.s. This species resembles P. sharpianum in general outline, but it is much more slender, smaller, and of a paler red colour; the eyes are similarly situated but are smaller and less prominent; the rostrum is relatively longer, and there are other differences. Antennae inserted at the middle of the rostrum, rather slender, scape slender but thickened towards the apex, and as long as the funiculus, the first joint of which is stout, the second much longer than third, slender at its base, thick at the apex; joints four to six increase in size; the club large, ovate. Rostrum cylindrical, parallel, arcuated, rather slender, about as long as the head and thorax, a little depressed at its base, finely punctulated, and of a shining red colour. The head is more distinctly punctured than the beak, the punctuation terminating behind the eyes, leaving the occiput or neck smooth and shining. Thorax longer than broad, triangularly-ovate, a little contracted behind, more gradually narrowed anteriorly, and slightly constricted in front; it is very slightly convex, distinctly but not closely punctured on the disc, but more finely and closely beyond. Elytra elongate, parallel, very little wider than thorax, twice its length, sub-depressed, with punctured striae, these, however, are not very deep, the interstices are finely punctulated, and their sculpture is abbreviated at the apex beyond the third stria. The insect is of a brick-red colour, the thorax somewhat lighter than the rest of the body, which exhibits no distinct pubescence.

Length, 1½ line (rostr. incl.).
I found one mutilated individual at Tairua.

925. P. punctatum, n.s. Cylindrical, moderately shining, dark-red, the legs and antennae paler, the elytra sparsely clothed with rather long cinereous hairs. Rostrum short and stout, about two-thirds the length of the thorax, cylindrical, not very finely punctate, with a few fine hairs near the front. Eyes distant from thorax, moderate, not prominent, and coarsely faceted. Head narrowed anteriorly and distinctly punctured for some distance behind the eyes. Prothorax longer than
broad, oviform, but slightly compressed near the middle, and not perceptibly constricted; its surface is moderately coarsely punctured and sparingly pubescent. *Elytra* cylindrical, twice as long as thorax, but very little broader than it; they are feeble striated, the striae with strong punctures, so that they have a somewhat rugose aspect. *Legs* moderate, tibial hook small; *tarsi* yellowish, the last joint as long as the other three. *Antennae* moderately long and stout, inserted at middle of rostrum, scape scarcely so long as the funiculus, gradually incrassated; basal joint of funiculus stout, second distinctly longer than third, fifth larger than fourth, club rather obtuse, well-defined.

The cylindrical outline is interrupted by the posterior narrowing of the thorax, the apex of which is a little elevated and shining.

Length, nearly 1 line.

I do not remember the exact locality of capture, but probably Tairua.

926. **P. sharpianum**, Wollaston.

Note.—I have not seen the description of this species, but the following corresponds with two specimens in my collection, which, Dr. Sharp informs me, belong to the species bearing his name.

Dark red, elytra castaneous; *body* elongate, sub-parallel, sub-depressed. *Rostrum* elongate, longer than thorax, cylindrical, arcuated, with antennal insertion rather behind the middle, it is nearly parallel, punctulated, the punctation becoming coarser on the head. *Eyes* distant from thorax, not very prominent. *Antennae* rather long and stout, the funiculus longer than the scape, with an elongate club not much thicker than the fifth joint of the funiculus. *Prothorax* much longer than broad, widest behind the middle, a good deal narrowed and constricted in front, with its surface distinctly but not coarsely punctured. *Scutellum* distinct, smooth. *Elytra* elongate, sub-parallel, a little narrowed behind, with distinctly punctured striae, somewhat elevated, punctulated interstices, the first and second convex at the apex, the third abbreviated, and a little raised at the shoulders. *Legs* moderate, tarsi stout, with the third joint distinctly bi-lobed.

Length, 1 line (rost. incl.), ♀.

I believe the insect was described by the late Mr. T. V. Wollaston, from a specimen found at Auckland by Mr. T. Lawson. I found mine at Tairua.

**Entium.**


*Body* clothed with fine hairs; *rostrum* stout, moderately long, sub-cylindric; *eyes* moderately developed; funiculus of *antennae* composed of five joints, all of which except the basal one are small and slender; the second, however, being a little longer than the following ones; insertion of *antennae* near middle of rostrum. *Scutellum* small but distinct. Front *coxæ* only very narrowly separated, but middle and hind ones broadly distant. *Metasternum* very elongate; first and second ventral segments elongate. *Legs* feeble, with slender feeble linear tibiae,
whose apical uncus is very small. *Tarsi* small, four-jointed, first and second joints small and short, third rather larger, with slender and short lobes.


Perdebile, angustum, subcylindricum, sat nitidum, rufescens, setis tenuissimis, sat elongatis vestitis; *prothorace* angustulo, cylindrico, fortiter crebre punctato, medio longitudinaliter angustissime impunctato; *elytris* fortiter seriatis punctatis; metasterno elongato.

Long., $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.; lat., $\frac{3}{5}$ mm.

The *rostrum* is more than half as long as the thorax; it is rather finely and indistinctly punctured, and like the rest of the upper surface bears fine hairs.

The *eyes* are rather small, oval, and have their greatest length in the longitudinal direction.

The *thorax* is narrow and cylindric, being only very little narrowed in front, and scarcely at all constricted or depressed there; it is coarsely and rather closely punctured, but the punctures become more sparing towards the middle, so that they almost leave a smooth space along the middle line.

*Elytra* elongate and slender, but distinctly broader than the thorax, not at all striate, but with very regular rows of coarse punctures, which at the apex, however, become fine and indistinct. *Under-surface* sparingly punctured and shining, its *setae* excessively short.

**Agrilochnilus.**

*Nov. gen.*

*Body* long and narrow, depressed, coarsely sculptured, and densely clothed with fine setae.

*Rostrum* elongate, cylindric, somewhat arcuated, longer than thorax, gradually narrowed anteriorly, rough, setose; *scrobes* deep, oblique, beginning at the middle, expanded behind, so that they are but little separated below. *Antenna* stout and elongate; *scape* flexuose, incrassated towards the extremity, reaching the eye; *funiculus* five-articulate, its basal joint largest, pyriform, rather slender at base, second similar in shape but smaller, joints three to five sub-moniliform; *club* rather small, but distinct, ovate. *Head* abruptly constricted behind, so as to form a broad neck, a little dilated behind the eyes. *Eyes* distant from thorax and from each other, situated in front at the sides of the beak, slightly convex and distinctly faceted. *Prothorax* much longer than broad, gradually narrowed and slightly constricted anteriorly, a little bisinuated at the base, with rounded posterior angles. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* a trifle broader than thorax, elongate, parallel-sided, obtusely rounded apically. *Legs* robust, femora simple, tibiae short, with distinct hooks; *tarsi* moderate, third joint sub-bilobed and rather broad, the terminal elongate. *Sternum* plane; *mesosternum* moderate, truncate in front; *metasternum* elongate. *Abdomen* long, its two basal segments large, third and fourth small, all with straight sutures.
928. A. prolixus, n.s. Elongate, narrow, depressed, sub-cylindrical, rather thickly covered with fine yellow setae; slightly glossy, dark red, legs and antennae dilute in colour, tarsi yellowish. *Rostrum* longer than thorax, coarsely sculptured almost to its apex, punctate-rugose. *Head* blackish, very coarsely punctate-rugose, very suddenly contracted behind, cheeks rather prominent, its vertex distinctly more elevated than the neck. *Prothorax* nearly twice as long as broad, very little rounded laterally, rounded towards its base, narrowed towards the front, where it is slightly constricted, with the front margin a little raised and rather smooth; it is closely, coarsely, and rugosely punctured. *Scutellum* transverse, smooth. *Elytra* but little broader than the thorax, very long, parallel-sided, apex rounded; they are punctate-striate, with rugulose interstices, and appear rather rough. *Legs* clothed with fine hairs. *Under-side* castaneous, metasternum impressed longitudinally.

The insect must be thoroughly freed from impurities; otherwise it seems dull and rough.

♀ Length (rost. incl.), 1½ lines; breadth, nearly 1/4.

I discovered this species on *Areca sapida* at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour.

**Sericotrogus.**

*Woll.; Genera of the Cossonidae, p. 446.*

*Funiculus* 5-art.; *scutello* conspicuo. *Corpus* et cæt. fere ut in *Pentartho*, sed illud minus, angustius, sensim minus parallelum (sc. magis fusiforme), necnon subæneo-micans pubeque grossâ demissâ subæneocinereâ parce vestitum; *capite* magis exserto, rostro vix longiore et graciliore magisque curtato ac fere parallelo, aut (saltam in ♀) pone antennas vix subangustato, *oculis* valde prominentibus; *antennis* magis ante medium rostri insertis, subgracilioribus; scapo præcipue graciliori; funiculi (5-articulati, laxi) art.⁰. 2ᵈo sequentibus paulo longiore; capitulo sat magnó, et paulum magis abrupto; *prothorace* convexiore et magis ovali (i.e. minus trianguli et minus cylindrici), ad latera subæqualiter rotundato, antice fere integro, et subtus subconciliatione; *elytris* minus paralleli (sc. antice sensim angustatis), ad apicem ipsissimum integris ( nec subrecurvis, nec singulatim subrotundatis); metasterno minus elongato; abdominis segmento. ¹ⁿᵒ (in ♀) longitudinaliter concavo; *tarsorumque* art.⁰. ³ʳο multo latiore, et profundus latiusque bilobo.

Habitat Nov. Zealandiam (ab Auckland missus).

929. S. subænæscent, *Woll.; Gen. Coss., p. 602.* S. angustus, elongate subparallello-fusiformis, subæneo-piceus, nitidiusculus, pubeque grossâ demissâ subæneocinereâ parce vestitus; *capite prothoraceque* profunde punctatis, illo valde exserto (rostro longiusculo, arcuato, dense ruguloso-punctulato, oculis prominentibus), hoc subovali, convexo, ad latera subæqualiter rotundato, antice fere integro, necnon in lineâ mediâ sublaviore; *elytris* longe fusiformibus basi truncatis (sc. antice sensim angustioribus), leviter punctato-striatis; *antennis* pedibusque rufo-piceis (illus tarsisque clarioribus), capitulo ferrugineo. *Subtus subalutaceus, parciissime et minutius pubescens, antice vix punctatus, sed in
meso- et meta-sternis abdominisque segm\textsuperscript{tis}, \textsuperscript{1}\textsuperscript{mo} et \textsuperscript{2}\textsuperscript{do} valde profunde grosseque punctatus.

Long. corp., lin. 1\textsuperscript{\frac{1}{2}}-1\textsuperscript{\frac{3}{4}}.


930. \textit{S. longipes}, \textit{n.s.} This species is intermediate in form between \textit{Pentarhrium} and \textit{Sericotrogus}.

The antennæ are rather long and not stout, the scape somewhat arcuated and as long as the funiculus, the fifth joint of which is scarcely broader than the preceding ones, so that the ovate club is distinctly marked off, and about as long as joints two to five taken together; they are pubescent, reddish, with the club fuscous. The rostrum is not so long as the thorax, a little arched, moderately stout, and gradually narrowed behind; it is reddish, finely punctured, with the point of insertion of the antennæ one-third of its length from the apex. The head is piceous, smooth behind but longitudinally rugulose in front, and a little depressed between the not very prominent eyes; the rugulose and smooth portions are defined by an angular line. The prothorax is somewhat depressed, widest behind the middle, rounded laterally, and a good deal constricted near the apex; its surface appears somewhat roughened, owing to its rather shallow but coarse punctuation, and the fine yellowish setæ with which it is clothed; it is dark red in colour, with the apex pitchy, and rather dull.

The elytra are rather long and sub-parallel, being only slightly rounded laterally; they are a little wider than the thorax, somewhat depressed before and behind the middle, and their punctured striae are most obvious near the apex, where the sutural and third interstices are a little elevated; the interstices are not smooth, yet not distinctly sculptured, their whole sculpture, indeed, is more or less obscured by their clothing of fine yellow hairs; they are somewhat pitchy in colour, with the basal and elevated apical portions reddish. The legs are long and rather slender, piceous and reddish in colour, with the apical tarsal joint as long as the others conjointly.

Length, 1\textsuperscript{\frac{1}{2}} line.

Described from one example found in the forest near Whangarei Harbour.

931. \textit{S. ovicollis}, \textit{n.s.} Moderately shining pitchy-bronze, with the antennæ and tarsi red, and very sparingly clothed with short cine-reous hairs.

The rostrum is stout, similar to that of the common typical species, punctate, with longitudinal rugae, the sculpture is coarser in line with the eyes, and behind is replaced with large shallow punctures, leaving almost smooth spots on the vertex. The thorax is longer than broad, quite oviform, being rounded laterally, and constricted at the apex, so that there is a distinct transverse impression in front; it is a little convex, depressed along the base, and moderately coarsely and closely punctured, and much more dilated laterally than in \textit{S. subansescens}. Elytra
cylindrical, almost as wide as the thorax, with distinctly punctured striae, and a row of small punctures on the interstices. The insect is more obscurely coloured, larger, and more robust and elliptical in outline than the typical form.

Length, 1½ line.
One example found near Whangarei Harbour.

932. S. stramineus, n.s. This species greatly resembles S. subcenescens in sculpture, but differs from it in its rather shorter thorax, broader elytra, distinctly depressed along the suture, and shorter and more robust legs. The whole of the body and limbs are of a moderately shining straw-colour, the thorax and rostrum slightly reddened, and it is clothed with cinereous pubescence.

Length, 1¼ line.
Two examples found at Tairua.

933. S. simulans, Sharp; Trans. Entom. Soc., 1878, pt. 1, p. 13. Debilis, angustus, minus elongatus, subitus nigricans, supra pube depressa elongata vestitus, rufu-obscurus, antennis testaceis clava picea, pedibus rufis, femoribus obscurioribus; rostro nitido, subtiliter punctato; prothorace lateribus rotundatis, antrosum angustato, pone marginem anteriorem leviter depresso, opaco, dense fortiterque sed parum profunde punctato, medio versus basin indistincte depresso; elytris minus profunde striatis, striis fortiter punctatis, interstitio 2° ad apicem paululum acute elevato; corpore subitus sat fortiter punctato; coxis anterioribus valde distantibus.

Long., 1¾ mm.
This species, on account of its colour, sculpture, and pubescence, bears a superficial resemblance to S. subcenescens; but it is really extremely distinct therefrom, the rostrum is shining and but little punctate and differs in structure from that of S. subcenescens, its basal part being much more constricted; it has also the front coxae much more widely separated.

I have seen but a single individual, which I had formerly put aside as a very small variety of S. subcenescens. The specimen is from Auckland, and was sent either by Captain Broun or Mr. Lawson; probably by the former.

Note.—In my only specimen the legs are longer and more slender than is usual in the typical species.


Long., 2¾ mm.
This peculiar species at first sight reminds one of a Styphlus or Orthochetes; it departs structurally in several respects from S. subcenescens,
but may be at present arranged in the same genus with that species; it is of more slender and depressed form; has the rostrum more slender and the head is very much smaller, so that the smooth neck is continued forwards almost directly as the rostrum; the antennae are more slender, the joints before the club being bead-like instead of transverse; the lobes of the third tarsal joint are remarkably largely developed and distinct; and the hind coxae are rather more distant; in S. subrenescens the antennal scrobes are remarkably well developed, and are continued backwards, passing to the under-surface of the rostrum, while in S. setiger they are quite small and indistinct.

I received a specimen of this species a few months ago from Capt. Broun. It was found by him at Taiaua. A second individual, sent by Capt. Broun at the same time, belongs doubtfully to this species; it is more rufescent in colour, and has the setæ of the upper surface less developed, and shows also other slight differences in sculpture and structure.

Mesoxenophasis.

Wollaston; Cistula Entomologica, vol. I., p. 199.

Corpus. minutum, fusiforme, angustum, nitidum, calvum, clare pallido-castaneum; capitale sub-globoso, rostro longiusculo, gracioso, paralelo (aut postice etiam sub-gracilior), culcis parvis, demissis, superioribus (i.e., supra haud latissime separatis); prothorace regulariter ovali (sc. in medio rotundato, antice et postice equaliter angustiore), convexo, antice integro (nullo modo etiam obsolete constricto); scutello distincto, rotundato; elytris fusiformibus basi truncatis, convexis; metasternum breviusculum; abdominis segmento. I• mo et 2• do inter se omnino suffusis (vix obsolete separatis). Antenna longiuscula, gracioso, max ante medium rostri inserta; funiculi (5-articulati) art. 2• do sequentibus sensim longiores; capitulo magno, elongato. Pedes longiusculi, crassiusculi; tarsis art. I• mo vix elongato, 3• do molto latiore et profunde bilobo.

A Mesoxenus (i.e., Amaurorrhinus), et phasis, aspectus.

Obs.—Genus corpore fusiformi calvo, rostro gracioso, culcis sub-approximatis, antennis longiusculis sub-gracilibus, tarsorumque art. 3• do profunde bilobo Microtribo (Novæ Zealandiae) simillimum; sed scutello conspicuo (nec obsoleto), culcis omnino demissis ac minus grosse granulatis, prothorace antice nullo modo constricto, funiculo minus laxo, capitulo minus abrupto, coloreque pallido, inter alia, facile distinguetur. A Sericotrogo differt corpore calvo et magis fusiformi, rostro antennisque gracilioribus, culcis sub-approximatis demissis (nec late separatis prominentibus), prothorace integro.

The position of the present curious genus, which is founded upon a minute Cossonid detected by Captain Broun in New Zealand, and recently communicated to me by Dr. Sharp, appears to be amongst those particular types of the Pentarthrides in which the eyes and scutellum are developed, and the body is free from every trace of pubescence; for although Sericotrogus is the form near which I should be inclined to place it, I may add that the coarse decumbent fulvescent hairs with
which that singular little insect is sparlingly clothed is altogether exceptional in the groups with which it is associated. Were it not, however, for the existence of a scutellum I would rather have put *Mesoxenophasis* alongside *Microtribus,—which is equally peculiar (like *Sericotrogus*) to New Zealand, and with which, in its exceedingly fusiform, mediolong, slender rostrum and antennae, sub-approximated eyes, and baled surface, it better agrees; nevertheless, the total want of a scutellum in that genus throws it in reality into a different section of the sub-family.

In its minute size and pallid hue, as well as in its very oval, anteriorly unconstricted prothorax, and in the fact of its first and second abdominal segments being completely suffused *inter se*, *Mesoxenophasis* (which, *primà facie*, has much the appearance of a very diminutive *Amaurorrhinus*, or *Mesoxenus*) presents a combination of characters which will still further tend to separate it from its immediate allies.

935. **M. brouni**, Wollaston; *Cistula Entomologica*, vol. 1., p. 200. *M. fusiformis*, angustus, nitidus, calvus, clare pallido-castaneus; *rostro* (sub-gracili, sub-parallelulo) parce sed distincte punctulato; *capite* convexo et antice minute foveolato; *prothorace* regulariter ovali (in medio sc. rotundato, antice et postice equaliter angustiorem), convexo, antice trunctato et integro (nullo modo constricto), ubique parce et leviter punctulato; *elytris* ellipticis, convexis, grosse substratiopunctatis; *antennis* pedibusque vix obscurioribus, illarum capitulo sensim nigrescentiore. *Subitus* parcissime punctutus (punctis maximis in sternis sed in abdomen minutissimis, fere obsoletis).

Long. corp., lin. 1½—1¾.

In honorem Dom. Broun, scientiæ naturalis in Novà Zealandiâ investigatoris, hanc speciem inter Cossonidas valde distinctam nuncupavi.

**Canthorhynchus.**

*Nov. gen.*

*Body* elongate, not very narrow, sub-depressed, pilose. *Rostrum* elongate, slender, cylindrical, arcuated, and rather longer than the prothorax; its scrobes well-marked, beginning just in front of the middle and prolonged to the eyes. *Head* sub-globular, constricted just behind the eyes so as to form a broad neck. *Eyes* moderate, prominent, ovate, placed laterally near the base of the snout. *Antenne* long and slender; the scape attaining the eye, slightly flexuous, and a little incrassated apically; funiculus as long as the scape, the first joint elongate-obconical, the second longer than first, the third about equal to the first in length, the fourth and fifth decrease in length, obconical; club large, ovate, articulate.

*Prothorax* longer than broad, about as wide as the elytra, widest near the middle, moderately narrowed behind, more so in front where it is constricted, apex truncate, base bisinuated. *Scutellum* distinct, transversal. *Elytra* elongate, sub-parallel, a little narrowed and rounded posteriorly.
Legs long; the femora clavate; tibiae compressed, flexuose, terminated by rather small spurs; tarsi four-jointed, spongy below, their basal joint rather small, obconical, second transverse, about twice as broad as the first, third very large, bilobed, fourth elongate, not so long as the other three conjointly, with distinct claws.

Metasternum moderately elongate, the first and second abdominal segments large, of nearly equal length, third and fourth very short and transversely grooved; coxae about equidistant, rather remote.

In the male the rostrum is rather longer than the prothorax, cylindrical, slender, arcuata rather slightly, gradually narrowed anteriorly and slightly incrassated at its apex; on the lower part of the head there is an inter-ocular tooth-like protuberance; the rostrum is finely bicarinated below, the lines converge beyond the middle (behind) where they terminate in two very obvious spines or acute protuberances. The antennae are inserted close to the apex, are quite one line in length, much longer and more robust than in the female, with the funiculus rather shorter than the scape. The prothorax broader than the elytra, longer than broad, oviform, and contracted at the apex.

This remarkable genus may be placed in proximity to Tychioides in Mr. Wollaston's arrangement; it is, however, abundantly distinct from any other known form.

936. C. bellus, n.s. Elongate, sub-depressed, pilose; body reddish-testaceous above, legs yellowish, the rostrum and antennae red.

Female.—Rostrum shining, finely punctate, a little dilated towards the base. Head distinctly punctured, clothed with yellow hairs, the coarse punctuation ceasing abruptly behind the eyes, leaving the neck or occiput almost smooth. Prothorax somewhat depressed above, more gradually narrowed anteriorly than behind, rounded laterally, coarsely and rather closely punctured, and clothed with yellow hairs.

The elytra are elongate, about as wide as the thorax, slightly incurved near the middle and almost depressed; they have distinct punctured striae and rugulose interstices, and are rather densely covered with yellowish hairs, which are coarser and shorter than those on the thorax—the coarsest may be termed setæ, and are disposed in almost regular lines.

Under-side shining, pitchy-brown, rather strongly punctured, particularly the prosternum, with short pallid hairs proceeding from the puncatures; metasternum grooved longitudinally.

Male.—Rostrum rather coarsely and rugosely sculptured (the coarse punctuation, however, terminates suddenly behind the eyes, leaving the broader basal portion or neck almost smooth), indistinctly carinated longitudinally, more or less pilose, red in colour, and not at all dull. Antennæ in both sexes pubescent. Prothorax broader than the elytra, longer than broad, and, excluding the anterior contraction, quite oviform.

Length (rost. incl.), ♂ $\frac{23}{32}$; breadth, ♀ $\frac{17}{32}$ lines.

I found this fine species, three males and two females, in different localities north of Whangarei Harbour.
Microtribus.

Corpus fusiforme, subnitidum, fere calvum (solum versus elytrorum basin pilis perpaucis obsitum), nigro-piceum; capite convexo, rostro longiusculo, graciusculo, parallelo, oculis parvis sed prominentibus, superioribus (i.e., supra haud latissime separatis); prothorace magnó, ovali (ad latera valde et equaliter rotundato), convexo, antice leviter constricto; elytris fusiformibus basi truncatis, ad basin presertim versus humeros pilis perpaucis obsitibus; metasterno brevi, et postice (una cum abdominis segm. rmo.) paululum concavo. Antennae longiusculae, mox ante medium rostri insertae; funiculi (5-articulati, laxi) art. 2do. sequentibus conspicue longiore; reliquis tribus subglobosis, submoniliformibus, vix crescentibus; capitulo magnó, valde abrupto. Pedes longiusculi, crassiusculi; tarsis art. rmo. vix elongato, 3tio. multo latiore et profunde bilobo.

(Genus inter formas proximas distinctum rostro longiusculo' subgracili parallelo, oculis parvis sed valde conspicuis prominulis atque supra minus late separatis, prothorace magnó ovali in medio latiusculo, elytris fusiformibus necon ad basin pilis perpaucis obsitibus, funiculi laxi art. 2do. sequentibus conspicue longiore, capitulo magnó abrupto, tarsorumque art. 3tio. lato ac valde profundeque bilobo).

Habitat Nova Zealandiam.

937. M. huttoni, Woll.; Gen. Cosson., p. 605. M. fusiformis, subnitidus, calvus (solum versus basin elytrorum, et ipsissimam prothoracis, pilis perpaucis fulvescentibus parce obsitum), nigro-piceus; capite convexo, fere haud punctulato; rostro (longiusculo, graciusculo, parallelo) distinctius sed parce punctulato; prothorace (ovali, convexo, utrinque equaliter rotundato) sat grosse et profunde punctato; elytris (fusiformibus basi truncatis) subalutaceis, paulo subtransversim malleatorrugulosis et obsolete remoteque subundulatim subpunctulato-lineatis; antennis pedibusque longiusculis, picescentioribus. Subtus alutaceus et parcissime punctatus (punctis in sternis maximis ac profundis, sed in abdomine gradatim multo levoiribus ac minutoribus).


Habitat in Novæ Zealandià, a Dom. F. W. Hutton deprehensus, cujus in honorem nomen trivialе proposui.

Novitas.
Nov. gen.

Body convex, elongate, and elliptical, the thorax and elytra being narrowed at their bases.

Head a good deal immersed; rostrum cylindrical, arcuated, rather slender, as long as the prothorax, with the antennal insertion rather in front of the middle; eyes distinct, not prominent, rather coarsely facetted, nearly circular, situated at the base of the rostrum, and not very widely separated above. Prothorax rather large, convex, ovate, with the base
slightly rounded. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* convex, ovate, widest behind the middle, longer and broader than the thorax, and emarginated at the base.

*Antennæ* very large, the scape attaining the eye, very slender till near the apex, where it is abruptly clavate, its apical portion not very much smaller than the club; *funiculus* five-jointed, the first obconical, rather large; the second larger than the third, sub-ovate; third ovate; fourth shorter than the third, transverse, rounded; the fifth a little larger than the fourth, also rounded, very much smaller than the club, which is therefore well-marked, large, and ovate.

*Legs* rather large, remarkably stout; the *femora* thick, yet not very appreciably clavate; the *tibiae* short, arched externally, and apparently unarmed at the apex; the *tarsi* excessively developed, about as broad as the thighs, their basal joint minute, second very broad and somewhat cup-shaped, the third also very large, even more dilated than the second, transverse, and almost bilobed, the fourth short and slender, with slender claws; the joints spongy below.

The *legs* are about equi-distant, indicating a short metasternum.

938. *N. rufus*, *n.s.* Body nude, moderately shining red, tarsi yellowish. *Rostrum* arched, gradually attenuated towards the apex, very finely, and seemingly rugosely punctate. *Prothorax* much longer than broad, depressed towards the base, widest at the middle, distinctly but not very closely punctured, with the intervals very minutely sculptured, so as to be rather dull, and very slightly constricted in front. *Elytra* convex, narrowed and depressed anteriorly, moderately rounded; they are not very distinctly striated, but the *striae* are distinctly punctured, the interstices are very minutely sculptured and rather dull.

Length, \( \frac{3}{4} \) line.

Described from one example found near Parua.

939. *N. nigrans*, *n.s.* Very similar to *N. rufus*, but with a very slender, cylindrical, arcuated, and quite parallel *rostrum*, which is shining red, and a little depressed near the eyes. The *antennæ* as in the preceding species, but with their second joint more elongate, they are yellowish, and inserted at the middle of the rostrum. *Eyes* rather large, coarsely facetted, and somewhat flattened. *Head* closely punctate near the eyes. *Thorax* longer than broad, oviform, its widest part rather in front of the middle, and a little contracted near the apex; it is convex, depressed at the base, and bears large, shallow, distant punctures, with the entire surface very minutely sculptured. *Elytra* widest behind the middle, wider than thorax, narrowed anteriorly; convex, particularly behind; they are finely striated, with large punctures in the *striae*, and the interstices are sculptured very minutely. *Legs* very stout, *femora* punctulated, *tarsi* very much dilated as in the typical form. The body is pitchy-black and but little shining, the *tibiae* are reddish and the *tarsi* yellowish.

Length, nearly 1 line.

I found one specimen in the forest near Whangarei Harbour.
Heteropsis.
Woll.; Genera of the Cossonidae, p. 452.

Corpus parvum, angustum, parallellum, subdepressiusculo-cylindricum, nitidum, calvum, piceo-castaneum; rostro brevi et (praesertim in ḡ) latissimo, postice paulo angustiore, a capite (supra et subtus) linea diviso; prothorace elongato, ovato-triangulare, pone apicem leviter constricto; elytris (prothorace etiam subangustioribus) parallelis; metasterno elongato; abdominis segm. ḡ. in ḡ obsolete longitudinaliter concavo. Antennae pone apicem rostri insertae; scapo brevi, robusto, subito et valde clavato; funiculi (5-articulati) art. 2ᵈ. haud sequentibus longiore; capitulo breviter ovali. Pedes breves, crassiusculi, ad basin (etiam antici) late separati (posteriores subaequaliter distantes); tarsi breviusculis, art. 1ᵐ. haud elongato, 3ᵗ. angusto, simplici. Scutellum distinctum.

Inter Pentarthrides insigne oculis obsoletis, ægerrime observandis, tamen scutello conspicuo; et praeterea exstat corpore parvo angusto parallelo, rostro brevi latissimo postice sensim angustiore necnon a capite lineâ distinctâ diviso, scapoque brevi et abrupte clavato.


Phleœophagosoma.
Woll.; Genera of the Cossonidae, p. 464.

(Scapo plus minus elongato, interdum brevi, nunquam brevissimo). Funiculus 7-art.
Corpus vel fusiformi-, vel longe subovato-cylindricum, nitidiusculum, calvum, aut nigrum aut (rarius, ut in typo) piceum; rostro plus minus elongato, gracioso, parallelo, rarius vel in medio (subg. Amorphorhynchus, mihi) vel ad basin paulo ampliato, oculis subdemissis, sæpius in fronte haud latissime separatis; prothorace plerumque elongato, ovato-triangulare, antice leviter constricto; metasterno longiusculo, postice in medio argute canaliculato; abdominis segm. 3ʳ. 4ᵗ. et ult. punctis magnis (in lineâ transversâ positis) postice marginatis. Antenna longiusculæ, subgraciles, circa medium rostri insertæ; funiculi art. 2ᵈ. vel u iii
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haud vel vix sequentibus longiore; capitulo magno, abruto, parum distincte annulato. Pedes ad basin fere ut in Rhynolo, sed intermedii sensim magis distantes (sc. antici parum evidenter separati, posteriores multo magis et sœpe subœqualiter remoti); tibiis ad angulum internum in spinulam parvam productis; tarsis art. r. vel haud vel vix elongato, 3do. paulo latiore sed plerisque fere simplici, rarius sub-bilobo.

(Genus rostro antennisque longiusculis, graciusculis, capitoloque abruto cum Philoaphago parum congruens; sed corpore sæpius majore angustiore et minus convexo, rostro, prothorace metasternoque longioribus, scutello conspicuo, funiculi art. 2do. necon tarsorum 1mo. brevieribus, coxis anterioribus latius separatis, tibiisque ad angulum internum in spinulam evidenter productis. A Rhynolo precise differt corpore majore, rostro antennisque longioribus gracilioribus, his in medio illius insertis, capitulo majore ac magis abruto, oculis minus prominentibus ac sæpius in fronte sensim magis approximatis, metasterno paulo magis elongato, coxisque intermedii sensim magis distantibus).


941. P. corvinum, Woll.; Gen. Cosson., p. 613. P. parallelo-fusiforme, angustulorum, subcylindricum, convexiusculum, nitidum, atrum; rostro longiusculo, paralelo, minute et parce punctulato; oculis parvis, prominulis; prothorace (pone medium latitudine elytrorum) triangulari-ovato, antice leviter constricto, paulo profundis tamen leviter punctulato; elytris subcylindricis, punctato-, aut fere subcrenato-striatis, interstitiis subconvexis, subrugulosus ac minutissime (vix perspicue), parcissimeque punctulatis; antennis subgracilibus, rufo-piceis, capitulo sub-obscuriore; pedibus subgracilibus, piceis. Subtus remote et leviter punctulatum.

Var. B. (affine).—Elytrorum interstitiis vix perspicue punctulatis, striis postice sublevius impressis.

Long. corp., lin. 2½.

Habitat Novam Zealandiam, a DD. Fry et Janson communicatum.

(Obs.—Species P. morti, in ins. Ceylon degenti, valde affinis, sed magis parallellum, aut minus fusiforme, prothorace paululum minus elongato minusque conico, sc. pone medium evidenter magis rotundato; elytris magis parallelis, ad apicem ipsissimum magis integris, minus profunde, praesertim postice, striatis, interstitiis minus convexis minutiusque punctulatis; pedibusque sensim minus incrassatis).

942. P. constricticolle, n.s. Body of a shining variable chestnut colour, in one example pale, in the second reddish, and the third of a somewhat pitchy hue, with the legs and antennae red.

The scape of the latter is short, not much more than half the length of the funiculus. The rostrum is rather narrow, somewhat similar to that of P. corvinum, very slightly narrowed behind, finely punctured, distinctly marked off from the head, there being an abrupt transverse impression close to the eyes, and with the antennal insertion a little in front of the middle. The eyes are moderate, rather prominent, and situated just at the sides of the base of the rostrum. The prothorax is longer than broad, rounded laterally, and a good deal narrowed and constricted anteriorly, the contraction extending across the thorax as a
frontal depression; its surface is rather coarsely and almost rugosely punctured, and very little elevated. The *elytra* are elongate, very slightly rounded laterally, and a little wider than the thorax; they bear punctured striae, and the interstices a row of small punctures. The legs are stout, the external apex of the tibiae is produced in the form of a strongly curved calcar. The insect is almost destitute of pubescence.

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

I found three examples near Whangarei Harbour.

943. *P. thoracicum*, Wollaston; Cistula Entomologica, vol. 1., p. 203. *P. parallelo fusiforme*, angustulum, sub-cylindricum, convexiumculum, nitidum, nigro-piceum, *elytris* piceis; rostro longiusculo, parallelo, subarcuato, sat dense punctulato; oculis parvis sed prominentibus; *prothorace* (pone medium latitudine elytrorum) magno, elongato, triangulari-ovato, antice obsolete constricto, sat grosse sed vix dense punctato; *elytris* sub-cylindricis basi rectissime truncatis, profunde punctato-, aut fere subcrenato-striatis, interstitii sub-convexis ac minutissime parcismoque punctulatis; antennis pedibusque piceis.

Long. corp., lin. 2-2½.


Obs.—Species *P. corvino*, Novæ Zealandiæ, primâ facie similis; sed differt colore magis piceo (nec atro), prothorace majore sublatiore subre- motius punctato et antice obsolete constricto, oculis magis prominentibus, *elytrisque* profundius punctato-striatis necnon ad basin conspicue rectius truncatis.

The two examples from which the above diagnosis has been drawn out have recently been communicated by Dr. Sharp, who received them from Captain Broun in New Zealand; and the species which they represent is evidently much allied to the *P. corvinum*. It is, however, unquestionably distinct from the latter, differing from it not merely in its more piceous hue, but likewise in its larger or somewhat more developed prothorax (which is more obsoletely constricted in front, and a trifle more remotely punctured), in its eyes (although small) being more prominent, and in its elytra being more deeply punctate-striate, as well as more "straightly-truncated" (or less bi-arcuate) at their base.

944. *P. dilutum*, Wollaston; Cistula Entomologica, vol. 1., p. 204. *P. corvino* affine, sed paulo minus et vix subangustius, colore minus nigro (in elytris etiam piceo-castaneo); rostro (præsertim antice) sensim sublatiore, et a fronte obsolete subdiviso; scapoque conspicue longiore, sc. paulo ultra apicem rostri currente.

Long. corp., lin. $1\frac{3}{4}$–$2\frac{1}{4}$.

Habitat Novam Zealandiam, ab Auckland a Dom. Lawson missum, et a cl. D. Sharp ad describendum nuper-rime communicatum.

The present *Phloeophagosoma* is very closely allied to the *P. corvinum* (likewise from New Zealand), but it appears to be altogether a little smaller and just appreciably narrower; and its colour (instead of being deep black) is dark-piceous, with the elytra piceo-castaneous. Its *rostrum*, too, in proportion to its size, is a trifle broader, and obsolesce
impressed transversely between the eyes (causing it to appear obscurely sub-divided, as it were, from the forehead); and its scape, which extends perceptibly beyond the apex of the rostrum, is more elongated.

945. *P. pedatum*, Wollaston; *Cistula Entomologica*, vol. 1., p. 204. *P. precedenti* simile, sed paululum longius magisque parallellum (aut vix minus fusiforme), *fronте* distinctius foveolatа, *tarsorumque* art. 3тіо. multо lautiore et valde profunde bilobo.

Long. corp., lin. 2½.

Habitat in Novа Zealаndiа, una cum specie precedenti ab Auckland a Dom. Lawson missum.

The above diagnosis is drawn out from a single example which has been communicated by Dr. Sharp as having been received from Auckland, in New Zealand, by Mr. Lawson; and, judging from the type now before me, the species would appear to be a trifle larger (and in proportion to its size just appreciably more parallel or less fusiform) than the *P. dilutum*; its forehead, too, is more distinctly impressed with a central line or fovea, and the third joint of its feet is very much larger and wider, and (instead of being nearly simple) most deeply bilobed.

**Lasiorhinus.**

**Nov. gen.**

*Body* rather broad, sub-depressed, closely sculptured, and with short pubescence.

*Head* immersed up to the eyes; *rostrum* moderately stout, cylindrical, a little arcuated, and about as long as the prothorax; its *scrobes* well-marked, beginning at about a third of its length from the apex, and continued backwards to the eyes; in the *males* it is densely ciliated below with fine elongate golden hairs.

*Eyes* large, depressed, subovate, their greatest bulk below, a little truncated in front; they are situated at the base of the rostrum and extend downwards.

*Prothorax* a little longer than broad, depressed, subovate, being rounded laterally, and constricted in front, where it is narrowest. *Scutellum* distinct.

*Elytra* a little broader than, but not twice the length of, the prothorax, widest in front, and very gradually narrowed.

*Legs* moderately long and stout; the *femora* compressed, rather slender near the base, but considerably dilated, and very strongly dentate near the middle; *tibiae* bent, dilated inwardly near the middle (beyond) and terminated with distinct but not large hooks; *tarsi* moderately long and narrow, four-jointed, the first obconical, not so long as the second and third, second joint short, third excavated for the insertion of the last joint, and but little broader than the second.

*Antenne* moderately stout and long, the *scape* reaching the eye, straight or nearly so, and gradually incrassated: *fusciculus* as long as the scape, seven-jointed; first joint largest, obconical; second obconical, distinctly larger than the third; joints three to seven of about equal
length, each more transverse than its predecessor, so that the seventh is as broad as the club, which is large, ovate, and triarticulate.

Metasternum moderate, grooved longitudinally, the first and second ventral segments largest, yet not elongate, the third and fourth very short and deeply grooved at the base; anterior coxae with large cavities, more approximated (but not at all contiguous) than the others, of which the hinder pair are more widely separated.

This is a very distinct form; the mass of pubescence on the rostrum of the male is peculiar, and the strongly dentate thighs are quite an exceptional character, more resembling some of the Erirhinidae than any known Cossonideous insect.

946. L. opacus, n.s. Body rather dull fuscous-red, legs and antennæ reddish, the club of the latter fuscous and pubescent. Rostrum slightly grooved above, not smooth, and covered with yellowish hairs.

Thorax large, widest behind the middle; the disc is depressed, with an almost smooth dorsal line, is very closely and rather coarsely punctured, the punctuation becoming finer towards the front, so that the apex is almost smooth; its surface is clothed with short yellowish hairs which, however, are chiefly confined to the sides. Elytra sub-depressed, rather broad, gradually round posteriorly; their sculpture consists of rows of quadrate punctures separated from each other by rather narrow intervals, so that they appear striate, the interstices are so sculptured as to be rugulose, and they are sparingly clothed with short yellowish hairs. Under-side punctate, with short pubescence. The female has a longer rostrum, not ciliated as in the male, and more slender antennæ.

Length, 2–2½ lines.

I sent a specimen of this remarkable species to Dr. Sharp upwards of a year ago, but in his recent paper on the Cossonidae it is overlooked. I found two males at Tairua, and one female at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour.

Arecophaga.

Nov. gen.

The only exponent of this genus as yet known to me subsists on the Nikau (New Zealand palm), a circumstance which has suggested its generic name; it is closely allied to Lasiorhinus, and bears a superficial resemblance to L. opacus, but the body is less depressed; the rostrum is longer, more slender, and cylindrical, and not ciliated below in either sex; the legs are more slender, and the femora though thickened near the middle, are not dentate; the tibiae are longer and not dilated inwardly; the third tarsal joint is more expanded and sub-bilobed, and the antennæ also differ; these latter are rather elongate and slender, the scape is flexuose and incrassated at the extremity, and reaches the eye; the funiculus is seven-jointed, the two basal joints are elongate, the second a little shorter and more slender than the first, the third and fourth are small, the seventh is longer and broader than the sixth, and the club is ovate. The two front pairs of coxae are equally separated, and not so far apart as the posterior pair.
947. **A. varia**, n.s. Body rather broad, sub-ovate, somewhat piceous in colour, with the shoulders and apices of the elytra reddish, the legs and antennae are reddish, the latter having an infuscate club.

*Rostrum* elongate, cylindric, arcuated, so sculptured as to appear smooth along the middle, with a shallow groove near each side, a depression at the base, and some short hairs above. *Thorax* not much longer than broad, widest behind the middle, rounded laterally, with an obvious frontal constriction forming a transverse depression near the apex; it is very slightly convex, with a smooth dorsal line, the punctation on its middle portion is moderate, but towards the sides and apex becomes much closer and finer; it is very sparingly clothed with yellowish hairs, which are somewhat congregated along the base and near the sides, leaving the disc nude. The *elytra* are a little wider than the thorax, and are gradually narrowed posteriorly; they bear strongly punctured striae, the intervals between them are so punctuated as to appear rugulose, and they are clothed with fine short yellowish hairs. The *legs* are moderately slender.

The *male* has a rather more robust rostrum than the female with the antennal insertion nearer the apex than the middle; in the *female* the antennae are more slender, and the rostrum is elongate, finely sculptured, and the point of insertion of the antennae is very near the middle.

Length, 2½ lines.

I found several individuals of this species in the forests near Whangarei Harbour. The colouration is somewhat variable.

**Eutornus.**

Woll. ; Genera of the Cossonide, p. 491.

*Corpus* et *caet.* fere ut in *Conarthro* sed illud minus parallelum, aut magis fusiforme, levius sculpturatum, et rufo-ferrugineum, antice et postice paulo obscuraturn (nec omnino nigrum), *rostro* in utroque sexu parallelo, minus lato ac paulo magis arcuato, *scutello* horizontali (nec declivi), *prothorace* ad basin paululum minus recte truncato (sc. obsolete subsinuato), *elytris* ad apicem ipsisimum (ut in *Heterarthro*) saxius obsolete et minute singulatim subrotundatis, *abdominis* segm. bis. rmo. et 2do. convexiusculis (vix longitudinaliter subconcavis), *tarsorumque* art. ult. mo. minus conico. Funiculus 7-art.

Hab. Ins. Malayenses, et Ceylon.

948. **E. dubius**, Woll. ; Gen. Cosson., p. 638. *E. elongatus*, fusiformis, nitidus, piceo-niger sed in elytris ferrugineus, capite rostroque profunde et parce punctatulis; *prothorace* elongato, ovato-cylindrico, antice sat profunde constricto, paulo grossius sed parce punctato; *elytris* subfusiformi-cylindricis basi recte truncatis, striato-punctatis (striis postice levioribus); interstitiis minutissime parcellisine uniseriati punctatulis; *antennis* pedibusque piceo-ferrugineis. *Subtus* subalutaceus, grosse sed parce punctatuis.

Long. corp., lin. 1½.

Habitat Novam Zealandiam, a Dom. Lawson repertus. Benigne communicavit D. Sharp.
Obs.—Species ad hoc genus forsan vix omnino pertinens. Ab E. jansoni et ferrugineo differt corpore minore nitidiore et paulo grossius sculpturato, rostro subangustiore, prothorace elytrisque ad basin rectius truncatis, his ad apicem haud sin ulatim rotundatis, scapo minus curvato, tarsisque sub gracilioribus, art. 3\textdegree. magis simplici.

949. **E. vicinus, n.s.** This species closely resembles *E. dubius*, but has a longer and more anteriorly-narrowed thorax, a much narrower and rather longer rostrum, and less flexuose antennal scape.

The *rostrum* is finely and almost rugosely punctured, and of a pitchy-red colour. The *antennæ* are red, their club is finely pubescent, very much rounded, and obtuse at the apex. The *thorax* is rather closely and coarsely punctured, with an indistinct depression near each side in front of the base, and of a piceous colour. The *elytra* are somewhat testaceous, with the suture pitchy; they are striated, the striae are impressed with moderately large punctures, and the interstices with a row of smaller ones; their sculpture is somewhat interrupted behind so as to leave a depression on each near the apex beyond the third intersticite; they are wider than the thorax and gradually attenuated posteriorly. The *legs* are moderately slender, but the third tarsal joint is a little dilated, so as to appear sub-bilobed.

Length, \(1\frac{3}{8}\) line.

Described from my unique example, which was detected at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour.

950. **E. breviceps, n.s.** Body dark reddish-chestnut, antennæ and legs reddish. *Antenna* stout, the funiculus scarcely more than half the length of the scape, and with the club elongate and rather longer than the funiculus. *Head* and rostrum short, the latter a little depressed near the apex, distinctly but not very closely punctured, and with an impression in front of the eyes, these latter small and sub-depressed. The

It is a thick somewhat convex insect, greatly resembling *E. dubius* in general appearance, but at once distinguishable by the structure of the antennæ.

Length, \(1\frac{1}{4}\) line.

I found a specimen of this species also at Parua.

951. **E. amplus, n.s.** Body piceous, moderately shining, the legs and antennæ pitchy-red. *Antenne* rather long, yet not at all elongate or slender, with the joints of the funiculus distinctly defined, and the club stout. The *rostrum* is rather long, yet not narrowed, a little uneven and rather deeply but finely and distinctly punctured. The *head* is rather large and slightly constricted behind. *Prothorax* large, much longer than that of *E. dubius*, somewhat dilated behind the middle, rounded behind, gradually narrowed anteriorly and widely constricted in front, the constriction forming a broad transverse frontal depression; its disc is a little depressed, and it is moderately coarsely and almost rugosely punctured. *Elytra* elongate, broadest at the base, from thence sub-parallel but gradually attenuated; they bear punctured striae, and
the interstices have a row of distant punctures on each; the second striae are deeply impressed, the three sutural interstices only reach the apex, the others being abbreviated leave an obvious apical cavity or depression.

The body is nude, but there is some yellowish pubescence on the anterior tibiae and the antennal club.

It may be easily recognised by its long laterally dilated thorax, gradually attenuated elytra, and large size. Length, 2½ lines.

The species occurs in the forests near Whangarei Harbour.

952. E. littoralis, n.s. Cylindrical, elongate, piceous, the thorax reddish, and the legs and antennae dark red.

The head and rostrum are very finely and rather remotely punctured; the eyes small and not at all prominent. Thorax long, more than half the length of the elytra, its hind angles rounded, the sides very gradually narrowed towards the front, where there is only a very slight constriction, and with its surface minutely and distantly punctured. Elytra cylindric, a little convex transversely, not wider than the thorax, very slightly narrowed behind and feebly striated, but the striae are distinctly punctate; the interstices are almost plane, but the sutural are a little rugose.

The colouration is variable. I have two specimens of a pale chestnut colour, and others of intermediate hues, but they are generally as described above.

The insect may be at once identified by its narrow cylindrical outline, rather long prothorax and small size.

Length, \(1\frac{1}{4}-1\frac{1}{2}\) line.

I found several specimens adhering to the under-side of a log, on the sea beach at Tairua.

Xenocnema.

Woll.; Genera of the Cossonida, p. 499.

Corpus crassum, parallelum, latiusculum, depressiusculum, dense et argute sculpturatum, calvum sed postice minute pubescens, subnitudum, piceo-ferrugineum; rostro brevi, robusto (sed haud latissimo) parallelo, a capitae lineæ diviso; oculis prominentibus; prothorace (elytris vix angustior) magno, elongato, sub-quadrangulari, pone apicem profunde constricto; elytris parallelis, costatis, basi recte truncatis; metasternum longiusculou; abdominis segm.\(^{\text{is}}\) \(1^{\text{mo}}\) et \(2^{\text{do}}\) (praesertim hoc) haud valde elongatis atque inter se distincte separatis, hoc in planum inferiorem depresso, \(3^{\text{do}}\), \(4^{\text{do}}\), et ult.\(^{\text{mo}}\) punctis magnis (in lineæ transversæ sitis) postice marginatis. Antennae breviusculæ, sub-graciles, circa medium rostri insertæ; funiculi 7-art. (valde compacti) art.\(^{\text{o}}\) \(1^{\text{mo}}\) antice late truncato et intus minute sub-producto, \(2^{\text{do}}\) haud sequentibus longiore; capitulo sat magno, abrupto, distincte annulato. Pedes breviusculi, robusti, antici parum distincte et posteriores paulo remoti us ac subæqualiter (sed haud valde) separati; tibiis latis, compressis, sub-triangulilibus, ad angulum internum spinâ robustâ (in anticis elongatâ, sub-
horizontali) armatis, ad externum haud uncinatis tamen (præcipue in posterioribus) subito ampliatis, parte ampliátæ dense spinulosá; tarsis art° 1 \textsuperscript{ro} elongato, 3 \textsuperscript{do} vix latiore sed minute sub-bilobo et subtus lange piloso.

( Genus inter Cossonidas valde anomalous, tibiarum structurâ necnon abdominis segm\textsuperscript{dis} 1 \textsuperscript{ro} et 2 \textsuperscript{do} inter se profunde divisus cum Hylesinidas melius congruens, tamen, nisi fallor, ad hanc familiam vere pertinens. Præcipue exstat unco tibiali obsoletu, tamen tibiis versus apicem externum abrupte spinoso-ampliatis, necnon ad internum calcari robusto, in anticis elongato sub-horizontali, munitís. Inter alia distinguenter corpore crasso paralēlo latiusculo sub-depresso piceo-ferrugineo ac dense arguteque sculpturato, elytrorum interstitiis costīformibus, sed costis quasi e duabus efformantibus, rostro breviusculo paralēlo necnon a fronte conspicue diviso, prothorace magno sub-quadrangulari, abdominisque segm\textsuperscript{dis} 1 \textsuperscript{ro} et 2 \textsuperscript{do} minus elongatis et distincte divisis, illo convexo sed hóc in planum inferiorem adjecto).

Hab. Novam Zealandiam (ab Auckland missa).

953. X. spinipes, Woll.; Gen. Cosson., p. 648. X. paralēlo-oblonga, crassa, depressiuscula, subnitida, piceo-ferruginea; rostro breviusculo, robusto, paralēlo, densissime rugoseque punctulato, a capite (nitidio et fere impunctato) linea distincta diviso; oculis prominentibus; prothorace magno, elongato, sub-quadrangulari, ad latera subrecto, antice profunde constricto, densissime et argute punctato sed in linea media postica leviore; elytris sub-parallelis, basi recte truncatis, postice minute fulvo-pubescentibus, profunde et grosse punctato- (fere crenato-) sulcatis, interstitiis sub-depressis ac obtuse costīformibus, costis in medio linea dense punctulata divisis (quasi e costis duabus efformantibus); antennis pedibusque breviusculis fere concoloribus. Subtus sat grosse sed haud valde profunde punctata.

Long. corp., lin. 1 2/3.

Habitat Novam Zealandiam; in Auckland collegit Dom. Lawson.

A Dom. Sharp ad describendum amice communicata.

NOTE.—This insect lives on Dammara australis.

FAMILY—SCOLYTIDES.

Head of variable form; terminating in a short muzzle, often almost obsolete. Mentum prominent, its base generally received into a hollow of the under-chin; the ligula placed behind it and projecting, or not, beyond its front margin. The maxilla with one lobe. Palpi very short; the labial with one to three, the maxillary with three or four, joints. Mandibles seldom projecting, arched at the extremity, often wide, and more or less denticulated inwardly. Antennæ inserted on the sides of the muzzle or between the eyes and mandibles; short, geniculated, with from three to twelve apparent joints, the last forming a club of variable form, sometimes pectinate. Eyes variable, ordinarily large and transversal. The pronotum frequently confounded with the flanks of the prothorax. Anterior coxae contiguous or not, their cotyloid cavi-
ties closed behind; the posterior transversal. Tibiae compressed, nearly always denticulated externally; tarsi sub-pentamericous, not spongy underneath, filiform, their third joint entire or bilobed, never very broad. The abdomen composed of five segments.

**Group—SCOLYTIDÆ.**

Head of variable form, immersed in the prothorax, often covered by it and invisible above. Ligula free, at least in part, and projecting beyond the mentum. Labial and maxillary palpi three-jointed. Labrum indistinct. Prothorax not narrowed or hollowed laterally for the front femora, widely and profoundly hollowed at its antero-inferior margin. Front coxae more or less prominent, not oblique; the posterior transversely oval. The basal joint of the tarsus very much smaller than the following conjointly. The mesothoracic episterna very seldom large.

**Pachycotes.**

*Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., June, 1877.*

After an examination of the following species, which belongs to the Scolytidae, its exact affinities appear to me so doubtful that I have given it a new generic name.

The club of the antennæ is rather large and but little flattened, covered with hairs, but these do not extend over the whole surface, so that the four joints can be discriminated. Eyes moderately coarsely granulated, very distant on the vertex, transverse, separated from the antennæ by a rather deep constriction. Anterior coxae distinctly separated, middle coxae broadly separated. Ventral segments rather short, the basal one peculiarly prominent, as long as the three following short ones together, these being about equal inter se and separated by very deep sutures. Tibiae not stout, moderately broad at the apex, with their outer edge and apex denticulate, their front face rough, their posterior one pubescent (not smooth or excavate); tarsi slender, lobes of the third joint but little developed. The insect has the form and appearance of *Hylurgus ligniperda,* but is rather shorter and thicker, but the granulation of the eyes is distinctly coarser, and the peculiar prominence of the basal abdominal segment suggests an early stage of Scolytus-differentiation, to which genus however its relationship is otherwise quite remote; I think for the present it may be placed near *Hylurgus ligniperda.*

954. **P. ventralis,** *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., June, 1877.* Fusco-ferrugineus, opacus, crassioculus, sub-cylindricus, elytris minus elongatis, crenato-striatis, interstitiiis rugosis, parte apicali setis parcis erectis fulvis instructa.

Long., 4½ mm.; lat., 2 mm.

Antennæ moderately long, basal joint elongate, second very short, four to seven very short and very closely packed, eight to eleven form-
ing a rather large but little flattened acuminate club. **Head** very short, large, rather coarsely and closely punctured. **Thorax** about as long as broad, a good deal narrowed towards the front, coarsely punctured, with a very narrow space along the middle forming an obsolete carina. 

**Elytra** rather short, coarsely sculptured, the apical part bearing distinct erect tawny hairs.

Riccarton, a single individual found by Mr. Wakefield.

**Hylastes.**


**NOTE.**—I have been unable to procure a copy of the above work, and, consequently, could not undertake the description of the species of this group.

**Group—PLATYPIDÆ.**

**Head** free from the prothorax, vertical or oblique in front. The **ligula** represented by a ridge of the posterior face of the mentum. **Labial palpi** with from one to three, the maxillary with four, joints. **Labrum** ordinarily distinct. **Antenna** with six apparent joints, having four to the funiculus; their club in the form of a palette, compact and tomentose. **Prothorax** excavated laterally to facilitate the free motion of the anterior femora, and very often sinuated or hollowed at the sides of the pronotum; **prosternum** not at all or only slightly hollowed in front; its hind margin profoundly bisinuate. **Anterior coxae** very robust, oval, oblique: **tarsi** long; their basal joint at least as long as the following conjointly, the third always entire. **Metasternum** very elongate. Mesothoracic **episterna** very large, rounded anteriorly, and elevated between the prothorax and elytra.

**Platypus.**


Lower **mentum** semicircular; mentum sometimes linear and elongate, never narrowed at its base. **Labial palpi** with two joints, the second slender and a little longer than the first. A simple very elongate lobe to the **jaws**, a little twisted, prolonged exteriorly and furnished with long hairs. **Maxillary palpi** very large, membraneous, depressed, first joint very large, the third and fourth articulated one within the other, fourth very small. **Mandibles** furnished internally with two molar teeth. **Labrum** very short, but little exposed. **Head** a little wider than the prothorax, plane, or slightly concave in front. **Scape** of the antennæ rather large, of very variable form, but always having the funiculus at its extremity, first and second joints of the **funiculus** obconical, a little longer than joints three and four, its last transversal; **club** oval. **Eyes** finely granulated, rather large, oval, or oblong-oval, sub-vertical, rather prominent, sometimes a little sinuated in front. **Prothorax** very rarely
transversal, sub-cylindrical or a little depressed above, equal, truncated or a little rounded in front, bisinuated at its base, with a sharp narrow median lobe, strongly sinuated at each side. _Scutellum_ concealed, elongate, acute-triangular. _Elytra_ elongated, cylindrical, declivous behind and almost or entirely covering the pygidium, sometimes attenuated and prolonged at their extremity. The anterior and posterior legs sub-contiguous or contiguous, the coxae of the second prolonged inwardly, with a quadrangular plate; the first joint of the hind _tarsus_ nearly always prismatic. _Abdomen_ very much shorter than the metasternum, and on the same plane with it, its three intermediate segments arched at their extremity. _Metasternum_ relatively much elongated; _mesosternal process_ short, triangular, or a little inclined.

The _females_ differ less from the males than in _Crossotarsus_; they are usually distinguishable at first sight by the form of and spines on the posterior part of their elytra, and by the sculpture of their legs being more pronounced.

**NOTE.**—These characters have been derived from the descriptions of _CROSSOTARSUS_ and _PLATYPUS_.

956. **P. douei**, Reich.; Chapuis, _Mon. de Platyp._, 237, 1865. *Reddish-brown* or fuscous; under surface, as well as the antennæ and tarsi, _rufo-testaceous._

♀ _Forehead_ uneven, oblong-punctate, grooved down the middle, laterally bicarinate; _prothorax_ almost punctate, with two large congeries of dots; _elytra_ striate-punctate, interstices sub-convex, the first the narrowest, third granulate at the base; their posterior depression sub-concave, vertical, granulate, densely pilose.

♀ _Forehead_ unequal, striate in the middle, almost strigose longitudinally; _prothorax_ punctate, with two large congeries of punctures; _elytra_ deeply sulcate, the grooves obsoletely punctate, interstices nearly flat, the first the narrowest, posterior depression nearly flat, oblique, furnished with two spines.

The _male_ has the forehead sub-depressed in the middle, elevated towards the lateral margins, where on each side it presents two parallel keels separated by a deep groove, one keel proceeds from the inner margin of the eye, the other from within the first, more elevated and longer; surface irregularly finely punctate on its anterior part, strongly rugosely punctate behind, with oblong punctures; a median groove down the middle. _Scape_ linear, short.

_Prothorax_ oblong, with a narrow median groove, with a heart-shaped space formed of very fine dense punctures, divided in the middle by the dorsal line, the rest of the surface shining, with a few punctures that are more crowded at the anterior margin, and sub-confluent at the lateral indentation, which is deep and of the form of the segment of a circle. _Elytra_ striate-punctate, the striae rather closely punctured, the interstices slightly convex, smooth, four or five fine punctures on the base of the fifth, the first very narrow, scarcely a third of the breadth of the others, the third granulate at the base; terminal depression sub-concave, almost vertical, not very wide, triangular, almost equilateral.

The _female_ has the forehead uneven, sub-depressed in front, with a
smooth median stria, impressed with longitudinal wrinkles, and a single slightly projecting lateral rib. **Thorax** as in the male. **Elytra** with deep grooves, with sunken dots, often indistinct by confluence; the interstices hardly convex, sparsely and finely punctate, except the second, fourth, and sixth, which appear usually to be smooth; posterior slope offering two interstices, grooves, and a large oblique depression; these grooves are rugose, the intervals tubercular, bristly, those nearest the outside the longest, the third a little more convex and elevated at the extremity, the fifth stronger and terminated by a large and acute projection situated on the lateral margin of the depression, which is flat, sub-circular in form, the surface finely rugose, with some tubercles arranged along the suture. **Abdomen** transversely convex, more strongly and more closely punctate than in the ♂.

Length, 6⅓ mm. ♂  
6 mm. ♀.

New Zealand.

957. **P. apicalis**, White; **Voy. Er. Terr.**, Ins., p. 18. Deep brown, basal joint of antennae, metathorax and femora yellow; head sloping, a slight keel on the vertex in the middle; thorax very smooth, shining, the side with a depression for the fore leg, with a notch hardly visible from above; elytra rather deeply channelled, sloping behind, with a strong tooth-like projection on each near the end closer to the margin than the suture; anterior tibiae with oblique grooves which terminate on the outside in teeth.

Length, 2⅗ lines.

Kauri wood.

Note.—I found this species at Tairua, but I think Mr. White had been misinformed as to the tree in which it exists.

958. **P. caviceps**, n.s. Body cylindric, convex, castaneous. **Head** sparsely punctate, greatly concave in front, rather shining, with a slight abbreviated carina on the vertex extending to the frontal depression. **Thorax** cylindric, of the same width as the head; the base, which is not closely applied to the elytra, is slightly produced in the middle, and sinuated towards the sides, these are incurved and modified to admit of the free motion of the front femora, the hind part of the excision is obtusely pointed, and from thence they are obliquely rounded; the surface is nearly plane, and exhibits a cordiform space behind formed by a dense punctation, this is longitudinally divided by an impressed dorsal line. The **elytra** are twice the length of, and of the same width as, the prothorax; there is a rather deep scutellar emargination, their sides are almost parallel, a little wider behind than elsewhere, and are rounded posteriorly, there is an excision just before the apex so that the apices seem to be produced; each elytron has eight indistinctly punctured striae, which hardly attain the base, the suture and middle of each are a little depressed, the basal region is perceptibly granulated, and the interstices near the sides and apex are more or less punctuated; they are of a dark reddish-chestnut colour in front, and pitchy behind.

The head, front and base of thorax, apical portion of the elytra, and
the legs, are sparingly clothed with fine fulvous hairs. The anterior 
tibiae are obliquely grooved and carinated.

Length, 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) lines.
I cut a specimen of this species out of a Fagus at Tairua.

959. **P. castaneus**, *n.s.* **Cylindrical**, convex, of a shining chest-

nut colour. *Head* declivous in front, with many elongate punctiform 
impressions, there is a curved groove at each side from the eye to the 
antenna, and a short one, deepest in front of the middle, extends to the 
vertex, which is punctate and bears a few yellow hairs.

The form of the *prothorax* differs but little from that of the immedi-
ately preceding species, its surface is a little uneven, the cordiform 
punctate space behind is not very distinct; the apex is coarsely, but not 
deply, and the disc finely and remotely, punctured, and there is a short 
pressed line behind. The sides of the *elytra* are nearly parallel with 
the suture, the scutellar excision elongate, the apex is abruptly deflexed, 
almost vertical, and so densely covered with bright yellow hairs, that, 
when viewed from above, the posterior portion appears almost truncate 
and incurved; each elytron bears eight distinctly punctured striae which 
become merged in the coarse rugose sculpture of the sloping portion; 
the interstices are slightly and irregularly elevated, particularly near the 
base, where they are very finely and densely punctured.

The *antennae*, palpi, and tarsi, are testaceous, and the latter, as well 
as the tibiae, are clothed with short yellow hairs.

Length, 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) lines.
I shook one specimen off the foliage of a tree at Tairua.

**FAMILY—BRENTHIDES.**

*Head* produced in the form of a horizontal rostrum of variable 
length, rarely reduced in the form of a short muzzle, and bearing the 
organs of the mouth at its apex. *Mentum* usually very large, and 
covering the ligula, the maxillae, and their palpi. *Mandibles* variable. 
*Labrum* null. *Antenne* inserted on the beak, straight, with eleven, very 
seldom with nine joints. *Eyes* rounded. The *pronotum* confounded 
with the flanks of the prothorax; the latter imperfectly, or not at all, 
 contiguous to the elytra. Anterior *coxæ* rarely approximated, their 
cotyloid cavities closed behind. *Tarsi* generally spongy underneath, 
sub-pentamerous, with a small distinct knot at the base of the fourth 
joint, the third as often entire as bilobed; claws always free and simple. 
*Abdomen* composed of five segments; the two basal very elongate, con-
founded together, or defined by a fine superficial suture; the following 
two short, equal or almost equal.

*Body* invariably elongate, often linear and very narrow.

**Brenthus.**


*Head* usually moderately elongated, convex, more or less narrowed 
and truncated behind, with a deep circular contraction, its neck short
and bulbiform; rostrum more or less elongate, moderately robust, its two parts of equal length, the basal conical, then swelling and convex between the antennæ, the anterior a little arched, quadrangular or rounded, gradually, and in general, dilated at the end; the mandibles slightly prominent. Antennæ medium, among the greater number of species attaining (hardly) the prothorax, robust, gradually thickening, more rarely filiform; their basal joint obconical, and longer and stouter than the others, which are cylindrical, often hirsute, the eleventh joint longer than the tenth, attenuated at apex. Prothorax elongate, attenuated anteriorly, frequently depressed and deeply canaliculate; convex, conical, and without furrow in some species; abruptly narrowed at its base. Elytra longer than the prothorax, depressed and plane above, appendiculate or not at the extremity. Legs moderate, the anterior a little longer and more robust than the others; femora briefly pedunculated or not at their base, the posterior attaining or not the tip of the second abdominal segment; tibiae compressed, the anterior angular, scollopped or dented at the middle inwardly; tarsi spongy underneath, joints one to three short, equal. The two first segments of the abdomen longitudinally excavated. Body elongate, smooth.

In the female the head is always shorter and less narrowed behind than in the male; the rostrum also is shorter, and its anterior part filiform; and the prolongation of the apices of the elytra is quite rudimentary.


Hab. in Nova Zealandia.

NOTE.—I have not seen this species, which, from the description, does not belong to Brenthus.

Lasiorhynchus.

Lacordaire; Hist. des Ins. Coleop., Tom. vii., p. 469.

Head elongate, perfectly cylindrical, scarcely contracted behind, without a distinct neck; rostrum continuous with it, almost as long as the body, its basal part cylindrically conical, strongly inflated at the antennal insertion; the anterior short, depressed, gradually widened in front. Antennæ a little shorter than the snout, very slender, shaggy; first joint stout, clavate, the following sub-equal, joints two to eight nodose at the end, nine to eleven cylindrical. Eyes moderate, prominent. Prothorax very elongate, almost quite conical, a little depressed and narrowly canaliculated above, finely margined at its base. Elytra parallel for two-thirds of their length, then gradually narrowed, prolonged and clavate, concave underneath, compressed at the base; very plane above with regularly punctured striae. Legs very long, femora elongate, clavate, briefly pedunculated at their base, the posterior nearly reaching the extremity of the abdomen; tibiae almost rounded; first joint of the tarsi notably longer than the second and third united, third
COLEOPTERA

biloced. The two first abdominal segments and the metasternum canaliculate.

*Body* elongated, partially pubescent.

*Female* very much shorter than the male in every way. Rostrum a little longer than the prothorax, its basal portion conical and shorter than the anterior, which is filiform, and slightly straightened at the extremity. Antennæ not quite attaining the base of the prothorax; the latter oblong-oval, attenuated in front, hardly furrowed above. Elytra, conjointly, obtusely acuminate at their extremity. The two first segments of the abdomen convex, not canaliculate.


*Male.*—Rostrum rugosely sculptured, with many short pallid hairs above, its sides almost serrate, and the lower surface densely ciliated with curved blackish hairs. The *prothorax* is longitudinally depressed on the middle, and clothed and sculptured very much in the same way as the head and snout. The *elytra* have five discoidal furrows on each, the punctuation of which consists of large, sub-quadrat impressions, and the interstices, particularly near the shoulders, are a little elevated, and more or less transversely rugose; their clothing is similar to that of the thorax. Antennæ inserted near the apex of the beak.

*Female.*—Rostrum smooth and shining in front of the point of insertion of the antennæ, which is just behind the middle, sculptured behind in the same way as that of the male but not fringed below; the *thorax* rugosely sculptured, slightly impressed longitudinally, and much shorter than in the male.

The *size* varies considerably; my finest specimen of the male sex measures 34 lines in length by 2½ in breadth, the rostrum alone being 17 lines long; in other examples, however, the whole insect does not attain the length of the snout as specified above, the greater number being from one inch to one and a half inches in length.

