

New Zealand Institute.

MANUAL

OF THE

NEW ZEALAND COLEOPTERA.

BY

CAPTAIN THOMAS BROUN.

PARTS V., VI., VII.

PUBLISHED BY THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

NEW ZEALAND:

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PREFACE.

THE following work consists of Parts V., VI., and VII. of the *MANUAL OF THE NEW ZEALAND COLEOPTERA*, by Captain Thomas Broun, of Auckland. The former parts, I. to IV., comprising 973 pages octavo, were printed by Government as one of the series of natural-history publications issued by the Geological Survey and Museum Department between 1880 and 1886.

In those early parts 1,756 species were described, and in the present work 836 new species are added to the list, making the total number of New Zealand beetles known to science to be 2,592; and Captain Broun considers that over seven hundred species still remain undescribed.

Of the present additions, 660 have been described by Captain Broun, 172 by Dr. David Sharp, four by Mr. Matthews, and one by M. Fauvel; and, in order to place these species in proper systematic position, the author, Captain Broun, has found it necessary to establish several new genera.

The part now published, having formed a succession of communications to the Auckland branch of the New Zealand Institute between 1886 and 1892, is now published by the Board of Governors as a separate volume, being too voluminous for insertion in the annual volume of *Transactions*.

JAMES HECTOR,

DIRECTOR.

*Colonial Museum, Wellington,
14th January, 1893.*

AMENDMENTS OF NOMENCLATURE.

The following alterations of generic and specific names have become necessary:—

No. 291, *Platysoma cognatum*, Sharp, is the Australian *P. bakewelli*, Marscul.

No. 298, *Saprinus pedator*, Sharp, belongs to the genus *Pachylopus*.

No. 1162, *Saprinus lepidulus*, Broun, is a *Pachylopus*. No. 1163, *Saprinus latipes*, Broun, must stand, as the *S. latipes*, Bon., 1872, is a *Dendrophilus*.

Mr. G. Lewis was kind enough, unasked, to send the above information on the *Histerida*.

No. 482, *Buprestis enysi*, Sharp, is, according to Mr. C. O. Waterhouse, a *Nascio*.

No. 492, *Thoramus obscurus*, Sharp, is the same as *T. wakefieldi*.

No. 541, *Geranus crassus*, Sharp, is the female of *G. lineicollis*, White.

No. 136, *Hydroporus wakefieldi*, Sharp, and No. 137, *Hydroporus duplex*, Sharp, belong to the genus *Antiporus*.

ERRATA AND AUTHOR'S AMENDMENTS.

PAGE.	
977.	Line 14 from bottom—"Castlenau's is" should read "Castelnau's description is."
981.	<i>D. ovipenne</i> , 7th line—Before "the thorax" read "base of."
985.	Line 4 from bottom—After "deeply" read "grooved."
987.	Line 16—For "freely" read "feebly."
988.	Line 5 from foot—For "no general swelling" read "no genal swelling."
989.	Line 9 from foot—For "nitideis" read "nitidis."
992.	The number 1872, <i>P. ovatellus</i> , should be "82."
999.	<i>P. insidiosus</i> , line 3 from end of description—For "fine setæ" read "five setæ."
1003.	At end of Nos. 1797 and 1798 insert habitat—"Mount Arthur. Cheeseman."
1005.	At end of No. 1801 insert, "Length, 2½ lines; breadth, 1½ lines. Mount Arthur. Cheeseman."
1006.	Line 14—For "basal organs" read "basal angles."
1025.	Line 5 from foot—For "apex" read "base."
1045.	Line 5 from foot—For "between" read "towards."
1100.	Line 2—For "unctate" read "punctate."
1111.	No. 1969, line 2 from end—For "set" read "sex."
1112.	No. 1993, line 3—For "angustate" read "angustato."
1157.	Line 15—For "convexly transverse" read "transversely convex."
1175.	<i>Cecyropa</i> , line 1—After "Rostrum breve," insert "crassum."
1179.	Line 9—For "variegatis" read "variegatus."
1204.	Line 9 from bottom—For "hind margin" read "front margin."
1232.	Line 8—For "generally" read "gradually."
1246.	No. 2194, line 20—For "groove" read "grooves."
1256.	Line 10—For "pubescent" read "rufescent."
1262.	Line 2—For "brands" read "bands."
1308.	Line 10—For "Palpi articulo" read "Palpi maxillares articulo."
1324.	Line 4—For "setigerous seta," read "setigerous puncture."
1335.	No. 2342, line 7—For "point" read "front."
1337.	No. 2391, line 5—For "intersection" read "insertion."
1369.	Line 1—For "point" read "front."
1393.	<i>Verticobius</i> , line 2—For "within" read "with a."

LIST OF SPECIES OF NEW ZEALAND COLEOPTERA
DESCRIBED IN PARTS V., VI., AND VII.

PART V.

	Page		Page
CICINDELIDÆ.			
Cicindela—		Pterostichus—	
1757 helmsi, Sharp	- 975	1783 myrmidon, Sharp	- 993
		1784 constrictellus "	- 994
CNEMACANTHIDÆ.			
Mecodema—		1785 pastoricus, Broun	- 994
1758 ducale, Sharp	- 976	1786 oscillator, Sharp	- 995
1759 rugiceps "	- 976	1787 perfidiosus, Broun	- 995
1760 metallicum "	- 977	1788 hunuensis "	- 996
1761 suteri, Broun	- 977	1789 detractus "	- 996
		1790 egmontensis "	- 997
Metaglymma—		1791 irregularis "	- 998
1762 asperum, Broun	- 978	1792 insidiosus "	- 999
1763 junctum "	- 979	1793 inconstans "	- 999
1764 sulcatum, Sharp	- 979	ANISODACTYLIDÆ.	
1765 tersatum, Broun	- 980	Lecanomerus—	
		1794 marginatus, Sharp	- 1000
DIGLYMMA—			
1766 ovipenne, Sharp	- 981	ZOLINI.	
1767 dubium "	- 981	Zolus—	
1768 punctipenne, Broun	- 982	1795 helmsi, Sharp	- 1001
1769 nigripes "	- 982	1796 atratus, Broun	- 1002
Acallistus—		POGONIDÆ.	
1770 simplex, Sharp	- 983	Oöpterus—	
ANCHOMENIDÆ.			
Ctenognathus—		1797 collaris, Broun	- 1002
1771 munroi, Broun	- 984	1798 pallidipes "	- 1003
45 latipennis, White	- 984	Tarastethus—	
1772 pictonensis, Sharp	- 985	1799 puncticollis, Sharp	1004
FERONIDÆ.			
Rhytisternus—		1800 læviventris "	- 1004
1773 erythrognathus, Broun	- 986	1801 alpinalis, Broun "	- 1005
Trichosternus—		1802 debilis, Sharp	- 1005
1774 compressus, Sharp	- 987	1803 cinctus, Broun	- 1005
1775 polychatus, Broun	- 987	Sympiestus—	
Pterostichus—		1804 syntheticus, Sharp	- 1006
1776 sandageri, Broun	- 988	1805 fallax, Broun	- 1007
Steropus—		BEMBIDIIDÆ.	
1777 helmsi, Sharp	- 989	Bembidium—	
Zeopœcilus—		1806 clevedonense, Broun	- 1007
1778 calcaratus, Sharp	- 989	1807 diaphanum "	- 1008
1779 achilles "	- 990	1808 dehiscens "	- 1009
Pterostichus—		1809 antipodum "	- 1009
1780 cavelli, Broun	- 991	1810 tersatum "	- 1010
1781 longipennis, Sharp	- 991	Cillenum—	
82 ovatellus, Chaudoir	- 992	1811 subcæcum, Sharp	- 1010
1782 brounianus, Sharp	- 992	Tachys—	
		1812 latipennis, Sharp	- 1011

PERICALIDÆ.		Quedius—	Page
Scopodes—	Page	1840 antipodum, <i>Sharp</i> -	1028
1813 nigrinus, <i>Sharp</i> -	1011	1841 edwardsi " -	1029
1814 basalis, <i>Broun</i> -	1012	1842 insolitus " -	1029
1815 speciosus " -	1012	1843 latifrons " -	1030
		1844 discrepans, <i>Broun</i> -	1030
		1845 latimanus " -	1031
		1846 collinus " -	1031
		1847 cavelli " -	1032
		Cafioquedus—	
		1848 gularis, <i>Sharp</i> -	1033
		Holotrochus—	
		1849 ferrugineus, <i>Broun</i> -	1034
		1850 brevipennis " -	1034
		OMALIDÆ.	
		Omalium—	
		1851 sagoloide, <i>Sharp</i> -	1035
		1852 actobium, <i>Broun</i> -	1035
		1853 carinigerum " -	1036
		1854 antipodum " -	1036
		1855 chalmeri " -	1037
		1856 micrarthrum " -	1037
		1857 cognatum " -	1038
		1858 monilifer " -	1038
		1859 debile " -	1039
		1860 prolixum " -	1039
		1861 stenosoma " -	1040
		Ischnoderus—	
		1862 pictulus, <i>Broun</i> -	1040
		1863 morosus " -	1041
		1864 fultoni " -	1041
		Omalissus—	
		1865 castaneus, <i>Broun</i> -	1042
		PSELAPHIDÆ.	
		Tyrus—	
		1866 armatus, <i>Broun</i> -	1043
		Pselaphus—	
		1867 citimus, <i>Broun</i> -	1043
		1868 meliusculus " -	1044
		Bryaxis—	
		1869 euplectoide, <i>Broun</i> -	1045
		1870 decens " -	1046
		1871 munroi " -	1046
		1872 forficulida " -	1047
		1873 foveatissima " -	1047
		Dalmissus—	
		1874 batrisodes, <i>Sharp</i> -	1049
		Sagola—	
		1875 insignis, <i>Broun</i> -	1049
		1876 hirtalis " -	1050
		1877 sobrina " -	1050
		1878 rectipes " -	1051
		1879 insolens " -	1051
		1880 punctata " -	1052
		1881 fulva " -	1052
		1882 ruficeps " -	1053
		1883 parallela " -	1053
		1884 anisarthra " -	1053
		STAPHYLINIDÆ.	
		Quedius—	
1839 fuscatus, <i>Broun</i> -	1027	1885 enigma, <i>Broun</i> -	1054

Euplectus—		Page	TROGOSITIDÆ.	
1886 mœrens, <i>Broun</i> -	-	1055	Promanus—	Page
1887 lepiphorus " -	-	1056	1922 auripilus, <i>Broun</i> -	1079
1888 validus " -	-	1056	Grynoma—	
1889 scruposus " -	-	1057	1923 regularis, <i>Sharp</i> -	1079
1890 allocephalus " -	-	1057		
1891 acuminatus " -	-	1058	COLYDIIDÆ.	
1892 clevedonensis " -	-	1058	Tarphiomimus—	
1893 sandageri " -	-	1059	1924 wollastoni, <i>Sharp</i> -	1080
1894 personatus " -	-	1059	Ulonotus—	
1895 unicus " -	-	1060	1925 fulvus, <i>Broun</i> -	1080
1896 patronus " -	-	1060	1926 dissimilis, <i>Sharp</i> -	1081
1897 verticalis " -	-	1061	Bitoma—	
1898 antiquus " -	-	1061	1927 sellata, <i>Sharp</i> -	1081
			1928 auriculata " -	1082
			1929 serraticula " -	1083
			1930 mundula " -	1083
			Coxelus—	
			1931 rufus, <i>Broun</i> -	1084
			1932 posticalis " -	1084
			1933 oviceollis " -	1084
			1934 longulus " -	1085
			Heterargus—	
			1935 rudis, <i>Sharp</i> -	1086
			Gathocles—	
			1936 nodosus, <i>Broun</i> -	1086
			Vitiaecus—	
			1937 costatus, <i>Broun</i> -	1087
			Enarsus—	
			1938 probus, <i>Broun</i> -	1088
			1939 cucullatus, <i>Sharp</i> -	1089
			Glenentela—	
			1940 serrata, <i>Broun</i> -	1090
			Norix—	
			1941 crassus, <i>Broun</i> -	1091
			Syncalus—	
			1942 piciceps, <i>Broun</i> -	1092
			Chorasus—	
			1943 subcæcus, <i>Sharp</i> -	1093
			PYCNOMERIDÆ.	
			Pycnomerus—	
			1944 marginalis, <i>Broun</i> -	1093
			1945 sinuatus " -	1094
			1946 impressus " -	1094
			1947 longulus, <i>Sharp</i> -	1095
			1948 helmsi " -	1095
			1949 sulcatissimus " -	1095
			1950 latitans " -	1096
			Bothrideres—	
			1951 cognatus, <i>Sharp</i> -	1096
			CUCUJIDÆ.	
			Picrotus—	
			1952 thoracicus, <i>Sharp</i> -	1098
			1953 sanguineus, <i>Broun</i> -	1098
			Brontoprisus—	
			1954 sinuatus, <i>Sharp</i> -	1099
			Cathartocryptus—	
			1955 obscurus, <i>Sharp</i> -	1100
			Saphophagus—	
			1956 minutus, <i>Sharp</i> -	1101

