

DESCRIPTIONS
OF
NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF COLEOPTERA.

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THE following descriptions of three new genera and 115 species of New Zealand beetles were prepared during the year 1909. With these are incorporated nineteen species that were published in Germany by Herr Reitter, and one by Dr. Sharp, which, unfortunately, had been inadvertently omitted in previous lists.

The new species recorded in my "Revision of the New Zealand *Byrrhidae*"* are not included in this paper.

During the previous year twenty new genera and 157 species were described by me. These were published in the "Annals and Magazine of Natural History," at London. Copies of these have been deposited in the library of the Auckland Museum.

The numbers from 2593 to 3021 were affixed to species described by me and published in the "Annals and Magazine of Natural History" between the years 1893 and 1909.

LIST OF NEW GENERA AND SPECIES.

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3028. *Anillus monticola* Broun.

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* See New Zealand Institute Bulletin No. 2.

- Group HYDROPHILIDAE.
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- Group STAPHYLINIDAE.
3034. *Quedius tinctellus* Broun.
3035. " *aeneiventris* Broun.
3036. " *longiceps* Broun.
- Group PEDERIDAE.
3037. *Dimerus stilbus* Broun.
3038. *Lithocharis granipennis* Broun.
- Group OSSORIIDAE.
3039. *Holotrochus laevigatus* Broun.
3040. " *caecus* Broun.
3041. " *gracilis* Broun.
3042. " *nitidorsis* Broun.
3043. " *montanus* Broun.
- Group OMALIDAE.
3044. *Omalius nemobium* Broun.
3045. " *laetipenne* Broun.
3046. *Ischnoderus cognatus* Broun.
3047. " *arecobius* Broun.
- Group PSELAPHIDAE.
3048. *Vidamus spinipes* Broun.
3049. *Sagolonus impressus* Broun.
3050. *Zealandius usitatus* Broun.
3051. *Tyrogetus palpalis* Broun.
3052. *Eupines lewisi* Broun.
- Group HISTERIDAE.
3053. *Epierus rufescens* Reitter.
- Group NITIDULIDAE.
3054. *Soronia oculator* Reitter.
- Group CRYPTOPHAGIDAE.
3055. *Telmatophilus vestitus* Broun.
3056. *Micrambina helmsi* Reitter.
3057. " *insignis* Reitter.
- Group LATHRIDIIDAE.
3058. *Holoparamecus tenuis* Reitter.
3059. *Corticaria illustris* Reitter.
3060. " *longula* Broun.
3061. " *melasoma* Broun.
3062. *Myromecoxenus atomaroides* Reitter.
- Group BYRRHIDAE.
3063. *Pedilophorus helmsi* Reitter.
- Group EUCNEMIDAE.
3064. *Neocharis lobitarsis* Broun.
3065. *Talerax spinitarsis* Broun.
- Group ELATERIDAE.
3066. *Lomemus vittipennis* Broun.
- Group DASYLLIDAE.
3067. *Cyphanus ocularius* Broun.
3068. " *maculifer* Broun.
3069. " *granulosus* Broun.
3070. *Atopida grahami* Broun.
3071. " *suffusa* Broun.
3072. *Veronatus granicollis* Broun.
3073. *Mesocyphon tristis* Broun.
- Group TELEPHORIDAE.
3074. *Asilis collaris* Broun.
3075. " *brevicornis* Broun.
3076. " *opaculus* Broun.
3077. " *egmontensis* Broun.
3078. " *punctipennis* Broun.
3079. " *parallelus* Broun.
- Group MELYRIDAE.
3080. *Dasytes veronicae* Broun.
- Group CLERIDAE.
3081. *Phymatophaea abnormis* Broun.
- Group COLYDIDAE.
3082. *Epistranus sharpi* Reitter.
3083. " *fulvus* Reitter.
3084. *Coxelus helmsi* Reitter.
3085. *Phormesa costicollis* Reitter.
3086. *Notoulus varicornis* Broun.
- Group CERYLONIDAE.
3087. *Philothermus bicavus* Reitter.
- Group BRONTIDAE.
3088. *Parabrontes rugicollis* Broun.
3089. " *picturatus* Reitter.
- Group CUCUJIDAE.
3090. *Picrotus pensus* Broun.
- Group CISSIDAE.
3091. *Cis zeelandicus* Reitter.
3092. *Ennearthron boettgeri* Reitter.
3093. *Ennearthron obsoletum* Reitter.

- Group DIAPERIDAE.
3094. *Menimus humeralis* Broun.
3095. " *aemulator* Broun.
- Group TENEBRIONIDAE.
3096. *Lorelus latulus* Broun.
3097. " *tarsalis* Broun.
3098. " *marginalis* Broun.
3099. " *sternalis* Broun.
3100. " *nigrescens* Broun.
- Group CNODALONIDAE.
3101. *Artystona philpotti* Broun.
3102. " *tinctella* Broun.
3103. " *vicina* Broun.
- Group HELOPIDAE.
3104. *Pseudhelops substriatus* Broun.
3105. " *nodosus* Broun.
3106. *Adelium femorale* Broun.
3107. " *titaliense* Broun.
- Group CISTELIDAE.
3108. *Amarosoma violacea* Broun.
- Group SALPINGIDAE.
3109. *Salpingus cognatus* Broun.
3110. " *rugulosus* Broun.
3111. " *tarsalis* Broun.
3112. " *simplex* Broun.
- Group MELANDRYIDAE.
3113. *Allopterus simulans* Broun.
- Group OEDEMERIDAE.
3114. *Techmessa rugicollis* Broun.
3115. *Techmessodes cephalotes* Broun.
3116. *Exocalopus nitidiceps* Broun.
- Group SCRAPTIDAE.
3117. *Xylophilus xenarthrus* Broun.
- Group OTIORHYNCHIDAE.
3118. *Platyomida caudata* Broun.
3119. " *humeralis* Broun.
3120. " *tibialis* Broun.
3121. *Tigones philpotti* Broun.
3122. *Lyperobates waterworthi* Broun.
3123. *Lyperobates carinifer* Broun.
3124. " *ardens* Broun.
3125. *Hygrochus cordipennis* Broun.
3126. *Catoptes constrictus* Broun.
3127. *Brachyolus sylvaticus* Broun.
- Group RHYPAROSOMIDAE.
3128. *Phrynixus longulus* Broun.
3129. *Araeoscapus fasciculatus* Broun.
3130. *Araeoscapus mucronatus* Broun.
3131. *Araeoscapus punctipennis* Broun.
3132. *Phyllodytes irregularis* Broun.
- Group MOLYTIDAE.
3133. *Paedaretus rufulus* Broun.
3134. *Eiratus nitrostris* Broun.
- Group CYLINDRORHINIDAE.
3135. *Phaedropholus o'connori* Broun.
- Group ERIRHINIDAE. Broun.
3136. *Xerostygnus pullus* Broun.
3137. *Aneuma erubescens* Broun.
3138. *Etheophanus striatus* Broun.
- Group CRYPTORHYNCHIDAE.
3139. *Zeacalles binodosus* Broun.
- Group COSSONIDAE.
3140. *Eucossonus antennalis* Broun.
3141. " *discalis* Broun.
- Group PLATYPIDAE.
3142. *Platypus inimicus* Broun.
- Group ANTHRIBIDAE.
3143. *Anthrribus anguliceps* Broun.
3144. " *rugifer* Broun.
3145. " *maurus* Broun.
3146. " *suspectus* Broun.
- Group CERAMBYCIDAE.
3147. *Didymocantha cognata* Broun.
- Group LAMIIDAE.
3148. *Adrioepa pallidata* Broun.
3149. *Xylotoles gracilis* Broun.
- Group GALERUCIDAE.
3150. *Luperus cheesemani* Broun.
3151. " *obscurus* Broun.
3152. " *diversus* Broun.
- Group CHRYSOMELIDAE.
3153. *Chalcolampra speculifera* Sharp.
3154. *Caccomolpus ornatus* Broun.
- Group EROTYLIDAE.
3155. *Tritomidea rubripes* Reitter.
3156. *Cryptodacne ferrugata* Reitter.

COLEOPTERA.

Group ANCHOMENIDAE.

3022. *Tarastethus pretiosus* sp. nov. Genus, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1003.

Glossy, head rufescent, thorax dark fuscous but broadly testaceous at the sides; elytra rufo-fuscous but becoming darker behind, their sides and apices broadly testaceous; the legs, palpi, and basal joint of the antennae also yellowish, remaining articulations and the tibiae slightly rufescent.

Head oviform, much narrower than the thorax, smooth, frontal impressions elongate; there are 2 well-marked setigerous punctures on the forehead and 1 near each eye. *Thorax* about a third broader than long, its sides distinctly marginated and rounded, but evidently sinuate and narrowed towards the slightly projecting posterior angles, which are without setae; disc slightly convex, its central furrow well marked, as are also the basal fossae; the base is a little uneven, but has only very few punctures. *Scutellum* obsolete. *Elytra* moderately convex, much broader than the thorax, rather short, regularly rounded, and therefore less narrowed posteriorly than in *T. puncticollis*; they are distinctly striate-punctate; the sutural 2 striae on each are well marked, the others are less so on the middle but become deeper behind, the punctures are moderately large; the 3rd interstices are indistinctly bipunctate, the apical plicae moderately developed.

Underside shining, infusate, paler near the sides of the abdomen, almost quite smooth.

This is a rather small, very distinct, and rather pretty species, with somewhat flattened and finely granulated eyes, but without any definite dilatation of the tarsi.

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

Raurimu. January, 1909. Three specimens.

Group FERONIDAE.

3023. *Trichosternus dissentaneus* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 31.

Robust, nitid, aeneo-niger; the clytral margins, the head, and thorax viridescant; labrum fusco-piceous, with rufo-castaneous apical and lateral borders; legs and basal 4 joints of antennae piceous, remaining joints fusco-rufous.

Head large, much contracted behind the prominent eyes, with well-marked frontal foveae. *Thorax* $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines in width, in the middle 3 in length, apex arcuate-emarginate, base subtruncate, widest before the middle, its sides almost regularly rounded, so that the posterior angles, though nearly rectangular, are not in the least prominent; disc convex, its median sulcus abbreviated in front, near which there is a slight curvate impression, basal fossae large and deep, the intervening space quite flat and depressed; marginal channels well developed, distinctly broader behind than in front. *Scutellum* striate at the base. *Elytra* oblong-oval, with dentiform shoulders, the lateral channels somewhat explanate, and twice as broad behind the posterior femora as at the base; they are much narrowed and sinuated near

the apices; they are distinctly striate; the interstices nearest the suture are plane, the others convex; on the 3rd there are 5 punctures, 2 of which are subapical; on the 7th there are 7; the sides are multipunctate.

Femora robust, the intermediate obtusely subangulate below, near the extremity; the *tibiae* of the same pair with a posterior prolongation covering half of the basal tarsal joint. Anterior *tarsi* with the basal 3 joints cordiform, the first elongate.

Underside shining, the head irregularly sculptured and viridescant, the rest black. Terminal *ventral segment* tripunctate at each side of the middle, at the extremity.

The evenly curvate sides of the thorax, without the slightest projection of the posterior angles, and the entire absence of punctures in the elytral striae distinguish this species from *T. antarcticus*.

♂. Length, 14 lines; breadth, 5 lines.

Ashburton. My specimen was discovered by Mr. W. W. Smith.

Group ANISODACTYLIDAE.

Gaioxenus gen. nov.

Body navicular, slightly convex above, much more so along the middle underneath.

Head, including the moderately prominent eyes, as wide as front of thorax, with obsolete frontal impressions; 2 setigerous punctures on the forehead and 1 near each eye. *Labrum* quadrate, rather elongate, its apex truncate or slightly rounded. *Mandibles* rather short, broad at the base, curvate and acute at the extremity, the right with a median tooth. *Thorax* transversal, narrowed anteriorly, its base resting on the elytra, which are as broad as the thorax at the base, but taper considerably towards the extremity; there is a single puncture on each side of the thorax, placed before the middle.

Mentum deeply emarginate, its wings acute at the apex, with a short obtuse median tooth; it is strongly bipunctate at the base. *Palpi* finely setose, terminal joints of the maxillary rather shorter than the 2nd, elongate, fusiform, and acuminate. *Antennae* elongate, filiform, attaining the intermediate femora; the basal 2 joints and half of the 3rd are glabrous, the 2nd, however, bears 3 or 4 slender apical setae and is about a third shorter than the following elongate one; joints 5-10 are thick, but not obconical.

Legs moderately elongate. *Tibiae* straight, the front and middle pairs with spiniform setae along the outside. Anterior *tarsi* with slender elongate setae above, and at each side of the basal 4 joints with a spiniform seta as long and nearly as stout as those along the tibiae; their basal 4 joints dilated, 1st oblong, 2nd rather broader and subcordate, 3rd similar in form but a little shorter, 4th about as broad as the preceding one, incurved and excavate in front, medially grooved underneath, but not lobate above; their soles are covered with adpressed, grey, sponge-like vestiture, which is overlaid with elongate longitudinally disposed setae, so that they appear to be finely ribbed. The intermediate tarsi are moderately dilated, and clothed like the anterior; the joints, however, are more elongated. The claws are simple.

Prosternum deeply and broadly concave towards the posterior angles. *Metasternum* rather short, so that the elongate curved coxae are only moderately separated from the intermediate pair.

This should be located in the vicinity of *Zabronothus* and *Allocinopus*, but is markedly distinct from both.

3024. *Gaioxenus pilipalpis* sp. nov.

Subopaque, piceous, mandibles and labrum reddish, palpi testaceous, femora sometimes piceous; tibiae, tarsi, and antennae pale ferruginous, the last 7 joints of these last with a central fuscous streak; lateral margins of thorax piceo-rufous, the space near each posterior angle, owing to the thinness of that part, appears rufescent and semitransparent.

Head smooth, the forehead obsoletely rugose; mandibles finely striate. *Thorax* nearly a third broader than long, widest at the base, its sides nearly straight towards the middle and curvedly narrowed in front, sometimes they are gradually narrowed from the base to the blunt front angles; apex distinctly and widely incurved and finely marginated; posterior angles rectangular, but not acute; its surface nearly smooth, but with fine irregular longitudinal striae near the middle of the base and apex, dorsal groove abbreviated, the space near the hind angles flattened or slightly concave; sometimes there is a shallow sulciform basal impression between the middle and each side. *Elytra* with rather broader and more reflexed margins than the thorax, much narrowed, but only slightly sinuate, posteriorly; their striae simple, the marginal channels with large shallow setigerous punctures; interstices plane, densely and minutely sculptured.

Underside piceous, slightly nitid, without evident sculpture, the sides of the metasternum only feebly rugose. *Epiplurae* broad and flat near the base, gradually narrowed, so that the outer and inner margins coalesce before reaching the apex. Basal *ventral segment* in the middle, twice the length of the 2nd or 3rd, the 4th indistinctly bipunctate at the apex.

Fem.—Front tarsi simple, 1st joint oblong, 2nd and 3rd triangular, 4th cordiform.

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

Raurimu. Five specimens were found by me in January, 1909, under logs.

3025. *Zabronothus oblongus* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1327.

Oblong, rather narrow, moderately convex, nitid, nigro-piceous; the labrum, mandibles, and tibiae rufescent; the palpi, antennae, and tarsi paler; femora pitchy-red; elytral apices broadly rufescent.

Head rather small, but little more than half the width of the thorax, without definite impressions. *Eyes* only slightly prominent, yet large. *Thorax* subquadrate, about a fourth broader than long; the apex widely, the base medially, emarginate; it is slightly wider before the middle than elsewhere; posterior angles apparently obtuse, owing to the basal margin being slightly rounded towards the sides; disc finely, irregularly, transversely lineate, the middle of the base with several longitudinal striae, the median sulcus fine and not reaching the apex, basal fossae narrow, feebly impressed and sulciform, situated about midway between the middle and the sides. *Scutellum* very small. *Elytra* oblong, a little broader than the thorax, humeral angles thickened but not distinctly dentiform, their sides obviously marginated but not much rounded, curvedly narrowed and slightly sinuated towards the extremity; each with 7 impunctate, sharply impressed, discoidal striae; interstices simple; the marginal punctures distinct, but absent near the middle, and placed close together near the shoulders.

Underside piceous. The terminal *ventral segment* with a single setigerous puncture at the apex at each side, and with numerous small punctures across the middle.

Of about the same size as *Z. rufipes*, less oviform, rather narrower, with appreciably stouter legs, and more strongly curved posterior tibiae. In that species the posterior angles of the thorax are rectangular, the basal margin being straight towards each side, the discoidal groove attains the base, the humeral angles are dentiform, and the anterior tarsi are more dilated.

In the present species there is a distinct setigerous puncture at each hind angle of the thorax, which seemingly is lacking in the other two species. The papery squamae underneath the front tarsi are very distinct, but the angles of the dilated joints are not prominent.

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

Broken River, Canterbury. My specimen was found by Mr. J. H. Lewis.

Group BEMBIDIIDAE.

3026. *Bembidium waikatoense* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 55.

Subovate, moderately convex, glossy; head and thorax aeneo-niger; elytra fuscous, the shoulders fusco-testaceous and smooth; this pale mark on each is faintly prolonged at the side and curved inwards near the middle; there is another irregularly formed transverse mark on each at the side, behind the posterior femora, which extends inwards as far as the 4th interstice; legs and antennae rufo-fuscous, the basal 2 joints of the latter more rufescent and shining, palpi piceous.

Head large, ovate, and, including the large eyes, as broad as the front of the thorax; interocular impressions rather narrow, and separated from the eyes by moderate ridges. *Thorax* slightly broader than long, the sides strongly rounded, much narrowed behind the middle, lateral margins somewhat widened medially, posterior angles indistinct; discoidal groove definite but abbreviated, basal foveae well marked and placed close to the sides, the surface with some feeble linear impressions. *Elytra* oblong-oval, their margins well developed, quite evident even at the rounded shoulders; the sutural striae become fine and impunctate towards the extremity, the 2nd and 3rd are moderately impressed, the others much less so; all are rather coarsely punctured, and terminate behind the posterior femora; the 3rd interstices are bipunctate.

Male.—Anterior *tarsi* with thick suboblong basal joints, the 2nd only moderately dilated.

The nearest species is *B. rotundicolle*, but the basal 2 joints of the tarsi are strongly prominent at the inner angles, the posterior angles of the thorax are distinct, and the elytra are less oviform and more finely punctured.

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

Mount Pirongia, Waikato. Unique.

3027. *Bembidium tinctellum* sp. nov.

Elongate, slightly convex, shining violaceo-niger, sides of head and thorax and elytral margins aeneous; legs and antennae aeneo-piceous, the basal joint of the latter and the mandibles pitchy-red, tarsi rufo-piceous, palpi blackish.

Head, eyes inclusive, rather broader than apex of thorax, with long and rather broad interocular foveae. *Thorax* slightly broader than long, its sides distinctly margined and well rounded, quite as much narrowed behind as in front, but just at the base they are straight with obtusely rectangular angles; the dorsal sulcus distinct, basal foveae small and close to the angles, it is finely longitudinally strigose at the base, and there are

a few feeble impressions across the disc. *Elytra* oblong, slightly oviform, not depressed; moderately punctate-striate, the outer 3 striae on each indistinct, the sutural 2 converge at the base and unite at the apex; the punctation of the 6th and 7th almost ceases near the hind thighs, but in the others it extends a little further; interstices plane, the 3rd tripunctate.

Male.—Basal joint of anterior tarsi broadly oblong, the 2nd distinctly prominent at the inner extremity.

Undoubtedly near *B. tekapoense*, but, independently of the violaceous surface, differing by the rather broader and more strongly rounded thorax and more convex elytra. *B. attenuatum*, from the same locality, is more slender, with flattened and almost elongate-cordate and more finely sculptured elytra.

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

A single specimen, brought from the Lake Tekapo region by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman.

3028. *Anillus monticola* sp. nov. Gen., Lacordaire, Hist. des Ins. Coleopt., tom. i, p. 380.

Glabrous, nitid, testaceous, elytra slightly and irregularly infuscate; the body a little convex.

Head oblong, nearly as long as but much narrower than the thorax, apparently smooth, the frontal foveae well marked and rather large; the pallid transverse membranous space between the forehead and subtruncate labrum straight and sharply margined in front. *Mandibles* stout and elongate, acute and arched at the extremity. *Eyes* minute, situated at the sides, midway between the antennae and thorax. *Antennae* slender and elongate; basal joint short and stout; joints 2-5 cylindrical, decreasing in length, the 2nd being a third longer than the 5th; 8-10 oviform, each longer than broad; the terminal rather longer than 10th. *Thorax* of about equal length and breadth, cordiform, widest near the front, rounded there, gradually narrowed backwards, posterior angles somewhat obtuse, base and apex subtruncate; there is a fine dorsal groove, the basal foveae are shallow and indefinite, and a few minute punctures are discernible in front, the lateral margins are distinct. *Elytra* regularly oblong-oval, with rounded shoulders; they are broader than the thorax, with well-defined and somewhat explanate margins; they are broadly rounded at the apices, and cover the terminal abdominal segment; the suture is fine but distinct; there are no striae, but 3 or 4 discoidal series of distant, fine, shallow punctures may be seen with the aid of the microscope. *Legs* elongate; the anterior femora remarkably incrassate, the tibiae gradually thickened, apparently unarmed and not emarginate inwardly; the other tibiae simple, their tarsi elongate and slender.

The presence of eyes, though mere specks only, should perhaps exclude this species from *Anillus*.

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

Mount Pirongia. A single specimen only.

Group LEBIDAE.

3029. *Demetrida lateralis* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 64.

Depressed, broad, shining, black, the legs and lateral margins of thorax somewhat infuscate rufo-piceous, tarsi and antennae pale ferruginous, terminal joints of the palpi much paler, mandibles and labrum pitchy-red.

Head, eyes included, as broad as the thorax, with a few fine punctures which are most perceptible near the eyes, the elongate frontal impressions

moderate, there are 2 large punctures near each eye and 1 close to each antenna. *Thorax* an eighth broader than long, its frontal half widest and rounded, the basal narrowed and subsinuate, with rectangular angles, the apex widely incurved; disc slightly convex, the median groove well marked throughout, with feeble undulating transverse striae and some fine distant punctures; the basal foveae well marked, and separated from the angles by slight elevations; the lateral channels broad and somewhat flattened, with several short transverse striae. *Elytra* a good deal wider behind than at the base, with slightly oblique apices; their striae deep near the suture, the outer 4 on each more lightly impressed, the short scutellar sulci distinct; interstices plane, with numerous fine punctures, some, however, are larger, 1 at the base on the 2nd and another on the 3rd near the apex are still larger. The terminal abdominal segment is finely punctate and pubescent above, and has 2 setigerous punctures at the extremity underneath.

Distinguish d from *D. ater* by the broad and somewhat depressed marginal channels of the thorax, rather less deeply impressed elytral sulci, by the almost testaceous terminal joints of the palpi, and by the first 3 joints of the antennae not being piceous. In *D. moesta* the elytral striae are finer or obsolete, and the interstices, according to the description, are without impressions.

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

Mount Cook. Elevation about 2,500 ft. I am indebted to Mr. T. F. Cheeseman for my specimen.

Obs.—In my three specimens of Chaudoir's *D. picea*, obtained from the Otira Gorge and Ashburton, the legs, antennae, and palpi are testaceous or nearly so.

Group PERICALIDAE.

3030. *Scopodes nigripes* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 67.

Subdepressed, nude, nigrescent; head and thorax shining cupreous; elytra subopaque and slightly tinged with red; legs, antennae, and palpi fusco-niger.

Head with very large prominent eyes, distinctly longitudinally strigose, more finely and irregularly in front. *Labrum* smooth and black; the *neck* not strigose, but with ill-defined sculpture. *Thorax* very much narrowed towards the obsolete posterior angles, strongly rounded and angulate near the front; the median groove well marked, moderately finely, transversely, and irregularly strigose, the middle of the apical portion and the base with punctiform sculpture. *Elytra* oblong, with rounded shoulders, their apices oblique towards the suture; the striae are shallow and somewhat indefinite, but the 3 foveae on each are large.

Allied to *S. edwardsi*, but with different coloration and sculpture. The thorax is much more dilated near the front, and similarly angulated there, the disc is less convex, so that there are no apparent frontal or basal impressions. The elytra are broader, but their striae and foveae are not so well marked.

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

Waimarino. A single specimen, under bark, at an elevation of 2,700 ft.

Group DRYOPIDAE.

3031. *Alloparnus scutellaris* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1107.

Convex, oblong-oval, shining, fusco-piceous, sides of thorax and base of elytra rufescent; antennae, palpi, and tarsi fusco-testaceous, tibiae

red; with numerous outstanding, slender, and elongate setae, some of which are pale, others infuscate, but without fine pubescence.

Head moderately coarsely, closely, and more or less rugosely punctured. *Thorax* a third broader than long, the sides distinctly margined, curvedly narrowed near the front; anterior angles a little deflexed and nearly rectangular, the posterior directed backwards so as to clasp the shoulders; disc distinctly, moderately closely, but less coarsely punctured than the head, more finely towards the base, which at the middle is more convex than it is towards the sides; near each side there is a well-marked smooth groove, with sharp outer margins, which becomes less distinct towards the front. *Scutellum* smooth, quadrate, not at all transverse. *Elytra* of the same width as the thorax, quite twice its length, narrowed posteriorly; they are moderately and irregularly punctured; the striae are effaced on the middle, and only moderately impressed behind and near the sides, but some are deep at the base, only 1 or 2, however, penetrate its thick margin.

Legs robust, bearing long erect hairs; the tibiae with fine yellow pubescence along the inner face. The hind claw of each of the anterior *tarsi* is shorter than the other in one specimen.

Underside subopaque. *Prosternum* rather finely punctured. *Abdomen* covered with decumbent pale pubescence, very indistinctly punctured, the terminal segment, however, almost coarsely punctured and subgranulate, with longer hairs, and medially elevated at the extremity.

The elytral striae are less distinct than in *A. agrastis* (440); the head is more coarsely and rugosely punctured, the thorax rather more finely, and it lacks the finer decumbent pubescence visible on that species. The scutellum is not transverse.