I have one male and female from Mr. J. Buchanan, of Wellington. I found one only at Tairua, but several in the forests near Whangarei Harbour, and from these the specific description has been derived.

FAMILY—ANTHRIBIDES.

The *head* produced into a rostrum, sometimes elongate, sometimes very short, always more or less robust. The *under-mentum* with a large broad cordiform or sub-quadrat peduncle, bilobed, and lodging between its lobes the chin and tongue. *Maxilla* bilobed; their lobes narrow, linear, rounded at the end and finely ciliated. *Palpi* filiform; the labial with three, the maxillary with four joints, the terminal elongate and attenuated at the extremity. *Mandibles* more or less prominent, depressed, widened and denticulated at their base, arched and pointed at their extremity. *Labrum* distinct, rounded and ciliated in front. *Antenna* inserted on the snout, straight, eleven-jointed, terminated by a club of from three to five joints; sometimes filiform. *Eyes* large, entire
or emarginate. *Prothorax* furnished above with a transverse ante-basal or basal carina which is elevated at the sides. Anterior and intermediate *coxæ* sub-globular; the former slightly separated, their cotyloid cavities closed behind; the posterior strongly transversal. *Tibia* truncated at their extremity, never mucronated or spurred; *tarsi* quadrarticulate, the third joint nearly always very small and concealed between the lobes of the second; claws free, provided with a tooth underneath. The *abdomen* composed of five sub-equal segments; its pygidium exposed; the projecting intercoxal process like a narrow triangle and acuminated anteriorly.

*Anthribus.*


*Head* longer than broad; *rostrum* longer than it, slightly and gradually widened in front, with the front strongly and triangularly hollowed, its scrobes distant from the eyes, very deep, almost rounded.

*Antennæ* as long as the body, robust; first joint very thick, sub-oval, longer than the second, which is very short; joints three to eight elongated, sub-equal; ninth to eleventh forming an elongate club, the tenth shorter than the ninth and eleventh, the latter long, acuminated. *Eyes* finely facetted, small, convex, almost rounded, lateral, slightly emarginate in front. *Prothorax* longer than broad, convex, rounded laterally, narrowed in front.

*Scutellum* almost rounded. *Elytra* moderately elongated, convex, depressed on the disc, a little wider than the thorax, and emarginated at their base, with their shoulders rectangular.

*Legs* moderate, about equal; *femora* clavate, the posterior obviously shorter than the abdomen; *tarsi* moderate, first joint half as long again as the second, third small, concealed, the claw teeth sub-medial; front *coxæ* rather strongly separated.


*Body* oblong, finely pubescent.

The New Zealand species bear the above generic name provisionally; very few indeed, if any, will retain it. In the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* for June, 1876, p. 425, Dr. Sharp gives a table of the more prominent characters as an aid to the identification of the species.


Long. corp. (rostro incl.), 5 mm.

*Antennæ* reaching to the back of the thorax, black, with the eighth joint clothed with white hairs; first and second joints rather long, about equal to one another; of three to eight each is a little shorter than its w iii
predecessor; eighth joint slender, much longer than broad; ninth joint dilated gradually from base to apex, distinctly longer than broad; tenth transverse; eleventh longer than tenth. Head produced into a rostrum, which is greatly dilated at the extremity and is rather shorter than the thorax; the eyes are quite entire, very prominent, and nearly circular; the antennæ are inserted near the apex, quite at the sides, in short cavities which are very slightly prolonged backwards and downwards; it is black in colour, with a line of yellow scales at the inner margin of each eye. Thorax a good deal narrower than the elytra, rather longer than broad; the carina distant from the base, nearest to it in front of the scutellum, and gradually curved forwards towards the sides, and not continued forwards after the termination of the curve; in front of the curve it is a good deal narrowed towards the front, and is constricted behind the curve; it is impunctate and clothed with a very fine black tomentum; at the base, at a distance from the middle on each side, is a patch of yellow scales; and there are some yellow scales in front of the scutellum, which is densely covered with yellow tomentum; there are also some indications of these marks being carried forwards towards the front of the thorax. Elytra short and broad, and quite rounded at the extremity, bearing rows of distant punctures and clothed with a fine dark tomentum, and with a pale mark at the humeral angle; just about the middle of the suture is a large elevation, which is furcate at its apex, and clothed with a long pointed pencil of black tomentum. Tarsi nearly black, variegated with white hairs. Under-surface impunctate and sparingly clothed with very fine tomentum.

A single individual has been sent me by Captain Broun, from Tairua.

963. A. sharpen, n.s. Rostrum elongate, rugosely punctate, its apex widely dilated; mandibles stout, curved, and prominent; eyes oval, entire, moderately large, not very convex. The antennæ reach to the base of the thorax, first joint short and stout; second longer and stouter than third and considerably inflated near its apex; third slender, longer than fourth; fourth to seventh decrease in length; eighth obconical, longer than seventh; ninth triangular; tenth transverse; eleventh rounded, larger than tenth; they are inserted at the sides, near the apex of the rostrum, in oblique cavities. The head and rostrum are piceous, the former, in some examples, is clothed with white hairs. The thorax is narrower than the elytra, rather longer than broad; the carina sinuous, distant from base, terminating at the sides; it is contracted behind the carina, and in front gradually narrowed; the surface is punctate and hispid. Elytra convex, rather long, their shoulders obtuse, they are gradually widened posteriorly, the apices are individually rounded, and the pygidium exposed; their sculpture consists of rows of not very large punctures, and they are clothed with white and griseous bristles. The antennæ and legs are tawny, the apices of tibæ, and tarsal joints fuscous.

Length, 1½ line.

I obtained five specimens at Tairua. According to the present classification of the group, this species should be placed between A. spinifer and A. brouni.

Long. corp., 2 1/2–4 mm.; antennarum 1 3/4–3 mm.

Antennae variable in length, yellowish, the joints more or less marked with dark fuscous, so as in some individuals to be nearly entirely black, the three apical joints forming a broad flat club; first joint short, only moderately thickened; second rather longer than first, third longer and more slender than second; eighth distinctly stouter than the preceding joints. Head distinctly rostrate, the rostrum dilated towards the apex; its front margin slightly emarginate behind the labrum; the eyes prominent, oval, widely separated; the antennae inserted at the sides, very near the apex, and separated from the eye by a space about equal to the eye; the antennal cavities elongate foveae, and abruptly limited behind; its surface densely and rather finely rugose-punctate, and bearing hairs a little variegated in colour. Thorax about as long as broad, much narrowed towards the front, its carina moderately distant from the elytra and gently bent forwards along the sides without forming an angle; the sides of the thorax behind the carina a good deal narrowed; the surface is densely but rather indistinctly rugosely sculptured, and bears variegated hairs as its clothing. Elytra much variegated, the sides and extremity being darker than the discoidal part, and near the sides there is a slight metallic appearance; they bear rows of punctures, which are rather coarse, but much obscured by the clothing. The legs are yellowish, more or less variegated with dark marks. Tarsi rather slender, second joint rather deeply emarginate, third small.

Obs. 1.—This species varies much in size and in the development of the antennæ, and also a good deal in colour. The specimens which I consider to be females are small, and the antennæ are shorter and more slender than in the other sex; the rostrum also varies much in length.

Obs. 2.—This species in general structure much resembles Tropideres niveirostris, the antennæ of the two species being very similar. The rostrum, however, is much more produced in A. brouni; and its form, as well as that of the head, is different; the eyes are more entirely lateral in A. brouni, and the antennal cavities are different in form. Tropideres sepicola, however, in all these respects, appears to approach Anthribus brouni more closely, so that the generic qualifications (if I may use this term) of A. brouni must be considered doubtful.

Sent from Auckland and Tairua by Capt. Broun and Mr. Lawson.


Long. corp., 4 1/2 mm.

Antennæ about as long as head and thorax, rather stout, obscure reddish in colour; second joint about equal to first; ninth joint longer than broad, gradually dilated from the slender base to the
broad apex; tenth shorter than ninth, slightly longer than broad; eleventh smaller than tenth, obtusely pointed. *Head* distinctly rostrate, but the rostrum broad and short, hardly longer than broad; the *eyes* narrow oval, convex, very obliquely placed, not emarginate. *Antennae* inserted at a distance from the eyes in a rather large cavity at the side, the hind part of which is slightly directed down; the surface is covered with a somewhat variegated pubescence, and is finely carinate on the middle near the front. *Thorax* almost as long as broad, a good deal narrowed towards the front; the surface uneven, but not distinctly tuberculate, covered with a rather variegated pubescence, in which a white spot at the base is very conspicuous; on each side of this white spot is a smaller black one; the carina is placed at a distance from the base, is a little sinuate or waved, and is more distant from the elytra at the angles than in the middle. *Elytra* rather short and broad, their surface uneven, it being elevated into some indistinct tubercles, which are clothed with a tawny tomentum; the rather coarse rows of punctures are concealed by a rather dense, somewhat variegated, tomentum. The *metasternum* bears very coarse punctures, which on the middle are rugose; the *legs* are reddish, and not very distinctly variegated.

A single individual, sent by Capt. Broun, from Tairua.


*Long. corp.*, $2\frac{4}{5}$ mm.

*Antennae* formed much as in *A. brouni*, but with the joints of the club more laxly articulated, and with the eighth joint scarcely differing from the seventh. *Rostrum* similar in form to that of *A. brouni*, but yet much shorter, so that the posterior margin of the antennal cavities is near to (though quite distinctly separated from) the eye; it bears two patches of dense white pubescence, which are conjoined behind though divergent in front. *Thoracic carina* distinctly sinuate on each side, and without any angle, and very gradually bent forwards. *Elytra* rather densely clothed, the shoulders and apex paler than the other parts, just above their declivity, with a dense pencil of dark hairs, and with another but less distinct pencil just behind the middle; *pygidium* yellowish, quadrate; ventral plate of apical segment of *hind-body* prominent and peculiarly flattened in the middle; basal joint of hind *tarsus* scarcely longer than second and third together.

Obs.—Though much resembling the *Anthribus brouni*, the *A. bullatus* is readily distinguished therefrom by the short broad rostrum and by the waved thoracic carina.

Tairua; a single individual sent by Capt. Broun. I believe it to be a male, and it is very probable that the peculiar form of the apex of the abdomen is peculiar to that sex.

vestitus; prothorace conico, angulis posterioribus minus discretis, carina ab elytrorum humeris remota.

Long. corp., 5 mm. 

Antennae moderately stout, shorter than the body, obscure reddish; second joint rather elongate, third nearly one and a half times length of second. Head with a short broad rostrum; antennal cavities large but not sulciform, placed quite at the side of rostrum, and distinctly pro-longed on its under face, the space separating the hind edge of these cavities from the eye small but distinct; the eyes are almost hemispherical. Thorax conical, not quite so long as broad; its carina in the middle is separated by a short distance only from the base of the elytra, but is curved so that its angle is twice the distance from the elytra that the middle is; the angle of the carina is almost a right angle (but not sharply marked), and it is only produced a very short distance forwards along the side; behind the carina the sides of the thorax are narrowed, so that a very evident gap is left on each side, between the angles of the thorax and those of the elytra. The elytra are covered with a dense variegated tomentum, which conceals their lines of punctures.

Obs.—Though this species in general structure is closely allied to A. huttoni, it is very readily distinguished therefrom by the difference in the form of the basal parts of the thorax. The legs and antennae are similar in structure to those of A. huttoni, but are rather stouter, and the second joint of the antennae is more elongate in A. vates. A. incertus, White, is possibly an allied but rather larger species.

Ta irua; a single male specimen sent by Captain Broun. The ventral segments in this sex are distinctly flattened and impressed along the middle.

968. A. lanuginosus, n.s. Antennae testaceous, as long as thorax and elytra; inserted at the sides, midway between the eyes and apex of rostrum, in deep cavities just large enough to permit the free motion of the basal joint, which is short and stout; second short, almost oviform; third longest, very slender; fourth to eighth, each shorter than its predecessor, these eight joints a little dilated at their extremity; club elongate, closely articulated; ninth joint elongate-triangular; tenth quadrate; eleventh larger than tenth, rather acute. Head produced into a short broad rostrum, which is a little constricted just in front of the eyes; it is of a pitchy colour and densely clothed with yellowish hairs; mandibles very strong, nearly straight externally, but curved in front and strongly dentate internally. Eyes prominent, not very large, reniform. Thorax about as long as broad, narrowed and rounded anteriorly, considerably so behind; the carina is distinct, distant from the base, approaches the scutellum in the centre, is widely sinuated outwardly, curved at the sides, and terminates abruptly, its extremity is rather prominent, so that the side of the thorax appears to be excised; its surface is punctate, and bears many yellowish hairs. The elytra are wider and much longer than the prothorax, shoulders prominent but slightly oblique, gradually widened behind, apices rounded; each elytron bears two somewhat laterally-compressed tubercles near the suture, one near the base, the other beyond the middle;
and two rounded, but smaller, elevations behind; their sculpture is scarcely perceptible beyond these, though they are apparently striated, and they are densely covered with long somewhat curled yellowish hairs, except at the suture, where the clothing consists of close-pressed white and brown pubescence. Legs pilose, colour variegated-testaceous. Tarsi stout, basal joint elongate, twice as long as second and third conjointly, the latter very small and bilobed; fourth a little dilated at the end. The claws are strongly dentate, the teeth quite half the length of the claws.

Length, 2 lines.

This form is, in some respects, allied to *A. hetæra*, but it does not agree very well with any of the New Zealand species, nor with any of the other forms with which I am familiar.

I found one example only in the Hikuwai forest near Tairua.


Long. corp., 3–4 mm.

Antenne elongate, reddish. Eyes moderately deeply emarginate; upper border of antennal cavity near but distinctly separated from the eye. Thorax as long as broad, its carina very distinct, quite separated from the elytra, forming a rounded angle at the side and extending forward about halfway to the front of thorax; hind angles of thorax quite indistinct and not applied to shoulders of the elytra, so that a gap or notch is left on each side between the thorax and elytra; its surface is covered with fine greyish somewhat variegated hair-like scales. Elytra rather long and narrow, clothed with somewhat variegated greyish scales, and in front of the extremity bearing a transverse blackish mark; they bear near the suture four rather strongly elevated callosities, the scales on which are black; the front pair of these elevations are near the base, the hind pair just behind the middle. The legs are yellowish, with indistinct darker marks.

Obs. 1.—I have seen only three mutilated individuals of this species; two of them bear a pair of strongly elevated tubercles on the head just anterior to the eyes; the other specimen is smaller and has the head and rostrum narrower, and has no trace of the tubercles just mentioned. It is perhaps a female, while the larger individuals are no doubt males.

Obs. 2.—This species is very distinct from *Exilis lawsoni* and *variabilis*, by its tuberculated elytra, by the differently formed basal portion of the thorax, by the differently shaped eyes, and by the greater space between these and the upper margin of the antennal cavities.

Sent from Tairua by Captain Broun.

Long. corp., 3 mm.

Antennae just about as long as the insect (three millims.), yellow, with the club black, and the apex of each joint from the third to the eighth also black, but the extremity of each of these joints only indistinctly nodose, the ninth joint not quite so long as the tenth and eleventh together.

Obs.—This insect differs from A. phymatodes only in the colour and form of the antennae; and if the individual of that species with un-tuberculated head, prove to be only an undeveloped male, then A. hettzra will perhaps be found to be only the female of A. phymatodes.

Tairua: a single individual sent by Captain Broun.

Note.—This is not the female of A. phymatodes; the species is distinct.


Long. corp., 3½ mm.

Antennae elongate and slender, reddish; joints three to eight each a little thickened, but scarcely nodose at their apex; ninth joint quite as long as the tenth and eleventh together; antennal cavities large, their upper edge approaching very close to the eye; the eye itself is scarcely emarginate. The thorax is not quite so long as broad, is densely and rather coarsely punctured, and clothed with variegated hair-like scales; its carina distinct and forming an obtuse angle on each side. Elytra with rows of rather strong punctures, clothed in large part with blackish hair-like scales, and elsewhere with similar but greyish hairs, at the base with a pair of quite distinct callosities, and with indications of a second pair of callosities just on the middle.

Obs.—The different form of the eye very readily distinguishes this from the other allied species; the form of the thorax is similar to that of Exilis lawsoni rather than to that of A. phymatodes. At first sight it would be thought that the eye in this species is not emarginate; but on comparison with allied species it is seen that we have here an emarginate eye, in which there is a concomitant change of form, so that it appears like a round eye with a pointed projection above the cavity for the antenna.

Tairua, a single specimen sent by Captain Broun.


Long. corp., 4 mm.

Antennae shorter than head and thorax; second joint oval, about as long as first; of the following joints three to eight, each is a little shorter than its predecessor, nine to eleven forming an abrupt, loosely articulated club. Rostrum short and broad, a good deal constricted in front of the
COLEOPTERA

eyes, and in the middle showing a small oblong depression. *Thorax* not so long as broad, a good deal narrowed in front, its disc forming an indistinct elevation or callosity; *elytra* with the basal part on each side the scutellum much elevated, and behind the middle each bearing an elevated tuft of pubescence; they, like the rest of the surface, are densely clothed with tomentum, and show a more or less distinct circular mark between the four elevations. *Legs* yellowish, and not very distinctly spotted.

Obs. 1.—This species seems to agree very well with the characters assigned by Lacordaire to the genus *Cratoparis*, except that it has the rostrum decidedly contracted at its base.

Obs. 2.—The two individuals before me are very different in the colour of their clothing, though they agree exactly in other respects.

Two individuals have been sent to me by Captain Broun, from Tairua; I do not know their sex.


Long. corp., \(7\frac{1}{2}\) mm.

*Rostrum* short and very broad; *mandibles* very broad; *antennae* inserted at the sides in a large fovea, widely separated from the *eye*, which is moderately large, very prominent, and nearly circular. *Antennae* short; the two basal joints rather slender, the second the longer; of three to eight each is a little shorter but not broader than its predecessor; nine to eleven forming a stout club, the eleventh being the largest of the three. The *rostrum* bears a deep fovea on the middle; and round this is a space clothed with nearly white scales. *Thorax* sinuate at the sides and much depressed at the front angles; the carina strongly elevated, very near to the elytra except in the middle, it forms on each side a well-defined right angle, and is continued forwards, to near the front; the disc of the thorax bears two coarse tubercles or angular elevations, it is of a greenish colour, densely and finely punctured, and clothed with very fine hairs, with a dense patch of irregular shape at the front angles nearly white, and at the base on each side of the middle with some golden-coloured hairs, and with some similar ones about the tubercles. *Elytra* with a very fine and dense punctation, and with some rather larger punctures, which are indistinctly arranged in rows; each one bears three very large tubercles placed at a little distance from the suture, and each is notched at the base so as to expose the rather large and elevated scutellum; the suture just behind the scutellum is elevated, and there is a fine but distinct sutural stria; the surface bears extremely short and fine and indistinct pale hairs, which are more conspicuous about the tubercles than elsewhere. *Under-surface* rather densely clothed with a pale grey pubescence. *Legs* pale green, with the apex of the tibiae and the tarsi black.
Obs.—This very remarkable insect is readily distinguished by the rounded scutellar angles of the elytra; its place among the New Zealand species at present known is next to *Anthribus altus*, and, in the present state of the classification of the *Anthribidae*, should find its place near the species of *Cratoparis*.

Sent from Tairua by Captain Broun.


Long. corp., 4½ mm.

*Body* clothed with grey, ashy, and fuscous hair-like scales, which form on the elytra an indistinct tessellated pattern. *Antennae* dark red or pitchy, either shorter than the length of the insect, or nearly reaching that length; they are moderately stout; second joint about equal in length to the first, rather more slender than it; third joint longer than any of the others; eighth joint similar in shape to the seventh, and but little shorter than it; ninth almost triangular, becoming gradually broader from its base to its extremity; the three apical joints form a rather broad, flattened club, of variable length. *Head* in front of the eyes with a broad flat rostrum, which is a little dilated towards the extremity, its front edge being scarcely emarginate; the antennal cavities are near the apex of the rostrum, rather widely separated from the eye; they are foveiform, being slightly prolonged towards one another on the under-face of the rostrum; the *eyes* are large and prominent, not emarginate, their front part encroaching a little on the front of the rostrum. *Thorax* only about half as broad at its front margin as at its base, its carina very close to the elytra (but not applied to them) in front of the scutellum, then gently sinuate on each side so as to form the hind angle of the thorax, which is acute and extends quite as far outwards as the shoulder of the elytra; the lateral portion of the carina forms the lateral margin of the hind portion of the thorax, and does not extend quite so far forwards as half the length of the thorax. The *elytra* are very convex transversely, and so densely clothed that their sculpture is quite obscured. The *legs* are long and slender, and the basal joint of the *tarsi* is as long as the three following together.

In the *male* the *antennae* are variable in length, but are generally longer and stouter than in the *female*; in this latter sex also they appear to be variable in their development. The two sexes may be readily distinguished by the form of the last ventral plate, which in the *female* is much more elongate than in the *male*, and is shaped so that its middle part forms a sort of projection.

Obs. 1.—In certain specimens the elytra are marked by a dark transverse fascia across the middle, of which there is no trace in other specimens.

Obs. 2.—This species is one whose position in the accepted classification of the group I should find it very difficult to define. In respect to the peculiar form of the hind angles of the thorax, and the position of the thoracic carina, it forms a decided point of connection with
Etnalis spinicollis, from which, however, it is very distinct by reason of its emarginate eyes and more rostrate head.

Ovs. 3.—I have named this interesting species in honour of Captain F. W. Hutton, of Dunedin, to whom science is largely indebted for its recent progress in New Zealand.

Auckland and Tairua; sent by Mr. Lawson as well as by Captain Broun; but apparently rare.

Etnalis.

Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., July, 1873.

Prothorax carinâ transversâ elytrorum basi contiguâ, angulis posticis extrorsum prominulis. Rostrum brevissimum. Oculi emarginati.

Antenne longer than head and thorax, the three last joints forming a well-marked club, similar in the two sexes, except that the eleventh joint is longer in the male than in the female. Rostrum short and broad, shorter than the distance from the front of the thorax to the eyes, the antennal scrobes quite lateral and foveiform; eyes emarginate, the hind lobe larger than the anterior. Basal line of thorax contiguous with the elytra, at the sides not directed upwards but detached as it were, and directed outwards as a stout spine. Anterior coxae contiguous, middle and posterior moderately distant. Legs slender, basal joint of tarsi elongate, claws distinctly toothed.

The transverse line of the thorax, which here, instead of being directed upwards at the sides, projects outwardly as a strong spine, distinguishes this genus apparently from all known Anthribidae. Its near allies appear, however, to be certainly the Eugonides of Lacordaire.


Mas. Tibiis intermediiis incurvis, abdomine segmentis ventralibus 4 primis sub-compressis, medio impressis.

Antennae reddish, the intermediate joints darker in colour than the basal and apical ones; first joint short and stout; second oval, short; third elongate and slender, longer than any of the following joints; fourth to eighth joints each shorter than its predecessor, the eighth notably shorter than any of the others; ninth triangular, about as long as the seventh; tenth quite as broad as the ninth, transverse; eleventh (in the male) as long as the ninth and tenth together, in the female shorter. Head rather narrower than the thorax, rather coarsely punctured, but the sculpture is concealed by the fine pale-grey scales with which it is clothed. Thorax (without the spines) but little broader than long, rather narrower than the elytra, the lateral spines applied to the shoulders, and scarcely extending beyond them; it is clothed with fine hair-like scales of a pale grey and brownish or blackish colour, and
mottled with these colours in an irregular and variable manner. *Elytra*

nearly twice as long as the thorax, with distinct rows of punctures, but
clothed with pale grey and with darker scales, the darker scales forming
a transverse band behind the middle, two spots behind and near to this,
and two spots near the scutellum, the band as well as the spots variable
in size and distinctness. *Under-side* clothed with whitish hairs. *Legs*
red, the femora dark in the middle, and the tarsi also blackish except
the basal joint.

Auckland (Mr. Lawson).

**Note.**—I found this species also, at Tairua.

976. **E. conulus**, *n.s.* *Body* convex, sub-conical. *Antennae*

about as long as head and thorax jointly, testaceous, the last two
joints of the club, and the apex of joints three to nine fuscous; basal
joint stout, sub-cylindrical, flexuose; second narrow at its base, inflated
at the extremity, and shorter than the first or third; remainder about
equal, except the sixth and eighth, which are rather short; ninth elong-
ate-triangular; tenth transverse, its base rounded, apex emarginate;
the last fits into the concave apex of the tenth; they are inserted in
deep cavities mid-way between the eyes and apex of rostrum. The *head*
is rather narrow, not very much broader than the short rostrum, it is
rugosely punctate and sparingly pilose; the *eyes* are small, prominent,
circular, almost entire, being very slightly excised in front. The front
of the *thorax* is about as broad as the head, its base of the same width
as the base of the elytra, the sides somewhat rounded; the carina is
distinct, adapted to the base of the elytra, and its acute hind angles
just overlap their shoulders; it is convex, and the surface is so densely
covered with brown and whitish depressed hairs that its sculpture is ren-
dered quite indistinct. The *elytra* are rather short and convex, broadest
behind, apex truncate; their surface is somewhat uneven, there being
two tubercles near the base, and several rows of punctures, the inter-
stices are rugulose or punctulate; the pubescence is rather scanty and
variegated, being of the same colours as that of the prothorax. The *legs*
and tarsi are reddish-testaceous, with fuscous bands. The femora
are more slender than in *E. spinicollis*.

Length, 1 3/4 lines.

I found two specimens at Tairua.

977. **E. proximus**, *n.s.* *Body* elongate-conical, fuscous, varie-
gated with testaceous scales and whitish hairs. *Antenna* pilose, longer
than head and thorax, inserted in deep foveiform scrobes in front of the
eyes; basal joint stout, sub-conical; second of about the same size as
the first, obconical; three to eight each shorter and more slender than
its predecessor; club distinct, ninth joint elongate-triangular; tenth
quadrate; eleventh longer than tenth. *Head* as wide as front of thorax;
*rostrum* short, nearly as broad as the head; eyes almost circular,
scarcey excised in front. *Thorax* convex, about as long as broad,
widest behind, narrowed and rounded anteriorly; the carina is almost
contiguous to base of elytra, has a sinuation on each side of its centre,
the extremities forming spinous angles. The *elytra* are convex, rather
long, the sides are nearly straight, yet a little narrowed in front, the shoulders obtuse, apex truncate; their sculpture is not very obvious, but consists of rows of punctures, and two small obtuse tubercles near the base, one on each side of the suture. Legs rather long, thighs incrassated; tarsi long and stout, the basal joint longer than the following two.

Length, 1½ line.

This species (of which I found three specimens at Tairua quite recently) is closely allied to E. conulus; these two species may be placed with E. spinicollis for the present. The present species may be at once recognised by its smaller and more elongate form, and by the white pubescence predominating on the discoidal portions of the prothorax and elytra.

Exilis.

*Pascoe; Sharp, Ent. Mon. Mag., July, 1873.*

*Prothorax* carinâ transversâ ab elytris remotâ. *Rostrum* brevissimum, capite hauð longius. *Antennae* tenuissimae, clavâ angustâ ex articulis duobus ultimis cum articuli noni apice constructâ.

*Rostrum* broad, very short, only about as long as the head, a little dilated on each side in front of the insertion of the antennae. Eyes greatly emarginate. Vertex simple. *Antennae* slender, always elongate, though of variable length in the same species, inserted at the side of the rostrum close to the eyes, so that the scrobes are mere foveae, their first joint broad and dilated, obliquely truncate at the base, so as to adapt it to move over the projecting portion of the side of the rostrum, second joint short, the following joints slender, each distinctly thickened or knotted at its extremity, the tenth and eleventh joints together with the apical portion of the ninth forming a very distinct slender club. *Prothorax* short and transverse, its elevated line moderately distant from the base and continued forwards about half-way to the front along the sides. *Scutellum* very small, anterior coxae contiguous, middle and posterior ones not contiguous. *Tarsi* with the basal joint elongate, nearly twice as long as the second joint, third joint small, claws each with a small but quite distinct tooth.

**Note.**—I have been unable to see Mr. Pascoe’s description; the above are the characters assigned by Dr. Sharp to his genus *Lawsonia*, but as it has been found to be identical with *Exilis*, Mr. Pascoe’s name, having precedence, must stand.


*Antennae* very variable in length, very slender, but with the extremity of each joint from the third to the eighth stouter and nodose, the extremity of the ninth joint forming with the tenth and eleventh joints
an elongate slender club, the undilated part of the ninth joint elongate and longer than the whole of the club; they are of yellowish colour, with the basal joint and the club blackened. Head narrower than the thorax, clothed with fine depressed scale-like hairs; it is a little transversely elevated on each side in front of the insertion of the antennae, and has a fine indistinct elevated line on each side extending forwards from the inner margin of the eye. Thorax transverse, quite as broad as the elytra, densely clothed with scales, those along the middle generally paler than the rest; a little rounded at the sides, the front angles absent, the hind ones obtuse, the basal line not straight but curved towards the scutellum in the middle. The elytra are about twice as long as the thorax; each has ten rows of punctures (including the marginal one), and a short accessory sutural row at the base; they are clothed with very fine scales, these are a little variegated and show some darker obscure quadrate spots, most visible towards the extremity, each has also an obscure elevation near the suture at the base. Under-side clothed with pale grey fine hair-like scales. Legs pale greenish-yellow, sub-transparent, the tarsi darker, especially towards the extremity.

The males appear to vary greatly in the length of the antennae, and to present no external characters by which they can certainly be distinguished from the other sex.

Note.—This insect was originally described by Dr. Sharp as Law-sonia longicornis; I have, according to the author's expressed wish, applied the name of its discoverer (Mr. T. Lawson, of Auckland) as its specific, instead of generic cognomen. The species, I believe, is confined to the North Island; I have found it at Auckland and Tairua, and Mr. C. M. Wakefield informed me that he had found some specimens at Wellington.

979. E. variabilis, Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., July, 1873. Ob-longa, sub-cylindrica, fusca, squamulis griseis vestita, elytris ante apicem circulo (vel lineis duabus obliquis plus minusve distinctis) squamolorum nigro-fuscorum; pedibus sub-pellucidis, tarsis fuscis; antennarum articuli noni parte gracili brevi, quam clava haud longiore.


This species differs from E. lawsoni by the structure of the ninth joint of the antennae; this difference might well be supposed to be a sexual one, were it not that it is always accompanied by a difference in the colour and markings of the elytra, and also that I have satisfied myself as to the existence of the two sexes in E. lawsoni. E. variabilis varies greatly in size, but the antennæ seem not to vary in their development, except in ratio with the size of the insect. The slender part of the ninth joint of the antennæ is in this species so much abbreviated as not to be longer than the length of the club. The elytra have towards the extremity two oblique dark marks; these may always be traced, though sometimes they are but little evident, and sometimes the whole space between them is covered with dark scales, so that there is then near the extremity of the elytra a large common circular blotch. The thorax appears to be always rather narrower, and the elytra more
convex and cylindrical than in *E. lawsoni*, but in other respects the two insects seem quite similar.

Auckland (Mr. Lawson).

NOTE.—The species also occurs at Tairua.

980. *E. spectabilis*, *n.s.*. This fine species may be at once recognized by its larger, more elliptical *form*. It is of a pale reddish-brown *colour* above, the antennæ and legs are paler than the body and somewhat testaceous, but without the slightest tinge of green; the elytra are variegated with piceous spots on the interstices; the clothing consists of griseous hairs, which are most conspicuous on the head, least so on the elytra, where it is intermingled with patches of whitish pubescence on the interstices. The antennæ of the male are four times the length of the body (not including that portion of the rostrum anterior to the deep, foveiform scrobes); the basal joint is very stout and rounded, not obliquely truncated at the base; the second joint is nearly as long as, but much more slender than, the first, of an obconical form; joints three to eight become longer and more slender, and are sub-clavate at the apex; the ninth is of about the same length as the fourth, and gradually widened till it becomes as broad as the two apical joints, the last being longer than the penultimate. The *rostrum* is moderately elongate, very slightly dilated laterally above the scrobes, and indistinctly grooved and carinated. The *eyes* are reniform, and differ from those of the typical species in having the upper portion narrower than the lower. The *thorax* is somewhat oviiform and convex; the carina is almost truncate in front of the scutellum, from thence oblique, and at the sides directed forwards obliquely to the middle of the prothorax; its surface is obsoletely sculptured. *Scutellum* small. The *elytra* are oblong, a little wider than the thorax; each elytron bears nine indistinct striae in addition to the marginal channel, and scutellar stria, all of which are distinctly punctured; the sutural as well as the third, fifth, and seventh interstices are slightly elevated. *Tibiae* slightly flexuose.

Length, 2½ lines.

The female is smaller, scarcely 2 lines long, with antennæ not much longer than the body.

I found several specimens on the *Nikau*, at localities near Whangarei Harbour.

*Arœocerus.*

Antennæ as long as head and thorax, inserted in deep, oblique cavities, at the sides of the rostrum, just in front of the eyes; the basal joint is curved, very slender at the base, but strongly dilated at the apex; the second is smaller than the first, with a slender base, and considerably enlarged near the middle; the third and fourth are slender, sub-ovate, of nearly equal size, and nearly as long as the fifth; sixth and seventh short; eighth subtriangular; ninth distinctly larger than the preceding joints, sub-triangular; tenth transverse, cup-shaped; eleventh rounded. *Rostrum* short, quadrate. *Eyes* rather large, very prominent,
entire, almost circular. **Thorax** convex, sub-conical, as wide as the elytra at the base, but narrowed anteriorly; the carina is contiguous to the elytra, and directed outwards obliquely, posterior angles distinct, from thence it proceeds to the middle of the prothorax. **Elytra** oblong, very convex. **Legs** stout, of moderate length; basal joint of tarsi as long as second and third conjointly.

These characters will lead to the identification of the only New Zealand exponent of the genus at present known to us.

981. **A. pardalis**, Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Jan., 1876. *A. dense* pubescens, fuscus, albido maculatus; *antennis* breviusculus, nitide fulvis, articulis tertio ad quartum paulo elongatis; *clava* infuscata, articulis perfoliatis, duobus basalius valde transversis, ultimo rotundato; *prothorace* transverso, basi quam apice fere duplo latiore; *scutello* minuto; *elytris* oblique striato-punctatis, humeris paulo calloso; *pedibus* pallidis, tibiis apicem versus leviter incrassatis, tarsis articulo basali modice elongato.

Long., 1 1/2 lin.

**Note.**—The author specifies Auckland as its habitat, but as restricted, this seems to be a mistake. I have only found it at Tairua. Mr. Pascoe imagines the species to have been introduced from Ceylon, but I am unable to coincide with his opinion; had the insect been found at localities known to have had commercial intercourse with Ceylon, or even India, there might have been reason to suppose that it had been imported. Tairua is an isolated district which has never been in direct communication with foreign countries, its only imports consist of machinery and stores, which are brought from Auckland in small coasting vessels.

**Authoribus, continued.**

982. **A. purpureus**, n.s. Body short, broad and convex. *Antenna* testaceae, two last joints of club black, sparingly pilose; basal joint bent, very stout; second pyriform, about as long as but much stouter than the third; eighth the smallest; ninth sub-triangular, rather short; tenth transverse; eleventh rounded; they are as long as head and thorax, and are inserted at the sides of the rostrum, in short foveiform cavities just in front of the eyes. The **head** is broad, coarsely sculptured and metallic; the rostrum is short, broad, and deflexed; **eyes** prominent and oviform, but entire. **Thorax** convex, its base contiguous to the elytra; the carina obsolete, distant from elytra; the sides are gradually narrowed anteriorly and constricted behind; the entire surface is coarsely and densely punctate and of a metallic-purple colour; it is sparingly clothed with fulvous hairs. The **elytra** are short, broad, and convex, their shoulders obtuse; they are rather narrower in front than behind, rounded laterally and with a truncate apex; their sculpture consists of rows of rather large punctures; they are purple in colour and sparingly pilose. The **legs**, like the antennae, are reddish-testaceous, pilose, moderately long and rather stout; the **tarsi** are rather short and stout and considerably dilated, the basal and second joints are about equal in length, the third bilobed and somewhat broader than the dila-
ted second joint; claws large and strong, apparently simple. The underside of thorax is coarsely punctate, the abdomen finely. All the coxae are distant, the anterior pair least so, yet rather remote from each other.

Length, 1 line.

This is a quite distinct form, having no near described allies, so far as I am aware. I found a few examples recently at Tairua.


Long. corp., 2 mm.

Carina of thorax quite basal; antennae inserted at inner margin of eyes. Head small and much inserted in thorax, with a fine dense and indistinct punctuation. Eyes rather large but not very prominent, their inner edge scarcely rounded and taking an oblique direction; along this inner edge of the eye and at some little distance behind its most anterior part is the point of insertion of the antennae; there is no distinct cavity for their reception. The parts of the mouth are very small, and the front of the clypeus is truncate. The antennae are pitchy, except the two basal joints which are yellowish; they are slender and about as long as the thorax; the first joint is rather slender, and has its inner edge only moderately curved; the second joint is about as stout as the first and rather shorter than it; joints three to eight are very slender, each is distinctly shorter than its predecessor, the eighth being but short; joints nine, ten, and eleven form a long slender and very laxly articulated club, each of them being quite narrow at the point of insertion. Thorax rather large, a good deal narrowed towards the front, the disc a little elevated, covered with a dense fine rugose sculpture and only with excessively indistinct pubescence; its carina is close to the elytra and follows the direction of their base so as to form the hind angle of the thorax, which is about a right angle; it is continued at the sides not quite halfway forward to the front; this part of it, however, is but little conspicuous. Elytra clothed with a fine black pubescence, and on the middle with a small ash-coloured mark; the basal part of each near the suture is a little elevated, and the rest of the surface is rather uneven with indistinct elevations and depressions; the rows of punctures are distinct, but not very regular. The pygidium is moderately large; and the penultimate dorsal segment appears to be grooved in the middle for the apex of the elytra. The legs are nearly black, except the tarsi, which are reddish. The anterior coxae are quite contiguous; the middle and hind coxae are rather widely separated. The second joint of the tarsus is but little distinctly emarginate; the third joint is small and cleft to the base, so as to consist of two narrow lobes.

The nearest described ally of this species is probably the Dysnos semiaureus of Pascoe, from the Malay archipelago. The appearance of that species is said to be that of a Scolytid; Anthribus crassus suggests to me rather the appearance of a minute Chlamys-like insect. The fine
pubescence which forms on the thorax and elytra indistinct pale spots, only strikes the eye when a careful glance is directed to them.

Tairua; a single individual sent by Capt. Broun.


Long. corp., 1$rac{3}{8}$ mm.

This species appears to be very closely allied to *A. crassus*, but is smaller and has the surface of the elytra much more uneven, there being before the apex some elevations which do not exist in *A. crassus*; this unevenness of their surface renders the lines of punctures very irregular. The pale spots of pubescence seen in *A. crassus* appear to be absent in my individual of *A. nanus*.

Tairua; a single individual sent by Captain Broun; it shows me no indication of its sex.


Long. corp., 1 mm.

Antennæ as long as the thorax, yellowish, with the club darker; the first and second joints largely developed, and together almost as long as joints three to eight, which are small; of these each is a little shorter than its predecessor and also very slightly stouter; joints nine to eleven form a rather large flat club, the first two of these joints being transverse. Thorax not so long as broad, its front part greatly deflexed, its carina contiguous with base of elytra; its surface without sculpture, but exhibiting a peculiar silky opacity, and clothed with distinct scanty hairs. Elytra rather deeply striated, but the striae only indistinctly punctured. Legs rather long, yellowish.

Obs. 1.—This minute little species, which is of the size and form of an *Atomaria*, is variable in colour and size. Sometimes it is nearly entirely black, with the legs and basal portion of the antennæ paler; in others the general colour of the upper surface is yellow, with the middle of the thorax and variable marks on the elytra of a dark colour.

Obs. 2.—In this species the diminution of the head and rostrum seems to reach the greatest point it attains in the *Anthribidae*. The antennæ are inserted in a cavity situated at the inner side and front part of the eye, which is small but prominent, and about circular in form. The natural position of the head seems to be that of deflection or inflection, and the prosternum is much reduced in size, so that in the position of repose the head is brought near to the mesosternum. The basal line of the thorax is curved forwards along the sides, but is fine and indistinct; the front coxae are contiguous, and the middle ones are only a little separated from one another; the metasternum is very short; the penul-
timate dorsal segment of the *hind-body* is deeply grooved for the extremity of the elytra, and the groove extends to the basal part of the pygidium. The basal joint of the *tarsi* is rather small; the second is distinctly emarginate, and the exposed part of the third joint is scarcely so large as the second.

I do not know any very near ally of this insect, of which the place in classification at present should be near to *Choragus*. It is undoubt-
edly closely allied to *Anthribus inflatus*, but differs therefrom by the diminished basal portion of the prothorax.

Sent both from Auckland and Tairua by Messrs. Lawson and Broun.


thorace parce punctato, lateribus rotundatis, carina a basi sat remota; elytris minus fortiter striato-punctatis.

Long. corp., \(1\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{2}{3}\) mm.

*Var.*—Prothoracis marginibus et elytrorum basi apiceque plus minusve dilutioribus.

*Antenne* about as long as the thorax, yellow, with the club infuscate, the joints bearing fine and somewhat scanty but quite distinct outstanding setæ; first joint dilated towards the extremity, and rounded on the inner side; second joint almost as long as first, and rather more slender than it; joints three to eight slender, each shorter than its predecessor; joints nine to eleven forming a rather large loosely jointed club, the middle joint being transverse. *Eyes* rather prominent, but small and transverse; the antennæ inserted just at their inner and front edge; the *rostrum* very short and rather sparingly punctured. *Thorax* rather large, convex, longer than broad, the sides curved; the carina not close to the base in the middle, and curved away from it towards the sides, and appearing not to be distinctly bent up, but gradually curved for-

wards, and quite indistinct in its lateral portions; the surface of the thorax is covered with moderately coarse but rather distant punctures. The *elytra* are short and convex, curved at the sides, and each one bears nine rows of shallow moderately coarse punctures. The *legs* are yellow, but the knees and the apex of tibiae and base of the tarsi are a little infuscate.

*Obs.*—The nearest ally of this species as yet known is doubtless the *Notioxenus rusopictus*, Wollaston; but the *A. inflatus* differs, I judge, from that species by the form of the basal portion of the thorax. The carina in *A. inflatus* is simply curved, so that its lateral portions are more distant from the elytra than the middle portion is; behind this carina the basal part of the thorax is depressed, and at the sides is much narrowed towards the base. The metasternum in *A. inflatus* is excessively short, and the legs are long; the second joint of the tarsi is smaller than usual in the *Anthribidae*, so that the third joint about equals it in size.

Sent from the North Island both by Messrs. Broun and Lawson. Though I have examined several individuals, I see no external sexual marks.
987. A. dignus, n.s. Shining, testaceous, slightly infuscate, legs clear bright pale yellow, like amber, the antennæ similar in colour but with the ninth and tenth joints blackish, and the eleventh castaneous.

Rostrum short and broad, very coarsely and closely punctured, the head with a smooth elevated space between the antennæ, and almost smooth behind; eyes small, transverse, and convex. Prothorax much longer than broad, convex, rounded laterally, and a good deal narrowed anteriorly; its carina distant from the base, nearest to it in the middle, slightly but widely sinuated outwardly towards the front, but becoming obsolete when attaining the sides; the basal space constricted and depressed; it is finely and distantly punctured, the punctuation, however, becoming a little coarser near the sides.

Elytra moderately short, convex, obovate, with rounded shoulders, and narrowed posteriorly, a fine distinct stria on each defines the suture, and besides these there are, on each elytron, nine rows of moderate punctures which sometimes assume the form of striæ; pygidium sub-triangular.

Antennæ shorter than head and thorax, the basal joint considerably dilated inwardly towards the apex, second as long as the dilated part of the first, joints three to eight slender, not twice the length of the club, which is oblong and somewhat laxly articulated; they are inserted near the front and inner margin of the eyes, and are, apparently, destitute of pubescence.

Length, nearly 1 line; breadth, ½.

The species is congeneric with A. inflatus, from which it differs in being of a narrower, elliptical outline, with a longer, narrower, more finely and remotely punctured thorax, which is much narrower than the elytra and considerably narrowed in front; the hind-body is attenuated posteriorly, and (unless the microscope be appealed to) the insect appears quite nude.

I found one specimen at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour.


Long. corp., 1½ mm.

Antennæ yellow, with the club more obscure in colour; rostrum and vertex coarsely punctured. Thorax with a very dense and coarse punctation, and bearing a few fine hairs. Elytra black, with two small spots at the base of each and a very large apical patch yellow; they bear each nine broad and deep striæ, so that the interstices between these are very narrow; the striæ also are coarsely punctured. Legs yellow, with the knees and tarsi a little infuscate.

Obs.—In size, form, and structure this species seems almost exactly similar to A. inflatus; but the sculpture of the upper surface is extremely different.

Tairua (a single specimen sent by Captain Broun).

989. A. meinertzhageni, n.s. Allied to Exilis, but not con-generic. Antennæ slender, twice the length of the body, inserted below
the sides of the head just in front of the eyes; their basal joint clavate, but more slender at the base, and nearly as long as the third; second short, slender at base; joints three to eight clubbed at apex, the third and fourth about equal, each shorter than fifth; ninth a little shorter than eighth, its apex and the two terminal joints forming an elongate club. *Head* short and very broad, deflexed in front, dilated laterally in front of the eyes; the latter transverse, large, but narrow, and widely emarginated. *Rostrum* enormously developed, in its widest part as broad as the thorax, deflexed and quite flat above; its sub-acute posterior angle distinct from head, there being a sharp angular excision between them, in front of the angle there is a lateral sinuation towards the middle, beyond which it is dilated and angular, from that point to the truncate apex it is oblique; it is ⅔ line broad, densely pilose, the central portion yellowish, the rest grey; the mandibles excessively large, ⅔ line in length, and projecting beyond the rostrum. *Thorax* transverse, about half as long as broad; its apex curved outwardly, sides rounded, with a central notch defining the termination of the carina; its surface is uneven, sub-depressed, and densely clothed with testaceous and fuscous hairs; its carina is distinct, distant from the base, angulated towards the scutellum, and slightly sinuated at each side of the centre, beyond the sinuation it is directed obliquely forwards, and then backwards to form the sub-acute posterior angle, and from the angle it proceeds forwards to the middle of the thorax. *Scutellum* small, sub-quadrate. *Elytra* oblong, a little wider than the thorax, transversely convex, nearly parallel sided, with the apex rounded obtusely; each elytron bears a prominent basal tubercle near the suture, there is another considerable elevation behind, consisting of three more or less distinct, almost united tubercles, and beyond these the apical portion is nearly vertical; the disc is somewhat depressed, rather uneven, with not very regular punctured striae; their clothing is variegated with fuscous, piceous and obscure-green, the latter colour predominating at the sides.

*Legs* moderate, the tibiae slightly flexuose, and of the same colours as the elytra; *tarsi* with an elongate basal joint, longer than second and third conjointly, the second elongate-triangular, third very small; *claws* with a distinct tooth.

Length, 2½ lines.

Described from a specimen sent me from Napier by Mr. Meinertzhagen of Waimarama.

990. *A. fuscopictus*, n.s. In form somewhat similar to *A. hetara*; but with the *prothorax* much more, and gradually, narrowed towards the front, its carina distant from the base, sharply defined, angulated towards the scutellum, almost sinuated and oblique towards the sides, where it forms a moderately acute angle, and from thence prolonged towards the middle; its sculpture somewhat rugose laterally, and on the middle obscured by its dense covering of fuscous and yellowish hairs. The *rostrum* is broad, of nearly the same width throughout, so that it is not distinctly narrower than the head, though impressed at the antennal insertion; the rounded sub-reniform eyes are prominent; it is covered with greyish hairs, and is closely punctured. The *antennæ* are
not longer than the body, are inserted in cavernous scrobes at the sides in front of but quite distinct from the eyes; their basal joint stout and short, not cut away at the base, second short, oviform, slender at base, third much longer than fourth, joints four to eight decrease in length and are thickened at the extremity, the last three form an elongate club, the ninth as long as eighth, gradually dilated so as to be sub-triangular, tenth about as long as broad, obconical, eleventh ovate; they are slender, of a pale reddish-testaceous colour, and the basal joint only is pubescent. **Scutellum** small but distinct. **Elytra** oblong, widest behind (yet not much dilated), and there they are rounded and abruptly deflexed; they are a little wider than the thorax at the base with prominent but not at all acute shoulders; each has a large compressed basal tubercle near the suture, a rather smaller one in line with the hind thigh, and two small contiguous ones just above the posterior declivity; they are impressed with punctured striae, and their clothing is a little variegated, but consisting principally of testaceous hairs, which, however, are not so closely placed as to conceal the infuscate ground-colour.

*Legs* moderate, testaceous-yellow, with a large median and small apical spot on each tibia, and the apex of the tarsal joints pitchy-brown.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, ½.

My only specimen, I think, is a female. I found it on a Nikau (*Areca*), at Whangarei Heads.

**FAMILY—LONGICÖRNES.**

*Head* of variable form, often produced in the form of a muzzle. **Under-chin** provided with a more or less distinct peduncle bearing the under-lip. **Mentum** transversal, very often widely rounded at the angles, and situated at the middle of its front margin. **Under-lip** typically composed of a basal part and fulcrum with a membranous tongue, coriaceous or horny, furnished (or not) with paraglossae, and all more or less confounded together. **Labial palpi** with three, the maxillary with four joints, the supports of the former free, or otherwise. One or two lobes to the **maxilla**, in the former case the inner absent. **Mandibles** very variable. **Labrum** sometimes soldered to the epistome, sometimes free. **Antenna** more or less elongate, often very much longer than the body, usually inserted within the emargination of the eyes, with eleven, sometimes with twelve, exceptionally with even a greater number of joints. **Eyes** ordinarily large, rarely entire. **Scutellum** distinct. **Elytra** nearly always overlapping the base of the prothorax. Anterior and intermediate **coxae** very variable, especially the former, as well as their cotyloid cavities; the posterior strongly transversal. **Tibiae** with two terminal spurs, rarely obsolete; **tarsi** sub-pentamorous, usually spongy underneath, their third joint nearly always bilobed. **Abdomen** composed of five segments, seldom of six among the males.

**Group—PRIONIDÆ.**

**Ligula** horny, generally thickened and prismatic. The inner lobe of the **maxillæ** very rarely distinct. Last joint of the **palpi** never fusiform
or aciculate. *Labrum* soldered to the epistome. *Antennae* frequently inserted near the base of the mandibles in front of the eyes. *Pronotum* separated from the flanks of the prothorax by acute ridges, or by fine distinct lines; often spinous, dentate, or crenulate laterally. Anterior *coxae* strongly transversal, their cotyloid cavities open behind; *tibiae* of the same pair without oblique inner furrow; intermediate cotyloid cavities widely open outwardly. The *mesonotum* without organs of stridulation.

**Prionoplus.**

*White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 18.*

*Face* between the antennæ hollowed out; *mandibles* shortish, strong, angulated; *trophi* prominent, somewhat clubbed at the end; *eyes* large, separated both above and below by a rather narrow division; *antennae* with the first joint strong, short and thickest at the end, second very small and somewhat cup-shaped, next eight with a spine at the end, third joint the longest, the others gradually shorter, terminal joint bluntish at the end, last joints somewhat flattened; *thorax* short, transverse, not nearly so wide as the elytra, sides with a strongish spine about the middle, spine angulated at the base; sides of scutellum nearly parallel, abruptly rounded at the end, a smoothish ridge down the middle; *elytra* longish, rounded at the end and narrowest there, margin slightly turned up; *femora* with two spines at the end, *tibiae* with three spines, two shorter on the inside at the end and a longer one on the outside.

991. **P. reticularis,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 19.** Pitchy-brown, margins of abdominal segments beneath paler; *elytra* margined and of a lighter colour, with three longitudinal veins springing from the base and connected by yellowish nervures, forming irregular reticulations, not corresponding on each elytron, the elytra have a short spine at the end close to the suture; the head, thorax, and general surface of the elytra irregularly punctured and vermiculated, *thorax* covered with many short wool-like hairs, which give it a brownish hue, a longer tuft on each side behind.

Length, 144\(^3\)–19 lines.

I have found a few examples at Tairua and Whangarei, and believe it occurs throughout New Zealand; as I was fortunate enough to find some of the larvæ and pupæ in a log at Whangarei, I have given a full description of them in volume xi. of the Transactions of the New Zealand Institute.

**Ochrocydus.**


*Caput* breve. *Oculi* permagni, subtenuiter granulati; *epistoma* distintca; *labrum* parvum; *labium* membranaceum, bifidum; *maxillae* lobo interioire trianglari. *Palpi* elongati, omnes fere aequales. *Antennae* (♀) corpore longiores, 12-articulæ, articulo basali mediocri, obconico,
tertio Paulo breviore, cæteris (ultimo excepto breviusculo) parum longioribus, subæqualibus, unilateralter dilatatis; (♀) corpore breviore, 11-articulatæ. Prothorax transversus, depressus, muticus. Elytra prothorace latiora, elongata, subparallela. Pedes tenuati, elongati; femora linearia; tibiae postice flexuose exceptæ, rectæ, apice bispinosæ; ooxæ antice transverse. Prosternum elevatum, postice rotundatum. Abdomen molle levigatum.

The only exponent of this genus retains the name of Aphanasium australæ, Boisd., in the British Museum, and as such was referred by Mr. White to the Prionidæ. It is probable that Lacordaire, had he known it, would have placed it in his Monodesmides. I do so now with some hesitation in consequence of the absence of the lateral ridges separating the pronotum from the sides of the prothorax, and the presence of the inner maxillary lobe.


Long. (♂), 12 lin., (♀), 15 lin.
Waikato; Wellington. (Captain Hutton.)

NOTE.—I found two specimens at Tairua.

Group—CERAMBYCIDÆ.

Ligula membranous, not often corneous. Maxillæ bilobed. Last joint of the palpi never aciculate. Labrum not soldered to the epistome, never relatively vertical. Pronotum very rarely provided with lateral ridges. Anterior tibiae without oblique inward furrow. The mesosternum almost invariably furnished with apparatus for stridulation.

Liogramma.


antica postice aperta, extus vix angulata, prosterno angusto, marginato; intermedia extus clausa.

This new genus is founded on Callidium zealandicum, Blanch., an insect having no near affinity to Callidium, but which Lacordaire was inclined to place in Callidiopsis, and White included in Æmona. It differs in essential characters from all these groups, and seems most nearly allied to the American genus Elaphidion.

993. *L. zealandicum*, Blanch.; *Voy. au Pôle Sud*, Zool. iv., p. 272. Rusty-brown in colour, with paler pubescence; the smooth streaks on the thorax consist of a dorsal line and two discoidal ones on each side, the inner of which is connected with a rounded tubercle, and the outer short and sometimes obsolete; the elytra are rugose-punctate throughout.


Note.—I have one mutilated individual, which measures six lines in length.

**Didymocantha.**


**Males.**—Palpi very short, subequal, their last joint elongate-triangular. Head rather prominent, slightly concave (*D. obliqua*) or plane (*D. brevicollis*) between the antennae, forehead rather large, vertical. Antennae finely pubescent intermingled with fine hairs, a little longer than the elytra; their first joint rather long, arcuated and conical; fourth shorter than third and fifth; joints six to eleven gradually decrease. Eyes moderately distant. Prothorax transversal, or not, cylindrical, or rounded laterally, with a transversal furrow in front and behind, three tubercles on the sides, and two or five above. Elytra slightly convex, moderately elongate, parallel, rounded behind. Legs moderate, slightly robust; thighs slightly and gradually incrassated, the posterior shorter than the elytra; first tarsal joint of the latter as long as the following two. Mesosternal process moderately wide, sloping or horizontal, parallel; prosternal narrow, sloping anteriorly, arcuated behind.

Body moderately long, rather densely pilose, sometimes with the thorax pubescent.

**Females.**—Antennæ a little shorter than the elytra.

994. *D. (Eburida) sublineata*, White. Pale testaceous; head and thorax darker; space between the antennæ and eye covered with yellowish hairs; head between and behind the antennæ sparsely punctured, with a few scattered hairs, largish space on crown of head free from hairs; thorax somewhat roughish on the side, punctured rather coarsely except on two tubercles and narrowish line down the middle, which are smooth, several scattered yellowish hairs, thickest on front of the tubercles and on a line behind them, triangular, covered with yellowish hairs; elytra thickly and rather coarsely punctured, suture and
sides blackish-brown, as are two streaks on elytra, outer largest and running from before the middle to near the end, the basal half very obscure, the inner before the middle and very short; femora somewhat ferruginous; tibiae and tarsi rather hairy.

Length, 6½ lines.

Port Nicholson.

NOTE.—The species also occurs at Tairua, but is far from being common.

995. D. (Callidium) diversicorne, White. Antennae with the third and fourth joints together as long as the fifth, the fourth joint not half the length of the third (head and thorax crushed); femora very much clavated; elytra coarsely punctured at the base, more finely about the middle, and quite smooth at the end, very deep brown, a longish testaceous mark on the suture at the base, four longish, oval, testaceous spots across the elytra, which, if continued, would form a cross, a small spot close to the shoulder, a longish testaceous line on the margin just before the middle, a large testaceous spot near the tip; club of femora deep brown, base yellowish, tibiae black at the end, yellow at the base.

Length, 5 lines.

New Zealand.


Long., 6 lin.

Received from Dr. Baden, of Altona.

This species has some points, such as the distinctly clavate femora and tuberculate thorax, in common with the genus Ambeodontus; but the form of the muzzle (very short, not tapering, and with produced acute anterior angles), the antennae, and the palpi are different, and show a nearer affinity with Didymocantha.

The head is slightly exserted, coarsely punctured, with prominent eyes and short palpi. The antennae are pubescent throughout, with the fourth joint distinctly shorter than the third, and much shorter than the fifth. The thorax is much narrower than the elytra, with the lateral spine placed much behind the middle, and five tubercles on the disc, three only of which are much elevated; the depressed parts are covered with round punctures. The fulvous spots on the elytra are:—one, rounded, basal; a second, elongated, behind the shoulder; a third, irregular, meeting the corresponding one on the suture in the middle; and a fourth, small, discoidal before the apex.

997. D. ægrotæ, Bates; Ent. Mon. Mag., Aug., 1876. Elongata, gracilis, omnino pallide testacea, sparsim setosa, antennis undique pilosis, articulis 3–7 sequentibus longitudine fere æqualibus; corpore z iii
supra grosse discrete punctato; thorace tuberculis duobus acutis' lateralis, anteriori minuto instructo.

Long., 3-5 lin.

Tairua, near Auckland (Capt. Broun).

Differs from the typical species in the proportions of the antennal joints three to five, but agreeing in the double armature of the sides of the thorax; the third to seventh joints are linear and nearly equal in length, the fourth being a little the shortest. The surface of the thorax is free from tubercles, and is covered with large punctures, except along the dorsal line. The body is glabrous, except for the scattered long hairs; the antennæ are densely pilose.

998. **D. brevicorne**, n.s. Rather short, moderately convex and shining, sub-parallel. **Head** short, rugosely punctate and pilose. **Antennæ** rufo-testaceous, fourth joint short, the first seven hispid, remaining joints finely pilose. **Thorax** rufous, sub-quadrate, rather short, the sides unevenly rounded, armed with an acute tubercle behind the middle and an obtuse one in front; the disc is uneven, not distinctly tubercular, but with two obtuse elevations in front; it is sparingly punctured, the elevated portions and a central spot smooth, and bears a few pale yellow hairs. The **elytra** are parallel-sided, with rounded apices and prominent shoulders; they are not much wider than the thorax and scarcely narrowed behind; their surface is punctured throughout, and they bear many short depressed griseous hairs; there is an indistinct pallid longitudinal line about mid-way between the suture and margin; the colour is testaceous, the sides, base, and a narrow sutural line infuscate. The **legs** are rather short, of a pale rufous colour, and clothed like the antennæ.

Length, 4½ lines.
I have only seen one example of this species, which I found at Tairua; it is well differentiated from **D. sublineata**, by its shorter thorax, comparatively broader apex of elytra, which is not attenuated, and by the remarkably short antennæ.

**Æmona.**

**Newman; Ent., p. 8.**

Appearance of **Clytus**; **head** scarcely prone, immersed in the prothorax almost up to the eyes, elongated in front; **eyes** reniform, dilated behind; **antennæ** scarcely longer than the body, filiform, eleven-jointed, third and fourth joints somewhat shorter than the following; **thorax** without spines, longer than wide, the sides nearly parallel, transversely wrinkled on the disc; **elytra** flattened on the back, gradually attenuated towards the tip, the tip itself rounded; **legs** somewhat elongated; **femora** simple.

999. **Æ. (Saperda) hirta**, Fabr.; **Ent. Syst. ii., 309, 10; Saperda villosa**, Fabr., **Syst. El. 320, 13; Isodera villosa**, White, **Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 21; Æmona humilis, Newman, Ent., p. 8.**
NOTE.—I have seen three descriptions of this insect, and as they may lead to misconceptions, I have thought it advisable to substitute one by myself.

Head rugosely punctured, with a depression between the antennæ, in some specimens the vertex is smooth; it is usually clothed with yellowish hairs, but in some examples there is a dense patch of bright yellow hairs in the emarginate portion of the eye, and another behind. Thorax sub-cylindrical, its sides nearly straight, yet a little rounded, apex truncate, base bisinuated; the surface is transversely wrinkled, with indications of a smooth dorsal line in some examples, though oftener without; it is clothed more or less densely with pale yellow hairs. Scutellum covered with bright yellow pubescence. Elytra elongate, wider than the thorax, shoulders prominent, sides nearly parallel with the suture, yet a little incurved near the middle, and moderately narrowed towards the apex; their surface is indistinctly convex, rather coarsely, rugosely-punctate, the punctation becoming shallow and confused towards the apex; they are clothed with pale yellow hair-like bristles; the colour varies from dark to pale reddish-castaneous. The legs are pale red, the apices of the femora and tibiae generally infuscate, and they are covered with pallid (often yellow) pubescence. The terminal joints of the palpi are secundiform.

Length, 7–10 lines.

The species occurs throughout New Zealand, I believe; but it cannot be said to be common.

1000. *Æ. simplicollis*, Bates. Elongate, castaneous-red, pilose. Head red, with an inter-antennal longitudinal furrow, its frontal portion sparingly, the emargination of the eyes, and a triangular space behind each eye densely, covered with yellow pubescence. Prothorax rather longer than broad, a little convex, widest in front, gradually rounded laterally, slightly constricted near the base, and feebly bisinuated at the apex; its surface, owing to slight tubercular elevations, appears somewhat uneven, and it has a few punctures near the anterior angles, with clothing similar to that of the head, but not dense. The elytra are coarsely and rugosely punctured, and clothed with short depressed grey hairs, much coarser than those on the thorax. Legs and antennæ reddish and pubescent, the intermediate tibiae slightly bent.

Length, 5 lines.

A mutilated specimen, labelled as above, was sent to me from Christchurch by Mr. C. M. Wakefield. It may be readily distinguished from *Æ. hirta* by its less cylindrical, more anteriorly dilated, and unwrinkled thorax.

**Leptachrous.**


Genus *Phlyctenodi* affine, a quo differt capite ante oculos magis elongato, quadrato, palpis gracilibus filiformibus, &c. Corpus elongatum, gracile. Caput exsertum, antice paulo elongatum, lateribus paral-

Found on Cerambyx strigipennis, Westwood, which White referred with doubt to Phlyctenodes, but which differs in all essential points from that genus. The much shorter maxillary palpi, long square muzzle and elongated scape are the most obvious structural peculiarities.

1001. L. strigipennis, Westwood; Arc. Ent., ii., 27; Phlyctenodes strigipennis, White; Voy. Er. Terr., p. 19. Head broad in front before the eyes, with the face rather oblique and truncated, parts of the mouth small, mandibles short, black at the tip; palpi short, maxillary scarcely larger than the labial; antennae shorter than the body, first joint clavate, third and several following of nearly equal length, base of the joints black; head with a dark central line, space between the eyes dark-coloured; thorax constricted near the front margin and dilated on each side into a short thick conical spine; disc with four elevated tubercles, the two front placed closer together than the other two; middle of thorax with a dark line; elytra long, nearly parallel with the suture, five longitudinal streaks on each of pitchy-brown, first not extending to the base, second and fourth united near the tip, third insulated by them, fourth much abbreviated at the base, fifth slender and sub-marginal; feet slender and simple; femora very slightly clavate.

Length, 11 lines.

Note.—I imagine the above characters to have been derived from a specimen of the female sex; I found two examples (males) at Tairua, in both of which the antennae are decidedly longer than the body, and the discoidal tubercles are obtuse and only slightly elevated, whilst the lateral tubercle is directed backwards; neither exceed six lines in length. The ground-colour is testaceous, and the elytra are rugulose.

Votum.

Nov. gen.

Body elongate, and rather slender. Maxillary palpi long; the terminal joints of both pairs securiform, but not strongly dilated inwardly. Eyes prominent, reniform, coarsely faceted; placed almost horizontally on the sides of the head, the lesser, emarginated portion being obliquely directed upwards. The head is sub-ovate, muzzle quadrate, vertex concave. The antennae are inserted in line with the centre of each eye; they are longer than the body and finely pubescent; scape moderately elongated and gradually incrassated; second joint small; third and fourth equal, but neither so long as joints five to seven; fifth longest; the other six decrease in length.
Thorax longer than broad, constricted anteriorly, less so behind; it is dilated laterally in the middle in the form of a strong, acute tubercle; disc uneven. The elytra are four times the length of the thorax, their sides nearly parallel with the suture and somewhat compressed, but a little incurved near the middle and gradually dilated posteriorly; apices obtusely rounded. The legs are rather long; the femora somewhat laterally compressed, strongly dilated towards the middle, and curvedly excised towards the apex, so as to be dentate; the tibiae are arcuately, slightly flexuose, and terminate in two short spines; the tarsus is long, slender, and pilose; the basal joint is as long as the second and third conjointly, the third bilobed; claws divaricate.

The characters of this new form indicate an affinity to Leptachrous, but it differs essentially from that genus in the structure of the palpi, legs and eyes; the scutellum also, though similar in form, is, in the only example now before me, abruptly deflexed anteriorly.

1002. V. mundi, n.s. Body shining; the head, thorax, scape of antennae, and femora, pale rufo-castaneous, the other parts of the body fulvo-castaneous. The head has a dark dorsal line, and is remotely and indistinctly punctate; mandibles stout, with fuscous tips. The thorax is finely margined along the base and apex, finely and distantly punctured; the disc is uneven, with two sub-contiguous, obtuse, transverse elevations in front of the lateral tubercles. The elytra are broader than the thorax, sub-depressed, with prominent humeral angles; their sculpture consists of shallow, not very obvious, punctures, and each bears three, almost imperceptibly elevated, pale fulvous, discoidal lines, and many abbreviated transverse lines of a similar colour; they are sparsely clothed with short, silky, fulvous hairs.

Length, 4½ lines.
I found two examples of this species at Tairua.

Pseudocalliprason.

Nov. gen.

Palpi moderate, terminal joint longest, slightly dilated (but not secu-riform), apex truncate. Head subovate, considerably elongated and rather abruptly contracted behind (just in front of the base), where it is again widened; muzzle subquadrate; vertex concave. Eyes reniform, coarsely faceted, placed laterally, rather in front of the middle part of the head. Antennae inserted close to the emargination of each eye, pubescent, of about the same length as the body; eleven-jointed, sub-riiform; scape elongate, its apex clavate; second joint minute; joints three to six almost equal; seven to eleven decrease in size. Thorax elongate-conical, slightly constricted near the apex, with an acute lateral tubercle behind the middle, and two erect acute discoidal tubercles, rather smaller, and placed further forward, than the others. Elytra elongate, tapering gradually to the apices, but almost dilated just before reaching the tip; apices obtusely rounded singly; the shoulders are broad, almost rectangular, the sides are abruptly compressed; disc flat. The legs are slender, elongate, sublinear; tarsi elongate, the basal joint
as long as the second and third conjointly, the latter bilobed; *claws* divaricate. Anterior and intermediate *coxæ* globose, the former sub-contiguous, the latter not far removed from the front pair.

This genus is founded for the reception of the *Calliprason marginatum* of White, which he had associated with the *Stenoderus Sinclairi* of Westwood; but the latter belongs to *Calliprason*. This new form should be placed near *Leptachrous; Stenoderus* and *Calliprason*, having finely faceted eyes, belong to another division of the *Cerambycidae*.

1003. **P. marginatum**, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins. Head in front rugosely sculptured, the sides strongly wrinkled, vertex almost smooth, with an impressed dorsal line, and rather densely clothed with yellow hairs. *Thorax* transversely wrinkled, shining piceous; with a broad longitudinal line of yellow hairs near each side. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* with a somewhat flattened disc and abruptly deflexed sides; their sculpture is peculiar, consisting of punctures and granules, so as to give them a somewhat irregular rugulose aspect, and there are two discoidal indistinct costæ on each; their colour is green, with an obvious orange marginal streak defining the disc. The *antennæ* and legs are pubescent, pale-rufous; the scape of the former piceous. *Prosternum* rugose; *metasternum* and *abdomen* finely pubescent.