CERAMBYCIDÆ.		Mesolamia—	Page
Didymocantha—	Page	2278 marmorata, <i>Sharp</i>	- 1295
2238 robusta, <i>Sharp</i>	- 1271	2279 ærata, <i>Brown</i>	- 1296
2239 quadriguttata, <i>Brown</i>	- 1272	Hybolasius—	
2240 jucunda "	- 1272	2280 deplanatus, <i>Sharp</i>	- 1297
2241 binotata "	- 1273	2281 castaneus, <i>Brown</i>	- 1297
2242 vittata "	- 1273	2282 finitimus "	- 1298
Æmona—		2283 albihirtus "	- 1298
2243 humilis, <i>Newman</i>	- 1274	2284 gnarus "	- 1298
2244 villosa, <i>Sharp</i>	- 1275	2285 femoralis "	- 1299
999 hirta, <i>Fabricius</i>	- 1275	2286 thoracicus "	- 1299
2245 inæqualis, <i>Sharp</i>	- 1275	2287 rufescens "	- 1300
1000 simplicollis, <i>Brown</i>	- 1276	Pœcilippe—	
2246 mutica "	- 1276	2288 medialis, <i>Sharp</i>	- 1301
2247 plicicollis "	- 1276	2289 femoralis "	- 1301
2248 debilis "	- 1277		
Ophryops—		CRYPTOCEPHALIDÆ.	
2249 dispar, <i>Sharp</i>	- 1277	Scaphodius—	
2250 nigropictus, <i>Brown</i>	- 1278	1444 compactus, <i>Sharp</i>	- 1302
2251 testaceus "	- 1278		
2252 lentiginosus "	- 1279	EUMOLPIDÆ.	
Pseudosemnus—		Euclaspis—	
2253 amabilis, <i>Brown</i>	- 1280	2290 ochracea, <i>Brown</i>	- 1303
Xuthodes—		2291 colorata "	- 1303
2254 lepidus, <i>Brown</i>	- 1280	2292 montana "	- 1304
Cacodrotus—		2292 montana "	- 1304
2255 bifasciatus, <i>Brown</i>	- 1281	Atrichatus, n. gen., <i>Sharp</i>	- 1304
Zorion—		Pilacolaspis—	
2256 castum, <i>Brown</i>	- 1281	2293 wakefieldi, <i>Sharp</i>	- 1305
Gnomodes—			
2257 piceus, <i>Brown</i>	- 1282	CHRYSOMELIDÆ.	
Gastrosarus—		Allocharis—	
2258 urbanus, <i>Brown</i>	- 1283	2294 marginata, <i>Sharp</i>	- 1306
2259 lautus "	- 1283	2295 morosa, <i>Brown</i>	- 1307
2260 picticornis "	- 1284	2296 limbata "	- 1307
Navomorpha—		Caccomolpus—	
2261 sticticum, <i>Brown</i>	- 1284	2297 globosus, <i>Sharp</i>	- 1308
Anencyrus—		2298 plagiatus, <i>Brown</i>	- 1308
2262 discedens, <i>Sharp</i>	- 1285	2299 pullatus "	- 1309
Ceralomus—		2300 maculatus "	- 1309
2263 morosus, <i>Sharp</i>	- 1287	Aphilon—	
		2301 præstans, <i>Brown</i>	- 1309
LAMIDÆ.		2302 convexum "	- 1310
Xylotoles—		2303 latulum "	- 1310
2264 huttoni, <i>Sharp</i>	- 1287		
2265 gaudens, <i>Brown</i>	- 1288	HALTICIDÆ.	
2266 germanus, <i>Sharp</i>	- 1289	Trachytetra, n. gen., <i>Sharp</i>	- 1311
2267 fasciatus "	- 1289	Pleuraltica "	- 1312
Stenellipsis—			
2263 cuneata, <i>Sharp</i>	- 1289	GALERUCIDÆ.	
Somatidia—		Luperus—	
2269 grandis, <i>Brown</i>	- 1290	2304 oleareæ, <i>Brown</i>	- 1312
2270 helmsi, <i>Sharp</i>	- 1290	2305 rugicollis "	- 1313
2271 spinicolle, <i>Brown</i>	- 1291	2306 brevicollis "	- 1313
2272 costifer "	- 1291	2307 sulcifer "	- 1313
2273 variegata "	- 1292	2308 rectipes "	- 1314
2274 simplex "	- 1292	2309 calcaratus "	- 1314
2275 signata "	- 1293	2310 princeps "	- 1314
Tetroræa—		2311 monticola "	- 1314
2276 longipennis, <i>Sharp</i>	- 1293	2312 fuscatus "	- 1314
2277 sellata "	- 1294	2313 sordidus "	- 1316
1440 discedens "	- 1294	2314 truncatus "	- 1316

Luperus—		Page	EROTYLIDÆ.	Page
2315 nigricornis, <i>Sharp</i>	- 1316		Cryptodacne—	
2316 ænescens "	- 1317		2320 pubescens, <i>Brown</i>	- 1319
2317 puncticollis "	- 1317			
Allastena—			COCCINELLIDÆ.	
2318 nitida, <i>Brown</i>	- 1318		Coccinella—	
2319 quadrata "	- 1319		2321 coriacea, <i>Brown</i>	- 1319
PART VI.				
CNEMACANTHIDÆ.			SCYDMÆNIDÆ.	
Metaglymma—			Seydmænus—	
2323 rugipenne, <i>Brown</i>	- 1321		2347 elongellus, <i>Brown</i>	- 1338
2324 thoracicum "	- 1322		Phaganophana—	
			2348 ovipenne, <i>Brown</i>	- 1339
FERONIIDÆ.			SILPHIDÆ.	
Trichosternus—			Inocatops—	
2325 smithii, <i>Brown</i>	- 1322		2349 nigrescens, <i>Brown</i>	- 1339
2326 hampdenensis "	- 1323		Choleva—	
2327 haplopus "	- 1323		2350 relata, <i>Brown</i>	- 1339
Pterostichus—				
2328 disparalis, <i>Brown</i>	- 1324		TROGOSITIDÆ.	
2329 suteri "	- 1324		Grynomia—	
2330 sinuellus "	- 1325		2351 varians, <i>Brown</i>	- 1340
2331 sculptipes "	- 1325		2352 rugosa "	- 1341
2332 edax "	- 1326			
ANISODACTYLIDÆ.			COLYDIIDÆ.	
Zabronothus—			Notoulus—	
2333 striatulus, <i>Brown</i>	- 1327		2353 facetus, <i>Brown</i>	- 1341
2431 rufipes "	- 1328		Coxelus—	
			2354 oculator, <i>Brown</i>	- 1342
HYDROPORIDÆ.			2355 picicornis "	- 1342
Bidessus—			2356 graniceps "	- 1343
2334 impressus, <i>Sharp</i>	- 1329		Epistranus—	
2335 plicatus "	- 1329		2357 optabilis, <i>Brown</i>	- 1343
2336 huttoni "	- 1329		Lithostygnus—	
Antiporus—			2358 minor, <i>Brown</i>	- 1344
2337 uncifer, <i>Sharp</i>	- 1330			
DYTISCIDÆ.			CUCUJIDÆ.	
Homœodytes—			Thortus—	
2338 scutellaris, <i>Sharp</i>	- 1331		2359 ovalis, <i>Brown</i>	- 1345
141 hookeri "	- 1332			
Rhantus—			CRYPTOPHAGIDÆ.	
2339 plantaris, <i>Sharp</i>	- 1333		Cryptophagus—	
2340 pulverulosus, <i>Steph.</i>	- 1333		2360 discoideus, <i>Brown</i>	- 1345
Lancetes—			2361 distinctus "	- 1346
2341 lanceolatus, <i>Sharp</i>	- 1335		Salltius, n. gen. for No. 399, <i>Brown</i>	- 1347
HYDROPHILIDÆ.				
Rygmodus—			LATHRIDIIDÆ.	
2342 limbatus, <i>Brown</i>	- 1335		Diarthrochera—	
Stygnohydus—			2362 formicæphila, <i>Brown</i>	- 1348
2343 nitidus, <i>Brown</i>	- 1336			
Adolopus—			BYRRHIDÆ.	
2344 montanus, <i>Brown</i>	- 1336		Morychus—	
			2363 nigralis, <i>Brown</i>	- 1348
PSELAPHIDÆ.			2364 lætus "	- 1349
Tyrus—				
2345 crassipes, <i>Brown</i>	- 1337		COPRIDÆ.	
Bryaxis—			Saphobius—	
2346 platynota, <i>Brown</i>	- 1338		2365 curvipes, <i>Brown</i>	- 1349

EUCNEMIDÆ.		Aporolobus—	
Talerax—		2388 pallidus, <i>Broun</i> -	1365
2366 micans, <i>Broun</i> -	1350	Gecochus—	
		2389 plagiatus, <i>Broun</i> -	1365
		2390 puncticollis " -	1367
ELATERIDÆ.			
Betarmon—			
2367 flavipilus, <i>Broun</i> -	1350		
DASCYLLIDÆ.		RHYPAROSOMIDÆ.	
Amplectopus—		Erymneus—	
2368 latulus, <i>Broun</i> -	1351	2391 irregularis, <i>Broun</i> -	1367
2369 fuscus " -	1351	Styphlotelus—	
		2392 foveatus, <i>Broun</i> -	1368
		2393 fascicularis " -	1369
MELYRIDÆ.		Clypeorhynchus—	
Dasytes—		2394 cordipennis, <i>Broun</i> -	1370
2370 littoralis, <i>Broun</i> -	1351	2395 cristatus " -	1370
2371 aethiops " -	1352	Bantiades—	
		2396 fuscatus, <i>Broun</i> -	1371
CLERIDÆ.			
Phymatophaea—		ERIRHINIDÆ.	
2372 opacula, <i>Broun</i> -	1352	Eirrhinus—	
		2397 anxius, <i>Broun</i> -	1372
		2398 fuscipes " -	1373
PTINIDÆ.		Alloprocas—	
Ptinus—		2399 rufus, <i>Broun</i> -	1374
2373 littoralis, <i>Broun</i> -	1353	2400 niger " -	1374
		Celetotelus—	
ANOBIIDÆ.		2401 fulvus, <i>Broun</i> -	1375
Sphindoteles—		Euprocas—	
2374 ruficornis, <i>Broun</i> -	1353	2402 scitulus, <i>Broun</i> -	1375
2375 dorsalis " -	1354	Hypotagea—	
2432 nigricornis " -	1354	2403 tibialis, <i>Broun</i> -	1376
2433 rufescens " -	1355	Eugnomus—	
		2404 aspersus, <i>Broun</i> -	1376
OPATRIDÆ.		2405 squamifer " -	1377
Mesopatrum—		2406 maurus " -	1377
2376 granulolum, <i>Broun</i> -	1355	Megacolabus—	
		2407 sculpturatus, <i>Broun</i> -	1378
MELANDRYIDÆ.			
Allopterus—		BELIDÆ.	
2377 cavelli, <i>Broun</i> -	1356	Pachyura—	
Onysius—		2408 stictica, <i>Broun</i> -	1379
2378 pulcher, <i>Broun</i> -	1357		
SCRAPTIIDÆ.			
Scraptogetus—		CRYPTORHYNCHIDÆ.	
2379 anthracinus, <i>Broun</i> -	1358	Tychanopais—	
		2409 pictulus, <i>Broun</i> -	1380
CRYPTOMERIDÆ.		Getacalles—	
Cryptomera—		2410 rostralis, <i>Broun</i> -	1380
2380 nigra, <i>Broun</i> -	1359	2411 minor " -	1381
		2412 humeratus " -	1381
OTIORHYNCHIDÆ.		Psepholax—	
Nicæana—		2413 brevicornis, <i>Broun</i> -	1382
2381 cervina, <i>Broun</i> -	1360	Pseudoreda, n. gen. for No.	
Tigones—		855, <i>Broun</i> -	1383
2382 cavelli, <i>Broun</i> -	1361	Homoreda—	
2383 obscura " -	1361	2414 punctata, <i>Broun</i> -	1383
Catoptes—		Hadracalles—	
2384 latipennis, <i>Broun</i> -	1362	2415 fuliginosus, <i>Broun</i> -	1384
2385 furvus " -	1362	Acalles—	
Brachyolus—		2416 mimus, <i>Broun</i> -	1385
2386 viridescens, <i>Broun</i> -	1363	2417 lepirhinus " -	1385
2387 posticalis " -	1364	2418 sympedioides, <i>Broun</i> -	1386