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

Waimarino, January, 1909. A pair found amongst leaves, on the ground.

Obs.—When drawing up the above description I carefully examined the antennae of six specimens found at Tairua, Mount Pirongia, Wellington, and Te Aroha; in all these the antennae are 11-articulate, as stated in the generic diagnosis, p. 1107, Man. N.Z. Coleopt. In Dr. Sharp's *Protoparnus* these organs are described as 10-jointed. No specimens have been sent to me as yet from Greymouth, the recorded habitat of his species.

Group HYDROPHILIDAE.

3032. *Stygnohydrus femoralis* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1336.

Oval, very convex, glabrous, shining; piceo-niger, slightly bronzed; the sides of thorax, the suture, and apical portion of elytra somewhat rufescent; legs and mandibles dark red; palpi, tarsi, and antennae flavescens; club dull and infuscate.

Head large, subquadrate, its sides a little rounded, finely yet distinctly but not closely punctured. *Labrum* very transverse, distinctly punctate, feebly emarginated medially, marked off from the forehead by a deep furrow. Eyes entire, very finely faceted. *Mandibles* very broad, but slender and acute at the extremity. *Thorax* transverse, its base subtruncate and very accurately fitted to the elytra, in front medially rounded, and sinuated towards the slightly prominent but obtuse angles; the sides feebly curved and margined, posterior angles rounded, but just in front of them the sides are rather broader than the base of the elytra; its punctation rather shallow and distant. *Scutellum* triangular, finely punctate. *Elytra* irregularly, rather finely, but not closely punctured, some punctures rather larger

than others; at each side, behind the middle, there are 1 or 5 series of coarser punctures; somewhat similar series can be seen on the posterior declivity, in front of which the sutural striae become obsolete.

Tibiae with several unequal spines at the extremity of the middle and hind pairs, the former pair with less-prominent ones along the outside. Posterior *tarsi* slightly compressed, joints 2-4 with an elongate seta underneath, the claws not at all divaricate.

Underside castaneous, more rufescent at the sides. The *metasternum* and *abdomen* with fine longitudinally rugose sculpture. The *ventral segments* bear distinct yellow hairs.

Mesosternal process narrow, almost level with the front coxae. Intermediate coxae nearly, the others quite, contiguous. All the *ventral segments* about equal and on the same plane as the epipleurae, which throughout are linear. *Femora* grooved underneath, very broad but much narrowed towards the extremity, the posterior less narrowed, finely and distantly punctured and bearing distinct yellow setae. *Mentum* depressed, narrowed, and rounded in front. *Antennal furrows* quite distinct along the inner margin of the eyes.

Rather broader than *S. nitidus* (2343), with more elongate and slender posterior tarsi but thicker legs, rather different and more distinct sculpture, the body darker and less aeneous.

Antennae 9-articulate; basal joint elongate, half of it concealed from above; 2nd thick and subglobular; 3rd slender, narrowed towards its base, shorter than 2nd; 4-6 transverse; club triarticulate, its basal joint rather broader than long, narrowed towards the base, 2nd transversely quadrate, the terminal of the same width as the preceding one but distinctly longer.

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

Raurimu, January, 1909. A solitary specimen found amongst leaves on the ground. As its allies are rare and difficult to find, my specimen was carefully mounted and set out on its back, and the structure of the underside studied before drawing up the description of the upper surface. The details are recorded in full, and will be found useful to other students of this very troublesome group.

3033. *Psephoboragus dispar* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1402.

Nitid, glabrous, fuscous, the sides of the head and thorax and the base of the elytra broadly fusco-testaceous, as are also, more or less, the legs, antennae, and palpi.

Head closely and distinctly yet moderately finely punctured, more coarsely near the sides. *Thorax* strongly transverse, its sides slightly curved and gradually narrowed towards the obtuse front angles, posterior angles almost rectangular, lateral margins fine but distinct; disc much less closely and more finely punctured than the head, the punctures on the broad pale parts at the sides abruptly coarser, and with fine ones interposed, these coarse punctures quite as large as those of the elytral series. *Elytra* suboblong, curvedly narrowed behind; they are evidently striate-punctate, the striae more definite behind and along the sides than on the disc; interstices minutely and distantly punctate, and moderately convex near the extremity. Intermediate *tibiae* finely spinose externally.

Underside fusco-niger, the sides of the abdomen with a silky greyish gloss. *Mesosternum* margined in front and with a carina there, the process before the coxae abruptly elevated and perpendicular.

Less robust than *P. signatus*, and lacking the variegated aspect of that species. The humeral angles seem more rectangular, the hind slope is

more abrupt, and the sides of the elytra are almost straight instead of being gently curved from the base backwards; the series of punctures usually unite by pairs at the base. The difference between the discoidal and lateral sculpture of the thorax is strongly marked.

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

Waimarino. January, 1909. A single individual. Found amongst decaying leaves in the forest.

Group STAPHYLINIDAE.

3034. *Quedius tinctellus* sp. nov. Gen., Lacordaire, Hist. des Ins. Coleopt., tom. ii, p. 84.

Elongate, slightly convex, shining; black, the head and thorax slightly violaceous, hind-body a little iridescent, the legs and basal joint of antennae piceous, remaining joints, the knees, and tarsi fusco-rufous.

Head elongate, oviform, distinctly but finely and not at all closely punctured, with 3 large punctures alongside each eye and 2 near the base. The *clypeus* pallid and membranous. *Labrum* deeply emarginate in the middle, and with a mass of conspicuous yellow setae in front. *Mandibles* and *palpi* piceo-rufous. *Thorax* nearly as long as broad, posterior angles obtusely rounded, its sides finely margined and gradually narrowed anteriorly; the disc more finely punctured than the head, the sides more definitely; there are 4 large apical punctures, 2 before the middle, about 6 at the base, and 1 at each side. *Scutellum* large, moderately coarsely punctate. *Elytra* a fourth broader than long, apices oblique towards the suture, moderately coarsely and closely sculptured, and clothed with ash-coloured hairs. *Hind-body* elongate, rather more coarsely sculptured than the wing-cases and similarly pubescent, 6th segment rounded behind and somewhat rufescent, the styles dark and elongate.

Antennae quite as long as head and thorax, 2nd joint as long as the 3rd, the penultimate longer than broad. *Eyes* large, of normal form. *Anterior tarsi* dilated.

We have no similar described species. When turned towards the light it is a beautiful insect.

♂. Length, 5 lines; breadth, 1 line.

Waimarino. I secured two males.

3035. *Quedius aeneiventris* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, moderately nitid; head and thorax cupreo-fuscous; elytra and abdomen pale brown, the latter brassy and iridescent; the femora, tarsi, and basal joint of antennae fusco-testaceous, remaining joints and the tibiae fuscous.

Head elongate, oval, with minute coriaceous sculpture; there are 3 punctures near each eye, 1 behind each, and 4 near the base. *Thorax* of about equal length and breadth, moderately rounded near the base and gradually narrowed towards the front; the surface sculptured like the head; with 10 basal punctures, 6 discoidal, 2 apical, and 1 at each side. *Scutellum* short, closely punctured. *Elytra* twice as broad as long, apices oblique towards the smooth suture, finely and closely sculptured. *Hind-body* elongate, with fine rugose sculpture, and in some aspects of a distinctly brassy lustre.

Clypeus pale. *Labrum* medially impressed in front. *Eyes* large, of the usual shape. *Antennae*, the basal articulation excepted, opaque; 10th joint longer than broad; they reach backwards to the base of the thorax.

Pubescence greyish, the outstanding hairs at the sides and apex of the abdomen are dark.

The coloration, longish elytra, and thoracic punctation are distinctive characters.

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

Waimarino. Another of my captures in January, 1909; only one, unfortunately.

3036. *Quedius longiceps* sp. nov.

Elongate, much narrowed anteriorly, moderately shining, rufo-fuscous, abdomen somewhat violaceous; the palpi, legs, and antennae testaceous, basal joint of these last paler; pubescence obscure yellowish.

Head long and narrow, the length double the breadth, tripunctate near each eye. *Thorax* of equal length and breadth, much narrowed towards the front, with 4 apical punctures, 2 antemedian, and 4 basal. *Scutellum* rather large, triangular, finely punctate. *Elytra* subquadrate, apices oblique towards the suture, distinctly but not coarsely punctured. *Abdomen* relatively very elongate, its sculpture like that of the elytra, but with the apical portion of the 3rd, 4th, and 5th segments nearly smooth.

Eyes elongate-oval, hardly half the length of the head. *Antennae* finely pubescent from the 4th joint onwards, 2nd joint longer than 3rd, the following 7 subquadrate, 11th oviform, rather longer than the penultimate. *Anterior tarsi* only moderately expanded. *Clypeus* not pallid.

The peculiarly elongated head and the antennal structure are good differentiating characters.

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

Raurimu. January, 1909. One female.

Obs.—*Quedius ruficornis* having been used before, I have renamed my No. 205 *Q. manaiensis*. It somewhat resembles *Q. tinctellus*.

Group PEDERIDAE.

3037. *Dimerus stilbus* sp. nov.

Subcylindric, medially narrowed; head, thorax, and elytra shining, sanguineous; hind-body subopaque, castaneous, covered with slender yellowish-grey hairs; tarsi, tibiae, and antennae fulvescent, femora darker; mandibles shining, red.

Head rather broader but shorter than thorax, the elongate frontal impressions separated from the eyes by cariniform elevations, the punctation rather irregular and coarse but nearly absent along the middle, forehead subtruncate between the antennae. *Clypeus* very short and pallid. *Labrum* very broad, finely serrate in front, and with a pair of spines at the middle. *Eyes* with coarse facets, quite lateral, half the length of the head, very narrow. *Mandibles* falciform, as long as the head, very slender and acute towards the extremity, edentate at the base, but with a very long median tooth. *Antennae* implanted just above the base of the mandibles, 7th joint very small and bead-like, the penultimate abruptly enlarged and subquadrate, the terminal longer. *Thorax* longer than broad, widest near the front, gradually narrowed towards the base, with a short basal neck; along each side of the middle, but not reaching the apex, there is a deep groove; there is a similar one near each side; between these, in front of the middle, there are 3 slight punctiform impressions; near the base 4 indefinite punctures can be seen; the pubescence, like that of the head, is very inconspicuous and scanty. *Elytra* about half the length of the thorax, much curvedly

narrowed towards the base, obliquely truncate towards the suture at the extremity, with sutural striae only, the pubescence very scanty and quite indistinct. *Hind-body* elongate, moderately transversely convex, not marginated, closely sculptured, the terminal segment obconical, the others concolorous and subequal.

D. browni Fauvel is rather larger, the 4th abdominal segment is invariably much darker than the others; the basal thoracic punctures (6) are sharply defined; the mandibles are angulate, or dentate, at the base, but the inner median tooth of each is hardly half the length of the corresponding one of *D. stilbus*.

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

Waimarino. January, 1909. My specimen was found amongst decaying leaves, on the ground.

3038. *Lithocharis granipennis* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 113.

Elongate, only slightly nitid; head and thorax dark red; elytra and abdomen somewhat pitchy-red; legs and intermediate antennal joints infuscate; tarsi, palpi, and basal 2 joints of the antennae fusco-testaceous, terminal joint flavescent; the pubescence mostly dark fuscous.

Head as large as thorax, rounded behind, closely and finely punctate. *Thorax* similarly sculptured, without any definite smooth median line; it is rather longer than broad, with rounded angles. *Elytra* about a third shorter than thorax, gradually narrowed towards the base, apices subtruncate, without distinct sutural striae, their surface finely granulate. *Hind-body* elongate, finely sculptured but not distinctly granulate, basal 4 segments about equal and broadly marginated, 5th longer.

Antennae moderately elongate; basal joint cylindrical, stout, about as long as the following 2 combined, these 2 elongate-obconical; 6th and 7th moniliform, 8-10 loosely articulated and transverse, 11th ovate and acuminate. *Legs* closely sculptured and pubescent. *Anterior tarsi* with 4 dilated joints, the 1st of the posterior longer than the 2nd.

The coloration, and the granulation of the elytra, differentiate this from Redtenbacher's *L. zealandicus*.

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

Waimarino. January, 1909. One.

Var.—Hunua Range. Basal 2 segments of abdomen with a pale apical band of minute dense favose-like sculpture.

Group OSSORIIDAE.

3039. *Holotrochus laevigatus* sp. nov. Gen., Lacordaire, Hist. des Ins. Coleopt., tom. ii, p. 113.

Cylindric, moderately shining, nearly nude, there being only some dark slender setae distinguishable along the sides; rather smooth, piceo-rufous, hind-body darker, antennae and tarsi fulvescent.

Head narrower than thorax, with very few fine punctures. *Eyes* small and flat. *Thorax* quadrate, base and apex truncate, its sides almost straight, being only feebly rounded in front, posterior angles rectangular, lateral margins definite; basal impressions elongate and shallow, situated near the sides; there are only a few fine distant punctures on the surface. *Scutellum* nearly smooth. *Elytra* much abbreviated, the width double the length, apices subtruncate, shoulders closely applied to the hind angles of the thorax; sutural striae indistinct or obsolete, they are very remotely punctured. *Hind-body* without lateral margins, elongate, 5th segment longest, there are but a few fine punctures.

Tibiae finely spinose externally. *Antennae* nearly as long as head and thorax; basal joint cylindrical, evidently thicker and longer than 2nd; 3rd rather longer than 2nd, narrowed towards its base; 4th smallest and bead-like; 5th of similar form, but slightly larger; 6-10 laxly articulated, broader than preceding ones; 11th conical.

Prosternum distinctly incurved near each side of the apex, the angles obtusely carinate and prominent, the centre in front of the coxae is also obtusely prominent. Fifth *ventral segment* unimpressed; in *H. browni* this segment is medially deeply concave, and the basal one cariniform in the middle.

Similar to *H. brevipennis* in some respects. In it, however, the eyes are obsolete or altogether absent, the base of the thorax is widely emarginated and the greyish-yellow pubescence, though scanty, is easily seen.

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

Mount Pirongia. Both specimens found by myself amongst decaying leaves.

3040. *Holotrochus caecus* sp. nov.

Cylindric, shining, sparingly clothed with slender yellowish-grey hairs; dark red, hind-body with indefinite darker spots, antennae and legs reddish.

Head smaller than thorax, with a few fine distant punctures. *Antennae* with fine grey pubescence, basal 3 joints elongate, 3rd slender, 5th and 6th obconical, broader than 4th, joints 7-10 larger. *Thorax* quadrate, finely margined laterally, finely and distantly punctured. *Elytra* transverse, subtruncate behind, with shallow indistinct sculpture. *Hind-body* elongate, basal 4 segments simple and equal, 5th large, with coriaceous minute sculpture.

Tibiae stout, the intermediate moderately closely and finely spinose externally; the anterior with 5 or 6, the posterior with the same number of fine setiform spines near the extremity.

The eyes I am unable to detect.

H. brevipennis is smaller and darker, with differently formed antennae, their 5th joint being oviform and rather larger than the contiguous ones. It is in a similar blind condition.

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

Maketu, Hunua Range. A single specimen.

3041. *Holotrochus gracilis* sp. nov.

Shining, ferruginous, legs and antennae flavescent, pubescence also yellowish.

This is another sightless species, which is smaller and more slender than the preceding one, and distinguishable by the paler colour of all its parts. The sculpture seems similar but is even finer, and the suture of the transverse elytra is indistinct.

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

Waitakerei Range. Found in March, 1909. Unique.

3042. *Holotrochus nitidorsis* sp. nov.

Elongate, subcylindric, glabrous, glossy; head and thorax rufo-fuscous, the area near the posterior angles of the latter usually paler; elytra and hind-body fusco- or rufo-piceous, the apical portion of the basal segments of a more or less metallic reddish-coppery hue; legs and antennae pitchy-red, tarsi testaceous.

Head nearly as long as the thorax but obviously narrower, the forehead rounded in front, with a few distinct but not coarse scattered

This species should be placed near *O. setipes*, which may be distinguished by the paler and more rufescent coloration.

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

Riverton Beach. One, from Mr. A. Philpott.

3046. *Ischnoderus cognatus* sp. nov.

Depressed, moderately elongate and shining; rufo-castaneous, hind-body darker, its apical segment somewhat testaceous, elytra slightly suffused with brown; terminal 6 joints of antennae opaque and infuscate.

Head behind as broad as thorax, narrowed in front of the slightly convex eyes, rather flat, finely and rather irregularly punctate, interantennal impressions shallow and indistinct, the intermediate space nearly smooth, median foveae small and narrow, the ocelli situated behind these. *Neck* short and broad, minutely strigose. *Thorax* transverse, cordate-quadrate, widest near the front, rounded there, slightly sinuously narrowed behind, posterior angles subrectangular; the disc distinctly bi-impressed, the narrow intervening space and the borders nearly smooth, the surface elsewhere finely yet distinctly but not closely punctured; the lateral margins distinct. *Scutellum* triangular, smooth. *Elytra* oblong, nearly double the length of thorax; apices medially subtruncate, but rounded towards the sides; their punctation fine, not quite serial, and slightly effaced outwardly near the extremity. *Hind-body* a little narrower than the wing-cases, minutely sculptured, so as to appear coriaceous, the pubescence scanty, fine and yellowish, nearly smooth along the middle, on other parts with a few minute scattered punctures; the basal 3 uncovered segments broadly marginated, the apical small and obconical. *Tibiae* straight, obsolete spinose.

Antennae inserted below the edges of the forehead; basal joint stout, much narrowed towards its base, as long as the 2nd and 3rd combined; 2nd as long as 3rd, but slightly broader; 4th and 5th moniliform, small; 6-10 opaque, pubescent, enlarged, transversely quadrate; 11th conical.

This comes near *I. fultoni* (1864), with more shallow interantennal impressions; those on the thorax, however, are deeper, and the middle pair of tibiae not arcuate; those of *I. fultoni* are arched.

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

West Plains, Invercargill. Mr. A. Philpott. One.

3047. *Ischnoderus arecobius* sp. nov.

Depressed, subparallel, moderately broad, shining; piceo-fuscous; hind-body fusco-castaneous; the extremity of the 5th segment, the apical one, and the legs and basal 5 articulations of the antennae rufo-testaceous; the remaining joints dull fuscous.

Head as broad as and rather longer than thorax, the genae rounded behind the prominent eyes, in front of these much narrowed; forehead minutely sculptured yet shining, the rest of the surface rather closely and distinctly punctured, with 2 elongate basal foveae, and behind these the pair of ocelli; it bears a few inconspicuous slender hairs. *Antennae* proportionally stout; basal joint about twice the bulk of the 2nd, 3rd obconical and about as long as the preceding one, 4th and 5th bead-like, 6th longer than 5th, joints 7-10 evidently enlarged and transverse, 11th conical; the last 6 joints with fuscous pubescence. *Thorax* transverse, with distinct lateral margins, rather broader and moderately rounded near the front than elsewhere, narrowed behind the middle, posterior angles rectangular; its surface a little uneven, distinctly bi-impressed along the middle, the appa-

rently raised central line smooth, the outer borders of the depressions nearly so, the punctation and vestiture like those of the head. *Elytra* slightly broader than thorax, oblong, parallel-sided, truncate behind; their punctation well marked and almost quite seriate, with somewhat irregular feebly elevated interstices, producing a substriate appearance. *Hind-body* of about the same length and breadth as the elytra, slightly transversely convex; the basal 4 segments equal, finely sculptured, with broad flattened margins; 5th nearly smooth, rather longer than 4th; the pubescence greyish and distinct.

This most nearly resembles *I. morosus*; it is smaller and even darker, but with paler legs. The median mark on the 2nd dorsal segment is less distinct; in *I. morosus* it resembles a minute horse-shoe.

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

Waitakerei Range. March, 1909. My specimen was caught under the bark of a decaying nikau log; others effected their escape.

Group PSELAPHIDAE.

3048. *Vidamus spinipes* sp. nov. Gen., Raffray, "Genera of *Pselaphidae*."

Nitid, fusco-rufous; the legs, antennae, and palpi paler; the pubescence yellowish, fine yet distinct.

Head large, as broad as thorax, subquadrate, but narrowed in front of the small but prominent eyes; it is broadly bisulcate; the antennal tubercles, though distant, appear nevertheless to form a broad continuous frontal margin; the slender hairs are disposed transversely. *Thorax* dilated laterally before the middle, much narrowed in front, more gradually towards the base; at each side near the base there is a deep fovea, and an angular one between them, united by a curvate impression or groove. *Elytra* oblong, rather broader than thorax, a little narrowed towards the base; sutural striae deep and broad, the shoulders appear elevated owing to the presence of an elongated fovea alongside each, there is a minute basal fovea near each side of the suture, the dorsal striae are obsolete, their surface with shallow indistinct punctures. *Hind-body* nearly as large as the elytra, finely punctate, 2nd and 3rd segments equal, 4th and 5th deflexed.

Legs elongate; intermediate tibiae on the inner side, between the middle and extremity, with a conspicuous spiniform process; the posterior simple.

Antennae about as long as head and thorax; basal joint stout; 2nd nearly as long as the exposed portion of 1st, but not quite as thick; 3rd slightly longer than broad; 4-8 moniliform; 4th and 5th rather larger than the others; 9th and 10th evidently broader, and narrowed towards the extremity; 11th large, subobconical.

This species can be recognised by the armature of the middle tibiae.

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

Broken River. My specimen was found by Mr. J. H. Lewis.

3049. *Sagolonus impressus* sp. nov. Gen., Raff., "Genera of *Pselaphidae*."

Elongate, slightly convex, shining, rufous, elytra rather paler, legs obscure rufo-testaceous, tarsi and palpi flavescent, antennae testaceous; pubescence yellow, fine yet distinct.

Head large, much curvedly narrowed behind the prominent eyes, and widest in line with them; antennal tubercles evidently separated, interocular foveae moderate, apparently prolonged forwards and convergent near the tubercles, with some fine punctures near the sides, smooth in front. *Thorax* longer than broad, widest just before the middle, considerably and

as much narrowed anteriorly as it is behind; very finely and not at all closely punctate; median discoidal groove quite obsolete on the disc and fine near the base, near which there is a large transverse angular mesial depression, and a fovea at each side, these are not united by any linear impression. *Elytra* ample, subquadrate, sparingly and finely punctured, the sutural striae are broad near the base, with subcarinate intervals separating them from the short foveiform impression near each shoulder, the base appears quadrioveolate. *Hind-body* rather short, narrower than the elytra, moderately convex, indistinctly punctate; the basal segment but little exposed, and covered with minute greyish squamae; the 2nd with a transverse median depression, which is deep at the base, and separated from a smaller transverse one at each side by a slight carinate interval only; 3rd about as long as 2nd, but not discernibly impressed; 5th deflexed. *Legs* simple, elongate and slender.

Underside shining, rufo-castaneous, with fine pubescence. *Prosternum* with a slender longitudinal carina. *Coxae* with trochanters, the posterior well developed. Basal 2 *ventral segments* rather densely pubescent and depressed at the base, and at the middle slightly elevated and acutely angulate in front; 2nd and 3rd largest, equal; 5th about as long as the 4th at the sides, but widely emarginate in front; 6th short.

Antennae elongate, attaining the base of the thorax; basal 2 joints nearly equal, stout; joints 3-5 rather larger than 6-8, which are submoniliform; the 8th rather smaller than its predecessor; 9th and 10th laxly articulated, each twice the size of the 8th; 11th rather longer than the preceding 2 combined, subconical and acuminate.

Maxillary *palpi* moderately elongate; 2nd joint slender and stalk-like, but clavate at the extremity; 3rd short; 4th large, pubescent, subovate, and provided, apparently, with a bifid apical appendage.

This does not agree very well with *Sagolonus*, but there is no other place for it.

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

Broken River, Canterbury. The description has been drawn up from a damaged male sent to me by Mr. J. H. Lewis.

3050. *Zealandius usitatus* sp. nov. Gen., Raff., "Genera of *Pselaphidae*."

Elongate, moderately convex, nitid; pubescence yellow, distinct; castaneo-rufous; the elytra, legs, and antennae paler; palpi and tarsi testaceous.

Head nearly as large as thorax, considerably, but not at all abruptly, narrowed anteriorly, its punctation not close and rather indefinite; there are 2 moderate foveae, which are not distinctly prolonged forwards; the antennal tubercles are small but distinct and widely separated. *Eyes* very small, with coarse facets. *Mandibles* falciform, and evidently denticulate. Maxillary *palpi* pubescent. *Thorax* cordiform, widest before the middle, base and apex of about equal width; it is finely and irregularly punctured, but nearly smooth on the middle; the rather broad discoidal furrow is well marked, but does not reach the angular depression near the base; the lateral foveae are large and distinctly separated from the angular basal one. *Elytra* rather larger than thorax, gradually curvedly narrowed towards the base, their punctation like that of the thorax; the interval between the broad sutural and dorsal striae on each appears slightly elevated; these striae are deepest at the base; there is also an indefinite broad shallow lateral stria. *Hind-body* rather longer than the elytra, moderately transversely convex, very finely punctured; 2nd, 3rd, and 4th segments of nearly

equal size; the exposed part of the 1st covered with very minute pallid squamae, so as to seem membranous; the 2nd, close to its base, with a small indistinct semicircular impression. *Legs* moderate. *Tibiae* slightly arcuate outwardly.

Antennae moderately elongate; basal joint cylindrical, twice as long as broad; 2nd nearly as stout as the 1st, more than half its length, a little narrowed towards the base; 3rd only about half the bulk of 2nd; 5th slightly larger than the contiguous one; 4, 6, 7, and 8 moniliform; 9th transverse, yet not as large as 10th; 11th subovate, somewhat acuminate, larger than the 9th and 10th conjointly.

Larger and evidently more shining than 2478, *Z. obscurus*. The punctation not at all dense and distinct.

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

Broken River. I am indebted to Mr. J. H. Lewis for my specimen.

3051. *Tyrogetus palpalis* sp. nov. Gen., Ann. Mag. Hist., September, 1893.

Sanguineous, tarsi and palpi testaceous; sparingly clothed with decumbent yellow hairs, apices of elytra thickly fringed.