Length, 8—9½ lines.

I found two examples at Tairua, from which the above description, generic and specific, has been compiled.

**Ambeodontus.**

*Body* elongate, opaque, pubescent. *Head* oblong, exserted, nearly plane above, with a rather short muzzle; *eyes* large, reniform, coarsely facetted, widely separated above; *palpi* elongate, terminated by an elongate subsecuriform joint, obliquely truncated at its apex; *antennæ* two-thirds the length of the body, filiform, robust, inserted at the emargination of the eyes, basal joint stout, second small, third and fourth equal, fifth longest, sixth to eleventh decrease in length.

*Prothorax* transversal, feebly sinuated at base and apex, with strong lateral, and two discoidal tubercles. *Scutellum* curvilinearly triangular. *Elytra* elongate, parallel, with almost prominent shoulders. *Legs* moderately long, *femora* very slightly clavate; the posterior *tarsus* with its basal joint as long as the next two, obconical, second obconical, third bilobed, fourth elongate, claws simple.

I do not know the author's name. The above characters are from a specimen in my collection.


**Note.**—The entomological student, I apprehend, will experience difficulty in attempting to identify this species by the description quoted above, I therefore subjoin a short diagnosis which will, I hope, more readily lead to its recognition.
Head rugosely punctate, with an indistinct, nearly smooth, central line. Thorax slightly constricted near the front and base, armed with a large acute tubercle at each side; there are two obtuse discoidal tubercles, the rest of the surface, except a smooth dorsal line, bears many minute wart-like elevations. Scutellum rather large, punctate. The elytra are five times longer than the prothorax, with prominent shoulders and parallel sides; their surface is closely studded with small granules, which become indistinct towards the apex; suture distinct; apex rounded. The body is fuscos, and sparingly clothed with yellow hairs; antennae and legs fusco-rufous, pilose.

Length, 8 lines.

Mr. Bates says (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July, 1874) that Redtne-bacher's description of Phlyctenaodes trituberculatus applies to this species; perhaps the description had been hastily composed, as I fail to detect the "three obtuse tubercles arranged in the form of a triangle."

**Agapanthida.**

*White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 22.*

Head somewhat notched between the antennae; palpi rather long; antennae scarcely the length of the body, all the joints but the second nearly of the same length; thorax spined on the side, rather broader than long, somewhat rounded in front, truncated behind; elytra elongated, slightly narrowed behind the base; femora clavated.

1005. **A. pulchella,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 22.* Covered with palish grey, somewhat silky scales; base of elytra with a roundish black spot on suture, in front margined with deep yellow hairs, across the middle of elytra there is an irregular blackish band not reaching the margin and interrupted in the middle, and a diagonal line of yellow hairs near the end, with two black lunules behind each, separated by a short yellow line; thorax with two black spots above, one on each side; base of the joints of antennae, beginning at the third, yellow; basal half of femora yellow.

Length, 6 lines.

Waikouaiti (Mr. Earl).


Long., 4 lin.

Waikato (Capt. Hutton).

Judging from Mr. White's figure of *A. pulchella* (Voyage of the Erebus and Terror, Entom., tab. 4, fig. 10), this species differs, it might be thought almost generically, in its shorter and much thicker femora. The derm in my unique example (apparently a female) seems to be covered with a membranous sort of integument, peeling off in patches; but, from
the regularity on both sides, the variegation does not seem to be due solely to that cause. The slight intervals between the punctures on the elytra have a granulated appearance.

Agapanthida differs from Phlyctenus in its finely faceted eyes, an exceptional character in its own and allied groups.

Ophryops.

White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 19.

Antenna longer than the body, inserted in line with the front part of the eyes; scape elongate sub-pyriiform, second joint small, third and fourth shorter than the fifth to ninth which are the longest, the other two decrease in length. The head is sub-ovate, with a short muzzle; it is constricted behind the eyes, and again widened at the base; the eyes are lunate and coarsely faceted, the inner edge clothed with short hairs. The thorax is about as long as broad, obtusely rounded laterally, narrowest in front, constricted near the apex, the base margined and abruptly contracted. Scutellum triangular, its base depressed. The elytra are elongate, somewhat wider than the prothorax, humeral angles prominent, sides parallel, apices singly rounded, with the extreme edge sub-truncate. Legs elongate, femora dilated beyond the middle. Anterior coxae sub-globose, sub-contiguous; intermediate not remote.

1807. O. pallidus, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 19. Antennal joints one to three rugosely punctate; scape rufous, two to fourfuscous, the others rufo-testaceous; all more or less pilose. Body moderately shining, testaceous, tibie and tarsi reddish. The head has a dorsal line, and a depression between the antennal orbits; its frontal portion and vertex are rugosely, the hind part remotely, punctured. The thorax has an almost smooth dorsal line, which is widest behind the middle, and one on each side of it not reaching the apex also smooth and polished; the rest of the surface is rather dull and punctulate, with a few larger impressions distributed over the surface, some also on the polished lines; there are, near each side, in front of the middle, two small obtuse polished elevations which are not however very apparent. The elytra are finely margined, their surface punctate, the punctures red, and they bear two indistinct longitudinal discoidal lines on each; the sides beyond the posterior femora as well as the apices are ciliated. The under-side is remotely punctate and sparsely pilose. The elytral disc is flat, the sides compressed.

Length, 8½ lines.

The above description, generic and specific, has been drawn up from a specimen sent to me by Capt. F. W. Hutton.

Astetholea.


Corpus lineare, depressum, fere glabrum. Caput breve, rotundatum, exsertum, inter antenas latum, planum, post oculos gradatim angusta-

This is another of the anomalous forms of Longicornia, of which there are so many in Australia and New Zealand. Its nearest ally seems to be Tricheops; but the head is nearly plane between the antennæ, and the antenniferous tubers are almost horizontal, with a continuous impressed dorsal line.


Long. 3½–4 lin., M. F.

Linear and depressed, nearly glabrous, but moderately shining. The head and thorax in their wider parts are as broad as the elytra; the latter are smooth on the sides (which are vertical) and near the apex, but punctulate and with two raised discoidal lines from the base to beyond the middle.

Auckland (Mr. Lawson); three examples.

Note.—This species I also found at Auckland.


Long., 4 lin.

Canterbury (Mr. Wakefield).

Distinguished from A. pauper by its dark castaneous colour, and by the absence of distinct punctures on the elytra. The head is of the same rounded form, flattened in front and very broad between the eyes and base of antennæ; but the thorax is decidedly broader and perfectly smooth. The elytra have very shallow striæ without visible punctuation, and some of the interstices are elevated, but the apical portion is perfectly smooth.

1010. A. aubreyi, n.s. Fuscos, head and thorax darkest, palpi testaceos, antennæ and tibæ rufo-testaceos, moderately shining. Head punctulate, with impressed dorsal line. Thorax sub-transverse, regularly rounded laterally, scarcely tubercular, base and apex truncate; the disc is somewhat convex, plane, but with indications of two round foveæ near the middle. Elytra long, broader than head or thorax, particularly near the apex, where they are widest; their sculpture is indistinct, but they are feebly striated, with scarcely elevated interstices, the whole surface being more or less rugulose. The fourth antennal joint is as short as the third.
Length, \(3\frac{1}{2}-4\frac{1}{2}\) lines.

I am indebted to Miss Alice Aubrey for this species, as well as specimens of a few others, which she found in the neighbourhood of Whangarei Heads.

**Astetholida.**

*Nov. gen.*

The species on which this genus is founded, I had, at first sight, intended to refer to *Astetholea*; the structure of the head, palpi, antennæ and thorax, however, forbid such an association, though the two forms, apparently, have some resemblance to each other. The *palpi* are of moderate length, with the apical joints strongly secundiform. The *head* is rather short, deflexed, and laterally rounded anteriorly, widest in line with the eyes, where it is nearly as broad as the elytra, and curvedly narrowed behind; it bears a deeply impressed central line on the vertex. The *eyes* are large, reniform, and coarsely faceted. The *antennæ* are eleven-jointed, scarcely longer than the body, inserted close to the front part of the eyes; scape curved and gradually incrassated; second articulation short; the fourth shorter than all except the second; the rest about equal, and sparingly pilose. The *thorax* is oviform, slightly convex; dilated laterally at the middle, but tumid rather than tubercular; and slightly constricted close to the base. The *elytra* are three times longer than the thorax, with prominent but rather obtuse shoulders; their sides are almost parallel with the suture, and the apices are obtusely rounded. The *legs* are moderately long, the femora incrassated, and the two posterior pairs of *tibiae* are somewhat flexuose.

**101. A. lucida, n.s.** Body bright, dark-rufous; antennæ, palpi, and legs fulvous. Head coarsely punctured. *Thorax* with the base and apex finely margined; the disc is shining, almost smooth, having only a few small punctures. The *elytra* are closely and coarsely punctured from the base to the middle, from whence the punctuation becomes finer, so that they appear quite smooth towards the apex. The *legs* are pubescent, the *tibiae* are armed at the extremity with two short slender spines; the basal joint of the *tarsus* is longer than any of the others.

Length, \(3\frac{1}{2}\) lines.

I could only find one specimen of this species at Tairua; it is an exceedingly active insect.

**Blosyropus.**


Long., 20-4 lin.
I have not yet seen this species.

1013. **B. simpliceps**, n.s. Fusco-castaneous, antennae and tibiae rufo-castaneous. The head is rounded and rather elongated behind, the muzzle short and quadrate, mandibles prominent, strong. The eyes are reniform, coarsely faceted and placed laterally near the middle part of the head. The antennae are inserted in line with the anterior portion of the eyes. There is a continuous dorsal impressed line on the head, the vertex is somewhat concave and the surface is rugosely sculptured, without however any tuberculate elevations. The thorax is longer than broad, constricted anteriorly, with a strong acute lateral tubercle inclined upwards at each side, and two discoidal sub-erect acute tubercles situated in front of them; its surface is uneven and rugosely sculptured. Scutellum transversely triangular. The elytra are elongate, slightly convex transversely, not much compressed laterally, with not very prominent humeral angles; they are wider at the base than the prothorax, from thence sub-parallel to the middle, where they are widest, but the posterior half is wider than the anterior; the apices are individually rounded and not at all produced or spinose; the sculpture is more or less irregular and rugose, with indications of three costae on each. The body is almost destitute of clothing, there being only very fine scarcely perceptible pubescence on the sides and apex, and a few fulvous hairs on the tibiae and antennae. The pro-meta- and meso-sterna as well as the lower part of the head are sculptured in the same way as the superficies, and are sparingly pubescent.

My specimen, which was found by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman, is, unfortunately, very much mutilated, three legs, all the tarsi, and half of the antennae being broken.

The absence of spines on the head, and inelegantly formed elytra, indicate a form quite different from the typical species.

Length, 11½ lines.
Waioha, Auckland.

**Psilomorpha.**

_Saunders; Trans. Ent. Soc., Ser. 2, 1, 80, 1850._

_Head_ produced in front into a short snout, with the sides somewhat approximating at the apex. _Eyes_ large, round, situated immediately beneath the insertion of the antennae. _Antennæ_ longer than the body, filiform, eleven-jointed; first joint long, clavate; second short, rounded; third, fourth, and fifth long, gradually increasing in length; sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth equal to fifth; tenth and eleventh shorter than fifth. _Thorax_ long, cylindrical, swelling out at the base. _Elytra_ broader than the thorax, gradually tapering to a rounded point, as long
as the abdomen and not gaping at the suture. Legs long and very slender, femora sub-clavate.

A small genus having some resemblance to M. Shuckard's genus Stepanops, but abundantly distinct in the less projecting head, ovate eyes, and other characters.

1014. P. tenuipes, Saunders: Trans. Ent. Soc., 2nd Ser., 1, 80, pt. 4, fig. 1, 1850. Pale chestnut-brown, with the eyes, first joint of antennæ, tips of the other joints of the antennæ, and legs, black. Elytra striate.
Length, 1\(^{\frac{1}{8}}\) inch.
New Zealand. In the collection of Mr. J. F. Parry.

**Xuthodes.**


In habit and colour the only representative of this genus is like the Chilian Phymatioderus bizonatus; but its characters ally it with Grammicosum and Hesperophanes, from both of which it differs in the prothorax and antennæ.

**X. punctipennis,** Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Sept., 1875. X. capite prothoraceque fulvis, opacis; elytris nitide flavescentibus, nigro-punctatis, punctis apicem versus minutis, pone medium fascia angusta fusca ornatis; antennis, pedibus abdomineque luteis; prothorace impunctato, disco 5-tuberculato.
Long., 7\(^{\frac{1}{2}}\) lin.
Pitt's Island (Mr. Travers).

1015. **X. apicalis,** Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., Jan., 1877. Capite prothoraceque fulvis, opacis; elytris nitidis, flavescentibus, nigro-punctatis, pone medium fascia angusta, punctis pone fasciam haud nigris, ad apicem densioribus; thorace impunctato, obsolete tuberculato.
Long., 14 mm.
This species greatly resembles the figure given by Mr. Pascoe of Xuthodes punctipennis, and has a similar peculiar sculpture of the elytra; but in **X. apicalis** the punctures behind the fascia are not black, and though those immediately behind the fascia are smaller and distant, those near the apex are coarse and closely placed. The head in **X. apicalis** is only indistinctly channelled between the eyes.
Sent from Tairua by Capt. Broun, with the information that he had only been able to find two individuals of the species.

Long., 16½ mm.

Antennae with the second and third joints sub-equal, the third slightly the shorter, and much shorter than the fourth and following joints. Thorax with the anterior angles very obtuse and indistinct, and without the slightest projection; it is about as long as broad, the sides are about straight till behind the middle, and are thence distinctly narrowed towards the base; the surface is rather dull, but bears some distant punctures and a fine pubescence; in front of the middle there is on each side a shining obtuse elevation, and along the middle, just behind these, a slightly elevated longitudinal smooth space. The elytra are shining, and of a smoky-yellow colour, and each has three rather undulated paler ivory-like lines, and the suture and external margin are also similarly pale; they bear also scattered pits or punctures of an obscure reddish colour, those towards the apex being obsolete.

Two individuals of this species have been found in the Hikuwi Forest, Tairua, by Capt. Broun—one in December, 1874; the other on 16th January, 1876.

I have named this striking species in honour of Mr. H. W. Bates, and have done so with the more reason because it seems, from information sent me by Mr. E. W. Janson and Mr. C. O. Waterhouse, that the species described by me as *Zorion batesi* is probably *Z. guttigerum*, Westw.; *Xuthodes batesi* differs from *X. apicalis* and *punctipennis* by its more remote eyes and slight differences in other details of structure, but I do not think it is necessary to make a new generic name for it at present.

1017. *X. divergens*, n.s. Head, thorax, antennae and legs fulvous, the two first opaque; elytra testaceo-yellow, shining.

Head finely punctured. Prothorax about as broad as long, slightly and regularly rounded laterally, being free from protuberances; the median line is a little elevated and dilated about midway between the middle and the base, and, on each side of this, there is an irregularly curved and slightly elevated space not attaining the apex, all of which are smooth, but the remainder of the surface is rather closely and coarsely punctured. Elytra with a blackish fascia behind the posterior femora; in front of this they are covered with coarse black punctures, which, however, are smaller and more congregated near the base, the punctation behind the fascia is usually less coarse and dark, being occasionally reddish; from each puncture proceeds, generally, a short grey hair, and, besides these, a finer pubescence exists along the margins. The prosternum is coarsely punctured.

Differs from *X. apicalis* and the Chatham Islands' species (*X. punctipennis*), in its smaller size, and the presence of the coarse punctuation of the upper and lower surfaces of the prothorax.

Length, 5½ lines; breadth, 1½.

I found this species near Whangarei Harbour.
Calliprason.

White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.

The characters assigned to the genus by White seem to be insufficient. I have examined the specimens in my collection, from which the following description has been composed:

The head, in its middle part, is nearly as wide as the base of the elytra, the occiput about as wide as the thorax, the muzzle short, sub-quadrate; the eyes are large, very prominent, finely facetted, ovate, slightly notched inwardly, and are placed laterally on the middle of the head; it is owing chiefly to their size and situation, that that portion of the head is so wide as to equal the broadest part of the elytra. The antennae are of about the same length as the body, eleven-jointed; scape elongate, rather slender, with moderately incrassated apex; second joint minute; third to fifth of nearly equal length, each a little thickened at the apex; joints six to eleven each a little shorter than its predecessor. Thorax sub-cylindrical, constricted near the base and apex, with an acute, lateral tubercle behind the middle. Scutellum triangular. Elytra elongate, with prominent shoulders; they are gradually attenuated, the apices being singly rounded. Legs and tarsi slender, femora very slightly inflated. The apical joint of the maxillary palpus is the longest, and slightly dilated towards the extremity, but not securiform.

1018. C. sinclairi, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 23; Stenoderus sinclairi, Westwood. Above grass-green, beneath silvery-grey, with silky scales or hairs; abdomen reddish-brown where seen through silvery-grey; legs, antennae, and cibarial organs reddish; parts about the mouth with grey hairs; head and thorax above darker than the elytra, in some places inclining to blackish; elytra margined, margin yellowish-brown, upper surface minutely punctured, with three rather indistinct longitudinal ridges.

Length, 4½ lines.

Note.—I found this species at Tairua and Whangarei Heads. The thoracic disc is uneven.

Stenopotes.


The strongly facetted eyes in this genus are an exceptional character in this and in a few others of the forty-eight “groupes” into which Lacordaire has divided his “Section B.” of the Cerambycidae. In other respects Stenopotes differs in the form of the prothorax, in the presence of epipleuræ to the elytra, &c., from both Rhagiomorpha and
Tritocosmia, the other two genera of the "groupe." These he differentiates by the one having a tuft of hairs on the third joint of the antennae, which the other has not. At best this is a doubtful character; one objection to it is, that the tuft very often, apparently, belongs to the insect only in its earlier life.

*S. elongatus*, fulvescens, vix nitidus, capite prothoraceque saturioribus illo in medio canaliculato; rostro longitudine paulo latiore, planato-marginato; antennis leviter piloso-fimbriatis, articulo tertio quam sequentibus multo breviore; prothorace latitudine sesquilingiore, postice gradatim latiore, pone apicem parum incurvato, supra lineis duabus pilosis notato; scutello subrotundato; elytris prothorace quintuplo longioribus, supra planatis, singulis costulis duabus longitudinalibus instructis; infra pedibusque pube tenuissime indutis.

Long., 7 lin.

NOTE.—Capt. Hutton found this species in the Waikato district, and I found it at Tairua and Whangarei Harbour, but only some six individuals.

**Drotus.**

*Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., Feb., 1877.*

(*Cerambycidae, ex aff. Calliprasonis.*)

*Head* obliquely declivous in front, and produced into a broad process, which has an elongate impression on each side in front of the eyes; *eyes* distinctly (but still only a little) emarginate, (less than in *Stenopotes* but more than in *Calliprason sinclairi*); *antennae* with the basal joint very elongate, and swollen towards the extremity; third joint elongate; *thorax* very uneven, constricted in the middle and again at the base; *elytra* slender, elongate, depressed; *legs* very elongate, slender; *femora* not abruptly broader towards the apex. General *form* very elongate and slender, especially posteriorly.

The allies of this species are almost certainly *Calliprason sinclairi* (unknown to Lacordaire) and *Stenopotes pallidus*; from the former it differs by the elongate and obliquely declivous front of the head, and by the peculiar form of the thorax; the antennae and legs of the two being rather similar. The insect apparently agrees with *Stenopotes pallidus* in the form of the head, but departs from it in the form of the thorax and antennae.

Lacordaire's groups of the allies are evidently artificial, but the present insect would doubtless be placed by him in one of the first three "groupes" of his Section B. *Cerambycides.*

Long., 11 mm.; lat. elyt. basi, 1½ mm.; long. anten., 11½ mm.

Head rather coarsely and closely punctured, of an infuscate reddish or somewhat pitchy colour, with a few short depressed delicate silvery hairs. Thorax elongate and slender, on its dorsum in front of the middle obtusely elevated, the elevation somewhat notched at its summit, behind the middle with a curved elevation extending from side to side, but becoming obscure on the dorsum; this curved swelling makes the broadest part of the thorax; the colour and sculpture are similar to those of the head. Elytra of a reddish colour, dull, their sculpture rather coarse and close but indistinct; along the suture and down each are two lines of somewhat silvery pubescence, and there is also a much less distinct marginal line of such pubescence. Under-surface reddish, with scanty silvery pubescence. Legs reddish, thickened portion of the femora rather darker.

A specimen of this interesting species was transmitted to me in spirit by Capt. Broun, and accompanied by the information that two individuals had been found by him on Beech at Tairua.

Zorion.


Males.—Head projecting, gradually and strongly narrowed behind, the rest similar to Zoedia. Antennæ filiform, very little longer than the body; first joint elongate, sub-obconical; third to fifth almost equal, the others gradually decrease. Eyes very narrow or contracted, nearly divided. Prothorax elongate, greatly constricted in front and at its base, the middle convex, and obtusely tuberculated laterally. Scutellum triangular. Elytra short, slightly convex, parallel, rounded behind, each furnished at the extremity with an oblong elevation. Legs moderate. Front coxa conical, not angular, contiguous; femora pedunculate at their base, then strongly clavate, the posterior scarcely longer than elytra; first tarsal joint of the latter a little longer than the following two. Mesosternal process very narrow, elongated, and parallel. Body smooth and brilliant.

Females.—Head less prominent; antennæ a little shorter than the elytra; thorax less narrowed, scarcely tuberculated laterally.

1021. Z. minutum, Fabr. (Callidium); Syst. Ent., p. 192; = Obrium fabricianum, Westw., Arc. Ent., p. 28. Body shining, rufo-testaceous, the tip of the antennal joints three to seven, and the whole of their successors, infuscate; the slender basal part of the femora, and a spot on each elytron, which sometimes takes the form of an abbreviated fascia not reaching the suture, are whitish; the tibiae, tarsi, and a portion of the femora, fusco-testaceous. The head is apparently impunctate, with a depression between the antennæ, and a feebly-marked continuous, dorsal line. The thorax is sub-cylindrical, constricted near the front and again at the base, and dilated laterally at the middle, behind which it is narrowest; its disc is uneven, being considerably elevated near the centre, depressed anteriorly, and much more so
behind; there is scarcely any visible punctuation, none on the dorsum. \textit{Scutellum} sub-oblong. The \textit{elytra} are oblong, with prominent shoulders, the sides are margined, sub-parallel, widest behind, the apex rounded, but with a not very close suture; there is on each an obtuse basal elevation, besides the less distinct, and more elongate, humeral one; the middle portion is depressed, and it is there the spot or abbreviated fascia is situated. The \textit{femora} incrassated, \textit{tibiae} flexuose. In some varieties the white \textit{elytral} spot has an infuscate or purplish margin.

Length, 2–3 lines.

As there seems to be some diversity of opinion regarding this species, I have drawn up the above description from specimens in my own collection; these had been obtained at Auckland, Tairua, and Whangarei.

1022. \textit{Z. guttigerum}, Westw.; \textit{Arc. Ent.}, ii., p. 28. This species scarcely differs from the preceding in \textit{form}, so far as I am acquainted with it, yet the prothorax seems to be rather more slender, and less dilated laterally, and the \textit{tibiae} are less, if at all, flexuose.

In one of my specimens, from Canterbury, the ground \textit{colour} is of an uniform bluish-purple, the \textit{elytral} spot yellow; the base of the \textit{femora} pallid; the tip of the joints of the \textit{antennae} from three to six, and the whole of the other joints, fuscos; the \textit{tibiae} and \textit{tarsi} fusco-testaceous.

An Auckland \textit{variety} is of a violet-brown; others make a nearer approach to the \textit{colour} of \textit{Z. minutum}.

The propriety of regarding these varieties as two distinct species, appears to me somewhat doubtful; had my specimens from the South been well set out I should have been in a better position, but the legs are so contorted that I have been unable to decide whether they are really bent naturally, or not.

\textbf{Gastrosarus.}


\textit{Corpus} lineare, nitidum, sparsim erecte pubescens. \textit{Caput} exsertum, post oculos paulo angustatum sed haud elongatum; \textit{frons} brevis, verticallis. \textit{Oculi} magni, modice convexi et granulati, laterales, supra distantes. \textit{Palpi} paulo elongati, articulis terminalibus vix dilatatis oblique, truncatis. \textit{Antenna}e basi distantes, haud ciliatae; scapo et articulis tertio et quarto æqualibus, brevibus, quinto usque undecimum paulo longioribus. \textit{Thorax} rhomboideus, lævis. \textit{Elytra} linearia, utrinque postice leviter attenuata, apice acute truncata, supra fere lævia. \textit{Prosternum} inter coxas angustum; mesosternum oblongum; metasterni \textit{épisterna} fere parallela, apicem versus tantum angustata; \textit{acetabula} antica et intermedia extus paulo aperta. \textit{Abdomen} (\textit{F.}) lineare, elongatum; segmentis primo usque quartum normalibus, quinto ventrali late excavato et dense atque longe piloso; \textit{pygidio} valde convexo et arcuato. \textit{Pedes} robusti; \textit{femora} gradatim incrassata; \textit{tarsi} breves, posticorum articulo primo vix secundo tertioque conjunctim longiore.
Another anomalous genus, having no near affinity with any other known form; it seems, however, to come nearest such genera as Callimus, and especially the Australian Earinis. I know only the female, which differs from the same sex in Earinis in the concentration of the hairiness of the abdomen, on the fifth ventral segment, and on the arched borders of the pygidium. The form of the metathoracic episterna is very similar to that of Earinis, as is also the thorax—oblong, with an angular dilatation in the middle of each side. The head and thorax together are small relatively to the rest of the body. The antennæ (F.) are not much more than three-fourths the length of the body.


Long., $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin., F.

The head is sparingly but strongly punctured, except the middle of the crown, which is convex and glossy. The thorax is small, very faintly punctured, and with a transverse depression near the anterior and posterior margins. Each elytron tapers gradually from base to apex, the latter being broadly and sharply truncated, and not reaching the tip of the abdomen; the surface is glossy, and bears only a few punctures, strongest near the base.

One example. Christchurch (Mr. Fereday).

Eburida.

Nov. gen.

Antennæ not longer than the body, sparingly pilose; the scape of moderate length, incrassated but not clavate; second joint minute; third not perceptibly shorter than the fourth; joints three to nine subequal; nine to eleven shortest, except the second. The eyes are moderately facetted considering their size, they are coarsely rather than finely granulated; they are of a sub-lunate form, the more bulky portion being in front, whilst the central part, before its junction with that behind the antenna, is a mere narrow band. The palpi have sub-ovate terminal joints. The head is nearly as wide as the apex of the thorax, rather abruptly deflexed anteriorly, with an impressed dorsal line and short muzzle. The thorax is about as long as broad, moderately convex, with an acute lateral tubercle behind the middle, and two small obtuse elevations on the disc in front; the sides are rounded, and it is a little constricted near the base and apex. Scutellum sub-oblong. Elytra oblong, scarcely convex, slightly compressed, and rounded laterally; the shoulders are prominent, from thence they are gradually attenuated towards the apices, which are, individually, acutely rounded, so that the apex (entire) has the appearance of being triangularly excised at the suture. The legs are of moderate length, the femora incrassated, the intermediate and posterior tibiae flexuose.

The characters of this genus are totally distinct from those assigned to Eburida by White, but as the species on which he founded the name belongs to Didymocantha (D. sublineata), I have adopted his name for
this new form, rather than encumber entomological literature with a new one. The species for which the above characters have been compiled, had been previously described. (Smith, l.c., p. 299.)

1024. **E. sericea**, Smith; l.c., p. 299. Body dull, reddish-brown, the antennae and legs somewhat paler. The head is sparingly clothed with short yellow hairs. The thorax bears an impressed dorsal line, rather broad and shallow, and well-defined on each side by a longitudinal band of golden-yellow hairs; there is a similar pubescent line near each side, the lateral margins being partially covered with such hairs. The elytra are finely and closely sculptured; they are variegated with curved lines and spots of pale yellow hairs, the spots are lateral, the lines basal and sutural; one pubescent line on each elytron assumes the form of lunate, central band, which meets its fellow at the suture. In one of my two specimens, the thorax is transverse, the other most likely is the male.

Length, 2½−3 lines.

I found three specimens at Tairua. Mr. Smith's measurement is L.5".

**Demonax.**

**Note.**—I have not seen the description of this genus.

1025. **D. spinicornis**, Newman; Clytus spinicornis, Zoologist, viii., Appendix cxix., 1850. Caput nigrum, antennis basi nigro-piceis apice testaceis, articulis 3<sup>to</sup> 4<sup>toque</sup> apice 1-spinosis, prothorax lacte fulvus; elytra nigra, utrinque lunula fascia maculaque apicali cinereis; pedes nigri.

Corp. long., 45 unc. Elytrorum, lat. max., 11 unc.

Head small, black, with a slight and very short grey velvety pile on the epicranium; antennae pitchy at the base, testaceous at the apex, the third and fourth joints having a strong apical black spine; prothorax longer than broad, convex laterally, and of a bright fulvous orange colour; this colour occupies the whole of the dorsal and lateral surface, leaving a narrow prosternum black, yet partially clothed with a very short grey pile. Elytra black, with three grey marks on each; the first of these is a lunule placed obliquely, its concavity facing the humeral angle, and its anterior limb touching the suture; the second is the half of a common fascia, its widest diameter touching the suture, its narrowest diameter approaching but not reaching the costa; the third occupies the apical area; the elytra are truncated at the apex. Meso-sternum grey. Abdomen black beneath, with a central grey fascia. Legs black, metafemora simple, but very long, extending considerably beyond the abdomen, the apex of which is not covered by the elytra.

New Zealand. In Mr. Steven's collection.

Not an uncommon type of Clytus; the Rev. F. W. Hope has described a very similar species from India, under the name of *C. bicinctus*. 
COLEOPTERA

Clytus.


**Head** with the forehead large, vertical, simple, cheeks at most moderately elongate. **Antennae** rather robust, reaching backwards to about a third from the tips of the elytra, the third joint longer than the following, which decrease in length rather abruptly. **Eyes** moderate, rather widely and deeply emarginated. **Prothorax** rather longer than broad, or a little transversal, quite rounded. **Elytra** moderately elongate, parallel, sub-cylindrical, obliquely truncated at their extremity. **Legs** moderately stout, the posterior very long; **thighs** gradually incras-sated, the middle and posterior a little arcuated, attaining, or slightly protruding beyond, the elytra; **first tarsal joint** of the hind pair much elongated.

Abdominal **intercoxal projection** somewhat acutely triangular; the mesosternal rather wide and inclined behind; **prosternal** narrow, arched posteriorly.

**Body** moderately long, sub-cylindrical and pubescent.

1026. *C. rugulosus*, n.s. **Body** elongate, sub-cylindrical, only slightly convex; pitchy-black, densely covered with coarse depressed dull yellow hairs, but leaving bare four spots on each elytron, one on the shoulder, a larger one near the base, the third just behind the middle, and the fourth near the apex.

**Head** longer than broad, uneven, coarsely punctate, with an impressed line on the middle; **eyes** large, finely facetted, rounded externally, emarginated inwardly, so as to be almost reniform, with their greatest bulk in front. **Antennae** inserted near the inner margin of the eye, shorter than the body, sub-filiform, eleven-jointed; basal joint cylindric, stout, about as long as third; second small; fourth a little shorter than third; joints four to ten decrease in length; eleventh a little longer than tenth, pointed; they are pubescent. **Palpi** broken off. **Thorax** oviform, base and apex truncate, not greatly narrowed anteriorly, moderately convex, not margined, and unarmed laterally; it is not much longer than broad, and its sculpture consists of a rather coarse rugose punctuation. **Scutellum** sub-triangular, rounded. **Elytra** a little broader than thorax, sub-parallel, their apices obliquely truncated towards the suture, the outer angles produced in the form of a rather obtuse point; their surface is so sculptured as to appear covered with a fine shallow somewhat rugose punctuation. Under-side piceous, not glossy, clothed with griseous pubescence. **Prosternum** almost plane between the coxae, which are not much separated; **mesosternum** short, emarginated between the middle coxae; **metasternum** moderately elongate, longitudinally furrowed; first abdominal segment produced, separating the posterior coxae, these not further apart than the intermediate. **Legs** moderate; the hind pair longest; **femora** simple, slightly dilated near the extremity; **tibiae** linear, straight, bispinose at apex; **first tarsal joint** (posterior) elongate, longer than the following two; second obconical; third bilobed; claws simple; **tarsi** with brush-like soles.
Length, 5½ lines.
One example (not in good condition) found by Professor Hutton near Dunedin. The genus is, perhaps, doubtful.

Coptomma.


Males.—Head longitudinally bisulcate above, forehead vertical, very short. Antennæ extending beyond the elytra by a third of their length; first joint moderate, thick; fourth shorter than either third or fifth, the latter and following joints depressed and gradually increasing. Prothorax moderately transversal, slightly convex, parallel, with a wide and feeble middle lobe at the base, furrowed above. Scutellum transversal, rounded behind. Elytra moderately convex, slightly attenuated, and singly rounded behind, with a sutural projection. Legs robust, femora gradually incrassated; the posterior as long as the elytra; tarsi of the same pair broad, first joint scarcely equal to the second and third taken together. Fifth abdominal segment equal to the fourth, truncated behind.

Body rather elongate, large, and pubescent.

Females smaller. Antennæ scarcely extending beyond the elytra. Legs more slender, posterior thighs a little shorter than the body.

1027. C. (Callidium) variegatum, Fabr. Syst. Ent., p. 189. Body shining, blue-black. Head remotely punctured, with a longitudinal sulcate on each side of the vertex filled with short yellow hairs, a finely impressed line between the antennæ, and a band of yellow hairs across the muzzle extending backwards to the emargination of each eye. The thorax bears two longitudinal furrows on the dorsum, almost continuous with those of the head, filled with yellow hairs, there is another such pubescent line near each side, the space beyond which is rugosely sculptured, and sparsely clothed with hairs paler than those on the disc; there is a depression near the base, and a few coarse punctures external to the dorsal lines. Scutellum transversely-triangular. The elytra bear three longitudinal costæ, the two outer obsolete, the one nearest the suture is rather sharply defined, but obliterated towards the base, and there are a few basal punctures, the rest of their surface is almost impunctate; their clothing consists of spots of yellow pubescence, which become concentrated near the base in the form of an oblique line, and near the middle as a transverse one. The legs are pubescent, the hind femora having a distinct band of pale-yellow hairs near the middle. The antennæ are finely pubescent; bluish, except the two terminal joints, which are pallid.

Length, 7–12 lines.
I found one specimen at Mercury Bay, and several at Whangarei Heads.

Navomorpha.


Head furrowed between the antennæ, the forehead tricarinated, the
middle carina abbreviated in front. Antennae smooth, slender, two-thirds the length of the elytra; first joint moderate, third larger than fourth and fifth separately, the latter a little longer than the following, joints six to ten gradually decrease. Prothorax at least as long as broad, somewhat smooth on the middle, truncated at its base with a rather broad and short median lobe. Scutellum curvilinearly triangular. Elytra depressed on the disc, strongly but gradually narrowed behind, with a lobe on each at their base embracing the lobe of the thorax. Femora gradually dilated, the posterior a little shorter than the elytra; first joint of the tarsi of the latter pair scarcely as long as the second and third conjointly.

Body partially pubescent.

1028. N. (Callidium) lineatum, Fabr.; Coptomma lineatum, White. Body polished, head fuscous, thorax and elytra rufous indistinctly spotted with fuscous; legs and scape of antennae reddish; apex of femora, tarsus and antennae, nigro-fuscous. The head has an impressed line not extending to the occiput; the frontal portion of the head, except a smooth space on the centre, is covered with pale-yellow hairs; the hind part is smooth on the centre, the rest being clothed with pubescence similar to that in front and forming two broad lines, nearly contiguous on the vertex. The thorax is sub-conical, its base bisinuated; there is a broad pubescent line near each side, from base to apex, of the same colour as those on the head, the dorsal space quite smooth and nude, the sides nearly so, but bearing a few punctures near the base. Scutellum short, triangular, pubescent. The elytra are moderately long, wider than the prothorax at the base, elongate-obconical, apices conjointly rounded; their surface is impunctate; each bears four longitudinal furrows, the sutural extending from base to apex, the second and third from the base to near the apex are joined at the extremities, the fourth is marginal; these furrows are filled with pale-yellow hairs. The legs and antennae are pubescent. The under-side, from the eyes to the ventral segment, is more or less clothed with whitish hairs, except the central longitudinal line.

Length, 8 lines.

I have seen none larger; White's measurement is 9½.

1029. N. (Callidium) sulcatum, Fabr.; Coptomma acutipenne, White. The head bears two shallow longitudinal furrows, which, in perfect specimens, are filled with whitish hairs; the dorsal line, as well as one on each side (between the antennae) appear somewhat elevated and smooth. The thorax is subconical, a little incurved laterally in front of the middle, and rather deeply, but not widely, excised at each side close to the apex; the base has a central lobe and a less obvious one midway between it and the posterior angle, which is subacute and directed backwards; the surface is impunctate, with a broad smooth dorsal line, the spaces external to it being clothed with whitish hairs, and very indistinctly depressed as broad lines. Scutellum subtriangular. The elytra are moderately long, widest at the base, from whence they taper gradually to the apices; the humeral angles are dis-
tinct, rather sharply defined in front and rounded externally; the apices are curvedly-excised, and acute at the suture and outward extremity, the latter being produced; their surface is impunctate; each has four longitudinal furrows, that nearest the suture being attenuated towards the scutellum, the second extends from the base to beyond the hind legs, the third longer than the second, the fourth marginal; all four are clothed with whitish pubescence. The general ground-colour is of various shades of black, sometimes reddish, at others greenish. The colour of the legs varies from testaceous to greenish.

Length, 5–6 lines.

According to Bates, who examined Fabricius' type in the British Museum, there is no difference between it and the *N. acutipenne* of White, which must, therefore, be erased from the list of the genus.

The descriptions of this, as well as the preceding species, have been compiled from specimens I had collected at Tairua, and will, I hope, put an end to the previous confusion.

1030. *N. neglectum*, *n.s.* This species, in its general outline, sculpture, and clothing, very much resembles *N. sulcatum*, but it differs materially in the form of the apex of the elytra and the sculpture of the head.

The smooth dorsal space between the antennae, which in *N. sulcatum* is entire, is in this species divided by a distinctly impressed line on the vertex, and the furrows are much less distinct. The posterior angles of the thorax are somewhat obtuse. The apices of the elytra are rounded.

The ground-colour is greenish-black, the pubescence whitish.

Length, 5½ lines.

This species, I imagine, had been overlooked by previous authors, or confounded with *N. sulcatum*. The specimen I examined was found by me at Tairua.

**Group—LAMIIDÆ.**

*Ligula* coriaceous or corneous, rarely membranaceous, without para-glossæ. *Maxille* bilobed. Last joint of the *palpi* fusiform or aciculate. *Labrum* free and horizontal. *Head* ordinarily vertical in front, its forehead forming a sharp angle with the vertex. *Antennæ* always inserted at a distance from the mandibles in the anterior emargination of the eyes. *Pronotum* confounded with the flanks of the prothorax. The anterior *tibia* with an oblique internal furrow; the intermediate often with a similar furrow on the external face. The *mesonotum* provided with organs of stridulation.

**Hexatricha.**

*White.* (?)

*Antennæ* rather longer than body, setaceous; scape narrow at the base, but abruptly and equally thickened beyond; second joint small; third longest; joints one to six strongly ciliated externally. *Eyes* reniform, finely yet distinctly facetted. *Palpi* of moderate length; the terminal articulation shorter than the penultimate and produced to a
somewhat obtuse point. The head is rather long posteriorly, where its sides are sub-parallel; the forehead is almost perpendicular, the vertex concave, with a continuous dorsal line, which is most distinct on the occiput. The thorax is moderately convex, sub-quadrate, unarmèd, and rounded laterally. Elytra convex, wider and three times longer than thorax; shoulders prominent; sides nearly straight towards the middle, immediately behind which they are widest, abruptly deflexed; apices rounded, with a not very close suture; they are transversely depressed near the base, and gradually declivous posteriorly. The legs are moderately long and robust, the femora inflated, and the tibiae slightly incurved; the tarsal joints one to two are sub-triangular; third bilobed; claws divaricate. The front pairs of coxae are globose; the pro- and mesosterna between the coxae moderately broad and almost plane.

The above corresponds with examples in my collection.

1031. H. (Lamia) pulverulenta, Westw.; Arc. Ent., ii., 86. Antennæ fuscos; the basal portion of joints four to six is annulated with white hairs, the external fringe corresponding in colour; occasionally the white colour is perceptible on other joints. The head is of a dark blue, almost purple colour, somewhat rugosely sculptured, especially behind the eyes, and bears short yellow pubescence, arranged in two lines, proceeding from the eyes along the occiput, besides many small patches irregularly disposed over the rest of the surface. The thorax is a little depressed transversely near the front and base and transversely wrinkled; the ground-colour and pubescence are precisely similar to those of the head, but the tomentum does not assume any particular form. Each elytron bears three discoidal longitudinal costae and a less obvious marginal one; the inner is merely sutural, the second obliterated at the base, and none reach the apex; the second and third interstices are depressed, and all are more or less irregularly sculptured; the basal portion granulated; the general ground-colour is a greenish-brown, the costae are reddish-castaneous, the scutellar pubescence yellow, the remainder mostly white; the latter is disposed in small patches, but usually becomes linear on the second and fourth interstices behind the middle; there is an indistinct medial fascia and a spot on the second and fourth interstices fuscous; the external margins are ciliated with white hairs, the apices most so. The legs are infuscate and pubescent, and the two hind pairs of tibiae, near the extremity, are distinctly pilose.

Length, 5–8 lines.

The above description, generic and specific, has been drawn up from two specimens which I had collected at Tairua; the colour sometimes varies, but the markings seldom differ.

Xylotoles.

Newman; Ent., p. 12.

Head prone, antennæ longer than the body, slender, eleven-jointed; thorax nearly cylindrical, straight on the sides; elytra of much the same width as the thorax, convex on the sides, pointed at the end; legs moderate; femora swollen at the end.
NOTE.—The diagnosis of this genus, as copied from White's work (Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.), is totally inadequate, but as the New Zealand species, as a rule, have been carefully described, I abstain from supplementing it; the characters of the genus can be inferred by referring to the following specific descriptions.

1032. X. lyneaeus, Fabr. (White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.). Head black; antennae brown, as long as the body; thorax black on each side, with a rust-coloured point; scutellum rust-coloured; elytra griseous, base punctato-striated, tip acuminated, diverging; body black; abdomen on each side with four rust-coloured spots; legs brown; femora clavate.

Port Nicholson (Mr. Earl).

NOTE.—Mr. Bates, who examined the specimen in the British Museum, states:—"It is remarkably elongate and parallel-sided, 5½ lines long, with the apices of the elytra produced and divaricate; in colour it resembles X. griseus." I have not seen this species.

1033. X. griseus, Westw.; Arc. Ent., ii., p. 27, t. 56. f. 2. It varies in size from 3 to 6 lines; and the apices of the elytra are singly rounded in both sexes (rather more acutely in the male), never divaricated. The shape of the body is elongate-elliptical, the elytra at the shoulders being scarcely wider than the base of the thorax. The colour of the integument is coppery-brown, but veiled with a laid ashy pubescence, never dense enough wholly to conceal the ground-colour, fresh examples showing, besides, a few condensed white linear spots, placed some on the anterior disc and others as an oblique macular fascia behind the middle; but these spots are sometimes wanting. The elytra are faintly striated (except the sutural stria), and have a number of large punctures arranged in irregular rows near the base. The antennae are pitchy-red, with the bases of some of the joints paler.


This species has been frequently described, the following are the names that had been applied to it:

Saperda grisea, Fabr.
Lamia heteromorpha, Boisd.
Xylotoles lentus, Newm.
Xylotoles westwoodii, Guér.

It is tolerably common in both the larger islands.


Long., 3–5 lin., M.F.

Difficult at first sight to distinguish from X. griseus, but certainly distinct. The difference in form first strikes the eye—a difference which arises from the thorax being much shorter and more narrowed at the base, and from the elytra at the base being much wider, with wide outstanding rectangular shoulders. The colour is also constantly different,
being more brassy greenish and shining, especially on the thorax. The
general laid pubescence is grayish, and the striae and punctures are
nearly the same as in *X. griseus*; but the denser pubescent spots are
always orange-tawny and conspicuous arranged in two groups—one near
the base (some of them forming an oblique line), and the other behind
the middle, (forming a line oblique in the opposite direction to the
former). The orbit of the eyes has also a dense fringe of the same
tawny-coloured hairs; and there is a patch of the same on each side of
the thorax.

Many examples from Mr. Lawson of Auckland, mixed with *X.
griseus*.

1035. *X. subpinguis*, White; *Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.* Greyish-
brown, sprinkled with dusky spots; *scutellum* yellowish; some spots on
the thorax void of hairs; each *elytron* near the base with three small
yellowish specks; *antennae* sprinkled with minute brown dots.

**Note.**—According to Mr. Bates "it resembles *X. griseus*, but has a
more spotty pubescence, and the elytra are more prolonged and pointed
at the apices." I have not seen this species, and do not know its
size.


*X. elongatus*, angustus, cuprascenti-niger, glaber, nitidus; *elytris* basi
thorace *vix latioribus*, *apice* utrinque *productis* et *paulo* *divaricatis*; *basi
grossissime* *lineatim* *punctatis*; *antennis* *pedibusque* *castaneis*; *femori-
bus* *obscurioribus*.

Long., 4½—5 lin.

**Body** entirely destitute of pubescence, except spots on the sides of
the ventral segments; *antennae* and legs finely griseous pubescent.
*Colour* glossy coppery-black; *head* and thorax impunctate and smooth.
*Elytra* elongated, not perceptibly broader at the base than the thorax,
very slightly bulging in the middle and gradually narrowed and pro-
longed at the apex, where they are slightly divaricate; the surface has
rows of very large punctures from the suture to the sides and extending
to the middle.

Several examples sent from Auckland by Mr. Lawson.


*X. fusco-niger*, sub-æneus, nitidus; *thorace* elongato-quadrato, supra
passim transverse rugato; *elytris* ellipticis, *apice* utrinque *productis*,
acutis, supra *striatis* *interstitiis* *elevatis*, *fulvo-guttatis*; *antennis* *pedibus-
que* *castaneis*.

Long., 4–6 lin., M.F.

Distinguished by the thorax being elongate-quadrate in outline, a
little dilated immediately behind its anterior angles, where it is widest,
and covered with irregular transverse wrinkles. The sides have some
patches or lines of tawny pubescence, as well as the front of the head.
The *elytra* have no distinct shoulders, and are dilated in the middle,
whence they taper gradually to the pointed apices, most prolonged in the male, but not divaricate; their surface is coarsely sculptured, deeply striated almost to the apex, and marked with large punctures. The under-side is very glossy, with spots of tawny tomentum on the sides of the breast and abdomen.

Auckland (Mr. Lawson); a few examples.

Note.—I possess a variety of a very elongate form, which is beautifully marked with spots of orange-coloured pubescence. It occurs at Tairua, and may perhaps be considered a distinct species, intermediate between X. rugicollis and X. nudus.

1038. X. inornatus, n.s. Thorax elongate-quadrate, moderately convex, rather wider in front than behind, slightly curved laterally; the disc is nude and slightly rugose transversely, the sides regularly clothed with griseous pubescence. The elytra are of about the same width at the base as the prothorax, and are widest near the middle; the apices are individually rounded, but not pointed as in X. rugicollis; the punctuation is confined to the basal half, and is disposed almost in double rows; there is only one distinct stria, which is impunctate and situated close to the suture, the rest of the surface bearing scarcely perceptible furrows and ridges; the clothing consists of short grey hairs, which are evenly distributed over the surface, and never in patches.

This form, though resembling X. rugicollis, is nevertheless quite distinct from it; it is altogether broader, more regularly sculptured and clothed, and of a duller colour.

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

I found several specimens at Tairua.

1039. X. laetus, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 22. Base of the elytra with several punctures, margin of suture with a few depressed warts; head and antennae ferruginous, with many greyish hairs, joints of the latter (from the fourth) ringed with black at the end; thorax shining violet, somewhat rough on the sides, with some spots covered with yellowish hairs; elytra shining green, sprinkled over with short grey hairs; scutellum and a few small spots across the elytra covered with yellow hairs; abdomen beneath smooth, polished, deep brown; the sides spotted with yellow; legs somewhat violet, with short grey hairs.

Port Nicholson (Capt. Parry).

Note.—It is rather shorter and broader than any of the preceding, with rounded apices. The colour is very variable, sometimes purplish or greenish, but always metallic; it seldom exceeds four lines in length, usually three lines.

1040. X. gratus, n.s. Head rather narrow, with six or more patches of yellow tomentum. Thorax sub-quadrate, impunctate, with a transverse impression near the base and a similar one in front; its sides bear patches of tawny-yellow pubescence. Elytra sub-ovate, impunctate, plane, apices rounded; the clothing consists of several small patches of bright pubescence (yellow) near the base, an irregular fascia beyond the
middle, many more small spots towards the apex, and a few near the suture, leaving a broad space across the middle quite nude, and therefore conspicuous. The antennae are pale red, with white pubescence, the apex of joints from three to eleven infuscate, the apical joints almost entirely fuscos. The legs are bright dark purple, with whitish hairs, the tibiae having one or two fuscous spots, almost bands, on each. The ground-colour is purplish-black, with a slight iridescent hue.

This species is closely allied in form to X. letus, but the absence of punctuation on the elytra, and the obvious nude central band, will readily distinguish it; it is very constant as to size, colour, &c.

Length, 3½ lines.

I found about six specimens, on different occasions, at Parua, Whangarei Harbour.

1041. X. nanus, Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July, 1874. Similar in form to X. griseus, but much smaller and more densely clothed with spotty or lineated griseous pubescence, with darker spots on the elytra, forming in well-preserved examples a somewhat tessellated pattern, the dark colour often concentrating in a patch on each side of the elytra. The thorax is very similar in form, but the two transverse impressed lines are less marked. The elytra are very nearly of the same width at the shoulders as the base of the thorax, their apices are not prolonged but singly rounded, and they have an irregular number of punctures near the base arranged in rows; they are destitute of impressed striae, except the usual sutural one.

A further distinction from X. griseus, even the smallest examples, is the colour of the antennae, the apices of the joints being always distinctly fuscos or black. The general ground-colour is extremely variable, from brown with a scarcely perceptible brassy tinge to dull tawny or pale testaceous.

Long., 2–2½ lin.

Auckland. Mr. Lawson has sent home a very large number of this small variable species.

White's description (?) of his X. parvulus consists of the following: —"Testaceous, covered with a greyish pubescence; base of elytra with several dots and four rows of small punctures in two lines, extending to the middle of elytra." No size is given; and the description applies equally well to our X. agrotus.

Note.—In descriptions, I consider it indispensable to indicate size, and, in cases where a genus comprises many species, it should be clearly shown wherein one differs from another; as neither of these conditions has been complied with in the case of White's X. parvulus, I consider it advantageous to erase the name from our list and let it drop into oblivion. I regret this, yet I see no use whatever in retaining the name of a species which cannot be identified, and the remark would apply equally well to many of the species named—I can hardly say, described—by Fabricius, who, however, wrote at a time when brevity was deemed, perhaps, of primary importance.


Similar in form to X. nanus, but always of a tawny testaceous colour, with fine scant grey pubescence, arranged more or less in lines on the elytra. The antennæ are not ringed with dark colour, but pallid like the rest of the body, or at most a little browner at the extreme tips of some of the joints. The elytra are relatively much longer, and are narrowed and prolonged towards their apices; in the male strongly dehiscent at the suture; they are a little wider at the base than the base of the thorax, and have the usual lineated punctation from the base to the middle. The sutural stria is deeply sunk.

Auckland, six examples (Mr. Lawson); Christchurch (Mr. Fereday), three examples.

Note.—I think the species may be found in most places, I found it wherever I collected. The punctation at the base of the elytra varies considerably. In some specimens there are only two simple rows of punctures; but in others there are two or three rows, each composed of a large number of punctures, arranged often without order. The difference is not sexual, but the two varieties are strongly pronounced.


Long., 2¼ lin.

Closely resembling X. nanus, but the elytra decidedly more elliptical in form—i.e., narrower at the shoulders and more regularly rounded on the sides, the apex being jointly rounded; the surface is of the coppery-black or dark-drown of the full-coloured examples of X. nanus; and the grey pubescence is spotty in the same way on the elytra, but the dark patches lie in two places, forming irregular broad fasciae, one at the middle and the other at the apex. The antennæ are rather more slender, and have a larger portion of the apices of the joints pitchy-black. Beneath, the insect is more densely clothed with grey pubescence.

Christchurch (Mr. Fereday); one example.


Long., 3¾–4 lin.
This very distinct species may be recognised at once by the thorax—tumid, almost tubercular in the middle on each side, with the anterior and posterior transverse sulci deeply impressed and united in the middle by a longitudinal dorsal impressed line. The tubercle on each side is coarsely sculptured, and the basal surface is covered with a multitude of fine transverse striae. The punctuation of the elytra extends nearly to the apex, and is interrupted by three raised costae on each elytron; the apex is tapering, and the suture widely gaping, having on each edge a curved situation. The sides and apex of the elytra have a few whitish bristles. The legs are concolorous; the antennæ have a speckled pubescence and are robust.

Christchurch (Mr. Fereday); three examples.

This species tends to connect Xylotoles with Tetrorea.


Length, 2 lines.

Tairua, near Auckland (Capt. Broun).

More slender in form than the typical species of the genus; the elytra have distinct shoulders, but are scarcely broader than the middle part of the thorax. The ashy vestiture appears to be very variable in pattern, in one of the specimens before me being arranged on the elytra in longitudinal rows of spots, and in another forming two ill-defined fasciae, one before the middle, oblique, and the other sub-apical, transverse. The centro-basal tubercles are prominent and smooth.

Note.—I found two or three individuals at Whangarei Heads; they are rather greener than those from Tairua.


**Long.**, 1½ lin.

Tairua, near Auckland (Captain Broun).

A small and very distinct species. *Integument* glabrous, shining castaneous with black clouds on disc of thorax, and in the middle, and towards the apex of the elytra; scattered whiteomentum clothes the sides of the thorax and forms three streaks on the elytra, namely, two elongate at the base, and one curved towards the apex. The body is slightly convex, but the base of the elytra is much depressed. The elytra are not wider than the thorax, and the shoulders are rounded off; the base has a few punctures, and there is a line of the same on each side extending beyond the middle. The antennæ are half as long again as the body, and reddish-testaceous. The legs are pale-testaceous, with the club of the femora blackish, and the apex of the tibiae dusky.
X. costatus, Pascoe; Ann. Nat. Hist., Sepr., 1875. X. elongatus, fusco-metallicus, antennis pedibusque castaneis, subtilissime tomentosis; illis articulis basi plerumque pallidioribus; capite prothoraceque laevigatis, hoc in medio tenuiter corrugato; scutello semicirculari, griseo-pubescenti; elytris oblongo-ovatis; apicibus rotundatis, singulis fortiter quinquecostatis, costis duabus exterioribus basi conjunctis, interstitiis sparsim impresso-punctatis; corpore infra subtiliter punctulato; abdomen segmentis quatuor basalibus utrinque macula grisea pilosa notatis.

Long., 7½-9 lin.
Pitt's Island.

What, from its narrower abdomen, I take to be the male, has shorter elytra, less drawn out at the apex than the female; the antennae are about the same length—a little shorter than the body in both. This fine species, which at first sight might be taken to be generically distinct from Xylotoles, was found by Mr. Travers on Pitt's Island, one of the Chatham group.

X. traversii, Pascoe; Ann. Nat. Hist., July, 1876. X. anguste, ellipticus, nigro-viridis, nitidus, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis, subtiliter pubescens; prothorace laevigato, subtilissime sparse punctato; scutello transverso, sat dense ochraceo-pilosso; elytris basi prothoracis vix latioribus, subcarinatis, dimidio basali solo parce impresso-punctatis, apicibus rotundatis; antennis sub-annulatis.

Long., 3½ lin.
Chatham Islands.

This species lies between X. costatus and X. nudus in its characters; the elytra carinated as in the former, but in a much lighter degree, and narrower as in the latter. It was found, with many other interesting species, in the Chatham Islands, by Mr. H. H. Travers.

Microlamia.


Long., 1½ lin.
This curious and minute Longicorn in the proportions of its body resembles the genus Deucalion rather than Xylotoles; but the thorax is unarmed at the sides. The basal joint of the antennae forms a pyriform club, as in the genus Blax. Its chief peculiarities reside in the great width of the pro- and mesosterna between the coxae, and in the very thick clavate thighs, also in the robust filiform antennae—not ciliated, but hairy on all sides, and with rather short joints, the third and fourth not much longer than the rest.

Auckland (Mr. Lawson); one example.

NOTE.—I found this species on Phormium tenax at Tairua. I believe it affects the coast.

Somatidia.


1049. S. assimilata, n.s. This species, in general outline and sculpture, is very similar to S. antarctica, so much so that, disregarding its different colour, I had at first sight imagined it to be merely a variety of that species. Head comparatively rather broad, distantly and indistinctly punctured, with an indistinctly impressed central line. Thorax moderately convex, about as long as broad, its sides rounded, and surface punctured. Scutellum triangular. Elytra obovate (but rather more acuminate than in S. antarctica), with a triangular fuscous fascia near the middle, and an oblong apical patch of the same colour; there are two small tufts and an elongate humeral mark, fuscous, on each; the punctuation is finer and closer than in White's species. The
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body is reddish, the colour partially concealed by the yellowish pubescence; antennae and legs con-colorous.

Length, 2½ lines.

Tairua.

1050. **S. terrestre**, *n.s.* Colour fuscous. Head punctate, with an indistinctly impressed line on the vertex. Thorax convex, rather longer than broad, with rounded sides, and considerably contracted towards the base; its surface is irregularly but not coarsely punctured, and clothed with fine grey pubescence. Scutellum small. Elytra oviform, convex, widest near the posterior femora, the base of the same width as that of the prothorax, humeral angles obsolete; the surface is almost smooth, the suture distinctly depressed in front, there are a few punctures near the base, a line of punctures on each side of the suture, and a few others, not very obvious however, near the margins; their clothing consists of dark grey and pale yellow pubescence, the latter colour predominating along the side margins and appearing as a broad indistinct fascia near the middle and another near the apex. The antenna and legs, which are of the orthodox form, are of a rufo-testaceous colour, the lower part of the tibia being paler than the other portions.

This species is intermediate in form between *S. antarctica* and *S. ptinoides*; it is not so broad as the former, nor quite so narrow near the junction of the prothorax and elytra as in the latter species.

Length, 3 lines.

I found my unique example under a stone on Mount Manaia, Whangarei Heads.


Long., 1½–2½ lines.

Auckland (Mr. Lawson); four examples. The fourth joint of the antennae is very short.

**Note.**—I found this species amongst vegetable rubbish in the Domain, at Auckland; and, under similar circumstances, at Whangarei Heads.

1052. **S. angusta**, *n.s.* Colour rufo-fuscous. The form of the head is peculiar; the vertex, owing to the antennal orbits being prominent and continued towards each other as a rather sharply-defined elevation, has the appearance of being depressed, whilst the frontal portion is abruptly deflexed; the vertex is black, the front, which is punctate, is reddish-brown. The thorax is convex, oviform, rather closely punctured, and sparingly clothed with yellow pubescence. Scutellum sub-triangular. Elytra elongate-oval, convex, and somewhat uneven; each elytron bears four distinct, tufted tubercles, the two nearest
the suture the largest, the other two are placed beyond these and nearer to the base; the two anterior tubercles are elongate, being prolonged towards the base; the surface of the elytra is more closely and as coarsely punctured as that of the two first described species, but the punctuation is more distinctly arranged in rows. The antennæ are reddish, pubescent, and with the fourth joint rather long. The femora and basal portion of the tibiae are shining piceous, the tarsi and apical portion of the tibiae rather clear yellow, with a piceous spot near the extremity of the tibiae.

This species is obviously narrower, proportionally, than any of the preceding.

Length, 2\(\frac{3}{4}\) lines.

I found one specimen at the Cemetery Gully, Auckland.

1053. S. pictipes, n.s. Elliptical, convex, obscure-bronze in colour, antennæ reddish-testaceous with some of the joints a little infuscate, middle of the femora piceous, their extremities reddish, tibiae, tarsi, and palpi yellowish, the former spotted with brown.

The antennæ are robust, as long as the body, their third and fourth joints elongate, each about twice the length of the fifth. The head bears a few coarse punctures; the thorax is oval, not greatly contracted behind, very coarsely and closely punctured, the punctuation becoming a little less coarse towards the sides; the elytra are oviform, narrowed in front to the width of the thorax, and somewhat pointed behind; they have a few small punctures disposed in rows, and a large humeral space on each distinctly granulated, and they bear a few long erect hairs and indistinct patches of very fine greyish pubescence.

Length, 2 lines; greatest breadth, \(\frac{3}{4}\).

A little larger and much broader than S. ptinoides, the bases of the thorax and elytra less contracted, the thorax more coarsely sculptured, and the fourth antennal joint very much longer.

I found one example at Whangarei Heads, yesterday (October 4, 1878.)

1054. S. longipes, Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., Sept., 1878, p. 82. male. Sat elongata, fusco griseoque minus late variegata, elytris versus apicem dilutioribus et plaga communi scutiformi fusca, setis erectis nullis, tuberculis sex minutis, setosis; prothorace sat elongato, anterius minus punctato, punctis vix ad medium extensis.

Long., 8 mm.; lat., \(\frac{3}{4}\) mm.

The male of this species, though rather similar at first sight to that sex of Parmena antarctica, White (Gen. Somatidia, Bates), is abundantly distinct; it is larger and especially more elongate, and has the legs much more developed, they are much longer, and the thighs are more clavate, the punctuation of the thorax and elytra is much less, and each elytron has three minute tubercles instead of two. The colouration of the two species seems very similar, except that S. longipes will probably prove the less conspicuously variegated.

The discovery of this species is due to Professor Hutton, who recently sent me a single specimen, which was found in Otago.
1055. *S. diversa*, *n.s.* Rather dull, very dark coppery-brown, pubescent. *Head* distinctly punctate. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, obtusely dilated laterally, contracted towards the base, moderately convex and coarsely punctured, with a large oviform impression extending from the apex to beyond the middle defined by an indistinct carina, also punctate. *Elytra* convex, oval, broader than the thorax, moderately narrowed in front; the basal margin is somewhat elevated and thickened, so as to protrude a little beyond the base of the prothorax; they have several rows of punctures which are continued almost to the apices; their fine grey pubescence is unevenly distributed, thus giving them a rather mottled appearance, and, in addition, there are many long, erect, fuscous, hair-like bristles scattered over the surface.

The *antennæ* are variegated, the predominating colour being infuscate-red; their third and fourth joints are elongate, the latter, however, being the shorter. The *legs* also vary in colouration, two-thirds of the tibia and all the tarsus are yellow.

Allied to *S. pictipes* but broader; the peculiar mark on the thorax and incrassated base of the elytra will prevent this species from being confounded with any other.

Length, 2½ lines; breadth, 1¾.

Described from one specimen found at Parua, near Whangarei.

1056. *S. nitida*, *n.s.* *Body* of a glossy, reddish coppery-brown, and very sparsely pubescent.

*Head* with a few rather fine punctures. *Prothorax* convex, a little longer than broad, oviform, but gradually narrowed posteriorly, and irregularly and rather distantly punctured. *Elytra* convex, oviform, widest behind, gradually but very obviously narrowed towards the base, which equals that of the prothorax; each elytron has a sub-sutural row of punctures extending to near the apex, but having a few others interposed between that row and the suture, there are other punctures beyond almost arranged in rows but scarcely attaining the middle; there are two irregularly formed patches of fine yellow pubescence on each, one in front, the other behind the posterior thigh, and some small indistinct grey spots, the entire surface, however, like that of the thorax, appears rather nude.

The *legs* are variegated as in the preceding species; the *antennæ* also are of different colours, with their third joint very long, nearly twice the length of the fourth.

Intermediate in form between *S. angusta* and *S. terrestre*, but easily recognised by the above characters.

Length, 3 lines; breadth, 1¾.

I found two individuals, one broken, at Parua.

**Stenellipsis.**


*Corpus* angustum, ellipticum, convexum, subtile tomentosum, laeve. *Caput* exsertum, inter *antennas* modice late concavum, fronte quadrata. *Palpi* subelongati, robusti, articulis ultimis fusiformibus. *Thorax* trans-
versus, antice et postice constrictus, medio convexo, lateribus tumidis, inermibus. Elytra convexa, prope basin transversim depressa, apice obtuse rotundata, fere truncata; stria suturali solum impressa, versus basin abbreviata. Acetabula antica et intermedia extus clausa. Prosternum inter coxas vix arcuatum, angustissimum, apice dilatatum; mesosternum oblongum, vix decline. Mesothorax paululum abbreviatus. Pedes elongati; coxae magnae, globosae; femora fortiter clavata; tibiae intermediae extus leviter emarginatae; tarsi vix elongati, articulo primo coxae subaequali; ungue divaricati. Antenna corporis triente longiores, graciles, sparsim ciliatae; articulo primo basi extus subito sed modice dilatato, caeteris elongatis a tertio gradatim brevioribus.

This genus has many of the peculiar characters of Xylotoles, and is evidently allied to it; but its facies is very different, resembling that of many Acanthocinina (e.g., Driopa). The metathorax, without being conspicuously abbreviated as in the Dorcadioninae, is so much shortened that the distance between the middle and posterior coxae is somewhat less than that between the anterior and the middle. The prosternum, also, although very narrow between the coxae, is nearly plane, as in Xylotoles. The head is of precisely the same shape.

1057. S. (Xylotoles) bimaculata, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 22. The head bears a smooth, continuous, dorsal line, and fine pallid pubescence. Thorax rather transverse, convex, rather broader in front than behind, dilated laterally near the middle, transversely depressed anteriorly, constricted and depressed near the base; the disc is of a shining coppery-brown colour, the rest is clothed with scattered pale griseous tomentum. The elytra are convex, sub-ovate, their shoulders obliquely, the apices individually, rounded; there is a transverse depression near the base, and in front of this, on each, an obtuse elevation, and each has a sharply-defined sutural line extending from the apex to the frontal depression; the ground-colour is fuscous, scarcely perceptible, however, on account of the superincumbent pubescence; the variations consist of a large, almost round, pallid spot, on each elytron near the outer margin of the depressed part, and several irregularly formed, confluent patches extending from the hind leg to the apex. The antennae and legs are nearly of the same colour as the body, except the basal portion of the thigh which is paler; they are finely pubescent.

Such is the typical form; varieties exist, differing in colouration; the legs sometimes being pale rufous.

Length, 2½–3 lines.

The above has been substituted for Mr. White's description. The insect frequents the foliage of Cortaria sarmentosa, but does not confine itself exclusively to that shrub.

1058. S. (Xylotoles) gracilis, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 22. This species in its general outline differs considerably from the preceding one; the thorax is relatively longer and narrower, and the elytra more cylindrical.

The thorax is tumid laterally, and somewhat depressed transversely in front and behind, so that the disc seems elevated; the surface is not
visibly punctured, and is clothed with fine whitish-grey hairs. The elytra are rather elongate, with not very prominent shoulders, and taper a little towards the apex, which is obtusely rounded (singly); there is, on each, a slight basal elevation, and behind this a moderate, transverse depression, not appreciably affecting the sutural region; each elytron bears an impressed sutural line not reaching the base, and a few punctures in front; the ground-colour is partially concealed by the clothing, which is rather dense and variegated, consisting of pale-grey and fuscous hairs; the latter predominate as a broad, medial, curved fascia, two quadrate basal, two elongate apical, and many smaller, spots distributed over their surface.

The colour is not constant, in some examples it is reddish, and in others the markings are not well-defined.

Length, 3 lines.

The above description is from specimens which I collected at Auckland, Tairua, and Whangarei.


*S. latior*, elytra oblongo-ovatis, ad humeros thoracis basi fere duplo latorius. Chalybeo-nigra, subtiliter cinereo-pubescens, antennis (scapo excepto) tibisque basi et unguibus castaneis; thorace breviore, medio rotundato, laevi; elytris cinereis, guttis majoribus rotundis lineatim ordinatis, ad basin, in medio et versus apicem in plagas aggregatis.

Long., 3 lin.

A true *Stenellipsis*, although differing from its congeners by the broader shoulders of the elytra; the latter have an obtuse elevation near the scutellum and a few punctures arranged in rows; with this exception the body is smooth and clothed with very fine laid pile, as in the other species.

Auckland (Mr. Lawson); one example.