COSSONIDÆ.		Arnomus—	Page
Eucossonus—	Page	2426 marginalis, <i>Broun</i> -	1390
2419 elegans, <i>Broun</i> -	1386		
2420 gracilis " -	1387		
Agastegnus—		GALERUCIDÆ.	
2421 distinctus, <i>Broun</i> -	1388	Phyllotreta—	
		2427 graminicola, <i>Broun</i> -	1391
		2428 littoralis " -	1391
		2429 vittigera " -	1392
		Inopelonia, n. gen. for Nos.	
		1118, 1119, <i>Broun</i> -	1392
LAMIIDÆ.			
Xylotoles—			
2422 phormiobius, <i>Broun</i> -	1388, 1497		
2423 prolongatus " -	1389		
Hybolasius—			
2424 dubius, <i>Broun</i> -	1389		
CRYPTOCEPHALIDÆ.			
Arnomus—		COCCINELLIDÆ.	
2425 curtipes, <i>Broun</i> -	1390	Veronicobius—	
		2430 hirtus, <i>Broun</i> -	1393
PART VII.			
FERONIIDÆ.		XANTHOLINIDÆ.	
Trichosternus—		Xantholinus—	
2434 crassalis, <i>Broun</i> -	1395	2452 cæcus, <i>Broun</i> -	1406
Pterostichus—			
2435 arduus, <i>Broun</i> -	1395		
2436 scitipennis " -	1396		
2437 delator " -	1397		
2438 rugifrons, <i>Sharp</i> -	1397		
POGONIDÆ.		STAPHYLINIDÆ.	
Sympiestus—		Quedius—	
2439 oculator, <i>Broun</i> -	1398	2453 agathis, <i>Broun</i> -	1407
Oöpterus—			
2440 puncticeps, <i>Broun</i> -	1398		
BEMBIDIIDÆ.		PÆDERIDÆ.	
Tachys—		Hyperomma—	
2441 oreobius, <i>Broun</i> -	1399	2454 dispersum, <i>Fauvel</i> -	1408
2442 cavelli " -	1400	2455 mandibulare, <i>Broun</i> -	1409
		2456 duplicatum " -	1409
HYDROPHILIDÆ.		OXYTELIDÆ.	
Saphydrus—		Coprostygnus—	
2443 monticola, <i>Broun</i> -	1401	2457 optandus, <i>Broun</i> -	1409
Rygmodus—			
2444 alienus, <i>Broun</i> -	1401		
Tormus—			
2445 nitidus, <i>Broun</i> -	1402		
Psephoboragus—			
2446 signatus, <i>Broun</i> -	1403		
2447 lineatus " -	1404		
Adolopus—			
2448 convexus, <i>Broun</i> -	1404		
ALEOCHARIDÆ.		HOMALIDÆ.	
Falagria—		Homalium—	
2449 subopaca, <i>Broun</i> -	1405	2458 tenellum, <i>Broun</i> -	1410
TACHYPORIDÆ.		PSELAPHIDÆ.	
Conurus—		Tyrus—	
2450 brevicornis, <i>Broun</i> -	1405	2459 spinipes, <i>Broun</i> -	1411
2451 niticollis " -	1406	Euglyptus—	
		2460 elegans, <i>Broun</i> -	1412
		Microtyrus—	
		2461 punctatus, <i>Broun</i> -	1413
		Pselaphus—	
		2462 cavelli, <i>Broun</i> -	1414
		2463 sulcicollis " -	1415
		Bryaxis—	
		2464 conspicua, <i>Broun</i> -	1415
		2465 costata " -	1416
		232 platyarthra " -	1417
		236 mundulus " -	1417
		243 fulvitaris " -	1418
		Sagola—	
		2466 macronyx, <i>Broun</i> -	1418
		2467 mimica " -	1419

NEW ZEALAND COLEOPTERA.

PART V.

Group—CICINDELIDÆ.

Cicindela.

1757. **C. helmsi**, *n.s.* (Sharp; *Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 358.) *Nigra*, parum metalliscente, labro elytrorumque margine albidis; hoc haud lato, post humerum interrupto, post medium fasciam sat elongatum emittente; pronoti margine laterale simplice. Long., 8mm.

Antennæ entirely dull-black, rather elongate; *head* small; *labrum* large, pallid-yellow, slightly oblique on each side (in the male), and with a short tooth in the middle; sculpture of head and *thorax* very fine; *elytra* moderately broad, of a dull-slate colour, with a few indistinct green spots scattered over them; the cream-coloured margin is narrow, and is interrupted, so that the basal portion forms a slender lunule; the post-median fascia is slender and irregular; the *legs* are elongate, the femora green, the tibiæ dark, slightly fuscous at the knees.

This insect is allied to *C. feredayi*, Bates, from which it differs by the surface of the elytra being smooth, the very numerous blue specks seen in *C. feredayi* being here very obsolete and very few, while on the other hand there are some larger, round, green spots scattered over the surface, not arranged in a series; the humeral lunule is small and isolated, and the post-median fascia short and irregular. It more resembles *C. austro-montana*, Bates, but that species is remarkable by the large development and duplication of the side margin of the pronotum.

The only specimen I have seen of this species was sent me some years ago from Texas, North America, by Mr. Belfrage, who also informed me that it came from Greymouth. It was probably found there by the naturalist who has been so persevering and successful in collecting the invertebrates of New Zealand, and after whom I have, with much pleasure, named it.

[Notes added during press.—Both sexes of this species have now been received; and, although the examples are in bad preservation, they are sufficient to confirm the species as a very distinct one; the surface of the wing-cases is much marked by large but extremely obsolete pits; the pallid lateral margin has some brown specks in its

niger; pedibus, palpis, antennisque testaceis, femoribus basi nigro, palpis apice infuscato; elytris striatis, interstitiis parce obsoleteque punctatis.

Long., 4mm.

Eyes very prominent; thorax sinuate at the sides, with the angles rounded, and a broad, rather indistinct impression on the disc, and a slight ciliation near the front angles; scutellum metallic, closely punctate; elytra convex, very regularly and distinctly striate, the the striæ distinctly punctured, the scanty punctuation of the interstices quite indistinct.

A specimen of this species was first sent to me by G. M. Thompson, Esq., from Dunedin, and shortly afterwards Mr. Helms sent three individuals from Greymouth.

Obs.—In *Berosus mergus* the two hind pairs of femora are densely and minutely sculptured and pubescent near the base, but beyond there are numerous distinct punctures with short grey hairs proceeding from them. The thorax has a feeble dorsal impression, and its basal angles are just about rectangular though not at all acute. The scutellum is metallic. The elytral striæ differ from those of *P. pallidipennis*.—T. B.

Group—ALEOCHARIDÆ.

Aphytopus.

Nov. gen.

(Sharp; *Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 375.)

Tarsi omnes quinque articulati, articulis quatuor primis subæqualibus, articulo ultimo inflato, unguiculis magnis.

The minute insect for which I propose the above generic name can scarcely fail to be distinguished from all the known genera of *Aleocharini* by the very peculiar structure of the *tarsi*, the terminal joint being not only incrassate, but of peculiar shape, looking in fact as if it were a bilobed joint, and the lobes were folded along the middle, and their underfaces applied to one another. The large *unguiculi* are but little curved, and, as they project considerably beyond the joint itself, the foot has at first sight the appearance of being like that of the *Phytophaga*. The basal joint of the maxillary palpi is minute, the second elongate and slender, the third oval, the fourth very minute; the other parts of the mouth I cannot see sufficiently for description. The *antennæ* are inserted near the front of the head, and there is no trace of any tubercle at their point of insertion; they are eleven-jointed. The *genæ* are strongly margined. The *side-piece* of the thorax is large, almost triangular in form, and projects downwards and inwards, so that in its form and position it much resembles that of the *Pæderini*. The front *coxæ* are very exerted, and of the ordinary *Aleocharoid* form. The middle *coxæ* are contiguous, the metasternum rather elongate.

This peculiar little form is, I have little doubt, correctly placed in the *Aleocharini*, though the thoracic structure is a little like that of the *Pæderini*. The number of joints in the tarsi ranges it in the *Aleocharates*, but I do not know of any near ally to it.

1835. **A. gracilis**, *n.s.* (Sharp; *Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 376.) *Angustulus*, rufotestaceus, elytris versus apicem, abdomine ante apicem, antennisque extrorsum fuscescentibus; *prothorace* subquadrato dense fortiterque punctato, dorso vix perspicue longitudinaliter bi-impresso.

Long., 3mm.

Antennæ slender, but distinctly thicker from the third joint to the apex; second remarkably elongate, equal to the first, and twice as long the slender third joint; the two penultimate joints transverse; terminal joint rather elongate, acuminate. *Head* narrow, narrower than the thorax, and only about half as broad as the elytra, gradually narrowed behind the eyes, rather closely punctate, and bearing a fine erect pubescence. *Thorax* much narrower than the elytra, broader than long; the base and sides nearly straight, the latter rounded at the front angles; the surface dull, unusually densely and distinctly punctate. *Elytra* a good deal longer than the thorax, rather coarsely, not densely punctate. Hind-body with the basal segments densely, the apical obsolete, punctate. *Legs* pale-yellow.

The only example I have seen was sent to me many years ago by Mr. Lawson from Auckland.

Group—TACHYPORIDÆ.

Conurus.

1836. **C. maorinus**, *n.s.* *Subopaque*, head and thorax pale-chestnut; the elytra, the hind-body, a transverse line and two spots along the base of the thorax, nigro-fuscous; antennæ and legs sordid-testaceous, the three or four terminal joints of the former infuscate; clothed with fine depressed, inconspicuous, ash-coloured pubescence; sculpture fine and indistinct, on the sides of the thorax sublinear.

The eyes are moderately large, with distinct facets, and are somewhat acuminate in front. The *antennæ* extend backwards to beyond the middle of the elytra. The *thorax* is truncate at the apex, but the posterior angles are prolonged outside the shoulders.

Scutellum short and broad. *Elytra* about as broad as they are long, their apices obliquely curved towards the suture.

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

Howick. One example.

Group—XANTHOLINIDÆ.

Othius.

1837. *O. angustus*, *n.s.* *Narrow*, elongate, moderately shining, castaneo-fuscous, legs, antennæ, and palpi chestnut-red, mandibles rufo-piceous; pubescence yellowish.

Like *O. adustus*, decidedly narrower, and thus appearing very elongate; *clypeus* paler and more membranous; *labrum* rather larger, with more slender setæ, entire; *mandibles* inwardly angulate at the middle, and with a distinct tooth beyond that point. The *head* with two punctures near inner margin of the eye, two between it and the antenna, two behind the eye, and a row along the back. *Thorax* with two punctures on each side of the middle near the front, two or three near the front angles, the marginal punctures few and irregular. *Elytra* very short, their punctures closer, less regular, the interstices more rugosely sculptured. *Hind-body* more distinctly, yet finely, sculptured. Anterior *tibiæ* rather shorter, with shorter apical spines; *tarsi* more dilated.

Underside: Head with a frontal sulcus terminating in a triangular impression; penultimate ventral segment depressed along the middle, ciliated at apex, shortened in the middle, thus exposing the apical one, which has carinate borders to its medial depression.

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

Taieri. Mr. T. Chalmer.

Group—PÆDERIDÆ.

Phanophilus.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp*; *Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 380.)

Labrum magnum, medio emarginatum; *caput* rotundatum, collo sat lato; *antennæ* graciles haud fractæ. *Tarsi* anteriores late dilatati; *tibiæ* anteriores intus subsimplices; *tarsi* posteriores sat graciles, articulo basale quam secundo vix longiore.

Generis typus *Lithocharis comptus*, Broun (No. 211: T.B.).