Head oviform, shorter than thorax but as broad as it is, finely and distinctly but not distinctly punctured, with a pair of interocular foveae; the antennal tubercles are somewhat approximated in front, but there is a distinct channel between them, which extends as far as the front of the eyes. *Thorax* convex, rather longer than broad, widest at or just behind the middle, moderately rounded there, more narrowed in front than behind, without definite sculpture. *Elytra* as wide as thorax at the base, gradually expanded so as to become twice as broad at the extremity, which is abruptly depressed and obviously ciliated; on each there is a well-marked sutural stria, and also a more shallow median one which becomes obsolete behind. *Hind-body* broadly marginated; basal segment large, as broad as but hardly as long as the elytra, it is nearly horizontal; the following 3 are curvedly deflexed. *Legs* elongate, moderately slender.

Antennae long and stout, finely pubescent; basal 2 joints cylindrical, the 2nd evidently the shorter; 3-7 about equal, longer than broad; 8th and 9th slightly shorter and broader than the preceding one; 10th distinctly broader and subrotundate; 11th largest, oblong-oval.

Prosternum deeply emarginate in front. The *coxae* elongate, prominent, and contiguous, situated close to the basal margin. Intermediate *coxae* slightly separated. *Mesosternum* with a carina between the middle and front *coxae*, the mesial depression and the sides with yellow pubescence. All the *coxae* about equidistant from front to rear. Intermediate *trochanters* elongate, the others shorter and thicker. Only 5 *ventral segments* are visible; the basal is larger than the other 4 combined.

When compared with *T. optandus* it will be seen that the 2nd joint of the maxillary palpi is more strongly dilated inwardly near the extremity, and therefore more knob-like than that of the typical species. The eyes, though prominent, have less-coarse facets.

The palpi are much longer than those of *Hamotulus* (Schaufuss) — *Tychotyrus* (Broun), and the basal portion of each joint is much more elongate and stalk-like.

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

Waimarino, January, 1909. My specimen, minus a leg, was taken amongst decaying leaves on the ground.

3052. *Eupines lewisi* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 124; and Raff., Gen. *Pselaphidae*.

Convex, glabrous, shining, sanguineous, legs rufo-testaceous, palpi and tarsi flavescent.

Head nearly as large as thorax, smooth, without well-marked sculpture. *Eyes* moderately prominent and distinctly faceted. *Thorax* rather longer than broad, widest before the middle, the base finely margined. *Elytra* much larger than thorax, the suture well defined, and seemingly slightly elevated, with fine striae. *Hind-body* deflexed, with 4 visible segments, the basal 3 margined laterally, the 1st largest. *Legs* elongate. *Posterior tibiae* a little bent and thickened towards the extremity.

Antennae rufescent, stout, pubescent; basal joint thick; 2nd also stout, but smaller; 3rd and 4th small, the latter moniliform, the former slightly longer than broad and narrowed towards its base; 5th subquadrate and very large, apparently concave underneath; 6th very small, a little rounded anteriorly; 7th and 8th strongly transverse, almost as broad as the 9th, the 7th rather longer than the following one; 9th and 10th darker than the others, minutely asperate, both suboblong and rather longer than the 5th; 10th rather longer than its predecessor.

There is no similar species. The 10-jointed antennae and their structure, and the enlarged 5th, 9th, and 10th joints particularly, are characteristic. ♀ incog.

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

Broken River, Canterbury. A single specimen, from Mr. J. H. Lewis, whose name it bears.

Group HISTERIDAE.

3053. *Epierus rufescens* Reitter. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 163.

Oblong-oval, moderately convex, rufo-fuscous.

Head very finely punctured. *Thorax* twice as broad as long, considerably narrowed anteriorly, closely and finely punctured, the marginal line extremely fine. *Elytra* finely punctated, with 6 striae, the sutural straight, the others somewhat arcuated, the humeral almost angulated. *Pygidium* and *propygidium* scarcely visibly punctured. *Tibiae* rather narrow, not denticulated.

Length, 1.8 mm.

Greymouth. Mr. R. Helms.

Group NETIDULIDAE.

3054. *Soronia oculator* Reitter. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 171.

Similar to *S. japonica* and the European *S. grisea*, but narrower and more parallel, testaceous and ferruginous. The *thorax* is more rounded near the middle, where it is rather broader than the wing-cases; it is closely and finely punctured. *Elytra* variegated with black, each with a rounded median spot, yellowish or ferruginous, placed nearer the suture than the side.

Length, 5-6 mm.

Greymouth. Mr. R. Helms.

Group CRYPTOPHAGIDAE.

3055. *Telmatophilus vestitus* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 223.

Elongate, subdepressed, covered with slender decumbent greyish pubescence, slightly nitid; fuscous, legs fusco-testaceous.

Head distinctly but not coarsely punctate. *Thorax* much narrower than the elytra, its length and breadth about equal, its sides nearly straight, with almost rectangular but not acute basal angles, the base moderately rounded; its punctation moderately fine, not so close near the middle of the base, where there is an almost smooth spot; near each hind angle there is a slight transverse impression. *Scutellum* transversal. *Elytra* a little convex, base incurved; their sculpture like that of the thorax, but becoming a little finer behind, where there is a sutural stria on each.

Antennae fusco-testaceous, their terminal 2 joints rather darker; basal joint longer and much stouter than the 2nd, 3rd obviously longer than the contiguous ones, 5th and 7th each a little longer than 6th or 8th, terminal 3 longer than broad.

Underside evidently pubescent, shining, fuscous, distinctly punctured. *Metasternum* broadly grooved behind.

The basal 3 tarsal joints are less strongly developed than in *T. depressus*; these, and the general appearance, are more like *T. olivascens* (1959), which, however, has a narrower head, differently formed antennae, more flavescent clothing, and rather coarser, slightly rugose elytral sculpture.

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

Mount Cook. Mr. T. F. Cheeseman. Eight specimens.

3056. *Micrambina helmsi* Reitter.

Elongate, subparallel, rufo-testaceous, clothed with fine yellowish hairs, intermingled with longer erect ones on the elytra. *Antennae* moderately slender, attaining the base of thorax, the terminal 3 joints equally broad, penultimate joints broader than long. *Head* short, trigonal, and, including the eyes, narrower than front of thorax, closely punctured. *Thorax* transverse, about a third broader than long, narrowed posteriorly, front angles callose, almost obliquely prominent, hind angles rectangular, disc sparsely punctated, obliquely impressed before the base. *Elytra* somewhat wider than thorax, more than thrice its length, apices conjointly rounded, elongate and subparallel, moderately closely punctured almost in rows.

Length, 2 mm.

Greymouth. Mr. R. Helms.

3057. *Micrambina insignis* Reitter.

Elongate, shining ferruginous. *Antennae* slender, these and the legs testaceous; clothed with fine yellowish hairs intermingled with remarkably long erect ones. *Thorax* transversely cordate, front angles callose and a little deflexed, strongly obliquely impressed near the base, with a minute antescutellar fovea. *Elytra* distinctly broader than thorax, oblong-oval, finely punctured in rows, becoming obsolete behind, smooth on the middle, and distinctly transversely impressed before the middle.

Length, 2 mm.

Greymouth. Mr. R. Helms.

Group LATHRIDIIDAE.

3058. *Holoparamecus tenuis* Reitter. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 231.

Elongate, narrow, pale yellowish-red, legs and antennae testaceous. *Antennae* 11-articulate, club 2-jointed. Head trigonal, somewhat narrower than thorax. *Thorax* almost as long as broad, cordate, considerably constricted and transversely bisulcate near the base, the frontal one narrow, bifoveolate, the basal crenate, the sublateral carinae distinct, coarsely and distinctly punctured. *Elytra* convex, oblong-oval, broader than thorax, sutural striae finely impressed.

Length, 1.5 mm.

Greymouth. Mr. R. Helms.

3059. *Corticaria illustris* Reitter. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 234.

Oblong, convex, fusco-ferruginous, pubescence griseous. *Antennae* very slender, black, basal joint reddish, tarsi and apices of tibiae fuscous. *Head* slightly narrower than thorax, coarsely and closely punctate. *Thorax* subtransverse, closely and coarsely punctured, disc longitudinally bifoveolate, the anterior the larger, the sides with 1 fovea. *Elytra* much broader than thorax, oblong-oval, strongly punctured, with a well-defined fuscous fascia, the sutural striae almost distinct. *Club* 3-jointed, the basal 2 joints somewhat pyriform, the last oval and pointed. *Legs* ferruginous, the tibiae becoming gradually darker towards the extremity.

Length, 1.2-1.5 mm.

Greymouth. Mr. R. Helms.

3060. *Corticaria longula* sp. nov.

Elongate, slightly transversely convex, slightly nitid, with slender yet distinct ash-coloured pubescence; fusco-castaneous, the legs and antennae paler.

Head finely but not closely punctate. *Eyes* large and coarsely faceted. *Antennae* elongate, basal joint thick, 3rd as long as 2nd but much more slender, 4th and 5th equal and evidently longer than broad, 6-8 small and bead-like; club elongate, its 3 joints subrotundate. *Thorax* rather broader than long, moderately rounded laterally, and minutely or obsoletely denticulated, but with 2, sometimes 3, small yet distinct denticles at each side near the base; its surface distinctly, finely, but not closely punctured, and with a median fovea near the base. *Scutellum* broad, seemingly ridged across the middle. *Elytra* distinctly broader than the thorax and quite twice its length, their sides indistinctly margined and only slightly rounded; they are moderately finely substriate-punctate, with minutely punctured interstices, the sutural striae are well marked behind, but the others are obliterated there amongst the fine irregular punctation, in some lights the basal sculpture appears subgranular.

Underside infusate, shining, and finely pubescent. *Prosternum* moderately coarsely punctate, and with a well-marked transverse depression at each side, in front. *Metasternum* with shallow, moderately coarse punctures, and a median linear impression behind. *Abdomen* more finely sculptured, segments 2-4 equal, the basal largest.

This is the most elongate-oblong species that has been under my observation.

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

Waitakerei Range. Two found by myself in 1875, and, some years later, as many by Mr. S. W. Fulton in Otago. It has also been found

recently by Mr. W. L. Wallace in forest glades on the Kermadec Islands. There are about 250 minute members of this genus.

3061. *Corticaria melasoma* sp. nov.

Suboblong, slightly convex, shining, very scantily clothed with short and slender grey setae; fusco-niger, legs and antennae fuscous.

Head as broad as front of thorax, much constricted behind, with a distinct plica or transverse swelling at the back of each eye, its surface with minute coriaceous sculpture and a few indistinct punctures. *Eyes* of moderate size, obliquely oval, distinctly faceted. *Antennae* slender, basal 2 joints stout, 3-6 small, 7th and 8th rather larger; club laxly articulated, the intermediate joint smaller than the basal one, the last one largest. *Thorax* of about equal length and breadth, its sides regularly rounded, and with some minute denticles near the base; disc a little convex, minutely coriaceous, finely and distantly punctate, and with a well-marked median fovea near the base. *Scutellum* transverse. *Elytra* evidently broader than thorax at the base, elongate-oblong, finely seriate-punctate, the sutural striae distinct behind, interstices distantly and minutely punctured.

Legs indistinctly pubescent; basal 2 joints of the posterior tarsi rather small, apparently prolonged inwardly at the extremity, the terminal obviously stouter and longer than the basal 2 conjointly.

The nearly bald, dark, shining body renders its identification easy.

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

Mount Maungatua, Otago. My specimen was found by Mr. S. W. Fulton, who in former years was one of our keenest entomologists.

3062. *Myromecoxenus atomaroides* Reitter.

Oblong, finely and closely punctulated, densely clothed with short depressed griseous pubescence; fusco-ferruginous, antennae and legs dilute.

Head slightly narrower than thorax. *Antennae* rather slender, the terminal 2 joints thick, more so than in *Corticaria illustris*. *Thorax* transversely quadrate, very slightly narrowed behind, anterior angles slightly rounded and deflexed, the posterior almost rectangular, the sides slightly obliquely depressed. *Elytra* much broader than thorax, more than twice as long as broad. *Club* of antennae triarticulate.

Length, 1.5 mm.

Greymouth. Mr. R. Helms.

Group BYRRHIDAE.

3063. *Pedilophorus helmsi* Reitter. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 244.

Short, oval, very convex, smooth, finely and evenly punctured above; glossy, black, subaeneous, legs ferruginous, antennae elongate, these and the tarsi fusco-testaceous. *Head* nearly smooth on the middle, its sides coarsely punctured. *Thorax* very much narrowed anteriorly, front angles acute. *Scutellum* minute. *Elytra* acuminate behind.

Length, 3.7 mm.

Greymouth. Mr. R. Helms.

Group EUCNEMIDAE.

3064. *Neocharis lobitarsis* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 277.

Elongate, somewhat narrowed towards both extremities, moderately shining, pubescence distinct, of a yellowish-grey; body black, legs fuscous, the knees and last 4 joints of the tarsi reddish, antennae dull fusco-niger.

Head finely but not closely punctate. *Eyes* large, oblique, oviform. *Thorax* a third broader than long, gradually narrowed anteriorly, convex, posterior angles elongate and directed nearly straight backwards; it is distinctly yet finely but not closely punctured. *Elytra* elongate, as wide as thorax, each rounded at the base, shoulders a little elevated; substriate at the base, sutural striae indistinct in front but becoming deep and straight near the apices, the punctation moderate, not quite seriate, and appearing irregular owing to the numerous finer punctures that are interposed.

Antennae robust, reaching backwards to the hind thighs, joints 4-10 serrate, 2nd and 3rd very short and, combined, equalling the 4th in length, 11th obviously larger than the preceding one.

Tarsi with slender, indistinctly lobed penultimate joints; basal joint of the posterior simple, almost as long as the following 4, that of the anterior thickened and sublobate towards the inner extremity, the corresponding joint of the intermediate with an inner lobe which at its margin appears under the microscope to be minutely pectinate.

Nothing similar amongst the *Eucnemidae* has come under my notice. The species in other respects resembles *N. concolor*.

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

Tairua. One, found during my last expedition to that district.

3065. *Talerax spinitarsis* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 279.

Subparallel, elongate, clothed with fine elongate yellowish-grey pubescence, nitid; black, legs fuscous, tarsi paler, palpi testaceous.

Head short, immersed up to the eyes. *Antennal furrows* deep and oblique, so that the forehead appears subtriangular. *Thorax* transversely quadrate, slightly narrowed towards the front, evidently convex, moderately finely and distantly punctured, base bifoveate medially, apical margin very distinct; posterior angles robust and elongate, curved inwardly at the extremity, coarsely and closely sculptured. *Scutellum* oblong. *Elytra* elongate, very gradually narrowed posteriorly, with intrahumeral impressions; the sutural striae are distinct at the base and apex, their punctation is distinct, rather close, slightly rugose, but not seriate, the apices are subfoveate.

Male.—*Antennae* elongate, filiform or only feebly serrate, reaching backwards beyond the posterior femora, with slender outstanding pubescence; basal joint thick and somewhat curvate in front, 2nd very short, 3-11 about equally elongate.

Fem.—*Antennae* thicker, just attaining the hind thighs, 3rd joint rather longer than 4th. Front *tarsi* simple; elytral punctation subseriate, pubescence coarser.

Legs of moderate length. *Tarsi* with slightly excavate penultimate joints; the basal joint of the front pair slightly acute at the extremity, that of the other pairs, the posterior especially, with a conspicuous spini-form prolongation at the inner extremity underneath.

The remarkable tarsal structure is repeated in *T. tenuis* only, which, however, is much smaller, whilst *T. micans* is a broader insect, with short thick antennae. It should be located between these species.

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

Waimarino, January, 1909. This pair is perhaps one of my most interesting captures there.

Group ELATERIDAE.

3066. *Lomemus vittipennis* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 290.

Elongate, narrow, moderately shining, pubescence distinct, flavescent; rufo-testaceous, the head, all the breast except the flanks of the prosternum, and a broad lateral space on each elytron extending from before the middle to the apex picco-fuscous; antennae dull black, but with the basal 3 joints slightly rufescent.

Head closely, distinctly, and somewhat rugosely punctate. *Thorax* of equal length and breadth, considerably yet gradually narrowed anteriorly, less closely but as distinctly punctured as the head. *Elytra* quite as broad as thorax at the base, gradually narrowed posteriorly, apices separately rounded; they are punctate-striate, the sutural striae are deep towards the extremity, the others are not; the suture and interstices have numerous fine punctures, and become quite rugose towards the sides and apices.

Antennae elongate, extending backwards to the middle femora; basal joint stout, 2nd and 3rd combined rather shorter than the 1st and barely half the length of the 4th, joints 4-10 strongly serrate, 11th elongate.

Rather more attenuate behind than *L. elegans*, its nearest ally, with rather longer antennae, the thorax more distinctly punctured; the elytra with deeper, broader, and quite definitely punctured striae, and with dark vittae, which are absent in that species.

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

Mount Pirongia. A single male in my own collection.

Group DASYLLIDAE.

3067. *Cyphanus ocularius* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 308.

Suboblong, moderately shining, slightly convex; pubescence yellowish, distinct on the head, the sides of the thorax, and on the shoulders, finer and more depressed on the elytra; body rufo-castaneous, legs and antennae rather paler.

Head broad, moderately closely and finely punctate, subgranulate towards the prominent and rather large eyes. *Labrum* exerted, emarginate at apex. *Antennae* elongate yet stout, 2nd joint short, 3rd hardly more than a third of the length of the 4th. *Thorax* only half as long as it is broad, with obtuse angles, the front very slightly medially rounded, and a little, yet widely, sinuate near the sides, these are explanate and slightly curved; the base is not lobate, but it is oblique or subsinuate towards the sides; its punctation rather finer and less distinct than that of the head; near the basal margin there are some fine granules. *Elytra* oblong, rather broader than the thorax, closely and evidently punctured. *Labial palpi* furcate.

Male.—Basal segment of *abdomen* normal, the last with 2 median impressions and 1 near each side.

The abbreviation of the 3rd antennal joint, the large and prominent eyes, and the presence of granulation near the sides of the head and base of the thorax differentiate this species from *C. laticeps* and *C. punctatus*.

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

Waiorongamai and Mount Te Aroha. Two specimens in my own collection.

3068. *Cyphanus maculifer* sp. nov.

Suboblong, slightly convex, a little nitid; pubescence moderately dense, slender, greyish-yellow; head and thorax pale ferruginous, the former behind the middle, the latter with a pair of large spots near the base, dark

fuscous; antennae, legs, and elytra fusco-testaceous, these last mottled with pale brown.

Head short and broad, finely but not closely punctate, subgranulate behind the eyes. *Labrum* exposed, its apex distinctly emarginate. *Antennae* elongate, 2nd joint short, 3rd more than half the length of the following one. *Thorax* with obtuse angles, the width double the length, it is slightly sinuate towards the sides in front, the middle of the base is broadly rounded, its sides are explanate, finely margined, and only slightly curved; it is very finely and not at all closely punctured, the pubescence near its sides, though slender, is suberect. *Scutellum* large, triangular, punctate. *Elytra* rather wider than thorax, oblong, moderately closely and very distinctly punctured, a little depressed alongside the suture, but quite obsolete tricostate.

The lightly dappled elytra are similar to those of *C. mollis*, but the diminution of bulk, the pair of well-marked blackish spots on the thorax, rather short 3rd joint of the antennae, and the obsolete costae are distinctive. *C. debilis*, also with mottled wing-cases, though not alluded to in its description, can be easily separated by the granular sculpture of the thorax.

In one example the dark spots on the thorax are accompanied by slight depressions.

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

Waitakerei Range, and Mount Manaia, near Whangarei. A couple of specimens are all I could find.

3069. *Cyphanus granulatus* sp. nov.

Oblong, rather broad, slightly convex, rather thickly clothed with yellowish decumbent hairs and erect slender setae; head and thorax subopaque, dark fusco-rufous; elytra moderately nitid, rufo-castaneous; legs and palpi dark fusco-testaceous, antennae ferruginous.

Head rather short, about as broad as the front of thorax, its sides slightly dilated behind the eyes, the surface finely granulate, more closely near the eyes, each granule with a minute puncture. *Thorax* nearly twice as broad as long, its sides distinctly margined and regularly rounded; posterior angles more obtuse than the anterior, which are nearly straight, though not at all prominent; the base a little sinuate, apex almost truncate towards the sides; disc densely and minutely punctate-granulate; the lateral slope not channelled, but less closely and more perceptibly granulate. *Scutellum* convex. *Elytra* broader than thorax at the base, gradually widened posteriorly, apices broadly rounded separately and leaving the extremity of the abdomen uncovered; they are obsolete costate, closely and moderately finely punctate, with the shoulders and basal margin evidently paler and nearly smooth. *Tibiae* straight, finely setose.

Antennae elongate, pubescent; basal joint thick; 2nd short; 3rd elongate, not much shorter than 4th.

Underside finely pubescent and punctate; the *sternum* rufescent, *abdomen* fuscous. Terminal *ventral segment* short, broadly and slightly impressed; the 4th, on each side of the middle, with an obliquely transverse cavity, with a tuft of elongate setae in each.

Labial palpi furcate, their 2nd joint finely setose, strongly prolonged backwards, 3rd as long, attached to the outer and frontal part of the preceding one. *Prosternal process* hastate, medially punctate, or granulate, and projecting into the triangular cavity of the mesosternum, the *intercoxal lamina* slender and nearly vertical in front.

This species is remarkable amongst its allies on account of the rather broad form, exposed terminal segment, the unusual sculpture of the head and thorax, rather flat eyes, and more elongate 3rd antennal joint. The labial palpi, though furcate, are not formed as described in the generic diagnosis, p. 308, Man. N.Z. Coleopt. The somewhat rough-looking pubescence comes off readily on being brushed.

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

Rangiahua, Hokianga. I am indebted to Mr. J. W. Graham for two specimens.

3070. *Atopida grahami* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., pp. 311, 1141.

Subdepressed, moderately elongate; vestiture pale, yellowish, conspicuous, mostly outstanding, finer and more scanty in front; head, thorax, and scutellum subopaque, dark red; elytra glossy, castaneous, the suture fuscous; legs, palpi, and antennae testaceous, terminal joints of these last infuscate.

Head rather longer than thorax and nearly as broad, forehead subtruncate between the antennae, the oblique carina extending from the eye to the forehead most elevated in front; it is closely granulate near the sides, less so on the vertex. *Thorax* twice as broad as it is long, anterior angles somewhat prominent and acute, the posterior rectangular, its sides distinctly margined, and a little narrowed behind, subtruncate in front; it is closely punctate-granulose, but behind the middle more distantly; this area is moderately shining; the basal margin is depressed near the sides. *Scutellum* medially convex. *Elytra* oblong, evidently wider than thorax at the base, moderately coarsely but not very closely punctate. *Tibiae* finely setose, the posterior slightly incurved.

Antennae pubescent, reaching backwards beyond the base of elytra; basal joint thick; 2nd less so, longer than broad, oviform; 3rd elongate, yet shorter than the 4th.

Underside castaneo-rufous, finely pubescent and sculptured.

Labrum large, strongly medially emarginate, it covers more than half of the mandibles during repose. *Labial palpi* furcate, the terminal joint rather thick. *Eyes* very slightly convex.

This should be placed next to *A. hirta*, but is easily separable by an examination of the sculpture of the thorax.

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

Rangiahua, Hokianga. A single specimen from Mr. J. W. Graham, after whom it is named.

3071. *Atopida suffusa* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, moderately elongate; head, thorax, and scutellum subopaque, fusco-rufous; elytra shining, fusco-testaceous, the base, suture, and extremity infuscate; legs and palpi testaceous; mandibles and basal joint of antennae rufescent, 2nd joint testaceous, the following ones more or less infuscate; clothed with slender yet conspicuous greyish-yellow subdecumbent and erect hairs.

Head as long as the thorax but rather narrower than it is, punctate-granulose, more coarsely behind the eyes than on the vertex. *Antennae* pubescent; basal joint thick; 2nd subovate, stouter than 3rd, but only half as long. *Thorax* nearly twice as broad as long, widely but not deeply sinuate in front towards the acutely rectangular angles, which are somewhat depressed, its sides a little rounded, with rectangular basal angles; its

sculpture like that of the head, less distinct and not as close in front as at the sides, rather more distinct but not quite as close near the basal margin and hind angles. *Scutellum* slightly convex, subtriangular, with a few fine punctures. *Elytra* broader than thorax, oblong, moderately coarsely but not closely punctured, rather more finely near the base. *Tibiae* with short, erect, pallid setae.

Larger than *A. grahami*, with larger and more prominent eyes, the anterior angles of the thorax not projecting and more deflexed, the discoidal sculpture differently arranged, that of the elytra much less coarse and close, the 3rd antennal joint quite as long as the following one. The labrum is abbreviated, so that the mandibles are almost wholly exposed.

Length, 2½ lines; breadth, 1 line.

Grey-mouth. Described from a single specimen forwarded by Mr. J. H. Lewis.

3072. *Veronatus granicollis* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 314.

Elongate, moderately shining, pubescence yellowish; fusco-rufous or castaneous, the antennae, palpi, and legs fulvescent.

Head exerted, large, yet narrower than thorax, closely and distinctly yet rather finely punctured, subopaque. *Thorax* subopaque, strongly transverse but evidently narrower than elytra; widely emarginate towards the sides, and obtusely rounded medially in front, with slightly prominent but not acute angles; its sides a little rounded, nearly straight behind, posterior angles rectangular and subacute; the base subtruncate medially, but oblique or slightly sinuate towards the angles; disc closely and moderately finely but distinctly punctured, its sides punctate-granulose, near the hind angles the granules are more distinct and not so close, each granule has a definite central puncture; there is a shallow median impression. *Scutellum* triangular, large, closely and minutely punctate. *Elytra* elongate, subparallel, with rounded shoulders, their punctation rather fine and shallow, closer at the base than elsewhere; they are without definite costae.

Antennae elongate, extending backwards just beyond the intermediate femora, finely pubescent; basal joint thick; 2nd very small; 3rd slender, only a little shorter than 4th.

The pale membranous frontal space is short. The *labrum* is exposed, punctate, medially emarginate, and distinctly ciliate in front. *Mandibles* prominent. Labial *palpi* not furcate.

Underside rufo-castaneous, very finely and closely punctured, with slender pubescence. The 3rd *ventral segment* with a curvate median mark near its extremity, the 4th with 2 distant oblique impressions behind, 5th medially impressed.