**Note.—** The species occurs sparingly at Tairua and Whangarei, and is, like the others, somewhat variable.


*S. subparallela*, ferruginea, tenuiter pubescens; capite nigro, fronte planata; tuberibus antenniferis brevissimis; antennis corpore longioribus, articulis tertio quartoque elongatis, aequalibus; prothorace transverso, utrinque valde tumido, subtiliter punctato; elytris parallelis, irregulariter punctatis, linea nigra obscura arcuata a basi usque ad marginem exteriorem postice terminata, notatis; femoribus valde clavatis; tarsi articulo penultimo anguste bilobo.

Long., 1 1/4 lin.

Waikato (Capt. Hutton).

This is very different from the species described by Mr. Bates; it may be regarded as an aberrant form.

**Psilocnæia.**


Gen. *Xylotolö* affine, sed corpore lineari, et metasterno haud abbreviato. *Linearis*, subdepressa. *Antennæ* corpore paulo longiores; arti-

This genus partakes of the character of Xylotoles and Tetrorea, and is equally allied to both these genera, which have been placed by Lacordaire in two widely separated sub-families.


Long., $2\frac{1}{2}-3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

The ground-colour, visible only on portions of the thorax and head and in abraded parts, is of the same coppery-brown as prevails in the genus Xylotoles; the head is of precisely similar form. The transverse impressions of the thorax are only vaguely marked; the fuscous lateral streak on each elytron is generally varied with grey spots, and is sometimes reduced to a few dark lineated spots, or disappears altogether; the legs and antennae are partly reddish-testaceous; the pubescence of the thorax is somewhat lineated and denser on the sides.

Auckland. Mr. Lawson has sent home a very large number of specimens.

Note.—This is, perhaps, our most common beetle; I found it at Tairua and Whangarei, as well as at Auckland.


Long., 3 lin.

Tairua, near Auckland (Capt. Broun).

Rather larger and broader than P. linearis; the thorax especially differing in being somewhat abruptly dilated in the middle. The elytra are considerably depressed behind the scutellar region, and at the apex are singly subacuminate, or, in other words, briefly and very obliquely truncated from the suture outwards. The upper edge of the dark fuscous lateral streak is very flexuous, and much darker in colour than the rest of the streak. The antennae are palish-testaceous, speckled with fuscous, and are ciliated beneath.

Spilotrogia.


Gen. Stenellipsi affine, sed facies multo diversa. Cylindrica, subtilissime pubescens. Antennae graciles, corpore duplo longiores, vix pubes-

Belongs to the same group as Stenellipsis, from which it differs in the mesosternum between the coxae being nearly as narrow as the prosthernum, and in the thorax and elytra being cylindrical; the metathorax appears somewhat shortened, the distance between the anterior and middle coxae being no less than that between the middle and hind pair.


The maculation of the elytra is peculiar in this little Longicorn, as it is the derm and not the pubescence merely which is variegated in colour; the spots are very irregular, and lie chiefly near the suture, the yellow ground-colour prevailing on the sides.

Auckland (Mr. Lawson).

Note.—This species is tolerably common, and varies more in colour than its diagnosis indicates; it is often of a very pale, almost white colour, without a trace of yellow.

1064. S. hilarula, n.s. Antennae rather short, yet a little longer than the body, testaceous, pubescent, with the fifth joint distinctly shorter than in S. maculata. The head is rather narrow, the antennal orbits somewhat approximated, the intervening space being very perceptibly concave. The thorax is elongate, the sides a little dilated, and constricted near the base; it is fuscous and bears many yellow hairs. Scutellum small. The elytra are pubescent, rather long, considerably wider at the base than elsewhere, and slightly incurved laterally; each elytron bears six, or more, rows of punctures, the interval between every two rows indistinctly elevated; the colour is bright fuscous, with indistinct basal, apical, and marginal patches, yellow, and a spot of white pubescence near the apex, as well as minor variegations. The legs are yellowish, the basal portion of the femora nearly a transparent white.

Length, 2 1/2 lines.

I found one specimen only, at Parua, Whangarei Harbour.

Eurychaena.


Gen. Enicodi affinis, sed elytris M. hau diversi. Corpus parvum, sublineare, sericeo-pubescent. Caput subretractum, inter oculos latum, planum, ore (M.) latissimo, labro parvo quadrato, mandibulisque vix exsertis. Antenna corpore vix longiores, graciles, sparsim ciliata;

F. Capite antice haud dilatato, ore normali.

Belongs to the same group as the curious New Caledonian Enicodes, but differs totally from that genus in facies and in the narrow pro- and mesosterna. The head of the male is very similar, the orbit of the eyes being abruptly salient, and the mouth, though narrow, extremely broad; the eyes are simply reiform, with the upper portion rather narrow.


Long., 2½–3 lin.
The elytra in the male taper a little towards the apex; in fine, fresh examples they have a few dark brown spots and an oblique fascia of the same colour after the middle.

Auckland (Mr. Lawson).

Note.—This species also occurs at Tairua and Whangarei, on the tree-fern (Cyathea).


Long., 2½ lin., F.

Christchurch (Mr. Fereday); one example.

1067. E. acutula, n. s. Moderately convex and pubescent. The head is impressed longitudinally, and is distinctly broader than the thorax, which is a little constricted in front and behind. The elytra are elongate-obconical and sub-depressed; their shoulders are prominent, almost rectangular; from thence they are gradually attenuated to the apices, which are rather acutely rounded (singly) with a not very close suture; each elytron is a little depressed near the middle, and bears two ill-defined, discoidal lines; the punctuation is obvious, but does not extend to the apex, and is disposed almost in double and triple rows, between the suture, longitudinal lines and margins. The colour is somewhat variegated; the scape of the antennæ and the femora being greenish-testaceous, the antennæ pale fuscous, the tibiae fulvo-testaceous, and the elytra pale, greyish-fuscous, the side margins of the thorax and elytra dark fuscous.

Length, 3 lines.

I obtained my unique specimen at Tairua.
Tetrorea.

White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 21.

Head notched between the antennæ; antennæ with the fourth joint longest and slightly curved, each joint ciliated on the inside; thorax short, rather longer than wide, with four tubercles; two transverse in the middle, two larger, one on each side; elytra elongated, at the base abruptly inserted, the shoulder angled, and between the shoulder and the suture there is a tubercle, end of elytra bluntish; legs with the femora very thick.

1068. T. cilipes, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 21. Elytra at the base and on the margin punctured, a line of punctures close to the suture extending to the middle of the elytra, near which, on each side, is a small tuft of light-coloured hairs; head and thorax with ochrey hairs; antennæ grey, sprinkled with brown; base of elytra deep brown, with two streaks of yellowish hairs; elytra yellowish-brown, on the sides spotted with blackish, near the apex is an oblique grey spot, sprinkled with black, the fore part margined with a curved line, white in front and ochrey behind; under-side of abdomen dark grey, four of the segments with a yellow spot on each side; tibiae on each side near the base with two or three tufts of whitish hairs.

Length, 6 3/4—7 lines.

Note.—Mr. White does not give its habitat. I have taken specimens at the island Motuihi, Taiaua, and Whangarei, and received a pair from Capt. Hutton, which he had found on the west coast of Otago.

Hybolasius.


This genus is founded on a common New Zealand insect, the Lamia crista of Fabricius, which White placed in the genus Pogonocherus. It agrees with Pogonocherus in many essential characters—such as the structure of the sterna, the form of the sockets of the anterior and middle coxae, and the divaricate claws; but the antennæ resemble much more closely those of Hebeseci and the allied genera, differing chiefly in the shorter and more regularly clavate scape. There is, however, scarcely any difference in the formulæ given by Lacordaire of the two groups Hebeseciides and Pogonocherides, although he places them so widely apart. The genus is also closely allied to the Chilian Ectropsis, placed by Lacordaire in the Exocentrides group.
1069. H. (Camia) crista, Fabr.; Syst. Entom., p. 170. Fabricius describes the basal tubercles of the elytra as tridentate; but, as I have satisfied myself by examination of his type specimen in the Banksian collection, they are not toothed at all, but surmounted by a compressed pencil of hairs. This type is a large form of the species (3½ lines), of tawny-brown colour, with the narrow black posterior fascia unaccompanied by a broader dark belt. Most of the examples I have seen from Auckland are smaller, about three lines, with much darker brown elytra, having the shoulders and an apical spot tawny, and a broad posterior blackish fascia, the anterior margin of which is black, margined again anteriorly with light tawny. But all connecting gradations occur, and I believe they form only one variable species. It may be known from its congeners by the elevated penicillated crests, the robust acute lateral thoracic tubercles, and the finely striated integument of the thorax.—(Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., August, 1874).

1070. H. lanipes, Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., Feb'y., 1877. Oblongus, nigricans, minus dense albido-vestitus, prothoracis tuberculis magnis; elytris parce punctatis, tuberculis basalis valde elevatis, acuminatis, nudis; tibis longius sed minus dense albido-setosis.

Long., 7 mm.

Basal joint of antennae thick, black; third and following joints reddish, with their apices infuscate, their setae rather long and conspicuous. Head with the antennal elevations acute, the vertex deeply impressed, and more densely clothed with the nearly white pubescence than the other parts. Thorax with the lateral tubercles large and pointed, its pubescence scanty and easily removed, and the surface then without sculpture and nearly shining. Elytra rather elongate and narrow, with an irregularly distributed whitish down, and some upright black setae, and with distant coarsish punctures, which are quite obsolete before the apex, at their base with two strongly-elevated acute tubercles, which are destitute of pubescence. Legs rather long; tibiae reddish towards the knees, elsewhere blackish, but somewhat variegated by the distribution of the whitish pubescence, the hairs on the inner sides of the four posterior tibiae remarkably long and fine.

The acute bare tubercles of the elytra, and its little variegated whitish pubescence, easily distinguish it.

Sent by Capt. Broun from Tairua.

1071. H. pedator, Bates (Sharp, M.S.); Ent. Mon. Mag., Aug., 1876. Oblongus, fusco-piceus, macula laterali thoracis pone tuberculum, fasciaque mediana elytrorum cinereis; antennis longe ciliatis; thorace tubiculo magnio conico laterali, alterius duobus discis minoribus; elytris passim punctatis, punctisque nonnullis majoribus sparsis.

Long. 3 lin., ♂ ♀ .

Tairua, near Auckland (Captain Broun).

Differs from the typical species of the genus by its large, conical, thoracic, lateral tubercles not terminating in a spine. It may be readily distinguished by the rounded patch of light coloured tomentum on each side, covering the hinder part of the lateral tubercle, and extending
towards the base. The dorsal thoracic tubercles are transversely placed and not much elevated. The elytra have large, obtuse, centro-basal tubercles; they are variously spotted with ashy tomentum, which condenses about the middle and forms a fascia; the scattered large punctures or foveae about the disc and apex are a good distinguishing character. The antennae in the males are one-third longer than the body, clothed with long hairs beneath, dark pitchy in colour, with the third and fourth joints much elongated.


Long. 3–3½ lin.
Canterbury (Mr. Wakefield).

The *thorax* has a small and conical lateral tubercle, not terminating in a spine, and on its disc two small, glossy, transverse tubercles; the sides are clothed with sparse cinereous pubescence. The *elytra* have distinct compressed centro-basal tubercles crested with bristles; they are more densely clothed with pubescence than in *H. pedator*, so that the punctuation is not conspicuous; behind the scutellar region is a broad, cinereous fascia, followed by an interrupted black belt, behind which is a large fulvous patch on the suture, and the disc behind has two or three raised lines. The whole insect is clothed with long grey hairs, especially conspicuous on the legs. The antennae are ringed with pale testaceous, and their third and fourth joints are only moderately elongated. The species has much the appearance of a *Pogonochoerus*, to which genus *Hybolasius*, as well as the Australian *Hebescis*, is very closely allied.


Length, 3 lines.
One specimen taken at Tairua.


Auckland (Mr. Lawson).
Distinguishable from *H. crista* at once by the small basal crests of the elytra, which have a minute pencil of hairs, sometimes absent; the thorax has not the finely sculptured transverse striae of that species, and the lateral tubercles are not pointed. The elytra are depressed, coarsely and sparsely punctured, with a raised flexuous dorsal costa; their colour is brassy-green, especially visible on the base and sides, the middle of the back being tawny with an oblique dusky belt, sometimes absent. The antennae are much longer than the body, but of the same form and proportions as in *H. crista*, the cilia only being longer; they are dull reddish, varied with dusky.

1075. *H. promissus*, n.s. Elongate, sub-depressed, piceous. Antennae hispid, obscure-red, with the basal joint rather elongate; the third and fourth joints very long, each twice as long as the fifth, which is longer than those which follow. Head closely and coarsely punctured, impressed down the middle; eyes large and coarsely facetted. Thorax rather short, constricted behind, with obtuse lateral tubercles; slightly narrowed anteriorly, and a little constricted in front of the lateral tubercles; its surface is uneven, closely punctate, with three small discoidal tubercles disposed in the form of a triangle; it is almost nude. The elytra are elongate, with obtuse but prominent shoulders; their sides are nearly straight, the apices divaricate, and rather acute; each bears an obtuse, laterally compressed tubercle near the base, and an obtuse elongate elevation near the middle, the intervening space being rather depressed; they are strongly punctured from base to apex, and are clothed with fine short pubescence, the palest being concentrated near the depressed parts, and there are a few white bristles distributed along the sides and behind, the surface bright. Scutellum broad. The legs are rather long, of an infuscate-red, and bear numerous white bristles and fine pubescence.

Length, 3 lines.

I found two specimens of this distinct form at Tairua; the species, I think, is intermediate between *H. lanipes* and *H. viridescens*.


Long., 2½ lin.

Auckland (Mr. Lawson); three examples.

Much more slender than *H. crista*, and less convex; distinguished also by the absence of penicillated crests, which are replaced by obtuse elevations. The general colour is pitchy or chestnut-red, lighter on the antennae, and darker on the under-sides of the body and femora and at the apices of the tibiae; the thorax is minutely sculptured throughout, and has rudiments of three small discoidal tubercles; the pubescence is very scant; the antennae have the same form and proportions as in *H. crista*; and there can be little doubt of the near affinity of these two extreme species, notwithstanding the great difference in the elytral crests.
Note.—This is perhaps the most widely-distributed species of the genus, and, I think, affects the coast line.

1077. **H. modestus**, n.s. *Body* piceo-rufous, densely covered with yellowish and whitish grey hairs, the latter forming a broad angulated mark on the middle of each elytron; antennæ and legs and parts of the elytra with many erect, elongate, whitish hairs.

*Head* densely but not coarsely granulated, and impressed along the middle. *Antennæ* rather longer than the body, pubescent, not variegate, basal articulation moderately stout, third and fourth elongate and about equal, the latter attaining the posterior femur. *Prothorax* broader than long, obtusely dilated laterally behind the middle, transversely depressed near the base, its surface closely granulated. *Elytra* moderately long, broader than thorax, a little narrowed posteriorly; their basal elevations obtuse, those near the middle elongate and not very conspicuous, their whole surface more or less punctured, least so behind. Allied to *H. simplex* but broader, with a shorter thorax.

Length, 2½ lines; breadth, ¾.

Tairua. Two examples.

1078. **H. variegatus**, n.s. *Antennæ* stout, hispid; basal joint pyriform, yellowish-brown; third of the same colour as the first, and nearly as long as the fifth; fourth nearly twice as long as the third; each of the following joints becomes a little shorter than its predecessor, and they, as well as the fourth, are of a pale obscure green colour. The *head* is rather short, with a broad muzzle; antennal elevations conspicuous, with the interval depressed, and a fine line down the centre; it is densely covered with griseseous pubescence; the *eyes* are deeply emarginated, and coarsely granulated. The *thorax* is about as long as broad, dilated near the middle, yet scarcely tubercular, broader in front than behind; there is a depressed transverse line near the apex, and another behind, so that these parts are somewhat constricted; its disc is uneven, with four indistinct tubercles, two placed near the front, the others near the middle; the surface is, apparently, impunctate, of dark fuscous colour, and closely covered with yellowish variegated pubescence. The *elytra* are moderately convex, with obtuse humeral angles; each bears a rather obtuse basal tubercle, and a long elevation from the middle to behind the posterior femora; these give the elytra an oblique depressed aspect in front, the spaces between the central costa having a similar appearance; the punctuation is remote, behind obsolete; the ground colour is obscure, pitchy-red, and their clothing consists of dense, variegated, fusco-griseous pubescence, the suture brown and white. The *femora* are incrassated, light-testaceose, and hispid; the two front pairs of *tibiae* are slightly, the posterior strongly, flexuose, none are much dilated apically, and all are of a pale green colour; the *tarsi* are rather slender, and of the same colour as the thighs.

Length, 2½ lines.

I found my unique specimen at Tairua; the species, I think, should be placed at the head of the genus, the form denoting the affinity of this genus to *Xylotoles*. 

Long., \(1\frac{1}{4} - 2\) lin.

Canterbury (Mr. Wakefield).

A small species; moderately convex and clothed with long erect hairs, and irregular patches and spots of cinereous pubescence on a rufous-brown ground; in many examples the *elytra* behind appear more rufous with indications of two black fasciae. The *thorax* is cylindrical, with small, conical, obtuse, lateral tubercles. The centro-basal tubercles are conspicuous, owing to the long pencil of hairs with which they are crested. The legs are pale rufo-testaceous, clouded on the femora, and with the apex of the tibiae and the tarsi black. The antennae are slightly longer than the body, the third and fourth joints considerably elongated, relatively; pale testaceous, with the tips of the joints fuscous.

1080. **H. bellicosus**, n.s. *Body* infuscate-red; *antenne* sparingly hispid, basal joint elongate-pyriiform; third and fourth very long; fifth to eleventh decrease in size, these joints fuscous, first to fourth rufous. *Head* short and broad, distantly punctured and pubescent. *Thorax* about as long as broad, dilated laterally, but not distinctly tubercular, and constricted behind; its surface is punctate, and densely clothed with griseous hairs. The *elytra* are moderately convex, scarcely, tubercular, shoulders prominent, their sides nearly straight to beyond the middle, apices divaricate and rounded; they are coarsely sculptured to beyond the centre, but behind the punctuation becomes indistinct; they are clothed with griseous pubescence, which, being chiefly disposed along the sides and behind, leaves a broad nude line on each side of the suture as far as the hind legs, from which point these bare vitæ diverge obliquely. *Thighs* inflated, tibiae straight and dilated at the apex, and sparingly clothed with white bristles.

The *male* may be distinguished by its longer antennæ and more elongate thorax.

Length, \(1\frac{1}{2}\) lines.

Of the fighting propensities of this small longicorn beetle, there can be no doubt; I captured several specimens at Tairua, but all had been more or less mutilated.

1081. **H. parvus**, n.s. *Body* rather convex, infuscate-red, pilose. *Antenne* reddish, basal joint pyriiform, third and fourth long. *Head* deeply grooved longitudinally. *Thorax* with prominent rounded sides, an impressed transverse line in front and behind, and uneven, but not distinctly tubercular disc; its surface is finely punctured. The *elytra* are uneven, without distinct elevations, though on a close examination the usual centro-basal tubercles may be discerned; the shoulders are prominent, the sides a little rounded, the apices obtusely and divaricated; they are closely and very coarsely punctured in front, more distantly so behind. The *femora* inflated, the tibiae dilated at the extremity.
Length, 1–1½ line.
Found at Tairua.

Pœcilippe.


Although resembling the Australian Disternæ in general appearance, this genus differs much from them in structural characters and approaches much more nearly Hybolasius, the form of the scape of the antennæ being very nearly the same. The thorax, however, is much shorter, and has a far larger and more acute median spine. The apical ventral segment is much elongated and broadish at the apex in my single specimen; but I suspect this is a sexual character, otherwise it would be a good structural distinction from Hybolasius.


The close grey pubescence of the elytra is divided by the large punctures, producing a spotty appearance; these large punctures are very dense near the base, but become confined to lines posteriorly, leaving smooth spaces, and as such extend to the apex.

Long., 4 lin.
Auckland (Mr. Lawson); one specimen.

Note.—I have taken several specimens of this species at Tairua; it varies somewhat in colouration, some examples being a reddish rather than blackish-brown.

1083. P. flavipes, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 21. Thorax much wider than long, with a strong somewhat recurved spine behind; head and thorax with yellowish hairs, in some parts rather deeply punctate; base of elytra punctate, in the middle of each a tubercular wart, elytra covered with close greyish hairs, amongst which are some short stiffish hairs of a darker colour; four of the segments of abdomen beneath with four largish yellow marks on each on a black ground;
basal joint of antenna and femora grey, with small black spots, other joints of antennae yellow at base and dusky at the tips; tibiae and tarsi yellowish.

Length, 7 lines.
New Zealand (Capt. Parry).

Note.—I have not seen this insect. White called it Lamia (Amnis-cus?) flavipes. I have placed it with Pecilippe.

Diastamerus.


Note.—Mr. Bates adds:—"The intermediate tibiae are without notch, the claws divaricate, and the pro- and mesosterna broad and plane, with a declivity on their opposing extremities. The genus is very distinct, and approaches the Hebesecinae in its chief characters, with some resemblance to Ranova and Tetradia.


Long., 6½ x 3 lin.

Note.—I found this species at Whangarei, and also received a specimen from Mr. J. Buchanan, F.L.S., who obtained it at Wellington.

Tympanopalpus.


FAMILY—PHYTOPHAGA.

Head moderate, rounded, rarely oblong and produced in the form of an obtuse muzzle, free, or more or less immersed in the prothorax. Epistome distinct, or otherwise. Labrum always perceptible, transversal. Mandibles ordinarily robust, short, dentate, seldom simple. Maxillae not much developed, terminated by two lobes; the inner simple; the external slender, frequently bi-articulate and palpiform; their feelers four-jointed, and, in general, filiform. Under-lip without apparent under-mentum, often transversal and very short; with a tongue composed of many pieces, often small, sub-quadrangular, entire, and coriaceous, seldom much developed, membranous and bilobed; with tri-articulate labial palpi. Eyes small, finely granulated, frequently sinuated or emarginated at their inner margin. Antennae inserted at the front and inner margins of the eyes among the majority, on the forehead, or even on the vertex in some groups; widely separated at the base, or more or less convergent; sometimes filiform, sometimes slightly and gradually incrassated towards their extremity; rarely as long as the body; consisting of eleven joints, with a twelfth joint or appendage in a large number, others having a less number, with ten, nine, eight, and even four. Pronotum variable. Elytra greatly developed and completely covering the hind-body, very rarely abbreviated and exposing a portion of the abdomen. Prosternum and mesosternum very variable in form. Abdomen underneath with five arcs or segments. Legs moderate or small, concealed under the body, seldom much developed and exposed; posterior femora often incrassated; tibiae simple, not dentate externally; tarsi sub-pentameros, the three basal joints broad, furnished below with close hairs forming brush-like soles; claw joint appendiculate at its base; claws of variable structure.

Group—CRYPTOCEPHALIDÆ.

Head, in general, moderate, more or less immersed in the prothorax, occasionally beyond the eyes and invisible from above, sometimes as far as the hind margin of these organs only; the mouth directed perpendicularly downwards, or even inflexed; the forehead plane or very slightly convex, of almost circular form. Epistome usually confounded with the forehead, its front margin truncated or slightly
hollowed. *Labrum* always distinct, transversal, attenuated; its lateral margins rounded; the anterior margin thickened, straight, or emarginate. *Mandibles* moderate, rarely very prominent, sub-trigonal; their external face convex, the internal concave; extremity rather broad, and more or less dentate. *Maxille* with two unarmed lobes, ciliated; the inner the shorter and wider; the external elongate, slender, almost bi-articulate; *palpi* filiform, four-jointed; the first short, second and third slightly obconical; the fourth elongate or equal to the preceding, attenuated towards the apex, not truncated, sometimes obtuse, occasionally acute. *Under-lip* indistinct. *Mentum* transversal, rounded or hollowed anteriorly. *Ligula* small, corneous, emarginate at its free edge; with tri-articulate feelers, the first joint short, second and third long, sub-equal, of the same form as the maxillary. *Eyes* rather large, slightly convex, reniform, emarginated inwardly; the hollow more or less profound, triangular, or like the segment of a circle; they are very rarely rounded, nearly entire, or simply sinuated inwardly. *Antenna* distant from each other, inserted near the lower part of the inner margin of the eyes; formed of eleven joints, with a more or less perceptible false joint of variable length; sometimes slender, filiform, sub-clavate, sometimes with the terminal joints dilated and forming an elongate club sub-dentate inwardly. *Prothorax* invariably transversal, more or less convex, sometimes bulging on its discoidal part, the sides strongly inflexed towards the anterior angles; anterior margin sub-truncate; sides straight, sub-rounded, or oblique; the base often denticulate, emarginate or bi-sinuate; with a median lobe, sometimes very large, sometimes nearly obsolete, entire, rounded or truncated, bifid or dentate; the posterior angles sometimes acute, prolonged, and more or less embracing the base of the elytra, sometimes straight or obtuse. *Scutellum* visible, very rarely indistinct, plane or elevated towards the summit, sometimes nearly vertical; of extremely variable form. *Elytra* oblong, sub-cylindrical, shorter than the body, their lateral margins parallel or converging posteriorly; shoulders more or less prominent; their surface irregularly punctate, or punctured in rows. *Prosternum* always much developed, and separating, more or less, the front coxae; episterna rather large, triangular, touching the front angles of the pronotum; epimera indistinct, prolonged from the coxae, and closing the cotyloid cavities. *Mesosternum* transverse or oblong. *Metasternum* longer than the pro- and meso-sterna united; its episterna confounded with the epimeri and forming a rather large lamelle. *Abdomen* with five segments, the first and fifth most developed, the intermediate narrowed in the middle; the third and fourth sometimes soldered to the last, with their sutures more or less obliterated; the pygidium always more or less exposed. *Legs* moderate, the front and intermediate moderately and equally distant from the median line; the posterior a little more remote, one from the other. *Coxa* of the four front legs sub-globose, the posterior a little transversal. *Femora* slightly swollen in the middle, the anterior sometimes much developed. *Tibia* slender, straight, or slightly arcuated at the base, sometimes almost dilated towards their extremity. *Tarsi* presenting few modifications; their claws simple or appendiculate.
Arnomus.

Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., October, 1876.


The interesting insect for which I propose this generic name, is somewhat allied to Stylosomus; and would apparently, in Chapuis' arrangement, indicate a fresh group, allied to the Stylosomites, and placed at the beginning of the Cryptocephalidae. It differs from Stylosomus, by the widely separated coxae, by the ample elytra which give the insect a different form, and by the visible scutellum. The group Stylosomites consists of the single Mediterranean genus Stylosomus, and, by altering its formula somewhat, the New Zealand genus might be included in it.

1886. A. brouni, Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., October, 1876. Ferrugineus, capite pectoreque aeneis, antennis apice fuscis; dense punctatus.

Long. corp., 2½–3 mm.

Fem. abdomen apice fovea magna.

Antennae rather long, slender, the four or five basal joints reddish, the others infuscate. Head brassy-green, very densely punctured. Thorax very transverse, but a good deal narrower than the elytra, reddish, more or less tinged with brassy, extremely densely and rather finely punctured, the interstices being excessively small; the sides and base finely margined. Scutellum small, black and impunctate. Elytra very densely and rather coarsely punctured, with a small but distinct shining humeral callus. Legs elongate, red; the tarsi moderately stout and long.

The species apparently varies a good deal in colour; especially as to the extent and distinctness of the brassy tinge.

Five specimens of this very interesting species have been recently sent me from Tairua by Captain Broun, whose persevering researches are bringing to light a remarkable number of important New Zealand insects, and in whose honour I have named it.

Alema.

Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., October, 1876.


Antennae eleven-jointed, inserted near one another on the middle of the head. Thorax scarcely broader than the head, quadrate, but constricted behind the middle. Elytra without epipleurae. All the coxae are slightly separated; there is no projection of the process between the front ones. The legs are rather long and slender, the tibiae without spurs or grooves; the first joint of the tarsi twice as long as the second; third much broader than the others, bilobed, fourth rather short, not so long
as the basal joint. Hind-body with five visible ventral segments, first large, as long as the three following together, the three following about similar to one another, and not abbreviated along their middle, except that, in the males, the fourth segment is shorter in the middle than at the sides; fifth rather large.

I shall not attempt to decide on the exact affinities of this anomalous little insect, for no one but an entomologist who is well acquainted with all the details of structure of the Phytophaga could, I am sure, do so satisfactorily. I think, however, it would be most correctly placed as indicating a separate tribe of Chapuis' Eupodes, connecting that section with the Halticidae of the section Cycliques. It is clearly a highly important synthetic form.

1087. **A. paradoxa**, Sharp; *Ent. Mon. Mag.*, October, 1876. *Ferruginea*, nitida, nuda, antennis pedibusque dilutioribus; *elytris striatis, striis fortiter punctatis.*

Long. corp., 2½–3 mm.

*Variat.* elytris plus minusve fusco-signatis.

First joint of *antennae* considerably thicker than the following joints, second rather shorter than first, and considerably stouter than third, and also considerably longer than it, fourth longer than third, four to eleven all slender and elongate, but the apical joints are larger than the intermediate, eleventh longer than tenth. *Head* with the eyes rather large, the space between them elevated, and longitudinally divided down the middle. *Thorax* almost impunctate. *Elytra* with ten rows of coarse punctures, the interstices between them being slightly elevated, especially behind. The extremity of the *pygidium* slightly projecting beyond the elytra; *under-surface* almost impunctate.

This species has been sent me both from Auckland by Mr. Lawson and from Tairua by Capt. Broun; the latter gentleman indicated some of his specimens as being found on one of the tree ferns (*Cyathea dealbata*.)

1088. **A. puncticolle**, n.s. This species greatly resembles *A. paradoxa* in general outline and size, but is, however, quite distinct. The *thorax* is quadrate, its sides nearly straight, and not so much constricted near the base as in the preceding species; its surface is distinctly but not very coarsely punctate. The *elytra* are oblong, with prominent shoulders, slightly curved sides and rounded apex; they are striated, the punctation of the *striae* is coarse, the interstices are somewhat elevated, and they have the usual transverse depression near the base.

The sides of the thorax and the elytra, as well as the *antennae* and legs, are of a shining reddish-testaceous *colour*, the dorsal portions of the body being shining piceous.

It may be at once known by its more distinctly quadrate punctured thorax, and the more elevated interstices of the elytra. One example has the apex of the elytra testaceous.

Length, 1½ line.

I found three specimens at Parua, Whangarei Harbour.
1089. *A. spatiosa*, n.s. Body shining, pale rufo-castaneous; the dorsal portions of the thorax and elytra, as well as a rather large lateral spot, in front of the middle of each elytron, testaceous; the apical half of the antennae is infuscate; the legs are nearly of the same colour as the sutureal region of the elytra. The head is elevated behind and between the antennae, and this raised portion has a distinct central longitudinal depression, which terminates in line with the antennae, so that it does not form a continuous dividing line; immediately behind the raised vertex is a row of punctures, the rest of the surface being smooth. The thorax is quadrate, rather short, its sides but little rounded, the anterior angles are obvious, and it is only moderately constricted behind; its surface is smooth and shining; there is the usual transverse basal depression, and, in front, two not very evident rounded foveæ. Though bearing a certain similarity of form to that of the typical species, the thorax is more decidedly quadrate and less constricted behind the middle. The elytra are oblong, their sides nearly parallel, and the apex rounded; there is a slight transverse depression near the base, and each elytron has ten rows of coarse punctures, which are placed in feebly impressed striae. The second tarsal joint is small.

Length, 2 lines.

Of this rather large species, I found six or seven examples at Parua, Whangarei Harbour.

**Group—EUMOLPIDÆ.**

*Head* moderate, more or less immersed in the thorax; forehead plane or slightly convex; *epistome* distinct, or not; *labrum* transversal, emarginate. *Mandibles* wide at the extremity, bi-dentate. Inner lobe of the *maxilla* short, broad, membranous; the external slender, elongate, and almost bi-articulate; their *palpi* four-jointed, of variable form and length. *Under-lip* with short mentum, hollowed in front. *Ligula* semi-oval or sub-quadrate, furnished with tri-articulate feelers. *Eyes* oblong, more or less sinuate at their inner margin. *Antenna* widely separate, filiform or sub-clavate, never pectinate, about half the length of the body. *Prothorax* conical, sub-cylindrical, or globose. *Scutellum* always distinct, variable in form. *Elytra* short or elongate, oval or cylindrical, entire, neither truncated or abbreviated. *Prosternum* transverse or oblong, seldom narrow; its episterna triangular, elongated longitudinally; front cotyloid cavities rounded. *Legs* ordinarily differing, sometimes approximating, the posterior sometimes widely distant. Tarsal *claws* bifid or appendiculate, rarely simple.

**Colaspis.**

*Fabricius; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Colèpt., Tom. x., p. 248.*

*Head* small, not immersed; *epistome* not distinctly marked off from the forehead, emarginated in front; *labrum* rather large; maxillary *palpi* slender, first joint short, second longer, third a little shorter, fourth nearly of the same length, oviform, acuminated and truncated; *eyes*
rather large, convex, very slightly sinuated inwardly. Antennæ inserted in front of the eyes, but not near the lateral margin, filiform, and about half the length of the body; the five last joints a little dilated and compressed. Prothorax transversal, a little narrower than the elytra, apex subtruncate with the angles slightly projecting and directed inwards; the sides rounded, a little dilated, and sinuous. Scutellum subtriangular. Elytra oblong-oval, sub-parallel, rounded and sometimes acuminate behind, punctate-striate, or rugose. Prosternum rather narrow and convex between the coxae, depressed in front and behind a little dilated near the base, and not supported by the mesosternum. Legs elongate; thighs fusiform; tibiae simple; tarsi relatively long, the basal joint of the posterior as long as the two following united, claws appendiculated.

1090. C. (Chrysomela) brunnea, Fabr.; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 23. Thorax smooth, shining, with two blackish green spots; elytra testaceous, punctate, suture and oblique line from the suture blackish green, under-side deep black; legs yellow: this species varies much in colour.

The above is the description of the variety known to Fabricius; in some, the spots on the thorax are very obscure; the elytra are testaceous, with a greenish hue; legs and under-side of a uniform testaceous; in others the whole of the insect is deep black, with a greenish hue, the femora at the base being ferruginous, and the antennæ tinged with the same.

New Zealand, on the flowers of the Leptospermum.

Note.—No size is given, very little is said about the form and sculpture. What I believe to be this species measures from 2 to 2½ lines in length by 1¼ in breadth; the head bears some rather coarse punctures, the thorax is laterally rounded with depressed front angles, so that when viewed from behind it appears to be considerably narrowed in front, and the surface is not at all smooth, being rather densely covered with elongate punctiform impressions; the elytra are rather coarsely punctured, in lines behind, and the lateral sculpture is coarse and rugose. Form ovate.

1091. C. pallidipennis, White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 23. Deepish brown, with pale ochre elytra and legs; head behind with a black band, between the eyes a testaceous band, with a slight impressed line in the middle; thorax deepish brown, margined with testaceous, thickly and closely punctured; elytra pale ochre, the margin of suture deep brown, the basal half very closely and irregularly punctured, the apical portion and margin with the punctures in lines; under-side of body black; the legs pale ochre.

Length, 1¼ line.

New Zealand.

Note.—I have not seen any specimens which exactly correspond with the above description, so far as mere colouration is concerned, but the species, I think, is quite common in Auckland districts.
C. puncticollis, n.s. Ovate, convex, moderately shining, legs and antennæ testaceous-yellow; the head, front and base of thorax, and a broad triangular sutural space on the elytra brownish-testaceous, thoracic disc fuscos, elytra piceous.

Antenna longer than head and thorax, the first joint stout, second not so stout as the first or as long as the third; joints three to six elongate, slender; seven to ten, each a little dilated at the end; eleventh larger than tenth, elongate-oval.

Head sparingly punctured, the punctures elongate and distant; epistome emarginated. Prothorax transverse, apex truncate, base obliquely truncated towards each side; finely margined, widest behind the middle where it is almost angular, rounded in front, obliquely narrowed behind, its surface densely covered with a fine punctation, but becoming coarser towards the margins. Elytra margined, shoulders oblique and obtusely elevated, slightly rounded laterally, apex obtuse; each elytron bears a sutural stria, deepest behind and obliterated towards the base, an abbreviated one near this at the apex, and two distinct furrows near the side margin, the inner not attaining the base; their punctation is coarser and more remote than that of the thorax, is finest and closest on the scutellar region, and arranged in rows near the apex so as to indicate striae; the marginal and sutural interstices are smooth as far as the striae extend, there are also some smooth linear spaces near the apex, and the space between the margin and lateral groove is somewhat carinated.

Body nude, legs clothed with yellowish pubescence.

Length, 1 3/4 line; breadth, nearly 1.

Three distinct varieties of this species exist.

The first has the thorax almost entirely pitchy-brown, with brownish-testaceous elytra; the second has dark testaceous elytra with a broad longitudinal stripe on each pitchy-brown; the third is almost entirely testaceous, though the thorax is reddish. These exhibit slight differences in size and elytral sculpture, but I consider them to belong to one species only.

It occurs sparingly at Tairua and the neighbourhood of Whangarei Harbour, and I believe Dr. Sharp received a specimen from Mr. C. M. Wakefield.

The specimens I sent to Dr. Sharp were labelled, but not described, under the name that has been applied.

C. jucundus, n.s. Shining, head and thorax reddish, elytra bronzey-green, legs yellowish, antennæ testaceous. Head almost smooth, with a slight angular impression between the eyes. Thorax rather transverse, finely margined, very regularly rounded laterally, not more narrowed in front than behind, the base very slightly sinuated; its surface is rather finely punctured, the punctures elongated, remote near the margins, so that these are almost smooth. Scutellum purplish, smooth. Elytra margined, rather regularly rounded, obovate, the humeral region very slightly elevated and impunctate; each with a marginal groove almost duplicated near the base, one inside not reaching the base, except as a row of punctures, a finer one close to the suture.
not attaining the base, and two rows of punctures behind near the suture indicating strie, as do two others near the side; the basal half is rather finely (but more coarsely than thorax) punctured almost in rows, the apical half has the punctuation arranged in distinct rows, and these rows are less coarsely impressed than the space near the side. Legs stout, and clothed with fine yellow hairs. The fourth antennal joint is a good deal longer than the third.

Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.
Described from one example found at Tairua.

1094. C. subæneus, n.s. Very similar to C. jucundus; the head almost smooth, not perceptibly punctured; thorax broad, finely margined, rounded laterally, the front angles depressed, so that the front part of the thorax seems narrower than it really is; the discoidal punctation is fine and elongate, and it becomes less dense towards the margins. Elytra obovate, margined; from the apex there arise a fine sutural and four other strie, the outer ones coarsest, those nearest the suture scarcely reach the middle, where each assumes the form of two or three rows of punctures, so that the basal portion of the elytra seems to be punctured in rows; their shoulders are a little elevated and the raised part is quite smooth, but behind the shoulders the sides are coarsely and rugosely punctured, so as to appear covered with tubercular elevations.

The body is bronzey-green, with the head infuscate-red, legs yellowish, and the antennæ testaceous, but the colouration is variable, so that I recognise two distinct varieties; in one, the humeral region is testaceous; in the other, the thorax and elytra are more or less reddened.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.
I found this species at Tairua.

1095. C. sculptus, n.s. Testaceous, reddish along the back. Head sparingly punctured. Prothorax broad, margined, regularly rounded laterally, the base bisinuated, with its surface very closely and somewhat rugosely punctured. Elytra rather long, obovate, the shoulders slightly raised and smooth; the punctuation of the basal is coarser but not so close as that of the thorax, the apical sculpture consists of more or less distinct punctured strie, which, however, become obsolete near the middle, and the punctures on the sides are very much coarser than they are elsewhere. Resembles C. subæneus in form, but easily distinguished by the sculpture of the thorax and elytra, and by the rather large basal joint of the middle tarsi.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.
I have four specimens, which I found at Tairua.

1096. C. merus, n.s. Body of a pale brownish colour (in one example the thorax is somewhat bronzed), with the legs and antennæ yellowish. Head nearly smooth, with two oblique lines converging behind, where there is a linear depression. Thorax transverse, apex subtruncate, the base slightly curved, finely margined, with the sides regularly rounded; the punctures are elongate, those on the dorsal space
are not very close; the others are coarser and somewhat rugose. *Elytra* obovate, with two more or less distinct marginal striae on each, the rest of their sculpture consists of regular rows of rather fine punctures, with a few others interposed between the rows near the base, the lateral punctures are coarsest, and the slightly elevated shoulders are quite smooth.

This species, though similar in form to the preceding three, may be at once identified by the sparingly punctured elytra; the lines on the head are not always so distinct as in the typical specimen, which has slightly more protuberant anterior thoracic angles than the other.

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

I found two examples near Whangarei Heads.

1097. *C. brevicollis, n.s.* *Testaceous*, with two distant thoracic vittæ, the base and suture, and a broad space on the side of each elytron, fuscous. *Head* sparingly punctured, with a short impressed line on the vertex. *Thorax* broad, very short, margined, slightly bisinuated at the base, the sides a little rounded, not much narrowed anteriorly, and the front angles but little depressed, and, therefore, appearing rather prominent; the sides and base are almost impunctate, and the elongate punctiform impressions are somewhat congregated on the darker spaces and apex. *Elytra* obovate; their sculpture consists of regular rows of punctures with others on the intervals near the base, and there is a not very obvious stria near the marginal channel, and another near the suture.

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

This species resembles what I believe to be the *C. pallidipennis* of White, but can be at once known by its short broad thorax.

My only specimen was found near Whangarei Heads.

1098. *C. atroceruleus, n.s.* *Body* blackish-blue, legs somewhat infuscate, antennæ black, with the apex of each joint tawny. *Head* very smooth, scarcely elevated at the point of insertion of the antennæ. *Thorax* transverse, base moderately bisinuated, finely margined, front angles depressed, the sides a little rounded, and obliquely narrowed near the hind angles; the punctuation of the dorsal space is fine and remote, that of the sides coarser. *Elytra* obovate, the disc with rows of rather fine punctures, with others on the intervals near the base, there are some indistinct striae near the apex, two furrows near the side, which, behind the shoulder, is coarsely and rugosely punctured.

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

I found two individuals near Whangarei Heads.

1099. *C. ochraceus, n.s.* *Oblong*, of a yellowish-brown colour, the legs and antennæ paler than the body, and slightly reddened in one of my specimens.

*Head* a little uneven, more or less punctate, with, in some examples, a distinctly impressed line on the vertex. *Thorax* much broader than long, margined, with the anterior angles depressed, the posterior small,
but projecting laterally; the sides are a good deal rounded, with a slight
situation in front of the hind angle; there is a more or less distinct
impression near each side behind, and the sculpture of its surface con-
sists of rather small rounded punctures, these are coarsest on the sides,
but do not reach the lateral margins. Scutellum rather broad. The
elytra are longer than is usual, very gradually rounded, and they are
impressed with rounded punctures, which are irregularly distributed
near the base, but disposed in rows behind, and they are more or less
striated near the apex and side margins; their punctuation is compara-
tively fine on the disc, coarser and a little rugose on the sides, but no-
where dense.

The femora are dilated, the apex of the hinder tibia is distinctly
cavernose, and the first and second tarsal joints are very obviously
impressed longitudinally, these characters, though belonging to all the
species, are not always so well expressed as in this species.

The insect seems to be tolerably free from variation in colour, is
rather dull, and more finely sculptured than is usual in the larger species.

Length, 2¾–2¾; breadth, 1¾ line.

I have six examples before me, all in bad condition; four were
found by Mr. C. M. Wakefield in the Canterbury district, the other two
come from Capt. Hutton.

1100. **C. huttoni**, n.s. **Oblong**, moderately convex, shining, of
a brownish or greenish bronze colour, clothed with fine grey hairs, the
legs and antennae testaceous.

**Antenne** filiform, longer than head and thorax, inserted at the sides
in front of the eyes, the two basal joints stout, the second short, the last
five a little dilated. **Head** immersed up to the eyes, broad, narrowed
in front of the eyes, epistome truncate, labrum notched, eyes large and
moderately prominent. **Thorax** transverse, apex truncate, the base a
little sinuated; the sides are rounded, obtusely dilated at the middle,
sinuated towards the distinct hind angles, the front angles also distinct;
it is margined laterally, is moderately convex, and densely, almost rugo-
sely, punctured. **Scutellum** rather short, broad, and punctulated. **Elytra**
suboblong, very little rounded laterally, a little elongated behind, slightly
wider behind than in front, with an elongate depression inside the hume-
ral angle; their surface is a little uneven, without distinct costa, irregu-
larly and rather rugosely punctured, the punctuation more apparent near
the base than elsewhere. **Legs** stout; the basal joint of the hind tarsus
hardly as long as the second and third taken together. **Prosternal**
**process** rather broad. **Under-side** bronze-coloured and clothed with
short grey hairs.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, 1¾.

Three examples from Professor Hutton; they were found by him in
Otago. The species does not belong to *Colaspis*, the antennal insertion
alone being sufficient to exclude it from that genus.

**Peniticus.**


**Corpus** breve, convexum. **Thorax** lateribus marginatis et sinuatis,

*Head* deflexed, inserted as far as the back of the eyes, which are convex. Front *coxae* rather widely separated, the central part of the prosternum only half as long as the sides of the thorax. Middle *coxae* rather widely separated; metasternum very short; hind *coxae* only a little more distant from one another than the front ones are; in form they are rather short and transverse. Fourth ventral *segment* abbreviated in the middle, fifth short and indistinct. *Elytra* convex and bulged, rather produced at the extremity, near the rounded and indistinct humeral angles, with some short longitudinal elevations or folds. *Legs* rather short and stout, *tibiae* without grooves or notches; the *claws* of the tarsi thick at their base, so as to appear appendiculate.

These curious insects, from the structure of their tarsi and general characters, must no doubt be classified in the *Eumolpides*, but I fail to discover in Chapuis' work any near ally for them; and must leave their exact position doubtful for the present. The species appear to be extremely rare, only one or two of each having as yet been found.


Long. *corp.* 5 mm.

*Antennæ* reddish, 3 mm. in length, second joint much shorter than the others, so that it is scarcely longer than broad, fourth shorter than third, eleventh joint elongate, longer than the tenth. *Head* rather broad, indistinctly punctured. *Thorax* rather large, broader than long, the sides much broadest in the middle, and narrowed to the base, so that the outline of the insect is much interrupted in the middle, the front angles greatly deflexed but rather acute, the hind angles with a minute sharp projection; it is shining and quite free from pubescence, almost of a pitchy colour, with paler indistinct spaces, only sparingly punctured. *Elytra* sparingly and irregularly punctured. *Legs* yellowish.

Auckland (sent by Mr. Lawson). Captain Broun has also recently sent me a specimen which may be a female variety of the Auckland species; it is rather smaller and narrower, the surface more distinctly punctured, the colour rather darker, and all the tarsi a good deal more slender. Captain Broun's specimen was found on the 16th January, in the Hikuwai forest, Tairua.


Long. *corp.*, 4½ mm.
Very similar to *P. suffusus*, but rather smaller and narrower, with the sculpture of the upper surface more distinct and regular. The *thorax* is sparingly but distinctly and rather deeply punctured. The *elytra* are rather irregularly punctured, but the punctures are almost arranged in rows, and the humeral folds are elongate and take the form of elevated interstices on the basal portion of the *elytra*.

A single individual was sent me some time ago from Tairua by Captain Broun. It is no doubt a male; the fourth abdominal segment is completely abbreviated in the middle, and the apical dorsal segment much inflexed, so that the form of the hind body is nearly, if not quite, that of the section *Camptosomes* of Chapuis, rather than that of the *Cycliques* to which the *Eumolpides* belong in his classification.

1103. *P. robustus*, *n.s.* Of a glossy bronzed-brown *colour* above, with testaceous spaces near the shoulders and apex of the *elytra*, and sometimes along the middle of the *thorax*; legs and palpi yellowish, antennæ reddish towards their extremity; under-side dark and shining, the fifth ventral segment testaceous.

The *head* is scarcely immersed up to the eyes, large, a little uneven, with a depression behind, but very few punctures. The *prothorax* is unusually large, finely margined, not very much broader than long, considerably dilated laterally near the middle, obliquely narrowed anteriorly, front angles depressed and almost acute, the sides behind more abruptly, but less, narrowed than in front, and the basal rim prolonged to form the acute prominent hind angles; the surface is uneven, and has very few punctures on it. *Scutellum* curvilinearly-triangular. *Elytra* obovate, not quite so broad as the middle of the *thorax*, with almost regular rows of punctures, substriate near the apex; the punctures on the disc are finer than those on the thorax, a little coarser near the sides, and there is an abbreviated stria behind the shoulder; the humeral region is obtusely elevated, but without distinct folds.

The *legs* are long and very stout; the anterior *tibiae* are a good deal bent, incrassated apically, rugosely punctate, and grooved externally; their *tarsi* robust, with a dilated basal joint, cordate in form; the second triangular, emarginate at apex; third bilobed; fourth elongate.

*Antenna*e robust, their second joint transverse, joints three to ten about equal to one another, eleventh oval, they are pilose.

*Abdomen* punctulated, sparingly clothed with fine grey hairs.

Length, 2½—2½; breadth, 1—½ line.

These are the measurements of two set-out specimens, the smaller of which, I think, is the female, the breadth was taken across the thorax, though the middle of the *elytra* is of nearly equal width.

On comparing the two preceding species with this one it will be at once noticed, that *P. robustus* is much more robust, the *prothorax* larger and more dilated laterally, the *elytra* relatively smaller, the legs, *tarsi*, and antennæ much stouter, and the punctuation of the thorax more remote.

I found three examples near Whangarei Heads.

Antennae II-jointed, with the last four joints considerably thickened, widely separated at their point of insertion, this being just at the inner and front part of the eye, which is small, but convex and nearly semicircular. Thorax finely margined at the sides. Anterior coxal cavities small, obliquely oval, very widely separated, and also far distant from the sides. Mesosternum excessively short, forming a mere band, placed just on the same level with the metasternum, so that the very widely separated middle coxae almost touch the front coxae. Hind coxae deeply imbedded, very widely separated, conical in form. Five ventral segments of the hind-body are visible, the first as long as the three following together, second, third, and fourth narrow, just similar to one another, of just the same width at the sides as in the middle; fifth elongate. Pygidium covered. Elytra with their epipleuræ very broad, and closely adapted to the sides of the body. Scutellum not visible. Tarsi all four-jointed, moderately slender, basal joint considerably longer than the second, third truly bilobed, with the lobes narrow, fourth joint rather longer than the basal joint, the claws small and simple.

This most anomalous little creature, I think, would be best placed among the Phytophages, section III., Cycliques, Chapuis; in which section, however, it must apparently form a distinct tribe. Notwithstanding two or three days spent in investigating it, and searching for its allies, I am quite unable to discover that it has any described near relatives.

1104. A. enigma, Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., vol. xiii., p. 100. Latum, convexum, nudum, supra aeneum, subitas fusco-aeneum, antennis pedibusque testaceis; fere laeve, prothorace basi medio fortiter punctato.

Long. corp., 2 mm.; lat., 1½ mm.

Antenna yellow, not quite reaching the back of the thorax, first joint rather large, second stouter than but not so long as the third; fourth, fifth, and sixth small, seventh broader than the preceding one, eighth, ninth, and tenth transverse, eleventh elongate, longer than the two preceding together. Head very small in proportion to the rest of the insect. Thorax strongly transverse, continuing the outline of the elytra without interruption, its base very closely applied to the base of the elytra, considerably narrowed towards the front, the sides are quite smooth and shining, but on the extreme base in the middle is a series of closely-placed large punctures, and in front of these the surface is sparingly punctured. Elytra shining, brassy, without sculpture or any striae. Under-surface also shining and impunctate, but the apical ventral segment alutaceous and sub-opaque. Legs clear yellow, the tibiae short, but distinctly longer than the tarsi, the front and middle pair slightly angulated externally about the middle.

A single specimen of this curiosity has been sent from Auckland by
Mr. Lawson. I hope the reception of other specimens may enable me to make known its characters in a more complete manner. On commencing my examination of it, I supposed it would prove allied to the Erotylidae, but I do not now think this is likely to prove the case.

1105. A. pretiosum, n.s. Very convex, almost hemispherical, polished, very dark olivaceous, antennæ, legs and palpi bright testaceous. Antennæ longer than head and thorax, first joint large; second shorter than third but stout; fourth rather longer than third; fifth and sixth equal; seventh to tenth of nearly equal size, but distinctly larger than the preceding joints; eighth slightly smaller than seventh; eleventh long and rounded. Head small, somewhat rugose. Thorax strongly transverse, accurately adapted to the base of the elytra, rounded and narrowed anteriorly, the sides finely margined, the whole surface distinctly punctured. Scutellum moderately large, sub-triangular. The elytra have their shoulders a little narrowed, so that the outline just at that part seems somewhat interrupted; they are broader than the thorax, rounded laterally and narrowed behind, with fine but distinct margins and suture, their surface is rather closely punctured, some of the punctures being much larger than the others. The tibiae are considerably longer than the tarsi, but not twice the length, are strongly arcuated, and dilated externally towards the apex; the second tarsal joint is shorter and narrower than the first and third, fourth normal. The lower side of the body is punctate, the first and fifth ventral segments are of nearly equal length.

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

I found two specimens at Tairua in the summer of 1876; the species, though dissimilar to A. enigma, is undoubtedly congeneric with it. Mr. Lawson’s specimen of A. enigma was found under a stone at Cabbage-tree Swamp, near Auckland, in my presence; mine were taken off foliage.

1106. A. punctatum, n.s. Body sub-hemispherical, quite nude, of a shining black colour, antennæ and legs infuscate. The antennæ are rather long and slender, and reach beyond the base of the prothorax; basal joint stout, sub-pyriiform; second short; third longer than the adjoining ones; four to six slender, and decrease in size; seven to nine nearly equal to one another and distinctly larger than the preceding; tenth larger than ninth; eleventh largest. Head finely punctured; eyes coarsely facetted. Prothorax strongly transverse, almost imperceptibly narrower at the base than the elytra; the base is obliquely truncated at each side; its whole surface finely and regularly punctured. Scutellum invisible, but indicated by the minute transversely-triangular excision at the base of the elytra; these are of the orthodox form, but each bears nine rows of small punctures, in addition to an abbreviated sutural row. The tibiae are longer than the tarsi, and externally curved; the tarsi are stout, with a very large sub-oblong basal joint, which is abruptly and extremely slender at the point of insertion; second small, almost cordate; third bilobed; fourth rather longer than but scarcely one-
fourth of the width of the first; claws simple. The tibiae are finely pilose inwardly near the apex, and the antennæ are very sparsely pubescent.

Length, 1½ line.

I found one individual only in the Parua Forest (Whangarei Harbour); the punctation of the elytra, and peculiar form of the basal joint of the tarsus are sufficient to lead to the recognition of this species.

1107. A. minutum, n.s. This minute species is almost entirely without sculpture, though on a careful examination some feeble aciculate striæ and a few punctures may be seen on the elytra; the body is of the usual form, and shining black; the antenna are infuscate, and the legs reddish-testaceous; the tarsi are stout; the joints of the antennæ become larger towards the extremity, but the last joint is nearly as large as the ninth and tenth conjointly.

Length, ¾ line.

I found three specimens of this species in the vicinity of Whangarei Harbour.

Group—GALERUCIDÆ.

Head moderate, free, or more or less immersed in the thorax; forehead narrow, usually furrowed; with callosities, and an inter-antennal carina. Labrum transversal, hollowed, more rarely truncated. Mandibles not, or only slightly, prominent, wide at the extremity, bi-dentate or multi-dentate. Inner lobe of the maxillæ short and broad; the external palpiform, more slender and shorter. Maxillary palpi quadri-articulate; the basal joint short, second and third obconical and more or less swollen at the extremity, the fourth acutely conical, rarely obtuse. Under-tip with a short mentum. The tongue but little developed, oval, with tri-articulate feelers. Eyes moderate, sub-oblolong or rounded, finely granulated, entire. Antenna inserted on the forehead between the eyes, and at some distance from their inner margin, converging at their base, proceeding from the cavities of their orbits; generally filiform, and at least half the length of the body. Prothorax ordinarily narrower than the elytra, transversely quadrate, seldom oblong, with the lateral margins always distinct. Scutellum constantly visible, moderate, somewhat variable. Elytra elongate, oblong, briefly oval, sometimes abbreviated or slightly truncated at the end. Prosternum narrow, hardly perceptible between the coxae, rarely wide, never becoming transverse; its episterna overlapping the cotyloid cavities. Legs long and slender, or shorter and robust; femora normal, or the posterior very much inflated and adapted for leaping; tarsal claws rarely simple, generally appendiculate or bifid. Anterior coxae conical and rather prominent.

Adoxia.

Nov. gen.

This genus is founded for the reception of New Zealand insects, which, though closely allied to Superus and Superodes, do not exactly
accord with either of these genera in the form of the head and structure of the palpi and antennæ.

In the present genus the head is carinated in front, the carina extending backwards to the antennæ, and there are two obtuse inter-ocular elevations behind separated by an obvious groove; whilst the head itself is not quite immersed up to the eyes, which are large and prominent, subovate, and a little truncated inwardly in front. The palpi are stout, somewhat similar to those of the above cited genera, but with a very short, conical, terminal joint. The antennæ are of nearly the same length as the body, filiform; with a moderately elongate, sub-clavate basal joint not longer than the fourth; second shorter than third; fourth slightly longer than fifth; joints five to ten about equal, the last elongate-oval and pointed.

The chief structural characters assigned to Motschulsky’s genus Superodes by Lacordaire (Hist. des Ins. Coleop., Tom. xi., p. 187) are as follows:—

**Head** moderate, rounded; second and third joints of maxillary palpi subequal, thickened, obconical. **Prothorax** transversal, nearly twice as broad as it is long, apex straight, the sides and base almost rounded, the angles obtuse, the anterior thickened, the posterior indicated by a slight projection, with the disc convex. **Scutellum** sub-equilaterally-triangular. **Elytra** oblong-oval, finely margined, regularly convex, irregularly punctured; **epipleura** rather wide, prolonged behind. **Prosternum** not elevated between the front coxæ; cotyloid cavities incomplete; metasternal **parapleura** large, plane, obliquely truncated behind. **Legs** moderate; **tibiae** sub-cylindrical, mucronated, the posterior longer than the anterior; first joint of the posterior **tarsi** longer than the three following united, second and third subequal in length; claws appendiculated.

In the following species the **thorax** is margined; the **second tarsal joint** is longer than the third and almost triangular, the third is dilated and bilobed; the **tibiae** are more or less arcuated and terminate in a small calcar.

These diagnoses, conjointly, define the New Zealand species.

**1108. A. vulgaris, n.s.** Oblong, moderately convex; head pale castaneous, thorax yellowish, elytra pallid, legs testaceous, antennæ fuscous inclining to black.

**Head** almost free, the frontal carina prominent, the inter-ocular elevations distinct; **eyes** large, prominent, subovate. **Thorax** broader than long, rather small, finely margined, convex, apex sub-truncate, base rounded, the sides not quite straight, being a little rounded, the front angles slightly prominent, the hind angles obtuse; its surface indistinctly punctulated. **Scutellum** sub-triangular. **Elytra** oblong, much broader than the thorax, widest behind, the apices obtusely rounded; they are transversely convex, a little depressed near each shoulder, and their whole surface is covered with a shallow rugose punctuation. **Legs** moderately long, the two hind pairs of **tibiae** a little arcuated, not attenuated, and terminated by a fine calcar; the posterior **tarsus** with its basal joint as long as the following three united, second obconical,
third shorter than second, expanded and bilobed, the last short and slender, with the claws appendiculated. Antennæ eleven-jointed, slender, as long as the body, filiform; their basal joint nearly as long as the fourth, almost clavate; second shorter than third; fourth a little longer than fifth; five to ten about equal; the last elongate-oval and pointed. Third joint of maxillary palpi much larger than second, the fourth small, conical.

The body is almost destitute of pubescence, but the tibiæ are clothed with short grey hairs.

Length, 2-2½ lines; breadth, 1-1½.

This is the species commonly found on the inflorescence of Brachyglossis repanda. Besides specimens in my own collection, I have numerous individuals from Mr. J. Buchanan, F.L.S., of the Colonial Museum, Wellington.

1109. A. attenuata, n.s. This species in structure and colouration very much resembles L. vulgaris; the prothorax is of nearly the same size and form, a trifle more oblique at the base near the hind angles; the elytra, however, are quite different; these are proportionally much narrower, not at all dilated behind; from the hind thighs they gradually separate, the apices being somewhat sharply rounded almost to a point, thus leaving a very evident gap near the apex, and if they be compressed so as to touch each other throughout, or nearly so, the outline is altered, so that they will appear widest at the base and gradually attenuated; their sculpture consists of a slightly rugose punctuation. The two hind pairs of tibiae are a little more arched, and the eyes a trifle narrower than in the typical species.

Length, 2-2½ lines; breadth, nearly 1 line.

I have two examples before me, both obtained near Whangarei Heads. There were others in bad condition (owing to the fragile nature of the insects and want of care in their preservation) in the collection sent to me by Mr. Buchanan, of Wellington.

1110. A. thoracica, n.s. Very similar to L. vulgaris, but a rather larger and broader insect, testaceous in colour, with the occiput and all but the three basal joints of the antennæ blackish, and the legs infuscate testaceous.

The front part of the head is pilose, with the eyes truncated inwardly. The thorax is much broader than long, its apex slightly but widely emarginate, the base hollowed in front of the scutellum and from thence rounded outwardly, the sides are somewhat rounded, indistinctly angulated in front of the middle, with a slight sinuation behind, the anterior angles are thickened, the margins rather large, and its surface is almost impunctate. Elytra oblong, widest behind, apices obtuse; their surface presents the same rugulously punctured appearance observable in the preceding species. The middle tibiae are nearly straight, and all bear short grey hairs.

Length, 2½; breadth, 1¾ line.
I found the two individuals now before me at Tairua. The species may be at once identified by its short broad thorax, which is differently formed from that of the two preceding species.

III. *A. nigripes*, *n.s.* Not unlike *L. thoracicus*; the thorax somewhat similar, but less transverse, more convex and regularly rounded laterally, of a testaceous-yellow colour, with an almost smooth surface. Its head is black, with more pronounced sculpture, the eyes truncated inwardly and distinctly faceted. *Antennae* and *palpi* black. *Elytra* oblong, rather convex, parallel-sided, very little widened behind, a little divergent near the apex, the apices almost obliquely truncated; their sculpture is rather finer and less rugose than usual, the intra-humeral depressions are well-defined, and, the more or less obvious, sutural and lateral depressions seen in the preceding species are, in this, entirely absent; the predominating colour is testaceous, but the base, suture, and apical margins are smoky-brown. The legs are blackish, the two hind pairs of *tibiae* are distinctly hirsute and arcuated.

Length, 2½ lines; breadth, 1½.

Described from one example found at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour. The insect, when set out and viewed laterally, is seen to be more convex than usual, the basal portion of the elytra, particularly, is more elevated.

III. *A. nigricans*, *n.s.* Oblong, narrow, sub-depressed, sub-parallel, the elytra slightly wider behind than in front, where they are but little broader than the thorax; of a blackish colour, not much shining, with the legs and *antennae* fuscos. Thorax transversely-quadrate, slightly narrowed anteriorly, nearly straight laterally, apex sub-truncate; the base with a somewhat sinuous outline, being a little truncated in the middle with a slight sinuation at each side; its front and hind angles are almost rectangular; the surface is a little uneven, there are some obsolete discoidal impressions, and it bears shallow punctures. *Scutellum* rather broad. *Elytra* narrow, sub-parallel, widest behind, depressed near the shoulders and along the middle, and obtusely rounded behind; their sculpture is indistinct, consisting of broad, almost imperceptible longitudinal elevations and shallow punctures, they are a little wrinkled near the shoulders, and less obviously elsewhere.

*Legs* moderately long, of normal structure, the *tibiae* clothed with griseous hairs. The head is rather short, not deeply inserted; the last joint of the *palpi* is small, *eyes* moderately coarsely granulated, *antennae* long. The elytra are finely but distinctly margined at the base as well as the sides.

Length, 2½ lines; breadth, ½.

I found one individual only at Tairua. The insect may be easily recognised by its black colour, elongate outline, and subquadrate thorax.

III. *A. nitidicolle*, *n.s.* Oblong, rather elongate, sub-depressed; head and thorax shining bronzy-brown, elytra testaceous with vein-like reticulations, legs testaceous, *antennae* infuscate.
The antennæ are less slender than usual, but of normal structure. The thorax is much broader than it is long, widest in front, its base and apex subtruncated, almost impunctate, and rather glossy. Elytra oblong, elongate, widest behind, subdepressed, their surface presenting the usual rugulose punctate appearance; their suture is infuscate.

Length, \(1\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{3}{4}\); breadth, \(\frac{2}{3}\) line.

My two specimens are from Otago; they were found by Professor Hutton at Lindis Pass and Oamaru, and are in bad condition, so that a perfectly accurate description can hardly be given.

The shining, bronzy thorax, a little curvedly narrowed behind, will lead to its identification. Another specimen, also from Oamaru, I refer to this species; it is much darker in colour, with a blackish thorax and pitchy-brown elytra; the examination, however, of other individuals in good condition may prove it to belong to an allied but distinct species.


Thorax much broader than long, slightly convex, the base and apex nearly truncate, the sides almost straight but a little rounded behind, distinctly margined; its surface is distinctly but delicately punctured. The elytra are not very much broader than the thorax, widest behind, with obtusely rounded apices, and the sides a little incurved at the middle; they are margined, distinctly punctured, and slightly rugulose. The eyes are large, finely facetted, and subovate.

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

I have one example, which was found by Professor Hutton at Lindis Pass, Otago. It is allied to *L. nigricans*.

1115. *A. viridis*, n.s. Oblong, sub-depressed, elongate, shining, green, somewhat bronzed, tibias testaceous, antennæ fuscos. Occiput finely strigose. Prothorax transverse, strongly margined, much broader than long, widest in front, the apex a little emarginate, its base hollowed along the middle and slightly rounded near the angles; its surface is coarsely sculptured, with coarse punctures and rugosities, the latter most conspicuous near the middle, where it is more or less depressed. Scutellum large. Elytra elongate, not very much wider at their base than the thorax, subparallel, widest behind, margined, with obtusely rounded apices; they are much more coarsely and rugosely sculptured than those of any of the previously described species, and are distinctly depressed near the shoulders. The tibiae and under-surface are clothed with fine greyish hairs, and the metasternum is punctate.

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

My two specimens were found at Lindis Pass, by Professor Hutton.

**Phyllotreta.**

*Chevrolat; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Colléop., Tom. xi., p. 73.*

Head small, free, the forehead with a short carina between the antennæ; labrum truncated, sub-sinuated; maxillary palpi sub-cylind-
drical, the terminal joint sub-conical, acute; eyes small, rather convex. Antenna slender, filiform, half as long as the body, alike in both sexes in the majority of the species; in some the fourth and fifth joints are dilated among the males. Prothorax transversal, slightly narrowed in front, apex truncate, lateral edges a little convex, the angles obtuse, the anterior inflexed or bent inwards, the surface without depressions. Scutellum often broader than long, triangular, somewhat rounded. Elytra oblong-oval, more or less convex, sometimes oval and bulged, or much elongated and depressed, with the extremity obtuse, and irregularly punctured. Prosternum very narrow between the coxae, almost dilated and prominent behind, leaving the cotyloid cavities incomplete. Posterior femora strongly dilated, and attenuated at their apex; tibiae depressed on the outside, not grooved behind, slightly dilated at the extremity, which is rounded, and armed at the convex edge with a small spur; first joint of the tarsi measuring one-third the length of the tibia, second very short, third bilobed, the fourth terminated with simple claws.

The New Zealand species, placed, for the present, with this genus, may be considered aberrant forms; they belong, I think, to three distinct genera, but I have not considered it advisable to make new generic names for them, especially as only one or two examples of each have been found as yet.

1116. P. rugulosa, n.s. Oviform, a little convex, testaceous-brown, rather dull. Antenna inserted between the eyes, separated by a carinated interval; they are filiform, eleven-jointed, the basal joint almost pyriform; second about half the length of the first, oviform; third longer than second, thickened at apex; joints four to eleven shorter but more dilated than its predecessor; the apical joints much darker in colour than the basal ones. Head punctate. Prothorax transverse, moderately convex, finely margined laterally and a good deal rounded, base and apex truncate, its surface coarsely, closely, and somewhat rugosely punctured. Scutellum small. Elytra margined, a little convex, oviform, widest behind the middle, a good deal narrowed in front, and regularly rounded; there is an obvious humeral elevation on each, and their whole surface is rather coarsely, closely, and rugosely punctured. Legs moderate; the posterior femora moderately inflated; tibiae straight, gradually dilated towards the apex, apical spur indistinct; tarsi not so long as the tibiae, their basal joint scarcely a third of the length of the tibia (those of the two front pairs shorter), the second joint shorter than first, triangular; third bilobed.

The body is destitute of pubescence, but the tibiae bear fine hairs. Length, 1 line.

I found two examples only at Tairua.

1117. P. nitida, n.s. Oval, of a shining bronzey-black colour, the tibiae brownish, antennae infuscate, the basal joints paler than the apical; body convex.