This genus, though without any very salient characters, is evidently abundantly distinct from any known, and should be placed near *Lathrobium* and *Domene*, and this also is M. Fauvel's opinion. It has not the facies of any of these forms, and is, I think, more like *Pæderus* in this respect. From *Lithocharis* it is abundantly distinct by the form of the labrum, by the strongly-dilated front tarsi, and the proportions of the joints of the hind feet. From *Lathrobium* and *Domene* it is distinguished by the almost simple front tibiæ, which are nearly straight externally, and have their lower portion only very slightly flattened or shaved off, as well as by the suborbicular thorax. The *mandibles* are elongate, strongly bidentate towards the base. The *head* is large, suborbicular, and the slender *antennæ* are very widely separated; the *clypeus* is apparent as a strip of white membrane behind the labrum. The

basal ventral segment is strongly carinate at the base. I am acquainted with only a single female; it has the last ventral plate angular in the middle, like many *Lathrobia*.

Group—OXYTELIDÆ.

Coprostygnus.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp*; *Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 380.)

Generis *Coprophili* facie et affinitate. *Clypeus* sat magnus, sutura profunda, arcuata delimitatus; *mentum* in medio obtuse acuminatum, fere rotundatum; *palpi* breves, maxillarum articulo penultimo brevissimo, quam ultimo triplo brevior. *Tarsi* quinque articulati, articulis quatuor basalibus per-brevibus; *tibiæ* anteriores extus versus apicem parce breviterque spinulosæ.

The insect for which this genus is established is closely allied to the European *Coprophilus*, but the numerous differences in some points of detail, which are mentioned above, render it a proper course, I think, to separate it. The species has the slender build of the neighbouring genus *Acrognathus*.

1838. *C. sculptipennis*, *n.s.* (*Sharp*; *Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 380.) *Elongatus*, niger, nitidus, antennis pedibusque rufo-piceis; *prothorace* fortiter punctato, inæquali; *elytris* lineis elevatis exaratis.

Long., 6-6½mm.

Antennæ stout, very loosely articulated, penultimate joint scarcely so long as broad. *Head* narrower than the thorax, with prominent eyes, coarsely and closely sculptured, the clypeus with only a few punctures. *Thorax* much narrower than the elytra, nearly as long as broad; front and hind margins straight; sides curved, slightly sinuate behind; hind angles rectangular, sharply marked; the surface is closely, deeply, and coarsely punctate, has a large impression on each side, two indistinct impressions at the base, and another on the middle. The *elytra* are much longer than the thorax, each traversed by about eight raised lines, those near the suture coarser than those external; the intervals between the lines sculptured in a rather indefinite, elongate manner. The *male* has the fourth and fifth joints of the antennæ dilated; an elevated tubercle at the sutural and apical angles of the wing-cases, a depression on each side of the three basal dorsal segments, and a sharply-elevated subhamate carina on the penultimate segment.

Grey-mouth. Helms; one pair.

Group—STAPHYLINIDÆ.

Quedius.

1839. *Q. fuscatus*, *n.s.* *Elongate*, moderately shining, variegate; head and thorax fusco-niger, but the sides of the latter and a

space on each side of the former, behind the eyes, fusco-testaceous; elytra and hind-body variegate-brown; legs, palpi, and the three shining basal joints of the antennæ testaceous, remaining joints darker; mandibles reddish.

Head oviform, smooth, with two or three punctures near each eye, two smaller ones near the base, and behind the eye, at each side, there are large punctures and some shallow indefinite impressions; there are dark, elongate hairs arising from these punctures. *Antennæ* elongate, stout, gradually incrassated, first and third joints nearly equal, elongate; second longer than either fourth or fifth, which are of equal length; joints 6-10 much narrowed towards the base; eleventh larger than tenth; the last eight joints bear blackish hairs and appear somewhat asperate. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, finely margined, apex truncate, sides but little curved; with two punctures in front, a row (transversal) of three or four before the middle, and several smaller ones on the basal margin; it is broader but not longer than the head, and bears hairs. *Elytra* longer than thorax, and becoming broader than it behind, their apices individually rounded, and almost truncated obliquely towards the suture; their punctation moderately close and distinct; they are clothed with short, yellowish hairs. *Abdomen* quite as long as or longer than the rest of the body, apical segment largest, the penultimate larger than the basal ones; more or less finely punctate, sparingly clothed with fine yellowish hairs, and with longer blackish ones on the sides and near the extremity. *Legs* robust, tibiæ spinose along the outer face, the posterior with a rather long spur; anterior *tarsi* strongly dilated, intermediate less so, the hind pair elongate.

Altogether narrower than *Q. variegatus*, Fauvel, the thorax and wing-cases longer, the head much narrower, eyes less prominent and less obviously faceted, the terminal articulations of the antennæ more moniliform. In general outline it more nearly resembles No. 210 (*Quedius arctifrons*).

Length, 4-4½ lines; breadth, ⅔ line.

My specimen is from Mount Arthur, and is one of many other species that were found there by my friends T. F. Cheeseman and J. Adams.

1840. *Q. antipodum*, n.s. (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 378.) *Major*, latus, nigerrimus; *clypeo* membranaceo, flavo; *prothorace* amplo, *elytris* latiore.

Long., 15-21mm.

Antennæ entirely black, rather stout, penultimate joint scarcely so long as broad. *Head* short and broad, with large yellow membranous clypeus, to which is attached the large labrum; this is broadly emarginate in the middle, armed with very long black setæ, and increased by a large membranous border. An irregular series of large punctures extends from front to back, along the inner margin of the eye, and there are some fine punctures on the side behind the eye. *Thorax* more than one and a half times as broad as long, with excessively broadly rounded hind angles, the front margin

sinuate on each side. *Scutellum* and *elytra* closely punctate, dull. *Hind-body* broad, closely punctate, black, with some iridescent reflections. Male with a broad shallow emargination on the last ventral ring, and the front tarsi rather strongly dilated. Female with the tarsi rather less dilated.

This is another species, very distinct from its New Zealand congeners, and suggesting by its form, size, and colours an affinity with the European genus *Velleius*. I sent it some years ago, under the above name, to M. Fauvel, and he intended to describe under the name of *Q. flavilabris*. As this is not a very good name, the labrum not being yellow, I have preserved the name I first suggested.

Dunedin: G. M. Thomson. Greymouth: Helms.

1841. *Q. edwardsi*, n.s. (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 378.) *Elongatus*, angustus, piceus, nitidus; *elytris* prothoracis longitudine, fortiter punctatis; *abdomine* elongato, fortiter punctato. Long., 13mm.

Antennæ slender, obscure-red, tenth joint much longer than broad. *Head* short, clypeus distinctly marked off by a suture, but quite horny, the surface sparingly and finely punctate, eyes occupying rather more than half the length of the side, genæ not margined. *Thorax* transverse, a little rounded at the sides in front; the surface sparingly punctate, and with a large puncture on each side of the middle distant from the front margin, in addition to the marginal punctures. *Scutellum* large, coarsely punctate, like the elytra. *Hind-body* coarsely punctate, rather shining, with iridescent reflections; terminal styles very long. Male with a small excision on the hind margin of the last ventral plate.

This is a very different species from any others known from New Zealand. I received an example of it from Mr. Henry Edwards about twenty years ago, and have named it after him. It has now been found by Helms at Picton.

1842. *Q. insolitus*, n.s. (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 379.) *Elongatus*, angustulus, niger; *antennis*, *palpis*, *tarsisque* piceis; *prothorace* antrorsum fortiter angustato, *angulis* anterioribus valde depressis, *disco* utrinque punctis quatuor impressis; *elytris* elongatis, dense subtiliter punctatis.

Long., 13mm.

Antennæ long and slender, basal joint rather darker than the rest. *Head* oblong, eyes rather small, not occupying one-half the length; clypeus extremely short, horny, vertex over a large extent closely punctate, anterior portion of the surface quite smooth; genal sutures quite obliterated. *Thorax* quite as long as broad, of the usual form at the base, but much narrowed towards the front, and at the front margin with the angles so greatly deflexed that the sides appear sinuate; the surface is shining-black, with some sericeous reflections, and is remarkable by the four punctures placed

near one another on each side of the middle. *Scutellum* elongate, densely and finely punctate. *Elytra* longer than the thorax, closely and finely punctate, dull. *Hind-body* black, with some iridescent reflections, densely and rather finely punctate. Male unknown; female with the front tarsi a little dilated.

This peculiar insect will, no doubt, form the type of a distinct genus, though at present I cannot point to any character that appears to be of generic importance to distinguish it, except it be the comparatively short and stout basal joint on the hind feet.

New Zealand: Henry Edwards. Dunedin: Hutton, 1878.

1843. *Q. latifrons*, *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 379.) *Subdepressus*, niger, capite thoraceque subæneis, elytris guttulis minutus obscure testaceis; abdomine iridescente, segmentis ad basin elytrisque ad latera setulis flavis parce variegatis.

Long., 10mm.

Antennæ rather slender, fuscous, the basal joints rufo-fuscous or piceous. *Head* broad and short, eyes large and prominent; a series of punctures along the margin of the eye, and two large impressions on the front; clypeus very short and broad, membranaceous, dusky; labrum rounded in middle, but increased by a pallid membrane, which is emarginate in the middle. *Thorax* short and broad, shining brassy, with two deep punctures in front of the middle. *Elytra* slightly longer than the thorax, slightly shining, rather finely, moderately closely punctate, blackish, with two or three minute and obscure flavescent spots on their apical portion, with a few flavescent hairs across the middle, most distinct at the sides. *Hind-body* beautifully iridescent, rather closely punctate, with some flavescent hairs at the base of each segment, arranged so as to form two indistinct spots; terminal styles lurid-red; tarsi obscure-red.

This species is one of a group found in New Zealand. Its nearest ally is *Quedius wakefieldi*, Fauv. in litt., but the two differ in almost all their details.

Bealey. Helms; one female.

1844. *Q. discrepans*, *n.s.* *Narrow*, elongate, shining, pitchy-black, hind-body with iridescent or violaceous reflections, legs pitchy-red, palpi and antennæ red.

Head short, rounded, finely and distantly punctured, more closely behind the eyes, with three large punctures along the inner margin of each eye, one behind it and two on the back part; clypeus apparently horny, nearly vertical; labrum deeply emarginate, quite to its base indeed, with a membranous frontal appendage; eyes half the length of the side. *Antennæ* rather slender, reaching beyond base of thorax, all the joints evidently longer than broad. *Thorax* a little broader than long, slightly curvedly narrowed towards the front, posterior angles moderately distinct; more finely sculptured than the head, more distinctly, yet quite finely, at the sides, with four discoidal punctures, two close to the front, and others at the sides and base.

Scutellum triangular, not elongate, punctate. *Elytra* short, rather broader than long, scarcely longer than thorax, apices obliquely truncated towards the suture, moderately closely and coarsely sculptured. *Hind-body* very elongate, its punctures quite elongate; terminal styles very long, dark-red. *Tarsi* fulvescent, anterior strongly dilated. *Clothing* yellowish or ash-coloured; on the thorax exceedingly minute, slender, brassy hairs are disposed transversely.

This species makes a near approach to *Q. edwardsi*.

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

Wellington. One male; Mr. G. V. Hudson.

1845. *Q. latimanus*, *n.s.* *Elongate*, subparallel, piceous, head and thorax bronzed, almost infusate, glossy; femora, labrum, and basal joint of antennæ testaceous, remaining joints and the tibiæ more fulvescent, mandibles red, vestiture yellowish.

Head very short, rounded, with a curved series of three very shallow punctures in front, three deep ones along inner margin of each eye, a smaller one behind, besides the minute punctuation between the eye and thorax; eyes standing half-way along the sides; clypeus very short, testaceous, frontal suture straight; labrum also short, with a narrow medial notch, setæ fuscous, and furnished with a large membranous appendage which is covered with golden pubescence. *Antennæ* very short, hardly reaching base of thorax, slender, tenth joint not so long as broad. *Thorax* very little broader than long, very slightly narrowed in front, posterior angles more rounded than the anterior, apex truncate; with two distinct discoidal punctures placed before the middle, two close to the front margin, besides those at the sides and base; there are some very shallow indefinite punctiform impressions arranged without order. *Elytra* very short, one-third broader than long, one-third shorter than thorax, apices obliquely cut away towards the suture; closely sculptured, and with several irregular, large impressions or punctures; clothed with long, depressed yellowish hairs. *Hind-body* similarly clothed, more finely sculptured, very elongate, attenuated posteriorly, fourth segment widely incurved behind, terminal styles moderately long. *Legs* robust; front tarsi with very widely expanded and pilose basal joints.