V. scabiosus has granular thoracic sculpture; it is smaller, more oviform, much darker, and has rugulose elytral sculpture. *V. nubilans*, having tricostrate elytra, more nearly resembles *V. longipalpis*, but under the microscope the elytral sculpture is seen to be punctate-granulose. The alpine *V. amplius* may be at once identified by the 2 transverse impressions on the thorax.

Length, 4 lines; breadth, quite 1½ lines.

Waimarino. I secured six specimens, almost all in the evening or early in the morning.

Obs.—Having in former years experienced great difficulty in obtaining perfect specimens of this and the larger genera of *Dasyllidae*, I blamed insects of other groups for causing the mutilation when inside my collecting-

bottles. Recent investigations when at Waimarino proved that I had previously mistaken the cause. Early during a rainy morning I found about a dozen specimens under a plank lying on the ground, and thought I had secured a prize. No other insects accompanied them, and there were no others in the collecting-bottle. On examining them within an hour afterwards, I, to my intense disappointment, found every one mutilated. Finding a few more just at dusk, I placed two together in small tubes: the result was the same. After that experiment I placed one only in each laurel tube, and in that way managed to secure perfect specimens. I would, therefore, advise entomologists to carry separate tubes for the reception of these belligerent species. *Veronatus longipalpis* is the worst, as far as my tests are concerned.

3073. *Mesocyphon tristis* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 316.

Elongate, subdepressed, opaque, fuscous, the sides and base of thorax a little rufescent; the labrum, legs, and basal 5 joints of the antennae obscure rufo-testaceous; rather thickly clothed with fine yellowish-grey setae, which, on the elytra, are more or less concentrated in irregular patches; between these the hairs are finer and ash-coloured, and therefore apt to escape notice.

Head moderately large, much and rather abruptly narrowed and prolonged in front; it is rather finely and closely granulate. *Thorax* transverse, subtruncate in front, anterior angles deflexed and obtuse, the sides slightly rounded, base oblique towards the sides with subrectangular angles; its surface closely and finely yet quite definitely granulate. *Scutellum* granulate. *Elytra* oblong, broader behind than at the base; there is a basal sutural depression which is curved outwardly before the middle of each elytron; they are finely and closely granulate in front, the granulation becomes indistinct behind. The 2nd joint of the *antennae* is nearly as long as the more slender 3rd.

Underside fuscous, densely and finely sculptured.

Darker and altogether more opaque than *M. monticola*, near which it should be located. *M. setiger* and *M. marmoratus* are described as being finely punctured, but Dr. Sharp is mistaken on that point, as in my remaining specimens the sculpture is granular.

Length, 2½ lines; breadth, ¾ line.

Waimarino. January, 1909. Rather rare, but it may be otherwise during ordinary seasons. During my visit only three or four of the shrubs were in blossom.

Group TELEPHORIDAE.

3074. *Asilis collaris* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., pp. 326, 1147.

Elongate, narrow, shining, pubescence slender and suberect; head and thorax nigro-fuscous, elytra black, with indistinct fuscous spots behind the middle and at the apices, the legs and basal joints of the antennae fuscous.

Head narrower than thorax, almost quite smooth. *Thorax* transverse, rounded in front and along the sides, so as to form an almost uninterrupted curve from one posterior angle to the other; these angles are merely slight projections of the basal margin; the lateral margins are thickened and reflexed behind, and rather more strongly rounded there than in front; disc slightly uneven, with an ill-defined median impression and a large basal fovea near each side, it is apparently impunctate, but has the usual series of fine punctures close to the apical and basal margins. *Scutellum* smooth.

Elytra but little broader than thorax, their margins somewhat explanate, each with a row of well-marked punctures; their whole surface very distinctly but irregularly punctured, the intervals smooth and shining.

We possess no other described species like this. The peculiar form of thorax and the conspicuous elytral sculpture suffice for immediate identification.

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

Mount Arthur. One example amongst a miscellaneous collection made by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman, and the late Mr. J. Adams, then headmaster of the Thames High School, whose loss as a genial friend I sincerely deplore.

3075. *Asilis brevicornis* sp. nov.

Nitid, nearly nude, black, antennae and legs fuscous, mandibles and claws fulvescent.

Head rather narrower than front of thorax, opaque, seemingly without sculpture. *Antennae* rather short, extending but little beyond the base of elytra, their 2nd and 3rd joints of equal length. *Thorax* transverse, apex slightly rounded, its sides nearly straight, with simple margins, which, however, are moderately incrassate in front, but not forming definite anterior angles; basal margin moderately rounded, and uniting with those along the sides without forming sharp angles; disc moderately convex, with a longitudinal impression on the middle, it seems to be impunctate but near the sides has minute close sculpture, the basal and frontal series of punctures are moderately distinct. *Elytra* as wide as thorax at the base, a little dilated behind the middle, their punctation moderately close and distinct, rather shallow and less evident near the shoulders and apices.

Differentiated by the abbreviated antennae; their 2nd and 3rd articulations are rather longer than the corresponding ones of *A. parallelus*, but the succeeding ones are shorter.

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

Clevedon, Hunua Range. One of my own captures.

3076. *Asilis opaculus* sp. nov.

Depressed, elongate, yet rather broad, subparallel; pubescence close, decumbent, slender, and ash-coloured; body black, thorax shining, elytra opaque; the antennae, palpi, and legs nigro-fuscous, mandibles and claws castaneous.

Head half the width of thorax, with 2 shallow interocular foveae, moderately closely and finely punctured, only slightly nitid. *Thorax* transverse, apex rounded, with elevated margins and obsolete angles; its sides moderately curved, with thick reflexed margins which are rather broad at the middle; posterior angles rectangular but not acute, formed by the union of the basal and lateral margins, the base oblique towards the sides; disc uneven, with a median antebasal impression, 2 obtuse elevations, and a transverse basal depression between the middle and each side, the surface finely and moderately closely punctured, and with some larger but not coarse punctures near the basal and frontal margins. *Scutellum* not smooth. *Elytra* a little broader than thorax, obtusely rounded behind, with dense, slightly rugose, granular sculpture, which, however, is rather less distinct near the shoulders.

When compared with *A. granipennis* this species may be recognised by the much more granular and denser elytral sculpture and opaque surface, the thorax is differently sculptured and glossy instead of being dull, and the

post-median elevations are more like those of *A. tumidus* (1195), which, however, has slightly projecting posterior angles, and punctate elytra.

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

Mount Egmont and Midhurst. Three specimens in my own collection.

3077. *Asilis egmontensis* sp. nov.

Elongate, rather narrow, black, head and thorax shining, elytra slightly so, thoracic margins castaneous, mandibles and claws testaceous, antennae and legs fuscous, the knees paler, pubescence cinereous.

Head of nearly the same breadth as the front of the thorax, finely punctate. *Thorax* transverse, broadly rounded in front, its margins rather fine there, with obsolete angles; the sides a little curved, the thick reflexed margins quite slender in front, posterior angles formed by the basal margin; base slightly rounded medially, but almost straight towards the sides; the surface very finely but not closely punctured, a little uneven, but without definite elevations; the male with a transverse basal depression near each side and a median one on the disc, the female with 2 basal foveae and a slight median longitudinal impression. *Elytra* as wide as thorax, somewhat attenuated posteriorly, with strongly rounded apices, closely and finely rugose-punctate.

Fem.—*Elytra* not narrowed behind, apices obtusely rounded.

This is distinct from species with granulate elytra.

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

Mount Egmont. One pair found by myself many years ago at an elevation of 3,500 ft.

3078. *Asilis punctipennis* sp. nov.

Depressed, elongate, shining, pitchy-black, the palpi and legs pale fuscous, mandibles quite pallid.

Head narrower than thorax, rather shorter, indefinitely sculptured, slightly rugose; finely granulate, with 2 interocular impressions. *Mandibles* moderately elongate, minutely serrate inwardly. *Antennae* stout, not attaining the middle of the elytra, opaque, with dark pubescence; basal joint attached to a conical pallid prominence, a little longer and thicker than the 2nd, which is stouter but hardly longer than 3rd; joints 4-10 about equal, and a little dilated at the extremity, yet not distinctly serrate; the terminal elongate, oviform. *Thorax* strongly transverse, apex truncate, base slightly rounded, both with somewhat thickened margins; lateral margins explanate but not reflexed, obtusely prominent behind the middle, and with a smaller prominence behind, so that there seems to be an evident notch just in front of the acute hind angle; the disc with a few very minute distant granules, and close to the frontal and basal margins there are more distinct series, there is no well-marked median groove. *Scutellum* small, rounded behind. *Elytra* elongate, parallel, a little broader than thorax, apex rounded; they have closely placed series of moderately coarse punctures, which reach the apices. The pubescence is fine, scanty, and easily rubbed off.

There is but one species like this, the pale testaceous *A. striata*, which, however, has almost sulcate elytra.

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

Raurimu. A single specimen, found in January, 1909.

3079. *Asilis parallelus* sp. nov.

Depressed, elongate, subparallel, covered with slender decumbent cinereous pubescence; nitid, intensely black. legs and antennae opaque and fuscous, mandibles testaceous.

Head as broad as front of thorax, almost quite smooth. *Thorax* transverse, truncate in front; base oblique towards each side, so that the middle seems rounded: its sides straight, or nearly so, with expanded margins which are thickened and reflexed in front only: posterior angles formed by the basal margin, there being a slight indentation between them and the sides: disc almost smooth, with an impression in front of the scutellum and a large one near each hind angle. *Elytra* of the same width as thorax, the apex broadly rounded, sutural region depressed; their punctation shallow, producing a slightly rugose appearance, but without any perceptible granulation, the apical and humeral areas more finely sculptured.

Antennae densely pubescent, robust, extending backwards beyond the middle of the elytra; 2nd and 3rd joints about equal; 4-10 straight inwardly, slightly curved outwardly.

A. tenuiculus (594) has finer elytral sculpture, its head is narrower, the thorax is broader behind than in front, and the antennae are more slender. In 1196, *A. piliventris*, and *A. apicalis*, the head is dull with dense sculpture; the thorax and antennae also are different.

Length, 1½ lines; breadth, ½ line.

Waimarino. Elevation, 2,700 ft. Five were secured. I might have taken many, but they are pugnacious little wretches, with a predilection for maiming better insects than themselves when in a collecting-tube.

Group MELYRIDAE.

3080. *Dasytes veronicae* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 328.

Slender, elongate; covered, the elytra especially, with slender decumbent cinereous hairs; the body blue, legs and antennae fusco-piceous, basal 2 joints of these latter and the claws rufescent.

Head nearly smooth between the eyes, elsewhere densely and minutely sculptured and with some fine distant punctures, the frontal impressions sometimes obsolete. *Thorax* quite as long as it is broad, its sides slightly obtusely medially dilated; the surface a little uneven, transversely impressed at the base, sometimes with a median impression there and a shallow one near each hind angle; with distinct but moderately fine and not close punctures. *Scutellum* broad, not smooth. *Elytra* elongate, subparallel, wider than thorax, apices individually rounded; they are moderately finely and closely punctured and slightly transversely rugose. *Tarsi* longer than the tibiae, their basal joint but little longer than the terminal one. *Claws* slender, without membranous appendages. *Antennae* pubescent, reaching backwards beyond the base of the thorax.

Var.—Shoulders slightly elevated.

We have some similar species. *D. constrictus* has well-marked frontal impressions, and its thorax is much contracted anteriorly. In *D. cheesemani* the impressions near the hind angles of the thorax are distinct, and it is much narrowed in front and rounded behind, whilst the 6th ventral segment has only a small basal fovea. *D. littoralis* is a larger and more glossy insect, with a longer thorax. *D. nigripes* is quite brassy or aeneous.

Underside bluish, finely sculptured and pubescent; 6th ventral segment deeply concave medially behind, the borders of the cavity thickly pubescent.

The intervals between the punctures on the thorax are minutely and closely sculptured, and its pubescence is scanty, like that of the head.
Length, 1½-1¾ lines; breadth, ½ line.
Mount Cook. Several specimens taken off *Veronicae* by Mr. Cheeseman.

Group CLERIDAE.

3081. *Phymatophaea abnormis* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 334.

Like the typical species, but exhibiting the following discrepancies: *Thorax* shining, fulvescent, bearing yellowish setae, with smaller lateral prominences, its punctation indistinct or obsolete. *Head* not bituberculate, the interocular space nearly plane, or only slightly bi-impressed. The *shoulders* are not nodiform, and the punctures behind them are smaller and more regular. *Antennae* elongate; basal joint stout, moderately long, curved in front; 2nd small, yet as long as broad; 3rd nearly as long as the 4th and 5th combined; 6th longer than its predecessor; 7th smaller than the 2nd. *Club* large, its basal joint gradually expanded apically, and as long as the preceding 5 joints taken together; the next one rather shorter but more dilated; 3rd broadly oviform, but very slender near its base.

The structure of the antennae is due, no doubt, to malformation, as I can only detect 6 joints in one, though there are 7 in the other, instead of 8, the normal number. The club is unusually elongate.

Length, 3 lines; breadth, ¾ line.

Waimarino. January, 1909. Unique.

Group COLYDIDAE.

3082. *Epistranus sharpi* Reitter. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 202.

Fusco-fulvous, antennae and legs rufous; rugosely tuberculate, the tubercles with short setae, variegated with chalky-white, thorax in front transversely sulcate. Like a highly arched *Tarphius*.

Thorax almost as long as broad, narrowed posteriorly, with a deep frontal arcuate furrow. *Elytra* not contiguous to thorax, a little longer than broad, rounded, nearly perpendicular behind, sculptured like the thorax, between the tubercles with a rough chalky case, forming a lunate sutural spot, there are also some smaller spots; and generally 4 white spots on the thorax; sometimes the chalky spots occupy most of the surface, so that the sculpture is thus rendered indistinct.

Length, 1.8 mm.

Greymouth. Mr. R. Helms.

3083. *Epistranus fulvus* Reitter.

Fulvous, tuberculate-rugose, the tubercles bearing setae, not at all chalky. *Thorax* before the middle transversely sulcate, and longitudinally canaliculate. Smaller than *E. sharpi*, reddish-yellow, similarly sculptured. Perhaps only a small variety of that species.

Length, 1.5 mm.

Greymouth. Mr. R. Helms.

3084. *Coxelus helmsi* Reitter. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 195.

Oblong, subparallel, nigro-piceous, variegated with red, covered with black and fulvous setae.

Thorax rather broader than long, sometimes quite ferruginous, the sides with short setae. *Elytra* wider than thorax, their margins hispid.

narrowed just before the apices, these latter slightly produced, above uneven, with granulated or closely punctured striae, with a tuft of black bristles on the suture before the extremity.

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

Greymouth. Mr. R. Helms.

3085. *Phormesa costicollis* Reitter.

Rufo-ferruginous, elongate, moderately depressed, subpubescent, legs bright rust-red.

Head narrower than thorax, with 2 slight broad impressions, behind closely and distinctly punctured. Thorax transversely quadrate, sometimes narrowed in front, its sides nearly straight, anterior angles acutely prominent, the posterior straight; closely granulated, with 6 discoidal costae, the exterior medially arcuated, the interior abbreviated in front, arcuate, and approaching the middle. Elytra with several black spots, closely crenate-punctate-striate; interstices narrow, the alternate ones sharply elevated.

Length, 3.2-3.8 mm.

Greymouth. Mr. R. Helms.

The genus was published by Pascoe in the "Journal of Entomology," ii, 1863, p. 31.

3086. *Notoulus varicornis* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 183.

Convex, oblong, rather short and broad, thickly covered with yellowish-grey sappy matter, legs pale ferruginous.

Head nearly flat, bearing fine depressed yellow setae, its sculpture indefinite, apparently granular. Thorax slightly broader than it is long, its broad frontal portion, in the middle, projecting over the head as far as the centre of the transverse eyes, behind these deeply emarginate; its sides bilobate; the anterior lobe extends quite half-way along the side, it is notched behind the middle, and projects as far as the front of the eye; the 2nd is dentiform; the posterior angle is almost rectangular, but does not touch the elytra; on the disc there is a large median angular depression which becomes narrower near the front; there are 3 smaller, also angular, ones near the base, the central one the smallest; there are also 2 in front; all these have thick raised borders; the setae are like those on the head, and the sculpture is similarly indistinct. Elytra oblong, broader than thorax at the base, subparallel, much narrowed and deflexed behind, with obtuse slightly divergent apices; on each, at the base, there is a slight prominence, and, in line with this, behind the middle, there are 3 nodiform elevations, the hindmost being on the top of the declivity, there are 3 more near the side; the seriate sculpture appears to consist of granules or punctures, according to the point of view; the setae are curved and pallid. Tibiae nearly straight, with fine curled setae. Antennae sparsely pubescent; the basal 2 joints and the club rufescent, the others fulvescent; 2nd joint thick, but considerably narrowed at the base; 3rd slender, distinctly longer than 4th or 5th; 6-8 bead-like; 9th transverse; the club biarticulate and abruptly enlarged, its basal joint transverse, more than twice the size of the 9th, 11th subrotundate.

A rather convex thickset species, in form more like *Protarphius indentatus* than any of its near allies. On a denuded spot the elytra are fuscotestaceous.

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

Dunedin. From Mr. A. Philpott's collection. Unique.

Group CERYLONIDAE.

3087. *Philothermus bicavus* Reitter. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 210.

Rufo-ferruginous, narrow, subdepressed, shining, elytra at base and apex sometimes bronzed, with fine erect grey hairs.

Head somewhat narrower than thorax, finely punctate. Thorax rather longer than broad, slightly narrowed towards the base, subcordate, posterior angles acutely rectangular, sparsely and finely punctured, with 2 dorsal foveae. Elytra elongate-oval, rather wider than thorax at the base, finely punctate-striate to the apices.

Length, 2-2.2 mm.

Greymouth. Mr. R. Helms.

Group BRONTIDAE.

3088. *Parabrontes rugicollis* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 220.

Depressed, elongate, slightly nitid, nigro-fuscous; antennae dull dark infuscate red, their basal 3 joints more shining; legs pale brown; the femora, extremity of tibiae, and tarsi paler, quite testaceous when alive; sparingly clothed with fine yellow hairs.

Head irregularly longitudinally rugose, with some coarse punctures behind; the forehead and raised antennary orbits nearly smooth; alongside these latter 2 longitudinal grooves with distinct margins extend towards the base. Thorax about as long as broad, apex slightly rounded, base subtruncate; at each side, in front, there is a conspicuous angular projection, which is almost smooth and sometimes rufescent; the sides are broadly rounded behind the middle, where 3 or 4 minute tubercles or denticles are placed, but near the base they are obliquely narrowed and depressed, and do not form distinct angles; the disc has numerous obvious, irregular, more or less finely punctured rugae, there is scarcely any smooth space on the middle, near the sides the sculpture is distinctly granular. Scutellum broad. Elytra elongate, subparallel, evidently wider than thorax at the base; the suture, except at the base and apex, appears slightly elevated, owing to the broad depressions alongside; on each there are a scutellar and 7 series of moderately coarse punctures on the dorsum, which hardly form striae, and become finer near the extremity; the interstices in line with the shoulders are subcarinate.

Antennae robust, reaching backwards to the hind femora, distinctly pubescent; basal joint thick, longest; 2nd small, transverse, and subglobular; 3rd nearly twice the length of the 2nd, but a third shorter than the 4th.

Underside shining, fuscous, sparingly and finely pubescent. Prosternum distinctly rugose-punctate, its flanks smooth and marked off by rather deep oblique grooves. Metasternum more finely punctured, with a median sulcus. Abdomen finely and irregularly punctured.

P. silvanoides is described as $2\frac{1}{5}$ lines long by $\frac{1}{2}$ line broad, with the 2nd and 3rd antennal joints of equal length. The thoracic sculpture of *P. rugicollis* will at once lead to its identification.

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

Waimarino. January, 1909. Three were caught under the bark of fallen trees.

3089. *Parabrontes picturatus* Reitter.

Depressed, with fine short pubescence; ferruginous, head and thorax often blackish, legs testaceous.

Antennae extending to beyond the middle of the body, with elongate joints, 1st longest and rather thicker than the others, 2nd and 3rd globose. *Head* closely punctate, longitudinally striate in front. *Thorax* as long as broad, base and apex straight, the former somewhat elevated, closely and somewhat rugosely punctured, slightly bisulcate; strongly narrowed behind, obsoletely dentate, front angles acutely produced. *Elytra* somewhat wider than thorax, variegated with black, punctate-striate to the extremity.

Similar to *P. silvanoides*, but differing in the structure of the antennae, colour, and sculpture.

Length, 6.5 mm.

Greymouth. Mr. R. Helms.

Obs.—*P. setiger* (1361) is, I think, identical.—T. B.

Group CUCUJIDAE.

3090. *Picrotus pensus* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1097.

Convex, medially depressed, broadly oval, shining, with a few slender grey hairs on the head; head and thorax red, elytra paler, legs testaceous, antennae ferruginous.

Head oblong, exerted, not half width of thorax, with 3 distinct punctiform impressions on the middle of its base, and 2 or 3 less-definite ones near the prominent eyes, the space near the antennae finely and indistinctly rugose. *Thorax* subquadrate, a third broader than long in the middle, slightly curvedly narrowed anteriorly, apex subtruncate, with obtuse angles; lateral margins broad, flattened, and raised, prolonged backwards and resting on the shoulders, with a groove parallel to each along the inside, and somewhat expanded at the base, which is flat and depressed and widely angulate at the middle, so that the very narrow extremity of the scutellum only is visible. *Elytra* closely adapted to the thorax, of the same width at the base, a third longer, curvedly narrowed posteriorly, without discernible sculpture.

Antennae pubescent, relatively long and robust; 3rd joint longer than 2nd or 4th; joints 5-9 subequal; 10th abruptly dilated, transverse, not as long as the terminal one. *Tibiae* somewhat dilated and finely pubescent towards the extremity. *Tarsi* heteromerous, the front and intermediate pairs 5-articulate, the posterior with their basal 3 joints about equal, each marked off below with a slender apical seta, all 3 combined evidently shorter than the 4th.

Underside shining, pale red. *Head* proportionally rather coarsely punctate, and bearing fine yellow setae. *Prosternum* punctured, its flanks broad and smooth, its process broadly and deeply grooved behind. *Metasternum* with a few punctures, but smooth on the middle. *Abdomen* moderately finely punctate, with fine yellow setae, which are most numerous on the terminal segment; basal segment, at the sides, not twice the length of the 2nd, but in the middle about as long as the following 3 taken together. *Epipleurae* broad and smooth.

Less oblong than *P. sanguineus* (1953), the thorax obviously shorter, its disc without discernible punctures, the exposed portion of the scutellum much smaller, the terminal joint of the antennae rather longer. In 1953 there are several fine yet distinct punctures behind the antennae, but at the back of the head there are only 2 indistinct impressions.

In form it more nearly resembles *P. thoracicus*, from Westland, which, however, has the 11th antennal joint smaller than the penultimate, whilst

the 3rd apparently is as short as the following ones, and all the tarsi are 5-jointed.

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

Raurimu. January, 1909. I could only find a single individual.

Group CISSIDAE.

3091. *Cis zeelandicus* Reitter. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 346.

Subcylindric, brunneus, opacus; densely clothed with short, somewhat golden hairs. *Antennae* (except the fuscous club) and *legs* rufous. *Head* and *thorax* alutaceous, the former impressed in front which a median fovea, the latter transverse, lightly punctulated, the sides and posterior angles rounded, the anterior obtuse. *Elytra* finely yet deeply punctured in close series.

Male.—*Clypeus* minutely bituberculate at apex, the tubercles moderately approximated.

Greymouth. Mr. R. Helms.

Ennearthron Mellie. Lacord., Hist. des Ins. Coleopt., tom. iv, p. 552.

Distinguishable from *Cis* by its 9-jointed antennae.

3092. *Ennearthron boettgeri* Reitter.

Convex, oblong-oval, smooth, shining, black, sometimes rufescent, legs and antennae testaceous, club fuscous; head and thorax alutaceous, densely and obsoletely punctured. *Thorax* slightly transversal, margined laterally, its sides rounded, anterior angles very obtuse, the posterior almost rounded. *Elytra* thrice as long as thorax, densely and finely punctate.

Male.—*Clypeus* reflexed, obtusely triangularly bidentate; basal segment of *abdomen*, in the middle, with an indistinct tomentose fovea.

Length, 1.2-2 mm.

Greymouth. Mr. R. Helms.

3093. *Ennearthron obsoletum* Reitter.

Convex, oval, short, shining, smooth, castaneous, legs and antennae testaceous, club fuscous; head and thorax alutaceous, sparingly and obsoletely punctate. *Thorax* subparallel transverse, margined near base, front angles obtuse, posterior rounded. *Elytra* densely and obsoletely punctured, not thrice as long as the thorax.

Male.—*Clypeus* reflexed, with 2 obtusely triangular teeth; basal segment of *abdomen* with a distinct tomentose median fovea.

Length, 1.2 mm.

Greymouth. Mr. R. Helms.

Group DIAPERIDAE.

3094. *Menimus humeralis* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 360.

Convex, oviform, almost nude, glossy, piceo-rufous, legs fusco-testaceous, antennae more rufescent.

Head apparently smooth, having only a few minute punctures, and bearing a few slender indistinct setae. *Thorax* a third broader than long, very gradually narrowed, but hardly perceptibly curved, towards the somewhat depressed and nearly rectangular front angles; lateral margins rather

thin, and indistinct in front, apex slightly incurved near each side, the base a little but widely bisinuate; its surface with a few minute, hardly discernible punctures. *Scutellum* finely punctate. *Elytra* twice the length of the thorax, a good deal narrowed posteriorly; the lateral margins when looked at from above seem indistinct, but at the shoulders are somewhat expanded and very slightly broader than the basal angles of the thorax; they have series of distinct but not coarse punctures, the sutural 2 on each are regular, the others are not, none reach the extremity, near the base there are a few additional punctures.

Legs with slender yellowish hairs, those on the soles of the tarsi are outstanding and elongate.