Head pilose in front, the space between the antennae not much elevated but shining, with a few punctures behind the eyes. Antenne
pubescent. *Thorax* transverse, margined, the basal margin sinuated, moderately rounded laterally, convex, with the punctation distinct but not close. *Scutellum* small, broad. *Elytra* moderately convex, oviform, margined, almost striated, the punctures being disposed in regular rows. Posterior *femora* compressed, very much dilated, but narrowed towards the apex; the *tibia* bent, armed with a moderate apical spur, grooved behind, dilated at the extremity, not toothed or serrated externally, and near the apex presenting very much the appearance of those of a *Menius* or *Syagrus* in the *Typophorites*; the *tarsus* is about half the length of the tibia, the basal joint rather longer than the following two jointly, and about one-third of the length of the tibia.

Length, 1 line.

Described from one mutilated individual sent me by Professor Hutton from Otago. The form is intermediate between *P. rugulosa* and *P. testacea*, but is not congenic with either.

1118. *P. testacea*, *n.s.* Oblong-oval, moderately convex, testaceous, the head and thorax somewhat reddened, hind thighs reddish-brown, apical portion of the antennæ fuscos. *Antennæ* slender, inserted between but rather in front of the eyes, the intervening space not much elevated; their first joint bent, not very stout; second shorter than third; the last five joints a little expanded; the eleventh excised towards the apex, so as to appear furnished with a false terminal joint. *Head* impunctate, but with some transverse impressions between the eyes. *Prothorax* transversal, base somewhat rounded, the sides margined, not much rounded, its surface finely and remotely punctured. *Scutellum* small, hardly visible. *Elytra* oblong-oval, not very convex, margined, wider than thorax; their punctation moderate, coarser and closer than that of the thorax, and not arranged in rows. Hind *legs* long; their *femora* very much inflated; the *tibia* a little bent, dilated towards the apex, terminated by a stout spur, the outer edge armed with small teeth, these finer and much more closely placed near the apex, where they appear like short bristles; hind *tarsus* nearly as long as the tibia, the basal joint slender, quite half the length of the tibia; second about half as long as the first; third small, bilobed; the fourth small, with minute claws. The *body* is nude, but the hind thighs and all the tibiae are finely hirsute.

This is a much narrower form than the preceding.

Length, 1 line.

I found two individuals at Tairua.

1119. *P. fuliginosa*, *n.s.* Oblong-oval, of a smoky testaceous colour; the head, hind thighs, and last joints of the antennæ piceous, and the elytra behind marked with angular black lines. *Head* uneven, coarsely sculptured in front, rugose on the vertex, with the carina between the antennæ more prominent than in *P. testacea*, and with similarly formed *antennæ*; their basal joint, however, less curved, and the last, in one example, not distinctly cut away at the apex. *Thorax* transverse, margined, base rounded; its surface finely and sparingly punctured. *Scutellum* broad. *Elytra* oblong-oval, finely margined,
narrowed in front, shoulders obtuse and a little elevated above, moderately coarsely and closely punctured, the punctures not forming rows. Hind legs long; thighs strongly distended; tibiae bent; tarsi long, not slender, their basal joint half as long as the tibia.

Length, 1 line.

This is closely allied to *P. testacea*, and neither seem to belong to any genus known to me; their hind tibiae are grooved behind for the reception of the tarsus, and their eyes are rather large and prominent.

II20. *P. cyaneum*, n.s. Shining, dark purplish-blue; the head, legs, and antennæ blackish, the latter finely, the legs more distinctly, clothed with fine grey hairs.

*Head* narrower than thorax, elongated anteriorly, its labrum prominent; *eyes* oviform, longitudinal, distinctly facetted. *Antennæ* as long as the body, eleven-jointed, moderately slender, inserted between the eyes; first joint sub-pyriform; second short; third and fifth equal; fourth shorter than either of these two, all three nodose at their extremity; sixth and seventh equal, each shorter than fifth; joints eight to ten about equal, each shorter than seventh; eleventh ovate, pointed, a little longer than tenth.

*Prothorax* margined, transverse, rounded laterally, its front angles a little thickened, depressed and sub-acute, the posterior obtuse; the apex is truncate, the base feebly binodulate, and its surface is a little uneven and moderately but rather distantly punctured. *Scutellum* small, triangular. *Elytra* sub-ovate, moderately convex, widest behind the middle, a little wider than the thorax at the base and rounded behind; they are margined and rather closely punctured.

The *legs* are of moderate length; the posterior *femora* considerably dilated; *tibia* a little widened towards the extremity; the anterior longitudinally carinated along their front face; the basal joint of their *tarsi* rather longer than broad, obconical; second triangular; third short, bilobed; fourth elongate, with small thick claws; the *tibiae* are apparently unarmed at the apex.

Length, 1½ line; breadth, nearly 1.

I found a few specimens at Tairua. I have used *Phyllotreta* as part of its name for the present.

**Group—**CASSIDIDÆ.

*Head* small, sub-globose, partially visible, or completely hidden by the pronotum; forehead inflexed; *epistome* crescent-shaped. *Labrum* transversal, emarginate. *Mandibles* short and broad, inwardly concave, wide at their extremity, sub-truncate or denticulate. *Maxilla* feebly, bilobed; the inner wide and membranous; the external slender, bi-articulate, coriaceous, ciliated. *Maxillary palpi* four-jointed. *Under-lip* with sub-quadrangular under-chin, transversal; the *mentum* of similar form, a little wider, with tri-articulate feelers: the tongue small or moderate, obtuse in front. *Eyes* oblong-oval, seldom rounded, more or less prominent. *Antennæ* with eleven joints, contiguous, or converging at the


base; cylindrical, filiform, or attenuated towards the extremity, often slightly thickened. Pronotum constantly broader than long, of variable width; the front margin hollowed or not; the lateral margins foliaceous dilated, often confounded with the anterior in an even curvature; the posterior flexuose near the sides, lobed in the middle. Scutellum moderate or very small, triangular, rarely rhomboidal, sometimes partially covered. Elytra of very variable form, always more or less dilated laterally, completely covering the hind-body. Prosternum always visible between the coxae; its front margin simple and arched, or more or less produced in its middle part so as to cover the organs of the mouth in an incomplete manner; dilated between the coxae, rounded or truncated, and with the epimera closing the cotyloid cavities. Mesosternum variable, generally concave. Metasternum elongate, frequently concave; parapleurae narrowed in the middle, obtuse behind. Abdomen plane, with five segments, the suture of the first two sometimes obsolete in the middle. Legs short, hidden under the elytral margins; the femora simple, sub-fusiform; tibiae straight, slightly dilated towards the apex, where they are rounded or truncated; tarsi dilated, their fourth joint a little, or not, prominent between the lobes of the preceding one; armed with simple, appendiculate, or pectinate claws.

Canistra.


Head immersed in the thorax beyond the posterior edge of the eyes, forehead concave, grooved down the middle; labrum not much developed, transversal, hollowed in the middle, the angles sometimes elongated. Mandibles sometimes furnished on the outside with a more or less apparent protuberance. Eyes moderate, oval, convex. Organs of the mouth concealed. Antennae slender, filiform, very slightly dilated outwardly; their first five joints smooth, the others pubescent; first joint stout, oblong; second annular, broader than long; joints three to six elongated, increasing gradually in length; seventh shorter than the preceding two taken together; eighth to eleventh nearly equal, slightly thickened. The width of the pronotum double its length, the anterior and lateral edge with one curvature, very slightly sinuated at the middle; central basal lobe distinct and rounded, bisinuated towards the sides, with acute hind angles, bent backwards. Scutellum small, curvilinearly-triangular. Elytra rounded, much dilated laterally, their surface punctate or rugose, convex. Prosternum strongly produced in front in the middle, the projection angulated at each side, and more or less deeply hollowed, its surface nearly plane, almost dilated behind, and obliquely truncated at the base at each side; mesosternum very concave. Legs long and robust.

1121. C. formosa, n.s. Head deflexed in front, protected below by the chin-piece of prosternum, immersed up to the eyes; these are prominent and a little truncated behind so as to appear oviform; its surface with a coarse rugose sculpture. Antennae inserted near front margin of the eyes, but, in my only specimen, entirely broken off.
Thorax transverse, not so wide as the elytra, rounded towards the front, where it is emarginated, and much narrower than behind; base with a central lobe, and sinuated towards each side, hind angles somewhat overlapped by the shoulders of the elytra; it is convex, with an excessively coarse, rugose punctuation, the punctures, however, less congregated, but coarser, near the impressed dorsal line. Elytra broad, widest in front, gradually rounded; disc very convex, sloping gradually towards the moderately explanated sides; their sculpture even coarser than that of the thorax but less rugose, the punctures nearest the suture being almost arranged in rows; the suture and an elevated spot near each shoulder smooth, the sides impressed with transverse foveae. Under-side rugose, the epipleura impressed in the same way as the sides above. The prosternal process of the same level throughout; mesosternal elevated, triangular, with a deep frontal cavity; metasternum longitudinally furrowed; first segment of the abdomen separating the hind coxae; epipleura moderate.

The insect is of a bright almost emerald-green above, with reddish margins, the under-side is also metallic, being of a cupreous green.

Length, 6½; breadth, 4½ lines.

The genus (owing to the entire absence of legs and antennae) may be considered doubtful, but it undoubtedly belongs to a nearly allied form. The only specimen extant was sent to the Auckland Museum by Mr. T. Heale, as having been found by a surveyor near the Taupo district.

Group—EROTYLIDÆ.

Head small or moderate, ordinarily broader than long, more or less deeply sunk in the prothorax; the epistome generally ill-defined. Labrum truncated or emarginated on its free edge. Mandibles a little projecting, trigonal, obtuse or slat at the extremity. Internal lobe of the maxille unarmed, or having one or two corneous spines; the external small, attached to the preceding; palpæ quadri-articulate, the apical joint of variable form. Under-lip with a developed mentum, transversal, tricuspidate in front, its surface divided into three parts. Ligula small, not distended, sinuated or emarginated on its free edge; furnished with paraglossæ, free or soldered. Eyes finely or coarsely facettèd. Antenna of moderate length, eleven-jointed, the last three or four dilated, and forming a loose or compact club. Prothorax sub-quadrangular, narrowed anteriorly, frequently transversal, as broad as the elytra, very seldom narrower. Scutellum usually moderate. Elytra oval or oblong, more or less convex, sometimes hemispherical. Prosternum convex, often carinated on the middle, with closed cotylid cavities. Metasternum with linear parapleura; its epimera always distinct. Legs generally robust, terminating with sub- more rarely pentamereous tarsi; claws simple.

Cryptodacne.

Sharp.

This genus combines the characters of Triplax, Dacne, and Cryptophagus; the antennæ are those of a Cryptophagus, such as C. lycoperti,
the three apical joints, though larger than the preceding ones, can scarcely be called a club; the form of the head and the insertion of the antennæ are as in Triplax russica, except that the width is not so great and the length is greater; the facets of the eyes are even coarser than in Cryptophagus. The apical joints of the palpi are dilated, that of the maxillary ones being hatchet-shaped. The structure of the prothorax and its relations to the mesothorax are but little different from Triplax, the space separating the coxae is broad, especially in relation to the width of the body; the protosomal process is not margined at the sides, except in an obsolete manner. The tarsi are all five-jointed, and not flattened, being narrower than in Triplax, but not so slender as in Dacne, the three basal joints are sub-equal, the fourth, though smaller than the others, is quite distinct, and the fifth joint is large, being as long as the four others together; the structure of the tarsi is in fact just intermediate between Triplax russica and Dacne californica.

The insect may at present be classed among the Erotylidae, though as it introduces into that family the antennæ of Cryptophagus, it tends to complete the union of Erotylidae and Cryptophagidae.

The chief characters by which it departs from Triplax are the less clavate antennæ, the very coarsely facetted eyes, and the decidedly pentamérous tarsi.

1122. C. synthetica, Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., Sept., 1878, p. 82. Sub-oblonga, convexa, nitida, subglabra, fusco-ferruginea, elytrorum humeres apiceque ferrugineis, pedibus testaceis, antennis robustis, pilosellis, ferrugineis; prothorace elongato, sub-quadrato, parcius sat fortiter punctato; elytris parcius subtiliter seriatis punctatis.

Long., 4⅔-5 mm.; lat., 2 mm.

Antennæ robust, about as long as head and thorax, formed as in Cryptophagus; eyes convex, and with very coarse facets; front part of head much produced beyond insertion of antennæ. Thorax large, not quite so long as broad, the front margin depressed-emarginate on each side beyond the eyes, the sides nearly straight but slightly narrowed behind, the hind angles well marked and rectangular, the surface with distant but distinct punctures, which bear very short hairs. Scutellum moderately large impunctate. Elytra with series of fine, distant punctures, which bear excessively short setæ. Legs rather long.

The facies of this species is quite in accordance with its structural characters, for it suggests at a glance a relationship with Dacne, Cryptophagus and Triplax.

I have received two specimens from Capt. Broun, and am informed that he found about a dozen individuals of the species in fungus, at Tairua. I see no characters to inform me of the sex of the individuals.

1123. C. lenis, n.s. Very much like C. synthetica, but quite distinct; the head has a smooth inter-antennal depression; the prothorax is widest behind the middle, and a little narrowed anteriorly, its broad dorsal line is quite free from impressions of any kind, and its punctuation is rather less coarse, but closer, than that of C. synthetica; the elytra
are obovate, their sculpture consists of excessively fine, almost imperceptible, rows of punctures with a minute hair proceeding from each, they are broader than the thorax, and proportionally longer.

The insect is of a pitchy-brown colour, moderately shining, with dark chestnut-red legs, the three apical joints of the antennæ are red, the others blackish.

The anterior tibiae in the typical species are somewhat bent, but in the present one they are straight.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, nearly 1.

I found my specimen near Whangarei Harbour.

**Triplax.**

*Paykull; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coleop., Tom. xii., p. 40.*

*Head* rather wide, short; *epistome* not separated from the forehead, indistinctly emarginated; *labrum* short, ciliated; *mandibles* arched, the extremity bidentate, membraneous on the inner side; lobes of the *jaws* subequal in length, ciliated, the internal acuminate, the external almost trigonal; first joint of the maxillary *palpi* slender, arched, notably longer than the following two conjointly, these latter obconical, the fourth transversal, of variable form, triangular, securiform, or in the segment of a circle; *mentum* tricuspidate in front, the median point forming the extremity of a curvilinear triangle on a plane external to the lateral parts; *ligula* oblong, entire, furnished with small but distinct paraglossæ; first joint of the labial *palpi* slender, second shorter, third transversal, securiform, more or less dilated; *eyes* sub-globular, finely granulated. *Antennæ* rather robust, attaining the base of the pronotum; first joint stout, sub-cylindrical; joints two to eight sub-oblong or moniliform, the second often a little longer than third; joints nine to eleven dilated, forming a compressed club, pubescent, more or less elongate and perfoliate. *Prothorax* quadrangular, lateral margins almost straight, the posterior a little lobed in the middle. *Scutellum* transversal, curvilinearly triangular. *Elytra* oblong or oblong oval, parallel or almost narrowed behind, a little convex. *Prosternum* regularly convex, truncated behind; *mesosternum* transversely quadrate; metathoracic *parapleura* parallel. *Legs* short, rather robust; *femora* incrassated, almost canaliculate underneath; the *tibia* a little, or sensibly, widened near the extremity, almost prismatic, ciliated; *tarsi* rather wide, the three basal joints pubescent below, subequal, fourth rudimentary, fifth longer than the preceding joints taken together, armed with simple claws.

*T. obovata*, fusco-castanea, nitida, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis, illis articulo ultimo apice obliquo, *palpis* maxillaribus articulo ultimo valde transverso; *capite* prothoraceque subtiliter, *elytris* fere obsolete punctatis; *tibiis* modice triangularibus; *prosterno* postice paulo bilobo.  

Long., 1¼ lin.  
Auckland.
Rather narrower than *T. aenea*, and the elytra more cuneate. The nearly allied Australian genus *Thallis*, Er., has filiform palpi. I have named this interesting species after Captain Broun, whose numerous discoveries are adding so much to our knowledge of the insect fauna of New Zealand.

**Thallis.**

*Erichson; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coleop., Tom. xii., p. 27.*

*Head* small, immersed in the prothorax as far as the hind margin of the eyes; *epistome* not well-defined behind; *labrum* transversal, rather large, rounded anteriorly; maxillary *palpi* filiform, first joint slender, longer than the following two conjointly, second and third about equal, the fourth almost as elongate as the preceding joints taken together, attenuated near the extremity, which is a little obtuse; *mentum* transversal, its front almost tricuspidate, the lateral parts sinuated; *ligula* horny; *paraglossae* membranous, a little projecting laterally; *eyes* almost rounded, rather convex, coarsely facetted.

*Antennae* hardly attaining the base of the pronotum, moniliform, terminated by a three-jointed club, having its first two joints strongly transversal, the last almost orbicular or oval, attenuated at the apex.

*Pronotum* quadrangular, transversal, a little narrower than the elytra, the base sinuated at each side, with acute angles. *Scutellum* sub-pentagonal, broader than long. *Elytra* oblong-oval, slightly convex, rounded at the extremity, with punctured striae.

*Prosternum* moderate, convex between the coxae; *parapleurae* of the metasternum narrow, obtuse behind; *epimera* feebly distinct behind.

*Legs* moderate, simple; *tarsi* elongate, not dilated, the four first joints ciliated, decreasing in length and breadth, the last robust, as long as the other four taken together, and terminated by simple claws.


Long., 2½ lin.

Port Nicholson (Parry).

*Antennae* with the third joint short, club loose, perfoliate, *eyes* not very coarse.

*Note.*—*Syn. Engis polita*. I found two specimens on the trunk of a tree at Tairua.

**Group—COCCINELLIDÆ.**

*Head* inflexed, short, very rarely free; *epistome* not separated from the forehead, its anterior margin of very variable form. *Labrum* short,
transversal, visible, or concealed by the epistome. Mandibles moderate, a little prominent, sometimes terminating in an acute point or fissile, sometimes with three or four stout teeth. Maxillae corneous at the base, exhibiting two ciliated lobes; the inner the shorter and more slender, the external more variable, almost bi-articulate; palpi four-jointed, their basal joint very short, second and third of variable form, the fourth much developed, securiform, rarely oblong and truncated. Under-lip formed of a triangular or trapezoidal mentum, with a moderate tongue, oval or obtuse in front, seldom hollowed, with tri-articulate palpi, the terminal joint oval and truncated at the apex. Eyes lateral, moderate, oval or rounded, entire or emarginate. Antennæ inserted close to the front and inner margins of the eyes, their base uncovered or concealed; composed of eleven joints, sometimes of eight, nine, or ten, terminated by a variable club; they are ordinarily short and retractile. Pronotum transversal, generally narrower than the elytra, strongly convex, narrowed anteriorly, its anterior margin nearly always strongly hollowed. Scutellum triangular, moderate, or very small. Elytra semiglobose, oval or oblong-oval, convex; irregularly punctate or smooth, very seldom punctured in lines; their epipleura always apparent. Wings very much developed, very rarely absent. Prosternum always visible on the median line, and separating the anterior coxae; mesosternum usually wider; its epimera irregularly triangular; metasternum notably longer, its episterna and epimera distinct; presenting at its front external angles a depression which is often limited by a carina. Abdomen composed of five, sometimes of six or seven, ventral segments, the basal generally most developed, hollowed at each side, with a more or less profound depression defined by a fine ridge. Legs short, rarely somewhat elongated, often retractile and invisible from above, their knees protruding a little beyond the margins of the body, the three pairs usually equidistant; femora always unarmed and almost compressed; tarsus sub-tetramerous, terminated by appendiculate, often bifid, very rarely simple claws.

Coccinella.


Head immersed in the prothorax beyond the hind margin of the eyes; labrum large, transversal, very slightly hollowed at the edge. Eyes wide, oval, often emarginated inwardly. Antennæ moderate, not reaching beyond the middle of the pronotum, with short compact club, formed of transversal joints, obtuse at the end. Pronotum transversal, narrower than the elytra, the front hollowed or sinuated behind the eyes, the sides margined, and converging anteriorly; hind margin arched, indistinctly sinuated in front of the shoulders, disc rather convex; anterior angles more or less projecting, blunt; posterior angles nearly straight. Scutellum moderate, of the form of an equilateral triangle. Elytra short, oval, rather convex, rounded at the shoulders, margined on the edges, and irregularly punctured; epipleura moderate, almost concave, the internal edge less raised than the external. Prosternum moderate, feebly convex between the coxae; anterior edge of mesosternum
sometimes straight, sometimes emarginated. *Abdomen* with six ventral segments; projecting intercoxal space wide, rounded; pectoral laminae apparent. *Legs* short and rather robust, tarsal *claws* appendicular.

1126. **C. tasmanii**, White; *Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.*, p. 23. Very deep black, spotted with yellow; head black, with two small angular yellow spots between the eyes, one close to each eye; thorax with a large square yellow spot on each anterior angle; *elytra* with seven yellow spots, two at the base somewhat elongated, one on the shoulder, the other near the suture, next two before the middle, the outer close to the margin, almost divided into two, the inner near the suture and sharpish above, two beyond the middle, outer next the margin and sharpish below, the last at the tip; *under-side* and legs black.

Length, 2 lines.

New Zealand.

**Note.**—This species, I believe, occurs throughout New Zealand; but, so far as my experience goes, is by no means common.

1127. **C. concinna**.

**Note.**—This name is included in the list on the authority of Mr. Pascoe (*Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Sept., 1875); but I know nothing of the insect by literature or otherwise.

**Leis.**


Antennal club obtriangular, somewhat distinctly dented. *Pronotum* arcuated laterally, often sinuously at the base near the hind angles. *Elytra* rounded, or almost rounded behind, a little, or not at all, produced; *epipleurae* rather large.

Allied to *Pelina* and *Cycloneda*.


New Zealand (Rev. W. Colenso).

**Note.**—The species is very variable in colour; sometimes the dark greenish hue predominates, sometimes the yellow. It is 2½ lines in length.

I found my specimens at Tairua.

**Scymnus.**


*Head* moderate, immersed in the thorax to beyond the posterior margin of the eyes; *epistome* joined to the cheeks, emarginated in front;
labrum short; mandibles robust, bifid at the extremity and furnished with a sharp tooth near the base; lobes of the jaws about equal, ciliated. Palpi four-jointed, the first very small, second and third obconical, fourth elongate, subquadran angular, truncated or rounded at the end, not secundiform. Under-lip trapezoidal. Ligula short, truncated in front. Eyes rather large, entire, rather straight behind. Antennæ slender and short, not attaining the middle of the pronotum, eleven-jointed, the three last enlarged and forming an obtuse ovate club; sometimes they are apparently ten-jointed, owing to the two basal joints being indistinctly separated. Pronotum transversal, submarginate anteriorly, lateral margins slightly convex, a little convergent in front, posterior edge arcu ated, or subrounded opposite the scutellum, situated at each side of the middle, hind angles nearly straight and not acute. Scutellum small, triangular. Elytra short-oval, moderately convex, almost margined; epipleuron moderate. Mesosternum large, wide, sub-sinuate in front. Abdomen composed of five segments; abdominal plates variable. Legs short, tibiae sub-compressed, almost arcuated externally. Tarsal claws with large appendicles.

1129. S. eximius, n.s. Oblong-oval, moderately convex, sparsely pilose, reddish-testaceous, the head and middle of thorax infuscate, antennæ testaceous, legs and palpi yellowish. Last joint of palpi thick, obliquely truncate at apex. Eyes transversal, moderately facetted. Head with a depression between the eyes, punctate, and clothed with rather long yellowish hairs. Prothorax much broader than long, base bisinuated (i.e., lobed in the middle and obliquely truncated beyond), sides rounded and considerably narrowed anteriorly, margined, apex very little emarginated; its surface is finely and irregularly punctured, and clothed with pale yellow hairs. Scutellum triangular. Elytra ovate and convex, margined, widest behind the middle; their surface finely and rather closely punctured; on each elytron there is a small fuscous, transverse spot near the middle, and beyond this, just at the declivous portion of the side of the disc, there is a curved series of irregularly-formed fuscous spots which extend towards the apex, meeting the corresponding series at the suture, so as to form the letter U on the elytra, but the spots are not dark enough in colour to be very conspicuous; their anterior portion is principally clothed with short fuscous hairs, but intermingled with others of a pale yellow colour, these latter indeed not very obvious, except near the apex, where they occupy an obliquely-curved space.

Tibia pilose, nearly straight externally, but a little arcuated on the inner side; the claw with a large tooth near the base. The antennæ nearly attain the base of the prothorax.

Length, nearly 2 lines.

I found my unique specimen at Tairua.

1130. S. flavihirtus, n.s. Ovate, convex, clothed with yellow hairs, head, thorax, legs, and antennæ yellowish, elytra bluish. Head punctate. Prothorax transverse, margined, base bisinuated, apex emargined, rounded laterally and narrowed in front; its surface is rather
finely and sparingly punctured. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* rather convex, obovate, wider than thorax, widest near the middle, the apex a little pointed; they are rather coarsely punctured, much more so than the thorax, and their clothing is more scanty on the front part of the disc than elsewhere. The *tibia* are externally arcuated and the claws are dentate at their base. *Palpi* thick, the terminal joint obliquely truncated at the apex.

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

There is a variety in which the body is wholly testaceous-yellow. I found the species in different localities.

**1131. S. acceptus, n.s.** *Ovate*, convex, moderately shining piceous; the thoracic margins near the front, a large angular humeral spot, and an apical one on each elytron, the legs and antennae, except the club of the latter and an infuscate mark on the *tibia*, testaceous; it is sparingly clothed with short pallid hairs. *Head* rather closely punctured. *Prothorax* transverse, margined, bisinuate at the base, emarginated at the apex, rounded laterally and narrowed anteriorly; its surface very finely and indistinctly sculptured. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* margined, convex, widest near the shoulders, finely punctuated, with the humeral and apical spots almost united by an interrupted lateral testaceous space, and with their pubescence more sparing than that of the thorax. *Tibia* nearly straight, claws dentate; last joint of the *palpi* somewhat pointed, not so stout as in the preceding species.

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

Not uncommon in the North Island.

**1132. S. consors, n.s.** This species so much resembles *S. acceptus*, that it may be readily mistaken for it, but on a careful examination it will be observed that the *thorax* is only slightly narrowed in front, the sides consequently present a straight rather than rounded outline, and the *elytra* are not so wide at the shoulders, being widest near the middle, and more obtusely rounded at the apex. The thoracic and elytral punctation is more distinct, and there are differences in colouration.

The thorax is reddish but obscure, the suture of the elytra is infuscate red, the legs and antennae are entirely yellow; the humeral spot is very large and well limited, being angulated towards the suture, and at the side extending considerably beyond the middle; the apical spot is lunate, and just in front of it, extending across the elytra, there is another, but smaller, lunate spot or *fascia*.

Length, 1 line.

There is a variety in which the darker portions of the body are pale fuscous instead of piceous, with the spots correspondingly paler.

I found the species in several localities.

**1133. S. tristis, n.s.** *Body* rather dull, fuscous, somewhat pitchy, legs and antennae testaceous, the latter more or less infuscate. The form of the *thorax* most nearly resembles that of *S. consors*, being transverse and very little rounded laterally, but the *elytra* are shorter,
broader, more convex, and less obtusely rounded behind. The sculpture of the body is similar to that of *S. consors*, but the clothing consists of grey hairs only.

Length, 1\frac{1}{3} line.
Found at Tairua.

1134. *S. pallidiceps*, *n.s.* Of the same form as the preceding, the thorax but little rounded laterally, and the elytra widest near the middle.

Head pale yellow, distinctly punctate. Thorax yellowish, with a large triangular spot on the disc not quite reaching the apex, and a small spot at each side near the middle, of the same dark colour as the elytra; its surface is finely and sparingly punctured, and clothed with pale yellow hairs. Elytra piceous, rather closely and distinctly, but not at all coarsely punctured, and sparsely clothed with pallid, almost grey, hairs. Legs and antennæ testaceous.
Length, 1 line.

I found a few specimens at Tairua and near Whangarei Harbour.

1135. *S. fagus*, *n.s.* Body rather convex, of a short oval, almost rounded form, shining black, clothed with semi-erect greyish hairs, with infuscate legs, and yellowish tarsi and antennæ, the latter shorter and more slender than those of the previously described species.

Prothorax strongly transverse, strongly bisinuated at the base, widely but not deeply emarginated in front, and very little rounded laterally; it is margined, very distinctly but finely punctured, and sparingly pubescent. Elytra rather short and convex, widest near the middle, more coarsely punctured than the thorax, with the discoidal portion less densely pilose than the rest of their surface.

Under-side reddish.
Length, 1\frac{1}{3} line.

I found this species frequenting the beech trees at Tairua and elsewhere.

1136. *S. terrenus*, *n.s.* Elliptical, somewhat elongate-oval, moderately convex, sparingly pilose, variegated.

Head and thorax of a dark brownish-red, the basal portion of the elytra reddish-testaceous, the apical portion a little darker, with a dark, curved fascia behind the middle, legs and antennæ testaceous.

Antennæ stout, with a rather large, obtuse club. Head distantly punctulated. Thorax transversely quadrate, obviously broader than it is long, base bisinuated, apex sub-truncate, with its sides distinctly margined and nearly straight; its surface finely and remotely punctured, and sparingly clothed with semi-erect pallid hairs. Scutellum small, triangular. Elytra obovate, rounded at the shoulders, near which they are widest, and a good deal narrowed posteriorly; they are wider than the thorax, not much elevated, finely and distantly punctured, with the yellowish pubescence most conspicuous behind the dark fascia. Legs stout.

Length, 1\frac{1}{4} line.
A rather narrow form. I found one example only, under a stone on Mount Manaia, near Whangarei Heads. The genus is somewhat doubtful.

1137. **S. rarus**, n.s. This species is somewhat similar to *S. terrenus*, but is larger, with a larger and more obtuse antennal club, the elytra are only moderately narrowed posteriorly, and not at all at the shoulders as in that species; the body is oblong-oval, only moderately convex, and sparingly clothed with fine yellowish hairs. It is of a dark rich brown colour; with the elytral base and suture reddish, and two spots on each elytron testaceous; the smaller not far from the shoulder, the larger, near the apex, is transverse, and almost reaches the suture so as to form an interrupted fascia; legs and antennae testaceous.

*Head* punctulate. *Prothorax* rather large, sub-quadrate, but quite transverse, base bisinuated, apex sub-truncate, a little rounded laterally, finely and rather closely punctured, much more closely than that of *S. terrenus*, with erect pubescence. *Elytra* broader than thorax, and, like it, distinctly margined, oviform, very regularly and gradually rounded laterally, and distinctly but neither very closely nor coarsely punctured.

Length, 1¼ line.

Described from one example found at Tairua.

1138. **S. suffusus**, n.s. Moderately convex, elongate-oval, pilose, fuscous, somewhat piceous, with the suture and a large suffused space on the middle of the elytra reddish-testaceous, legs and antennae yellowish.

*Head* rather distinctly punctured. *Thorax* rather large, broader than long, base bisinuate, apex sub-truncate, the sides margined and but little rounded; its surface is very distinctly yet not coarsely punctured, and clothed with fine pallid hairs. *Scutellum* small, triangular. *Elytra* broader than thorax, rather long, obovate, and a good deal narrowed posteriorly; their surface is rather closely and coarsely punctured, much more so than the thorax, and clothed with fine, erect, pallid pubescence.

Length, 1 line.

Found at Auckland and surrounding districts.

1139. **S. minutulus**, n.s. Ovate, convex, piceous, with greyish pubescence and testaceous legs and antennae, the club of the latter infuscate. *Thorax* rather large, broader than long, margined, rounded laterally, rather distinctly and closely punctured, and sparingly clothed. *Elytra* obovate, widest near the middle, very coarsely and closely punctured, with the pubescence chiefly confined to the sides and apex.

It is allied to *S. suffusus*; but its small size and coarse elytral sculpture will lead to its recognition.

Length, 2/3 line.

I found my specimens at Tairua and Whangarei Heads.

1140. **S. picinus**, n.s. This species is very much like *S. flavithirus* in general outline, though rather broader, and, consequently, less
COLEOPTERA

oval; the head is finely but distinctly punctured; the thorax is transverse, nearly straight at the sides behind and rounded in front, the base is obliquely truncated towards each side, the apex emarginated, and its surface is sparingly punctulated and clothed with pallid hairs. The elytra are obovate, convex, moderately finely and closely punctured, with fine greyish hairs proceeding from the punctures.

The insect is of a moderately shining, greenish-black colour, with the apex and side margins of the thorax castaneous, and the legs and antennae reddish-testaceous.

Length, 1½; breadth, 1 line.

My specimen, in bad condition, was sent me by Professor Hutton, who found it at Lindis Pass, Otago. I have a second individual, received some two or three years ago from Mr. C. M. Wakefield, which I refer to this species, though the punctation is rather coarser than in the one from Otago.

Cranophorus.


Head small, quite invisible from above; labrum feebly rounded in front; last joint of the maxillary palp a little longer than broad, obliquely truncated at the extremity. Eyes not very obvious, and only seen underneath. Antennae rather long, terminated by a slender elongate-oval club, formed of three or four joints, cylindrical, not compressed. Pronotum not quite so wide as the elytra, of a rather regular semicircular form, the anterior and lateral margins with an even curvature; base slightly arcuated, posterior angles straight, anterior obsolete; somewhat convex behind. Scutellum triangular. Elytra oval, a little convex, widest at the middle, finely margined; epipleurae moderate, plain, with a slight depression opposite the posterior femora, and effaced a little beyond. Prosternum a little elevated on the middle line, sub-depressed and furrowed at each side; the mesosternum very short, sub-sinuous in front. Abdomen with five segments. Legs slender, tibie almost arched externally; tarsi with single claws.


Long, 2½ lin.

Waikato (Captain Hutton).

Cranophorus, Muls., is easily recognised by the prolongation of the anterior part of the prothorax completely covering the head (not emarginate as in the generality of the Coccinellidae). Two species only from the Cape were known hitherto. I have but a single specimen of the species before me; but a minute examination might show structural peculiarities requiring its generic separation from the Cape species, which have certainly a somewhat different aspect. Only four members
of the family are known from New Zealand, viz., *Coccinella tasmanii*, *C. concinna*, *Lais antipodum*, and the above; Captain Broun has sent two or three species of *Scymnus*, not yet determined, and possibly introduced.

**NOTE.**—I found some specimens at Auckland and Tairua, so the species may be widely distributed though apparently rare.
MANUAL

OF THE

NEW ZEALAND COLEOPTERA.

BY

CAPTAIN THOMAS BROUN.

PART II.

PUBLISHED BY COMMAND.

NEW ZEALAND:

BY AUTHORITY: GEORGE DIDSBURY, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, WELLINGTON.

1881.
PREFACE.

This Part concludes Captain Broun's work on the New Zealand Coleoptera, as submitted by the author, and describes additional species which have been discovered during the period occupied in the publication of the First Part of the work.

For convenience of reference the paging has been made consecutive throughout both Parts, and the families and genera referred to in the Second Part have had affixed to each the page at which they are described in the early portion of the work.

The alphabetical Index has been prepared for the work as if it were in one volume, and it is intended to issue a series of plates giving figures of a typical specimen of each family, as an additional facility for reference.

JAMES HECTOR,

Director.

Colonial Museum, Wellington,
20th May, 1881.
LAUDANUM

This page contains the word "LAUDANUM," which is a historical term for a powerful emetic commonly used in the 18th and 19th centuries. It was often prescribed in the form of a syrup or tincture, which was used to induce vomiting, especially in the treatment of poisoning. The word "LAUDANUM" was often used synonymously with "laudanum," a term that referred to a type of opium-based medicinal preparation. The use of laudanum, however, was generally discouraged due to its addictive properties and the risk of overdose. The term "LAUDANUM" also appears in medical literature of the time, reflecting its importance in the medical practice of the era.
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NEW ZEALAND COLEOPTERA.

PART II.

Group—CNEMACANTHIDÆ (p. 7).

Mecodema (p. 7).

1142. **M. fulgida**, n.s. *Body* black, shining, the antennæ, palpi, and legs piceous, and the apical margins of the elytra rufescent.

*Head* moderate, transversely impressed between the antennæ, and quite obsolesely behind the eyes; at the inner margin of each of these latter there is a distinct punctiform impression; mandibles obliquely striate; labrum outwardly curved. *Prothorax* sub-depressed, rather broader than long, slightly rounded laterally, and considerably narrowed towards the blunt posterior angles; the superficial impressions consist of the punctulated dorsal line, ending in the frontal curvature, which terminates near each front angle and is indistinctly duplicated on the middle, the fosse near the hind angles united by a curved basal depression, and a row of marginal punctures: the lateral rims can hardly be termed crenulate. The *elytra* are elongate-oval, slightly convex, broadest in the middle, and slightly incurred in line with the middle thighs; each elytron bears eight distinct, finely-punctured striae, between the eighth and the side a smooth raised space not attaining the base or apex; the marginal sculpture is indefinite, being too shallow and irregular to be described as punctate; the punctuation of the two outer striae is close and distinct, but the whole of the apical sculpture is somewhat irregular; the interstices are nearly plane, though a little elevated near the sides and apex.

*Under-side* smooth, glossy, pitchy-black.

The smooth head and thorax differentiate this species from all the others of equally large size.

*Length*, 12½ lines; *breadth*, 4½.

My two specimens were found by T. F. Cheeseman, Esq., F.L.S., on the mountains near Nelson.

1143. **M. constricta**, n.s. *Body* elongate, elliptical, somewhat convex; glossy black, slightly rufescent near the sides and apex of the elytra; femora and basal joint of antennæ red, the rest of the latter pitchy-red.
The head is of moderate size, with two curved impressions between the antennæ, and a very indistinct transverse one in line with the back part of the eyes; just in front of this, and close to each of the latter, there is an obvious puncture. The prothorax is broader than the head, rather broader than long, gradually rounded to beyond the middle, and from thence abruptly narrowed to the obtuse hind angles; its widest part is near the front; it is but little convex, and slopes a little towards the base; the fine median furrow does not attain the apex, and before reaching the base proceeds through a fovea-like expansion; the posterior depressions are situated close to the angles and are well defined; the oblique frontal impressions are faint; the disc is almost smooth, but there is a row of punctures, hispid as usual, in the marginal channel. The elytra are rather broader than the thorax, elongate-oval, slightly convex, and very perceptibly incurved or constricted just behind the shoulders, exactly in line with the intermediate femora; each has eight punctured striae, the sutural least distinct; between the eighth and the side there is an abbreviated, smooth, raised space, and the side bears some large shallow punctures which become rugose behind; the interstices, except those near the sides, are almost flat, but the sculpture becomes coarse and confused posteriorly.

Under-side reddish-black, impunctate. This species may be readily recognized by the incurvature behind the humeral region (which is much more strongly pronounced than in M. fuligina), red thighs, &c.

Length, 9½ lines; breadth, 3.

My unique example, a female, was discovered by J. D. Enys, Esq., F.G.S., of Castle Hill Station, West Coast Road, Canterbury.

Group—ANCHOMENIDÆ (p. 18).

Parabaris.

Nov. gen.

Mentum broad, deeply emarginate, its wings incurved; the median tooth stout, triangular, bi-setose at the base, nearly as long as the wings. Ligula free and truncate at the extremity; paraglossæ narrow at apex, longer, soldered to the ligula for the greater part of its length, the latter provided with two erect bristles. Palpi moderately long, hairy, the terminal joint of the maxillary elongate, slightly oval, truncate at apex. Mandibles robust, curved at apex, uni-dentate inwardly. Eyes slightly prominent, finely faceted. Antennæ filiform; the first and third articulations about equal, 2nd shorter; their pubescence begins with the third joint.

Head large, narrowed behind. Prothorax sub-quadrate, large. Elytra sub-ovovate, considerably and abruptly narrowed and sinuated posteriorly. Legs of moderate length, comparatively slender; femora almost linear; tibiae straight, spinose at apex, the anterior notched, the four posterior densely covered with slender spines; tarsi rather slender, densely hispid underneath, hairy above; basal joint elongate-oblong, second elongate-triangular, third triangular, fourth cordate; claws simple.
The only exponent of this genus should, I think, be placed near Abatis in the Anchomenidae; it has quite the facies of a Feronia, but differs structurally.

1144. P. atratus, n.s. Body oblong-ovate, broad, sub-depressed, widest behind the middle of the elytra; shining, quite black, legs piceous, tarsi and antennae (save the pitchy basal joint) rufous.

Head with two irregular frontal foveae not extending beyond the interantennal line, slightly wrinkled, narrowed behind the legs. Prothorax transversely quadrate, rounded laterally, narrowed between the middle and the almost rectangular hind angles; apex truncate, base triangularly excised at the middle; the thick rims least distinct behind; the sides, particularly behind the middle, explanate; the basal fossæ are large, their outer slope on the same plane as the flattened angles; the dorsal groove terminates in a deep, curved, frontal impression. Elytra broader and about twice as long as the thorax, very gradually rounded to beyond the posterior femora, and from thence considerably narrowed sinuously to the apices, which, though somewhat pointed, do not protrude further than the extremity of the abdomen; the disc is almost (transversely) flat; each elytron has eight distinct, impunctate stria, the fifth and sixth abbreviated and confluent; the interstices are scarcely convex, and, with the exception of the external one, quite impunctate; besides the above-mentioned there are short scutellar striae, one on each, and another between the lateral row of punctures and the side margin.

Under-side pitchy-black; mesosternum very perceptibly punctured; the four anterior coxae and thighs bear many yellow bristles; tibiae densely clothed with yellowish hair-like spines.

The thorax, when viewed from above, will be seen to be broadly and peculiarly depressed near the hind angles; when looked at from the side the sides will appear as if gradually raised from the middle backwards, so that the posterior angles are nearly on the same plane as the more elevated parts of the disc. The elytra are but slightly narrowed anteriorly; their greatest width is behind the posterior femora (\(3\frac{1}{2}\) lin.), but the apex is not one line in breadth.

Length, 9 lines; breadth, 3\(\frac{1}{4}\).

I found only one specimen at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour, and that, unfortunately, is very much mutilated.

**Tropopterus** (p. 27).

1145. T. patulus, n.s. Body moderately convex; elytra very broad; shining, pitchy-black above; the labrum, antennæ, legs, and the elytral margins and suture rufescent; palpi castaneous.

Head narrowed anteriorly; the frontal depressions broad, separated from the eyes by a slightly raised interval, which again is marked off by a narrow groove close to each eye, the two inner united in line with the antennæ by means of a transversal line. The two basal joints only of the antennæ are nude. Prothorax transverse, somewhat elevated, cordiform, base and apex sub-truncate, sides regularly rounded, narrowed but not sinuated behind, the posterior angles not at all protuberant, the lateral rims fine but distinct; it shows a fine dorsal line, is somewhat depressed along the base, and has broad, shallow foveae prolonged forwards as
broad, indistinct impressions; its whole basal portion is punctate. *Elytra* ample, about twice the width of the thorax, broadly oval, moderately convex, with explanated and reflexed sides, which, however (the rims), cease abruptly before the apices; each elytron has eight feeble, hardly perceptibly punctured striae, the sutural evidently deepest; the third and fourth are confluent, the fifth and sixth also unite towards the apex, and from that point a sharp, curved carina proceeds towards the suture so as to form the apical margin; the interstices are plane, the third bears three small punctures, and there are a few larger ones along the side.

*Under-side* smoky-brown, with the sides and apex of the abdomen testaceous.

Length, quite 3 lines; breadth, nearly 1½.

Professor Hutton sent me one example from Otago some time ago.

**Group—FERONIDÆ** (p. 30).

**Trichosternus** (p. 31).

1146. **T. rectalis**, n.s. *Body* oblong, but little convex, glossy black, antennæ pitchy-red, tarsi picaceous.

*Head* large and broad, having the usual frontal impressions. *Pro-thorax* transversal, rounded laterally, sinuously narrowed towards the base, with decidedly prominent rectangular posterior angles; marginal channels and rims well marked, depressed along the base, so that the basal fossæ appear distant from the hind margin; the disc is only slightly convex; the dorsal groove terminates in an obvious curved frontal impression extending from one anterior angle to the other, and, in one example, there are a few transverse striolæ near the median line and basal foveæ. The *scutellum* is broadly triangular, with a striate base. *Elytra* oblong, their humeral angles distinct, the sides very little rounded and feebly sinuated behind; the discoidal grooves and punctuation are rather finely impressed, and the interstices almost plane, with two or three punctures on the third, and at least an equal number between the seventh and eighth. *Legs* normal. *Under-side* shining black.

This species differs from *T. sylvius* and its immediate allies (*T. rectangulus* and *T. temukensis*) by its broader, less elliptical, and more oblong form; the peculiar basal depression of the thorax is continuous with the lateral channels, so that the hind angles are quite flat; the elytra are not much narrowed anteriorly, and are broadly rounded behind, so that their outline is more like that of *T. aucklandicus* than any other described species. The broadest part of the body is behind the posterior femora.

Length, 8–8½ lines; breadth, 3. ♂ ♀.

The pair I possess were found by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman (Auckland Museum) on the hills near Nelson.

**Holcaspis** (p. 37).

1147. **H. pellax**, n.s. *Body* oblong, slightly convex, shining, intensely black. *Legs* pitchy-black, the four basal joints of the antennæ picaceous; the remaining joints, as well as the tarsi and palpi, pitchy-red.

*Head* moderately long, smooth, with the usual frontal impressions
and ocular punctures. Prothorax quadrate, slightly rounded laterally, gradually narrowed till near the base, where it is somewhat suddenly contracted, so that the posterior angles are quite rectangular, but not acute; the surface presents many fine transversal striolae; the median groove terminates in fovea-like expansions near the base and apex, but does not reach either; the two basal fossae are deep, but not very broad; the impressions near the anterior angles are tolerably distinct, and there are three or four punctures along the side-channels. Elytra oblong-oval, but little convex, a good deal sinuously narrowed towards the apices, their shoulders somewhat protuberant; their seven discoidal striae are tolerably deep, and their punctation rather irregular, consisting of small and oblong punctures, which, however, are more conspicuous towards the extremity; between the eighth stria and the sides there is an interrupted row of catenulate punctures becoming confused behind; the intervals between the furrows are of nearly equal width, a little elevated and entire, but the punctuation of the stria is here and there interrupted.

Under-side glossy pitchy-black.

In the form of the thorax this specimen resembles H. hispidulus (p. 40), having the same apical and basal emarginations but finer lateral margins, and may be distinguished from it by the presence of depressions near the front angles; in the sculpture of the elytra it approaches H. elongella and H. ovateella, but it cannot well be confounded with either, the thorax in the latter species, though quadrate, being short, the sides forming an almost uninterrupted curve towards the obtusely rounded posterior angles.

In my specimen of the female sex the thorax is more glossy, the elytral sculpture stronger, and the elytra rather narrower than in the male. The broadest part of the body is near the middle of the elytra.

Length, 6½ lines; breadth, about 2½.

The pair I possess were found in the forests near Whangarei Heads.

1148. H. thoracicus, n.s. Oblong, sub-depressed, deep shining black; three basal joints of the antennae pitchy-black, the remainder obscure rufous; tarsi and palpi pitchy-red.

Head moderately large, smooth behind the frontal impressions, with two punctures close to each eye. Prothorax quadrate, broader than long, apex not incurved, with rounded sides, sinuously narrowed behind, widest at the middle, and with somewhat prominent posterior angles; its dorsal furrow, though well marked, does not reach the base or apex; the basal fossae are supplemented by distinct but smaller foveae near each hind angle; the frontal impression is distinct, and the disc exhibits many transverse aciculate impressions. Elytra scarcely broader than the thorax, oblong, very gradually rounded laterally, though narrowed a little towards the projecting humeral angles, sinuously narrowed apically, and a little convex; their seven dorsal striae are moderately but distinctly impressed, the intermediate pairs unite before the apex; their punctation, though fine, is distinct and quite regular until the apex is approached, at that part the punctures become obsolete; the sides beyond the eighth stria have a row of catenulate punctiform impressions. The legs are rather short and robust; the posterior femora dilated to beyond
the middle, so as to form an angular projection, terminating in a very distinct tooth, the trochanter occupying the space up to that point.

Under-side black, with a few shallow punctures on the sides of the breast.

This species might, in some respects, be mistaken for *H. adicenema* (p. 39), but the regularity of the elytral sculpture, plain black colour, and smaller size will lead to its recognition; whilst the duplicated basal foveae of the thorax, distinctly dentate thighs, and somewhat arcuated hind *tibiae* are sufficient to separate it from the previously described species.

Length, 6½ lines; breadth, 2.

I found one male example near Whangarei Harbour.


Head normal, slightly constricted immediately behind the eyes. *Prothorax* rather broader than long, somewhat cordate, widest at the middle, widely and rather strongly incurved in front, with rounded anterior angles; the base also is emarginated; the sides are rounded and a good deal narrowed behind, with rectangular, but not prominent, posterior angles; its surface slopes a little towards the base, the side rims are rather thick, the median groove proceeds from the hind margin, where it is deepest, but does not attain the apex; the basal depressions are deep and elongate, extending nearly to the middle of the disc, which is finely impressed transversely. *Elytra* oblong-oval, but little elevated, very slightly sinuated towards the apices, their humeral angles not prominent; the discoidal *striae* are regular but not deep, their punctation fine; the punctiform impressions beyond the eighth stria are catenulate, and the interstices are plane, the third being tri-punctate.

The *thighs* are inflated, but not dentate.

Under-side shining, piceous; the sternum and basal abdominal segment are more or less evidently punctured.

The thorax, so far as I can judge by description alone, is somewhat similar in form to that of *H. subanea* (p. 38); the finely punctured elytral *striae* differentiate this species from *H. ovatella*, whilst the punctures on the third interstices separate it from all but the latter. The *distinctly* punctured sternum, especially near the sides, forms an almost exceptional feature, though traces of this may be observed in *H. thoracicus*, *H. angustula*, and others.

Length, nearly 6 lines; breadth, nearly 2. ♂.

I found one mutilated specimen in the neighbourhood of Whangarei Harbour.

1150. *H. placidus*, n.s. Body oblong, slightly convex, broadest behind the middle of the elytra; shining black, tarsi and four basal joints of the antennæ pitchy-red, the rest of the antennæ obscure-red.

Head moderate, almost imperceptibly constricted behind the eyes, exhibiting the usual frontal impressions and ocular punctures, and, in addition, a well-defined aciculate impression across the occiput. *Prothorax* quadrate, apex sub-truncate, base emarginate, the sides rounded, narrowed behind, the hind angles projecting a little beyond the posterior situation; it is but little convex, presents the ordinary median groove, expanded a
little at both extremities, neither of which reaches the base or apex; the basal fossae are large, and on their outer side are depressed, but not to such an extent as to give the appearance of two separate foveæ at each angle; the curved frontal impression, though perceptible enough, is not continued to the anterior angles; the disc itself is covered with undulating aciculate marks, and, besides these, there are similar, abbreviated, longitudinal impressions along the base and apex. *Elytra* oblong-ovate, moderately convex, their shoulders prominent, a good deal narrowed, but not much sinuated behind; each has seven finely-punctured dorsal striae, and a row of punctiform impressions beyond; the interstices are nearly level, but become more or less irregular near the apex; the smooth space between the seventh and eighth striae terminates before reaching the posterior sinuation, and at that point the seventh interstice is furcate.

The legs are robust, the hind *thighs* dilated and distinctly dentate. *Under-side* pitchy-black, bearing numerous shallow punctures.

The *scutellum* is striated to its apex.

Length, 6 lines; breadth, 2 1/10.

I received one specimen, quite recently, from Professor Hutton, who found it near Dunedin. The species may be known by the occipital line and wholly striate scutellum.

**Group—ANISODACTYLIDÆ** (p. 45).

**Triplosarbus** (p. 45).


*Head* round, with two punctiform impressions between the eyes; *thorax* short, transverse, rounded laterally, with the anterior angles rounded and the posterior ones obtuse and rather prominent; a transverse impression in front, a feeble longitudinal sulcus on the middle, and two broad depressions behind; *elytra* broad, striated, with a broad abbreviated stria near the scutellum, after the sutural one; a feeble punctiform impression behind, on the interval between the second and third striae; the margin impressed on its anterior half; *abdomen* not sensibly impressed laterally; *legs*, *antennæ*, and parts of the mouth light-brown.

Length, 5 lines.

North Island.

**Group—HYDROBIIDÆ** (p. 77).

**Rygmodus** (p. 79).

1152. *R. cyaneus*, n.s. *Body* moderately convex, oblong-oval, nude, glossy, the *elytra* blue, the rest of the body black.

*Head* closely and distinctly punctured, narrowed anteriorly, with raised frontal and lateral margins. *Prothorax* transversal, curvedly narrowed towards the front, posterior angles rounded, the sides, especially behind, explanate; it is finely and densely punctured on the disc, the sides more coarsely, and there are two punctiform impressions at the base. *Scutellum* elongate, with a few fine punctures. *Elytra* oblong-ovate, only moderately convex; feebly, almost obsequtely, striate on the disc, the
strike, however, more distinct behind, they are finely punctured; the interstices are finely and densely punctate, appearing, on some parts, slightly rugose.

Differs from *R. modestus* (p. 80), its nearest ally, in being less convex and more oblong; it has a much more densely and distinctly punctate thorax, and the elytral sculpture also differs materially; the interstices are plane, or nearly so, and their punctation seems almost as distinct as that of the striae when viewed from the side.

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

The two specimens now before me were collected by J. D. Enys, Esq., of Castle Point Station, Canterbury.

Group—*PSELAPHIDÆ* (p. 121).

**Pselaphus** (p. 122).

1153. **P. dulcis**, *n.s.* Body shining, almost nude, dark-red; legs, antennæ, and club of palpi dull and of a paler red, the rest of the palpi and the tarsi yellownish.

**Head** oviform, considerably narrowed behind, deeply impressed on the middle from the front to the eyes, less so on the vertex; eyes conspicuous, coarsely facetted. **Prothorax** longer than broad, narrow, hardly wider than the head, subovate, narrower behind than in front, very convex, the dorsal space being laterally compressed and much elevated. **Elytra** much broader than the thorax, rather longer, subconical, rounded, narrowed, and declivous towards the base; with a distinct sutural stria, and between that and the shoulder a longitudinal carina not attaining the apex; the space between these elevated lines is concave. The basal segment of the abdomen about as long as and broader than the elytra, broadly margined, and, like the rest of the body, without visible sculpture, but bearing a few very fine short hairs; the remaining segments are deflexed, the second and third short.

**Antennæ** as long as head and thorax; basal joint stout, as long as the following two united; second much stouter than third; joints 3–8 about equal; ninth longer than broad; tenth broader but not quite as long as the ninth; the terminal larger than the preceding two conjointly, much broader, almost cultriform, *i.e.*, nearly straight on one side, dilated towards the middle, and from thence narrowed to a point.

**Legs** robust; the apical joint of the tarsi as long as the intermediate; posterior tibie somewhat flexuose. Third joint of maxillary palpi hardly as long and stout as the clavate portion of the second; fourth rough.

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

One example found at Pataua, north of Whangarei Harbour.

**Bryaxis** (p. 124).

1154. **B. paganus**, *n.s.* Body nearly nude, the only villosity visible being on the abdomen and antennæ; convex, shining, elytra pale red, the other parts darker, tarsi yellow.

**Head** about as broad as thorax, rounded behind, and, with the exception of two small foveæ in line with the eyes, quite smooth. **Prothorax**
scarcely longer than broad, much narrower than the elytra, narrowed behind and in front, but not perceptibly marked in any way. The elytra are much longer and broader than the thorax, convex, rounded laterally, broader behind than at the shoulders; each with a distinct sutural stria, but quite destitute of other sculpture. Hind-body rather shorter than the elytra, curvedly deflexed, rounded, finely margined, its basal segment not larger than the second, in fact the first three are of nearly equal size. Legs moderate, normal, tarsi elongate and slender. Antennæ robust, 10-articulate, quite the length of the head and thorax; their basal joint longer and stouter than the second; joints two to four not quite equal, the third obconical, more slender at the base than its predecessor; fourth sub-moniliform, shortest; fifth a good deal larger than fourth, longer than broad, almost obconical; sixth transversal, much broader than the preceding, and projecting inwardly; seventh as long as sixth, narrower, disposed so as to project outwardly, but only in a slight degree; eighth shorter and narrower than seventh, a little thicker on the outside than elsewhere; ninth large, nearly obconical; tenth largest of all, obtuse-ovate: the enlarged terminal joints are rather dull and rough.

The facies of these species is similar to B. mundus, but the structure of the antennæ differs from all the previously-described species.

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

I found one male near Whangarei Harbour.

1155. B. ignotus, n.s. Body convex, glossy, sparsely clothed with long, erect, testaceous hairs; elytra castaneous, head, thorax, and abdomen dark-red, legs pale-red, antennæ slightly fulvous, tarsi and palpi yellow.

Antennæ not longer than head and thorax, 10-articulate; their two apical joints obviously larger than their predecessors; the two basal joints stout, sub-equal; three to four equal, slightly longer than broad, smaller than fifth; the latter oblong, rather longer than sixth; seventh similar to the fourth; eighth shortest; ninth broader than eighth, transverse; tenth transversal, hardly twice the width of the preceding one, largest, ovate. Head hardly as broad as thorax, vertex convex; a large pubescent fovea close to each eye seems continuous with a frontal depression. Prothorax convex, cordate, considerably narrowed posteriorly, with a distinct fovea at each side, but without other well-marked impressions. Elytra not longer than thorax, convex, rounded, and a good deal narrowed towards the base, without evident sculpture, but broadly emarginated at the apex near the sides. Hind-body about as broad as but longer than the elytra, its basal dorsal segment rather longer than the second. Legs stout, the posterior tibiae somewhat flexuose, and produced at the extremity in the form of a straight calcar, as long as the first tarsal joint.

Allied to Nos. 228 and 229; resembling B. inflata, but smaller and narrower, with shorter antennæ, cordiform thorax, &c.; but its chief peculiarity consists in the abnormal structure of the hind tibia.

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

My only example was found in the forest, somewhere near Whangarei Harbour.
Parmipalpus.
Nov. gen.

Body Bryaxis-like.

Maxillary palpi robust, longer than the head; first joint largest, its basal portion cylindrical, gradually dilated, so that beyond the middle it becomes triangular, its inner angle is then prolonged, and at its apex receives the minute second joint; the palpus has thus a furcate appearance; third much larger than the preceding one, expanded towards the extremity; fourth nearly as broad as the head, almost circular, somewhat like an ancient shield.

Head elongate, with prominent tubercles; eyes small, convex; mandibles curved externally, multi-dentate inwardly. Antennæ robust, as long as head and thorax, 11-articulate; first joint stout, cylindric, joints two to eight of about equal breadth, ninth and tenth distinctly enlarged, the terminal largest. Prothorax small, convex, oviform. Elytra as long as thorax, rounded laterally, narrowed anteriorly. Hind-body widely margined, composed of four dorsal segments, the first largest, second and third equal. Legs long; tibiae flexuose; tarsi elongate, their basal joint minute, the following two equal, terminated by two claws.

The structure of the palpi distinguishes this from all the other genera of the Pselaphidae.

1136. P. montivagus, n.s. Shining, pubescent, the head, thorax, and hind-body dark rufous, elytra reddish yellow, legs and antennæ red, tarsi and palpi yellowish.

Antennæ glossy, equal in length to head and thorax; their basal joint stout, longer than second; joints three to eight of about equal breadth, each becoming slightly shorter than its predecessor; ninth transversal, distinctly larger than the eighth; tenth larger than ninth; the apical joint obtuse-ovate, not twice the bulk of the preceding two; they are sparsely hirsute.

Head quite as long as but narrower than the thorax, with two rounded foveæ in line with the eyes. Prothorax scarcely longer than broad, oviform, convex, destitute of distinct sculpture, but, under the microscope, it will be seen that the yellowish hairs with which it is sparingly clothed proceed from minute punctures. Elytra as long as but broader than the thorax, widest behind, and curvedly narrowed towards the base; their suture is depressed, they are without apparent sculpture or striae, and their clothing is of a yellow colour. Hind-body as broad as the elytra, longer, gradually deflexed, and clothed in the same way as the elytra. Legs long and stout, the tibiae bent beyond their middle part.

The insect seems somewhat similar in outline to Bryaxis inflata and its immediate allies (B. sharpi and B. ignotus), but is narrower, with a much more elongate head, longer legs, &c.

Length, 1 line; breadth, ½.

I obtained four, more or less mutilated, examples on Mount Manaia, Whangarei Harbour.
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Sagola (p. 134).

1157. S. genale, n.s. Body clothed with yellow pubescence, shining, reddish, palpi and tarsi yellow.

Antennae longer than head and thorax, very gradually thickened, their basal joint elongate, second globular, third very small, the smallest of all.

Head quite as broad behind as the thorax, trigonal, its posterior angles prominent; an elongate fovea-like depression extends backwards from the antennae to the eyes, and there are two others on the back part of the head. Prothorax short, cordate, sculptured as in S. prisca (p. 136). Elytra nearly twice the length of the thorax, of the orthodox form, with distinct sutural striæ and infra-humeral grooves; these latter appear as if formed of three elongate punctures, the basal smallest. Hind-body as broad as the elytra, but rather shorter. Legs simple.

From all but S. major this species is abundantly distinct, and may be at once recognized by the greatly protuberant cheeks, which project to such an extent that the back part of the head is as wide as the broadest part of the thorax.

Length, 1 line; breadth, ¾.

One example was recently received from Mr. P. Stewart, of Wellington.

Group—SCYDMAENIDÆ (p. 144).

Adrastia.

Nov. gen.

Maxillary palpi long; second joint elongate, very slender in its basal half, thickened apically; penultimate as long as the preceding, slender at the base, its dilated portion elongate-oval; fourth small, sub-conical, its point of articulation difficult to see. Antennæ elongate, their three terminal joints obviously larger than their predecessors; the two basal joints cylindric, stout, nearly equal; joints three to six nearly oviform and about equal; seventh and eighth moniliform; eleventh ovate, larger than tenth. Eyes very small, sub-depressed, coarsely facetted.

Allied to Scydmaenus, but at once differentiated from it and all the other genera of the group by the abbreviation of the elytra; these are rounded at the apices, and completely expose the apical ventral segment. The genus should be placed at the head of the group, so as to form a connecting link between it and the Pselaphidae.

1158. A. lætans, n.s. Body elongate, elliptical, slightly convex, clothed with fine greyish hairs, rather glossy, castaneo-rufous, legs and palpi fulvous.

Head oviform, smaller than thorax, with a short neck, impunctate. Prothorax longer than broad, somewhat incurved and considerably narrowed posteriorly, sub-ovate, widest near the middle, apparently quite destitute of sculpture. Elytra a little broader than, but twice as long as, the thorax, elongate-oval, without distinct sculpture of any kind. Legs long, femora incrassated towards the extremity, tibiae straight, a little expanded apically, tarsi pentamemorous, claws simple. Pygidium uncovered, finely pilose.

Length, ¾ line; breadth, ¾.

I found two examples somewhere near Whangarei Harbour.
Group—SCAPHIDIDÆ (p. 158).

Scaphisoma (p. 158).

1159. S. actuosa, n.s. Glossy, nude, convex, oviform; widest behind the shoulders. Colour black, the base of the elytra tinged with red, the apex infuscate-red, legs red, the tarsi and two first joints of the antennæ testaceous, the remaining joints fuscous.

The body, with the exception of the sutural striae of the elytra, which become obliterated towards the base, seems to be destitute of sculpture. Antennæ pubescent, moderate, the two basal joints stout and shining, third and fourth slender, joints five to eight about equal in length, each a little broader than its predecessor, ninth and tenth much broader but not much elongated, eleventh oblong, not twice the length of the tenth: this structure gives them a gradually dilated appearance. The elytra are obtusely rounded behind, so that the yellowish pygidium can be seen. The legs are elongate; the posterior tibiae pubescent and bi-spinose at the extremity; tarsi nearly as long as the tibiae, slender, basal joint elongate. Scutellum concealed by the median lobe of the thorax.

Length, 2/3 line; breadth, quite 1/4.

I found two near Whangarei Harbour.

Obs.—In S. apicella, in addition to the large testaceous space at the apex of each elytron with its central black spot, there is in one example a smaller fulvous spot behind each shoulder.

Another example, from F. H. Meinertzhagen, Esq., of Napier, cannot be described, as the antennæ, &c., are broken off. In form and coloration it resembles Baoecera rufum.

Brachynopus.

Nov. gen.

Body convex, sub-hemispherical.

The insect for which the above generic name is proposed cannot be satisfactorily located in any of the genera recorded in Lacordaire's work, on account of the abbreviated basal articulation of the posterior tarsus, and the presence of two spiniform bristles on the third joint of the antennæ; with these exceptions it is allied to Scaphisoma.

1160. B. latus, n.s. Body convex, very broad, rounded, impunctate; colour black, glossy, legs red, the tarsi and two basal joints of the antennæ testaceous, the former darker, the rest of the antennæ fuscous.

Head tinged with red. Prothorax rather short, its basal lobe covering the scutellum. Elytra obliquely truncated apically towards the suture, where they are slightly separated; their sutural striae, distinct enough near the apices, do not proceed further forward than the hind thighs. Legs rather stout, tibiae spinose at the extremity; tarsi short, not much more than half the length of the tibiae, the first four joints of the hind pair of nearly equal length, fifth elongate. Antennæ moderate, their two basal joints stout, shining; from each side of the apex of the third joint proceeds what may be termed, relatively, a shining, curved, spine-like bristle, attaining the extremity of the following one; joints three to six slender,
elongate, and about equal; seventh distinctly broader than the preceding; eighth a little shorter but broader than sixth, but not quite as broad as the contiguous ones; ninth and tenth broad, hardly longer than eighth; eleventh short, broader but not longer than tenth, broadly oval.

Length, nearly 1 line; breadth, 3/4.
I have seen but one individual, which I found at Parua.

Bæocera.


Antennæ pilose; joints three to eight nearly equal; the three terminal thicker than the others. The second and third articulations of the maxillary palpi sub-equal, the fourth rather longer than either of these, acuminate. Scutellum concealed by the median lobe of the thorax.

1161. B. rufum, n.s. Convex, obovate, nude, shining, red, inclining to castaneous-red, tarsi and basal joint of antennæ yellow, the remainder of these latter dull and infuscate.

Antennæ long and slender, their two basal joints stout, about equal, joints three to eight elongate and slender, not appreciably differing from one another, ninth and tenth as long as but broader than their predecessors, the terminal oblong-oval. Eyes very slightly but widely emarginated inwardly. Legs elongate; the four hind tibiae a little flexuous, with a few fine hairs, armed at the extremity with two spines. The hinder the longer; tarsi slender, as long as the tibiae, their basal articulation elongate.

The insect, with the exception of the sutural striae of the elytra, is without impressions of any kind. Each elytron is obtusely rounded posteriorly, and at that point is yellowish, the pygidium being of the same colour and but little exposed.

Length, nearly 1 line; breadth, 3/4.
Described from one example taken near Whangarei Harbour.

Group—HISTERIDÆ (p. 160).

Saprinus (p. 164).

1162. S. lepidulus, n.s. Body sub-oblong, moderately glossy, black; legs and antennæ somewhat piceous.

Head almost without sculpture in front; but the occiput with rather coarse shallow punctures. Prothorax gradually narrowed laterally, but rather abruptly near the front angles; disc impunctate, the sides with a linear space from base to apex, not reaching the lateral rims, covered with moderate punctures, in one example nearly obliterated; smaller and more distant punctures occur along the basal sinuations, decreasing in number towards the middle, there being one only in front of the scutellum. Scutellum small, sometimes indistinguishable. Elytra about as long as broad, gradually narrowed posteriorly, their apices obliquely truncated towards the suture; on each elytron a fine stria proceeds from the base along the suture, apex, and side, and there are four coarse, oblique, intra-humeral ones; the suture is smooth, but sometimes a few punctures border the oblique basal striae; the dorsal space is closely punctured and appears dull, the punctuation, however, becomes less
dense near the base, and almost entirely disappears on the sides. *Pygidium* closely punctured.

**Under-side** glossy black, coarsely and closely punctured near the sides, smooth on the middle. Prosternal *process* considerably narrowed in front of the coxae; hind *coxae* impunctate. *Femora* much inflated, the anterior coarsely sculptured, the posterior nearly unimpressed; front *tibiae* expanded, the outer edge strongly dentate, the posterior thickened and coarsely sculptured; both hind pairs bear numerous coarse spines. The legs and portions of the under-surface bear coarse *hairs*, so that when looked at from above the body has the appearance of being ciliated. The basal joint of the *antennae* is punctate and hairy, the club distinct, almost truncate at the extremity.

With the exception of *S. pedator* the present species seems to have no near ally; the legs approach in form and sculpture those of that species, but are less developed.

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

The discovery of this interesting species at Lyall Bay, near Wellington, is due to Mr. P. Stewart.

1163. *S. latipes*, *n.s.* Sub-quadrate, shining, black, antennae and legs piceous.