Numerous characters render this one of the most easily recognised species as yet found in New Zealand.

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

Otago. One male; Mr. S. W. Fulton.

1846. *Q. collinus*, *n.s.* *Elongate*, head and thorax shining pitchy-black, elytra and hind-body variegated fuscous or castaneous, mandibulæ shining-red, femora fulvescent, tibiæ darker, palpi and tarsi fulvous; pubescence cinereous.

Head rotundate, not short, with two shallow frontal punctures, four along inner margin of eyes, one behind these; eyes occupying quite one-half of the sides; clypeus pallid, membranous; labrum

emarginate, about half its length, setæ fuscous, with a membranous border in front. *Antennæ* reaching base of thorax, their three basal joints shining, reddish, the others quite opaque, of a smoky colour, densely pubescent, each longer than broad, the terminal one unsymmetrical at the tip, as is the case also in the two preceding species. *Thorax* slightly transverse, a good deal depressed and narrowed in front, the hind angles and base forming an almost continuous curve; there are two punctures in front of the middle, but the sides and base are without well-marked impressions. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* about as long as broad, widely incurved behind, closely and finely punctate. *Hind-body* long, finely sculptured, terminal styles rather short.

Its nearest ally is No. 206 (*Q. æneoceps*), which has the labrum and clypeus very similar, but the antennæ are quite different, the dense dull vestiture of the eight terminal joints being, I think, peculiar to *Q. cclimus*.

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

Waitakerei Range.

1847. *Q. cavelli*, n.s. *Elongate*, narrow, shining; head and thorax glossy-black; elytra and hind-body æneo-fuscous, legs rufous, knees rather paler; three basal joints of antennæ reddish, the others black.

Head subrotundate, as large as thorax, with three punctures along the inner margin of the eyes, and one behind them; eyes covering more than half of the sides; clypeus short, its suture distinct, dark in colour and submembranous; labrum deeply notched in the middle, bearing long black setæ. *Antennæ* moderate, joints 5–10 subquadrate. *Thorax* rather broader than long, depressed and rounded in front, posterior angles broadly rounded; with two punctures in front of the middle, one at each side placed just behind the middle, and a series of less distinct ones along the basal margin. *Scutellum* finely punctate. *Elytra* quadrate, clothed with depressed greyish-yellow hairs, with some ill-defined obscure testaceous marks. *Hind-body* more finely punctured than the elytra, slightly iridescent, bearing (for the most part) rather coarse yellow hairs, most conspicuous near the sides. *Tarsi* but little dilated. *Palpi* with slender acuminate terminal joint.

About half the usual size of *Q. variegatus*, Fauvel, which is probably the species it most nearly resembles, but with differently-formed antennæ.

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

Boatman's. One female, forwarded by Mr. A. T. Cavell, in whose honour I have named it.

Obs.—I possess what I believe to be a specimen of *Q. insolitus*, found on Mount Arthur. The sides of the head bear numerous fine hairs, forming a sort of fringe behind the eyes. If this character is absent in typical specimens, mine must represent a new species, which may be designated *Q. mystacinus*.

Cafioquedus.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 376.)

Prothorax lateribus ad basin mediocriter inflexis, antice haud inflexis, lineis marginalibus tantum ad angulos anteriores conjunctis, his valde deflexis, rotundatis, breviter liberis. *Genæ* immarginatæ. *Tarsi* anteriores in utroque sexu modice dilatati.

This curious insect may, I believe, be considered as an aberrant member of the *Quediina*. It has, perhaps, more the aspect of a *Cafius* than of any other known genus, but it differs totally therefrom by the structure of the side-piece of the prothorax. I have pointed out elsewhere that the essential character by which the *Quediina* are distinguished is that the prosternum is not placed quite at the front of the thorax, but leaves the anterior angles free and projecting. This is the case in *Cafioquedus*, though to a slighter extent than in the other genera of the group. Looking on the genus as a member of the *Quediina*, the very peculiar form of the prothoracic side-piece, which in front is scarcely at all inflexed, is diagnostic: both marginal lines are quite distinct till the front angles are reached, and exactly at this point they are joined. The other characters throw but little light on the affinities, though the general structure is apparently that of *Philonthus*. The *antennæ* are similar to those of the larger *Philonthi*; the *labrum* very short, quite divided; the *mandibles* long and slender, dentate in the middle. The *ligula* is apparently bilobed, but of this I am not quite sure. The labial *palpi* are rather slender, with the terminal joint quite slender, sublinear, a good deal longer than the penultimate joint. The penultimate joint of the maxillary palpi is broader at the apex than at the base; the terminal joint of very slender oval form, slightly shorter than the penultimate. The middle *coxæ* are slightly separated.

1848. *C. gularis*, n.s. (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 377.) *Elongatus*, subcylindricus, niger, parce albido-pruinosis, capite subtus gula sanguinea; *prothorace* transversim fortiter convexo angulis anterioribus per-deflexis; *elytris* thorace longioribus, obsolete sculpturatis, opacis.

Long., 15mm.

Antennæ black, moderately slender; third joint longer than second; joints 4–10 each minutely red at the base, the penultimate three or four joints each slender at the base; the penultimate not so long as its greatest width; terminal joint short, strongly obliquely sinuate. *Head* rather elongate, eyes rather large, sides for some distance behind them almost straight, then distinctly narrowed to the broad neck; along the inner margin of the eyes is a series of coarse punctures, and between this series and the neck are some other coarse punctures, marking off a rather large space about the hind angles on each side, which is finely punctate, and bears a scanty white pubescence. *Thorax* rather long, black, shining, and

impunctate, except that there is a space along each side dull, obsoletely punctate, and bearing some white pubescence. *Scutellum* elongate. *Hind-body* rather closely and finely punctate, with scanty white pubescence. *Underside* of head and neck red; at each side behind the eye there is a dull punctate space bearing white hairs. *Legs* black, griseo-pubescent. *Underside* of hind-body rather obsoletely punctate, with some coarse numerous punctures irregularly placed on each segment. The male has a deep incision on the last ventral plate, and an emargination of the hind margin of that preceding it. The *tarsi* are moderately dilated in each sex.

North Island: Castelnau. Bealey: Helms.

Group—OXYTELIDÆ.

Holotrochus.

1849. **H. ferrugineus**, *n.s.* *Cylindric*, elongate, moderately convex transversely, slightly nitid, almost nude; infuscate-red, antennæ red, tarsi yellow.

Head narrower than thorax but rather longer, densely and minutely sculptured, and with numerous fine, distant punctures. *Eyes* not at all prominent. *Antennæ* with a yellow pubescence, gradually but only slightly thickened, as long as head and thorax; basal joint thick, partly concealed above; third about one-third longer than second, narrow at the base; fourth nearly obconical, about the same size as the fifth, which is smaller than the sixth; joints 6-9 moniliform, tenth subquadrate, eleventh broadly oval. *Thorax* transverse, its sides distinctly marginated, slightly rounded, nearly straight behind, posterior angles nearly rectangular but obtuse; its punctuation a little closer and coarser than that of the head. *Scutellum* finely sculptured. *Elytra* quadrate, the sutural striæ well marked, they are rather distantly punctured, and exhibit several irregular, shallow, longitudinal impressions. *Hind-body* finely sculptured, fifth segment largest and abruptly truncate behind, sixth narrow, deflexed. *Tibiæ* straight, the intermediate with many slender yellow spines.

Differs from *H. brouni*, Fauvel, in size, colour, and sculpture.

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

Woodhill, near Kaipara Railway. One example.

1850. **H. brevipennis**, *n.s.* *Shining*, dark-brown, the head, base of thorax, and abdomen more rufescent; tarsi yellow, antennæ fulvous; it is sparsely clothed with short, greyish hairs.

Antennæ slender, third joint rather longer than second; 4-6 nearly equal, the fourth, however, rather smaller than fifth; 7-10 larger than the preceding ones. *Head* minutely sculptured and with a few shallow punctures. *Thorax* widely incurved at the base, basal angles rounded, with only very few scattered punctures. *Elytra* very short, quite transverse, the base minutely and densely strigose,

the rest of their sculpture fine but ill-defined. *Hind-body* minutely sculptured.

Remarkable on account of the very short wing-cases.

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

Mokohinou. One example, from Mr. Sandager.

Group—OMALIDÆ.

Omalium.

1851. **O. sagoloide**, *n.s.* (*Sharp*; *Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 381.) *Head* latum, antèrius angustior, rufo-testaceum, capite thoraceque fusciscentibus, minus breviter pubescente; *capite* thoraceque inæqualibus, profundius impressis, hoc minus fortiter transverso, prosterius fortiter constricto; *elytris* minus punctatis, basi inæquale.

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

Antennæ longer than head and thorax, strongly pubescent; joints 6-10 evidently broader than those preceding; penultimate slightly transverse. *Head* with the two frontal impressions deep and large. *Thorax* rather coarsely punctured, with two very deep impressions on the middle, and another at each side. *Elytra* about twice as long as the thorax, rather sparingly punctate, the punctures towards the apex obsolete, shining, strongly pubescent, with a transverse depression near the base, giving rise to the appearance of a slight callosity on each side of the scutellum.

This species is remarkable from its great resemblance to the more elongate of the species of the genus *Sagola*. It is allied to *O. hirtellum*, Fauv. in litt., but is readily distinguished by the more elongate form, less transverse thorax, and more uneven surface of the head and thorax.

Picton. Helms.

1852. **O. actobium**, *n.s.* *Variegate*, head and thorax black, elytra castaneous, hind-body blackish, but with the two terminal segments more or less castaneous, legs testaceous, tarsi and palpi fulvescent; the five basal joints of antennæ reddish, remaining ones opaque, dark smoky-brown.

Head narrower than thorax, subopaque, minutely and densely sculptured, and with numerous distinct but not large punctures, nearly smooth along the middle, the occipital foveæ well marked. *Antennæ* with the six terminal joints distinctly broader than the preceding ones, tenth joint transversely quadrate, third obviously longer than fourth. *Thorax* broader than long, base truncate, resting on elytra, narrower than they are; sides finely marginated, much rounded, narrowed but nearly straight behind; posterior angles rectangular, not acute, anterior somewhat depressed and rounded; there are three almost smooth, narrow, longitudinal areas, confluent in front, the two intervening spaces a little depressed, and, like the rest of the surface, opaque, with the same sort of sculpture as the head; the pubescence scanty, mostly dark-grey. *Scutellum*

finely sculptured. *Elytra* oblong, very slightly narrowed towards the base; apices, singly, broadly rounded; feebly impressed before the middle, moderately closely and finely punctured, more distantly behind, with very indistinct costæ; clothed with short, erect, greyish-yellow hairs. *Hind-body* as broad as but rather longer than elytra, the sculpture closer and finer, the pubescence more slender but longer, greyish. Legs slender, tibiæ with fine yellow setæ; tarsi and claws rather elongate.

O. comicum, Fauv. in litt., also from Otago, is more oviform.

O. litoreum is more glossy, and differently clothed and sculptured.

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

Sandspit, Port Chalmers. One example, sent by Mr. T. Chalmer.

1853. *O. carinigerum*, n.s. *Shining*, nigro-fuscous; legs, palpi, and five basal joints of antennæ testaceous, the two apical ventral segments pale-chestnut.

Head and neck minutely and closely sculptured, the central portion almost quite smooth, and with very few fine punctures, chiefly on the sides; occipital foveæ distinct. *Antennæ* with the last six joints opaque, fuscous, tenth quite transverse, third nearly twice as long as fourth or fifth. *Thorax* one-third broader than long, evidently narrower than elytra, not covering them at the base, only resting on them; sides rounded before the middle, straight, but a little narrowed behind, posterior angles obtusely rectangular, the anterior a little depressed and broadly rounded; disc nearly smooth, obsoletely bi-impressed, punctuation fine, rather shallow and distant, there are, however, two distinct punctures near the front and basal margins, and a shallow fovea in front of the small scutellum. *Elytra* just perceptibly longer than broad, apices nearly truncate, but strongly obliquely curved at the outer angles, parallel; with a feeble rounded impression on each before the middle, their sculpture ill-defined, rather close, consisting apparently of small shallow punctures, which are most easily seen at the sides. *Hind-body* rather longer than broad, not quite the width of elytra, finely sculptured. The hind-body bears greyish pubescence, the rest of the surface is nearly nude. *Tibiæ* with fine brassy setæ. *Underside* dark-fuscous; basal segment with a short but distinct carina not reaching the hind margin.