Antennae sparingly pubescent, basal joint but little exposed, 2nd and 3rd rather longer than the transverse 4 which follow, 8th and 9th enlarged, 10th rounded, a little narrower but longer than the preceding one.

The eyes are small and rather flat, like those of *M. curtulus*, which, however, is a quite different insect. *M. caecus* has even smaller eyes, but it is of more oblong form, it is less convex, the base of the thorax is truncate, and its sides are moderately and regularly rounded, with well-developed margins.

Var.—Rufo-piceous, shorter and broader; the thorax seems broader in front, owing to the less-deflexed angles, and its margins are distinct in front. This may be the female.

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

Waimarino. Unique. Extracted from a decaying log.

3095. *Menimus aemulator* sp. nov.

Shining, rufo-piceous, the legs and sometimes the thoracic margins pale ferruginous, antennae rufescent.

Head finely and distinctly punctured. *Thorax* similar to that of *M. humeralis*, but with better-developed lateral margins, its punctation very fine and distant. *Elytra* of the same width as the thorax at the base, shoulders exactly adapted to the thoracic angles, they are a little dilated towards the middle, and their margins are well developed and quite visible above almost to the extremity; their sculpture consists of well-marked, but not coarse, and somewhat irregular seriate punctures, which become indistinct near the apex.

In most respects like *M. humeralis*. The thorax apparently broader in front, owing chiefly to the more distinct angles. The humeral angles differ, and the sides of the elytra, between the base and the middle, are almost quite straight, yet perceptibly wider at the middle than elsewhere. The punctures on the head and thorax are visible without the aid of the microscope.

Underside rufo-piceous. The *ventral segments* finely and sparingly punctate and minutely pubescent, and rather strongly transversely convex along the middle. *Prosternal process* narrow, on the same plane throughout, and extending between the intermediate coxae.

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

Var.—Head quite evidently and more coarsely punctate. Lateral margins less distinct, especially those of the elytra; these latter more rounded and not markedly wider at the middle. Probably sexual variations. $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{7}{8}$ lines.

Waimarino. Three examples cut out of an old log, but not the same in which *M. humeralis* was found.

Group TENEBRIONIDAE.

3096. *Lorelus latulus* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 380.

Rufo-castaneous, moderately nitid, tarsi and palpi testaceous; clothed with numerous minute brassy setae.

Head moderately coarsely, closely, and a little rugosely punctured. *Eyes* large, depressed, and strongly transverse. *Antennae* finely yet distinctly pubescent, rather thick; the exposed portion of the basal joint not longer than the quadrate 2nd; 3rd stout, not as long as the preceding 2 combined; 4th slightly longer than 5th, yet not longer than broad; 5-8 transverse; 9th and 10th rather broader; 11th larger than 10th. *Thorax* transverse; 9th and 10th rather broader; its sides distinctly margined and gently subquadrate, obviously transverse, its sides distinctly margined and gently curvedly narrowed towards the rectangular but not at all projecting hind angles; apex very slightly incurved, so that the obtuse angles appear a little prominent; its punctation similar to that of the head, but with the central linear space smooth. *Scutellum* broad. *Elytra* evidently broader than thorax at the base, rather wider near the extremity, the suture depressed near the base, and near the apex also, their surface more coarsely punctured than the thorax, more finely at the extremity, where they are distinctly margined and rather broad. *Tarsi* normal; the *claws* distinctly thickened at the base.

The transverse thorax, flattened eyes, and stouter, differently formed antennae distinguish this species from *L. priscus*. *L. pubescens* is more finely sculptured and shining, it bears slender, moderately elongate pubescence, and its eyes are more prominent. *L. crassicornis* is broader, more glossy and finely sculptured, with even thicker antennae, and the sides of the thorax, near the front especially, are somewhat flattened. In *L. quadricollis* the sides of the thorax are nearly straight and quite explanate, and the sculpture is much finer.

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

Parua, Whangarei Harbour. One, in my own collection.

3097. *Lorelus tarsalis* sp. nov.

Shining, castaneous, but infuscate rather than rufescent; the legs pale rufo-castaneous, with numerous slender and rather short yellowish setae.

Head moderately coarsely and closely punctured. *Thorax* transverse, subquadrate, slightly wider near the middle than it is elsewhere, slightly narrowed towards the front as well as the base, posterior angles sharply rectangular but not projecting; the apex feebly medially incurved, its angles not prominent; with a transverse depression at each side of the base and a slighter impression near each side just behind the middle, its punctation is not very close, like that of the back part of the head, more finely and less closely than in *L. priscus*. *Elytra* broader than the thorax and more coarsely punctured, the intervals not quite smooth, but with minute indefinite sculpture only.

Differs from *L. priscus* in having a shorter, differently sculptured thorax, less-prominent eyes, thicker antennae, with joints 5-8 quite transverse, and thicker terminal tarsal joints.

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

Otago. A single specimen, from Mr. T. Chalmers.

3098. *Lorelus marginalis* sp. nov.

Fusco-castaneous, the shoulders paler, legs fusco-testaceous, tarsi yellowish, antennae dark red; sparingly clothed with short slender setae.

Head evidently narrower than thorax, the antennal orbits short, distinctly raised and reddish; its punctation moderately close but not coarse. *Eyes* small and nearly flat. *Thorax* about a third broader than long, almost as wide in front as at the middle, slightly narrowed towards the rectangular basal angles; its sculpture like that of the head, but becoming finer in front. *Elytra* narrowed towards the base, which is, nevertheless, rather broader than that of the thorax; they are moderately coarsely but not very closely punctured, more finely behind.

This may be recognised by its rather narrow head, small almost depressed eyes, somewhat more open elytral sculpture, and rather short and thick terminal tarsal joints. The antennae are very nearly of the same thickness from joints 2 to 8, the 3rd is slightly shorter than usual. The elytral margins are most distinct near the shoulders, which is not the case in *L. priscus*.

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

Broken River, Canterbury. One, from Mr. J. H. Lewis.

3099. *Lorelus sternalis* sp. nov.

Oblong, rather broad, moderately convex, nitid, pubescence yellowish, fine yet distinct; rufo-castaneous, tarsi and palpi testaceous.

Head narrower than thorax, forehead subtruncate; it is finely yet distinctly punctured, rather more finely but less closely behind. *Eyes* strongly transverse, not prominent. *Thorax* about a third broader than long, apex arcuate-emarginate, base slightly bisinuate; the sides a little narrowed, without any sinuosity, behind, with well-developed reflexed margins and evidently concave channels, which are rather broader near the obtuse anterior angles than elsewhere; the margins at the base are somewhat expanded and flattened, and form sharply rectangular but not projecting angles; the discoidal punctation is finer than that of the head, nowhere very close, and becomes rather more distant and finer towards the sides; at the base, between the middle and each side, there is a transverse impression. *Scutellum* transverse, rounded behind, smooth. *Elytra* oblong, wider than thorax at the base, the lateral margins very distinct, even at the shoulders, and quite definitely though not strongly expanded between the middle and hind thighs, but become finer behind; there is a distinct sutural depression near the base; they are more distinctly but less closely punctured than the head, more finely towards the extremity; along each marginal channel there is a series of rather coarser punctures.

Legs stout. *Tibiae* minutely calcarate at the extremity. *Antennae* robust, bearing yellow hairs; 2nd joint short, as long as exposed portion of the 1st; 4th also short, quadrate; joints 5-8 transverse; 9th rather larger than 10th; the terminal subovate, not thicker than the preceding one.

Underside transversely convex, shining, very finely and sparingly pubescent. *Prosternum* distinctly punctate near the sides, its margins broad and flattened, its process sharply bisulcate between the coxae and depressed at the basal margin. *Mesosternum* on a lower plane than the raised edges of the middle coxae, medially punctate; trochanters small. *Metasternum* rather short, scarcely longer than the middle of the basal ventral segment, its sides punctate, angularly impressed medially behind; 2nd segment with the frontal suture rather fine in the middle, but with a well-marked transverse impression at each side; 3rd with an elongate foveiform impression at the sides; 4th and 5th short, the front of each on a

lower level than the apex of the preceding one; the basal 3 are more distinctly punctured near the sides than on the middle.

Altogether different from *L. priscus*; more nearly approaching *L. crassicornis*, but distinguishable therefrom by the less-prominent eyes and antennary elevations, distinct (especially in front) marginal channels, finer punctation, and evidently incurved apex of the thorax. &c.

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

Waitakerei Range. Two in my own collection.

3100. *Lorelus nigrescens* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, elongate, sparingly clothed with short slender brassy setae, moderately shining; fusco-niger, shoulders and apices of elytra slightly rufescent, legs pale castaneo-rufous, antennae rather darker red.

Head closely and moderately coarsely punctured, its sides distinctly thickened and elevated near the antennae. *Eyes* strongly transverse, not prominent. *Thorax* about a third broader than long, distinctly margined, widest near the middle, more narrowed, but not sinuate, towards the base than in front, the posterior angles acutely rectangular but not projecting, its punctation like that of the head. *Scutellum* broad, punctate. *Elytra* subparallel, elongate, broader than thorax, nearly plane; moderately closely and coarsely punctured, more finely near the extremity. *Legs* stout. *Tibiae* gradually and only slightly dilated towards the apices, and minutely hispinose there.

Antennae rather stout, 3rd joint obviously longer than 2nd, 4th and 5th slightly longer than broad, 6-8 almost transverse, 9th and 10th evidently larger than the preceding ones, the 11th longer.

The dark colour, more flattened dorsum, setose surface, thicker antennae, differently shaped thorax, and much less convex eyes distinguish this species from *L. priscus*.

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

Mount Cook. One individual, found by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman.

Group CNODALONIDAE.

3101. *Artystona philpotti* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 384.

Elongate, rather narrow, transversely convex, moderately shining; head and thorax nigro-piceous; elytra variable, in some specimens rufo-castaneous, in others more piceous; labrum, legs, and antennae infuscate red; palpi paler.

Head distinctly but not at all closely punctate. *Thorax* quadrate, slightly transverse, anterior angles rounded, the posterior obtusely rectangular; its punctation moderately fine, a little finer than that of the head on some parts, not close, rather distant near the sides and hind angles, usually with 2 punctiform impressions between the middle and the base. *Scutellum* finely punctate. *Elytra* slightly wider than thorax at the base, not quite parallel-sided, usually slightly broader behind the middle; they are finely striate-punctate, interstices with distant serial punctures, not interrupted before the middle and only moderately nodose behind, the lateral margins are not broad.

Underside nitid, rufo-piceous; pubescence fine, scanty, and yellowish; flanks of *prosternum* rather coarsely, closely, and rugosely punctured, the sides of the *metasternum* more closely, its central portion impunctate but finely transversely rugose, the *epipleurae* and sides of *ventral segments* less closely and much more finely sculptured along the middle, the terminal one slightly obtusely raised medially behind.

The fine punctation and elytral sculpture at once differentiate this species from *A. wakefieldi*. In *A. tinctella* the head and thorax are more finely punctured, the former more distantly, the latter more closely. The whole insect is broader, the legs are more robust, and the elytral margins and general coloration differ. It is also distinct from *A. obscurus*, which is described as broader than *A. wakefieldi*, with the head and thorax closely punctured and subopaque.

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

Invercargill. Named in honour of Mr. A. Philpott, from whom I received it, as well as two or three specimens which agree with Dr. Sharp's description of *A. obscurus*.

3102. *Artystona tinctella* sp. nov.

Elongate, transversely convex, a little shining; pitchy-black tinged with violaceous; antennae and tarsi rufo-piceous; the legs, palpi, and labrum blackish.

Head transversely impressed in front of the eyes, finely and rather distantly punctured. *Thorax* quadrate, very slightly broader than long, with obtuse angles, finely and moderately closely punctured, more finely than the head. *Scutellum* minutely punctured, and with a slight apical groove. *Elytra* evidently broader behind the middle than at the base, lateral margins distinctly expanded for two-thirds of the entire length, and well developed even at the shoulders; they are finely striate-punctate, basal sculpture less definite; interstices distantly punctured, and only moderately interrupted and nodose towards the extremity; they bear numerous minute setae.

Easily distinguishable from *A. wakefieldi* by the fine sculpture of the head and thorax and the violet-tinged elytra; and from *A. erichsoni* by the much finer, less interrupted, elytral sculpture, and the quite truncate apex of the thorax, which in *A. erichsoni* is widely and quite definitely incurved.

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

West Plains, Southland. I am indebted to Mr. A. Philpott for my specimen.

3103. *Artystona vicina* sp. nov.

Elongate, transversely convex, with very few slender yellowish setae; piceo-niger; legs, antennae, and palpi rufo-piceous; labrum rufescent; head and thorax subopaque; elytra moderately nitid.

Head distinctly yet moderately finely but not closely punctured, the forehead rather more finely and a little shining. *Thorax* quadrate, very slightly transverse, apex truncate, with slightly obtuse depressed angles, its sides feebly rounded before the middle, posterior angles obtuse, its surface finely but not closely punctured. *Scutellum* nearly smooth. *Elytra* elongate, slightly wider than thorax at the base, a little wider behind the middle; with finely punctured shallow striae, which, however, are effaced at the base, but become deeper behind; interstices with distant serial punctures, becoming more elevated behind, where they are more or less interrupted and form oblong nodiform elevations.

Underside nigrescent, moderately shining, finely punctured, and sparingly pubescent, the terminal ventral segment distinctly grooved along each side.

Smaller than *A. wakefieldi*, with the head and thorax very much more finely punctured and not at all rugose; the elytra more evidently striate, but with the interstitial nodosities not commencing till near the extremity; the thorax also differs.

Length, 5 lines; breadth, 2 lines.
Taieri, Otago. The only specimen I have seen was forwarded by Mr. S. W. Fulton.

Group HELOPIDAE.

3104. *Pseudhelops substriatus* sp. nov. Gen., Lacord., Hist. des Ins. (Coleopt., tom. v. p. 441.

Convex, oblong-oval, glabrous, subopaque, the whole derm densely and minutely sculptured; cupreo-fuscous, legs rufo-fuscous, antennae and tarsi ferruginous.

Head, eyes included, of about the same width as front of thorax, a little uneven, its punctation shallow and indefinite. *Thorax* slightly broader than long, finely marginated, the sides gently rounded and but little narrower in front than behind; base feebly bisinuate and resting on the elytra, with rectangular but not acute angles; the apex subtruncate, with obtuse angles; disc moderately and evenly convex, very finely but not closely punctured. *Scutellum* rounded behind. *Elytra* slightly nitid, oviclosely punctured. *Scutellum* rounded behind. *Elytra* slightly nitid, oviform, slightly wider than thorax at the base, still wider near the middle; each with 8 more or less interrupted striae, which do not reach the apex; interstices with numerous fine punctures or minute elevations, according to the point of view; the 3rd, 5th, and 7th obtusely raised behind, but not definitely nodiform; the external one also a little elevated, and extending further back than the 7th. *Legs* simple. *Tibiae* finely bispinose at the extremity, and bearing only a few minute setae.

Antennae sparingly and finely pubescent as far as the 7th joint, which, like the 6th, is rather longer than broad; the terminal 4 are distinctly larger, more evidently pubescent, and sculptured; joints 8-10 are about as long as broad, and narrowed towards the base; 11th larger and ovate; the 2nd is as long as the exposed portion of the basal one, the 3rd distinctly longer than 4th or 5th.

Underside piceous, shining, finely punctate. *Prosternum* and *epipleurae* nearly smooth.

The facies and structure of this species almost exactly correspond with *Pseudhelops*. The broad prosternal process does not extend beyond the hind-margin and at that point its sides are not at all sharply defined; it has 2 deep grooves, and the borders of these are distinctly elevated between the coxae. The intercoxal portion of the basal ventral segment is strongly rounded, and has raised margins. The soles of the tarsi are not very thickly pilose. The ligula is rather shorter, but much more exposed than in *Cerodolus*.

P. interruptus, from Campbell Island, most nearly resembles this species. The punctation of the head and thorax is more distinct, the elytral striae are deeper, and the antennae are longer than in *P. substriatus*.

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

Southland. Discovered by Mr. A. Philpott.

3105. *Pseudhelops nodosus* sp. nov.

Subopaque, concolorous, castaneo-rufous.

Closely allied to *P. substriatus*, but differing therefrom by the punctation of the head and thorax being more distinct or sharply marked, and by the elytral interstices ending more abruptly behind, almost forming 4 nodosities. The antennae are longer, joints 2-5 are relatively more elongate, the 2nd almost as long as the 4th of *P. substriatus*.

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

Southland. One. The finding of this and the preceding species is of special interest, as they form another link between the fauna of New Zealand and that of the subantarctic islands.

3106. *Adelium femorale* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 386.

Elongate, subparallel, slightly convex, glabrous, shining; nigro-fuscous, slightly bronzed, sides and apices of elytra castaneous, legs fusco-testaceous, the femora quite fuscous at the base, antennae and palpi infuscate.

Head somewhat uneven, irregularly and distinctly punctate. *Thorax* quadrate, almost as long as broad, the apex, however, is evidently incurved, the base subtruncate and resting on the elytra; the sides are distinctly margined, a little rounded towards the obtuse front angles, the posterior angles rectangular; its surface distinctly, irregularly, and along the middle somewhat rugosely punctured, and with several larger foveiform punctures; there is an angular basal impression about midway between the middle and each side, and before the middle, near each side, there is a well-marked longitudinal depression. *Scutellum* broad, minutely punctured. *Elytra* distinctly margined and slightly rounded laterally, very slightly wider than thorax at the base, very irregularly multi-punctate-striate, most irregularly beyond the 5th striae, towards the extremity the punctation becomes indistinct; interstices moderately narrow and finely punctate. *Legs* rather slender. *Antennae* gradually incrassate from the 5th joint onwards. 2nd very small.

A. thoracicum usually measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines; it is more aeneous, the thorax in a specimen from the Otira Gorge is somewhat violaceous, the legs are much more robust, the striation of the elytra is more regular, and the sides of the thorax are sinuously narrowed behind. *A. multistriatum* is about a fourth larger than *A. thoracicum*, with deep regular elytral striae. These are the nearest allies. *A. femorale* can be separated by the peculiarly coloured, almost tawny femora.

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

Greenhills, Southland. Unique. Mr. A. Philpott.

3107. *Adelium titahiense* sp. nov.

Oblong, moderately convex, glabrous, nitid; nigro-fuscous, slightly bronzed; legs, antennae, and palpi fusco-rufous.

Head narrower than thorax, contracted behind the eyes, moderately finely but not closely punctate; the sides in front of the eyes nearly smooth and slightly raised, and marked off separately by a well-marked groove; forehead truncate in front. *Labrum* prominent, with some fine yellow setae. *Eyes* strongly transverse, distinctly faceted. *Thorax* transversely quadrate, a third broader than long; apex finely margined and widely incurved, with obtuse angles; its sides finely margined, slightly curvedly narrowed in front, slightly and gradually narrowed towards the obtusely rectangular posterior angles; basal margin subtruncate, touching but not covering the elytral base; the surface moderately finely, rather evenly, but not closely punctured, with a shallow median frontal impression; another near the base is also longitudinal, and may perhaps in other specimens unite with the frontal one; near the hind angles there are also indefinite impressions. *Scutellum* small, obsolete. *Elytra* rather broader than thorax at the base, their sides finely margined and nearly straight, a good deal narrowed behind; each elytron with 8 series of moderately fine punctures,

those near the suture and apex are substrate; interstices plane, with many minute distant punctures.

Tibiae finely hispid, nearly straight, bispinose at the extremity; basal joint of anterior tarsi subtriangular and evidently longer than 2nd, 4th small. *Antennae* finely pubescent; exposed portion of the basal joint scarcely longer than 2nd; 3rd shorter than 4th and 5th combined; 7-10 laxly articulated, moderately expanded, and subcordate; 11th large, subovate.

This should be placed in proximity to 690, *A. amaroides* Bates (*Pheloneis* Pascoe), but it is differentiated from that species by the nearly straight-sided thorax and indistinct scutellum. *A. urquharti*, another congener, may be distinguished by the coarser sculpture.

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

Titahi Bay, Southland. This is another of Mr. Philpott's captures. Unique.

Group CISTELIDAE.

3108. *Amarosoma violacea* sp. nov. Gen., Redtenbacher, Voy. "Novara," 1868.

Glabrous, nitid, blue; elytra faintly rufescent on some parts, head and thorax rather darker; antennae, palpi, and legs more or less rufo-piceous.

Head distinctly and irregularly but not coarsely punctured. *Thorax* widest as the base, widely but not deeply bisinuate there, much narrowed towards the front, which is a little emarginate, the lateral margins only visible from above near the base, hind angles subrectangular but obtuse; the surface very finely, distantly, and irregularly punctured; at the middle of the base there is a transverse impression, and between it and each side an angulate one, near these the punctation is more distant than on the disc. *Scutellum* large, smooth. *Elytra* oblong, narrowed posteriorly, the shoulders obliquely narrowed so as to be but little broader than the thorax at the base; the sutural region depressed at the base and with a short series of punctures there; on each there are 3 deep punctate striae near the suture, these extend to the apex but do not reach the base, the outer series of punctures are slightly coarser but become indistinct behind, the interstices appear smooth.

Antennae unusually thick; 2nd joint half the length of the 1st, subquadrate; 3rd rather shorter than 4th. *Tarsi* moderately broad, the penultimate joint of the anterior with elongated lamellae, so that the 5th extends only about a third further. *Claws* finely pectinate.

Rather broader than *A. sophorae* (699), the colour altogether different, antennae thicker, the epistome convex instead of being flat. In that species the elytral striae are well marked behind.

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

Titahi Bay, Southland. Described from a solitary individual found by Mr. A. Philpott, of Invercargill.

Group SALPINGIDAE.

3109. *Salpingus cognatus* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 398.

Shining, moderately convex, sparingly clothed with slender greyish hairs and, on the elytra, with many erect conspicuous ones; bright rufo-fuscous but becoming a little darker behind, shoulders rather paler, legs pale testaceous, basal 6 joints of antennae rufescent, the remainder fuscous.

Head much narrowed anteriorly, rather elongate, and, including the large prominent eyes, rather wider than the front of thorax and more

rufescent than it is; relatively moderately coarsely and closely punctured and with fine transverse rugae between the antennae, the forehead and middle of vertex nearly smooth, the latter with a slight longitudinal groove behind. *Thorax* cordiform, rather longer than broad, the sides behind the middle a good deal but not sinuously narrowed; its surface distinctly and evenly punctured. *Scutellum* smooth. *Elytra* oblong, their sides only slightly curvate, each oblique towards the suture at the base so that the shoulders appear a little prominent and evidently broader than the thorax, they are evenly moderately convex, the scutellar region only being a little depressed; each has 6 dorsal series of well-marked and distinctly separated punctures, which, however, become indistinct behind.

Antennae sparsely pubescent as far as the 6th joint; the basal one much stouter but scarcely at all longer than 2nd; 3rd distinctly more elongate than 4th or 5th; 6th and 7th longer than broad; 8-10 laxly articulated, broader than the preceding one, yet not transverse; 11th ovate.

Intermediate between *S. lautus* (705) and *S. hirtus* (1407). The pubescence of the thorax less evident, that of the elytra more conspicuous than in the latter species, with less-developed elytral margins and less-curved sides, but more prominent eyes, &c. From the former it differs by the conspicuous vestiture, by the absence of any trace of a smooth area along the middle of the thorax and any transverse elytral depression, and by disparities of sculpture and colour.

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

Waitakerei Range. March, 1909.

Obs.—*S. bilunatus* Pascoe var. Dark fuscous, with a transverse band before the middle, and a large apical area on each elytron fusco-testaceous.

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

Hunua Range.

3110. *Salpingus rugulosus* sp. nov.

Elongate, subdepressed, glabrous, nitid; variable in colour, head and thorax usually fusco-testaceous or rufescent; elytra fuscous, but with the humeral area and a large antemedian space on each testaceous; the legs fusco-testaceous; antennae wholly rufescent.

Head trigonal, and, including the prominent and rather large eyes, almost as broad as the widest part of thorax, its frontal portion quite or nearly smooth, the hind part moderately coarsely punctured. *Thorax* widest near the front, considerably but gradually narrowed towards the base; its whole surface, except the smooth apical margin and median line, very irregularly, coarsely, and rugosely punctured; the sides a little uneven, with 3 or 4 obtuse denticulations. *Elytra* elongate-oblong, subparallel, broader than thorax, with series of coarse distinctly separated punctures, still coarser and more approximated in some specimens, all, however, are effaced or indistinct behind and where the sutural region is somewhat depressed.

Antennae very sparingly pubescent, not quite attaining the base of the thorax, joints 6 and 7 rather small and submoniliform, 8th obconical, 9-11 broader than the preceding ones.

Underside fuscous, the breast distinctly punctate, the metasternum, however, is nearly smooth along the middle and sides. The ventral segments gradually decrease in length, the 5th nevertheless is as long as the 4th; they bear some fine grey hairs; the punctation is shallow, with shagreened intervals, but the apical margins are smooth.

The sculpture of the disc and sides of the thorax is distinctive.

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

Waimarino. January, 1909. I obtained a good series.

3111. *Salpingus tarsalis* sp. nov.

Nitid, moderately convex, elongate; head and thorax rufo-fuscous, elytra pale tawny brown, legs fusco-testaceous, palpi and basal 6 joints of the antennae ferruginous, the terminal 5 piceo-fuscous; sparingly and finely pubescent, the elytra, in addition, with long erect greyish hairs.

Head narrowed anteriorly, as broad (the prominent eyes inclusive) as the widest part of the thorax; distinctly and moderately closely punctured, somewhat rugosely in front, but the labrum, epistome, and central space are nearly smooth. *Thorax* rather narrow, longer than broad, gradually narrowed from near the front to the base, the anterior angles obtuse; it is distinctly, evenly, and rather closely punctured. *Scutellum* impunctate. *Elytra* elongate, oblong, transversely convex, the base evidently wider than thorax, oblique towards the suture, with slightly curved sides; their punctation seriate, only moderately coarse, and continued to the top of the posterior declivity, which is smooth; a scutellar stria is interposed between the first series and the suture.

Legs stout; the *tarsi* nearly as long as the tibiae, the terminal joint of the posterior slightly longer than the basal 3 taken together, with thick claws. *Palpi* rather long and stout. *Antennae* elongate, joints 3-6 gradually decrease in length, 7-10 obconical and gradually expanded, none transversal.