**Head** rather finely punctured. **Prothorax** transversal, narrowed anteriorly, base oblique rather than bi-sinuate; the punctation of the disc is fine and sparing, slightly stronger near the base, but close and coarse at the sides. **Scutellum** small. **Elytra** slightly rounded laterally, truncate at apex; a fine stria extends along the apex and side of each elytron, and six others at the base; the one nearest the scutellum is very fine and short, and interposed between it and the second is an abbreviated impression; the others, all curved, extend to the middle; the posterior half is closely punctured, but the basal, in its middle part, is almost free from marks of any kind. **Under-side** with large punctures. The whole of the *pygidium* is densely punctate. *Femora* moderate; front *tibiae* a good deal dilated, sinuated externally near the apex, but not toothed; intermediate spinose, the posterior more finely ciliated. Antennal *club* rather small, reddish. The sculpture of the after-part of the elytra is curious, consisting of linear impressions and punctures.

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

Described from one example sent by Mr. P. Stewart, of Wellington.

**Abraeus** (p. 166).

1164. *A. brunneus*, *n.s.* Convex, broadly oval, shining, bright reddish-brown, each elytron with a large transverse spot behind the middle piceous.

**Head** very finely and distantly punctured. **Prothorax** with fine, shallow, distant punctures, becoming closer and larger along the base. **Elytra** apparently impunctate; nevertheless, when carefully inspected, a few minute punctures will be noticed; each elytron with five very fine, sometimes indistinct, curved striae not attaining the apex; apices truncate. **Hind-body** without visible sculpture.

**Under-side** castaneous, impunctate, except near the sides. Middle of
prosternum broad and plane, emarginate behind, incurved laterally. Mesosternum transversal, a little sinuated at the base, the suture appearing crenulate. Anterior tibia a little curved externally, with a few short yellow spines or ciliae, the inner edge with fine hairs.

The species is rather broad, yet less globular than A. brouni, and wants the distinct punctuation of that species.

Two or three varieties occur; some much more oviform and darker in colour, almost black; but I have not deemed it prudent to give them distinct specific names.

Length, \( \frac{3}{4} \) line; breadth, \( \frac{3}{4} \).

I have several specimens, obtained chiefly in the neighbourhood of Whangarei Harbour; and, quite recently, I received another from Mr. P. Stewart, of Wellington.

**Group—NITIDULIDÆ** (p. 168).

**Cyclomorpha.**

Nov. gen.

Body very convex, nearly hemispherical, nude above. Mentum large, truncated in the middle, semicircularly excised towards its anterior angles. Terminal joint of the maxillary palpi gradually narrowed and truncated at the extremity. Labrum transverse, obtusely rounded and ciliated in front. Mandibles acute, with a pointed tooth on their upper surface near the apex. Antennae inserted at the front margin of the eyes, their basal joint robust, obtusely dilated inwardly. Joints two to eight decrease in length; second longest; sixth decidedly shorter than its predecessor, obconical; seventh and eighth similarly formed, but shorter than sixth. Club well limited, tri-articulate, apical joint rounded. Eyes large, longitudinally oviform, obsolesly facetted.

Head large, abruptly contracted in line with the front part of the eyes, which therefore appear conspicuous at that point. Prothorax strongly transversal, narrowed anteriorly, finely margined laterally, emarginated behind each eye, base obliquely truncated towards the sides. Scutellum curvilinearly triangular. Elytra closely adapted to the thorax at the base, finely margined, rounded, completely covering the hind-body.

Legs slender; tibiae a little expanded towards the extremity, the anterior most strongly, terminating in two short spurs; tarsi pentamersous, narrow, not dilated, finely hispid; the fourth joint of the front pair about as long as the third, emarginated at apex, but not at all bilobed; fifth, elongate; claws thickened at the base.

Process of prosternum raised, not projecting. Mesosternum greatly abbreviated. Metasternum large, convex, and, like the whole of the breast, sloping outwardly, so as to leave a distinct hollow between it and the lower edge of the elytra. Abdomen composed of five free segments decreasing in length, a little elevated along the middle, but on the same plane as the sides as the narrow epipleurae; the intercoxal process broad but acute at apex. Coxæ embedded, the two front pairs equally separated and rather distant, the posterior less remote. Antennal furrows extending from front margin of the eyes backwards, oblique, slightly convergent.
The insect exhibits characters which do not accord with those of any genus known to me. The close adaptation of the elytra to the base of the thorax, rounded outline, and unusual convexity are distinctive features.

1165. **C. politula, n.s.** Convex, nearly round, the general curvature of the body almost uninterrupted, quite nude above, shining black; legs and antennae more or less piceo-rufous. 

*Head* distinctly but not at all closely punctured, the cibarial organs somewhat reddened. *Prothorax* very short, very finely and remotely punctuated, its lateral rims and apex rufescent. *Elytra* with moderate shallow punctures, much larger than those of the thorax, yet not readily perceptible, with rufescent margins. *Antennae* as long as head and thorax, glossy, with a few yellowish hairs; *club* pubescent. *Tibiae* inwardly ciliated, and finely pilose. *Under-side* reddish-black, punctulated, and pubescent. *Trochanters* deeply notched inwardly.

Length, 1 line; breadth, 3/4.

I found this species some years ago at Tairua.

**Priateles.**

*Nov. gen.*

*Mandibles* robust, strongly arched externally, simple. Terminal joint of the *palpi* oviform, obtuse at apex. *Antennae* II-articulate, inserted at the sides just in front of the eyes, their three basal joints longer than the following five: first rather longer than third, stoutest, sub-pyriform; second cylindrical, intermediate in thickness between the contiguous ones, shorter than either; third slender, a little dilated towards the extremity; fourth and fifth equal, shorter than second, sub-cylindric; sixth and seventh about equal, each shorter than preceding; eighth about as long as seventh nearly twice its breadth, greatly narrowed at its base. *Club* distinct, oblong, tri-articulate; basal joint cup-shaped; second transversal; third obtuse; rounded, with an indistinct appendage or false joint at its extremity. *Head* large, nearly as broad as thorax, immersed up to the eyes, produced obtusely beyond the antennal insertion. *Eyes* large, not very convex, moderately facetted. *Prothorax* transversely quadrate, margined laterally, sub-truncate at base, situated in front behind the eyes, scarcely overlapping the elytra. *Scutellum* rounded behind. *Elytra* oblong, obtusely rounded behind, leaving the pygidium exposed. *Legs* robust, femora dilated; tibiae gradually expanded towards the extremity, terminating in a straight calcar. *Tarsi* with dilated basal articulations, each becoming shorter than its predecessor; second and third, cordiform; fourth, minute; fifth, almost as long as the preceding four united. *Claws* large, thickened though not actually dentate at the base; soles hispid, the three basal joints with a bunch of bristles at each front angle. *Prosternal process* gradually dilated behind, finely margined, rounded at apex, resting on a mesosternal impression having raised margins. *Antennal grooves* extending from the inner margin of the eyes. *Mecosternum* moderately long. *Abdomen* composed of five segments, the basal moderately large, second and third about equal, fourth and fifth nearly equal. The *coxa* gradually become more apart.
Body oblong, somewhat convex transversely, and a little arched longitudinally.

1166. *P. optandus*, *n.s.* Oblong, transversely convex, nude, shining; dark rufo-fuscous, somewhat dilute laterally; a large irregularly-formed spot behind each shoulder, and four small more or less distinct ones in line with posterior femora, testaceous; antennæ glossy, reddish; club opaque, piceous, and pubescent; legs pale-castaneous.

**Head** finely but distinctly punctured, unimpressed otherwise. **Pro-thorax** much broader than long, with fine rims, transversely convex, almost imperceptibly rounded anteriorly, front angles depressed, the posterior nearly rectangular, but not prominent; its punctuation nearly similar to that of the head. **Scutellum** punctulate. **Elytra** slightly broader than thorax, twice its length, oblong, transversely convex, finely margined; each with a fine sutural stria, distinct behind, but becoming obsolete before the middle, three or four others equally fine, but irregularly abbreviated; the sculpture in other respects like that of the thorax. **Pygidium** closely punctulated. **Tibiae** punctulate, sparsely clothed with short yellow hairs. **Abdomen** finely punctured, bearing many short griseous hairs.

**Male.**—Mandibles stouter and longer than in the female, and obliquely truncated at the apex; all the basal joints of the tarsi dilated, the anterior most strongly.

**Female.**—Narrower; posterior tarsi scarcely expanded; the elytra gradually narrowed towards the apex.

♂. Length, 2 lines; breadth, nearly 1.

One pair, discovered recently near Wellington by Mr. P. Stewart.

**Group—SYNCHITIDÆ** (p. 182).

**Ablabus** (p. 183).

1167. *A. crassus*, *n.s.* Convex, oblong; elytra testaceous, tarsi fulvous, the other parts of the body more or less rufescent.

The **head** bears numerous small tubercles. **Prothorax** transversal, strongly curved laterally, anterior angles prominent; disc transversely convex, the sides explanate and on a much lower plane than the elytra, contracted posteriorly, but not distinctly notched; it is broadly depressed on the middle, the depression bordered by irregular elevations, and with a smaller impression before the scutellum; the surface bears many minute rounded elevations and yellow setæ. **Scutellum** small. **Elytra** not much longer than broad; a little broader than thorax; their sides and apex nearly vertical; striate-punctate, with a large compressed elevation on the third interstice at the base, and two others behind, the one on the summit of the posterior declivity the larger; three others nearer the side are placed further back, the anterior being near the middle of the elytron; they are clothed with a few yellowish setæ. **Legs** moderate; tibiae a little arched externally, with fine setæ; tarsi elongate. **Antennæ** red, club well-limited; the exposed portion of the basal joint as large as the second, both stout; third more slender, longer than the next; joints four to eight equal; ninth broader than the eighth, yet hardly one-third the breadth of the tenth; the terminal smaller than the
tenth. When just captured, the insect is covered with dull greyish scale-like matter; on its removal the derm appears quite glossy, the intervals between the rows of punctures on the elytra being smooth and shining.

Length, 1½ line; breadth, ½.
Two more or less mutilated individuals were found at Parua.

Group—COLEOPTIDÆ (p. 199).

**Epistrianus** (p. 202).

1168. **E. valens**, n.s. Shining, red, the sides piceous, tarsi fulvous.

**Head** retractile, covered with many small tubercles. **Prothorax** large, transversal, considerably rounded laterally at the middle, greatly narrowed behind, transversely convex, bearing many distinct tubercles, but with a distinct dorsal line expanded in front; this line and the small spaces between the tubercles smooth and glossy. **Elytra** longer but not much broader than the thorax, widest just behind the oblique shoulders; coarsely striate-punctate, the intervals between the punctures more or less elevated, most obviously near the sides, where the tubercles become quite distinct. **Antennæ** normal, the two basal joints and the club red, the smaller intermediate joints yellowish. **Legs** finely hispid; anterior **tibiae** much bent, the others grooved.

The insect is somewhat similar to **E. humeralis**. In its natural state—*id est*, covered with soft scaly matter—the tubercles on the elytra appear in regular rows; they are much smaller than those on the thorax, and between the rows are placed palish setae. The elytra are rather abruptly dilated near the base, and, consequently, differ in form from those of the typical species. All three are convex and a good deal contracted at the middle.

Length, 1 line; breadth, ½.
I found one specimen, minus one antenna, near Whangarei Heads.

Group—CRYPTOPHAGIDÆ (p. 223).

**Paramecosoma**.

**Curtis**; **Lacord., Hist. des Ins. Coléopt., Tom. ii., p. 425.**

The characters of this genus are the same as those of **Cryptophagus**, except that the **tarsi** are composed of five joints in both sexes, of which the penultimate is smaller than the preceding.

1169. **P. maculosa**, n.s. **Body** oblong, sub-depressed, pubescent, slightly glossy; head and thorax piceo-fuscous; elytra castaneous, with three large spots, one at the apex covering the suture, and one at the side, on each, near the middle, nearly black; legs of a variegated chestnut colour, tarsi testaceous; antennæ reddish, their three terminal joints blackish.

**Head** distinctly punctured, the spaces between the punctures finely sculptured; **eyes** distinctly granulated. **Prothorax** margined laterally, sub-quadrate, its sides sinuously narrowed behind, with distinct posterior angles; its sculpture exactly like that of the head. **Scutellum** broad. **Elytra** oblong, a little broader than thorax, margined, slightly
rounded laterally; they are moderately punctate-striate, and covered with fine short griseous hairs. *Legs* stout; *tibiae* somewhat expanded apically; *tarsi* shorter than *tibiae*, pentamerous, their three first joints nearly equal, fourth small, fifth elongate.

_Under-side_ piceo-castaneous, impressed in the same way as the head and thorax, with a few short grey hairs.

Length, 1 line; breadth, 3.

Parua. The marks are not constant.

**Group—BYRRHIDÆ (p. 243).**

**Morychus** (p. 244).

1170. **M. nigricans, n.s.** Convex, broadly oval, nude, glossy black, legs red, tarsi fulvous, antennæ reddish-testaceous.

*Head* broad, its punctuation rather coarse, but not close; the forehead nearly truncate in the middle, obliquely sinuated toward the eyes; these latter somewhat prominent. *Prothorax* transversal, its sides nearly straight, the margins slightly thickened behind; its punctuation is closer but finer than that of the head, and there is a linear impression near the base. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* with moderate shallow punctures, irregularly distributed. *Tibiae* arched externally and finely pilose. *Antennæ* pubescent, basal joint dark red; the joints gradually enlarged.

The distinctly punctured thorax renders its recognition easy.

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

Described from one imperfect specimen found at Parua.

1171. **M. rotundus, n.s.** Body convex, nearly round, vertical behind, moderately shining, dark brown, legs red, tarsi yellow, antennæ reddish-testaceous, sparsely clothed with rather long, erect, infuscate hairs.

*Head* with distinct distant punctures, the forehead forming an almost uninterrupted curve from one eye to the other. *Prothorax* much broader than long, a good deal, but obtusely, produced apically, narrowed towards the front, its sides nearly straight; its surface is distinctly and moderately closely punctured, the punctures, however, rather more distant from one another on approaching the posterior angles. *Elytra* short, distinctly punctate. *Antennæ* pubescent, basal joint red, second cylindric, both stout; third slender, twice the length of the fourth; the others gradually increase.

Can be mistaken for *M. setarius* only; differs from it in size, in the margin of the forehead being more rounded, and in the sculpture of the thorax and elytra, the former being more closely, and the latter more distinctly, punctured.

Length, 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) lines; breadth, 5.

I found one at Parua.

**Group—LIMNICHIDÆ (p. 246).**

**Limnichus** (p. 246).

1172. **L. picinus, n.s.** Convex, obovate, apparently nude, moderately shining, pitchy-black, punctulate.

The *body* is considerably narrowed posteriorly, finely but densely
punctured, with a triangular punctulate scutellum. When carefully examined a few scattered yellowish hair-like scales may be seen on the elytra, and greyish ones on the legs. It is just possible, however, that perfect specimens may present a somewhat different aspect.

The species differs from _L. decorus_ in being much duller, and rather broader in form, &c.; from _L. punctatus_ in being more attenuated behind, and less coarsely sculptured.

Length, 1 line; breadth, quite ½.

I have received one broken example from J. D. Enys, Esq., F.G.S., of Canterbury.

Group—ELMIDÆ.

Maxillary _palpi_ short. _Antennæ_ a little incrassated towards the extremity, inserted near the front and inner margins of the eyes. Anterior _coxæ_ sub-globular, without distinct trochanters; the posterior narrow and parallel. _Abdomen_ composed of five segments. Mesothoracic _parapleurae_ simple.

**Pachycephala.**

*Nov. gen.*

_Head_ large, free during repose, deflexed, somewhat elongated. _Labrum_ sub-quadrature, rounded in front, concealing the mandibles. _Eyes_ prominent, nearly round, distinctly facetted. _Antennae_ II-articulate, not quite so long as thorax, inserted near the front and inner margins of the eyes; basal joint longest, stout; second shorter but stouter than first; joints three to ten increase in breadth; eleventh hardly broader than tenth, rounded. Terminal joints of the _palpi_ stout. _Prothorax_ rather longer than broad, not quite as wide at the base as the elytra, conical, base bi-sinuated, posterior angles prominent, acute. _Scutellum_ sub-oblong. _Elytra_ oblong, margined. _Prosternal process_ plane, narrow, received into the cavity of the mesosternum. _Metasternum_ moderate. Anterior _coxæ_ prominent, sub-globular; intermediate cylindrical; posterior lamelliform, narrowed towards the episternum. _Abdomen_ composed of five segments, all free, nearly equal. _Legs_ normal; _tibiae_ nearly straight, not densely ciliated; _tarsi_ shorter than the _tibiae_, their four basal joints about equal, the terminal stout, as long as the other four taken together; _claws_ large, thickened at the base. An undoubted member of the group, but having no near affinity to any of its described genera except _Ancyronyx_. The head, being as broad as the front of the thorax, cannot be retracted within it.

1173. _P. piceum_, _n.s._ *Body* slightly convex, elongate, covered with short pale yellow hairs; shining, greenish-black; claws castaneous. _Head_ punctate, appearing rather rough and dull; mandibles glossy, reddish. _Antennæ_ pubescent, the basal joints infuscate, the others black. _Prothorax_ a little longer than broad, narrowed anteriorly, slightly constricted near the apex, without longitudinal grooves, the middle of the base depressed, with a short carina at each side of the depression; its surface is remotely and rather finely punctured, and the intervals between the punctures are minutely punctulated. _Scutellum_ narrow. *Elytra*
broader than the thorax, oblong, marginated laterally, gradually rounded posteriorly; the scutellar region is depressed, their shoulders somewhat elevated, and the middle of each broadly impressed; they are punctate-striate, the punctures more obvious than the striae, all more or less irregular, the sutural striae being nearly obliterated at the base, and their punctation ceasing behind the middle. Legs clothed nearly in the same way as the body.

_Under-side_ blackish, densely punctuated, covered with pale yellow hairs, some of which are very short; _metasternum_ grooved longitudinally; the two front pairs of _coxae_ and the base of the _femora_ castaneous.

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

We are indebted to Mr. P. Stewart, of Wellington, for the detection of this species. He found it on stones in a local stream.

**Group—**_LUCANIDÆ_ (p. 250).

**Dorcus** (p. 251).

1174. **D. stewarti**, _n.s._ Body sub-depressed, oblong, obscure-black, legs piceous, antennal club and palpi reddish, sparingly clothed with short, erect, yellowish setae.

_Head_ broadly depressed in front, moderately closely and not very coarsely punctured, the base and a spot in front of each eye nearly smooth; _eyes_ encroached upon by the lateral lobes, but not deeply divided; _mandibles_ stout, tri-dentate, moderately punctured. _Prothorax_ transversal, anterior angles prominent, the middle of its apex sub-truncate, the sides slightly rounded, broadest in front, base feebly sinuated; its whole surface more or less punctured, the punctures similar to those on the head, much closer near the sides, with a large shallow impression on each side of the middle. _Scutellum_ nearly smooth, having only a few fine punctures at its centre. _Elytra_ less than twice the length of the thorax, widely marginated at the base, the humeral angles not very prominent, rounded behind; their punctation the same as that of the thorax, becoming closer towards the sides, and on some parts of the disc rather sparingly punctured, but without distinctly-raised linear spaces. Anterior _tibia_ obtusely dentate externally, the others with one median tooth. _Club_ tri-articulate.

_Under-side_ black, more coarsely sculptured than the upper, the back and sides of the head and the sides of the abdomen with very few punctures.

Its comparatively small size, anterior depression of the head, and sculpture of the inferior surface, &c., lead to its identification.

Length, 5-5½ lines; breadth, 2-2½.

I have three mutilated specimens: one from Mr. P. Stewart, of Wellington; the others I found near Stoke Point, Waitemata Harbour.

1175. **D. abditus**, _n.s._ Oblong, sub-depressed, nude, obscure black, legs rufo-piceous, _tarsi_ and _antennæ_ pitchy-red.

_Head_ transversal, coarsely punctured, but with the basal space nearly smooth, considerably depressed on the middle, the lateral lobes nearly dividing the eyes; _mandibles_ stout, notched at apex, bi-dentate inwardly, coarsely sculptured, but more finely near the extremity. _Prothorax_
much broader than long, obtusely lobed in front, feebly sinuate at base, its sides indistinctly incurved at the middle and obliquely narrowed near the posterior angles: it has a feebly-impressed dorsal line, and is closely and coarsely punctured. Scutellum punctate, Elytra not twice the length of the thorax, with obtuse but prominent shoulders, rounded posteriorly; their surface is coarsely and densely punctured, but the suture and three or four indistinctly-elevated longitudinal spaces (of each) are more sparingly punctured. Anterior tibiae with about six teeth on the outer edge, the others simple, all more or less grooved and punctured.

Under-side coarsely punctured except on a quadrato space at the back of the head, which is quite smooth and shining. Antennæ pubescent; club tri-articulate.

The only clothing observable, irrespective of that of the mouth, consists of a few hairs along the base of the thorax and on the legs.

Evidently closely allied to White's D. punctulatus. The name and description of that species, however, imply a totally different kind of sculpture, and no mention is made of the large and deep cavity on the middle of the head.

Length, 6–6½ lines; breadth, 2½.

Mr. P. Stewart discovered two specimens under pieces of wood near Wellington.

Group—EUCNEMIDÆ (p. 277).

Neocharis.

1176. N. osculans, n.s. Narrow, slightly glossy, piceous, covered with grey and pale-brown tomentum; legs testaceous.

Antennæ elongate, their second and third joints short, conjointly as long as the fourth; the others, though expanded apically, are not acutely produced; they are dull-black in colour, and densely covered with pubescence. Head punctate. Prothorax sub-quadrate, but narrowed anteriorly; moderately closely punctured. Elytra moderately closely punctured, with a sutural stria on each, feebly impressed on the middle, but deeply sunk and bent at the apex.

This species is intermediate between N. pubescens and N. simplex, partaking the characters of both; the form of the body and antennæ being similar to that of the latter, whilst the clothing resembles that of the former species.

♂. Length, nearly 2 lines; breadth, quite ½.

The only individual I have was found at Tairua.

Talerax (p. 279).

1177. T. capax, n.s. Body narrow, sub-parallel, castaneous, rather red; tarsi fulvous; pubescent, moderately shining.

Antennæ long and stout, their basal and third joints longest and about equal; second very small; joints 4–10 sub-serrate, eleventh elongate. Head punctate. Prothorax sub-quadrate, depressed towards the base, a little sinuated laterally behind the middle, with moderately long posterior angles; its surface is densely punctured, covered with decumbent yellow hairs, and feebly impressed longitudinally, Elytra
elongate, slightly attenuated posteriorly, closely and finely punctured, destitute of distinct striae, but, when carefully examined from the front, indistinct striae will be perceived, the sutural at the apex being bent and sunk in a rather deep groove; they appear rugulose, and are clothed with depressed yellow hairs.

My specimen, no doubt a male, is distinguished from the same sex of _T. distans_ by its relatively shorter and more robust antennae, rather more striate elytra, and more closely and coarsely punctured thorax.

Length, 2½ lines; breadth, ¾.

Habitat, Tairua.

1178. _T. niger_, _n.s._ Body moderately narrow, sub-parallel; shining, black, legs not concolorous, being brown and chestnut, tarsi dark-testaceous, the two basal articulations of the antennæ reddish, the others piceous.

_Antennæ_ moderately long and stout, dull, with minute sculpture and pubescence; basal joint longest, bent, second short; joints 3–10 about equal in length, becoming more distinctly serrate towards the extremity; they are separated by the deflexed portion of the forehead. _Head_ rather broad, densely and rugosely punctate; _eyes_ rather small. _Prothorax_ nearly quadrate, a little obliquely rounded at the anterior angles, posterior angles long and directed backwards; it is closely punctured, and clothed with fine griseous hairs. _Elytra_ moderately long, gradually narrowed towards the apex, their shoulders obtusely elevated; they are clothed and sculptured in the same way as the thorax, appear slightly rugose, and bear two or three obvious apical striae, the sutural deeply impressed at the extremity. _Tarsi_ stout, basal joint longest. _Sternum_ distinctly, _abdomen_ finely, punctured, and pubescent.

The _prosternum_ is deeply grooved from base to apex; the hind coxal lamina is but little produced over the trochanter. The basal joint of the anterior _tarsus_ is prolonged at the apex, the fourth so excavated as to appear bilobed, and the _claw_ are thickened at the base.

In the _female_ the body is rather larger and more parallel-sided, the elytra not being obviously attenuated posteriorly, and the antennæ are shorter and less serrate.

♂. Length, 2 lines; breadth, ¾.

I found two specimens quite recently at Stoke Point, Waitemata Harbour.

1179. _T. rusticus_, _n.s._ Cylindric, slightly convex transversely, glossy, clothed with fine griseous hairs; black, legs piceous, the knees and terminal tarsal joints reddish.

_Antennæ_ moderately long and robust, dull black, finely sculptured and pubescent; basal joint stout, second short, third shorter than fourth but longer than second; joints 4–10 a little longer than broad, sub-serrate; eleventh oviform. _Head_ closely punctate; _eyes_ rather small. _Prothorax_ sub-quadrate, rounded anteriorly, posterior angles moderate, slightly divergent, its apex without the usual margin; it is moderately punctured. _Elytra_ elongate, quite parallel, apex rounded, with obtusely elevated shoulders; moderately punctate-striate, interstices punctulated, so as to seem rugulose; the sutural striae, though rather more strongly im-
pressed at the apices, are not deeply sunk. Tarsi of the orthodox pattern.

This insect most nearly resembles the female T. niger, but the third antennal joint is shorter, and, though the point of insertion of the antennæ is narrower, yet they are less approximated than in Neocharis; the thorax is not only more rounded at the front angles, but not margined as is the case in the preceding species. It must be considered the representative of a form intermediate between Talerax and Neocharis.

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

I found one individual, probably a female, at Woodside, Stoke Point, Waitemata Harbour.

1180. T. foveatus, n.s. Body sub-parallel, broadest in front and gradually narrowed posteriorly, but little shining, clothed with pale-yellow hairs; piceous; legs infuscate-red, tarsi fulvous, antennæ reddish. Head closely punctured. Prothorax sub-quadrate, deeply bisinuated at the base, with moderately prominent posterior angles; the sides are rounded anteriorly, and its apex is finely margined and rufescent; its surface is densely punctured, and has a fovea-like depression at each side before the middle. Scutellum punctate and pilose. Elytra narrowed posteriorly, very slightly compressed near the middle, densely and rugosely punctate, not very perceptibly striate, but with two more or less deeply impressed apical grooves; the hairs around the compressed parts appear longer than those on the dorsum. Antennæ robust, pubescent, punctulate, rather dull, and but little serrate; basal joint stout; second short, but not greatly abbreviated; third shorter than first, much longer than fourth; eleventh elongate.

The two obvious foveæ on the thorax, not very prominent eyes, and conspicuous pubescence distinguish this species. The antennæ are somewhat similar to those of Neocharis varia.

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

I found three or four examples in the forests near Whangarei Harbour, the largest of which has been selected as the type; the smaller ones have the elytra more evenly clothed; the antennæ extend backwards to the hind angles of the thorax.

**Melanus.**

*Nov. gen.*

Epistome rounded in the middle, obliquely sinuated towards the anterior margin of the eyes, its edge fine and horizontal, projecting but little. Clypeus large, vertical, placed immediately below the edge of the forehead, which, as intimated above, hardly extends beyond it, contracted at its base, so as to be almost triangular. Labrum small. Antennal cavities distinct, surrounding the front and lower part of the eyes. Antennæ stout, in repose, extending to the posterior angles of the thorax; basal joint long and stout, second short, third longer than broad, joints 4-10 sub-quadrate, not serrate, eleventh narrower but longer than the preceding one. Prosternum quite truncate at apex, its middle part transversely convex, terminating in a finely margined process; its suture extending from the front angle to the coxa; along each side deeply
grooved from the anterior almost to the extremity of the posterior angles. *Mesosternal cavity* small but deep, with thickened and somewhat elevated lateral margins, apparently open behind, so that the inter-coxal suture is rendered indistinct. *Metasternum* rather short, canaliculate. *Coxal lamina* very large, its trochanteral portion about half the length of the metasternum, obtusely prominent over the trochanter, obliquely truncate towards the suture; obliquely narrowed, yet quite broad, towards the episternum. *Tarsi* stout, their basal joint longer than the succeeding four united, penultimate apparently lamellate, fifth rather small, claws simple.

If the front edge of the forehead were rendered indistinct, the head would be similar to that of the genus *Talerax*.

1181. *M. sculptus*, *n.s.* *Body* sub-parallel, rather depressed, sub-opaque; sparsely clothed with very fine grey and yellow hairs, the latter the coarser and somewhat congregated near the base of the thorax, and the base and suture of the elytra; colour almost wholly black, the last four joints of the tarsi only being infuscate.

*Head* densely punctate, the margin of the forehead smooth and glossy. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, rounded towards the front, its apex truncate and slightly deflexed, its sides behind the anterior curvature nearly straight, posterior angles projecting backwards, the base deeply bisinuated; a distinct basal furrow extends forward to the middle, and the basal curvatures are depressed; its whole surface is very densely but rather finely punctured. *Elytra* slightly and gradually narrowed posteriorly, with simple strie and rather closely wrinkled interstices; the two sUTural strie of each elytron are rather broad behind, the one nearest the suture more deeply impressed than the other at the apex; the third and fourth unite at some distance from the apex, the others become confluent but are not abbreviated. *Legs* short; tibiae straight inwardly, ciliated outwardly. *Under-side* black, densely punctured and pubescent. *Antennae* stout, of nearly equal thickness throughout, normal.

These characters can hardly fail to render the species distinct. I at first thought the insect might prove to be the *Drasterius nigellus* of White; but the elytral sculpture, almost at a glance, seems sufficient to separate the two species.

Length, 24 lines; breadth, 4.

I found three or four individuals in the vicinity of Whangarei Harbour; another has been received recently from Wellington, where it had been found by Mr. P. Stewart.

**Group—ELATERIDÆ.**

**Thoramus** (p. 280).

1182. *T. cervinus*, *n.s.* Narrow, not very glossy, reddish-brown, clothed with fine pale-yellow hairs.

*Head* coarsely but not very closely punctured, broadly impressed between the eyes. *Prothorax* longer than broad, moderately closely punctured, except on the narrow dorsal space, its punctuation much closer near the sides. *Elytra* broadly dilated behind the middle, apices gradually narrowed, not obtusely rounded; striate, the five sutural
furrows almost impunctate, the others distinctly; interstices plane, rather closely punctulated and slightly rugose. Antennæ sub-serrate, second and third joints short, the latter the longer. Sternum rather coarsely, the flanks of the prosternum finely and remotely, punctured. The suture between the intermediate coxae distinct, consisting of a groove, not a mere linear impression; the margins of the mesosternal cavity are a good deal elevated anteriorly and rather sharply defined; coxal lamina well developed.

When contrasted with *T. wakefieldi* and its allies the difference of form at once strikes the eye, the elytra being curved outwardly behind the middle; their breadth near the base is $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines, in *T. wakefieldi* it is 3 lines; the tarsi are more slender, and the mesosternal cavity differs.

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

I found one individual only at Parua, Whangarei Harbour.

OBS.—In *T. wakefieldi* the prosternum is sparingly and finely punctured, the metasternum finely and distinctly. *T. rugosus* has the middle of the prosternum rather coarsely punctured, its flanks finely and remotely; the margins of the mesosternal cavity are broad and a little elevated; the suture between the middle coxae is linear, but the anterior angles of the metasternum at that point are cut away, thus leaving an evident gap between its front angles and the coxae. *T. foveolatus* has convex elytral interstices, and is finely and distantly punctured underneath.

These remarks will aid in the separation of the species of this rather difficult genus.

1183. **T. angustus**, *n.s.* Body rather narrow and almost parallel, shining, black, the sides of the elytra rufescent posteriorly; clothed with fine yellow hairs.

*Head* coarsely punctured. *Prothorax* longer than broad, with rather prominent posterior angles, coarsely and closely punctured, least so on the disc. *Elytra* elongate, almost parallel, punctate-striate, the inner striae not very evidently punctured, interstices punctulated.

*Under-side* more or less punctulate and pubescent. Intercoxal process of the metasternum rather narrow, with a fine suture between the coxae. Antennæ dull, second and third joints short, the latter rather longer, joints 4–10 slightly produced inwardly at the extremity.

The most parallel-sided species of the genus, narrow in proportion to its length, its thorax very perceptibly longer than broad. Differentiated from *T. cervinus* in coloration, in the normal form of the mesosternal cavity, fine intercoxal suture, &c.

Length, 10 lines; breadth, $2\frac{3}{4}$.

Described from one example discovered at Martin Bay, Otago, by Professor Hutton.

1184. **T. parvulus**, *n.s.* Shining, thorax rufo-piceous, elytra dark castaneous, clothed with fine yellow hairs.

*Head* rather distinctly punctured. *Prothorax* longer than broad, with two foveæ near the base, moderately closely punctured. *Elytra* punctate-striate, the inner striae indistinctly punctured, the intervals between the grooves punctulated and a little rugose. Antennæ elongate; second and
third articulations short, equal; joints 4–10 slightly prolonged inwardly at the apex, the false terminal joint distinct.

Under-side piceous, punctate and pubescent. Metasternum grooved throughout its whole length; mesosternal cavity shallow behind; intercoxal suture distinct; coxal lamina a good deal developed near the trochanter, but much decreased towards the episternum.

Length, 7 lines; breadth, nearly 2.

One example in my own collection; exact locality unknown.

Oxylasma.

Nov. gen.

Epistome obtusely rounded, horizontal, its front margin distinct, but not reflexed, projecting beyond the clypeus; the latter vertical, not abbreviated, widely emarginated; the labrum on the same plane as the clypeus, or, at any rate, not perceptibly different. Prosternal suture represented by a broad smooth line extending from the outer edge of the coxa to the eye; prosternal process curved upwards between the coxae. Mesosternal cavity moderate, with thick, nearly horizontal margins. Process of the metasternum rather narrow, its suture distinct. Coxal lamina strongly developed over the trochanter, where it is notched; from thence it decreases abruptly, so that before reaching the episternum it becomes quite linear and acuminate. Tarsi moderate, simple, all the joints well developed, the penultimate smallest, entire. The antennal spaces are small, concealed from above by the edge of the forehead. Eyes large and prominent, finely but distinctly faceted. Chin-piece prominent, broadly rounded.

1185. O. pannosum, n.s. Body almost bare, having only excessively minute greyish hairs distributed over its surface, though a few longer ones may be noticed on the anterior angles of the thorax; it is glossy, reddish-brown in colour, with yellow legs and antennae.

Head closely and coarsely punctured, a good deal depressed in front. Prothorax longer than broad, curvedly narrowed before the middle, becoming rather broader, with a very slight sinuation, towards the prominent divergent posterior angles; disc convex, broadly but not deeply impressed longitudinally, and also near each side; its punctuation moderate, finest near the middle; slightly wrinkled on the median groove. Scutellum quadrate. Elytra but little rounded laterally, punctate-striate, the interstices rather finely and distantly punctulated, yet appearing somewhat rugose; the sculpture becomes coarser towards the sides.

Under-side castaneous, coxae yellow; somewhat closely punctate, and with longer pubescence than the upper surfaces. Legs pubescent. Antennæ stout but filiform, elongate, second and third articulations short and about equal, each shorter than the third. Metasternum grooved.

The insect appears glabrous, and is broadest behind the posterior femora.

Length, 6½ lines; breadth, 2½.

Described from one example found near Whangarei Heads.
1186. O. tectum. *n.s.* Body elongated, narrowed towards both extremities, sub-depressed, rather densely covered with yellowish-grey hairs; reddish-castaneous. Legs more or less infuscate; antennae obscure-testaceous.

Antennae very long, extending backwards beyond the posterior femora, slender, filiform; basal joint stout, about half the length of the third; second and third short, the latter the longer, conjointly decidedly shorter than the following one. Head coarsely but not closely punctured, very much depressed in front. Prothorax longer than broad, gradually narrowed anteriorly, conical, its apex truncate, with the distinct angles not perceptibly depressed, posterior angles long and divergent; it is closely punctured, with a median furrow from base to apex. Scutellum longer than broad. Elytra elongate, punctate- striate, interstices slightly convex, rugulose, apices simple. Under-side castaneous, rather densely punctured and pubescent.

The prosternal process is considerably elevated between the coxae, and the margins of the mesosternal cavity are rather fine, much more so than in the typical species. Metasternum canalicate.

Length, 5\(\frac{3}{4}\) lines; breadth, nearly 1\(\frac{3}{4}\).

My two specimens, one mutilated, were found near Whangarei Heads.

Mecastrus lateristrigatus, White. (Syn., 550, Elater lateristrigatus, ante, p. 306.)

Antennae long and stout, pubescent, black, second and third joints short, equal, conjointly shorter than fourth; joints 4-10 acute inwardly at the extremity. Head punctate. Prothorax longer than broad, narrowed towards the front; shining black, with rather long but fine dark-grey hairs, rather finely and moderately closely punctured. Elytra black, with a broad infuscate-red vitta on each near the side; punctate- striate interstices rugulose, closed with finer hairs than those on the thorax. Legs black. ♀.

Female.—Antennal joints 4-10 less acute at the apex, third longer than second; thorax closely punctulated, its posterior angles rufescent; elytra rather less evidently punctured, and their lateral stripes less obvious.

♀: Length, 3\(\frac{3}{4}\) lines; breadth, quite 1.

I found one pair in the neighbourhood of Whangarei Harbour.

Cryptohypnus (p. 295).

1187. C. meinertzhageni, *n.s.* Elongate, sub-parallel, moderately shining, covered with fine, short, yellowish-grey hairs; fuscous, head and thorax darkest, legs fusco-testaceous; antennae, save the two reddish basal joints, obscure-black.

Head finely but densely punctate, transversely impressed just behind the well-defined margin of the epistome, which is somewhat rufescent. Prothorax longer than broad, convex, obtuse rounded near the middle, a good deal narrowed behind, with prominent, divergent posterior angles; its whole surface is closely but not coarsely punctured, and is impressed longitudinally. Elytra elongate, a little dilated posteriorly, the suture somewhat elevated; finely punctate- striate, the interstices so sculptured as
to appear slightly wrinkled. **Legs** elongate; **tibiae** slightly flexuose. **Antennæ** of moderate length, their basal joint stout, second and third almost equal in length, each shorter than the fourth; joints 4–10 longer than broad, not acute inwardly at the apex; they are clothed with fine grey hairs.

The colour of the antennæ serves as a guide to the identification of the species.

Length, 2\(\frac{2}{3}\) lines; breadth, \(\frac{3}{8}\).

Named in honor of its discoverer, F. H. Meinertzhagen, Esq., of Waimarama, Napier, who sent me two specimens some time ago. This is the only New Zealand species of the genus I have seen.

**Chrosis (p. 296).**

1188. **C. livens**, n.s. **Body** elongate and narrow, sub-parallel, very finely pubescent, shining blackish-blue.

**Head** irregularly punctured, leaving two almost smooth spaces. **Prothorax** considerably longer than broad, laterally emarginated, posterior angles long, carinated and divergent, its apex marginated behind each eye, and, just behind the anterior angles, the sides are obtusely dilated; the dorsal space is very sparsely punctured; from thence the punctures, though still very small, are more approximated, becoming quite coarse and close at the sides. **Elytra** elongate, attenuated posteriorly; the apices are obsequitely pointed at the suture, but, in line with the third, interstices protrude in the form of a stout tooth; they are punctate-striate, with punctulated but not at all rugose interstices. **Antennæ** moderately elongate, their three basal joints nearly nude and glossy, the others densely pubescent and dull; the second articulation is quite half the length of the third; joints 4–10 scarcely serrate. **Under-side** blackish and finely pubescent. The flanks of the **prosternum** densely punctulated, the remainder of the breast and the abdomen punctulated. Trochanteral portion of **coxal lamina** not much developed. No intercoxal suture can be detected.

Allied to **C. polita**, but readily enough distinguished therefrom by the incrassated antero-lateral margins of the thorax, and the absence of the normal suture between the intermediate coxae.

Length, 6\(\frac{2}{3}\) lines; breadth, 1\(\frac{3}{8}\).

I am indebted to Mr. P. Stewart, of Wellington, for my two specimens.


**Head** punctate, somewhat impressed on the vertex: **Prothorax** about as long as broad, narrowed anteriorly, very slightly but widely bisinuated laterally, hind angles robust, scarcely divergent and carinated above, feebly emarginated behind the eyes; its disc is finely and sparingly punctured; the punctuation of the sides though closer is not at all coarse, and it has two rounded depressions near the front. **Elytra** narrowed posteriorly, apices rounded; striate, the three or four sutural striae of each impunctate, the external ones not coarsely punctured; the interstices, though punctulated, are not at all rugose. **Antennæ** short, pubescent, obscure-red, their second joint not much shorter than the third. **Under-side** castaneous, finely pubescent; **prosternum** moderately punctulated,
**metasternum** more remotely; the sides of the abdomen and its whole apical segment rather closely punctuated. The trochanteral portion of the **coxal lamina** in this as well as the two following species is notched at the articulation itself, and a little emarginated just beyond it.

Unfortunately I have been unable to examine a specimen of *C. barbata*, but the sculpture of its thorax (**cribri-punctato**) seems sufficient to separate it from the present species.

Length, 8½ lines; breadth, 2½.

I have received one example from Professor Hutton, who found it at Martin Bay, on the west coast of Otago.

1190. **C. setigerus**, n.s. Shining, piceo-fuscous, the sides of the elytra rufescent towards the apices, clothed with fine, short, decumbent, pale-yellow setæ.

**Head** closely and coarsely punctured, with a spot near each eye almost smooth. **Prothorax** longer than broad, narrowed anteriorly, apex tri-sinuated, posterior angles robust, carinated; its median space is moderately and rather finely punctured, the punctures becoming more congregated towards the sides. **Elytra** elongate, narrowed posteriorly, apices slightly excised; but not pointed at the extremities of the excision; they are punctate- striate, but the outer striæ only are very distinctly punctured, interstices closely punctulated. **Antennæ** moderate, their three basal articulations shining, the others dull with pubescence, pitchy in colour, the second joint more than half the length of the third. **Under-side** dark castaneous, punctulate and pubescent. **Metasternum** impressed longitudinally. **Legs** infuscate-red and finely hispid.

The contour more parallel than in *C. validus*; its clothing consists of fine brassy setæ rather than hairs. The three sinuosities of the apical margin of the thorax are quite distinctive.

Length, 6½ lines; breadth, 1½.

The only individual I have seen came from J. D. Enys, Esq., F.G.S., of Castle Hill Station, Canterbury.

1191. **C. brevicollis**, n.s. Colour dark castaneous, somewhat reddened laterally, inclining to piceous on the middle, legs dark red, antennæ piceous.

**Head** distinctly punctate. **Prothorax** rather short, broader than long if the hind angles be excluded, gradually narrowed towards the front; the disc is very finely and rather distantly punctured, the sides not much more closely except near the anterior angles, with a rounded depression on each side in front. **Elytra** elongate, apices very slightly truncated; they are sub-parallel, punctate-striate, the sutural striæ not perceptibly punctured, the sculpture coarser towards the sides. **Under-side** finely punctured and pubescent.

There is little to distinguish this from the preceding species except the thorax, which is not tri-sinuated in front, is rather short and nearly nude. Thy body is almost destitute of pubescence, though otherwise, most likely, in perfect specimens: what remains consists of short yellowish hairs.

Length, 6½ lines; breadth, 1½.

Professor Hutton sent one example from Otago some time ago.
1192. **C. castaneus**, *n.s.* Body somewhat glossy, castaneous; legs and elytra paler, labrum red. *Antennae* rather bright, with fine yellowish hairs; second joint only a trifle shorter than the third.

Head punctate, with a spot on each side of the vertex with fewer punctures. *Prothorax* a little longer than broad, gradually narrowed towards the front; its punctuation is moderately coarse and close, becoming quite dense near the sides, but its basal portion is very finely punctured and impressed longitudinally. *Elytra* elongate, their apices simple, finely striated, the four sutural striae of each nearly plane, the others punctate, but none very coarsely, interstices punctulated. *Under-side* darker than the upper, punctulate and pubescent. Coxal lamina obtusely rounded over the trochanter, where it is well developed, and from thence rather abruptly narrowed towards the episternum.

The red labrum, peculiarly sculptured thorax, and the form of the coxal plate, will enable this species to be identified.

Length, 4 3/4 lines; breadth, quite 1 3/4.

I am indebted to Professor Hutton for the only specimen I have seen; it was found in Otago.

1193. **C. certus**, *n.s.* Narrow, moderately shining, castaneous; thorax reddish; elytra slightly tinged with green; legs and *antennae* testaceous; the clothing is composed of short yellowish hairs.

Head reddish, punctate. *Prothorax* rather longer than broad, gradually narrowed anteriorly, posterior angles divergent; its dorsal line, though rather fine, is most distinct on the disc, whereas in the other species I examined this line is broad, and does not proceed far from the base; its punctuation is moderate, and not close on the dorsum, still less so on the hinder part, but becomes close and coarse on the sides. *Elytra* very slightly but widely incurved near the middle, with simple apices; finely striate; the discoidal finely, the lateral more distinctly, punctured; the interstices finely sculptured, in some parts quite impunctate. The *antennae* attain the base of the thorax, are pubescent, and rather bright, their basal articulation short and stout, the second nearly as long as the third. *Inferior surface* finely sculptured and pubescent. The femoral portion of the coxal lamina well developed.

The dorsal line of the thorax renders the species distinct.

Length, 4 1/4 lines; breadth, 1 3/4.

One individual has been received quite recently, from J. D. Enys, Esq., F.G.S., of Canterbury.

1194. **C. fulvipes**, *n.s.* Body sub-parallel, reddish-brown, legs and *antennae* yellowish, clothed with short whitish hairs.

Head longitudinally impressed, closely punctured and densely pilose. *Prothorax* longer than broad, only slightly narrowed towards the front, with prominent carinated posterior angles; its dorsal line rather feebly impressed, but continued from base to apex; its whole surface densely and moderately coarsely punctured. *Elytra* elongate, rounded apically; striated, some of the striae interrupted, appearing to consist of elongate impressions, but not corresponding on both elytra; the sutureal seem free from punctures, whilst others, as stated, are irregular, so that the sculpture cannot be accurately delineated; the intervals between the grooves are
COLEOPTERA

rugulose. *Antennae* stout, of moderate length, pubescent, their second joint obviously shorter than the succeeding one.

The dense and comparatively coarse punctuation, and continuous median groove of the thorax, combined with the irregular elytral sculpture, differentiate this from all the other species known to me.

Length, 2 3/4 lines; breadth, 3/4.

Described from one mutilated specimen sent from Dunedin some time ago by Professor Hutton.

**Group—TELEPHORIDÆ** (p. 325).

**Alytia** (p. 326).

1195. *A. tumida*, n.s. Elongate-oblong, depressed, very finely pubescent; moderately shining, black, with long, curved, rufous mandibles.

*Head* a little uneven, closely punctulated. *Prothorax* strongly transversal, with irregularly raised and reflexed margins, front angles obtuse, the posterior nearly rectangular; there is an abbreviated dorsal groove at the base, and, on each side of it, a rather large, shining, pyriform elevation, more glossy than the rest of the rather dull, closely punctulated surface. *Scutellum* elongate, punctulate. *Elytra* elongate, parallel, margined, obtusely rounded behind, of the same width as the thorax; their whole surface is very densely and rugosely punctured, and covered with very fine, greyish, decumbent hairs.

May be easily recognized by the shining thoracic elevations.

Length, 3 3/4 lines; breadth, 1 3/4.

I have one mutilated specimen from J. D. Enys, Esq., F.G.S.

1196. *A. piliventer*, n.s. Elongate, sparsely pubescent, shining, deep black. The *antennae* are long and stout, dull and rough.

*Head* rather rough, with ill-defined sculpture. *Prothorax* transverse, slightly convex, distinctly margined, anterior angles oblique, posterior almost rectangular, widest at its base, sides nearly straight; an obsolete median line terminates near the base in a fovea-like expansion; its disc is nearly smooth, but the sides are punctate. *Elytra* of normal form, closely and rugosely punctuated, less densely near the base and apex than elsewhere. *Under-side* black, the abdomen clothed with griseous hairs.

Distinguished by its rough head and antennae, and rather regularly formed thoracic margins.

Length, 1 3/4 lines; breadth, nearly 3/8.

Two examples found near Wellington by Mr. P. Stewart.

**Group—MELYRIDÆ** (p. 328).

**Dasystes** (p. 328).

1197. *D. stewarti*, n.s. Elongate, moderately narrow, shining; head and thorax black, elytra greenish, legs piceous, the three first antennal joints obscure-red.

*Head* rather short and broad, remotely punctulated, with minute
greyish hairs proceeding from the punctures. Prothorax hardly as long as broad, somewhat dilated laterally behind the middle, where it is widest, yet not greatly exceeding the width of the head, narrowed and depressed at the base, constricted in front; the dorsal space is finely, rather distinctly, but distinctly punctured, the sides more closely and coarsely. Scutellum transversal. Elytra elongate, a little broader than the thorax, with obtusely elevated shoulders; their sculpture assumes the form of transversal rugosities rather than punctures, but a small space near each shoulder exhibits fine but distinct punctures; their clothing consists of numerous short greyish hairs. Legs long and stout, the posterior tarsus as long as the tibia.

In one example the elytra are of a more metallic green than in the other.

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

Described from two mutilated specimens found by Mr. P. Stewart at Wellington.

**Group—CLERIDÆ (p. 330).**

**Phymatophæa (p. 334).**

1198. **P. pictum, n.s.** Body of a bronze colour, infuscate rather than violaceous, metallic; all the posterior tibæ, the greater portion of the two anterior pairs, the first eight joints of the antennæ, and the basal part of the articulations of the club, testaceous; the femora slightly tinged with a darker colour. The *marks* on the elytra are pale yellow, and a little elevated; the anterior almost oblique and contiguous at the suture, and, in one example, the outer angle is prolonged backwards so as to unite with the larger one near the hind thigh; this latter spot extends from the side half-way across the disc; the base of the elytra in the same specimen is suffused with testaceous-brown, and their apices, as well as a portion of the suture, are more or less yellowish.

The *head* is moderately punctured. The prothorax constricted anteriorly, considerably dilated laterally behind the middle, and margined at the base; its surface is nearly impunctate. The elytra are rather broad, widest behind; each with a depression near the shoulder, the space near the suture elevated; the disc itself is plane, and its sculpture consists of six or seven almost regular rows of rather coarse punctures terminating near the middle, the posterior half being finely and remotely punctured.

The body is sparingly clothed with fuscous hairs.

The elytra are rather broader and their sculpture coarser than in *P. violacea*, and the posterior yellow spots are entire and much paler in colour.

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

My two specimens were discovered near Wellington by Mr. Stewart.

1199. **P. dorsale, n.s.** Body resembling that of the preceding species in form and clothing.

Antennæ more or less infuscate; the apices of the first eight joints, and the bases of the clavate one, testaceous; head, thorax, and front legs blue; the other two pairs of legs, the greater portion of the sides, and the scutellar region of the elytra violaceous; the apices and dorsal space
testaceous, but becoming redder near the base. The frontal spots on the elytra are merged in the suffused discoidal space, but the hind ones are distinct, transversal, and yellow in colour.

The head is rather coarsely punctured. The middle of the thorax is nearly smooth, but its sides are very perceptibly punctured. The punctation of the anterior half of the elytra resembles that observable in *P. pictum*, but the rest is more distinct, and their surface does not exhibit any of the ill-defined rugosities visible in that species and *P. violacea*.

Length, 3 lines; breadth, 1.

Described from one individual sent from Napier by F. H. Meinertzhagen, Esq.

1200. *P. viridans*, *n.s.* Body shining, dark bluish-green, tarsi and antennæ obscure-black.

The spots on the elytra are small, elevated, and quite isolated; the hind ones entire, transverse, situated at each side near the posterior femora; the frontal ones, between the latter and the intermediate, are distant from the suture; they are testaceous-red.

The head is moderately coarsely punctured; as are also the sides of the thorax; the punctures on the basal half of the elytra are smaller than in the two preceding, and, apparently, cease altogether before attaining the posterior spots.

The form, clothing, and irregularities of surface, being identical with those of *P. pictum*, need not be recapitulated.

Length, nearly 2 ½ lines; breadth, ⅓.

I am indebted to F. H. Meinertzhagen, Esq., of Napier, for the only example I have seen.

1201. *P. testacea*, *n.s.* Body testaceous, the antennæ (except the basal joint) and the extremities of the tibiae and tarsi infuscate; the sides of the thorax, the scutellum, an oblong basal and much larger median spot on each elytron, piceous.

The head, in line with the eyes, is rather broader than the thorax, its frontal portio deflexed, and its entire surface closely and coarsely punctured. *Prothorax* longer than broad, almost widest in front, contracted before the middle, and much more so at the base; it is not, however, greatly dilated laterally; its surface is coarsely punctured, more especially at the sides, where the intervals between the punctures are distinct but narrow. *Elytra* elongate, broader than thorax, slightly, but widely, incurred near the middle, a little depressed near the humeral angles, but without perceptible scutellar elevations; their punctuation is coarse and dense, but ceases a little beyond the hind thighs.

The insect is slightly glossy, and clothed with fine, erect, testaceous hairs. It is allied to *P. opilionides*.

Length, 1 ½–2 ½ lines; breadth, ⅓–⅔.

I possess two examples, not in good condition, which were collected by Mr. P. Stewart in the neighbourhood of Port Nicholson.

1202. *P. atratum*, *n.s.* Body of an almost uniform black colour, but little shining, and very sparsely pilose.

Antennæ elongate, their club being considerably longer than the
eight preceding joints united. *Head* hardly as broad as the dilated part of the thorax, densely and coarsely punctate. *Prothorax* a little longer than broad, widest close to the base, its whole surface occupied by coarse punctures, the interstices narrow; there are four minute tubercular elevations on the disc, two near the base, the others in front of the middle. *Elytra* broader than thorax, their greatest width near the apices; they are rather flat, not obviously depressed near the shoulders, and are covered with a coarse dense punctuation terminating just at the posterior declivity, yet even there not at all smooth.

In one specimen the head and thorax are bluish, the elytra greenish, and the knees fuscous.

\[\text{Length, 2 lines; breadth, nearly } \frac{3}{4}.\]

The two mutilated individuals before me were found by Mr. P. Stewart in the vicinity of Wellington.

**Group—ANOBIIDÆ** (p. 339).

**Sphinditeles.**

\[\text{\textit{Nov. gen.}}\]

*Body* sub-cylindrical. *Palpi* short, their terminal joints apparently thickened. *Antenna* II - articulate, none of the joints perceptibly reduced; basal joint stout, thickened towards its extremity; second smaller, third slightly longer; fourth and fifth longer than broad, sub-triangular; joints 6–10 each shorter than the preceding, obtusely triangular; eleventh rather short, oviform. *Head* immersed nearly to the eyes, these latter prominent and distinctly faceted. *Prothorax* rather longer than broad, narrowed anteriorly, sub-truncate at base. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* oblong. *Legs* moderate; *tarsi* rather long, basal articulation longest; second and third obconical, the latter short; fourth bilobed, or nearly so; fifth moderately elongate; *claws* obvious, sub-dentate.

This genus should find its place at the head of the group, and thus render the transition between it and the *Ptinidae* more gradual.

1203. *S. atriventris*, *n.s.* *Body* obscure-red, tarsi yellowish; its clothing consists of fine yellowish hairs evenly distributed over the whole surface.


Length, 1 line; breadth, \(\frac{3}{4}\).

We are indebted to Mr. P. Stewart, of Wellington, for its discovery.

**Anobium** (p. 339).

1204. *A. undulatum*, *n.s.* Cylindric, densely pubescent. *Head* obscure-fuscous, finely and densely sculptured, clothed principally with greyish hairs. *Prothorax* transversal, fuscous, closely punctured, clothed like the head. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* oblong, densely punctured,
reddish; most of the pubescence is greyish, and not very obvious, but
whitish hairs form a strongly flexuous fascia on the middle; a spot on each
midway between it and the apex, another irregularly formed one on the
shoulder, and an abbreviated sutural line behind. Legs reddish.

Antennæ stout, longer than thorax, their two basal joints reddish, the
others obscure-brown; first joint stout and bent; second much shorter
and more slender; joints 3–8 rather stout, so formed as to be serrate;
ninth and tenth large, sub-triangular, but little dilated inwardly; eleventh
oblong-oval.

The chief peculiarity of the species consists in the unusually robust
joints (3–8) forming the stalk, and the rather short, oblong rather than
triangular, ninth and tenth joints.

Length, 1½ lines; breadth, ½.

A single example captured at Whangarei Harbour.

Xenocera (p. 341).

Nov. gen.

Allied to Anobium. Antennæ elongate, 11-articulate; basal joint
stout, strongly flexuous; second stout, larger than the following one;
third smaller, rather longer than broad; fourth transverse; fifth large,
sub-triangular, a little prolonged anteriorly; sixth small, cylindric;
seventh similar to fifth; eighth narrow, cylindric; ninth longer than
seventh, less produced inwardly; tenth still less dilated inwardly;
eleventh rather longer but much narrower than tenth. Terminal joints
of the palpi sub-securingom.

The structure of the antenna is peculiar; the stalk may be said to
consist of two joints only, the third and fourth; the fifth and seventh are as
large as the ordinary terminal joints seen in Anobium, but formed more
on the Dorcatoma pattern, and interposed between each of these is a
narrow articulation united to the apical prolongation of the larger ones.
Slight variations occur in the relative length and breadth of these joints
in the different species, but in all the structure is essentially the same.

The type is X. pullum, but the insects Nos. 620, 621, and 622 must
be removed from Anobium, as pointed out at page 341, and added to this
genus.

1205. X. pullum, n.s. Body cylindrical; blackish, clothed
with small dark-grey hairs; legs piceous, the knees and tarsi somewhat
rufescent; the enlarged antennal joints black, finely sculptured and
pubescent; the smaller ones testaceous-brown, and rather glossy.

Head finely and densely sculptured. Prothorax about as long as
broad, sub-carinated behind the middle, its sculpture dense, consisting of
punctures and minute granular elevations; the sides are covered with
pale-grey hairs. Scutellum distinct, dull. Elytra broader than thorax,
parallel, obtusely rounded at the apex, punctate-striate, with an additional,
rather long, scutellar stria on each; interstices rugulose. Legs stout,
pubescent and finely sculptured; tarsi stout, basal joint longest, fourth
shortest; fifth stout and moderately short; claws small.

The insect is rather dull. In the female the antennae are shorter,
with the enlarged joints scarcely prolonged at the apex,
♀. Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$.

Two males and a female were sent by F. H. Meinertzhagen, Esq., of Waimarama, Napier.

1206. X. furcus, n.s.: Colour brownish-black, the front of the thorax and the shoulders reddened, legs and antennae dark rufo-fuscous.

Head densely and finely sculptured, black; mandibles shining, dark red, inwardly bidentate at the extremity. Prothorax indistinctly longer than broad, obtusely elevated, transversely convex, behind the middle finely sculptured and studded with minute granules. Elytra finely punctate-striate; interstices minutely sculptured, bearing many very minute tubercle-like elevations, almost disposed in rows. The body is rather dull, and seems nearly destitute of clothing, there being only a few distinct yellow hairs on the thorax and shoulders, but if closely examined it will be perceived that the elytra are covered with very small greyish hairs.

The thorax is not sculptured in the same way as in X. pullum.

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

One broken specimen has been received from Mr. P. Stewart, of Wellington.

1207. X. versuta, n.s. Body dark reddish-brown, clothed with fine yellow hairs; legs infuscate-red, tarsi yellowish; antennae somewhat castaneous; first joint red, the small joints and apex of the larger one more or less testaceous, palpi yellow.

Head finely and densely sculptured, dark red; mandibles shining. Prothorax about as long as broad, reddish, bearing many minute granular elevations. Elytra finely punctate-striate, with distinct scutellar striae, as X. furcus, the interstices with numerous very minute elevations.

This species may be distinguished almost at a glance by its yellow pubescence and red elytral striae.

The female rather smaller than the male, whose antennae are broken off.

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

One pair from Wellington, collected by Mr. P. Stewart.

1208. X. plagiata, n.s. Body infuscate-red, legs testaceous-red, tarsi yellow, antennae dark testaceous; fine pallid hairs form a large spot behind each shoulder, another in line with the posterior femur, and a broad streak on each side of the elytron. Head blackish. Prothorax slightly longer than broad, apparently punctate, not granulate. Scutellum rather glossy. Elytra rather short, finely punctate-striate: scutellar striae distinct, interstices minutely sculptured, their granules hardly perceptible.

Antennae elongate, as long as the elytra, their large joints much less dilated than in the three preceding species, in which the antennae are shorter than the elytra.

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

I found one individual near Whangarei Harbour.

1209. X. ambiguum, n.s. Colour dark obscure-red, legs glossy red, tarsi yellow, antennae more or less castaneous; the small joints, as
well as the extremity of the larger ones, dilute in colour; sparsely clothed with fine, short, yellow hairs.

Antennæ elongate, nearly equal to the elytra in length, their three terminal joints but little dilated on the inside. Head with a distinct frontal impression. Prothorax as long as broad, so sculptured as to appear covered with shallow punctures, the intervals between which are minutely wrinkled. Scutellum quadrate, densely and minutely sculptured. Elytra punctate-striate, with scutellar striae, the interstices covered with dense excessively fine sculpture.

Can be confounded with X. plagiata only; its pubescence and sculpture, however, materially different.

♀. Length, 1½ lines; breadth, ½.

Habitat, near Whangarei Harbour.

**Capnodes (p. 342).**

*Nov. gen.*

Antennæ 11-articulate; basal joint robust and much bent; second smaller, nearly obconical; joints 3–8 slender, the third larger than the fourth; 4–8 obliquely articulated so as to appear serrate; ninth and tenth sub-triangular, the latter the longer; eleventh oblong-oval. Terminal joints of both pairs of palpi large, triangular, the dilated apex tri-sinuate. Tibiae obviously grooved along their inner face. Intermediate between Anobium and Dorcatoma, having the facies of the latter, but with antennæ more nearly approaching those of the former in structure.

1210. *C. griseipilus, n.s.* Oblong, convex, rather dull, obscure-fusous; legs infuscate-red, tarsi and all but the basal joint of the antennæ fulvous; rather densely clothed with fine yellowish-grey hairs.

Head punctate, forehead finely margined; mandibles stout; palpi yellow. Prothorax nearly as long as broad, dull, with very dense and rather coarse punctuation. Scutellum distinct. Elytra oblong, striate-punctate, with distinct scutellar rows of punctures; interstices closely but very minutely punctulated; apex obtuse. Legs moderate, finely pubescent.

Length, 2½ lines; breadth, nearly 1.

I obtained two specimens near Whangarei Harbour. The second is smaller.

**Dorcatoma (p. 342).**

1211. *D. lautom, n.s.* Convex, oblong; red; tarsi yellow, clothed with rather bright yellow hairs.

Antennæ 10-articulate; basal joint stout, bent, red; joints 2–7 testaceous; second stout, oviform; third nearly as long as but more slender than the second; 4–7 small; the sixth produced inwardly so as to be dentate; 8–10 fuscos, normal.

Head finely sculptured. Prothorax broader than long, densely and minutely punctured, its pubescence chiefly confined to the sides. Scutellum distinct. Elytra oblong, simple, minutely and densely punctured. Palpi yellow, terminal joints of both pairs large, emarginate at the extremity, the outer angle more strongly produced than the inner.

Female narrower, with shorter antennæ more compactly articulated.

♀. Length, 1 line; breadth, nearly ½.
I found one pair at Parua, Whangarei Harbour.
This species, in the structure of the antennae and palpi, is exactly like *D. oblonga*: both, I believe, would be better associated under a new generic name.

**Group—MELANDRYIDÆ.**

**Ctenoplectron** (p. 400).

1213. *C. maculatum*, n.s. Elongate, broadest near the base of the thorax; a little glossy, infuscate-black, finely sculptured, and clothed with cinereous pubescence.

_Head_ rather dull. _Prothorax_ conical, wider than the elytra near the base, and, at that part, obtusely rounded; an elongate impression before the scutellum scarcely attains the middle. _Elytra_ gradually narrowed towards the apex, widely but not deeply incurved at the middle; each with two indistinct costae, most obvious behind, a broad fascia near the apex and a spot near the middle fulvous; the humeral region is a little elevated and dilute in colour; the suture and sides fringed with setæ from the apex to near the middle. Closely allied to *C. fasciatum*.

Length, 2–2½ lines; breadth, ⅓.

Mr. P. Stewart sent me one or two specimens from Wellington lately, and I found others some years ago at Tairua.

1214. *C. costatum*, n.s. _Body_ narrow, gradually attenuated posteriorly, covered with short yellowish hairs, moderately shining, castaneous; legs and palpi yellow, antennæ testaceous-brown.

_Head_ finely and densely sculptured. _Prothorax_ much longer than broad, curvedly narrowed anteriorly, the sides nearly parallel; its whole surface is densely punculated, and the spaces between the punctures minutely sculptured; it has three linear basal impressions, a straight one on the middle and an oblique one at each side of the central one. _Elytra_ a little narrower than the thorax, elongate, with rather acutely rounded apices; the posterior portion of the suture and sides ciliated with very short rows (transverse) of reddish setæ; each has three or four more or less evident costae, causing a somewhat striate appearance; their whole surface is rugosely punctulate, the humeral elevations being obviously rugose. The two hind pairs of _tibiae_ are fringed externally in the same way as the elytra. **Antennæ** elongate, reaching backwards beyond the intermediate femora, their second joint shortest.

Easily identified by its elongate and rather narrow form, and the fact of the elytral costae being least distinct near the apices.

Length, 3½ lines; breadth, ⅔.

My unique example was found near Whangarei Heads.

**Group—ANTHICIDÆ.**

**Cotes** (p. 410).

1215. *C. probus*, n.s. _Body_ elongate, elliptical, pilose; head and thorax reddish-brown, the sides and base of the latter blackish; elytra pale castaneous; legs and palpi clear yellow; antennæ somewhat ferruginous.
Antennæ long and robust, reaching backwards beyond the intermediate femora, and covered with yellow pubescence; their second joint half the length of the third, the eleventh but little longer than the preceding ones. Head rather broader than the thorax, its neck very short; it is bi-impressed in front, very finely punctulated, and nearly nude on the vertex.

Prothorax elongate, greatly contracted behind the middle, its anterior portion rounded laterally; its sculpture similar to but more distinct than that of the head, and sparingly clothed with yellowish hairs. Scutellum rounded posteriorly. Elytra elongate, oviform, broader than thorax; transversely depressed near the base, their whole surface finely punctulated; they appear as if covered with fine, broad, irregular, longitudinal, linear spaces and depressed, but shallow, intervals, but on their anterior portion are impressed with distinct, but not deep, punctures; their clothing is yellowish. Pygidium exposed. Legs long, with yellow pubescence.

Besides the disparity in coloration and sculpture, there seems to be a difference between the antennæ of this and the typical species.

Length, 2½ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$.

My two specimens were sent from Wellington by Mr. P. Stewart.

Group—MORDELLIDÆ (? (p. 413).

Apeosina.

Nov. gen.

Body obovate, only slightly arched. Terminal joint of the maxillary palpi oblong-oval. Head trigonal, with an elongate muzzle, the epistome with a more or less obvious suture. Labrum transversal. Eyes large, prominent, contiguous to the thorax, distinctly facetted, a little emarginate in front. Antennæ filiform, second joint smaller than fourth; joints 4-10 decrease; eleventh not larger than tenth. Prothorax very transverse, narrowed anteriorly, apex truncate, base obliquely rounded, the sides nearly straight. Scutellum triangular, or quite invisible. Elytra obovate, adapted to the thorax; apices rather acutely rounded. Pygidium not exposed. Legs rather short; the anterior femora, tibiae, and tarsi about equal in length; the four basal joints of the last decrease, the fourth, however, rather long and entire, fifth elongate; the two hind pairs of tibiae somewhat triangular, the outer angle thickened and produced, the inner armed with short spurs, cavernose; the posterior tarsi pentamerous, the outer angle of the four basal joints acutely prolonged, and, as well as the tibiae, densely ciliated at the extremity with fine spines; fourth but little shorter than the fifth; claws small.

The discovery of the two species for which this genus is instituted will necessitate some important modifications of the characters assigned to the family Mordellidæ, so that a new group, to be placed after the Anaspideæ, may be created for the location of this new form. If this course be inadmissible, then nothing remains but to form another family. I have pointed out its most prominent characteristics as well as I could from the fragile specimens before me, and associate it with the Anaspideæ for the present.
1216. A. stewarti, n.s. Obovate, but little arched, clothed with short, decumbent, dark-grey hairs, causing the insect to appear rather dull, though in reality glossy black, with pitchy-red legs and infuscated red antennæ.