Somewhat similar to *O. actobium*; elytra rather smaller; head broader, less narrowed anteriorly, so as to appear subquadrate rather than trigonal; clothing and sculpture different.

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

Port Chalmers. One individual, found by Mr. T. Chalmer.

1854. *O. antipodum*, n.s. *Elongate*, subparallel, clothed with short brassy hairs, somewhat shining, chestnut-red, antennæ fulvofuscous, legs and palpi yellowish.

Head moderately finely punctate, frontal impressions not deep, the interocular round. *Antennæ* with elongate pubescence; second joint half the bulk of the basal one, third longer than broad, fourth

and fifth bead-like, joints 6-10 evidently broader than the preceding ones, eleventh longer than broad. *Thorax* transverse, cordiform, posterior angles rectangular; with two abbreviated discoidal impressions, and a large one at each side, near the middle; its punctuation similar to that of the head. *Elytra* nearly twice as long as broad, subtruncate behind, feebly depressed near the base, distinctly punctate. *Hind-body* half as long again as elytra, finely sculptured, terminal segment yellowish. *Tarsi* slender, apical joint longer than the other four taken together. *Palpi* with the last joint much longer than the third, slender.

Underside rather darker than the upper, similarly clothed, basal ventral segment medially carinate, terminal impressed.

A much narrower form than *O. hirtellum*, Fauvel, more parallel, &c. *O. sagoloide* is another cognate species.

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

Boatman's, Reefton. Two specimens, found by Mr. A. T. Cavell.

1855. *O. chalmeri*, n.s. *Shining*, castaneous, head blackish, legs fulvescent, palpi testaceous; five basal joints of antennæ reddish, remaining joints opaque, densely pubescent, dark-fuscous, apex of each paler.

Head trigonal, its middle portion nearly smooth, sides more distinctly but finely punctured, and, like the neck, with dense minute sculpture, the occipital foveæ distinct. *Antennæ* moderately elongate; tenth articulation transversely quadrate; third evidently longer than the contiguous ones. *Thorax* about one-third broader than long, base touching elytra; the sides a little rounded near the front only, anterior angles rounded but not depressed, slightly narrowed behind, posterior angles obtusely rectangular; with two broad, not shallow, impressions behind the middle, the surface moderately finely punctured, with the same kind of minute sculpture as the head, with a few fine greyish hairs. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* broader than thorax, subparallel, apices slightly curved, outer angles strongly; punctuation tolerably close, with, here and there, some larger punctures; they are a little depressed near the suture, and clothed with short griseous hairs. *Hind-body* not longer than elytra, about as broad as they are, closely, finely punctate, bearing slender, elongate, greyish pubescence, and on the middle of the basal segment with two small contiguous spots covered with extremely minute, decumbent, brassy setæ. *Tibiæ* with fine yellow setæ, the anterior with three or four slender spines near the extremity.

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

Dunedin. One example; named in honour of its discoverer, Mr. T. Chalmer.

1856. *O. micrarthrum*, n.s. *Shining*, dark-chestnut, the thorax and a large oblique space on each elytron paler and redder, legs fulvescent; six terminal joints of antennæ brownish-black, the others rufo-fulvous; clothed with yellowish-grey hairs, those on elytra shortest.

Head moderately broad, finely, regularly, and moderately closely punctured, frontal impressions elongate, posterior small, round; genæ a little dilated behind the eyes; neck nearly smooth. *Antennæ* moderate, fourth joint small and bead-like, tenth transverse. *Thorax* one-third broader than long, sides narrowed but nearly straight behind, rounded elsewhere, basal angles quite rectangular; rather evenly and finely punctate, discoidal impressions rather broad and shallow. *Scutellum* almost smooth. *Elytra* quite parallel-sided, oblong, apices truncate along the middle; dorsal impressions rather broad and long, so that the suture appears a little raised; closely and finely punctate. *Hind-body* not longer than elytra, scarcely as broad, very finely and densely sculptured, last segment very narrow and short.

The small fourth antennal joint, and the fact that only four broad dorsal segments are exposed, in conjunction with the slender simple tibiæ and small tarsal claws, render its identification easy.

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

Stratford, near Mount Egmont. One female.

1857. **O. cognatum**, *n.s.* *Glossy*, nigro-castaneous, thorax castaneous, legs rufo-testaceous; tarsi and palpi fulvous; five basal joints of antennæ reddish, the others dark-fuscous; nearly nude, hind-body only pubescent, with minute greyish hairs.

Head broadly trigonal, a little uneven, except the smooth frontal portion, distinctly punctate; frontal impressions rather broad, not deep, the occipital small and round. *Thorax* transverse, sides rounded towards the front, sinuously narrowed behind; basal angles rectangular, anterior a little depressed; discoidal sculpture like that of the head, nowhere impunctate; its two depressions moderately shallow, the sides a little flattened towards the base and with fewer punctures there, the lateral impressions broad, extending from near the base to beyond the middle. *Scutellum* with minute sculpture near the base. *Elytra* broader than thorax, quite oblong, the apices, conjointly, forming one slight broad curvature, but strongly rounded at the angles; their punctuation in rows, with longitudinally-raised intervals, so as to appear striate. *Hind-body* just about as long and broad as the elytra, finely sculptured. *Tibiæ* with fine yellow setæ.

No. 216 is, without doubt, its nearest ally; the thoracic impressions are more strongly marked, but are without the smooth median interval and borders; in both species the frontal impressions, when examined sideways, appear to extend from the forehead to near the base, and seem to be limited in front by raised margins, which, however, do not extend right across; *O. sulcithorax* is more brightly coloured.

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

Tuakau, Lower Waikato. One individual.

1858. **O. monilifer**, *n.s.* *Slender*, subdepressed, elongate, a little shining, smoky-brown, legs fuscous and testaceous, tarsi and palpi obscure-testaceous.

Head nearly as large as thorax, trigonal, moderately punctured, minutely longitudinally rugose near the eyes, nearly smooth in front; posterior foveæ small, frontal impressions oblong. *Antennæ* slender, not short, the last six joints fuscous, the others more or less testaceous; second joint barely half the bulk of the first, third slightly longer than second, slender at base; joints 4-6 almost moniliform, fourth very small, more slender than fifth; 6-11 broader than the preceding ones, ninth and tenth quite transverse. *Thorax* rather broader than long, strongly rounded laterally, narrowed, but nearly straight, behind the middle; posterior angles rectangular, the front ones depressed; the punctuation regularly distributed, discoidal impressions broad but not deep, with a few fine grey hairs. *Scutellum* smooth. *Elytra* longer than broad, parallel, truncate behind; somewhat broadly but not deeply impressed lengthways behind the base, moderately closely and regularly punctured, almost in rows; they bear slender but not very short greyish hairs. *Hind-body* about equal to elytra in size, with rather longer pubescence, sculpture fine. *Tibiæ* with fine pallid setæ. *Underside* castaneous, finely sculptured and clothed; basal ventral segment with an extremely narrow carina, the fifth pallid and apparently membranous behind, appearing as if it were widely incurved behind, it is smoother than the others.

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

Whangarata, near Tuakau. Three examples, not agreeing exactly, one having dark concolorous antennæ.

1859. **O. debile**, *n.s.* *Narrow*, elongate, depressed, shining; clothed with small, inconspicuous, greyish hairs; almost wholly blackish, legs fusco-testaceous, five basal joints of antennæ nearly similar to the legs as regards colour.

Antennæ short; third, fourth, and fifth joints small, third rather longer than fourth; joints 6-10 transverse.

Very much like *O. monilifer*; antennæ very much shorter; body narrower, flatter; the pubescence less easily seen; basal dorsal segment densely fringed with minute grey hairs, and, like that species, with a small spot on the second segment formed of minute grey hairs or scales.

Underside closely sculptured, less shining than *O. monilifer*, abdominal segments simple.

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

Mount Egmont. Three individuals, probably all females.

1860. **O. prolixum**, *n.s.* *Narrow*, very elongate, shining, chestnut-red, legs fulvous, tarsi yellow; pubescence fine, greyish-yellow.

Head finely but distinctly punctate, frontal impressions well marked, the occipital small and round; eyes rather prominent. *Antennæ* rather slender, second joint about half the length of the first; third obconical, but little longer than broad; fourth and fifth small, bead-like; 6-10 more or less transverse; eleventh not

elongate. *Thorax* transverse, sides strongly rounded in front, sinuously narrowed behind; basal angles rectangular; the surface finely punctate, its two dorsal impressions well marked and extending forwards to beyond the middle, each side also impressed. *Scutellum* smooth. *Elytra* somewhat longer than broad, parallel, slightly wider than thorax, apices nearly truncate; finely and closely punctured, feebly impressed near the base. *Hind-body* as wide as elytra, twice their length, not flat, lateral margins nearly plane, there being only a linear depression to distinguish them from the middle part, finely punctate. *Tibiæ* simple, the intermediate rather short.

In some respects like *O. sagoloida*, altogether narrower, colour different, elytral sculpture not obsolete behind.

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

Taiieri, Otago. One specimen, from Mr. S. W. Fulton.

1861. **O. stenosoma**, *n.s.* *Elongate*, narrow, parallel, sub-depressed, shining, clothed with distinct yellow hairs; chestnut-red, with slight variations, tarsi and palpi yellow, legs rather darker, antennæ fulvescent.

Head somewhat rounded, finely punctured, the space between the frontal impressions nearly smooth. *Palpi* with the terminal joint elongate and narrow. *Antennæ* elongate, the last six joints larger than the preceding ones, each broader than long. *Thorax* rather broader than long, widest near the front; its sides finely margined, strongly rounded, much narrowed behind, basal angles rectangular; its punctuation rather more distinct than that of the head; it has two broad dorsal depressions which extend nearly to the apex, and one at each side behind the middle. *Elytra* oblong, distinctly and regularly punctured, not striate, with an elongate depression at each side of the suture, apex truncate. *Hind-body* very much longer than the elytra, parallel, not depressed, broadly margined, very finely punctured. *Tibiæ* simple; the four basal joints of the tarsi shorter than the apical one.

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

Mount Cook. One specimen, sent by Mr. H. Suter.

Ischnoderus.

1862. **I. pictulus**, *n.s.* *Depressed*, very elongate, parallel, shining; head rufo-piceous, frontal portion paler; thorax fulvescent, dark along the middle; elytra testaceous, suffused with a blackish colour behind; hind-body not so pale as basal portion of elytra, second, third, and fourth segments with a fuscous patch near each side, the fifth with a transverse band of the same colour; legs fulvescent; six last joints of antennæ opaque, densely pubescent, fuscous, the others reddish.

This species most nearly resembles *I. genalis* (No. 220); the head is shorter behind the eyes and altogether smaller. *Thorax* more transversal and more gradually narrowed behind. *Elytra* smaller,

yet quite oblong, their punctures not forming striæ. *Hind-body* longer, the extremity of each segment pallid, apparently membranous, and finely and densely sculptured. The whole insect much more elongate and slender.

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

One example, found near Howick.

1863. **I. morosus**, *n.s.* *Fusco-castaneous*; the sides and base of thorax, scutellum, and shoulders chestnut-red; hind-body castaneous, the basal and apical segments paler; legs, palpi, and five basal joints of antennæ rufo-fulvous, the other joints blackish.

Head large, slightly uneven, less distinctly punctured in front than elsewhere, its four impressions well marked; it bears some slender yellow hairs. *Thorax* transverse, its sides rounded in front, gradually narrowed behind, hind angles rectangular; the two discoidal impressions distinct, the surface clothed and sculptured like the head. *Elytra* oblong, apices subtruncate; their punctuation in series, appearing to form striæ, and with slightly-elevated longitudinal interstices; almost destitute of pubescence. *Hind-body* almost as broad as and rather longer than elytra, densely and minutely sculptured, and also with fine indistinct punctures; near the middle of each side of the four basal segments there is a small smooth spot; pubescence yellowish, shorter and more erect on the penultimate segment.

When compared with No. 220 it will be noticed that the head of this species is more narrowed in front so that it does not seem as large, it is also more rough-looking, owing to the larger punctures and rugose intervals; the sculpture of the thorax and elytra is coarser; the sides of the thorax towards the base are more depressed; the basal dorsal segment in my specimen is entirely exposed, instead of being more than half covered as in *I. genalis*.

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

One example, found near Howick.

1864. **I. fultoni**, *n.s.* *Subparallel*, depressed, a little shining; variegated-chestnut, thorax of a paler reddish-chestnut colour; the legs and five basal joints of antennæ rufo-fulvous, the other articulations fuscous.