In general contour somewhat similar to *S. fossulatus*; in it, however, the thorax is almost oviform, and has a pair of remarkable basal fossae.

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

Tuakau, Auckland. Unique.

3112. *Salpingus simplex* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, oblong, nearly nude, having only a few erect scattered hairs, moderately shining; fuscous, faintly cupreous, legs fusco-testaceous, the terminal 5 joints of the antennae piceo-fuscous, the others pale ferruginous.

Head rather large, somewhat broader than front of thorax, distinctly and rugosely punctured behind, and with an almost smooth central spot there, in front more finely and transversely rugose, the epistome and labrum smooth. *Eyes* prominent. *Antennae* moderate; 3rd joint slightly longer than the contiguous ones, but much more slender than the 2nd; 6th almost bead-like; 7th longer; 8-10 longer than broad, loosely articulated; 11th ovate, but hardly as broad as the preceding one. *Thorax* broadly cordate, rounded and widest near the apex, considerably narrowed behind; it is distinctly, moderately closely, and slightly rugosely punctured. *Scutellum* punctate. *Elytra* oblong, only a little broader than the widest part of the thorax; but obviously broader than its base; they are slightly broadly impressed before the middle, and longitudinally depressed alongside the suture at the base, their punctation moderate and seriate, the apices smooth.

Allied to *S. bilunatus*, the head and front of thorax obviously broader, and the hind-body concolorous.

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

Auckland Domain. December, 1908. A single individual only.

Group MELANDRYIDAE.

3113. *Allopterus simulans* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 790.

Elongate, slightly tapering towards both extremities, a little transversely convex, subopaque, covered with slender decumbent greyish-yellow hairs, variegate; antennae, legs, head, and thorax fuscous; the palpi, tibial spurs, and knees more or less testaceous; elytra pale testaceous, with the following fuscous marks—a large cordiform one at the middle of their base; one at each shoulder touching the central one, and prolonged backwards along the side margin to the middle femur, near which an oblique irregular fascia extends inwards but does not reach the suture; behind this a broad but paler one, which is nearly straight in front but does not reach the apex, extends nearly right across the elytron.

Head finely and closely punctate. *Thorax* of equal length and breadth, moderately narrowed towards the deflexed front angles, the base slightly obtusely prominent at the middle, and a little sinuate towards the obtuse angles; a central linear impression at the base does not extend to the middle of the disc; there is a short oblique basal impression near each side; its sculpture is fine, and seems to assume the form of short transverse lines. *Scutellum* transverse. *Elytra* with sharply separately rounded apices, the suture simple and a little elevated; their sculpture, near the base, is like that of the thorax, but becomes less distinct behind; on each there are 3 irregular feeble costae, and several series of fine shallow obsolete punctures.

Eyes large, strongly transverse, not notched in front. *Antennae* filiform, reaching beyond the middle femora. 2nd joint hardly a third shorter than the following one. *Tibiae* simple, their spurs minutely pectinate; posterior *tarsi* rather longer than the tibiae, penultimate joints of all concave above but entire in front. Maxillary *palpi* elongate, subserrate, their terminal joint scarcely cultriform.

Underside fuscous and finely pubescent.

In coloration and elytral marks much resembling *A. cavelli*, without the well-marked intrahumeral impressions of that species, which, moreover, is much smaller, with a shorter 2nd antennal joint and somewhat different sculpture.

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

Waimarino. Found during January, 1909. Unique.

Group OEDEMERIDAE.

3114. *Techmessa rugicollis* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 423.

Elongate, subdepressed, moderately shining; black, legs and palpi fuscous; head and thorax scantily clothed with slender, suberect, the elytra more closely with decumbent, ash-coloured pubescence.

Head broader than thorax, much narrowed behind the large and prominent eyes, with an elongate impression between these; it is coarsely punctured, but more finely and very closely behind. *Thorax* slightly broader than long, widest at or just before the middle, moderately rounded there but narrowed behind; its surface with 2 small, slightly raised, smooth spots in front, and some irregular, almost smooth, linear spaces on the disc, which is much less closely punctured than the sides. *Scutellum* closely and minutely punctate. *Elytra* nearly twice the breadth of thorax at the base, subparallel, or only just perceptibly narrowed posteriorly; they are coarsely and moderately closely but not obviously rugosely punctured.

Antennae stout, reaching to just beyond the intermediate femora; 2nd joint evidently shorter than 3rd, which is only a third shorter than the 4th. *Tarsi* with the 3rd joint of the anterior pair rather short and triangular; 4th rather large, with short lobes; basal joint of the posterior elongate and slightly arched above; the *claws* with 2 distinct teeth.

The sculpture of the head is just the reverse of that of *T. concolor*, and that of the elytra is not "transversely confluent rugose," and the antennal structure differs. In *T. attenuata* there is a frontal median impression on the thorax of which there is no sign in *T. rugicollis*, but instead there are several distinct, though narrow, almost smooth lines which do not exist in the other two species alluded to.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Waimarino. January, 1909. A single individual only.

3115. *Techmessodes cephalotes* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1173.

Elongate, depressed, with slender cinereous pubescence; variegate, moderately shining; head and elytra black, thorax yellow, legs pale-brown, tips of femora and basal portion of tibiae fusco-testaceous, antennae fusconiger but with the base of joints 4 to 11 pallid.

Head, including the large eyes, twice the breadth of the front of thorax, much narrowed behind, abruptly so in front, so that the epistome and labrum appear very small; it is distinctly but not closely punctured. *Thorax* relatively small, only about half the width of the elytra at the base, still narrower in front, slightly transverse, its sides moderately rounded at the middle; the surface moderately coarsely and irregularly punctured. *Scutellum* blackish. *Elytra* elongate, very gradually and slightly widened behind; moderately coarsely, closely, and somewhat rugosely punctured.

Antennae filiform, extending backwards beyond the posterior femora; 2nd joint very short, hardly as long as broad; 3rd not quite the length of the 4th: in the female they just attain the hind thighs.

Undoubtedly allied to *T. versicolor*; in it, however, the scutellum is yellow, the antennae are less slender and only reach half-way down the elytra, the head is much narrower, and the eyes are smaller.

Underside shining, black, finely punctured and pubescent; *coxae* pallid; *prosternum* flavescent.

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

Waitakerei Range. December, 1908. Three specimens.

3116. *Exocalopus nitidiceps* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1170.

Depressed, with very scanty and slender ash-coloured pubescence; head and thorax intensely black and glossy, elytra moderately shining black, palpi and antennae nigro-fuscous, legs fuscous, the knees paler.

Head much narrowed behind, and, including the large eyes, slightly broader than the thorax; it is closely and moderately finely punctate, the vertex, however, is almost impunctate and polished. *Thorax* strongly transverse, base and apex subtruncate, its sides rounded and without definite angles; its surface uneven, there being a large irregularly shaped depression at each side, with the basal and inner borders nearly smooth and polished, and a small one near each posterior angle; the middle and sides are finely yet distinctly punctured, but the front is nearly smooth. *Scutellum* punctate. *Elytra* about double the width and six times the length of the

thorax, nearly parallel-sided, not narrowed posteriorly; closely, coarsely, and slightly rugosely punctured.

Antennae pubescent, attaining nearly the middle of the elytra; basal joint subpyriform; 2nd distinctly shorter than 3rd, which is half the length of the 4th; 5-10 gradually expanded so as to be subserrate. The *epistome* limited by a strongly curved groove, with sharp margins, between the antennary orbits.

In the female of *E. antennalis* the vertex is broadly longitudinally impressed and punctate; the thorax is larger, with coarser punctures, and nowhere smooth; and the elytra are tinged with blue.

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

Waimarino. January, 1909. I could only find a single specimen.

Group SCRAPTIIDAE.

3117. *Xylophilus xenarthrus* sp. nov. Gen., Lacord., Hist. des Ins. Coleopt., tom. v, p. 584.

Sublong, slightly nitid. fusco-niger, legs pale brown; with very slender cinerous pubescence, which, on the elytra, is rather close.

Head large, nearly twice the width of the thorax, very finely and indistinctly punctured. *Eyes* very large, subtruncate in front. *Thorax* of about equal length and breadth, the base moderately rounded and widest, its sides not quite straight, being slightly wider near the front than at the apex; its surface uneven, there being a transverse impression at each side, and 2 shallow impressions near the middle of the base, with a slightly raised linear space between them; the punctation irregular, very close near the sides, but more open and with small smooth spots on the disc. *Scutellum* closely sculptured. *Elytra* oblong, nearly double the width of thorax, each broadly obliquely depressed before the middle, moderately closely and more coarsely punctured than the thorax.

Antennae inserted on stalk-like prominences some distance from the front and inner margins of the eyes; basal joint large and thick, but narrowed towards the extremity; 2nd short, almost transverse; 3rd elongate, as long as the preceding two combined; 4-6 elongate, yet each distinctly shorter than 3rd; the 6th a little expanded apically; 7th and 8th loosely jointed, unsymmetrical, the point of articulation being near the inner side, both of somewhat irregular form and transverse; 9th rather longer than broad; 10th ovate, larger than 9th.

This species represents a distinct genus, the remarkable antennae being sufficient for generic separation from its allies, but, as I could secure only a single damaged specimen, it is placed in *Xylophilus* at present.

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

Raurimu. January, 1909.

Group OTIORHYNCHIDAE.

3118. *Platyomida caudata* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 441 (*Empaotes* Pascoe).

Elongate, rather narrow, piceous, antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous; densely covered with small, flat, circular squamae of a pale-fawn colour, usually with metallic pink reflections; on the scutellum, the basal half of the sides of the elytra, and the middle of the posterior declivity the scales are yellowish-grey, on the sides of the declivity there are pale-fuscous

patches, on the femora there is usually a grey band; the decumbent setae are greyish or fawn-coloured.

Rostrum slightly shorter than thorax, moderately dilated apically, with a slight median carina extending to the middle of the eyes. *Thorax* cylindrical, of almost equal length and breadth, very slightly rounded laterally before the middle, base and apex truncate; a little uneven above, with a slight median ridge, its punctation hidden. *Scutellum* oblong. *Elytra* distinctly wider than thorax at the base, the shoulders not narrowed, they are gradually narrowed from the hind thighs to the dehiscent moderately prolonged apices; rather distantly seriate-punctate; the 3rd interstices slightly raised at the base, less so on the middle, but terminating on top of the posterior declivity in robust horizontal protuberances, 5th slightly elevated behind.

Scape moderately stout, bearing greyish setae, and attaining the back of the eye. *Funiculus* sparsely hispid; basal 2 joints only moderately elongate and about equal; 3rd rather shorter; 4-6 obconical, rather longer than broad; 7th slightly larger; club dull, infusate, densely and finely pubescent, elongate-oval, triarticulate. *Scrobes* deep, quite open above in front, rather short, extending only half-way to the eyes, which are longitudinally oval. *Ocular lobes* obsolete. *Tibiae* flexuous, the anterior inwardly mucronate, the others expanded apically and minutely denticulate along the front face; posterior corbels with double ciliae, and a narrow truncate space outside.

Underside piceous, with greyish-yellow scales and setae. *Prosternum* subtruncate in front; *metasternum* not longer than the basal ventral segment, with a foveiform impression behind; *abdomen* considerably narrowed posteriorly, finely punctate. 2nd segment shorter than 1st, both slightly flattened.

Fem.— $4\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines. The sides and apex of the elytra with fewer grey squamae.

This, owing to the abbreviated scrobes, should be placed near *P. amota*. It is, however, less uneven and asperate, the nodosities on the 3rd interstices behind the posterior femora are absent, those on the summit of the declivity are not at all contiguous and less prolonged backwards, there are no tubercles on the 5th, and the shoulders are moderately prominent.

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

Mount Quoin, Wellington. Found by Messrs. O'Connor and Simmonds on *Asteliae*, at an elevation of about 3,900 ft.

Obs.—*P. amota* was described on p. 432 of the "New Zealand Journal of Science," 1883, and redescribed by Dr. Sharp as *P. coronata* in the "Transactions of the Royal Dublin Society," 1886.

3119. *Platyomida humeralis* sp. nov.

Robust, piceous, densely covered with fawn-coloured squamae, of a somewhat metallic rufescent hue when alive; tarsi and antennae fusco-rufous; the setae paler, quite grey on the legs; shoulders greyish.

Rostrum rather broad, subparallel, hardly at all dilated in front, the scrobes, nevertheless, quite open above near the apex, rather deep, and prolonged almost to the lower front of the eyes; there are 2 broad longitudinal impressions above, and a moderate carina between them; the punctation is hidden by the squamae. *Thorax* of nearly equal length and breadth, slightly wider before the middle than elsewhere, base and apex very slightly emarginate medially; the disc only slightly uneven, with a

moderately broad mesial depression, its punctation apparently close but not coarse. *Scutellum* oviform, greyish-yellow. *Elytra* nearly twice the length but not twice the breadth of the thorax, the shoulders, however, are obliquely narrowed, so that at the base they are no wider than the thorax; their sides, at the shoulders particularly, are definitely though obtusely and only moderately elevated from the base to the hind thighs, they are narrowed towards the extremity but not produced or divergent there; the 3rd interstices are somewhat elevated at the base but not along the middle, and on top of the declivity on each there is a conspicuous nodiform elevation, there is a smaller one below; the 5th are somewhat interruptedly elevated behind, but not at all at the base, and the terminal elevation on each is longer but not as high as that on the 3rd; at the suture, on a lower plane than the top of the declivity, there is a pair of elongate contiguous protuberances, which, when examined from above, appear to extend further than the apices; the serial punctures are rather elongate, but not close to one another.

The broad rostrum, submarginated sides of the elytra, and the contiguous posterior projections are good differentiating characters. The scrobes are as elongate as those of the typical species, *P. binodes*, but extend lower down. The antennae are stouter, the scape reaches the back of the eye; the basal 2 joints of the funiculus are equal in length; all the joints, however, are shorter and thicker. The thorax is without tubercular sculpture. The eyes are oblique, shorter longitudinally, and rather more prominent. The hind pairs of tibiae are not denticulated, as in *P. caudata*. The posterior corbels have double ciliae and a narrow external truncature.

Length (rostrum incl.), 5 lines; breadth, nearly 2 lines.

Mount Quoin. A single specimen, off an *Astelia*; elevation about 3,900 ft. Forwarded by Mr. O'Connor.

3120. *Platyomida tibialis* sp. nov.

Piceo-niger, antennae ferruginous, legs rather darker; moderately shining, the squamae depressed, small and rounded, for the most part of a greenish-grey; the setae scanty and of a tawny hue, but greyish on the legs, which, however, also bear many small tawny scales.

Rostrum rather shorter than thorax, the median carina distinct, its punctation longitudinally rugose. *Thorax* about a fourth longer than broad, subcylindrical, broadly sulcate medially, punctate, but only moderately rugose-granulate. *Scutellum* elongate. *Elytra* oblong, not at all dilated near the hind thighs, gradually narrowed posteriorly, with dentiform apices; disc moderately plane, the hind slope not abrupt; their series of punctures very distinct and regular, the 3rd interstices slightly elevated but not at the base, strongly nodose behind, the 5th moderately.

Underside nigrescent, shining, sparingly and finely squamose, irregularly and rather finely punctate, 5th ventral segment nearly smooth and rather convex in the middle.

Differs from *P. binodes* in being narrower, rather flatter, and with a longer posterior slope. The thorax and scutellum are longer, the elytra much more distinctly punctate. The tibiae are more flexuous, the posterior curved inwardly and more strongly produced at the inner extremity. It differs also in general appearance and vestiture.

Length (rostrum incl.), 5 lines; breadth, 1½ lines.

Waitakerei Range. Unique.

3121. *Tigones philpotti* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 855.

Subopaque, moderately convex, covered with flat circular squamae of a pale-brown or cinereous hue, those on the sides of the thorax griseous; between the hind thighs a curved irregular fascia is formed of bluish-grey scales, and odd ones form specks on the dorsum; the setae on the interstices are suberect, moderately fine, and somewhat testaceous; legs and antennae obscure fusco-rufous.

Rostrum and head together of the same length as the thorax, the former broadly but feebly grooved and ridged longitudinally, the latter quite unimpressed, and with paler slightly flavescent scales. *Thorax* cylindrical, of equal length and breadth, truncate in front, its sides only slightly rounded; apparently closely punctate; parallel with and near the apex there is a shallow linear impression; along each side of the middle there is a shallow impression, so that the middle appears to be obtusely ridged and rather darker than the rest of its surface, where the scales are of a faint coppery hue. *Scutellum* oblong, pale. *Elytra* oblong, nearly twice the width of the thorax, with simple apices; they are striate-punctate, the punctures not coarse and rather narrow, interstices plane, 3rd and 5th slightly broader than the others.

Legs covered with scales and setae; *tibiae* flexuous, inwardly mucronate at the extremity, the hind pairs denticulate along the inner face, the posterior corbels without any external truncature. The *scape* just reaches the thorax, and is very gradually thickened; the 2nd joint of the *funiculus* is more slender and rather shorter than the basal, joints 5-7 are moniliform; *club* elongate-oval, triarticulate.

Allied to *T. antennalis*. In it, however, the thorax is simple and the elytral apices acuminate. *T. cervina* has a slight median ridge on the thorax, the 5th elytral interstices are nodose, the apices divergent, and the club is oblong-oval.

Length (rostrum incl.), 2½ lines; breadth, 1 line.

Titahi Bay, Southland. Mr. A. Philpott. Unique.

3122. *Lyperobates waterworthi* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1461.

Suboblong, opaque, piceous, antennae and tarsi obscure castaneo-rufous; densely covered with decumbent, elongate, tawny squamae, and some scattered setae, which are most conspicuous on the legs.

Rostrum and head combined of about the same length as the thorax, the former with 2 broad shallow grooves separated by an indistinct ridge, its sculpture indefinite, apparently rugose, it is densely squamose. *Scrobes* deep, somewhat sinuous, prolonged apically. *Eyes* prominent, longitudinally oval, widely separated above. *Scape* slightly flexuous, setigerous; 2nd joint of *funiculus* moderately slender, longer than the basal one, joints 3-7 evidently longer than broad, about equal, all narrowed towards the base and bearing fine erect setae; *club* elongate, triarticulate, basal joint longest, slender at the base, 2nd subquadrate, the 3rd rather short and acuminate, the pubescence minute. *Thorax* as long as broad, widest before the middle, somewhat uneven above, with an ill-defined central ridge and 4 depressions; no distinct punctures are visible, but there are a few shining black granules along the middle; the apex is truncate. *Scutellum* rather small. *Elytra* suboblong, widest behind the shoulders and in line with the top of the posterior declivity; the shoulders obliquely narrowed, so that the base hardly exceeds that of the thorax; they are on a rather higher plane than the thorax, but appear somewhat flattened above; on each there is an obtuse

basal elevation, an oblique one extending from the side, before the middle, towards the suture; the area between this and the horizontal angular prominence at the side of the nearly vertical declivity appears depressed; the disc is nearly truncate behind, bears several slight inequalities, and the coarse serial punctures are hidden by the squamosity; the sides also are a little uneven, having a prominence behind the middle; the apex is obliquely narrowed.

Underside piceous, thickly squamose, the 3rd and 4th ventral segments more sparingly, but bearing coarse yellow setae. The *head* glabrous, convex behind, but depressed between the eyes. *Metasternum* short, not foveate. Posterior *corbels* with double ciliae, but only a narrow flattened surface.

When compared with *L. asper*, the type of the genus, this species is seen to have more slender and elongate antennae, the rostral grooves are more shallow, the elytral disc is flatter, with less distinct and numerous nodiform inequalities, and without conspicuous setae on them; the squamosity, too, is less hair-like.

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

Waitakerei Range. December, 1908. I found two amongst leaves on the ground. It is named in honour of Mr. A. Waterworth, of Northcote, who, though not an entomologist, has freely rendered valuable services in the production of micro-photographs for the illustration of my "Revision of the New Zealand *Cossonidae*" and of some other genera of *Coleoptera* from the Auckland Islands.

3123. *Lyperobates carinifer* sp. nov.

Opaque, nigrescent, covered with decumbent fusco-testaceous setiform scales and a few scattered greyish ones, antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous.

Rostrum and head together rather shorter than thorax; the rostrum with a slender shining black carina in front, and 2 broad shallow impressions behind. *Scrobes* normal, with apical prolongations. *Thorax* quite as long as it is broad, widest and obtusely prominent at the sides before the middle; uneven above, having 4 frontal and 2 post-median shallow impressions separated by slight obtuse elevations. *Elytra* slightly incurved at the base, and hardly any wider than the thorax there; shoulders oblique, just behind each of these an obtuse prominence extends as far outwards as the horizontal one at the summit of the posterior declivity, and between these, at each side, there is a smaller nodosity; disc slightly flattened, yet on a higher level than the thorax, nearly truncate behind; at the middle of each, at the base, there is a nodiform elevation, and 2 others in line with it further back, the central one the smallest; between these and the side there are 2 more; the tip of the declivity is greyish; they are apparently seriate-punctate; the declivity has some coarse punctures, it is not quite vertical, there are 2 or 3 nodosities near each side of it, and the suture there is obtusely elevated.

This species is of more elongate outline than *L. asper*, with the elytral disc flatter and less asperate. It is more like *L. virilis*, which, however, is of a chocolate hue, with deeper rostral and thoracic impressions, and more outstanding humeral and posterior prominences, so that the sides of the elytra appear more deeply incurved; neither of these species has any distinct carina on the rostrum. The structure of the club in *L. carinifer* is perhaps its best distinguishing feature, the 2nd joint being rounded at the sides and thus distinctly marked off from the basal as well as the terminal

one, whereas in the previously described species the club is simply elongate-oval.

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

Tarukenga. My specimen was taken on the high land near Rotorua.

3124. *Lyperobates ardens* sp. nov.

Subopaque, rufo-piceous, legs and antennae fusco-rufous; densely covered with elongate flavescent squamae, which when touched with benzine resume their natural metallic and somewhat rufescent hue.

Rostrum with 2 broad grooves extending from the back of the eyes to the middle; it is of normal size. *Thorax* of about equal length and breadth, widest in line with the lateral protuberances near the front, its sides behind nearly straight yet slightly narrowed; disc uneven, with a rather sharply defined central ridge and near the middle a less-distinct transverse one, so that there seem to be 4 rather large cavities; the apex bears some coarse, erect, greyish setae. *Elytra* rather narrow and elongate, very uneven, with an interrupted oblique ridge on each extending from the post-humeral prominence to the suture; just in front of this a pair of nodiform elevations almost form another oblique ridge; at the middle of the base there is another nodosity; the prominences on top of the rounded posterior declivity are large and somewhat elevated at the sides; there are 2 smaller nodosities between these, which are greyish; all the other raised parts are more or less infuscate; some coarse, irregularly distributed punctures are visible.

This is the most brightly coloured member of the genus. It is differentiated by the more definite ridge and deeper impressions on the thorax. The elytra appear rather narrower than usual; the lateral prominences near the shoulders, the middle, and at the termination of the disc cause a much interrupted outline; these last, being somewhat elevated, are in marked contrast to the broad horizontal protuberances of the other species. The superficial inequalities are all more strongly developed. The eyes are subtruncate underneath. The funiculus is finely setose and shining red.

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

Hunua Range, Auckland. Amongst leaves, on the ground. Unique, as yet.

3125. *Hygrochus cordipennis* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 702.

Derm subopaque, piceous, legs dull rufo-castaneous, antennae rufescent, the funiculus shining, tarsi pale shining castaneous; clothed with small depressed scales of a somewhat metallic coppery lustre, those on the sides of the thorax and in front of the scutellum yellowish; there are also many erect infuscate setae along the sides and apex of the elytra as well as on the legs and scape, but on the small posterior nodules they are grey.

Rostrum a third shorter than thorax, bi-impressed behind, obtusely carinate along the middle. *Scrobes* directed obliquely downwards clear of the eyes; these are very prominent and longitudinally oval. *Club* ovate, indistinctly quadriarticulate; joints 3 and 4 of the *funiculus* slightly longer than broad, 5-7 moniliform. *Thorax* as long as broad, slightly wider before the middle than elsewhere, just a little uneven above, with a slight obtuse median ridge and a frontal impression near each side; there are no distinct granules or punctures. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* subcordate, with oblique humeral angles; the base, nevertheless, is rather wider than that of the thorax, but is nearly double its breadth before the middle; their sides are a little uneven, yet without distinct prominences; the apex much

narrowed; each elytron has 6 discoidal series of moderately large punctures; there are two small nodosities on top of the posterior declivity and a basal one on the 3rd interstice.

In the type of this genus the scrobes begin at the apex, are expanded backwards so as to extend right to the upper and lower margins of the eyes, they are quite open and visible above, the whole upper portion of the rostrum being narrowed. The eyes are subtruncate in front. The posterior corbels are concave, without any external truncate surface. There are no ocular lobes. This species, therefore, differs by the shape of the eyes and scrobes, but in facies and other details accords exactly.

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

Mount Te Aroha. A single individual in my own collection. All the species are excessively rare.

3126. *Catoptes constrictus* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 428; and p. 443, *Irenimus*.

Convex, oblong, opaque, piceous; covered with depressed fusco-griseous scales; elytra with decumbent, coarse, nearly white setae; tarsi and antennae obscure fusco-rufous.

Rostrum parallel-sided, a third shorter than the thorax, about half the width of the short broad head, not carinate. *Thorax* of equal length and breadth, its anterior half broad and rounded, the basal much contracted and laterally compressed or broadly concave below, the apex truncate; the surface uneven, but without well-marked elevations or depressions, and apparently impunctate. *Elytra* very slightly wider than thorax at the base, somewhat bisinuate there, but without interstitial projections; their sides only moderately rounded, obliquely narrowed posteriorly, with simple apices; they are striate-punctate, the sculpture, however, is rather shallow, the 3rd and 5th interstices are very slightly elevated at the base, indistinctly nodose on top of the posterior declivity, and with some fuscous squamae and setae there, their surface generally a little uneven but without definite tubercles.