Head with linear impressions and fine punctures; the suture of the epistome indistinct. Prothorax transversal, very obtusely lobed in the middle, and obliquely truncated towards the posterior angles; its surface bearing excessively minute punctures. Scutellum triangular, finely punctuated. Elytra obovate, slightly convex; each with about six very fine striae, and densely sculptured with transverse, excessively finely punctured, linear impressions. Antennæ pubescent, with oblong articulations, their fourth joint rather longer than the fifth; eleventh about as long as the tenth, obtusely rounded apically. Tibiae elongate-triangular, their spurs short; posterior tarsi 5-articulate, the basal joint longest, fourth entire and but little abbreviated; clava small, thickened at the base.

Length, 1½ lines; breadth, 3/4.

My specimen was discovered near Wellington, by Mr. P. Stewart, in whose honor the species is named.

1217. A. tener, n.s. Subdepressed, obovate, soft, densely covered with short griseous hairs; head and thorax somewhat rufescent; elytra testaceous, shining.

Head covered with irregular linear impressions; prothorax and elytra similarly sculptured, the latter more coarsely. Under-side closely sculptured and pubescent; legs similarly impressed and clothed, but with the cilia at the extremity of the tibiae and tarsal joints black. The five segments of the abdomen about equal.

Length, 1½ lines; breadth, 3/4.

A slender insect, difficult to manipulate, and much disturbed by being sent in paper. This species also was found by Mr. P. Stewart, near Wellington. The scutellum is invisible, but the suture of the epistome is distinct.

Group—BRACHYDERIDÆ (p. 425).

Catoptes (p. 428).

1218. C. obliquisignatus, Schœnherr. Colour dark fuscous; legs, tarsi, and antennæ reddish.

Prothorax broader than long, widest in the middle, behind which the sides are straight, and narrowed anteriorly; its front margin is rufescent, and it bears a feeble dorsal groove. Elytra oblong, humeral angles oblique, sides parallel or nearly so, narrowed behind; on the disc the striae are quite obsolete, with somewhat quadrate punctures; the third and fifth interstices are very slightly elevated throughout, and at the summit of the posterior slope obtusely tubercular.

On comparing this with C. obliquus it will be observed that it is much more obscurely coloured, though clothed similarly; the elytra are less convex, with less pronounced apical sculpture; the thorax is shorter and differently shaped; and the insect itself is larger. In both species the scutellum is nude and shining.

I have not seen the original diagnosis: the above corresponds with a
specimen that had been compared with the typical one, I believe, in London.

Length (rost. excl.), nearly 3 lines; breadth, quite 1 3/4.

Habitat, Auckland.

1219. 

C. albatis, n.s. 

Body black, covered with depressed white scales and setae; tarsi and antennae ferruginous, the tibie and extremity of femora reddish.

Head and rostrum rather narrow, the latter indistinctly carinated on the middle, and somewhat rugosely punctured, both squamose. Pro-thorax a little convex, slightly broader than long, a good deal narrowed anteriorly, not much wider at the middle than behind; its surface is punctate, and covered with thin white scales and yellowish slender setae. Scutellum squamose. Elytra large, oblong, emarginated, and wider than the thorax at the base; humeral angles obtuse, narrowed and declivous behind; they are rather finely punctate-striate, with finely rugose interstices, none of which are perceptibly elevated anywhere; their clothing is the same as that on the thorax. Legs robust, clothed with fine scales and setae; tarsi rather broad. Antennae moderate; scape nearly nude; funiculus finely hispid, the two basal articulations about equal; joints 3–7 sub-moniliform; club ovate, finely pubescent.

This insect differs from the preceding one in having a narrower head and rostrum, proportionately smaller prothorax, but larger oblong elytra, free from posterior elevations; the antennae also are dissimilar: nevertheless, though not a true Catoptes, it is a form so closely allied thereto that I prefer associating it with the species of that genus rather than create a new one for its reception.

Length (rost. excl.), 3 lines; breadth, 1 1/2.

One individual was sent from Otago by Professor Hutton not long since.

1220. 

C. cuspidatus, n.s.

Colour dark fusco-rufous; densely covered with depressed fuscous and yellowish scales and setae; those of the latter hue predominate on the beak, head, and thorax, are scattered over the disc of the elytra, but are more congregated on the posterior slope, though not sufficiently to form a fascia.

Rostrum robust, a trifle elongated, and broadly contracted at the middle, with a fine longitudinal carina. Prothorax somewhat longer than broad, narrowed anteriorly; its surface is a little uneven owing to broad, shallow, irregular impressions, and with a slightly raised bare space before the scutellum, which is distinct. Elytra obovate, a little convex, broader than thorax, each strongly pointed at the extremity; they are punctate-striate, but the sculpture is not very evident. Antennae dark red, glossy, hispid; the two basal joints of the funiculus nearly equal, the others become almost moniliform; club oblong-oval, finely pubescent, and distinctly articulate. Under-side with pale-yellow decumbent setae.

The Otiorhynchus-like rostrum, and the fact of the elytra being gradually but considerably narrowed towards the produced apices, will at once lead to its recognition. Probably a new genus.

Length (rost. incl.), 3 lines; breadth, 1 1/2.

Described from one example found by Professor Hutton in Otago.
Group—RHYPAROSOMIDÆ.

Phrynixus (p. 432).

1221. P. facetus, n.s. Body elliptically ovate; the legs, prothorax, apex, and shoulders and isolated spots of the elytra red; the disc of the latter rich dark brown; antennæ and rostrum piceo-rufous.

The beak in front of the antennal insertion is rather flat, nude, and apparently, punctulate, with a groove at each side occupied by yellowish-grey scales; the squamosity of the other half is similar, but forms a rounded tuft close to each antenna, and a more elongate one behind. The head is densely scaly. Prothorax longer than broad, uneven, oviform; its reddish-yellow clothing forms a longitudinal elevation on the middle in front, two crests on the apex, and other less regular ones on the sides; the depressed frontal spaces are punctate, but the basal portion bears some obtuse tubercles. The elytra are obovate, broader than the thorax, but narrowed to its width at the base; the scutellar region is depressed; the disc bears rows of punctures, but can hardly be termed striate, though the posterior declivity is evidently punctate-striate; a few black tubercles are distributed here and there, and the yellowish scales form isolated tufts, except behind, where they are congregated in two interrupted, transverse lines, one on the top of the hind slope, the other just below. The legs are densely covered with similar scales; tarsi rather short. Antennæ setose.

This pretty insect may be easily identified by its bright appearance. It is smaller and of more elliptical outline than its nearest allies, P. astutus and P. modicus, but more nearly resembles the latter. My two specimens of P. astutus measure 2½ lines in length exclusive of the rostrum.

Length (rost. excl.), 1 ½; breadth, ¼ line.
I found my specimen at Parua, Whangarei Harbour.

Ariphron.

Nov. gen.

Rostrum moderate, cylindrical, of nearly equal thickness throughout; scrobes deep, oblique, commencing near the apex, expanded behind, so that when they reach the head they are separated only by a narrow space, Head small, globular, immersed up to the eyes. Eyes with distinct facets, depressed, situated at the base of the beak, scarcely perceptible from above. Antennæ rather elongate, stout; scape flexuous, clavate at the extremity, longer than the funiculus, hispid; funiculus 7-articulate; basal joint sub-pyriform, longer than the second, which is more slender at the base than the next; joints 3–7 transverse, each becoming a little broader than its predecessor, hairy; club ovate, pubescent. Prothorax about as long as broad, more or less contracted anteriorly, sub-truncate or sinuous at the base, slightly incurved behind the eyes. Scutellum invisible. Elytra obovate, or oviform, not greatly exceeding the prothorax in length or breadth, their humeral angles protracted. Legs robust; femora unarmed; tibiae slightly flexuose, spurred at apex; tarsi moderate, basal joint longer than second, third entire below, superficially excised for the elongate terminal joint; claws small, simple. Prosternum deeply excised
in front, a little depressed between the coxae, which are separated by a narrow space only; _mesosternum_ short; _metasternum_ also short, sloping forward. _Abdomen_ rather long, the two basal segments somewhat elevated, large, with excessively indistinct sutures, the first largest; third and fourth very short, deeply grooved transversely. _Coxae_ more and more distant. _Body_ compact, rather broad, sub-ovate, a little contracted at the middle, moderately convex, sparsely setose, coarsely punctured on both the upper and inferior surfaces, the latter more or less squamose. In nearly all the species there are three basal depressions on the elytra.

1222. _A. sulcirostre_, _n.s._ _Body_ pitchy-black, slightly glossy; antennae and tarsi red.

_Rostrum_ punctate at its base, quadri-sulcate beyond, indistinctly sculptured in front. _Antennae_ inserted near the apex of the beak, the scape rather long. _Prothorax_ longer than broad, but little rounded laterally, a good deal and rather abruptly contracted in front; it is coarsely and closely punctured, with an abbreviated and very narrow dorsal line, near which the punctuation is most dense; it bears a few yellowish setae on the sides. _Elytra_ obovate, more or less depressed at the base, irregularly punctate-striate; interstices uneven, with moderately long, reddish-yellow, slender setae. The elytral striae are best seen from the shoulder. The _legs_ are clothed with pallid setae.

Readily distinguishable by its grooved rostrum, anteriorly contracted thorax, and irregular elytral sculpture.

Length (rost. excl.), 1½; breadth, ¾ line.

Described from two examples found at Parua, Whangarei Harbour.

1223. _A. asper_, _n.s._ Shining, pitchy-black; antennae and tarsi red.

_Rostrum_ coarsely punctate at the base, sub-carinated towards the point of insertion of the antennae (near the apex), nearly smooth, and reddish beyond. _Prothorax_ a little longer than broad, contracted in front, coarsely and closely punctured, with a fine irregular discoidal line not attaining the base or apex; its base is almost truncate at the middle and obtusely lobed beyond; it bears a few fine setae. _Elytra_ broadest before the middle, tri-sulcate at the base, indistinctly grooved longitudinally, with sub-oblong punctures; their whole surface slightly uneven, but without other obvious sculpture, and bearing a few erect, reddish-yellow setae. The _legs_ bear pallid setae.

Like _A. sulcirostre_ in form, but well differentiated by its shorter and more densely punctured thorax and differently sculptured elytra, &c.

Length (rost. excl.), 1½; breadth, ¾ line.

I found one individual only at Parua.

1224. _A. costosa_, _n.s._ _Body_ glossy, rufo-piceous; legs reddish, tarsi and antennae red, the club of the latter infuscate.

_Rostrum_ reddish and nearly smooth behind the apex, the other portion longitudinally but indistinctly sculptured. _Prothorax_ but little longer than broad, not abruptly or greatly contracted anteriorly, with a very evident dorsal carina terminating in a basal depression; its broadest part is coarsely, the anterior much more finely, punctured; it is nearly nude.
**Elytra** obovate, widest in front of the middle, striate-punctate, the punctures rather far apart and not very regular, tri-impressed at the base like the preceding species. The legs bear very few pallid setae. This species in general outline closely resembles *A. sulcirostre* and *A. asper*, but is smaller, with a distinct thoracic costa, and infuscate antennal club.

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

I found one perfect and one mutilated specimen in the same locality as the preceding.

1225. **A. osculans**, n.s. Colour dull brownish-black, legs and beak somewhat rufescent, antennæ and tarsi red.

*Rostrum* nearly smooth in front; behind indistinctly punctured in lines, but not perceptibly striated. *Antenna* inserted near the apex. *Prothorax* not much longer than broad, moderately contracted in front; a very narrow irregular line proceeds from the apex, but does not attain the base; it is impressed with coarse but shallow punctures which become obsolete anteriorly. The *elytra* are scarcely narrowed until behind the posterior femora, are indistinctly striated, even when viewed from the shoulders, and from behind appear as if impressed with coarse, shallow punctures, and a little uneven; there is a basal depression at the middle, larger than a corresponding one on the thorax, and one near each shoulder; they are sparingly clothed with fine reddish-yellow setae. *Legs* setose.

Distinguished from the typical species by its shorter thorax, broader elytra, and disparity of sculpture.

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

My only specimen was discovered at Parua, I believe.

1226. **A. simplex**, n.s. *Body* shining pitchy-black, legs slightly rufescent, tarsi and antennæ red.

*Rostrum* not smooth, indefinitely sculptured. *Antenna* inserted very near the apex, nearer than in any of the preceding or following species. *Prothorax* hardly longer than broad, gradually narrowed towards, and but little constricted near, the apex; its whole superficies coarsely and closely punctured. *Elytra* oviform, sloping downwards almost before reaching the hind thighs, but little rounded laterally; when examined vertically they seem rather short; they are not very regularly punctate-striate, and the setæ they bear are very short and fine.

Perhaps as nearly related to *A. striatum*, as far as regards form, as *A. osculans*; nevertheless quite an isolated species. The antennæ being inserted close to the extremity of the snout, and the fact of the elytra, though moderately broad and well narrowed posteriorly, beginning to decline almost before the middle, will lead to the recognition of the species.

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

I found one example somewhere near Whangarei Harbour.

1227. **A. striatum**, n.s. Opaque, piceous; beak rufo-piceous, antennæ and tarsi reddish. The *clothing* consists of short, erect, slender, yellow setæ, which, on the elytra, are confined to the interstices.

*Rostrum* a little glossy, punctate at the base, the sculpture of the
remainder inclining to become linear. Antennae inserted between the middle and apex of the snout. Prothorax about as long as broad, large; widely but not deeply incurved at the middle of its base; a little outwardly curved beyond, so as to be closely adapted to the elytra; the sides behind are nearly straight, are narrowed towards the front, but not constricted; its surface presents an even slope without any irregularities, and is closely and coarsely punctured. Elytra oviform, closely applied to the thorax, their humeral angles slightly overlapping the thorax, gradually narrowed and declivous posteriorly; each bears seven or eight striae with quadrate punctures in them; interstices plane, with a row of minute punctures rather remote from one another. Legs setose.

The structure of the lower parts of the body corresponds with the diagnosis of the genus: indeed, I at first intended that this should be the type, under the belief that two species only existed. Notwithstanding differences in form, I do not see sufficient reason to exclude it from Ariphron.

Length (rost. excl.), 1½; breadth, quite ¾ line.

I found two individuals in the forests near Whangarei Harbour.

Cecyropa (p. 437).

1228. C. alba, n.s. Body obscure-red, densely covered with depressed, perfectly white scales, intermingled with fine, short setae.

Antennae rather long, scape squamose and hirsute; the funiculus shining, dark red, sparsely clothed with white hairs, and with the second joint but little shorter than the first; club pubescent, ovate. Head and rostrum scaly. Prothorax convex, transversal, widest behind the middle, considerably rounded laterally, abruptly narrowed behind, gradually towards the front, where it is a little constricted; it exhibits no apparent sculpture except a fine dorsal line. The elytra are almost of the same width as the thorax, only a trifle broader, cordiform, with oblique shoulders, somewhat prominent just behind the intermediate femora, and from thence gradually narrowed, and obtusely pointed behind; they seemed to be without striae, but, when looked at from the shoulder, broad obsolete grooves may be discerned, and in them are placed seven regular rows of distinct punctures, another distinct only near the shoulder, and some external rows; the fine setae are confined to the interstices. The legs are clothed in the same way as the body.

The insect may be readily distinguished by its pure white clothing, thoracic dorsal groove, and regular elytral punctuation.

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

I detected one individual only, amongst the loose shell-sand at Marsden Point, Whangarei Harbour.

1229. C. varia, n.s. Form precisely similar to C. alba; dull reddish-brown, squamose. Antennae dark red, scape squamose; funiculus glossy, hairy, and with its second joint hardly shorter than the first. Head and rostrum covered with yellowish-grey scales.

Prothorax with a fine discoidal line, clothed in a similar manner to the head, but having an elongate frontal space on each side of the middle, and two near each side, all more or less irregular in shape, covered with infuscate scales. Elytra broadly but indistinctly striate,
the striae with small punctures; their clothing is variegated, but of the
same colours as that of the thorax; the darker scales, however, do not
form well-defined spots; the interstices bear numerous fine, short setæ,
as does the thorax also. The legs are clothed like the body.

Closely allied to C. alba, but differing in colour and elytral sculpture;
the intermediate interstices of the elytra are visibly elevated, and the
punctures are far less obvious than in that species.

Length (rost. excl.), 2½ lines; breadth, quite 1.

I found one specimen in the same locality as the preceding one.

1230. C. discors, n.s. Body piceous, covered with griseous
scales and fine setæ, exactly similar to those observable in the other
species.

Antennaæ moderate, scape scaly; funiculus shining, with a few fine
hairs; the second joint almost as long as the first, the succeeding ones
gradually incrassated so that the seventh is nearly as broad as the base of
the rather small club. Prothorax transversal, yet rather longer than
usual, widest in front of the middle. Elytra wider than thorax, obovate,
their humeral angles not at all oblique; bearing very obsolete, punctulate
stria. Legs castaneous.

It would be absurd to institute a new genus for the reception of this
species, which accords structurally with the typical one in every respect,
except the anteriorly dilated thorax, and obovate elytra, not in the least
degree narrowed at the base.

Length (rost. excl.), 1½; breadth, nearly 1 line.

Described from one example found at Marsden Point.

Group—CYLINDRORHINIDÆ (p. 438).

Inophlæus (p. 439).

1231. I. rubidus, n.s. Broad, slightly convex; dark red, covered
with small flat, reddish-grey scales and pallid setæ.

Rostrum feeblly tri-carinate, nude, punctate at apex. Prothorax
broader than long, widest before the middle, narrowed, but not sinusously,
behind; there is a large depression at each side behind the middle, and
a smaller one in front of them, with a few obtuse elevations between
them. Scutellum depressed. Elytra large, cordiform, considerably
broader than the thorax, with obtusely-rounded shoulders and acuminate
apices; each elytron is divided into three longitudinal spaces by two
obtuse and but little raised costa, which at the summit of the posterior
decivality become tubercular; each of these divisions contains two rows of
punctures, the punctures being alternately large and small; the suture is
elevated along the sides of the scutellum, thus causing the latter to
appear more deeply sunk than it really is; they are convex transversely,
and rather abruptly narrowed behind. Antennæ finely hispid, the two
basal joints of the funiculus elongate and nearly equal; the others are
obconical, and differ but little from one another; club oval; 4-articu-
late. Under-side squamose, with many decumbent pallid setæ. Legs
moderate.

Length (rost. incl.), 3½ lines; breadth, 1½.
Described from an example sent me by Professor Hutton, from Otago.

1232. I. nigellus, n.s. Body black, glossy; tarsi and funiculus reddish.  
Rostrum without distinct costae. Prothorax of nearly equal length and breadth, widest near the middle; behind each anterior angle there is an oblique depression; the rest of its surface presents many irregularly-formed, flatish elevations, which are usually punctulated and nude; the intervals bear depressed dark-grey scales not easily distinguishable from the prevailing ground-colour. Scutellum small, squamose. Elytra cor- 
date, broad, with pointed apices; each is impressed with six rows of punctures; the fifth interstice is distinctly elevated behind, the third obsoletely, and these parts bear whitish setæ; the squamosity is like that of the thorax, and hardly perceptible at first sight, but a few pale setæ may be observed here and there, notably near the shoulders and apices. Under-side clothed with scales and slender setæ. Antennæ moderate; scape dull; the two first joints of the funiculus elongate, the second the shorter, third and fourth equal, the seventh obconical; club distinct.  
Like I. rubidus in form.
Length (rost. excl.), 3 lines; breadth, 1½.  
The only individual I possess is mutilated; it was discovered in Otago 
by Professor Hutton.

Asaphia.

Nov. gen.

Allied to Irenimus, differing principally in the form of the elytra; these are oblong, abruptly broader than the thorax at the base, with obtuse, but not oblique, humeral angles.

Rostrum robust, dilated and triangularly excised apically, not twice 
the length of the head, very finely carinated, and densely covered 
with blackish and pallid scales; scrobes deep, quite apical and short. Antennæ red, elongate; scape but little incrassated, attaining the thorax; 
funiculus 7-articulate, about as long as scape, basal joint stout, second 
shorter, and, as well as the following ones, obconical, yet rather slender 
at the base, none transversal; club long, oviform, tri-articulate, pubescent. 
Eyes broadly oval, distinctly facetted, somewhat prominent, distant from 
 thorax. Head moderate, depressed towards the beak, scaly. Prothorax 
sub-cylindrical, a little longer than broad, slightly narrowed in front, 
where it scarcely exceeds the head in breadth, truncate at base and apex, 
a little emarginated behind the eyes; it is entirely covered with blackish, 
pallid, and a few pinkish scales. Scutellum distinct. Elytra nearly 
twice the width of the thorax at the base, oblong, narrowed and declivous 
behind, where they are somewhat pointed; they are moderately punctate- 
striate; the suture is elevated behind, and the second and third interstices 
are depressed, so that the fourth appear elevated at the posterior de- 
clivity; they are covered with small, rounded, depressed scales, many of 
which are of a pinkish colour. Under-side similarly clothed, but with
more fine setae than are visible above. *Legs* clothed with fine scales and short pallid bristles; *tibiae* bent, cavernose at apex.

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

My specimen was discovered at Wellington by Mr. P. Stewart.

1234. **A. angustula**, *n.s.* *Antennae* reddish; basal joint of funiculus largest, yet not greatly exceeding the following in length; joints 2–7 differ but little from one another, each slender at the base. *Rostrum* obscure-red, with a fine keel on the middle, covered with griseous scales.

*Head* broader than beak; squamose. *Prothorax* cylindric, longer than broad, but little wider than head, widest before the middle; it is so densely covered with scales, small, rounded, pallid ones, that no pustules can be detected. *Scutellum* distinct, triangular. *Elytra* much longer than broad, wider than thorax, elongate-oblong; they are punctate-striate, and the suture and alternate interstices appear a little elevated behind; they are covered with small, round, black, white, yellowish, and pale-brown scales; the whitish ones form an obsolete band near the hind thighs, the darkest are on the disc, but none are so disposed as to form well-defined marks; the ground-colour is dark. *Legs* obscure-red, clothed with fine greyish scales and setae.

Resembles the preceding species structurally, but more elongate, the thorax being notably narrower, and the elytral angles less prominent.

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

Described from one example, communicated by Mr. P. Stewart, Wellington.

**Empaeotes** (p. 441).

1235. **E. apicalis**, *n.s.* *Colour* dark infuscate-red; tarsi dilute.

*Rostrum* stout, covered with small, flat, greyish-yellow scales. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, cylindric, slightly emarginate near the scutellum, a little constricted anteriorly, its punctuation completely concealed by the dense squamosity, which is very much the same as that on the head and beak. *Elytra* with oblique shoulders, much broader than the thorax behind them, the sides nearly parallel, narrowed and declivous posteriorly; apex pointed, but not acute; they are punctate-striate, closely covered with pale brownish-grey scales on the back, but with pale griseous ones behind, and many bent setae. The *legs* are clothed in the same way. *Antennae* rather short; scape squamose, with a few setae in front; funiculus finely hispid; club pubescent. The *under-side* is clothed like the upper.

Unlike its allies; unusually smooth, being quite destitute of tubercular elevations; the elytral sculpture cannot be seen until the derm has been deprived of its scales; the pallid squamosity covers the whole apical portion of the elytra, and the absence of a scale here and there gives the prothorax a somewhat spotted appearance.

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

Three specimens have been received from F. H. Meinertzhagen, Esq., of Waimarama, Napier, all broken, the other two smaller than that indicated above.
Hygrochus (p. 444).

1236. L. carinatus, n.s. Body sub-ovate, moderately convex, pitchy-black, slightly glossy, and sparingly squamose.

Rostrum robust, impressed in front of the eyes, and not very closely punctured. Head convex, more finely punctate than the snout, the occiput densely clothed with elongate griseous scales; eyes narrow. Antenna piceous, hispid; the scape a little thickened apically; the two basal joints of the funiculus nearly equal, the second, however, rather shorter than the first, the others almost moniliform; club ovate, finely pubescent. The prothorax about as long as broad, scarcely convex, somewhat curved laterally, sinuously, but not greatly, narrowed behind, with rectangular posterior angles and contracted apex; its surface is uneven; the disc, except an elongate space in front of the middle, is sparsely punctate, the punctuation towards the sides much coarser and rugose, and bearing the greater portion of the squamosity. Elytra oviiform; each bears four obvious, almost smooth, costae; the first united at the apex to the fourth, which, though distinct near the point of junction, becomes quite obsolete at the side, the intermediate abbreviated; the suture also is smooth; the interstices are scaly, and each contains two rows of punctures separated by a slightly raised interval. Under-side more shining than the upper, sparingly and finely punctured, and, like the legs, bearing fine greyish scales.

Resembles the typical species, but easily distinguished therefrom by the carinate elytra and scaly covering.

Length (rost. excl.), 9 lines; breadth, 4.

My specimen came from J. D. Enys, Esq., F.G.S.

Hygrochus

Nov. gen.

Rostrum robust, triangulare excavated at apex, where it is slightly dilated; scrobes oblique, very large, extending from the apex to the lower margin of the eyes, gradually and considerably expanded posteriorly, quite distinct from above; the true antennal cavity is linear and along the lower part, the upper is less deeply hollowed. Head short, immersed to within a short distance of the eyes. Antennae rather short, scape shorter than the funiculus, attaining the back part of the eye, flexuous, gradually incrassated; funiculus 7-articulate, the two basal joints of almost equal length, the second more slender than the first; third intermediate in length between the second and fourth, obconical; joints 4-7 sub-moniliform; club ovate. Eyes nearly round, rather small but prominent, distinctly faceted. Prothorax cylindrical, a little dilated before the middle, base and apex truncate, widely, but not deeply, emarginated near the eyes. Scutellum small, broadly triangular. Elytra oblong-ovate, scarcely exceeding the thorax in width at the base, a good deal widened behind the oblique shoulders, sides sub-parallel, narrowed and declivous posteriorly. Legs stout; femora unarmed; tibiae flexuose; tarsi normal, rather short. Anterior coxae sub-contiguous, the other pairs more distant. Sternum and abdomen formed as in Empoepes.

This genus should be located near Empoepes. The scrobes are curious. The only representative was found on moist ground under wood.
1237. **H. oscitans**, *n.s.* Body elongate sub-ovate, but little convex; piceous; legs fusco-rufous, tarsi and antennae reddish.

*Rostrum* broadly impressed at each side of its smooth, shining, red carina; the surface dull, a little roughened, but without well-defined sculpture. *Head* closely but not distinctly punctured. *Antennae* inserted near the apex of the beak, scape hispid, red and glossy at the base, dull and rough beyond; funicularus shining, finely hispid; club tri-articulate, pubescent. *Prothorax* a little longer than broad, but little convex, slightly uneven, the sides behind nearly straight; its sculpture is hardly perceptible, but there is a punctiform impression near each side behind the middle; its surface is not very closely covered with very small scales differing but little from the derr in colour, but on the sides, base, and front margin there are numerous decumbent, elongate, yellow scales which are readily noticed. *Scutellum* covered with yellow scales. *Elytra* sub-truncate at base, nearly plane above, most elevated behind the middle; each bears six discoidal rows of moderately large punctures, the two nearest the suture convergent at the base, where they form one large punctiform impression; they cannot be termed striate, though here and there indications of grooves are observable; their squamosity is rather fine and not very easily seen, but the summit of the posterior declivity is covered with long whitish scales and slender setæ so as to assume the form of a broad, oblique, interrupted fascia on each elytron; similar clothing on the sides and apex form indistinct spots; besides these, many semi-erect infuscate setæ are distributed over the surface of the body. *Legs* dull, clothed with fine, pale scales and setæ; the tibiae ciliated at the extremity with short yellow setæ, tarsi with longish pallid hairs.

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

I possess one perfect and one broken example, which I found at Parua at different times, but under similar conditions.

**Homodus.**

*Nov. gen.*

Form similar to *Hygrochus*, but differing structurally as follows:—The antennal *scrobes* are abbreviated, having between them and the eyes a squamose interval; they are equally excavated. *Eyes* obliquely oval. *Antennae* moderately elongate; the scape extending backwards to the hind margin of the eye; funicularus elongate; the two basal joints equal, rather long, and but little thickened apically; the others sub-moniliform.

1238. **H. fumeus**, *n.s.* Colour dark smoky-brown, a little glossy; antennae and tarsi reddish: the clothing consists of minute, depressed, brassy scales and hair-like setæ.

*Rostrum* rather short, with two depressions, one at each side, united between the eyes, the middle part therefore appearing elevated; it is smooth at the extremity; the remainder is covered with coarse testaceous-brown hairs. *Prothorax* nearly cylindrical, broadest before the middle, the sides behind nearly straight, being but little narrowed; its surface is somewhat uneven, being broadly, but not at all deeply, impressed behind
the anterior angles and on the dorsal line; none of these, however, are very evident; a few small elevations appear on the sides, chiefly near the base, where seven or eight may be seen; the minute scales prevail on the disc, the more elongate on the sides; two or three bare spaces are densely but finely rugulose, but no other sculpture can be discerned. The elytra are almost of the same width as the thorax at the base, dilated beyond the oblique shoulders, narrowed and declivous behind; they have very obsolete furrows, with moderately large, shallow punctures; two elongate basal elevations are placed between the suture and shoulders, and several more or less rounded ones along the sides and behind with elongate scales on them, the hind slope being most tuberculate. The legs are similarly clothed, and, like some parts of the body, bear short, curled setae. Antennae rather long, the base of the scape nude; the rest covered with scales and fine setae; funiculus shining, with short yellowish bristles; club pubescent. The under-side is clothed pretty much in the same way as the upper.

Length (rost. excl.), 3 lines; breadth, 1½.
My specimen was taken in a saw-pit at Parua.

**Geophilus** (p. 445).

1239. *G. politus*, n.s. Shining, castaneous; the sides of the thorax and some portions of the elytra more or less piceous; legs reddish; antennae somewhat testaceous, but becoming darker towards the extremity.

The whole body is sparsely clothed with depressed, elongate, brassy scales, the femora with decumbent setæ, the tibiae with erect ones, and the tarsi with fine bristles: its form does not differ materially from that of the typical species, being moderately convex, short, and broadly oval, widest between the two hind pairs of thighs, and narrowed towards the apex of the thorax, without any evident sinuosities.

Rostrum robust, much shorter than thorax, expanded in front, flat, with shallow grooves, rather rough with ill-defined sculpture, and obscurely coloured. Antennae inserted near the apex; scape shorter than funiculus, flexuose, abruptly clavate at the extremity; funiculus finely hispid; basal joint stout, second but little shorter but more slender and thickened at the end; joints 3–7 become shorter and more transversal; club pubescent, large, ovate, its basal articulation appearing more like an enlarged obconical eighth joint than a part of the club itself. Eyes depressed and coarsely facetted, but, owing to the dull rough surface of the head and beak, they do not seem very distinct. Prothorax broadly conical, contracted and depressed anteriorly, rounded laterally, its base not distinctly obliquely truncated towards the sides, seeming rather obtusely rounded or sub-truncate; its surface, though moderately punctured, exhibits no inequalities. Elytra short and broad, cordate, their basal margin scarcely exceeding the thorax in width, from thence they are distended so as to appear as if obtusely dilated between the two hind pairs of thighs, and are then gradually narrowed, but, when approaching the apex, are rather abruptly and sinuously narrowed; their highest and broadest parts are coincident; each elytron is impressed with six or seven shallow striae with distinct punctures in them, and, though very slightly uneven, does not present any well-defined irregularities. Legs robust;
tarsi tri-articulate. Under-side piceous; the sternum and basal ventral segments punctate and setose.

Diffs from G. inaequalis in being more brightly coloured, destitute of superficial irregularities, obviously squamose, and with a plane rostrum, not at all elevated and compressed posteriorly as in that species.

Length (rost. incl.), nearly 1 line; breadth, nearly 3/4.

I detected three or four specimens amongst vegetable matter on the ground, on Mount Manaia, Whangarei Harbour.

**Pachydon.**

*Nov. gen.*

**Rostrum** cylindrical, robust, slightly arcuated, as long as head and thorax; its anterior half sensibly thickened, so that the front parts of the scrobes are visible from above; scrobes deep, extending from near the apex to the lower part of the eyes. Antennae stout; the scape very gradually, but not greatly, incrassated, extending back to the eye: funiculus 7-articulate; first joint stout, slender at base, scarcely as long as the following two; second rather longer than third; third and fourth equal, obconical; fifth and sixth moniliform; seventh transverse; club compact, ovate, pubescent. Head immersed nearly to the hind margin of the eyes. Eyes oviform, placed at the sides of the rostrum, not prominent, coarsely facetted. Thorax cylindric, shorter below than above, slightly rounded in front, truncate at base. Scutellum small. Elytra oblong, widely incurved at the base, humeral angles oblique, narrowed, and declivous behind, not twice the width or length of the prothorax. Legs robust; all the femora very perceptibly dentate; tibiae a little flexuous, the front pair inwardly produced at the extremity; tarsi stout, their basal joint not so long as the next two conjointly, slender at the base, second obconical, shortest, third bilobed, broadest, fourth as long as first; claws broadly dentate. Prosternum plane, unimpressed; mesosternum short; metasternum moderate, slightly convex; basal segment of abdomen largest, rounded and produced so as to broadly separate the posterior coxae; second as large as the next two, both of which are short with straight sutures, but the first is incurved behind; fifth sub-conical. Anterior coxae almost contiguous, the intermediate less so. Body squamose.

**P. linearis**, n.s. Body moderately convex transversely, but little shining; rostrum, head, and thorax reddish; elytra castaneous-yellow; legs yellowish; antennae red, the club darkest.

Rostrum not longer than head and thorax, considerably stouter than the tibiae, gradually dilated apically, the antennal insertion between its middle part and apex; it is impressed with coarse oblong punctures, many of which have dull white scales in them. Head depressed between the eyes. Prothorax transversely convex, not twice as long as broad, its sides parallel; its sculpture consists of coarse oblong punctures generally occupied by depressed yellow or whitish scales, those of the latter colour predominating on the middle, the others most conspicuous on the sides. Elytra not abruptly declivous behind, sub-depressed above; they are strongly punctate-striate; the squamosity is distributed over the greater part of their length; the pallid scales form two oblique lines ex-
tending from between the middle and hind thighs to the suture, their point of convergence being near the posterior slope, and two or three longitudinal ones on the interstices of the anterior half, notably on the third. The antenna, save the club, are shining and sparsely hirsute. The legs are clothed with elongate scales and setæ, tarsi hirsute. Under-side pale castaneous, punctate and squamose.

The concentration of the pallid scales on the thoracic dorsal line, as well as on those visible on the elytra, does not appear to be due to abrasion, so that any other specimens that may be found will probably exhibit exactly the same appearance.

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

I found one individual only near Whangarei Heads.

**Group—ERIRHINIDÆ (p. 448).**

**Erirhinus** (p. 449).

1241. *E. creperus*, *n.s.* Body piceo-fuscous, elytra darkest, rostrum reddish, legs and antennæ fulvous, club somewhat infuscate.

*Rostrum* as long as the thorax, shining, quadri-sulcate. *Antennæ* short and stout, inserted near the apex of the beak, the basal joint of the funiculus as long as the following three conjointly, strongly incrassated apically. *Head* immersed up to the eyes; these latter distinctly facetted, not prominent. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, base truncate, sides rounded, slightly constricted in front, its sides and apex dilute in colour; its surface is distinctly punctured, except on the dorsal line, and, if closely examined, it will be noticed that the intervals between the punctures are very finely rugose. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* slightly convex, oblong, broader than the thorax, distinctly punctate-striate, interstices punctulate; many short griseous hairs are distributed over their surface. *Legs* robust, anterior femora notched at the extremity, tibiae a little bent; the others are dentate below.

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

I found one example near Whangarei Heads.

1242. *E. simulans*, *n.s.* *Rostrum* shining, pale castaneous, with two rows of punctures; it is longer than the thorax. *Head* punctate. *Prothorax* punctate, with finely-wrinkled interstices; it is rather broader than long, but little rounded laterally, narrower in front than behind; its disc is dark reddish-brown, the apex tawny. *Scutellum* castaneous. *Elytra* oblong, pitchy-brown, the sides and apex of a chestnut colour; they are punctate-striate, with punctuolated interstices, and clothed with fine grey hairs. *Legs* tawny, robust. *Antennæ* fulvous, club rather darker.

Resembles *E. creperus* in form and structure, but the first joint of the funiculus is not so large, and the rostrum is stouter, rather longer, and differently sculptured.

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

I have three specimens, all captured in the vicinity of Whangarei Harbour.

1243. *E. sexmaculatus*, *n.s.* Shining, elytra and legs testaceous, beak and antennæ pale brown, the latter paler with the club infus-
cate, thorax piceous. The elytra are marked as follows: The principal part of the suture (and the scutellum) is blackish; as are also, on each, an oblong basal spot on the third interstice, one on the fifth in line with the hind thigh, and a broader one on the apex.

Rostrum elongate, with abbreviated aciculate impressions in front, striate-punctate on the sides, and at the base punctured in the same way as the head. Prothorax transversal, narrowed and depressed anteriorly; its sides obtusely rounded; it is punctate, with finely rugulose intervals; the yellowish hair-like scales with which it is clothed are chiefly confined to the sides. Elytra oblong-oval, their sides but little rounded, punctate- striate, with indistinctly punctulated interstices; they are clothed with pale yellow hair-like scales. Legs of moderate length; the two hind pairs of femora dentate, claws dentate. Antennae inserted between the middle and the apex of the snout, moderately slender; scape slender; basal joint of funiculus stout, second shorter and narrower; club oblong-oval.

Length (rostr. incl.), 1½; breadth, ½ line.

Two examples were found by F. H. Meinertzhagen, Esq., of Napier.

1244. E. dolosus, n.s. Form intermediate between E. sexmaculatus and E. fascialis; the general ground-colour and elytral clothing the same: it is differently marked however, there being three spots on the thorax, the median the longest; on each elytron there is a basal spot on the fourth interstice, one on the second, fourth, and sixth in line with the hind thigh, and one near the apex covering the second and third as well as the striae.

Rostrum stouter than in either of these species, shorter than in the first, with two grooves above behind the antennæ appearing rather rough. Head punctate, with a few fine pale hairs. Prothorax coarsely punctured, similar in shape to that of E. sexmaculatus, but more constricted and transversely depressed in front, and more obviously rounded laterally behind; it is clothed with hair-like yellow scales disposed transversely, there being most on the sides; the spaces between the punctures are smooth. Scutellum shining, blackish. Elytra elongate-ovovate; very gradually narrowed from the base to the apex; clothed with pale slender scales and hairs in such a way that the hairs form longitudinal lines distinct from the scales. Legs stout; femora deeply excised near the extremity and angulated below. Antennæ normal, testaceous; the club a little darker.

Length (rostr. excl.), 1 line; breadth, quite ½.

I found one individual only somewhere near Whangarei Harbour.

1245. E. fascialis, n.s. Body slightly glossy, testaceous; the thoracic disc dark brown; a broad flexuous fascia in line with the posterior femora; the second interstices in front of the latter, and basal spots on the fourth and fifth interstices, piceous; legs castaneous-yellow; rostrum and antennæ testaceous; club fuscous.

Rostrum moderately elongate, with four punctured striae behind the antennal insertion. Head punctate, covered with pale-yellow elongate scales; eyes slightly convex and distinctly facetted. Prothorax transversal, a good deal rounded laterally, narrower in front than behind, most
closely punctured near the base, least so on the disc in front; the sides bear elongate yellow scales, the middle part only a few fine hairs; it is slightly wrinkled between the punctures. Scutellum dark. Elytra oblong-ovate, broader than the thorax; punctate-striate; interstices sparingly punctulated; the space beyond the third interstices slightly elevated behind; they are clothed with elongate yellow scales. Femora unarmed; claws stout, toothed. The antennae are similar to those of E. sexmaculatus, but shorter.

The eyes are rather more prominent than in the four preceding species; the beak is stouter than that of E. sexmaculatus, and its thorax is more evidently rounded laterally.

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

I am indebted to F. H. Meinertzhagen, Esq., for the only specimen I have seen. He found it near Napier.

1246. E. crucigerus, n.s. Testaceous; beak reddish.

Antennae inserted before the middle of the snout; normal; club oblong-ovate. Rostrum moderately slender, cylindric, arcuated, with two punctured striae above. Head punctate; immersed as far as the hind margin of the eyes; these latter slightly prominent. Prothorax broader than long, narrower in front than behind, and with rounded sides; it is punctate, is sparsely clothed with fine pallid hairs, and usually marked with an infuscate streak across the front, so as to give the appearance of a slight depression. Scutellum small. Elytra oblong-obovate; punctate-striate; interstices punctulated; thinly clothed with fine, short, pale hairs; they are marked at the base with a large pitchy-brown spot, prolonged backwards along the suture to beyond the hind femora, and, just in front of these, there is on each elytron a smaller angulated spot, widest towards the sides and uniting with its fellow at the suture so as to resemble a cross. Legs stout; thighs sub-dentate. Under-side blackish.

The typical example is a rather glossy insect.

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

I discovered this species near Whangarei Harbour.

1247. E. anchoralis, n.s. Form very similar to that of E. crucigerus, the rostrum, however, more quadri-sulcate and rather less robust, and the marks on the elytra different. These consist of a large blackish basal spot; the suture is brownish-red to near the apex, and from that point the same colour extends laterally and then forwards, so as to represent the shape of an anchor. The insect is similarly coloured otherwise, but, owing to its denser clothing, seems duller.

Length (rost. excl.), quite 1 line; length, quite \(\frac{1}{3}\).

It occurs in the forests near Whangarei Harbour.

1248. E. gracilirostris, n.s. Allied to E. crucigerus and E. anchoralis, resembling both in coloration; the elytral markings, in shape, make a near approach to those of the latter species, but are far less obvious. The rostrum is very elongate and a good deal arched, appearing at first sight free from sculpture, but has, nevertheless, four abbreviated basal punctate striae, and a few fine punctures beyond; it is shining, chestnut-red in colour, and twice the length of the thorax. The
antennae are elongate and slender, the scape especially; funiculus finely hispid; club oblong-oval.

The rostrum is quite \( \frac{1}{2} \) line in length; if, therefore, the insect be measured with its beak extended, its length would be quite \( \frac{1}{4} \) lines, whereas \( E. \) crucigerus and \( E. \) anchoralis would not exceed \( \frac{1}{3} \).

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

My specimen was found in the same locality.

Obs.—Intermediate varieties occur; some differ in colour and marking, others in relative length of rostrum: notwithstanding these facts, however, after patient study, I have come to the conclusion that these three are in reality distinct species, and future research may prove that the varietal forms alluded to must be dissociated.

1249. \( E. \) stramineus, \( n.s. \) Body of a straw colour; the funiculus and apex of the thorax tinged with brown; the elytra with four fuscos spots, a basal one on the fourth interstice, two median ones on the second and fourth, and a transverse one near the apex.

Rostrum rather long, but stout, twice the length of the thorax, with two grooves above not attaining the antennal insertion, and some rows of punctures beyond. Head punctate, with straw-coloured scales. Prothorax strongly transversed, its sides rounded, narrower in front than behind, impressed apically, rugose-punctate, and clothed with fine pallid hairs. Scutellum fuscous. Elytra oblong-ovate, punctate- striate, interstices punctulate: they bear the same kind of clothing as the thorax, but somewhat finer and paler. Legs stout; femora simple; tarsi broad; claws appendiculate. The antennae are placed before the middle of the beak; scape slender; club ovate, well limited.

Differentiated from \( E. \) crucigerus and its immediate allies by the short, distinct antennal club; the beak is like that of \( E. \) gracilirostris, but is much stouter. Some of the elytral striae are slightly infuscate.

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

Habitat, vicinity of Whangarei Harbour.

1250. \( E. \) noccens, \( n.s. \) Testaceous; a large spot near the apex of each elytron fuscous, two near the middle close to the suture, and the base tinged with the same colour.

Rostrum like that of \( E. \) anchoralis, with four punctate striae. Head immersed to the hind margin of the eyes, with pallid scales along the inner margin of each eye. Prothorax broader than long, narrowed anteriorly, obtusely rounded laterally, and a little impressed near the apex; it is somewhat rugosely punctured, the interstices are rugulose, and it is rather densely clothed with fine, pallid, scale-like hairs. Scutellum fuscous. Elytra oblong-ovate, punctate-striate, with punctuated intervals, and clothed with fine pallid hairs. Antennae rather slender, in this respect intermediate between \( E. \) stramineus and \( E. \) anchoralis; club distinct, short, ovate. Legs stout, the two hind pairs of thighs almost dentate; tibiae a little bent; claws dentate.

Most nearly resembles \( E. \) stramineus; the thorax and elytra longer, and the rostrum shorter.

Length (rost. excl.), 1 line; breadth, \( \frac{3}{5} \).

Habitat, Parua.
1251. E. acceptus, n.s. Colour variegated; a broad line on the middle of the thorax, and the greater portion of the elytra, of a rich testaceous hue; the sides of the former, and on each of the latter a basal spot on the third and fourth interstices, spots on all the interstices in line with the posterior femora, and others near the apex, dark brown; legs testaceous, rostrum and antennae reddish-testaceous.

Rostrum moderately elongate, longer than thorax, quadri-sulcate, base (and head) closely punctate. Antennæ inserted near the apex, elongate, scape rather slender, basal joint of the funiculus largest, club large, oviform. Eyes rather distant, a little prominent, distinctly facetted. Prothorax about as long as broad, depressed and constricted anteriorly, obtusely rounded laterally; it is coarsely and closely punctured, and sparsely clothed with yellow, decumbent hairs. Scutellum small. Elytra oblong-oval, a little convex, slightly curvedly excised laterally just behind the shoulders; they are strongly punctate-striate, interstices rugulose, with pale-yellow hairs. Legs robust, femora unarm'd, tibiae nearly straight; tarsi rather broad, claws dentate. Under-side hairy.

A rather broad and convex species, most nearly allied perhaps to E. fascialis, but not likely to be confounded with any other New Zealand species.

Length (rostr. excl.), 1½; breadth, ¾ line.

I have two examples before me, one of which was received recently from Mr. P. Stewart, of Wellington; the other I found close to Auckland in 1872.

1252. E. femoralis, n.s. Antennæ elongate and slender, but not excessively, inserted between the middle and apex of the rostrum; scape rather long and slender, shining-testaceous; funiculus brownish; basal articulation longer and stouter than second, which is longer than those that follow; club ovate, black. Rostrum glossy, fuscous, much longer than thorax, rather broad and a little expanded apically, with four grooves having mostly coarse oblong punctures in them. Head immersed, but not as far as the hind margin of the eyes, rugose; these latter rather remote. Prothorax somewhat broader than long, rounded at the sides, and considerably narrowed anteriorly; its whole surface is densely and coarsely punctured, and sparingly clothed with elongate griseous scales; its colour is pitchy-brown. Scutellum small. Elytra oblong, broader than thorax, moderately punctate-striate; interstices seemingly punctulate, but their surface is covered with elongate whitish scales and fine yellow hairs, so as to render the sculpture of the interstices indistinct; their colour is peculiar, brown slightly tinged with green. Legs robust; all the femora dentate and of a sober green colour; tibiae slightly flexuous, and, like the tarsi, pale brown; claws stout, apparently simple.

Easily identified by its broad, peculiarly-sculptured rostrum and green thighs; it is most nearly related to E. acceptus as far as shape is concerned.

Length (rostr. excl.), 1¾; breadth, nearly ¾ line.

I have one individual only; it was found by Mr. P. Stewart in the neighbourhood of Port Nicholson.

1253. E. concolor, n.s. Colour wholly castaneous-red, except towards the extremity of the antennæ, which becomes infuscate.
Antennæ stout, moderate, inserted near the apex; funiculus finely hispid, basal joint large, second much smaller, club ovate. Rostrum stout, cylindric, longer than thorax, the upper margin of the scrobes finely carinated so as to produce a somewhat sulcate appearance at each side; it is impressed with rows of punctures which converge behind. Head punctate, with a few fine, slender yellow hairs on it. Eyes a little prominent, not contiguous, just free. Prothorax narrowed anteriorly, so as to seem a little constricted, its length and breadth about equal; it is moderately closely and obviously punctured, with a few pale-yellow hairs on it, chiefly at its sides. Scutellum small. Elytra oblong, not greatly exceeding the thorax in breadth, almost crenate-punctate-striate, with punctulated interstices, and sparsely clothed with fine yellow hairs and slender whitish setæ. Legs stout, femora sub-dentate, tibiae slightly bent, claws thickened.

The unicolorous derrn and fine pallid setæ on the elytra, &c., afford good distinguishing characters. It bears some resemblance to E. rubricalis.

Length (rost. incl.), 1\(\frac{1}{2}\); breadth, \(\frac{3}{8}\) line.

I found my unique example near Whangarei Harbour.

**Dorytomus** (p. 453).

1254. **D. lateralis**, n.s. Testaceous, glossy; the middle of the thorax, a trilobed space at the base of the elytra, and a large elongate one on the side of each, deep reddish-brown.

In size and facies this seems identical with *D. trilobus*, but, besides the above differences, its rostrum is much more coarsely sculptured, being almost punctate-sulcate; the anterior femora are deeply notched at the extremity and sharply and considerably angulated below so as to be quite dentate, and the tibiae are strongly arcuated externally and more produced inwardly at the apex.

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

My specimen was found near Whangarei Heads.

1255. **D. sudus**, n.s. Body elongate-ovate, slightly convex, pale testaceous, a little shining; tarsi and antennæ somewhat rufescent; the thoracic dorsal line, and a basal spot on the fourth interstice of each elytron, pitchy-brown.

Rostrum moderately slender, arched, scarcely twice the length of the thorax, with four punctate grooves. Antennæ slender, inserted before the middle of the beak; pubescent; basal joint of the funiculus largest, club dull, ovate. Head punctate, with a few fine scales; eyes just free, slightly prominent, and distinctly facetted. Prothorax almost ovate-conical, being constricted and a little depressed in front and obtusely rounded laterally; it is distinctly punctured, but its median space is least so; the intervals between the punctures are slightly wrinkled, and it bears numerous longish hairs. Scutellum piceous. Elytra broader than thorax, with obtuse humeral angles; the sides are slightly narrowed to the hind thighs, from thence more considerably; they are a little depressed transversely behind the base, are punctate-striate, with punctulate interstices, and covered with pallid hair-like scales; the third and external striae are united before the apex, so that the intermediate ones are
abbreviated and somewhat elevated. *Legs* stout; femora notched near the end and angulated below, but not obviously dentate; tibiae slightly flexuous; tarsal *claws* toothed. The thorax is relatively longer and more contracted anteriorly than in *D. trilobus* and *D. lateralis*, and the elytra more narrowed posteriorly.

Length (rost. incl.), 1½; breadth, ½ line.
Described from one individual obtained at Parua.

1256. *D. ochraceus*, n.s. Allied to *D. sudus*; of precisely similar shape, except that the *thorax* is broader and more dilated laterally at the middle, and abruptly constricted at the apex; its surface is distinctly punctate, and the spaces between the punctures more rugose than in that species; it is almost destitute of clothing. *Scutellum* small, piceous. The *elytra* resemble those of the above-cited species in form and sculpture, but they are nearly nude, having only a few fine, short greyish hairs. The *rostrum*, antennæ, and legs do not differ from those of *D. sudus*. *Head* punctate, with minute aciculate impressions between the punctures, and quite bare.

The insect is rather glossy, of a sordid yellow *colour*, and has a fusaceous mark on the middle of the thorax, two nearly in line with the posterior femora, and a larger but much less evident one near the apex, whilst the base is tinged with the same colour.

Length (rost. incl.), 1½; breadth, ½ line.
I have but one example in my collection; it was found in the same locality as the preceding one.

**Praolepra** (p. 454).

1257. *P. albopicta*, n.s. Castaneous; legs yellow; rostrum dark brown, somewhat rufescent towards its apex; scape infuscate-red, funiculus darker, club blackish; clothing variegate.

*Rostrum* stout, longer than thorax, a little expanded near the extremity, glossy, marked with about four rows of punctures, but not regularly striated. *Antennæ* inserted before the middle of the beak, stout, shining; basal joint of the funiculus stout, second smaller, club ovate. *Head* immersed up to the eyes, punctate; eyes depressed, distinctly faceted. *Prothorax* rather broader than long, abruptly contracted and depressed in front, its broad part nearly parallel-sided; it is coarsely punctured and covered with long, but not coarse, decumbent, white and yellow hairs disposed transversely, but on the apex the hairs become scale-like, are more conspicuous, and are disposed longitudinally. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* oblong; broader than thorax, with obtuse, but somewhat prominent, humeral angles; they are widest near the shoulders, or at all events not narrower there than at the middle; their surface seems a little uneven, and is punctate- striate; the clothing consists of scale-like hairs, yellow and white, those of the latter colour so arranged as to produce a spotted appearance, increased by the presence of some dark-brown spots on the derm itself. *Legs* robust; femora notched at the extremity, but not dentate; tibiae slightly flexuous; claws stout, not perceptibly toothed.

The roughened aspect exhibited by the elytra and their peculiar spots,
together with the arrangement of the covering of the thorax, will enable
the insect to be identified.
Length (rost. incl.), $\frac{1}{8}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.
I found my only specimen at Parua, Whangarei Harbour.

1258. **P. rufescens**, n.s. *Body* reddish; beak and thorax red; elytra chestnut-red, infuscate behind; legs red; club of antenna somewhat fuscos.

*Rostrum* elongate but not very slender, with four broad, punctate, but not well-defined grooves behind the antennae, and punctured behind. *Head* with yellow scales. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, depressed and considerably narrowed anteriorly and covering half of the eyes; its surface closely and rather coarsely punctured, and clothed with elongate, pale-yellow scales. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* oblong-ovate, depressed behind the base, punctate- striate, the interstices so punctulated as to appear rugulose; they are thickly covered with elongate, pale-yellow scales. *Legs* stout, clothed with whitish scales; femora mutic; claws thick, but not visibly dentate. The *antennae* are inserted before the middle, and are elongate; basal joint of the funiculus stout; club oval, rather narrow.

The *elytra*, owing to bare spaces and differences in coloration, appear somewhat spotted.

Length (rost. excl.), $\frac{1}{8}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.
My two specimens were found at Parua.

1259. **P. varia**, n.s. *Colour* variable, usually pale castaneous; the middle of the thorax, and irregular spots on the elytra, pitchy-brown; legs, beak, and antennae more or less fulvous.

*Rostrum* elongate, at least as long as thorax, with four fine punctured furrows, punctulate in front, squamose at its base. *Antennae* inserted before the middle, elongate; scape slender, gradually but slightly incrassated; basal joint of funiculus stout and elongate; club oval. *Head* buried up to the eyes, which are depressed. *Prothorax* transversal, rather suddenly narrowed in front, sides rounded, base bisinuated; it is transversely wrinkled, with punctures in the intervals; its dark discoidal space is bare, the rest is clothed with yellowish hairs. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* oblong-ovate, not greatly exceeding the thorax in width; rather feebly striated, but with distinct punctures, and clothed with pale-yellow hair-like scales; the third and outer stripe become confluent posteriorly, and at that point the surface is a little elevated; but this character may be observed, more or less, in all the species. *Legs* stout; front thighs simple, the others sub-dentate.

The elytra seem maculate. The species is distinct from the preceding, but allied to the following ones.

Length (rost. incl.), 2 lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.
This species occurs in the vicinity of Whangarei Harbour.

1260. **P. asperirostre**, n.s. *Rostrum* moderately long, fuscos, distinctly punctate and quadri-sulcate, the two median grooves prolonged to its apex; it is clothed behind, like the head, with fine yellow hair-like scales; it appears rather rough. *Prothorax* transversal, bisinuate at base,
rounded laterally, slightly contracted apically, somewhat rugose and punctate; it is clothed with yellow hair-like scales; the dorsal space is fuscos, the rest testaceous. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* oblong, testaceous, with ill-defined castaneous marks, punctate-striate, interstices not perceptibly impressed, and clothed in the same way as the thorax. *Legs* very pale yellow; femora deeply notched near the extremity; *claws* distinctly toothed at the base. *Antennæ* moderate, slender, testaceous, shining; club infuscate.

Allied to *P. varia*, with a shorter and rougher snout, which in *P. varia* is nearly smooth in front, having only a few fine elongate punctures. The thorax is broader and not very obviously rugose, and the antennæ are placed further forward. In both species there is a spot near the middle of each side of the thorax smooth and shining.

Length (rost. incl.), 1 ½; breadth, ½ line.

I found a few specimens at Parua.

1261. *P. pallidum*, n.s. *Colour* pale stramineous; antennal club infuscate, slightly glossy.

*Rostrum* elongate, slender, nearly twice the length of the thorax, arcuated, feebly sculptured. *Antennæ* slender, inserted rather behind the middle of the beak; scape scarcely at all incrassated apically. *Head* punctate, with a few fine, short, whitish hairs. *Prothorax* about equal in length and breadth, constricted and depressed in front, its broadest part obtusely rounded; the surface is punctate, with fine aciculate impressions on the intervals between the punctures, and nearly nude. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* oblong-ovate, punctate-striate, with punctulated interstices, and sparsely clothed with short grey hairs. *Legs* stout, the two hind pairs of thighs subdentate below; *tibiae* short, nearly straight.

This and the following species have a much longer and more slender rostrum than any of the described New Zealand *Eririnicea* except *Dorytomus rufirostris*, and are rather narrow in form. They might be placed by themselves in a new genus.

Length (rost. excl.), 1 ½; breadth, nearly ½ line.

The only individual I have seen was found at Parua.

1262. *P. castanea*, n.s. *Body* rather dull, reddish-brown; legs testaceous; beak and antennæ reddish; club infuscate.

*Rostrum* long, slender, and arched, almost smooth and shining. *Head* punctate. *Prothorax* about as broad as long, rounded laterally, constricted and depressed anteriorly; it is sculptured in exactly the same way as that of *P. pallidum*. *Scutellum* piceous. *Elytra* oblong, narrowed posteriorly, punctate-striate, with distinctly punctulated interstices, and sparingly clothed with short griseous hairs. *Legs* stout, the four posterior femora dentate, *tibiae* a good deal bent; tarsi reddish. *Antennæ* slender, placed just behind the middle of the rostrum.

Like *P. pallidum* only, but with longer and more parallel-sided elytra, not sensibly narrowed till near the apices; the femora are inflated, and at their thickest part have a small tooth directed downwards, and, beyond that, are curvedly excised.

A variable species as regards coloration; in one example the disc of the thorax is piceous, and the elytra chestnut-coloured, except a large
oblung spot on each, near the suture, which is paler: all my specimens, seven in number, are distinguished by the flexuous hind tibiae.

Length (rost. excl.), 1½; breadth, nearly ½ line.

Habitat, Parua.

1263. **P. vestita**, n.s. *Body* covered with griseous scale-like hairs; the sides of the elytra and middle of the thorax are infuscate, their other parts are paler; legs tawny; antennae testaceous, club piceous.

*Antennae* rather elongate, inserted between the middle and apex of the beak; scape slender; first joint of funiculus largest; club large. *Rostrum* moderately long, quadri-striate. *Prothorax* transversal, contracted and depressed in front, obtusely rounded laterally, covered with punctures, the interstices smooth and shining. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* oblong, punctate-striate, interstices punctulated, with yellowish hair-like scales. Anterior *femora* subdentate.

Length (rost. incl.), 1½; breadth, ¾ line.

Three specimens, one only being perfect, have been received from F. H. Meinertzhagen, Esq., of Waimarama, Napier.

**Eugnomus** (p. 458).


*Antennae* ferruginous, club infuscate; head and rostrum red; thorax and elytra reddish, the former the darker, with clothing similarly to that of the head; the elytral clothing variegate, dark-brown scales being so disposed as to form two large basal spots, a more or less distinct sutural one, and a broad fascia in line with the hind thighs and extending backwards along the sides; legs ferruginous, with pale-yellow villosity.

From *E. fervidus* this species is abundantly distinct, having more elongate antennae, with a considerably longer club, a longer and narrower thorax, much more acuminate elytra, and a quite unimpressed vertex. The dark-brown spaces on the elytra are good distinguishing marks.

Two other examples are darker in colour, but, in other respects, resemble the typical specimen.

Length (rost. excl.), 2 lines; breadth, ¾.

This species seems to be confined to the vicinity of Port Nicholson, where it was discovered by Mr. P. Stewart.

1265. **E. nubilans**, n.s. *Body* dark-red; the basal half of the snout, head, thorax, and back of the elytra (except the punctures) piceous; legs and antennae testaceous-red, club infuscate.

*Rostrum* moderately stout, so sculptured as to appear covered with coarse oblong punctures; its anterior portion red and nude, the other clothed with yellowish hairs. *Head* nearly plane, closely punctured, with very few scales on it. *Prothorax* broader than long, conical, slightly constricted in front, densely punctured; the sides covered with depressed,
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elongate, whitish scales, the dorsal space with only a few yellow hairs. *Elytra* oblong, rather parallel-sided, a little depressed behind the base, punctate-striate; their clothing is scanty, similar to that on the disc of the thorax, but behind the posterior femora there is a broad interrupted fascia formed of whitish scales.

On comparison with *E. fervidus*, its nearest ally, the following differences will be observed: The head is broader, and not distinctly depressed between the eyes; the thorax is less narrowed anteriorly, and much more sparingly and finely clothed; the elytra are decidedly narrower at the shoulders, and, consequently, more parallel-sided, their clothing is finer and more sparing, and the punctures of the striae more distinct; the four posterior femora are curvally excised towards the extremity, but not nearly so obviously dentate below, the anterior being still less so. The sternum is clothed in the same way as the sides of the thorax.

The clothing of *E. fervidus* consists chiefly of rather long, bright-yellow hairs; the elytra are more or less spotted with brown, and bear a broad, similarly-coloured fascia behind the middle, with pallid scales on some of the interstices just behind that band, and other variations.

I have a second individual before me, which may ultimately be the type of another nearly-related species; it has, besides some disparity in coloration, the four hind thighs strongly toothed below, whilst the front pair are also dentate.

Length (rost. excl.), 1 5/8; breadth, 3/4 line.

Habitat, Tairua and Wellington. Mr. P. Stewart sent me two or three from the latter locality quite recently.

**1266. E. fasciatus, n.s.** Colour castaneous-red; legs and antennae paler.

The base of the rostrum, the head, and the sides of the thorax are covered with elongate yellow scales; the thoracic disc and the back of the elytra with bright reddish-yellow hairs, leaving, however, a broad space behind, nearly nude and darker in colour; the sides of the elytra bear pallid scales, while their apices are clothed principally with others of a yellowish colour; the legs are pilose. **Rostrum** moderate, rugulose. **Head** plane, closely punctured. **Prothorax** similarly sculptured. **Scutellum** squamose. **Elytra** punctate-striate, with a few erect hairs intermingled with their other clothing. **Antennae** shining; club oblong-oval. The colour varies somewhat; the most perfect example has been selected as the type.

Nearly related to *E. fervidus*; differing therefrom in the absence of any depression on the head, its squamose covering, the want of spots on the elytra, and their broad posterior fascia.

Length (rost. excl.), 1 1/8; breadth, 3/4 line.

This species occurs at Tairua, where I found it.

**1267. E. cyaneus, n.s.** Body nearly nude, slightly glossy; head and thorax black, elytra dark blue, legs and antennae more or less piceous.

**Rostrum** short and robust, ciliated with short pallid hairs in front,
rather rough, with shallow punctures and feebly-raised lines. Head nearly plane, slightly depressed on the vertex, punctate. Prothorax rather longer than broad, contracted anteriorly, the sides behind nearly straight; its surface is closely and rugosely punctured, and bears a few short black hairs. Scutellum covered with grey hairs. Elytra broader than thorax, excessively elongate, being three times its length, almost cylindrical, very gradually narrowed towards the apex; they are feebly striated, and with rugose-punctate sculpture; they have a few short cinereous hairs distributed over their surface. Anterior femora simple, the intermediate strongly produced below, similar in form to the hind thighs of the typical species; the posterior are broken off, and are, most likely, very strongly dentate. Antennae rather short comparatively; basal joint of the funiculus longest; second nearly as long, but more slender; joints 4-6 nearly equal to one another; club very long, its basal articulation cup-shaped, second of about the same length, transverse, third longer than the preceding ones conjointly; it is pubescent, and almost as long as the funiculus.

This insect is only temporarily associated with the Eugnomi; the six-jointed funiculus with excessively-developed club, in conjunction with the long hind-body, &c., will render the formation of a new genus quite necessary, but more perfect examples must be obtained to enable its characters to be more carefully studied.

Length (rost. incl.), 2½ lines; breadth, ¾.

One very much mutilated individual has been transmitted by F. H. Meinertzhagen, Esq., Waimarama, Napier.

**Stephanorhynchus** (p. 462).

1268. **S. tuberosus**, n.s. Clothing variegate, chiefly yellowish-grey scales along the back, more or less piceous on the sides, tri-coloured near the apex of the elytra; legs variegated, scape infuscate-red, funiculus fuscous, club opaque.

Rostrum moderately long, considerably compressed and elevated towards the eyes, and, like other parts of the body, ciliated with short, erect setae; the space between that ridge and the two crests on the vertex is concave. Prothorax rather long, conical, considerably narrowed anteriorly, more deeply constricted before than behind the middle, with two median crests. Elytra with obliquely-rounded shoulders, from thence gradually narrowed as far as the hind thighs, more abruptly behind them, with a pointed protuberance on each side of the suture at the apex; on the disc, besides the ordinary compressed tubercles, there are about twenty more or less evident tubercles. Anterior femora inflated and dentate below, the two hind pairs with a strong spine-like process; tibiae arcuated.

The chief differences between **S. curvipes** and the present species are—the greatly elevated rostrum; more elongate thorax; scarcely rugose, obsolescently-punctate elytra with strong apical protuberances; and very large, acute femoral processes.

Length, 4 lines; breadth, 1⅔.

This species was discovered amongst the mountains near Nelson, by T. F. Cheeseman, Esq., F.L.S. I have seen only one individual.
1269. **S. fatuus, n.s.** Body densely squamose, variegate; the clothing of the head, beak, and thorax being greyish-brown, the shoulders and elytral disc griseous, the rest piceo-fuscous; femora blackish, but their base and dentiform process castaneous; tibiae and tarsi variegated brown; antennae of a chestnut colour, club dull.

The insect is almost exactly like *S. crassus* in form, but the rostrum, head, and thorax are less depressed longitudinally, and the *elytra* are nearly plane above, the ordinary compressed tubercular elevations being barely discernible from above, and they are nearly destitute of the other smaller tubercles observable in that species; the anterior *femora* are less inflated and angulated.

Length (rost. incl.), 1⅖; breadth, ⅗ line.

My two specimens were found in the neighbourhood of Whangarei Harbour.

**Scolopterus (p. 472).**

1270. **S. æneorufus, n.s.** Colour dark glossy bronzed red; rostrum red, legs infuscate-red, tarsi and antennæ piceous.

*Rostrum* smooth along the middle, finely punctured on its sides. *Prothorax* transversely rugulose, sparingly punctured, and almost unimpressed on the dorsal space. *Elytra* striate-punctate; their shoulders are obtusely produced; the posterior protuberances are rather blunt and not directed backwards, except just at the extremity, and the hairs are placed in front of the point, so that when viewed from the side the apex appears to be formed of two distinct parts. *Antennæ* long and slender.

If this species be compared with *S. tetraconthus*, the only one for which it is likely to be mistaken, it will be seen that the base of the elytron, just beyond the thorax, is perceptibly curved backwards, and the angles themselves are thicker, less prominent, and a little depressed, which is not the case in that species.

Length (rost. excl.), 3 lines; breadth, 1½ across the shoulders.

I found my unique example near Whangarei Harbour.

**Nyxetes (p. 474).**

1271. **N. rufipes, n.s.** Body glossy, black tinged with red; rostrum and femora red, tibiae rufo-piceous, antennæ and tarsi piceous.

*Antennæ* rather short; the three basal joints of the funiculus notably shorter than the corresponding ones of *N. bidens*. *Rostrum* smooth along the middle, punctate elsewhere. *Head* distantly punctured, with an elongate punctiform impression on the vertex; eyes not projecting. *Prothorax* of normal shape, finely wrinkled transversely, with a few fine, short hairs. *Elytra* punctate-striate, the sculpture regular; the spines are large, placed just in front of the hind legs, directed laterally, and, if anything, towards the front.

This species differs from the typical one, the *Curculio bidens* of Fabricius, in being smaller, with shorter antenna, less prominent eyes, and relatively larger elytral spines, not at all pointed backwards as in that species.

Length (rost. excl.), 2⅛ lines; breadth, across the spines, 2.

I found the only individual I possess near Whangarei Heads.
Group—CRYPTORHYNCHIDÆ (p. 478).