Head as large as thorax, rather narrow for this genus, straight behind the eyes, minutely sculptured all over, and finely but distinctly punctured, but with fewer punctures in front; interocular impressions distinct; clypeus and labrum testaceous, membranous. *Antennæ* longer than head and thorax; basal joint stout, slender at base; second much shorter and narrower; third longer than second, but more slender; fourth and fifth bead-like; 4-10 more or less transverse. *Thorax* a good deal broader than long, widest near the front; anterior angles rounded, the posterior rectangular, but not acute, the sides a little sinuated and narrowed in front of the latter; the entire surface is minutely sculptured, the punctuation moderate, more sparing along the middle and in front,

there are two dorsal impressions behind, and the sides are broadly impressed. *Scutellum* minutely transversely strigose. *Elytra* rather wider than thorax, oblong, slightly narrowed towards the base, apices subtruncate and densely minutely ciliated; punctuation distinct, nearly quite serial, a little less evident behind; they bear a few short, yellowish hairs. *Hind-body* longer than but hardly as broad as elytra, its pubescence elongate and slender, but very short and erect on the two apical segments; the basal segment fringed with minute brassy hairs, the second with a rounded median spot covered with similar pubescence; the sculpture fine.

Ischnoderus tectus, No. 219, is the nearest ally, which, however, has a shorter and flatter hind-body, and with the middle and posterior tibiæ straight, instead of being bent inwardly, as is the case in *I. fultoni*, which, moreover, is a rather larger insect. This species, I consider, forms a connecting link between *Omalium* and *Ischnoderus*.

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

Taiari. It bears the name of its discoverer, Mr. S. W. Fulton, of Outram.

Omalissus.

Nov. gen.

The following characters distinguish this genus from *Omalium*:—

Palpi with the terminal joint much more slender, quite acuminate. *Labrum* large, deeply and widely emarginate in front, appearing bilobed. *Antennæ* inserted below the front edge of the forehead at the sides; the *forehead* quite truncate in the middle, exposing the large membranous clypeus; *antennæ* gradually thickened. *Mandibles* rather large and prominent. *Scutellum* absent. *Tarsi*, anterior and intermediate, with the four basal joints considerably expanded, the posterior elongate and slender; *claws* unequal, those of the hind tarsi well developed, the anterior quite minute.

1865. **O. castaneus**, *n.s.* *Parallel*, subdepressed, moderately shining; castaneous, head and thorax darker, lateral margins of the latter rufescent, legs and antennæ obscure-red, tarsi yellowish, mandibles glossy red, clypeus, labrum, and its membranous appendage more or less pallid.

Head subtrigonal, not contracted just behind the eyes, but abruptly narrowed towards the neck; finely punctate; ocelli not at all conspicuous, situated on the hind part close to the neck; frontal and occipital impressions obsolete or altogether wanting. *Antennæ* finely pubescent, rather short; second and third joints equal, rather shorter than first; joints 4–10 differing but little, 6–10 transversely quadrate, eleventh ovate. *Thorax* about one-third broader than long, base and apex truncate, touching the elytra; the sides finely margined, but little rounded, slightly narrowed behind, basal angles obtusely rectangular, the anterior rounded but scarcely depressed; disc slightly convex, without depressions, a little flattened near the hind angles; finely and closely punctured. *Elytra* a little broader

than thorax, oblong, subparallel, apices slightly curved, more strongly at the outer angles; they are feebly impressed behind the base, their sculpture similar to that of the thorax, and, like it, clothed with minute greyish hairs. *Hind-body* rather longer but hardly broader than the elytra, finely sculptured, clothed with distinct yellowish hairs. *Legs* rather short and stout, front tibiæ gradually expanded, apices oblique, spinulose; the two hind pairs with fine yellow setæ, the posterior rather slender.

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

Port Chalmers. One male only, found by Mr. T. Chalmer.

Group—PSELAPHIDÆ.

Tyrus.

1866. **T. armatus**, *n.s.* *Convex*, somewhat narrowed anteriorly, nitid; head, thorax, hind-body, and antennæ dark-rufous, legs and elytra paler, palpi and tarsi yellow; sparingly clothed with elongate, erect, yellowish hairs.

Head about as broad as thorax, with interocular foveæ and a distinct interantennal furrow; eyes prominent. *Antennæ* longer than head and thorax, stout; basal joint large; second scarcely longer but thicker than third; fifth rather larger than contiguous ones; ninth and tenth much larger than eighth, obconical; eleventh largest, suboblong, not acuminate. *Prothorax* longer than broad, convex, widest near the middle; smooth, but with a curved impression near the base, terminating at each side in a fovea. *Elytra* rather longer than thorax, twice its breadth, rather broader behind than in front; each with a sutural stria, deepest at the base, and a short, deep intrahumeral impression; they are impunctate. *Hind-body* rather short, convex, much deflexed behind, without sculpture. *Legs* long and stout, two front pairs of tibiæ flexuous; posterior slightly bent and thickened, and on the inside, near the apex, armed with a large angular protuberance; tarsal claws small.

The armature of the hind tibiæ at once differentiates this species. The head is decidedly broader than in *T. mutandus*, the thorax is more convex and hardly contracted at all in front; the legs are more robust, and the antennæ are longer and stouter, the three last joints forming a long, laxly-articulated club.

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

Near Howick. One specimen.

Pselaphus.

1867. **P. citimus**, *n.s.* *Elongate*, narrowed anteriorly, shining, scantily clothed with minute pallid hairs; red, palpi and tarsi yellow.

Head elongate, oviform, the channel between the frontal processes expanded into a broad interocular cavity, having a linear prolongation on the vertex; eyes moderate, coarsely granulated. *Antennæ* longer than the head and thorax, the two basal joints stout, cylindrical, second half the length of the first, joints 3–8 differ but

OBS.—Three varieties occur.

Var. A. Head not so dark, distinctly bordered with testaceous. Elytra not distinctly spotted, the light colour forming suffused patches.

Var. B. Head testaceous at the sides; sides of thorax with suffused spots only. Elytra nearly all dark, the series of punctures with a tendency to unite by pairs at the base.

These forms may afterwards prove to be distinct species; at present I treat them as varieties only.

2447. **P. lineatus**, *n.s.* *Nitid*, fusco-testaceous, the middle of the thorax and a large portion of the elytra fuscous, legs concolorous sordid-testaceous or feebly reddened, antennæ and palpi testaceous, club infusate.

Head rather short, epistome truncate; from each antenna an oblique line extends inwardly, meeting the opposite one on the vertex; the surface is closely and distinctly but finely punctured. *Thorax* not quite so closely, but more distinctly, punctured than the head. *Elytra* with series of closely-placed moderate punctures which become striæ behind and along the sides; near the middle of the base the serial punctures are hardly more obvious than those on the interstices.

Underside reddish-brown. The prosternum slightly raised or swollen on the middle; in front of this there is a slight angulation. The abdomen marked in nearly the same way as in the typical species.

This is rather more broadly oval than *P. signatus*; the eyes are not quite so prominent; the punctuation of the thorax, instead of being distinctly and rather abruptly coarser at the sides, becomes coarser gradually; the serial punctures on the elytra are not so well marked; and the mentum is more deeply emarginate.

Var. A. Body testaceous, middle of thorax smoky-brown, a large part of the head fuscous, elytra somewhat infusate, and in front of the scutellum there is a round fovea.

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

Capleston. I have seen three specimens; these were sent at different times by Mr. Cavell.

Adolopus (Gen., p. 940).

2448. **A. convexus**, *n.s.* *Convex*, shining, pitchy-black; lateral margins and legs red; tarsi, palpi, and antennæ more or less rufo-testaceous, the club infusate.

Head broad, minutely and indistinctly punctate. *Antennæ* short. *Thorax* strongly transverse, the sides rounded towards the front; the anterior angles much rounded, the posterior nearly rectangular; its surface very finely punctured, and with two distinct basal foveæ. *Scutellum* nearly smooth. *Elytra* finely and moderately closely punctured, the sides and apical portion with series of coarser punctures.

Rather larger and more convex than *A. altulus* (No. 158), the sides of the body nearly vertical, the elytral margins a little explanate at

the sides but not so behind, the tibiæ rather thick, the head large with about six rounded impressions.

The *mentum* is rather narrow. The posterior *femora* are minutely punctured and pubescent, and the *coxæ* are densely clothed. The raised central portion of the *metasternum* is more evidently punctured and clothed than is the case with *A. altulus*.

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

Capleston. One individual, found by Mr. Cavell.

Group—ALEOCHARIDÆ.

Falagria (Gen., p. 95).

2449. **F. subopaca**, *n.s.* *Elongate*, slender, opaque, hind-body a little shining; pubescence slender, greyish, inconspicuous; body fuscous, the tarsi and the basal joint of the antennæ pale yellowish-brown, joints 4–7 nearly black, the three or four terminal joints yellowish, usually quite pallid.

Head suborbicular behind the forehead, densely and finely sculptured. *Eyes* small, not prominent. *Antennæ* longer than the head and thorax, stout, distinctly pubescent, the hairs of the same colour as the joints from which they arise; second joint shorter than the first; third longer than the following one; 4–7 evidently longer than broad; 8–10 subquadrate; eleventh nearly twice the length of the tenth. *Thorax* longer than broad, widest before the middle, a good deal, but very gradually, narrowed behind, so that the sides behind the middle seem nearly straight; it has a fine median groove from base to apex, and fine dense sculpture. *Elytra* shorter than the thorax, their shoulders oblique, the sides a little rounded, apex truncate; they are somewhat bronzed, with sculpture like that of the thorax. *Hind-body* elongate, the basal four segments about equal and strongly margined laterally, the first two slightly angulate in the middle, at the apex. *Legs* long and slender. *Scutellum* triangular, medially carinate.

The nearly opaque, closely-sculptured surface distinguishes this from *Falagria micans* (No. 176).

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

Maketu, Hunua Range.

OBS.—A varietal form of *F. micans* occurs on Mount Cook. I have a specimen from Mr. H. Suter.

Group—TACHYPORIDÆ.

Conurus (Gen., p. 96).

2450. **C. brevicornis**, *n.s.* *Shining*, chestnut-red, elytra and abdomen slightly infusate, legs pale-reddish, antennæ testaceous; clothed with short, depressed, yellow hairs, and with some long, erect, fuscous ones on the hind-body.

Head apparently smooth, its pubescence slender. *Antennæ*

short, finely pilose, joints 4–11 gradually but considerably dilated; the two basal joints cylindrical, second shorter than the first; third longer than broad, its basal portion slender; fourth not longer than broad, narrowed towards the base; joints 5–10 strongly transverse, the ninth rather larger than the contiguous ones; eleventh not quite as broad as the tenth, almost rotundate. *Thorax* slightly broader than long, base truncate, the sides rounded towards the front, it is not distinctly punctured. *Elytra* transverse, apices obliquely truncate towards the suture, very finely sculptured. *Hind-body* attenuate, finely punctate. *Tibiae* bent, the intermediate shorter and thicker than the posterior, sparingly hispid; tarsi rather short.

The short, incrassate antennae are distinctive.

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

Maketu, Hunua Range. One.

2451. **C. niticollis**, *n.s.* *Shining*, fuscous; the head and thorax, the apex of the dorsal ventral segments, and the legs, chestnut-red; clothed with short yellow hairs, the sides and apical segment of the hind-body with coarse black hairs.

Head distantly and indistinctly punctate. *Antennae* pubescent; second joint rather thicker, but shorter, than the third; fifth broader than the fourth, twice as long as it is broad; joints 6–10 subquadrate, each becoming a little shorter and broader, so that the tenth is transverse; eleventh conical. *Thorax* evidently longer than broad, very finely and distantly punctured, more glossy than the rest of the surface. *Elytra* subquadrate, shorter than the thorax, apices nearly truncate; they are finely sculptured, and near the suture appear to be minutely asperate. *Hind-body* elongate, finely punctate. *Legs* elongate, the middle femora at the extremity, underneath, with a slender spiniform seta, tibiae slightly bent; tarsi about the length of the tibiae.

The hind-body, in the only specimen I have seen, shows the peculiarity of an angular lamina near one side of the second segment, and on the opposite side of the fourth there is a similar slightly-raised lamina.

This species may be placed near No. 182; it does not, however, bear much resemblance to it.

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

Moeraki. One, sent by Mr. Sandager.

OBS.—No. 177. A variety of this species, having ash-coloured or fuscous pubescence, was forwarded by Mr. G. V. Hudson, and I at first thought it represented a distinct species. The pubescence is very easily removed. This specimen was marked by Mr. Hudson No. 122.