Legs elongate, with greyish scales and setae; *tibiae* flexuous, the anterior mucronate; posterior *corbels* rather flat, with a punctiform cavity for the tarsi, with single ciliae. *Eyes* widely distant above, obliquely oval, free from the thorax. *Ocular lobes* moderately developed. *Scutellum* invisible. *Scrobes* subapical, quite open above. *Mandibular* scar present. *Prosternum* deeply incurved in front; anterior *coxae* contiguous.

Fem.—3 by $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines. Less uneven above. *Rostrum* slightly carinate medially. *Metasternum* short. Basal *ventral segment* broad and truncate between the front of the widely separated posterior *coxae*; 2nd rather shorter than 1st at the sides, but a good deal medially rounded in front; these and the metasternum thickly covered with grey squamae and elongate whitish setae, many of which when cleaned with benzine become pink; 3rd and 4th short, with deep sutures; 5th subtriangular, on a rather lower level than the preceding ones, with a well-marked elongated fovea behind.

We have no other species closely resembling this. The broad head and contracted basal portion of the thorax are good distinguishing characters.

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

Titahi Bay, Southland. A male and two damaged females found by Mr. A. Philpott.

3127. *Brachyolus sylvaticus* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 432.

Suboblong, covered with flat, rounded, greyish scales, but some dark ones form irregular spots behind; on the elytra there are depressed, elongate, sometimes slightly flavescent setae, but along the sides and on the more elevated parts these are more erect; the derm is nigrescent, the antennae and legs fusco-rufous.

Rostrum about a third shorter than the thorax, a little expanded in front, parallel behind, it is transversely convex, with a slight median carina, the apical portion bears slender setae only. *Thorax* about an eighth broader than long, widest before the middle, its punctation hidden by the squamae; it is somewhat uneven, there being a broad shallow impression along the middle and one near each side, with obtuse intervening elevations, all, however, more or less ill defined. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* about double the length of the thorax, the shoulders narrowed yet slightly wider than the thorax at the base, the sides nearly straight, considerably contracted near the extremity, with slightly prolonged apices; the dorsum nearly plane, with only slight asperities; 3rd and 5th interstices only feebly elevated, with horizontal nodosities, those of the former larger than the others and with fuscous squamae between them; the middle of the declivity is laterally compressed and prominent; there are 2 series of moderately fine punctures along each side of the suture, 2 rather coarser series between the 3rd and 5th interstices, and 2 nearer the sides.

Underside piceous, covered with greyish scales and elongate setae, the *mesosternum* with scales only. *Prosternum* deeply incurved in front. *Metasternum* but little longer than the 2nd ventral segment, 1st longer, both depressed but not concave, 5th reddish, rounded behind, closely and moderately finely punctured.

Var.—Hind-body unmistakably broader, more level, the squamosity more infusate, but on the posterior declivity nearly white, with some dark spots there. Length (rostrum incl.), $2\frac{5}{8}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

The *scrobes* are deep, short, subapical, and open above. *Eyes* large, subdepressed, oblique, broadly oval, just free from thorax. *Ocular lobes* well developed. *Corbels* of posterior tibiae without any external flat area. *Tibiae* flexuous, mucronate. *Tarsi* with expanded and broadly bilobed penultimate joints. *Scape* stout, very gradually thickened, just reaching front of thorax. *Funiculus* longer than scape, 1st and 2nd joints equally elongate; 3-7 decrease in length, the last, however, as long as it is broad. *Club* elongate-oval, acuminate, triarticulate, but with an indistinct 4th joint.

The species, now numerous, referred to *Catoptes*, *Inophloeus*, and *Brachyolus* are not by any means clearly differentiated, so I have given the generic characters of this species in full.

Length (rostrum incl.), $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Waimarino. I took five specimens off shrubs, all within a few feet, the variety included. It may be recognised by its rather long and nearly level elytral disc.

Group RHYPAROSOMIDAE.

3128. *Phrynixus longulus* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 432.

Suboblong, rather elongate, convex, opaque; fusco-niger, antennae and tarsi obscure fusco-rufous; unevenly clothed with rufescent or pale ferruginous depressed elongate squamae and curled squamiform setae, these latter concentrated so as to form elevated patches; behind the middle of the thorax round scales fill the punctures.

Rostrum arched, subparallel, equalling the thorax in length, the tip bare, finely sculptured and rufo-piceous; it is feebly tricarinate near the antennae and somewhat ridged behind them. *Thorax* suboblong, apex slightly incurved, with an elongate median basal depression, in front of which curled setae form a slight elongate crest; similar setae form an oblique series from each hind angle to near the middle of the apex, where they are more prominent; the punctation is coarse and rugose, but almost hidden by the squamae. *Elytra* ovate-oblong, vertical behind, the base bisinuate, so that the suture and shoulders seem prominent; they are broader than the thorax, and their sides are not quite straight; there are 2 basal crests between the suture and the sides, and in line with these 2 just behind the middle, and 2 more prominent tufts on top of the declivity; between this last pair the setae are concentrated in short lines; just below the summit there is another but widely distant pair with 6 series of short setae interposed; there is an elongate crest on each shoulder, and some smaller patches along the middle and sides; the sculpture is hidden, but seems to consist of series of oblong punctures, between some of which there are minute tubercles: the declivity is substrate.

Legs elongate, bearing coarse curled setae. *Scapae* flexuous, clavate at apex, with minute scales; 2nd joint of *funiculus* quite as long as the 1st, slender near the base, 3-6 transverse, 7th larger than the preceding one; *club* ovate, finely pubescent, indistinctly triarticulate.

Underside dull black, the punctures covered with depressed, elongate, yellowish scales. *Prosternum* slightly emarginate in front. *Metasternum* with its extremity truncate between the coxae. Basal *ventral segment* flat, rather larger than 2nd, their suture indistinct, oblique towards the sides; 5th medially concave and punctate, with concentrated setae at each side. This, doubtless, is the male.

This is one of a series of three nearly similar species; the others are *P. simplex* and *P. costirostris*.

Length (rostrum incl.), $2\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Var.—*Elytra*, along the middle, sparingly and finely squamose; the median pair of crests indistinct.

Raurimu and Waimarino. Four found during a week's collecting tour in January, 1909.

3129. *Araeoscapus fasciculatus* sp. nov. Gen., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., October, 1893.

Subovate, moderately convex, subopaque; fuscous, rostrum and antennae obscure reddish, middle of the femora testaceous; irregularly clothed with yellowish slender scales or setae, which for the most part are depressed, but behind are curled and fasciculate.

Rostrum rather longer than thorax, strongly arched, its frontal half slightly broader than the basal, much bent, and moderately punctate; its basal portion with 3 longitudinal lines of setae, so that the middle seems ridged. *Scapae* much bent at the base, clavate at the extremity, and bearing minute depressed setae; 2nd joint of the *funiculus* more slender than 1st but slightly longer, 3-6 transverse, 7th nearly twice the size of the 6th; *club* indistinctly annulate, narrowed towards the base. *Eyes* rather small and subrotundate, quite free from the thoracic margin. *Thorax* of equal length and breadth, its apex slightly incurved, more narrowed in front than behind, base truncate; the surface uneven, with a large median basal depression, the punctures coarse, the setae along the middle, in front, and at the

sides are suberect. *Elytra* just perceptibly wider than thorax at the base, ovate-oblong, slightly uneven, with a large basal depression; there are 2 somewhat irregular series of punctures along each side of the suture, the punctures near the sides are more interrupted and intermingled with minute tubercles, they are striate behind; just in front and below the top of the posterior declivity there are 2 nearly bare spaces; between these, right across the summit, there are 6 or 8 small patches of setae; a similar transverse series is placed lower down, but not sharply marked off from the irregular patches near the extremity; the setae on the disc are not evenly distributed.

Legs elongate, with depressed setae; *femora* moderately dilated below; *tibiae* slightly mucronate and flexuous; *tarsi* short, basal 3 joints of equal width.

Underside opaque, fuscous, obsoletely punctate, with short setae. *Prosternum* deeply incurved in front. *Hind coxae* widely separated, the intermediate moderately. Second *ventral segment* medially depressed and strongly curved in front, so that it is longer in the middle than the basal one; 3rd and 4th very short; 5th narrow, thickly clothed, between it and the terminal dorsal segment there is a very distinct broad lamina.

The suboblong *elytra* are very different from those of *A. ovipennis*, *A. flavipes*, and *A. ardens*, all three being evidently broader at or before the middle, and considerably though gradually narrowed posteriorly. The setae on the *tibiae* are disposed in lines. *A. thoracicus*, and *A. obscurus*, so far as the shape of the hind-body is concerned, more nearly approach *A. fasciculatus*, which, notwithstanding its oblong *elytra*, is of the male sex. The *eyes*, too, are invariably larger in the other species.

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

Waimarino. Two detected amongst leaves, on the ground, in January, 1909.

3130. *Araeoscapus mucronatus* sp. nov.

The female of this species is very much like the male of *A. fasciculatus*, but the *rostrum* has 2 slight carinae; the space between these is subsulcate and covered with setae. The *thorax* is feebly bisinuate at the base. The *elytra* are rather broader behind the posterior femora than they are in front, the hind slope is more abrupt, and the striae there are deeper. The *thighs* are more inflated; the *tibiae* bear suberect setae externally, and the inner extremity of the 2 hind pairs is acutely prolonged, the mucro of the posterior being longer than the basal tarsal joint.

In the male the *rostrum* is rather broader, the *antennae* are more robust, the *scapae* reaches the middle of the eye, and the 4 hind *tibiae* are similarly obviously mucronate. This last character distinguishes this from all the other species.

Var.—A single specimen with indistinct discoidal punctation on the *elytra*, which are oblong-oval and rather longer.

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

Waimarino. January, 1909. One pair, amongst decaying leaves.

3131. *Araeoscapus punctipennis* sp. nov.

Elongate, subovate, rather narrow, moderately convex, only slightly nitid; fusco-rufous, legs obscure fusco-testaceous; scantily and irregularly clothed with depressed and suberect flavescent setae.

Rostrum as long as thorax, much arched, the portion in front of the antennae slightly broader than the basal, it is apparently smooth and shining; behind there are 3 shallow punctate grooves, and the same number of ill-defined carinae, which do not extend to the base. *Scape* inserted just before the middle, bent near the base, gradually incrassate, almost glabrous; 2nd joint of *funiculus* slightly longer than 1st, but more slender; joints 3-6 compact and transverse; 7th evidently larger, broader than the basal portion of the club, which is broadest near the apex and indistinctly articulated there, it is densely pubescent. *Thorax* as long as broad, widest near the middle; base and apex subtruncate, with an irregular, elongate, median basal depression; it is closely and coarsely punctured, with rugose intervals, the sculpture, however, becomes indistinct in front, the setae do not fill the punctures, the sides bear coarser setae. *Elytra* of the same width as the thorax at the base, broadly rounded and widest at the middle, gradually yet considerably narrowed posteriorly, not at all vertical behind; there is a broad but not sharply defined sutural depression at the base; on each there are 3 discoidal series of well-marked punctures, 6 or 7 in each row; the lateral sculpture is less regular; on top of the hind slope there is an elongate nodiform elevation near each side of the suture, and 2 or 3 smaller ones in an oblique line towards the hind thigh; the declivity itself is not definitely striate, but has some small inequalities of surface; all these raised spots, in quite unrudded and perfect specimens, are no doubt ornamented with curled yellow setae.

Legs elongate; the *femora*, beyond the middle, somewhat dilated above as well as below; *tibiae* slightly arched externally, a little dilated inwardly above the middle, minutely mucronate at the apex; the legs are indistinctly setose.

Rather larger, less opaque, and more brightly coloured than *A. ovipennis*, near which it should be placed. The thoracic punctures are large and deep, with very narrow, irregularly rugose interstices, quite different from those of the typical species. The elytral punctures are more sharply marked and regular, and the pair of nodosities on the top of the hind slope are absent in that species, which, moreover, has larger basal depressions on the thorax and elytra, and the tibiae are straight externally.

Length (rostrum incl.), $2\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Waimarino. January, 1909. Unique. The presence of three distinct species in one locality leads me to believe that several remain undiscovered in other parts of both Islands.

3132. *Phyllodytes irregularis* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1479.

Elongate, moderately convex, shining; the pubescence scanty, decumbent, slender, and yellowish, the suberect setae pallid and less numerous; body pale fuscous, femora fusco-testaceous, tibiae rather darker, tarsi fulvescent, funiculus reddish, the scape and club dark and opaque.

Rostrum rather shorter than thorax, slightly narrowed medially, covered with slender setae, so that the punctation is concealed; the apex glabrous and nearly smooth. *Thorax* oblong, slightly rounded and broader before the middle than it is behind; it is irregularly punctured, very closely and coarsely near the middle, with a central linear smooth space; near its widest part there are 2 elongate spots with some minute punctures, like those near the apex. *Elytra* elongate oblong-oval, a little wider than thorax at the base, incurved there, their sides gently rounded, a good deal narrowed near the extremity; with a sutural depression at the base, and moderately

striate-punctate; the 2 sutural striae on each elytron are well marked, even more so on the declivity; interstices nearly impunctate.

Legs with a few grey setae. *Antennae* with similar setae; *scape* rather slender and very gradually thickened; 2nd joint of *funiculus* elongate-obconical yet shorter than the basal one, 3-7 moniliform; *club* elongate-oval, much narrowed towards the base, densely and finely pubescent.

Smaller and paler than the typical species (2558), and of similar cossonideous aspect. The antennae and legs are evidently more slender, the rostrum more narrowed towards the middle, the elytra more oviform and striate, and the thoracic sculpture is quite different.

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

Waimarino. January, 1909. Unique.

Obs.—At the same time and place I found a varietal specimen of *Sosyenes carinatus* in which the rostrum is so constricted at the base as to appear half-severed from the head.

Group MOLYTIDAE.

3133. *Paedaretus rufulus* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 444.

Subcylindric, narrowed anteriorly, subopaque, dark ferruginous, sparingly covered with erect yellowish setae, but without scales.

Rostrum quite half the length of thorax, a little narrowed behind the middle, medially trisulcate, bearing yellow setae along its sides and apex and 2 series above. *Head* immersed up to the eyes, globose underneath. *Eyes* lateral, obliquely oval, not prominent. *Thorax* of equal length and breadth, its sides moderately rounded, a good deal narrowed and almost constricted in front, base and apex truncate, apparently closely granulose-punctate. *Scutellum* minute and narrow. *Elytra* rather broader than thorax and only a third longer, rounded and vertical behind; their striae are deep and regular, and appear to be formed by oblong, somewhat approximated punctures; interstices about as broad as the striae, and bearing series of setae.

Tibiae with strongly developed hooks, and acutely produced at the inner extremity. *Scape* very gradually incrassate, not quite attaining the eye, and bearing distinct setae in front. *Funiculus* elongate, basal joint largest, about double the length and breadth of the following one, 6th and 7th broader than 5th; *club* ovate, indistinctly annulate.

Underside punctate, with short yellow setae. *Prosternum* deeply emarginate in front; anterior *coxae* slightly yet distinctly separated. Basal *ventral segment* as long as the metasternum, subtruncate between the coxae; 2nd of similar length, its frontal suture sinuate.

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

Tairua. Unique.

Obs.—*Aldomida* Broun and *Paedaretus* Pascoe were described simultaneously, but the latter was published first, and therefore must stand. My 901 becomes *P. hispidus*: 902 will stand as described above.

3134. *Eiratus nitrostris* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 447.

Suboblong, subdepressed, opaque, with a few slender greyish hairs; fusco-piceous, rostrum slightly rufescent, tarsi and antennae piceo-rufous, club atrous.

Rostrum about as long as thorax, slightly arched, moderately stout, gradually and slightly narrowed behind, a little nitid, distinctly but not

closely punctate. *Head* short, globose below, about double the width of the rostrum above, and with similar sculpture. *Thorax* of about equal length and breadth, somewhat contracted, nearly impunctate, and of a dull reddish-coppery tint in front; with an indistinct median line, its punctation moderately coarse and close, the whole derm densely and minutely sculptured. *Scutellum* small, smooth. *Elytra* slightly rounded individually and evidently broader than the thorax at the base, much narrowed behind; each has 6 discoidal series of moderately close subquadrate punctures, which owing to the slightly raised interstices appear to form striae; the suture and 2nd interstices are rather broader than the others, and unite at the apex; the 4th are somewhat elevated and thickened just below the top of the declivity, but do not reach the extremity; the 6th are slightly raised near the base.

Underside nitid. fusco-piceous, moderately coarsely and closely punctured and minutely setose. *Prosternum* broadly depressed medially from the apex to the coxae, which are distinctly but not widely separated. *Metasternum* impressed behind.

Scape inserted midway between the middle and the apex, gradually incrassate, and barely reaching the eye. *Funiculus* 7-articulate, basal joint largest, 2nd longer than broad, 3-6 become more transverse, 7th darker and nearly twice as broad as the preceding one. *Club* ovate, pubescent, indistinctly articulated, nearly as long as the funiculus. *Eyes* just free from thorax, placed at each side of the rostrum, somewhat flattened in front, and extending downwards. *Tibiae* strongly uncinata. *Tarsi* with the basal 2 joints narrow, 1st elongate, 3rd widely expanded, with divergent lobes, the terminal elongate.

Length (rostrum incl.) $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.
Waitakerei Range.

Group CYLINDRORHINIDAE.

Phaedropholus gen. nov.

Body robust, oblong, moderately convex, densely covered with minute squamae.

Rostrum rather shorter than thorax, considerably dilated, and incrassate underneath, in front, its glabrous apical portion triangularly concave above. *Scrobes* deep, quite open above near the apex, continued obliquely as shallow grooves nearly to the lower front of the eyes. *Scape* proportionally rather slender, attaining the front of the eye. *Funiculus* 7-articulate, basal 2 joints moderately elongate. *Club* elongate-oval, triarticulate. *Head* gradually narrowed to width of rostrum. *Eyes* rather flat, slightly oblique, strongly transverse, truncate in front, distant from the thorax and each other. *Thorax* subquadrate, base and apex subtruncate, without ocular lobes. *Scutellum* small, rotundate. *Elytra* oblong-oval, slightly broader than thorax at the base.

Legs moderately elongate; *femora* clavate; *tibiae* a little dilated but unarmed at the extremity; the posterior *corbels* without any external truncature. *Tarsi* with sponge-like vestiture underneath, longitudinally grooved and bare along the middle, the basal 3 joints rather short and cordiform, their 3rd joint not at all expanded, with short lobes, the terminal distinctly shorter than the preceding 3 combined.

Prosternum incurved in front; *anterior coxae* prominent and contiguous, situated midway between the base and frontal emargination; *intermediate*

coxae separated by the narrow cuneiform mesosternal process, the posterior widely separated. *Metasternum* short. Basal *ventral segment* in the middle evidently longer than the next one, or the metasternum, its hind suture a little sinuate; the 3rd and 4th together quite the length of the 2nd, with deep sutures; 5th as long as 2nd, truncate behind; 6th short but distinct. *Epipleurae* narrow. *Buccal cavity* closed. *Palpi* invisible.

Phacophanus, *Anagotus*, and *Heteraomus* possess ocular lobes, and therefore form a distinct section. In *Sargon* the posterior corbels have double ciliae and a narrow external truncature, the eyes are subrotundate, and the scape attains the back of the eye. In *Pparchus* the scrobes are oblique and short, and the penultimate tarsal joint is deeply bilobed. In *Phozoteles* the palpi are fully exposed, the scrobes are short and directed to the lower surface, the eyes are placed near the thoracic margin, the bare clypeal portion of the rostrum is not perceptibly marked off, and, moreover, there are only 5 abdominal segments.

It has therefore been deemed expedient to establish this genus *Phaedropholus* for the systematic location of the only exponent at present known, *Phozoteles*, in appearance, most nearly resembles it.

3135. *Phaedropholus o'connori* sp. nov.

Derm dull fusco-niger, most discernible behind the eyes, and as a somewhat cruciform mark between the antennae; the mandibles, apex of rostrum, and numerous minute granules on the thorax and elytra are shining black; the squamosity is dense, minute, and depressed, mostly fusco-ferruginous, on some parts slightly metallic, towards the posterior declivity and sides of the elytra the squamae become much paler, across the elytra there are 2 slightly infuscate much interrupted fasciae, and at each side of the declivity a darker space; pallid scales form on the thorax a streak along the middle and one at each side, cover the scutellum, and border the inner side of the eyes; legs and tarsi similarly squamose and setigerous, the femora with a pale band.

Rostrum with a slight median carina, the apex and mandibles bear some elongate fulvescent setae; there is a narrow interocular impression. *Thorax* slightly dilated laterally before the middle; with a median ridge in front, and behind this a broad impression, which has obtusely raised borders towards its frontal portion; near each side, in front, a large flattened space is limited behind by a curvate ridge; these raised parts, and the sides, bear subdepressed setae; there is no visible punctation; the granules behind the middle are rather coarser and more numerous than elsewhere. *Elytra* slightly broader than thorax at the base, subtruncate there, not twice as broad at the middle, with slightly nodiform apices; on each elytron there are 6 discoidal series of comparatively small distant punctures, the outer series a little coarser, the 3rd and 4th end at the declivity, the sutural 2 become indistinct but substrate towards the apex; the 3rd interstices are only moderately and somewhat unevenly elevated, and a little nodiform behind the posterior femora and half-way down the declivity; the 5th are nearly similar, but terminate at the dark subapical area, the suture is a little elevated behind; the sides of the dorsum are uneven, irregularly nodiform, and setose; on the basal portion, but not outside the 5th interstices, there are series of minute granules.

Underside shining, nigrescent; *metasternum* and basal 2 segments densely minutely squamose and setigerous, with granular sculpture; segments 3 to 5 with ferruginous setae, scanty on the middle, thick at the sides;

5th closely rugosely granulate, slightly raised behind at each side of the middle, with the setae rather more concentrated there; 6th punctate; the basal segment broadly medially impressed.

Length (rostrum incl.), 10-11½ lines; breadth, 3¼-4 lines.
Mount Quoin, Wellington. Discovered on *Asteliae*, at an elevation of 3,900 ft., by Mr. A. O'Connor, after whom this handsome species has been named.

Group ERIRHINIDAE.

3136. *Xerostygnus*; pullus sp. nov. Gen., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July, 1903.

Elongate, slightly convex, subopaque, obscure rufo-piceous, tibiae and antennae ferruginous; irregularly and sparingly clothed with flat yellowish-grey scales.

Rostrum moderately stout, parallel, punctate and indistinctly tricarinate behind the antennae, with a short groove between these latter, slightly broader and finely punctate in front; it is almost nude. *Head* just the length of the eyes, nearly double the width of the rostrum, closely punctate. *Thorax* about a fifth broader than long, slightly constricted in front, its sides moderately rounded: it is distinctly and closely punctured, more finely and closely near the base, more sparingly and somewhat rufescent in front, with an almost smooth line on the middle, the squamae somewhat concentrated at the sides. *Scutellum* convex, oviform, closely punctate. *Elytra* oblong, narrowed behind, shoulders oblique, they are evidently broader than the thorax and nearly thrice its length, the posterior declivity not at all abrupt; they are rather finely punctate-striate; the interstices are nearly plane, closely and finely sculptured, the 5th moderately elevated behind and terminating abruptly near the extremity, but not definitely nodiform there.

Tibiae flexuous, mucronate, the hind pairs minutely calcarate at the outer extremity, more or less sparingly denticulate along the front or inner edge, and, like the femora, bearing decumbent setae. *Scape* moderately slender, subclavate at the extremity, not attaining the eye. *Funiculus* finely setose, basal joint longer than 2nd, both elongate-obconical, 4-6 almost as long as they are broad, 7th slightly larger.

Underside like that of *X. binodulus*; both males.

The persistent dense squamosity of the typical species, and the presence of distinct serial setae on the elytral interstices, distinguish it at a glance.

♂. Length (rostrum incl.), 3½ lines; breadth, 1 line.
Waimarino. January, 1909. My specimen was found on the swampy open plain under a short board.

3137. *Aneuma erubescens* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 455.

Convex, nitid, red, elytra and legs castaneo-rufous, antennae fulvescent, club opaque and densely pubescent; it is sparingly clothed with slender, suberect, yellowish pubescence.

Rostrum moderately stout, arched, parallel, rather longer than thorax, finely almost seriate punctate, but with very few punctures along the middle. *Head* more distinctly punctured. *Scape* inserted before the middle, it attains the front of the eye, very gradually and slightly incrassate. *Funiculus* sparingly and finely setose, grey on the basal joint, darker beyond

it; 1st joint as long as the following 3 combined, thickened towards the extremity; 2nd and 3rd nearly equal, nearly twice as long as broad; 4th and 5th subquadrate; 6th and 7th transverse. *Club* stout, ovate. *Eyes* and 5th subquadrate; 6th and 7th transverse. *Thorax* a third broader than long, rather narrower in front than rotundate. *Elytra* much broader than thorax, suboblong, base slightly curved laterally, moderately coarsely and closely punctured. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* much broader than thorax, suboblong, base slightly bicarinate, evidently punctate-striate; the suture and interstices minutely seriate-punctate.

Femora minutely dentate; *tibiae* straight, the anterior mucronate; *tarsi* densely clothed with fine grey setae, 3rd joint bilobed; *claws* rather thick.

Underside shining, red, distinctly punctate, and finely pubescent. *Prosternum* emarginate-canaliculate, its angles subdentiform; the *coxae* contiguous. *Metasternum* medially grooved.

Length (rostrum excl.), 1½ lines; breadth, quite ½ line.

Seven-mile Creek, near Greymouth. Mr. J. H. Lewis sent me a specimen of this easily recognised species.

3138. *Etheophanus striatus* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1232.

Compact, convex, broad, subopaque, ferruginous; the elytra, just behind the middle, with dark-fuscous spots almost forming an irregular interrupted fascia; on top of the posterior declivity there is a more continuous one, and there are other dark spots near the apices; the rostrum and thorax are more rufescent; the vestiture consists of pale-yellowish decumbent setae, disposed transversely on the thorax, longitudinally on the wing-cases, and many outstanding fuscous setae.