**Ectopsis.**

*Nov. gen.*

Body cylindrical, transversely convex, squamose. Rostrum elongate, scarcely arcuated, gradually thickened towards the base; scrobes well marked, beginning near the apex, gradually expanded, and continued to the eyes. Antennæ moderate; scape thickened apically, and touching the eye; funiculus 7-articulate, the two basal joints elongate, the second not quite twice the length of the first, third and fourth oblong, the remainder subquadrate; club oblong-oval, tri-articulate. Eyes depressed, distinctly facetted, curvilinearly-triangular, widest above, placed at the base of the snout. Head immersed nearly as far as the eyes. Prothorax transverse, abruptly and considerably contracted in front, nearly straight along the sides and base, the latter closely applied to the elytra; ocular lobes prominent. Scutellum not distinct. Elytra cylindric, transversely convex, quite parallel-sided, rounded and declivous behind, with rather prominent humeral angles. Legs moderate; anterior femora dentate, the other pairs excised towards the apex, so as to appear subdentate, all grooved below; tibiae compressed, almost straight, narrowed towards the extremity, terminating in a strongly curved spur; tarsi four-jointed, first about as long as the following two, third bilobed, fourth elongate; claws simple. Pectoral canal profound, terminating below the raised mesosternum, which, as well as the metasternum, is short, the latter curved. Abdomen composed of five segments, the basal longest, and produced so as to separate the hind coxae considerably, second shorter than the next three conjointly, third and fourth very short.

This form bears a superficial resemblance to the Australian *Bostrichus jesusita.*

1272. *E. ferrugalis,* n. s. Body piceous, densely covered with fine, depressed, griseous and ferruginous scales, the former much less numerous than the latter, but predomminating on the elytral apices.

Rostrum almost nude and shining for one-third of its length in front, the point of the antennal insertion. Head impressed on the vertex. Prothorax transversal, somewhat depressed and uneven above; its frontal lobe short, about one-fourth of its length; the sides but little narrowed posteriorly, so that the outline of the body is almost quite cylindric; the few small, bare spaces on the disc are impunctate. Elytra nearly thrice the length of the thorax, apparently impunctate except towards the sides, which are so sculptured as to appear covered with large, rounded depressions; their posterior declivity seems flat, but the slightly raised suture, and the presence of a compressed tubercle near each side, gives each elytron, at that point, a quite concave aspect when viewed from above.

The clothing and colour of the legs are similar to those of the body; the tarsi are pitchy-red and hispid. Antennæ shining, dark red, pilose; club opaque with its dense pubescence. Under-side dull black, sparsely squamose, not perceptibly punctured.

Length (rost. excl.), 6½ lines; breadth, 2½.

Described from one example sent to me by Mr. P. Stewart, of Wellington.
Acalles (p. 488).

1273. A. ovatellus, n.s. Body moderately convex, of perfectly elongate-oval form, scaly, pitchy-red; antennæ, tarsi, and beak red; legs infuscate-red.

Rostrum moderate, arcuated, of nearly equal thickness throughout, nude, shining, punctulate. Prothorax about as long as broad, gradually narrowed to the width of the head, base truncate, coarsely and closely punctured. Elytra at the base scarcely broader than the thorax, a good deal narrowed posteriorly, widest immediately behind the intermediate femora, where they are most elevated; each has five punctured striae, and, beyond, two or three rows of oblong punctures. Legs long and stout, covered with pallid setæ. Antennæ inserted at the middle of the snout; scape considerably shorter than the funiculus, the first two joints of which are elongate-oval, the others gradually increase in width, so that the seventh articulation is but little narrower than the base of the ovate club; they are rather glossy.

The insect is nearly nude, having only a few depressed pallid scales and erect setæ distributed over its surface.

Length (rost. excl.), nearly 1½ lines; breadth, nearly ½.

Described from a single specimen found near Whangarei Heads.

Obs.—A variety exists, larger, and of broader outline, and densely covered with dark-brown scales and pallid setæ, which may prove to be the natural state of the insect. The typical specimen was selected under the impression that the two forms would prove to be distinct species.

1274. A. cordipennis, n.s. Convex, elliptical, squamose. Rostrum moderate, slightly and gradually dilated towards the extremity, dark shining red, punctulate. Antennæ shining, testaceous, scape short; club ovate, piceous; they are inserted at the middle, but behind rather than before that point. The head and the base of the beak are clothed with fine yellow scales. Prothorax large, longer than broad, oviform, constricted anteriorly so as to cause a frontal depression; it is coarsely and closely punctured, and partially covered with depressed, elongate yellow scales and upright fuscous setæ; these latter are rather long. Elytra considerably broader than thorax, short, widest in front of the middle, deflexed and considerably narrowed behind, the sides much rounded; they are striate, the punctures in the striae are oblong, red, and shining; there are four tufts of dark-coloured setæ near the middle, two much smaller ones on the top of the posterior slope, and three on each side, the humeral most distinct; the first four only, however, at first strike the eye; the rest of their clothing consists principally of fine yellow scales, but a small spot on each side is formed of whitish ones. The legs are of moderate length, but very robust, and clothed with pallid scales and long, erect, fuscous setæ, similar to those on the thorax and elytra. The thorax is piceous, the elytra pitchy-red, and the legs and tarsi reddish. The tarsi are rather long, with a long claw-joint.

Length (rost. excl.), 1 line; breadth, ½.

I have but one specimen in my collection; it was obtained near Whangarei Harbour.
1275. **A. leviculus**, n.s. Oblong, rather depressed above; covered with whitish scales, except on a large space on the middle of the thorax near the base, and one on each elytron extending along the suture, from the base to the hind thigh, towards which it is prolonged transversely; tibiae and tarsi reddish, beak red, antennæ testaceous; the general ground-colour of the body is slaty-brown. The rostrum is of moderate length, a little arcuated, shining, sparingly punctulate. Prothorax longer than broad, not much narrowed anteriorly, closely and rugosely sculptured so as to appear covered with granules, and with a row of erect setæ along the front. Elytra oblong, not greatly exceeding the thorax in width, broadest near the hind thighs, narrowed and declivous behind; they are punctate-striate, the punctures rather glossy and red, and bear a few coarse setæ behind the middle. Legs robust, clothed in the same manner as the body.

A rather narrow, flattened species, not agreeing very well with *Acalles*; easily recognized by the absence of the prevailing whitish scales on the spots indicated above.

Length (rost. excl.), \( \frac{3}{4} \) line; breadth, \( \frac{3}{5} \).

Received one or two specimens lately from Mr. P. Stewart, of Wellington, and I found others near Whangarei Heads.

1276. **A. cristatus**, n.s. Body sub-ovate; elytra very convex, squamose; colour pitchy-red; legs infuscate, antennæ testaceous-red.

Rosstrum rather short and broad, a little expanded towards its apex, nude, coarsely punctured. Prothorax about as long as broad, narrowed anteriorly, apparently punctulate, but so densely covered with thin, rounded, pallid scales and coarse but short upright setæ as to conceal its sculpture; some dark-coloured setæ form two tufts on the middle. Elytra wider than thorax, sub-ovate; when examined from the side it will be noticed that they are abruptly elevated from the base and deflexed behind; they are not perceptibly striate, and a bare sutural space affords no evidence of punctation; their clothing is similar to that of the thorax; on the top of the posterior declivity there are two conspicuous elevations formed by yellowish setæ, and there are some smaller ones elsewhere. Legs short and robust, covered with obscure white setæ. Antennæ short, shining; club ovate.

The insect will be most easily identified if viewed from the side; the sudden elevation of the elytra, with their posterior crests, cannot be readily mistaken.

Length (rost. excl.), 1 line; breadth, \( \frac{3}{5} \).

Two examples were found recently by Mr. P. Stewart in the neighbourhood of Wellington.

1277. **A. rudis**, n.s. Body elliptical, not very convex, scaly. Rosstrum short, scarcely arched, slightly expanded anteriorly, its apical half nude, shining, red, and punctate; the basal part covered with pallid scales. Prothorax rather longer than broad, depressed and a little narrowed in front; the frontal portion is covered with pale, depressed scales and erect setæ; the other, behind the middle, is covered with soft, round, pallid scales, each of which is depressed in the centre, so that that part seems punctate; its sides are clothed with scales and setæ, some pale,
others dark brown. *Elytra* obovate, broader than thorax, their broadest and most elevated parts coincident; they are, seemingly, punctured in striae, but are so densely covered with pallid, dark-testaceous, and piceous scales as to render their exact sculpture indistinct; the pale scales predominate on the disc, but diverge towards the hind legs; the piceous scales form one or two basal spots, an irregular fascia between the posterior femora, and a large apical spot. *Legs* robust, reddish, thickly covered with pale, erect scales.

The *antennae* are inserted at the middle of the snout, are rather short and reddish-testaceous; club obscure-fuscous, pubescent, and ovate; the two basal joints of the funiculus are about equal, the next five rather compact, the seventh not much narrower than the base of the club.

A careful examination of the pallid dorsal space of the prothorax will lead to the recognition of the species.

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

This species also occurs near Wellington, where it has been found by Mr. P. Stewart.

1278. *A. dorsalis*, *n.s.* Convex, elliptical-ovate; fusaceous; legs and antennae red, the latter more dilute.

*Rostrum* robust, a little expanded apically; its anterior half bare and punctate; the other covered with griseous scales, so disposed as to form four rows. *Prothorax* rather longer than broad, oviform, widest behind the middle, more gradually narrowed in front than behind; its seemingly shallow punctuation is concealed by depressed yellowish-grey scales, and coarse erect setae. *Elytra* obovate, more elevated and broader than the thorax, but of the same width at the base, and declivous behind; they are punctate-striate, and clothed like the thorax; some white scales form a small spot near each side, and on the dorsal line are placed two very obvious tufts of coarse setae; the striae appear red. *Legs* stout, setose; some of the setae form a tuft on the upper part of the posterior tibiae.

The species bears some resemblance to *A. hystriculcus*, but is shorter, more elliptical and convex, and can be separated from the other New Zealand species by the presence of the two distinct elytral crests, one behind the other, and the tendency of the setae to form tufts on the upper edge of the tibiae.

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

Named from one example in my own collection, found, most likely, in the neighbourhood of Whangarei Harbour.

1279. *A. volens*, *n.s.* The general ground-colour of this species is piceo-rufous, effectually obscured, however, by its dense covering of semi-erect, flattened scales; the tarsi and antennæ also are reddish; its *shape* seems almost pyriform when looked at vertically, but is in reality ovate, being broadest between the two hind pairs of legs, and rather gradually narrowed anteriorly to the eyes, without any apparent contraction at the base of the thorax, and abruptly deflexed behind; when examined from the side, the elytra will be seen to be almost regularly curved, being most elevated where broadest; the thorax slopes more gradually forwards, but is on a lower plane, having two apical and a like number of median crests. The *rostrum* is moderately long and robust,
nude, except just at the base, dark shining red, nearly smooth along the middle, but punctulated in rows at the sides. The prothorax is conical, only slightly constricted anteriorly; its sides are covered with blackish, the disc almost entirely with pale-brown, scales. The elytra are punctate- striate, almost wholly covered with blackish scales, except on a large spot on each side of the suture close to the base, where the squamosity is pale brown; the scales seem disposed to form three small tufts on the second and fourth interstices, and one on the top of the posterior declivity, but none are much elevated. The legs are moderately long and stout; the femora seem a good deal thickened towards the extremity, owing to the mass of scales and setae with which they are clothed; the tibiae taper gradually, the anterior are flexuous, and all are well ciliated with coarse setae. The antennae are glossy, inserted at the middle of the bead, the funiculus greatly exceeding the scape in length.

The peculiar form, distinctly-marked squamosity, in conjunction with the striate-punctate sides of the snout with excessively fine hairs proceeding from the punctures, will enable it to be known.

Length (rost. excl.), 11/4; breadth, quite 1/4 line.

One specimen, having but one antenna, is the only one I have seen. I found it at Parua.

1280. A. horridus, n.s. Convex, elliptically ovate, squamose; shining, rufo-piceous; legs red, antennae testaceous-red.

Rostrum robust, broadly bi-sulcate, feebly carinated, and covered with griseous scales. Antennae inserted beyond the middle; basal joint of funiculus largest, second slender, joints 3-6 longer than broad, third not much shorter than second, seventh obconical; club ovate. Prothorax subovate, constricted in front, its length and breadth about equal; very coarsely and densely punctured, in front with many coarse erect scales, fuscous and griseous, and, towards the sides, covered with erect greyish ones. Scutellum invisible. Elytra oviform, not greatly exceeding the thorax in width, nearly vertical behind, moderately convex, and depressed towards the base; they are coarsely punctate-striate, the transverse intervals (between the punctures), however, nearly on the same plane as the longitudinal interstices; three or four large whitish scales form a crest on the middle of each near the base; the rest of their surface bears numerous large, upright, blackish and grey scales. Legs stout, covered with erect griseous scales, finer than those on the body; tarsi broad, squamose.

When just captured, the insect is covered with infuscate sponge-like matter; the above indicates its appearance when thoroughly cleansed.

Intermediate in form between A. erroneus and A. hystriculus, being less convex than the former, but shorter and broader than the latter. The very coarse scales render its identification a matter of little difficulty.

Length (rost. excl.), 1 line; breadth, nearly 1/4.

Habitat, Auckland.

1281. A. rubricus, n.s. Colour red; beak and thorax darkest, antennae palest; densely covered with rounded, depressed scales, and erect setae; the former are variegate, the greater number being reddish-testaceous, grey ones form a dorsal line on the thorax, and a curved one on each elytron extending from near the suture to the hind thigh, and
blackish ones a line near each shoulder; other less obvious variations occur; the setae are bright; some erect brownish scales form a median tuft on the summit of the posterior declivity.

**Rostrum** robust, punctured in lines anteriorly, behind sulcate, with grey scales and setae. **Prothorax** longer than broad, ovate, more gradually narrowed towards the front than behind, coarsely punctured. **Elytra** obovate, of the same width at the base as the thorax, abruptly deflexed posteriorly; coarsely striate-punctate. **Legs** stout, clothed with grey scales and setae.

Somewhat similar in form to *A. hystriculus* and its immediate allies, but readily identified by its flat scales, those on the elytra being smaller than the others.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.
I captured two specimens at Parua.

1282. **A. spurcus**, n.s. **Body** pitchy-red, glossy; tarsi red, antennae reddish-yellow; bearing numerous erect, pale-infuscate setae.

**Rostrum** stout, feebly carinate on the middle, punctate, partly covered with griseous scales. **Prothorax** ovate-conical, a little depressed before the middle, closely and deeply punctured, with an irregular, smooth dorsal line. **Elytra** ovate, not very convex, strongly punctate-striate, the striae, however, most distinct behind, owing to the narrow intervals between the punctures being nearly on the same plane as the interstices; the setae are arranged in rows on the interstices. **Legs** stout, covered with coarse setae.

The insect is usually covered with brownish extraneous matter, and is, I think, common. In some examples the thoracic line is absent, and the elytra broader than in the type, but in other respects they are identical.

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

1283. **A. mundus**, n.s. Sub-ovate, moderately convex; tarsi, antennae, and thorax red, the latter darkest; elytra and legs reddish-castaneous; it is covered with scales and setae.

**Antennae** inserted behind the middle of the beak, scape short and incrassate, the funiculus nearly twice as long, club ovate. **Rostrum** robust, tri-carinate, more or less squamose. **Prothorax** longer than broad, subconical, coarsely punctured, the punctures filled with round, flat, fulvous scales, those on the middle being paler; besides these, there are many erect griseous setae. **Elytra** short, oviform, not much elevated, punctate-striate, the punctures oblong; the scales on the interstices are of the same colour as those on the thorax, but much smaller; the setae are numerous, and, on the alternate interstices behind, are nearly white; short spatulate scales form small black spots on the suture, one at the apex, the other, on the summit of the posterior declivity, being most conspicuous. **Legs** stout, with grey scales and setae.

In form, somewhat similar to *A. spurcus*, but easily separated if examined attentively.

Length (rost. excl.), quite 1 line; breadth, quite $\frac{3}{4}$.
I found one near Whangarei Harbour.
1284. **A. canescens**, *n.s.* Piceous, moderately shining; legs infuscate-red, tarsi red, antennæ yellowish-red. 

*Rostrum* moderately long and stout, quadri-sulcate at the base, more or less finely punctured anteriorly, the intervals between the punctures with very fine acicular impressions, and sparingly squamose. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, widest behind its middle part, constricted anteriorly; its surface closely and deeply punctured, and covered with round greyish scales and coarse upright setæ. *Elytra* short, broader than thorax behind the shoulders, rounded laterally, narrowed and declivous behind; their striæ have deep oblong punctures in them, and they are entirely covered with round greyish scales and coarse erect setæ. *Legs* stout, clothed with coarse grey setæ. *Antennæ* inserted at the middle, moderately elongate; *club* rather densely clothed with yellowish pubescence.

A rather broad, moderately-convex species, rather abruptly contracted at the middle.

Length (rost, incl.), 1 ¼; breadth, quite ¼ line.

My two specimens were taken at Parua.

1285. **A. arctus**, *n.s.* Colour fusco-rufous; legs and rostrum red, the latter more or less piceous; antennæ fulvous and glossy; body rather narrow, convex, depressed, and contracted in its middle part, and clothed with yellowish-grey deciduous scales and erect setæ.

*Rostrum* rather robust, nearly nude, quadri-sulcate behind, punctulate in front. *Prothorax* ovate, apex obtusely rounded, slightly depressed and constricted anteriorly, widest behind the middle, considerably longer than broad; coarsely and rugosely punctured, and covered with soft, yellowish and dark-grey scales, and a few coarse erect setæ. *Elytra* obovate, not exceeding the thorax in breadth at the base, and but little broader than it before the middle, where they are widest; they are rather abruptly narrowed just behind the posterior femora, but not greatly, so that the apex itself is rather broad; the suture is depressed towards the base; their two sutural striæ, which attain the apex, are deep, and their punctuation not very evident; the others are rather shallow, with more obvious punctures, and unite in pairs; the fourth and fifth are so abbreviated that the space between them does not extend far beyond the hind thigh; the soft scales with which they are provided are easily rubbed off, and until that has been done the sculpture cannot be determined. *Legs* robust, particularly the femora, clothed with coarse pale-grey setæ.

Somewhat like *Dolichoscelis denotans* in contour, but differing structurally. The *antennæ* are inserted at the middle of the rostrum.

Length (rost. excl.), 1 line; breadth, ¾.

Described from one example found near Whangarei Harbour.

1286. **A. vafrum**, *n.s.* This species closely approaches *A. arctus* in form, &c., but is smaller, with a shorter *thorax* and much less convex *elytra*, not dilated near the middle; the colour and clothing of both are almost identical; but in the present one the elytral sculpture is essentially different, the striæ being equally impressed and punctured, and none unusually abbreviated.

Length (rost. incl.), 1 line; breadth, quite ¼.

My two specimens were found near Parua.
Dolichoscelis (p. 495).

1287. D. setosus, n.s.  Body elliptical-ovate, convex, rather short; shining, of a reddish pitchy-brown colour; the legs, antennæ, and rostrum red.

Rostrum finely and distantly punctuated, more coarsely and densely at the base, where there are a few depressed, hair-like, yellow scales, and erect setæ. Prothorax ovate-conical, not constricted anteriorly, having an uninterrupted slope from base to apex (above); quite smooth on a broad, but not raised, line from the base to the middle, moderately punctured elsewhere; it is sparingly clothed with elongate, decumbent, white and yellow scales, and upright fuscous setæ. Elytra obovate, convex, and rather short, consequently somewhat abruptly deflexed posteriorly; their sculpture consists of two rows of fine oblong punctures on each side of the suture; the rows beyond these become much coarser, and appear to form striae; they are sparsely clothed in the same way as the thorax. Legs setose.

Nearly allied to D. celsus; its distinguishing features are as follow: Shorter and more cone-shaped thorax, unconstricted apically; shorter and broader elytra, more suddenly bent down behind. If examined from the side, it will be noticed that, although the elytra are more elevated than the thorax, yet the general curvature of the body is more gradual; in D. celsus the base rises rather abruptly from the level of the thorax.

Length (rost. excl.), 1½; breadth, 3/8 line.

Described from a single individual found near Whangarei Harbour.

1288. D. villosus, n.s.  Convex, sub-ovate, moderately glossy, pitchy or brownish-red; legs infuscate-red, antennæ pale red, club rather dull.

Rostrum piceo-rufous, punctate at the base, not perceptibly sculptured elsewhere. Prothorax subconical, a good deal depressed in front, distinctly punctate, least so on the most elevated part of the disc, the punctuation of the anterior portion coarsest; it is sparsely clothed with elongate, decumbent, yellow scales, and long hair-like setæ. Elytra obovate, not greatly exceeding the thorax in breadth, rather short and convex, the suture evidently higher than any other part of the disc; they are obviously punctate-striate, even the sutural grooves being quite distinct, and clothed sparingly with scales similar to those on the thorax, but have some white ones also, and, instead of setæ, bear many long and stout, erect hairs. Legs stout, clothed with scales and long hairs.

Most nearly resembling D. setosus in general contour; the elytra, however, more decidedly convex both longitudinally and transversely, even more abruptly declivous posteriorly, and strongly furrowed. The anterior depression of the thorax is not due to contraction; it is simply on a different plane from the disc. The hairy clothing of the legs and elytra forms quite an exceptional feature.

Length (rost. excl.), 1 line; breadth, nearly ¾.

I captured my only specimen at Parua.

1289. D. denotans, n.s.  Body long, narrow, and not very convex; rather dull, piceo-rufous, antennæ glossy red.
Rostrum rather broad, widened and bisulcate behind, nearly smooth in front, being very indistinctly punctured. Prothorax much longer than broad, sub-cylindrical, rufescent at apex, very distinctly punctured, and bearing very few depressed, hair-like, yellow scales and numerous upright setæ. Elytra long, narrow, elongate-ovovate; the suture is slightly raised, and their sculpture consists of rows of small shallow punctures, which, however, are not visible until their surface has been denuded; they are partially clothed with minute, depressed, yellow scales, and erect setæ, but, in one example, a rounded dorsal space is quite bare, owing probably to abrasion. Legs long, setose. Antennal club large.

This differs from the typical species in its more elongate and less elliptical form, much longer and decidedly less convex elytra, longer and more cylindric thorax but little contracted posteriorly, and broader beak.

Length (rost. excl.), $\frac{13}{4}$; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

I found three examples at Parua, Whangarei Harbour.

Obs.—The species associated together under the above name frequent moist wood, and cannot be satisfactorily identified until thoroughly cleansed of sappy matter, &c.

1290. **D. latus**, *n.s.* Broad, convex; thorax rufo-piceous; elytra red; legs a little infuscate; rostrum piceo-rufous; antennæ testaceous; club blackish.

Rostrum moderate, its middle part smooth, the sides with two or more rows of fine punctures, indistinctly grooved and scaly at its base. Prothorax longer than broad, rounded at the middle, contracted and depressed anteriorly, so as to be of sub-ovate shape; it is deeply punctured, with transversely rugose intervals, the sculpture consequently seems rather rough; its clothing consists of elongate, decumbent, yellow scales and long slender setæ; in one example the scales form a line from the front margin to the middle, where they diverge, and form two curved lines. Elytra short and broad, cordate, abruptly dilated behind the shoulders, punctate-striate, the striæ bright red; their yellow scales are somewhat shorter than those on the thorax, and some blackish-brown, short, coarse setæ form tufts on the second and fourth interstices, about six on each elytron; behind the humeral tuft there is a spot covered with pale yellowish scales, and long erect setæ are distributed over the surface. Legs of moderate length, with long setæ similar to those on the body.

Distinguished from the typical species by its shorter and broader body, the elytra, particularly, being much broader and suddenly widened from the base. The sculpture is unusually coarse.

I have been able to obtain but few specimens of this and the two following species, and as they have been carefully set out I have not disturbed them. I have but little doubt, however, that the structure of the sternum and hind-body does not differ materially from that of *D. celsus* beyond the abbreviation of their parts; at any rate, I have placed them in the only genus that could receive them.

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

My two specimens were discovered at Parua.

1291. **D. crinitus**, *n.s.* Body convex, broad, sparsely clothed; glossy, piceous; legs pitchy-red; beak and tarsi reddish; antennæ somewhat testaceous; club infuscate.
Rostrum shining, finely sculptured, apparently punctate-striate and squamose behind. Prothorax subconical, rather broad, hardly longer than broad, not much narrowed posteriorly, more so in front, where it is broadly contracted; the basal half is transversely rugose with punctures in the intervals, the other part is more irregularly punctured; it bears a few yellow, hair-like scales, and long, slightly bent, fuscous hairs. Elytra cordate, punctate-striate, the interstices widened where the body is broadest (in line with the intermediate femora); they are rather bare, but the few scales and hairs they have resemble those of the thorax; near the base there are two small tufts of dark setae, and one near the middle, on each. Legs long, with long, slightly curled, dark hairs.

Closely allied to D. latus; the thorax shorter and broader; the elytra a little less convex, not so broad, and more gradually narrowed posteriorly, so that they seem to be longer; the legs are longer, more like those of D. celsus. The long, semi-erect hairs on the whole of the body are quite different from the slender setae on D. latus.

Length (rost. excl.), 1 line; breadth, nearly 3.

Two examples were obtained in the same locality as the last.

1292. D. exiguus, n.s. Colour pitchy-black; tarsi pitchy-red; scape testaceous; the rest of the antennæ broken off; the body is rather dull, and scantily clothed with long yellow scales, and long, erect, fuscous hairs.

The sculpture of the thorax may be termed coarse-punctate-rugose, but irregular, there being an abbreviated carina on the disc; in shape it is similar to that of D. latus. Elytra short, cordate, much broader than thorax, widest near the hind thighs; punctate-striate; with a spot on each side between the two hind pairs of legs, covered with greyish scales; two small basal tufts of blackish setae, one at the shoulder, the other on the second interstice, and some less evident ones behind. Legs moderate, clothed with longish black hairs; tarsi rather stout.

The insect most nearly resembles D. latus in general outline, but is smaller and duller, with hairs instead of setæ on the body and legs.

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

Described from one mutilated individual found near Parua. The remark appended to the description of D. denotans applies to these three species also.

Sympedius (p. 499).

1293. S. curtus, n.s. Body dark infuscate-red; tarsi rufous; antennæ yellowish-red.

Rostrum moderately long and stout, wholly punctate, with a few griseous scales. Prothorax about as long as broad, not greatly contracted anteriorly, sides rounded, base subtruncate, obliquely emarginated laterally behind each eye; closely punctured on the depressed space; behind the front margin the punctures are disposed in rows, but on the apex itself the punctuation is irregular and finer; it bears very few grey scales and setæ. Scutellum small. Elytra cordate, their shoulders oblique, from thence a good deal distended, so that they become much broader than the thorax, though of the same width as it at the base; they
are convex, rising rather abruptly from the base, but not suddenly deflexed posteriorly: the punctures in the striae are long and irregular; the interstices also are irregular, the third being somewhat widened near the middle. Legs moderately long, femora unarmed, covered with griseous scales and setæ. Antennæ placed before the middle of the beak, shining; club oblong-oval, not greatly exceeding in breadth the seventh joint of the funiculus.

The insect is nearly nude, though it may not be so when quite perfect, as I notice that the remaining scales yield readily to the touch. The sculpture of the thorax is distinctive.

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

I found one individual only, near Parua.

**Tychanus** (p. 498).

1294. **T.lachrymosus**, n.s. Convex, oviform, squamose, piceous; antennæ and tarsi red. Rostrum moderately arched, rather short, slightly expanded apically, punctate, the sculpture denser and more rugose behind and along the sides. Head covered with pale-brown scales. Prothorax transverse, widely but slightly bisinuated at the base, contracted anteriorly, its narrowed portion shorter than the basal; its rather shallow punctuation is concealed by the dense covering of variegated fuscous scales; these are mostly flat, but there are a few upright ones in front and on the disc, those of the palest colour being congregated on the sides and apex. Scutellum indistinct. Elytra broader than thorax, subovate, declivous and narrowed posteriorly; they are not, apparently, punctate or striate, are clothed very much in the same way as the thorax, and bear, on each, two oblong basal elevations consisting of dark-brown scales rather than actual inequalities of surface; other less evident, irregular elevations between there and the posterior declivity, which, in one example, is covered with somewhat ferruginous scales and erect fuscous setæ; on the bare scutellar region there are two rows of more or less distinct granules. Femora dentate below, the front pair least so. Antennæ elongate, the funiculus longer than the scape, with a longer second than basal joint. Under-side covered with pale-brown scales.

Intermediate between *T. ferrugatus* and *T. verrucosus*, but distinguishable from either by its more broadly oval form, broader beak, obsolete scutellum, and the tear-like spots on the basal part of the elytral suture.

Length (rost. excl.), 3 lines.

Described from two examples found amongst rotten wood near Whangarei Heads.

**Pachypeza.**

**Nov. gen.**

Rostrum moderate, sub-parallel; scrobes beginning at the middle and reaching the eyes. Head globular, deeply immersed. Eyes placed at the base of the beak, not visible above, distinctly facetted. Antennæ inserted at the middle of the beak, elongate; scape gradually incrassated; funiculus much longer than the scape, 7-articulate; basal joint elongate; thickened apically; second not quite twice the length of the first, cylin-
drical; third not half as long as the second, cylindric; joints 4–7 decrease in length, but become broader; club large, ovate, pubescent. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, feebly bi-sinuated at the base, produced so as to cover the head, but receding from it below, constricted and depressed anteriorly, the sides behind rounded. *Scutellum* not visible. *Elytra* sub-oviform, closely applied to the thorax at the base, where the width of both is equal, but broader at the middle, considerably narrowed and nearly vertical behind. *Legs* robust: *femora* unarmed; *tibiae* flexuous; *tarsi* very broad, basal articulation elongate-obconical; second short, very transversal; third very broad, bilobed, cleft almost to the base; terminal slender and elongate; claws simple; *soles* sponge-like. Pectoral *canal* deep, limited by the raised hind-margin of the mesosternum. *Metasternum* excessively short. The two basal segments of the *abdomen* large, the first the larger; third and fourth minute, depressed, grooved transversely.

The moderately convex, compact body, destitute of squamosity, and very broad tarsi, are totally at variance with *Acalles* and its immediate allies; it approaches *Paromalia* in some respects, but recedes from it in the mutic femora, &c.

1295. *P. sanguinea*, *n.s.* Body rather glossy, red; the elytra and apex of thorax dilute in colour, antennæ of a paler red. *Rostrum* smooth at its extremity, almost grooved behind. *Prothorax* a good deal rounded laterally at its broader portion (¼), suddenly contracted in front; its basal part is rather dark and dull, and the whole surface is very densely punctured and almost nude. *Elytra* broadly oval, not much longer than broad, moderately convex; obviously punctate-striate, interstices a little elevated, with a row of small distant punctures (on each), from each of which proceeds an erect yellow hair. *Legs* clothed with pallid setæ. Basal segment of *abdomen* dull and punctate. Quite an isolated form, not at all likely to be mistaken for any other New Zealand weevil.

Length (rostr. excl.), ¼; breadth, ½ line. I discovered this insect also at Parua, but have been unable to obtain more than one individual, and that, unfortunately, mutilated.

1296. *R. squameus*, *n.s.* Body pitchy-black; elytra glossy, squamose; antennæ piceous.

*Rostrum* bare except near the eyes, distantly punctured in front, more closely behind. *Head* finely and densely punctured, with a few elongate, yellowish scales near the eyes. *Prothorax* narrower than the elytra, of the ordinary form, rather flat above; it is rather finely and closely punctured, the punctures, however, differ in size, the smaller predominating; its clothing consists of depressed, elongate, yellowish scales, chiefly confined to the sides of the anterior contraction. *Scutellum* sub-quadratic, nude, with a basal fovea. *Elytra* normal in form; each has three more or less obvious discoidal costæ not continued to the apex, the outermost terminating abruptly just behind the posterior femur: the intervals between these bear two rows of large deep punctures; the rows are separated
by indistinctly-elevated interstices, and the inflexed sides are similarly sculptured; there is a depression near each shoulder; the third and sixth rows unite in line with the extremity of the external costa, where they are sunk in a broad groove; all the bare elevated parts are rugulose; they are not densely clothed with elongate yellow and grey scales. The legs are short, and very sparsely squamose, though many scales form a patch near the apex of the thighs. Under-side black, with scales similar to those on the upper surface.

This insect, though similar to the typical one in form, is essentially different. In *R. ursus* and *R. saundersi* the clothing is dense and hairy, whereas in this species the covering of the body, which is by no means close, consists entirely of scales.

Length (rost. excl.), $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $2\frac{3}{4}$.

I found one specimen only, at Parua, Whangarei Harbour.

**Group—COSSONIDÆ (p. 507).**

**Pentarthurum** (p. 508).

1297. *P. sculpturata*, *n.s.* Convex, cylindrical, rather dull, scantily clothed with fine greyish hairs; pitchy-red; legs and antennæ red.

**Rostrum** robust, nearly plane above, a little narrowed behind, slightly impressed transversely before the antennal insertion, which is just behind the middle; its sculpture close, coarse, and rugose, gradually becoming less rugosely punctate towards the prominent eyes; **neck** smooth, narrowed and constricted in front. **Prothorax** triangularly ovate, constricted and depressed near the apex, coarsely punctured, more sparingly on the disc than elsewhere, the punctures almost disposed in rows, sometimes confluent and more or less rugose laterally. **Scutellum** smooth. **Elytra** cylindrical, arcuated at the base, apices dilated and leaving a gap at the suture; they are distinctly punctate-striate, with punctulated rugulose interstices. **Legs** stout; third tarsal joint deeply emarginate at apex, so that the minute fourth joint may be discerned; it is not, however, expanded. **Antennæ** short and stout, second articulation of the funicle not appreciably longer than the third; **club** solid, rounded. **Under-side** rufo-piceous, with short yellow hairs, coarsely punctured; **metasternum** broadly depressed behind; basal segment of the **abdomen** similarly impressed, the deep sutures of the others, but not the second, bordered by coarse punctures so as to appear crenulate; the suture between the first two broadly angulated.

The rostrum is as broad but nearly twice as long as that of the male *P. zealandicum*, but very coarsely sculptured. Allied to *P. rufum*.

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

My solitary specimen was found at Parua (W. H.).

OBS.—I would advise students to obtain accurately-named examples of both sexes of what may be termed the indigenous typical species (*P. zealandicum*), and, before attempting to identify others, proceed to a careful study of the late Mr. Wollaston’s excellent descriptions, generic and specific. As an aid to the separation of the members of this genus, I may state that *P. apicale, P. rufum, P. asperella, P. confinis, P. puncti-
rosêtre, and the present one have more prominent eyes than the type: this is to be accounted for not only by the anterior contraction of the smooth neck, but because they are really more convex. *P. longirostre* is, in this respect, exactly intermediate between the type and the group alluded to; these six species are convex, and the apical margins of the elytra are more or less explanated and gape a little at the suture. Their separation is least evident in *P. apicale*, but in it the margins are very much dilated, with a slight sinuation just before the extremity. The other species are distinguished from that group, and indeed from the typical forms, by tolerably well-marked characters, which, however, must be very carefully studied before the nomenclature of a collection can be called perfect.


*Rostre* cylindrical, slightly depressed near the base, glossy, finely punctured; the *head* more coarsely punctured; *eyes* a little prominent. *Prothorax* triangularly oval, convex, constricted in front, moderately closely punctured, least so on the disc. *Elytra* gradually narrowed posteriorly, crenate-punctate-striate; *interstices* punctulated, slightly rugose; truncate at base, and bearing a few minute grey hairs.

Like the ♀ *P. sealandicum*, but only about half its size, its rostrum rather shorter and stouter, the punctuation of the thorax relatively coarser, and the elytral striæ deeper and distinctly crenate-punctate.

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

My specimen, probably the female, was discovered near Napier by F. H. Meinertzhagen, Esq.

1299. *P. confinis*, n.s. Sub-cylindrical, moderately shining, piceo-rufous, sparingly clothed with fine yellowish hairs; antennæ and tarsi dark red.

*Rostre* of moderate length and thickness, slightly dilated at the middle, just behind which the antennæ are inserted, distinctly punctate, the punctures forming curved rows behind and having smooth intervals; the *eyes*, owing to the slight constriction at each side, appear more prominent behind than in front; the occiput or neck is nearly smooth, having only three or four punctures. *Prothorax* triangularly oval, convex, constricted anteriorly, coarsely punctured, the punctures rather distant from one another along the middle of the disc, becoming closer, confluent, and rugose laterally. *Elytra* cylindrical, their apical margins dilated, punctate-striate, interstices remotely punctulated; the hairs proceed from the punctures of the striæ, and are finer and paler than those on the thorax.

Allied to *P. rufum*; distinguished from it by the absence of any distinct transverse impression separating the smooth occiput from the vertex, narrower thorax, and the presence of distinct pubescence.

In *P. rufum*, this, and the two following species, the second antennal joint is just appreciably longer than the third, and the funiculus is gradually expanded, so that the club seems but little broader than the fifth joint.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$ line.
One, most likely the female, is all I have seen of this species; it was found near Wellington by Mr. P. Stewart.

1300. **P. punctirostre, n.s.** ♀. Form, colour, and clothing somewhat similar to *P. confinis*, with a shorter, more parallel, and less punctate rostrum; the *thorax* shorter, broader behind, less coarsely but more closely punctured, and without a smooth dorsal space; the *elytra* have more fine punctures between the striae, are not dilated near the apices, and are more pubescent.

In the male the rostrum is stout and broad, parallel, and somewhat rugosely punctured, and the thorax is impressed along the middle.

I have one of each sex, and, besides these, a specimen of what I consider a variety of the male form in which the thorax is less broad, and unimpressed.

Length, 1½ lines; breadth, almost ½.

Discovered by Mr. P. Stewart near Wellington.

1301. **P. asperella, n.s.** Sub-parallel, convex, slightly glossy, piceous; legs, rostrum, and antennæ pitchy-red, club dilute; very sparsely pubescent.

*Rostrum* moderately long, parallel, its punctures distinct from one another, becoming rather coarse, but not close, towards the base; *occiput* smooth; *eyes* prominent. *Prothorax* with very few slender yellowish hairs, triangularly ovate, constricted but not greatly narrowed anteriorly, coarsely and closely punctured, the punctures near the sides more or less confluent, seeming to form irregular abbreviated striae. *Elytra* cylindrical, their apical margins dilated, crenate-punctate-striate, interstices punctulated and rugose, bearing many very slender but rather long pallid hairs, not, however, readily perceptible.

Belongs to the same section as *P. rufum*, but easily separated from it and its immediate allies by the dense and coarse thoracic sculpture without the least trace of a smooth dorsal line; the punctures are crowded together in front, but are somewhat more distant from one another just behind the middle.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, quite ¾.

We are indebted to Mr. P. Stewart, of the Public Works Department, Wellington, for the discovery of this species also. I have one example only, probably the female.

1302. **P. auricoma, n.s.** Body sub-depressed, not parallel, red; the thorax covered with coarse golden-yellow hairs, the elytra with slender griseous ones apt to be passed unnoticed, and a few others of a yellow colour.

*Rostrum* moderately elongate, not slender, parallel, punctate, its punctures elongate, coarsest behind, with some fine pallid hairs; the *head* bears coarse golden hairs and has prominent *eyes*, so that it seems rather large. *Prothorax* triangularly ovate, gradually narrowed but not very obviously constricted anteriorly, the posterior angles so rounded off as to cause an evident gap between its sides and the shoulders of the elytra; its whole surface is moderately coarsely punctured, and, besides the conspicuous yellow hairs, a few slender grey ones may be seen on the disc.
Elytra sub-parallel, with simple apices, punctate-striate, interstices punctulate but not rugose; the grey hairs with which they are clothed are slender, decumbent, and, though elongate, not very easily seen at first sight, but the yellow pubescence is quite distinct. Antennæ pubescent, rather slender; the second joint of the funiculus a little longer than the third. Tarsi stout, their third joint bilobed.

A pretty little Cossonid, allied to P. planiuscula.

Length, 1½; breadth, quite ¼ line.

I found one specimen only at Tairua some years ago.

1303. P. rugirostre, n.s. Body almost opaque, convex, sub-cylindrical; piceous; legs and antennæ reddish; sparsely and minutely clothed.

Rostrum robust, rather broad, plane, gradually narrowed towards its apex, so punctured as to appear longitudinally rugulose. Eyes prominent. Head not smooth behind. Prothorax ovate-triangular, constricted in front, its hind angles but little rounded; its surface is closely, coarsely, and somewhat rugosely punctured, and bears some fine, short, yellow hairs, not visible when viewed with an ordinary glass. Scutellum depressed, impunctate. Elytra cylindrical, with simple apical margins, almost crenate-punctate-striate, interstices punctulate, appearing rugulose; with rows of very short, erect, yellow hairs or fine setæ. Antennæ rather short and stout; basal joint of funiculus stout, second a little longer than third; club ovate. Tarsi stout, the third joint nearly entire. Quite a distinct form; differentiated from the orthodox Pentarthra by its broad snout, gradually narrowed towards the apex; the thorax seems rough, but the sculpture of the beak and elytra, though evident enough, is rather shallow.

Length, 1½; breadth, nearly ¾ line.

Described from one individual (male) taken at Parua.

1304. P. ruficorne, n.s. Robust, sub-depressed, not parallel, apparently nude, yet in reality sparingly clothed with scarcely-visible, minute, slender grey hairs; rather dull, pitchy-black; tibiae, tarsi, and antennæ dark-red.

Rostrum stout, rather broad, parallel, its punctuation coarse but shallow, the intervals between the punctures densely but finely sculptured, causing it to appear dull. The antennæ are implanted just before the middle of the beak, are unusually stout, the scape a good deal incrassated; second joint of the funiculus slightly longer than third; club short. The head is perceptibly separated from the smooth neck by a deep linear impression continued downwards just behind the back part of the eyes; these latter are small, quite lateral, and by no means prominent. Prothorax large, considerably longer than broad, gradually narrowed anteriorly, its frontal constriction continuous, forming an obvious curved depression; behind the constriction it is depressed longitudinally, with a smooth linear space on the middle; the rest of its surface is moderately closely and distinctly punctured, its apex more finely and densely, and the spaces between the punctures are finely and closely impressed. Scutellum smooth. Elytra gradually narrowed posteriorly, apices
simple, sub-truncate at base, punctate-striate; interstices punctulate. Legs stout.

On comparing this with the male of P. zealandicum it will be observed to possess an apparently longer beak, not that such is really the case, however, but because of the narrow head and inconspicuous eyes; the post-ocular line is very distinct; the thorax is larger, with more rounded posterior angles, but less and more gradually narrowed towards the front, its size causing the elytra to seem relatively shorter. Agrees imperfectly with Pentarthrum; cannot be called a Heteropsis, but manifestly a form intermediate between these genera. My unique specimen, I think, is a male; I do not deem it advisable to make a new generic name for it until other examples can be obtained for study.

Length, 1½; breadth, nearly ½ line.

I found it at Tairua.


Rostrum shorter than thorax, moderately slender, nearly parallel before the point of insertion of the antennae (the middle), where it is slightly dilated, narrowed behind, finely punctured; the head with larger punctures and an elongate inter-ocular one; eyes small, not prominent, separated from the thorax by the smooth occiput. Antennae stout, shining; second joint of funiculus a little longer than third; club well-limited. Prothorax not very much longer than broad, abruptly contracted in front, its broad part rounded laterally, with a frontal depression from side to side; its surface plane, finely and distinctly punctured, and impressed at the middle of its base. Scutellum distinct. Elytra flat, sub-parallel, punctate-striate; interstices punctulated but not rugose. Tarsi stout, third articulation rather broad, emarginate at apex, but not truly bilobed. Under-side plane, shining, reddish, sparingly punctuated, more closely on the sides of the metasternum; the latter with a groove not attaining the front; the two basal ventral segments large, broadly impressed longitudinally, the suture between them very fine; third and fourth short, with deep sutures. If it were not for the short ovate club the species might be mistaken for a female Macrosytalus, M. laicollis for example. It has no other near ally.

Length, nearly 1½; breadth, ½ line.

I found two females at Parua.

1306. P. conicolle, n.s. Glossy, pitchy-red, elytra darkest, legs and antennae red; its pubescence hardly discernible.

Rostrum shining, moderately long, sub-cylindrical, nearly parallel, a little narrowed towards its base, punctulate. Eyes somewhat flattened, yet appearing slightly prominent, the smooth neck being narrowed in front, and distinctly separated from the head. Prothorax almost conical, having rounded posterior angles, nearly straight sides, and being a good deal narrowed towards the front; the frontal depression, though not very deep, is much more marked than the feeble constriction; the disc is nearly flat, and moderately closely but not coarsely punctured. Scutellum distinct. Elytra parallel, nearly plane above, moderately punctate-striate,
interstices punctuated. Legs pubescent, rather elongate; the third tarsal joint bilobed, but not much expanded. Antennae long, inserted just behind the middle of the beak; scape long, rather slender, strongly flexuose; second joint of the funicle decidedly longer than the third. Sternum plane, moderately punctured, dark red; mesosternum almost smooth; metasternum with a short median groove behind. Abdomen black, the last four segments much more finely and closely punctured than the first.

Length, 1¾; breadth, ¾ line.

My specimen, probably the female, was found at Wellington by Mr. P. Stewart. The long flexuous scape implanted behind the middle of the rostrum is distinctive.

1307. P. castum, n.s. Body sub-depressed, dark red, elytra suffused with a darker hue, legs and antennae red; somewhat glossy, clothed with yellow and greyish hairs, those of the former colour long and slender on the thorax, but short on the elytra. Rostrum moderately long, narrowed behind, punctulate, the sculpture coarser on the head; neck rather short, not quite smooth; eyes prominent. Prothorax triangularly ovate, a little constricted and depressed in front, with rounded hind angles, moderately closely and distinctly punctured. Scutellum smooth. Elytra sub-truncate at base, narrowed posteriorly, punctate-striate, the punctures more obvious than the grooves, interstices punctulated; they appear rugulose and rather densely clothed, the yellow hairs are easily seen, but the numerous rather long and very slender grey ones can only be perceived on a careful examination. Legs stout; third joint of the feet sub-bilobed, but not dilated. Antennae inserted almost before the middle of the beak, rather elongate; scape rather slender and but little incrassated at the extremity; funicle as long as the scape, the second joint not perceptibly longer than the third; club ovate, not short. Under-side nearly plane, dark red, with minute semi-erect yellow hairs, moderately punctured; metasternum canaliculate. The two basal segments of the abdomen distantly punctured on the middle, the sutures of the other three edged with coarser punctures.

Distinguished from the depressed Pentarthra by its clothing, &c.; the anterior half of the rostrum is parallel, the posterior narrowing is not continuous, merely a broad incurvature behind the middle; the thorax is not short.

Length, quite 1¾; breadth, nearly ¾ line.

My specimen, obtained somewhere near Whangarei Harbour, I believe to be a female.

Macroscytalus.  

Nov. gen.

Body sub-depressed, narrowed anteriorly, more or less pubescent. Rostrum shorter than the thorax, not abbreviated, narrowed behind the middle. Eyes moderate, not convex. Head exserted, curved laterally, occiput smooth. Antennae stout, rather long, inserted at or near the middle; scape incrassated, attaining the eye; funiculus short, 5-articu-
ate, basal joint obconical, largest; second slightly longer than third; club oblong-oval, densely pubescent, as long as the funiculus. **Prothorax** sub-triangular-ovate, considerably narrowed in front, rounded laterally. **Scutellum** distinct. **Elytra** sub-parallel, more or less depressed. **Legs** stout, moderately long; **tarsi** stout, apical joint as long as the first three, third more or less bilobed. **Under-side plane**; **metasternum** not abbreviuated, **metasternum** moderate; the two basal segments of the **abdomen** as long as the metasternum, the suture between them indistinct or fine; the next two short, with deep sutures. **Coxae** small, nearly equidistant, the anterior rather less separated than the others, yet far apart. **Metasternum** finely grooved; basal segments of **abdomen** broadly impressed.

The primary character of the genus is the elongate antennal club, equalling the funiculus in length.

1308. **M. laticollis**, n.s. Shining, very finely clad, piceo-rufous, antennal club blackish; robust, sub-depressed, not parallel.

**Rostrum** stout, nearly as broad as the head in front, narrowed behind the middle; finely punctured, the punctuation coarser behind, terminating abruptly in line with the hind margin of the eyes, indistinctly impressed along the middle; the head with an inter-ocular punctiform impression. **Prothorax** not very much longer than broad, rather abruptly narrowed in front, a good deal rounded laterally; the anterior constriction continuous, causing the front to appear curvedly depressed; there is a more or less distinct dorsal impression most obvious near the base, and its punctuation is moderately close but not coarse. **Elytra** truncate, or nearly so, at the base, just appreciably narrowed anteriorly, appearing broadest in line with the posterior femora, apex rounded, slightly depressed transversely before the middle, rather flat; distinctly punctate-striate, interstices rather broad, with a row of minute punctures on each; the sutural striæ are most deeply impressed behind, the third and outmost unite in a broad apical groove. **Legs** robust, the tibial hook well developed. The **clothing** consists of very fine short greyish hairs. The **antenna** are placed just before the middle of the beak.

♀. Length, \( \frac{1}{3} \); breadth, \( \frac{1}{3} \) line.

Habitat, Parua.

Obs.—Dr. Sharp’s **Pentarthurum remotum** belongs to this genus; so do Nos. 915 and 920.

1309. **M. russulus**, n.s. Sub-depressed, rather narrow, glossy, chestnut-red; tarsi and antennæ yellowish, club obscure-red; sparsely clothed with minute grey hairs.

**Rostrum** moderate, shining, finely punctate. **Head** more distinctly punctured, with a small fovea on its vertex. **Prothorax** constricted in front, its broad part rounded laterally, impressed near the base, moderately punctured. **Elytra** transversely depressed near the base, punctate-striate, interstices punctulated. Somewhat resembling the female **M. remotum**.

♀. Length, \( \frac{1}{4} \); breadth, quite \( \frac{1}{4} \) line.

Described from one example in my own collection, found, most likely, at Tairua.
Phleophagosoma (p. 529).

1310. P. rugipenne, n.s. Body nude, moderately convex, not parallel, shining, pitchy-black; legs and antennæ piceo-rufous.

Rostrum rather long and robust, not depressed at the base, parallel, distinctly but not very closely punctulated. Head with a small vertical fovea, its sculpture nearly similar to that of the beak; eyes small but prominent. Prothorax almost triangularly ovate, obsoletely compressed laterally, constricted in front; moderately punctured, its dorsal line smooth, the punctuation of the linear basal space very much finer and closer, and, therefore, quite dull; it is much longer than broad. Elytra gradually narrowed posteriorly, crenate-punctate-striate, interstices slightly convex, rugose, punctulate, but not closely. Legs long and stout. Antennæ placed before the middle of the beak, stout; the scape extending beyond its apex; funiculus and club pubescent. Prosternum sparingly punctulated; metasternum canaliculate, with moderate shallow punctures; basal segment of the abdomen broadly impressed on the middle, second much more finely and sparsely punctured than the preceding, the suture between the two indistinct, the deep sutures of the others bordered by a row of distinct punctures, the apical segment closely punctulated.

Superficially, the members of this genus are strikingly homogeneous: the present one departs from the type (New Zealand only), P. corvinum, in having a more robust rostrum, a larger thorax, with a more inwardly prolonged frontal constriction having a tendency to produce a transverse depression, more deeply impressed elytral striae with their punctures encroaching on the interstices, the elytra themselves being bi-arcuate at their base, and the thorax usually with two more or less evident impressions behind the middle. The abdominal depression will aid in the identification of the species.

Length, 2½ lines; breadth, quite ½.

I cut some specimens out of a log at Whangarei Heads.

1311. P. abdominale, n.s. Shining, pitchy-black; legs and antennæ pitchy-red.

Rostrum slightly arched, parallel, finely and not closely punctured. Head rather finely and distantly punctured; eyes sub-depressed, not at all conspicuous. Prothorax triangularly ovate, constricted in front, moderately punctured, with a smooth linear median space. Scutellum transversal. Elytra gradually narrowed towards the apices, punctate-striate, interstices distantly punctulated. Metasternum canaliculate, distantly punctured; abdomen slightly convex, its basal segment finely and not very closely punctured, the second almost obsoletely, the suture between the two rather strongly angulated (broadly triangular) and very distinct.

An isolated form: the head, owing to the flattened eyes, with an almost uninterrupted lateral curve; the thorax shorter and more rounded at the sides than in P. rugipenne, and with more finely sculptured (not rugose) elytra. The shape of the scutellum is uncommon.

In P. thoracicum the under-surface is finely punctured, and the fine suture between the two basal segments of the abdomen is just perceptibly angulated in the middle.

Length, 2½ lines; breadth, quite ½.

I found my unique specimen at Whangarei Heads.
Body cylindrical, robust, coarsely sculptured, hirsute. Head large, globular, produced so as to form a broad but very evident rostrum. Eyes invisible from above, situated below at the base of the snout, moderately faceted, vertically oval, depressed. Antennæ rather long, gradually incrassated, so that the small ovate but not acuminate club is by no means well-limited; scape gradually thickened; funiculus 7-articulate, first joint longest; club pubescent, apparently three-jointed: they are inserted in deep scrobes, which are hardly capable of receiving the whole of the scape, so that it just touches the eye; the funiculus when bent at right angles rests under the rostrum, the scrobe being feebly prolonged as a shallow cavity for the stout first joint. Prothorax large, nearly conical, scarcely constricted anteriorly, of the same width at the base as the elytra, but narrowed in front to that of the head. Scutellum small but distinct. Elytra cylindric, longer than thorax, obtusely rounded posteriorly. Legs moderate, femora robust; front tibia straight, not at all expanded, its outer angle prolonged and curved outwardly, the inner also a little produced in the form of a spine; the others are flexuous and terminate externally in a projection as long as the basal tarsal joint, and from the inner edge of that projection there proceeds a spine-like spur, whilst its inner angle is likewise prolonged, but not to the same extent, the tarsus being inserted in the hollow; tarsi narrow, the basal and apical joints about equal; second and third, conjointly, hardly as long as the fourth; third entire, or with only an apical excision for the claw-joint; claw simple. Prosternum rather long, semi-circularly excised in front; mesosternum moderate; metasternum rather short, convex. Abdomen composed of five segments, the basal one as long as the next two, so elevated as to be on a different plane from the others, truncate behind, produced in front so as to separate the posterior coxae; the second short, sloping from the first to the third; third and fourth very short; the last three with deep basal sutures. Front coxae prominent, not contiguous, but separated by a very narrow space, the intermediate not widely distant, having only a mesosternal process between them.

This genus makes a nearer approach to the Cossonideous pattern than any other I am acquainted with. There is much similarity to a very robust Cossonid in the shape of the body, whilst the antennæ very much resemble those of Eutornus, but possess a shorter scape.

1312. S. rufopiceus, n.s. Body transversely convex, narrowed anteriorly; rufo-piceous, not very glossy, sparsely clothed with erect yellow hairs, tarsi and antennæ pitchy-red.

Head distinctly produced as a rostrum, its sculpture irregular. Prothorax rather longer than broad, gradually narrowed, somewhat denticulate laterally, the base truncate with obliquely rounded angles; the front margin is smooth, the rest of the surface is coarsely punctured, least so on the disc, and, towards the sides, many minute tubercular elevations may be seen. Elytra cylindric, apex obtusely rounded, almost punctate-striate, some of the punctures divided by slightly raised intervals encroaching on the interstices, thus giving the latter a rugose aspect; the
seven interstices are a little elevated behind, are merged in the apical margins, and studded with minute tubercles; similar but smaller projections occur along the sides and posterior slope also, but are not readily noticed. **Legs** clothed with yellow hairs. **Prosternum** coarsely and densely sculptured and hairy, the rest of the breast remotely punctured; the metasternum with an abbreviated groove behind. The **abdomen** is coarsely punctured; the third and fourth, and base of the ventral one, however, quite smooth.

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

The species is evidently rare. It was discovered near Wellington by Mr. P. Stewart.

**Homarus.**

*Nov. gen.*

**Body** cylindrical, squamose. **Head** vertical in front, with a quadrangular muzzle. **Eyes** narrow, transverse, remote, distinctly facetted. **Antennae** short; **scape** as long as funiculus, gradually incrassated; **funiculus** 6-articulate (?) ; first joint stout, sub-globular; joints 2–6 small, compact, gradually widened, second obconical; **club** pubescent, oval, tri-articulate, the terminal joint rather long and somewhat pointed. **Prothorax** sub-quadrature, slightly narrowed anteriorly, its base truncate. **Scutellum** distinct. **Elytra** cylindrical, a little broader than thorax, moderately declivous posteriorly, individually obtusely rounded, slightly raised and crenulated, and overlapping the base of the thorax. **Legs** stout; femora dilated; **tibiae** expanded apically, dentate externally, considerably produced inwardly at the extremity; **tarsi** stout, their three basal joints about equal, third almost bilobed, fourth as long as the preceding three conjointly; **claws** stout, thickened at the base. **Prosternum** plane, depressed between the broadly separated anterior coxae, these latter prominent; **mesosternum** short, depressed, middle coxae more distant than the front pair; **metasternum** moderate, a little elevated, posterior coxae least remote. **Abdomen** not twice the length of the metasternum, its basal segment as long as the three following short ones, their sutures distinct; its process produced between the coxae.

**1313. H. mundulus, n.s.** Cylindric, slightly glossy, pale castaneous; antennal club infuscate.

**Head** finely sculptured and clothed. **Prothorax** about as long as broad, but little narrowed towards the front where it is slightly constricted, very obsolesly carinated on the middle, moderately punctured, and clothed with fine yellowish scales. **Scutellum** depressed. **Elytra** a little broader than thorax, not abruptly deflexed behind, each rounded and slightly raised at the base, and at that part blackish and crenulate; they are rather coarsely punctate-striate, with punctulate interstices covered with fine yellowish scales and erect pallid setæ. **Tibiae** elongate-triangular, denticulated on the outer edge. **Under-side** testaceous, punctate, clothed with greyish hairs. **Anterior coxae** prominent, nearly vertical inwardly, leaving a very obvious space between them. **Metasternum** canaliculate.

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

I found three examples near Whangarei Harbour.
Dendrotrupes.
Nov. gen.

Body cylindric. Head vertical in front, produced in the form of a quadrangular muzzle, carinated laterally, concave or plane. Eyes narrow, transverse, distant above, distinctly granulated. Antennæ inserted at the sides close to the base of the mandibles, pilose; scape rather longer than funiculus, flexuose, gradually thickened; funiculus 7-articulate; first joint robust, obconical, about half the length of the following ones collectively; club somewhat flattened, large, oblong-oval, tri-articulate. Prothorax longer than broad, contracted anteriorly, base sub-truncate. Scutellum distinct. Elytra cylindric, individually rounded at the base, moderately declivous behind. Legs long and robust; femora dilated; tibiae straight inwardly, somewhat arcuated outwardly, armed with a stout hook at the apex, and denticulated along the external edge; tarsi stout, second joint sub-triangular and emarginated at apex, third bilobed, fourth shorter than the preceding three; claws stout. Mesosternum abbreviated and depressed. Metasternum moderately long, somewhat elevated. Abdomen rather longer than metasternum, its basal segment as long as the following two, triangularly produced between the coxae; 2–4 nearly equal, their sutures distinct. Anterior coxae large, prominent, almost contiguous, separated by a linear space only; intermediate distant, small, their outer margin not extending beyond that of the front pair; posterior not so far apart.

1314. **D. vestitus**, n.s. Body cylindrical, a little shining; elytra castaneous, thorax darker, head piceous, legs slightly rufescent.

Head broadly depressed in front, with a very fine carina along the middle, thickened anteriorly. Prothorax rather longer than broad, obtusely produced and narrowed in front, the sides but little rounded; with an obsolete dorsal costa, rather closely and coarsely punctured, and bearing many longish yellow hairs. Scutellum dark in colour. Elytra not broader than thorax and about twice its length, the basal margin of each obtusely rounded and slightly reflexed; they are punctate-striate, and the punctuated, slightly rugose intervals are covered with erect, yellow, hair-like scales; many much finer ones intervene, so that the clothing seems rather dense. Tibia armed with about five fine teeth, and ciliated on the outer edge. Sternum blackish, ventral segments castaneous, coarsely but not deeply punctured, and clothed with yellowish hairs; metasternum impressed longitudinally. Antennæ shining, usually with elongate yellow hairs; club pubescent, blackish.

Length, 1 line; breadth, \( \frac{3}{4} \).

Habitat, Tairua.

1315. **D. costiceps**, n.s. Cylindrical; but little shining, fusaceous; the legs, front of throat, and base of elytra of a chestnut colour.

The sculpture and clothing resemble those of *D. vestitus* as far as the thorax and elytra are concerned; but the head is quite different, being plane and unimpressed, with a frontal costa not always attaining the vertex, and the lateral margins less distinct.

Length, 1 line; breadth, \( \frac{3}{4} \).

I found my two specimens at Tairua some years ago.
Tomicus.

Labial palpi with two stout basal joints, especially the second, about equal; third very short and slender. Lobes of the maxillae very large, somewhat S-shaped, furnished with rigid hairs inwardly, attenuated anteriorly, longer than the maxillary palpi. Maxillary palpi very short, two basal articulations equal, strongly transversal. Mandibles short. Scape of the antennae elongate-clavate; funicle 5-jointed, first and second elongate, obconical, the former the longer and stouter, joints 3–5 transversal, equal, gradually widened; club rather small, feebly articulated, the sutures more or less arcuated. Eyes moderate, narrow, sinuate in front, transverse and slightly oblique. Prothorax elongate, cylindrical, briefly narrowed anteriorly, widely rounded at base and apex. Scutellum small, more or less elongated. Elytra cylindric, more or less excavated posteriorly, the edges of the excavation dentate. Legs moderately robust; femora linear; tibia denticulated externally, most strongly at the extremity; first and third joints of the tarsi equal. The three intermediate segments of the abdomen nearly equal. Body cylindric.

1316. T. asper, n.s. Cylindrical, fuscous; antennae and legs testaceous.

Head short, finely and closely sculptured. Prothorax about as long as broad, curvedly narrowed and depressed anteriorly, base sub-truncate, most elevated near the middle of the base; coarsely punctate, with numerous small tubercular elevations on the dorsal and frontal portions, and bearing some yellow hairs. Elytra of the same width but twice the length of the thorax, vertical behind; their second interstices abbreviated, the others, particularly the third, more or less obtusely protuberant at the summit of the posterior declivity, the space between appearing concave; they are punctate-striate, with punctulate, rugulose intervals, the sculpture of the disc is, however, rather indistinct, and the clothing consists of short and long, rather fine, yellowish hairs. Under-side brownish, punctate and pubescent; melasternum grooved; the two basal segments of the abdomen about equal, largest; third and fourth short, with distinct sutures.

Owing to the mutilated condition of the specimens, the genus may be considered doubtful.

Length, 1 line; breadth, quite ½.

Wellington. Collected by Mr. P. Stewart.

Group—ANTHRIBIDÆ.

Anthribus (p. 545).

1317. A. picipictus, n.s. Variegate, somewhat castaneous, covered with greyish and yellowish hairs.

Rostrum about as broad as but much longer than the head, reddish, punctate, dilated in front; eyes not transversal, distinctly facetted and emarginated in front. Antennae inserted in foveiform scrobes at the sides in front of the eyes; basal joint stout, its exposed portion rather shorter than the second; joints 3–8 slender, decreasing in length, each thickened, but not nodose, at the extremity; ninth about as long as the eighth, gradually expanded; tenth and eleventh short. Prothorax about as long as broad, gradually narrowed anteriorly, more abruptly behind; its carina distinct from the base and sinuated towards the sides, and, after forming
obtuse angles, prolonged forwards; its surface is a little uneven, closely punctured, reddish, the yellow hairs usually forming a dorsal line. 

Scutellum small. Elytra oblong, wider than thorax, apex obtusely rounded; each with a large compressed basal tubercle near the suture, a smaller rounded one after the middle, and two contiguous ones on the summit of the posterior declivity; their surface is a little uneven, punctate- striate, with variegated clothing and several blackish spots, most conspicuous near the sides. Legs moderate, testaceous; the middle of the femora and tibiae and the apex of the basal tarsal joints more or less piceous; each claw with a distinct tooth.

The male is distinguished by the greater length of the antennæ and two tubercles between their point of insertion; the female (?) is smaller, and the club of the antennæ only extends beyond the hind-body; in both sexes the pygidium is but little exposed. Allied to A. discedens, but with the eyes slightly more notched.

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

I have received three specimens from Mr. P. Stewart, of Wellington.

1318. A. nigrescens, n.s. Body pitchy-black, head and front of thorax brown, legs testaceous spotted with black, antennæ castaneous; clothed with grey and yellowish hairs.

Rostrum about as broad but twice as long as the head, a little dilated in front, punctate; eyes rounded, margined in front, moderately prominent. Antennæ as long as the body, slender, inserted in foveiform scrobes at the sides, a little distance in front of the eyes; their two basal joints stout, the visible part of the first as long as the second; joints 3–8 decrease, each a little thickened at the end; ninth elongate-triangular, as long as the next two taken together. Prothorax a good deal broader than long, punctate; its carina distinct from the base, obtusely angulated in the middle, oblique just beyond, from thence rather deeply sinuated towards the sides, where it is bent forwards, the angle obtuse. Scutellum small, whitish. Elytra oblong, slightly dilated behind, punctate-striate, interstices finely punctured; each with a large, somewhat compressed basal tubercle near the suture, an obtuse oblong one behind the middle, and two smaller contiguous ones behind; the greyish clothing is chiefly confined to the sides, the disc being nearly nude and glossy. Legs moderately long; basal joint of the tarsi longer than the following two; third short, bilobed; claws distinctly toothed.

Somewhat similar to A. discedens and its allies, but readily distinguished by the short thorax. When examined from the side, it will be noticed that the elytra are gradually depressed from the median tubercles to the shoulders.

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

One individual received from Mr. P. Stewart, of Wellington.

1319. A. torulosus, n.s. Fusco, covered with grey and yellowish hairs; legs fusco-testaceous spotted with black, antennæ castaneous.

Rostrum double the length and nearly as broad at the head, punctate, reddish, covered with yellowish hairs, and bearing two inter-antennal tubercles. Prothorax broader than long, closely punctured; its carina distinct from the base, angulated at the middle, obliquely but slightly sinuated towards the sides, where it is obtusely bent forwards; the surface uneven, transversely depressed before and after the middle. Scutellum
small. *Elytra* oblong, almost punctate-striate, interstices punctulate; each with a large basal tubercle, a smaller similarly formed one behind the middle, and two contiguous ones behind; the gray hairs are so disposed as to form three lines of whitish spots on each elytron, one on the suture, the others beyond, and there are also many blackish spots, particularly near the sides. *Antennae* slender, longer than the body; their second joint rather smaller than the first; 3–8 elongate, decreasing, each a little thickened at the extremity; ninth gradually expanded, nearly double the length of the two apical ones.

Allied to *A. picipticus* and *A. nigrescens*, with longer antennae but smaller basal tubercles than the latter. Fem. incog.

Length, 2½ lines; breadth, ¾.

I possess one male found by Mr. P. Stewart, near Wellington.

**Group—LAMIIDÆ** (p. 591).

**Hybolasius** (p. 609).

1320. *H. vegetus*, *n.s.* Castaneous, sometimes rufescent, occasionally fulvescent; the head and thorax constantly reddish, the legs and antennae almost invariably similar to the elytra in colour; clothed with pale yellow hairs, sometimes leaving bare spaces on the elytra so as to produce a spotted appearance, the legs and antennae with longer greyish hairs; sub-depressed.

*Head* finely and densely granulated. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, transversely depressed before and after the middle, obtusely protuberant laterally behind the middle, quite destitute of dorsal tubercles, and closely granulated. *Elytra* broadest at the shoulders, gradually narrowed posteriorly, their basal and posterior elevations not conspicuous, their whole surface moderately coarsely punctured. *Antennae* elongate, their fourth joint reaching backwards to the hind thigh.

In some examples there is an obsolete curved fascia in line with the posterior femora; in others the prevailing colour is almost piceous. The species having granulate sculpture on the head and thorax are—*H. bellicosus*, *H. promissus*, *H. simplex*, and *H. modestus*.

Length, 1½; breadth, ¾ line.

Found at Wellington by Mr. P. Stewart, at Napier by F. H. Meinertzhagen, Esq., and at Whangarei Heads.

1321. *H. fasciatus*, *n.s.* Sub-depressed; head and thorax reddish; elytra castaneous, with a broad blackish oblique fascia on each elytron behind the posterior femur; legs variegated brown; antennae infuscated, more or less spotted with a darker colour; sparingly clothed with pallid hairs, the legs and antennae with elongate grey ones.

*Head* indistinctly grooved, minutely granulated. *Prothorax* short, broader than long, transversely impressed near base and apex, obtusely dilated laterally near the base, its sculpture similar to that of the head. *Elytra* without distinct elevations except at the base, coarsely and rather closely punctate.

Easily recognized by its short thorax, with the lateral protuberances very near the base. The elytral fascia is formed by the colour of the derm itself, not the clothing.

Length, 1½; breadth, nearly ¾ line.

I am indebted to F. H. Meinertzhagen, Esq., of Napier, for the only example I have seen.
LIST OF THE NEW ZEALAND COLEOPTERA.

PART II.

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Broun, T.
Manual of the New Zealand Coleoptera.