Group—XANTHOLINIDÆ.

Xantholinus (Gen., p. 102).

2452. **X. cæcus**, *n.s.* *Elongate*, slender, depressed, sparsely clothed with very fine pale hairs; the head, thorax, antennae, and

front tibiae rufous, elytra and hind-body pale testaceo-fuscous, legs yellow.

Head oblong, gradually narrowed towards the front; with very few, moderately fine, mostly oblong punctures; forehead deeply bisinuate, with two oblique frontal grooves. *Mandibles* rather elongate, acute at the apices, the left one with a prominent tooth directed somewhat upwards. *Eyes* apparently absent. *Antennae* with the basal joint almost as long as the following three, rather slender near the base; second and third nearly alike; fourth and fifth rather broader; 6–10 transverse; seventh and eighth distinctly broader than the contiguous ones; tenth narrower than the ninth; eleventh ovate, not large. *Thorax* longer than broad, with a short narrow neck in front, which is oblique towards the sides, these are only slightly narrowed towards the base, it is without distinct sculpture. *Elytra* quadrate, apices individually rounded, their sculpture shallow and ill-defined. *Hind-body* nearly smooth, with distinct lateral margins; it is sometimes quite membranous. Posterior femora straight below, strongly arched above, so as to appear very broad, their tibiae curved.

The New Zealand *Xantholinidae* are provided with moderately large eyes, in this species these organs seem to be altogether wanting. It resembles No. 197 except in the important character indicated.

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

Hunua Range and Waitakerei. One from each.

Group—STAPHYLINIDÆ.

Quedius.

(Gen., *Lacord.*, *Hist. des Ins. Coléoptères*, p. 84, vol. ii.)

2453. **Q. agathis**, *n.s.* *Elongate*, narrowed towards both extremities; head and thorax glossy cupreo-fuscous, elytra fuscous, abdomen violaceous, the legs and two basal joints of the antennae testaceous, the other joints infuscate.

Head narrow, oviform; behind the eyes finely punctured, between them, in front, with a cluster of fine dots. *Eyes* oviform, occupying more than half of the side of the head. *Antennae* long and slender, with blackish erect hairs, joints 3–11 opaque and densely pubescent. *Thorax* about as long as broad, considerably narrowed towards the front, the base rounded so that the hind angles are quite indistinct; on the disc, before the middle, there are two obvious setigerous punctures, there are two smaller ones near the apex, and several along the sides and base, all with long fuscous hairs. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* ample, oblong, incurved behind towards the suture; densely and finely punctured, and covered with conspicuous, depressed, yellowish-brown hairs. *Hind-body* elongate, closely and finely sculptured, clothed with slender cinereous pubescence, and bearing also numerous long, erect, fuscous hairs; terminal styles elongate.

Male. Front tarsi with moderately-expanded basal joints.

28—PTS. V., VI., VII.

Very much like *Q. arctifrons* (No. 210), distinguishable from it by the cluster of fine punctures on the forehead.

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

Hunua Range. One found by Mr. G. Campbell Munro near Clevedon, the other by myself at Maketu.

Group—PÆDERIDÆ.

Hyperomma.

Nov. gen. (Fauvel).

Allied to *Lithocharis*. Form elongate and narrow. *Clypeus* very short, vertical, or inflexed, membranous. *Labrum* very short and broad, with a narrow median notch extending almost to its base. *Mandibles* and *palpi* very long, the penultimate joint of these latter gradually, but considerably, dilated towards the extremity, the terminal joint conical. Head quadrate or oblong, not contracted in front of the eyes. The *peduncle* between the thorax and elytra is distinct. The *tarsi* are longer, and less dilated, than they are in *Phanophilus*.

2454. *H. dispersum*, n.s. (Fauvel). *Elongate*, very narrow, shining, red; antennæ and tarsi fulvescent; hind-body elongate, moderately thickly covered with slender yellowish hairs, head and thorax very sparsely pubescent.

Head slightly longer than broad, subquadrate, rounded behind, with a few distinct punctures, smooth along the middle. *Antennæ* as long as the head and thorax, with yellowish pubescence, second joint rather shorter than the third, joints 8–10 broader than the preceding ones. *Mandibles* very long and slender, curved, a little thicker at the base, each with a small denticle there. *Thorax* hardly as wide as the head, evidently longer than broad, a little, but very gradually, narrowed towards the base; with two regular series of distinct punctures near the middle, some others, less serial, near the sides, and a few minute scattered ones. *Scutellum* large, triangular. *Elytra* very short, hardly longer than broad, incurved behind, shoulders rounded; very irregularly sculptured, some of the punctures coarse, others quite fine, so that their surface is uneven or rugose. *Hind-body* more or less distinctly but finely punctured, darker than the elytra, strongly margined laterally, sixth segment narrow, with prominent styles. *Legs* long and stout, the tibiæ with short, erect, slender setæ. *Tarsi* rather coarsely pilose, the anterior with four basal joints expanded; the posterior slender, their first joint a little longer than the second.

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

Howick. Two examples, one of which I sent to M. A. Fauvel, who was kind enough (about ten years ago) to give me the above name for it. I give a description so that the following species may be associated with it.

2455. *H. mandibulare*, n.s. *Elongate*, narrow, shining; the head, mandibles, and thorax red; elytra darker, infusate-red; legs testaceous; labrum, antennæ, and palpi fulvescent; pubescence yellowish, most conspicuous on the hind-body.

Head with about six moderately large punctures on the frontal half, the other parts (except the smooth central portion) with numerous finer punctures. *Thorax* much longer than broad, slightly narrowed towards the base; there is a row of distinct punctures along each side of the middle, some irregular ones near the sides, and interposed between the larger punctures there are some minute dots. *Elytra* relatively small, but rather longer than broad, with rounded shoulders, their extremity incurved; their punctures are moderately large, rather shallow, and somewhat serial. *Hind-body* finely sculptured, the lateral margins of the fifth segment become quite narrow behind, styles moderate.

Smaller than *H. dispersum*, Fauvel, differently coloured; the *mandibles* with two basal denticles on each, and a large acute tooth between these and the middle; the *head*, instead of being widest behind, as it is in *H. dispersum*, is narrowed there, it is longer, the shape being oblong, and the sculpture differs; the apical spines of the posterior tibiæ are longer, and the *tarsi* are more elongate and slender; the basal joints of the front tarsi are simple and of nearly equal width.

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

Paparoa, near Howick. Unique.

2456. *H. duplicatum*, n.s. *Shining*, red; legs, antennæ, and palpi yellowish-red, tarsi yellow; pubescence greyish-yellow.

Resembles *H. mandibulare*. The *head* more oblong, scarcely at all narrowed behind, with minute punctures interposed between the larger ones. The *thorax* is slightly longer, not distinctly narrowed posteriorly, its front and hind angles (as is the case in the preceding two species) are rounded, it is attached to the head by a short but obvious neck, and the discoidal series of punctures are more or less duplicated. The last two *dorsal segments*, though rather darker, are nearly testaceous at the extremity; the fifth is acutely rounded at the apex, and the styles project beyond it at the sides. *Eyes* smaller.

Male. Anterior *tarsi* moderately dilated; the fifth segment, underneath, with a deep notch extending two-thirds of its length.

Female. Fifth segment subtruncate behind.

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

Maketu, Hunua Range. One pair only. All the species occur on the ground, amongst fallen leaves, and are evidently very rare.

Group—OXYTELIDÆ.

Coprostygnus (Gen., p. 1027, Part V.).

2457. *C. optandus*, n.s. *Elongate*, glabrous, glossy, pitchy-black; the palpi, tarsi, and basal joint of antennæ red; legs rufopiceous.

Head narrower than the thorax, its sides strongly elevated near the antennal insertion, distinctly punctured; clypeus and mandibles reddish, the former minutely punctate. *Antennæ* stout, elongate, the last five or six joints with more conspicuous yellowish pubescence than the others, the basal two nearly glabrous; third much longer than second, joints 3-11 with a distinct rim at the base. *Thorax* narrower than the elytra, about as long as broad, base truncate, apex slightly sinuate, widest before the middle, the sides a little narrowed, but nearly straight behind, posterior angles rectangular; its surface uneven, moderately coarsely punctured. *Elytra* as long at the sides as they are broad, the apices obliquely cut away towards the suture; on each elytron, near the middle, there is a large tubercular elevation; they are so sculptured as to appear punctate-striate, the interstices are elevated for the most part, but, behind, some of them are flattened and more distinctly punctured than they are near the base. *Abdomen* elongate, more or less finely punctured, the three basal segments with the lateral margins a good deal thickened behind, third with a transverse impression near the base, and two small, but distinct, tubercles near the apex; second segment similarly tuberculate; the penultimate with a sharply-raised, laterally-compressed elevation behind; sixth rufescent. *Tibiæ* nearly straight, with short, erect, slender, reddish setæ.

Female. *Elytra* and hind-body without tubercles, the former with the second, third, and fifth interstices rather broader than the others.

The male may be easily known by the armature of the elytra and abdomen.

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

Capleston, Westland. Mr. A. T. Cavell was kind enough to send me two; the female, however, had been decapitated.

Group—HOMALIDÆ.

Homalium (Gen., p. 115).

2458. *H. tenellum*, *n.s.* *Slender*, subparallel, slightly nitid; pubescence yellow, distinct, much shorter on the elytra; pale-castaneous, head and thorax slightly rufescent, the basal portion of the elytra infusate, the apical yellowish; legs testaceous, the middle of the tibiæ more or less infusate.

Head widest in line with the prominent eyes, between these there are two well-marked, rounded foveæ, its punctuation is distinct but not close. *Antennæ* with the basal joint quite as long as the following three taken together; second stout, oviform; 3-5 bead-like, third longer than broad, these three joints paler than the others; sixth rather larger than the fifth; 7-10 transverse; eleventh conical; the last six joints bear erect fuscous hairs. *Thorax* nearly as long as broad, its sides nearly straight behind but well rounded towards the front, the posterior angles rectangular; there are two depressions behind the middle, and a small one at each side, it is distinctly but not closely punctured. *Elytra* quite oblong, the sutural region

depressed, their punctuation more or less serial. *Hind-body* rather larger than the elytra, finely sculptured.

VAR.—Interocular foveæ small, sixth antennal joint nearly as broad as the seventh, the body more uniformly pale-brown.

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

Maketu, Hunua Range. Two examples.

Group—PSELAPHIDÆ.

Tyrus (Gen., p. 121).

2459. *T. spinipes*, *n.s.* *Shining*, head, thorax, and abdomen rufo-piceous, elytra red, legs more or less infusate, middle of femora almost piceous, antennæ pale-red, palpi and tarsi yellow.

Head with rather small interocular foveæ, with pale hairs near its sides; the tubercles, in the male sex, rather small and flat, appearing to unite across the forehead, in the female with a broad, shallow interval between them, similar to what is usual in *Bryaxis*. *Eyes* prominent. *Palpi* (maxillary) short, the basal joints with short slender stalks, the terminal largest and rather broad. *Antennæ* finely pubescent, stout, longer than the head and thorax; basal articulation not twice the length of the second, both cylindrical; third very slightly shorter than fourth, which is about the same length as the sixth or seventh; fifth slightly longer than the adjoining ones; eighth a little shorter than seventh; ninth and tenth rather longer than broad; eleventh largest. *Thorax* constricted in front, disc convex, near the base there is a curved impression which is deeper at the sides, the pubescence is like that of the head. *Elytra* narrowed near the shoulders, longer than they are broad; the sutural striæ broad and deep at the base, the intrahumeral impressions well marked; the hairs are slender, mostly erect, and yellowish. *Hind-body* convex, of moderate length, with yellowish pubescence. *Legs* elongate, tibiæ slightly bent, the posterior, however, are straight, and, on the inside, at about one-third of their length from the apex, are armed with a distinct spine.

Female. Antennæ with joints 3-6 about equal, the fifth slightly longer, seventh and eighth short, ninth and tenth not longer than broad.

The head is similar in shape to that of *T. mutandus*, but the tubercles and maxillary palpi are essentially different. From *T. armatus* it differs by the absence of the very prominent spines on the metasternum, and by the tibial spines being higher up, besides differences already pointed out in the descriptions.

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

Riccarton Bush, Christchurch. One of each sex, found by Mr. Suter.

Euglyptus.

Nov. gen.

Palpi short; second joint of the maxillary elongate, its long basal portion slender, the apical clavate; third short, not as thick