Rostrum seriate-punctate and indefinitely grooved, with erect coarse fuscous setae and fine flavescent hairs. *Eyes* rather flat and coarsely granulated. *Antennae* inserted between the middle and the apex; 2nd joint of the *funiculus* smaller than the basal one, 3-7 almost equal, submoniliform and nearly transversal; *club* large, oblong-oval, not distinctly annulate. *Thorax* about as long as broad, the middle widest, more narrowed in front than behind, its punctation moderately close and distinct. *Elytra* broad, subrotundate, depressed at the base, which is but little wider than the thorax; with shallow dorsal striae, which, however, become quite distinct and broad behind.

Legs long and robust, and bearing erect setae; *tibiae* with slender terminal hooks directed inwards; *tarsi* thick, penultimate joints widely expanded and lobate.

This species has a differently formed and more strongly punctured thorax than the typical one (2171), striate elytra, a shorter rostrum, and different club.

Var.—When denuded, the basal sculpture of the elytra appears finely seriate-punctate, the posterior punctate-striate. Sexual variation only, I believe.

Length (rostrum excl.), 1 line; breadth, ½ line.

Waimarino. One pair, found by me in January, 1909.

Group CRYPTORHYNCHIDAE.

3139. *Zeacalles binodosus* sp. nov. Gen., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., November, 1893.

Compact, subovate, much narrowed anteriorly, very convex, variegate, the derm slightly nitid, fusco-rufous; elytra with an elongate dark basal

spot near the middle of each and 4 or 5 near the side behind the posterior femora; nearly covered with small rounded and oviform depressed scales, which are flavescent or greyish; grey scales form an almost continuous vitta near each side of the thorax and elytra, ending in a curvate prolongation towards the suture, in line with the hind thighs.

Rostrum widely narrowed medially, deeply notched close to the eyes; basal half punctate and squamose, the frontal apparently impunctate, and bearing minute brassy setae. *Thorax* about as long as broad, slightly bisinuate and widest at the base, regularly and gradually narrowed anteriorly; without superficial inequalities, distinctly and closely punctured. *Elytra* of the same width as thorax at the base, oviform, widest at or just before the middle, very convex, vertical behind; on each there are 3 rather irregular striae, and on top of the rounded posterior declivity a nodiform elevation covered with greyish erect elongated squamae; 2nd interstices just perceptibly thickened and elevated before the middle.

Legs with coarse setae. *Tarsi* with broadly expanded penultimate joints. *Antennae* medially inserted. *Funiculus* longer than the scape, its 2nd joint slender and rather shorter than the basal one, 3-7 become shorter, 7th transverse. *Club* oblong-oval, its basal joint as large as the following 3; usually it appears solid.

Z. lepidulus has nearly similar posterior nodosities, but in other respects is very different. The other described species are dissimilar.

Length (rostrum excl.), $\frac{7}{8}$ -1 line; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Waimarino. I found two, amongst leaves on the ground, along with one of *Z. varius*.

Group COSSONIDAE.

3140. *Eucossonus antennalis* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 870.

Subdepressed, elongate, narrow, with distinct aureate setae disposed lengthways on the elytra but transversely or irregularly on the thorax and rostrum; opaque, dark fusco-rufous, antennae and tarsi much paler.

Rostrum a third shorter than thorax, slightly arched, parallel, or slightly narrowed behind, moderately but not deeply punctured, with minutely sculptured intervals. *Thorax* nearly twice as long as broad, deeply constricted near the front, so that the apex appears swollen, it is oviform behind the constriction; the broad median longitudinal impression is almost bare, and not as deeply or closely punctured as the sides, the whole derm is minutely sculptured. *Elytra* slightly broader than thorax at the base, elongate, gradually contracted behind, their surface densely and minutely sculptured, so that the rather shallow punctate striae are rendered somewhat indefinite.

Legs elongate, the femora especially; 3rd joint of the tarsi cleft to the base, with elongate lobes.

Antennae inserted at or just before the middle; *scape* robust, elongate, flexuous, and a good deal thickened towards the extremity; *funiculus* scantily pubescent; basal joint stouter but only slightly longer than 2nd, 3rd and 4th rather longer than broad, 5th submoniliform; *club* elongate-oval.

Underside subopaque, nigro-fuscous, with very scanty fine pubescence, densely and minutely sculptured, and with coarse shallow punctures; the suture between the basal 2 ventral segments distinct and sinuous, the frontal sutures of the 3rd and 4th deep and nearly as large as the segments.

This, the sixth species of the genus, is distinguished by the antennal structure and elongate tarsal lobes.

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

Waimarino. January, 1909. One shaken out of a decaying *Veronica*; the other pair (damaged) from different trees.

3141. *Eucossonus discalis* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 870.

Elongate, slender, subdepressed, slightly nitid; rostrum and thorax red, the latter rather dull, elytra infusate, legs ferruginous, tarsi and antennae paler; with conspicuous, but not coarse, yellow setae.

Rostrum a third shorter than the thorax, slightly dilated medially, shining, finely punctate, with a few very slender setae along its sides. *Thorax* with the oviform portion of about equal length and breadth, the frontal constriction deep, the anterior portion much swollen and without perceptible punctation; the disc flat along the middle, nearly smooth there, but with some fine punctures; the setae, for the most part, disposed transversely, but absent along the middle. *Elytra* rather broader than the thorax at the base, moderately striate-punctate, interstices minutely sculptured and rugose.

Antennae moderately stout; *scape* attaining the front of the thorax; 2nd joint of *funiculus* longer than the 1st, nearly twice the length of the 3rd; 4th and 5th moniliform. *Club* large, elongate-oval, finely pubescent, with 2 indistinct apical joints.

The rather fine discoidal punctation, and the deeper frontal constriction of the thorax, more prominent eyes, and the less-definite elytral sculpture, distinguish this species from *E. elegans*.

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

New River, Southland. I am indebted to Mr. A. Philpott, of Invercargill, for my specimen.

Group PLATYPIDAE.

3142. *Platypus inimicus* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 539.

Cylindric, shining, rufo-castaneous, the apical half of elytra piceo-fuscous; antennae and tarsi fulvescent, the legs rather darker; pubescence scanty, quite yellow.

Head subopaque, rather broader than thorax, with a fine central carina behind, and rather shallow elongate impressions which appear like punctures, and with some elongate bright-yellow hairs there; the forehead sloping, finely and distantly punctate, and with a small interantennal fovea. *Eyes* large, prominent, and subrotundate. *Antennae* with thick, strongly outwardly curved basal joints, 2nd very slender at the base, 3-5 very short and broad. *Club* large, ovate, pubescent. *Thorax* nearly twice as long as broad, laterally excavate behind the middle, base bisinuate and slightly medially angulate; the finely and densely punctured area in front of the base is indistinctly divided by a feeble groove; its punctation irregular, fine, and rather distant, most evident near the front. *Elytra* a little wider than, and double the length of, the thorax; moderately finely striate-punctate, the sutural striae well marked throughout; 3rd interstices a little elevated and finely asperate near the base; the depression outside each of these is densely transversely strigose; the serial interstitial punctures are distant, fine, and sometimes absent; the declivity is thickly covered with yellow hairs, its external angles are slightly produced, but the summit, though uneven, has no distinct projections.

P. gracilis is the only near ally. Its head has different sculpture, the closely punctured space on the thorax is much narrower, the elytral striae are more distinct; in *P. inimicus* the striae beyond the 3rd are represented by mere series of fine distant punctures.

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

Raurimu. One found during my collecting tour in January, 1909.

Group ANTHRIBIDAE.

3143. *Anthribus anguliceps* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 545.

Suboblong, slightly nitid; fuscous, the sides and apex of thorax and the shoulders and posterior declivity paler; legs fusco-testaceous, the lower half of the tibiae fuscous; antennae pale brown, joints 3-6 and the club rather darker.

Rostrum rather longer than the head, a little dilated in front, slightly emarginate there, rather flat, longitudinally rugose, with some greyish hairs near the front of each eye. *Scrobes* just visible above, in front, their upper margins slender, medially incurved, but forming a slight angle close to the eyes. *Head* with irregular short rugae, so as to appear as if coarsely punctate. *Thorax* slightly transverse, curvedly narrowed anteriorly; its carina moderately distant from the base, rounded towards the sides, but not forming definite angles; the base narrowed and depressed, with an inconspicuous patch of grey hairs in the middle; disc with irregular rugae, nearly smooth in front, the sides with indistinct grey hairs. *Elytra* oblong, rather wider than thorax, not nodose or crested, but transversely impressed before the middle; they are striate-punctate, with scanty greyish pubescence. *Pygidium* short, vertical, flat behind.

Antennae inserted near the apex; basal 2 joints subpyriform and nearly equal; 3-7 slender and elongate, differing but little; the 3rd rather longer than the others; 8th as long as broad, slender at the base; 1st joint of the club triangular, 2nd nearly so, terminal ovate. *Eyes* entire, obliquely oval.

This small species must be placed near 964, *A. browni*. The rostrum is relatively shorter and broader. The minute angulation close to each eye is a distinctive character. The sculpture of the head and thorax bears no resemblance to that of its allies.

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

Parua forests, near Whangarei. Unique.

3144. *Anthribus rugifer* sp. nov.

Head and thorax rufo-fuscous, the apex of the latter and the elytra obscure fusco-testaceous, legs and antennae testaceous, the club only slightly infuscate.

Similar to *A. anguliceps* in structure and sculpture, but narrower. There are no grey spots near the eyes, which are rather smaller and less oblique. The elytra are unimpressed across the middle; they are narrower, much paler, and less distinctly punctured. The tibiae are immaculate.

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

Woodhill, near Kaipara. Unique.

3145. *Anthribus maurus* sp. nov.

Suboblong, convex, subopaque, nigrescent; pubescence dark grey, hardly distinguishable from the derm itself; close to the front of each eye there is a minute grey speck, and another on the scutellum; on the front of

the thorax and the middle of the base there are some tawny setae; knees and tarsi dark red, the tibiae with a patch of fine grey setae above the middle; antennae shining, ferruginous, the tips of joints 3-7 piceous; club opaque, finely pubescent, piceous.

Rostrum subquadrate, angularly emarginate in front; coarsely, closely, and rugosely punctate, as is the head. *Thorax* of equal length and breadth, gradually narrowed from behind the middle to the apex; the carina medially subtruncate, slightly sinuate towards the sides, bent forwards there but not angulate; its sculpture like that of the head; there are a few grey setae at the sides. *Elytra* oblong, a little wider than the thorax; on each there are 3 conspicuous nodosities or crests in line with the 3rd interstices—one basal, another behind the middle, the third on top of the declivity—these appear to be sooty-black, but the basal one has 2 grey specks, on the others a few crimson setae can be seen; outside the central one there are 2 slightly raised spots of the same sooty hue; they are seriatly punctured. *Pygidium* subquadrate, flat behind, with depressed tawny setae, the apical margin, however, is bare.

In all structural details precisely similar to 966, *A. bullatus*.

Length, $2\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Paparoa, near Howick.

3146. *Anthribus suspectus* sp. nov.

Suboblong, subopaque, pubescence greyish; coloration variable, usually piceous, posterior declivity greyish, legs pitchy or rufo-fuscous, tibiae with a grey spot above the middle, front and base of thorax with some tawny or fuscous setae, near each eye and on the scutellum there are grey specks.

Rostrum, *head*, and *thorax* coarsely, rugosely, and closely punctured. *Elytra* with irregular series of distinct punctures; each with 3 nodosities or crests, placed as in *A. maurus*.

I found five specimens of this species in different localities. The description of *A. bullatus* Sharp contains no allusion to sculpture beyond specifying the presence of 2 crests on each elytron. *A. suspectus* may be at once distinguished from that species by its trinodose elytra, and the entire absence of the conspicuous grey confluent patches which cover the greater portion of the rostrum. The generic characters are the same in both species.

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

Hokianga, Parua, &c.

Obs.—All my measurements of the *Anthribidae* include the rostrum.

Group CERAMBYCIDAE.

3147. *Didymocantha cognata* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 568.

Elongate, subdepressed, shining, variegate, pubescent; head and thorax piceous; elytra fuscous, each with 3 large testaceous spots; antennae and femora ferruginous; tibiae and tarsi flavescens.

Head irregularly punctate, more finely behind than on the vertex, with numerous slender yellow hairs. *Thorax* of equal length and breadth, the lateral post-median tubercle acutely prominent; on the disc, behind the middle, there is an elongate smooth obtuse elevation, and near each side a flattened angular smooth space, before the middle a pair of distinct shining tubercles, and at each side, a little nearer the front, an indistinct flattened tubercle; the pubescence on the middle is like that of the head, but at the sides is quite dusky; the punctation is moderately coarse and irregular. *Scutellum* triangular, medially impressed, testaceous. *Elytra* elongate,

subparallel, broader than thorax, flat above, apices rounded and leaving the terminal segment uncovered; they are moderately coarsely but not seriatly punctured, the punctures on the pale parts are rufescent, the shoulders moderately elevated; at the base, between the dark scutellar area and the shoulder, there is a large testaceous spot which unites with a more elongate lateral one behind the shoulder, on the middle an irregularly formed one which does not reach the side and is longest at the suture, the 3rd is near the apex and is somewhat oblique; they bear numerous sub-erect yellowish setae.

Underside infusate, with grey pubescence. *Metasternum* medially grooved and finely punctate.

Antennae with the 4th joint shorter than the contiguous ones, the 10th joint attains the extremity of the elytra; they bear distinct yellowish hairs, which become finer beyond the 5th joint; the terminal 2 are densely covered with fine pale pubescence.

Intermediate between *D. picta* and *D. robusta*, but not agreeing exactly with either.

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

Invercargill. Mr. A. Philpott.

Group LAMIIDAE.

Adrioepa gen. nov.

Body elongate, narrow, moderately convex, finely pubescent, and, legs and antennae inclusive, bearing numerous erect slender setae.

Head vertical in front, concave between the raised antennary orbits, the forehead incurved. *Antennae* stout, filiform, the terminal 2 joints reaching backwards beyond the body; basal joint elongate, subovate; 2nd short, 3rd rather longer than 4th, joints 5-11 nearly equal. *Eyes* reniform, with coarse facets. *Thorax* elongate-oval, with a small post-median tubercle at each side. *Scutellum* large, curvilinearly triangular. *Elytra* rather wider than thorax at the base, gradually narrowed posteriorly, apices simple.

Legs elongate; *femora* moderately dilated; *tibiae* not emarginated, the posterior widely incurved.

Coxae, anterior and intermediate, globose and prominent, each with a narrow external fissure, the posterior thick and extending to the epipleurae, all equally distant from front to rear and moderately separated transversely. *Metasternum* not longer than the basal ventral segment at the sides; this segment triangular, and with raised margins between the coxae; 2-4 decrease in length; 5th rather longer, simple; the supplementary short and medially concave.

After comparing the type of this genus with many others, I see no other course than that of generic distinction. The antennal tubercles are more prominent than in *Poecilipe*, but the other characters are entirely different. The form, barring the lateral thoracic tubercles, is more like that of *Psilotrogia*, but there the resemblance ends.

3148. *Adrioepa pallidata* sp. nov.

Testaceous, head castaneous, the tibiae with a dark band above the middle; the elytra with a median transverse basal area dark fuscous, and a cordiform space of paler brown, but interrupted by small pale spots, near the extremity; the tips of joints 3-10 of the antennae slightly infusate. The body is slightly nitid.

Head finely and distantly punctate. *Thorax* longer than broad, with very distinct, moderately close, infusate punctures, slightly uneven behind but without definite inequalities; it is very slightly tinged with red, and bears fine pale pubescence, which becomes closer at the sides. *Elytra* with pale pubescence and many erect setae; their punctures faintly rufescent, distinct, but not quite seriate, but finer and fewer towards the extremity; at the back of the dark basal space there is a pair of small rounded tubercles.

Breast rufo-testaceous; distinctly, regularly, but not closely punctured.

Abdomen fusco-testaceous, very finely and indistinctly punctate.

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

Waitakerei Range. March, 1909.

Obs.—When alive, my specimen appeared like ivory, its legs particularly. The terminal joints of the palpi are acuminate. Its natural position is near *Psilotrogia*.

3149. *Xylotoles gracilis* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 592.

Slender, elongate, moderately transversely convex, slightly nitid; variegate, aeneo-fuscous, dark, base of femora and upper half of tibiae fusco-testaceous; the pubescence distinct, pallid, decumbent, and distributed unevenly, producing a somewhat spotted appearance on the elytra; antennae finely pubescent, basal joint infusate, joints 2-11 fusco-testaceous, the apex of the 3rd and about half of the following ones fuscous.

Head depressed between the antennae, with a well-marked median sulcus. *Thorax* cylindrical, its sides slightly rounded, quite a third longer than broad; densely and minutely sculptured, but without visible punctation, with a slender groove near and parallel with the basal as well as the apical margin. *Scutellum* large. *Elytra* elongate, of about the same width as the thorax, their sides slightly curved, with the apices separately strongly rounded; the sutural striae are distinct, and there are some scattered punctures before the middle.

Antennae filiform but stout; the 10th joint extends beyond the extremity of the elytra; the 3rd joint is elongate, being nearly a third longer than the 4th; the following ones decrease in length.

We have no similar member of the genus. From all the others of nearly the same size this may be separated by the dusky colour, narrow contour, and elongate thorax.

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

Titahi Bay, Southland. Mr. A. Philpott. Unique.

Group GALERUCIDAE.

3150. *Luperus cheesemani* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 631.

Elongate, rather narrow, shining bronzed, glabrous; legs and antennae fusco-testaceous, terminal joints of the latter and the femora darker.

Head uneven, smooth behind. *Eyes* oblique, longitudinally oval. *Antennae* finely pubescent, reaching backwards to the hind thighs; 2nd joint rather shorter than 3rd, which is evidently shorter than the following ones. *Thorax* subquadrate, rather broader than long, base and apex truncate, lateral margins slightly rounded, anterior angles obtusely thickened so that there seems to be a slight sinuosity just behind each of them, the posterior nearly rectangular; its surface distinctly, somewhat irregularly, and moderately closely punctured, sometimes with a shallow longitudinal impression behind the middle. *Scutellum* nearly smooth, slightly violaceous.

Elytra subparallel, elongate, obviously broader than thorax, the shoulders a little elevated, apices broadly rounded or subtruncate, so that the last dorsal segment is uncovered; their punctation evidently closer and rather finer than that of the thorax, and with numerous minute punctures interposed; they are very slightly impressed near the suture, and there seem a little rugose. *Legs* simple, pubescent.

Underside nigro-aeneous, finely sculptured, and pubescent. The 4th ventral segment is somewhat medially abbreviated; the 5th elongate, with a deep cuneiform impression, which is widest behind.

Fem.—Body rather broader, 5th segment conical and unimpressed.

Var. A.—Thorax subcyaneous.

Var. B.—*Elytra* of a reddish-coppery hue.

L. acyrochaeres most nearly resembles this species, which, however, is relatively narrower, the *elytra* particularly; the thorax is more distinctly punctured, the eyes are more approximated, and the coloration is different.

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

Mount Cook. A good series found by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman.

3151. *Luperus obscurus* sp. nov.

Oblong, moderately convex, nude above, shining, fuscous, legs and antennae fusco-testaceous.

Head nearly as broad as front of thorax. *Antennae* pubescent, stout, 2nd joint shorter than 3rd, the following ones about equal. *Thorax* a third broader than long, straight in front, the base slightly rounded and oblique towards each side so that the posterior angles are not sharply defined, anterior angles slightly thickened but not prominent, lateral margins distinct, the sides a little rounded; its punctation very irregular, distinct near the base and the middle, very much finer in front and between the middle and sides. *Scutellum* smooth. *Elytra* widely incurved at the base, evidently broader than the thorax, slightly wider behind than at the base, the shoulders obtusely prominent in front but not raised, apices obliquely rounded and subtruncate so that the sculptured and pubescent pygidium is exposed; they are irregularly, distinctly, but not very closely punctured, rather more distinctly near the extremity. *Legs* simple, pubescent.

This is obviously different from *L. cheesemani*, and, indeed, from any of our species.

Var.—Anterior angles of thorax not incrassate, *elytra* with less prominent shoulders.

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

Mount Cook. Two examples only. Mr. T. F. Cheeseman.

3152. *Luperus diversus* sp. nov.

Oblong, apparently glabrous, shining, obscure fusco-testaceous, the middle of thorax irregularly dark fuscous, a broad ill-defined vitta near each side of the *elytra* infusate, as are also the last 6 antennal joints.

Head, including the eyes, as broad as the front of the thorax. *Antennae* pubescent, their 4th joint not as long as the preceding 2 combined. *Thorax* broader than it is long, truncate in front, the base obliquely rounded towards the sides so that its angles are ill defined though nearly rectangular, anterior angles not distinctly thickened, lateral margins fine and only a little rounded; the surface appears smooth, yet there are a few shallow punctures near the base and some minute distant ones in front. *Elytra* oblong, broader than thorax at the base, more so behind, apices separately rounded

the pygidium visible at the suture only; their punctation distinct, moderately close and irregular, rather less evident near the sides and extremity. *Legs* simple, pubescent.

The thoracic and *elytral* sculpture are in marked contrast, the coloration is somewhat indefinite, and there are no intrahumeral impressions, the shoulders not being at all raised. It should be located near *L. obscurus*, though quite distinct therefrom.

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

Mount Cook. A single specimen, found by Mr. Cheeseman.

Note.—*Luperus nigripes*, 1111 (Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 634), has been altered to *L. fuscifrons*, the former name having been used before in Europe.

Group CHRYSOMELIDAE.

3153. *Chalcolampra speculifera* sp. nov. Sharp, Trans. Ent. Soc., 1882. p. 73.

Oblongo-ovalis, sat convexa, testacea, *elytris* plagis magnis nitidissimis fusco-aeneis, antennarum basi fuscescente, pedibus geniculis nigris.

Long., 8 mm.; lat., 4 mm.

Antennae slender and elongate, reaching half-way to the extremity of the wing-cases. *Prothorax* transverse, distinctly narrower than the *elytra*, the sides nearly straight, very finely and evenly margined, the base unmargined, the front rather broadly margined, the surface rather finely and irregularly punctate. *Scutellum* shining and impunctate. *Elytra* yellow, but each with 3 large and extremely highly polished spaces of a dusky brassy colour; one of these is situated near the scutellum, and is but little separated from its fellow of the other side; it is extended backwards along the suture, but is here less well defined and conspicuous till it joins the apical patch; this latter is very brilliant, and sends off externally towards the front a small prolongation, which nearly or quite unites with the 3rd or lateral mirror; this is placed near but does not touch the side, and in front is prolonged as far as the shoulder; there is also a minute dark spot on the shoulder; the yellow portion of the wing-cases is rather coarsely and irregularly punctate; the apices are a little produced, and very distinctly truncate. The *legs* are yellow, with the knees broadly marked with black.

This remarkable insect is one of the most interesting of Mr. Helms's Greymouth captures, as it introduces us to a new feature in the New Zealand *Coleoptera*, and one which I had hitherto supposed to be quite wanting—viz., the existence of true *Chrysomelidae* of Chapin's division *Cycliques*. The genus *Chalcolampra* is well represented in Australia, and has some species in Austro-Malasia.

Obs.—This description was inadvertently omitted in our lists, so that I made a mistake in describing a specimen found by Commander J. J. Walker, R.N., as *Eualema walkeri*.—T. B.

3154. *Caccomolpus ornatus* sp. nov. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1308.

Compact, convex, broadly oval, glabrous, glossy, variegate.

Head infusate red, with a few fine punctures on the forehead; antennary orbits slightly and obtusely elevated; there are 2 interocular impressions. *Eyes* strongly transverse, large and prominent. *Antennae* dark rufo-testaceous, elongate, the terminal 5 joints with greyish pubescence; basal joint robust; 3rd distinctly longer than 2nd; joints 7-10 thicker

than the preceding ones, obconical, longer than broad: 11th longer than 10th. *Thorax* rufo-fuscous, but becoming much paler near the sides: it is twice as broad as it is long, widest at the base, which is bisinuate, gradually narrowed anteriorly, with rather fine frontal and lateral margins: the punctation distinct, distant, and irregular, finer in front, obsolete or absent at the sides. *Scutellum* oblong, smooth. *Elytra* with much of the dorsum testaceous, broadly infuscate along the middle; at the base nigro-fuscous, with an oblong scutellar and a broad lateral prolongation extending to the posterior femora equally dark: they are of about the same width as the thorax at the base, broader behind it, a little rounded and gradually narrowed posteriorly, with fine margins; their punctation fine, obsolete on some parts, not effaced at the apex, one lateral series distinctly marked, the other series indefinite.

Legs ferruginous: the *tibiae*, the hind pair particularly, widely dilated externally below the middle.

C. plagiatus Sharp, judging by its description, is undoubtedly the nearest species.

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

Waimarino. Notwithstanding my exertions, I could not find more than one, amongst fallen leaves, on the ground.

Group EROTYLIDAE.

3155. *Tritomidea rubripes* Reitter.

Elliptical, deep black, glossy, glabrous, obsolete punctate, antennae and legs rufescent.

Allied to *T. translucida* Motsch., scarcely visibly punctured above. *Head* brownish in front. *Thorax* twice as broad as long, narrowed anteriorly, apex slightly arcuate-emarginate, posterior angles rectangular. *Elytra* as wide as thorax at the base, widest before the middle, apex brownish. *Under-side* almost smooth, hardly visibly punctured.

Length, 2.8-3 mm.

Greymouth. Mr. R. Helms.

3156. *Cryptodacne ferrugata* Reitter. Gen., Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 640.

Suboblong, convex, shining, almost glabrous; castaneous, legs slightly dilute.

Head smooth on the middle, strongly and closely punctured laterally. *Thorax* nearly quadrate, not quite as long as broad, only slightly rounded laterally, somewhat reflexed near the scutellum, sparsely and moderately coarsely punctured. *Scutellum* smooth. *Elytra* elongate-oval, as broad as the thorax at the base; distantly and very finely seriate-punctate, interstices with punctures which are scarcely smaller than those in the rows.

Antennae robust, with griseous hairs, with roundish joints, the first 2 of the club slightly transverse.

Length, 4 mm.

Greymouth. Mr. R. Helms.

NEW ZEALAND INSTITUTE.

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(PART II.)

BY MAJOR T. BROUN F.E.S.

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