

## NEW ZEALAND INSTITUTE.

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DESCRIPTIONS  
OF  
NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF COLEOPTERA.

BY MAJOR T. BROUN, F.E.S.

## PART II.\*

In this part there are descriptions of ten new genera and eighty-two species of New Zealand beetles. Rather more than half of the species were discovered amidst the mountainous regions of the South Island by Messrs. G. V. Hudson, A. Philpott, and J. H. Lewis; eight were found by Mr. Hudson, and one by Mr. A. O'Connor, near Wellington; nine were detected in a bagful of leaf-mould sent to me from the Great Barrier Island by Mr. F. Flynn; five were obtained on Mount Te Aroha by myself; and the remainder by Mr. W. J. Guinness and myself at different localities in the neighbourhood of Waimarino.

In order to avoid confusion, and to prevent the descriptions of many genera and species being overlooked, it is necessary to state that those numbered from 3157 to 3258 appeared in the "Transactions of the New Zealand Institute," vol. 44, and 3259 to 3360 in vol. 45. The names of the *Byrrhidae*, Nos. 3157-63 were included in the list of species published on page 380, vol. 44, "Transactions of the New Zealand Institute," but their descriptions appeared in Bulletin No. 2 of the New Zealand Institute, issued on the 30th August, 1910.

Section I of the following list consists of fifteen species of *Faronini* which were published in the "Annals and Magazine of Natural History" in October, 1911 (ser. 8, vol. 8, p. 488), and twelve species of *Euplectini* in ser. 8, vol. 8, p. 685 (December, 1911).

Section II contains the names of those which form the subject-matter of the present paper.

Section III is made up species that were described, but not numbered, by Mr. J. H. Lewis in the "Transactions of the New Zealand Institute," vol. 34, p. 202.

Section IV denotes such new species as were described, but not numbered, in my "Revision of the New Zealand *Cossonidae*" ("Transactions of the New Zealand Institute," vol. 41, p. 151).

Mount Albert, Auckland,  
13th December, 1911.

\*Part I of this series of papers on the New Zealand *Coleoptera* by Major Broun was issued as "Bulletin No. 1" on the 30th August, 1910.—ED.

## NEW ZEALAND INSTITUTE.

## BULLETINS.

UNDER the title "Bulletins" the Board of Governors of the New Zealand Institute hopes to issue, from time to time, papers which for any reason it is deemed desirable not to include in the yearly volume of the Transactions. The bulletins will be uniform in size and general style with the Transactions of the New Zealand Institute, but will appear at irregular intervals, and each bulletin will be complete in itself and be separately paged. The bulletins will not be issued free to members of the Institute, but may be obtained by them at a reduction on the published price.

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## Group CNEMACANTHIDAE.

3388. *Mecodema costipenne* sp. nov. *Mecodema* Blanchard, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 7.

Oblong, slightly convex, only moderately nitid, elytra subopaque; nigrescent, legs, antennae, and palpi somewhat rufo-piceous.

Head, including the prominent eyes, almost as broad as the thorax, with numerous distinct punctures across it behind the eyes, vertex nearly smooth, its sides irregularly, the forehead longitudinally and deeply striate; labrum obtusely rounded and quadripunctate. Thorax nearly a third broader than long, widest near the front, gradually curvedly narrowed backwards, without any abrupt basal contraction, apex feebly incurved; its sides are not perceptibly crenulate, and the marginal channels are of about equal width throughout, but end just before the basal fossae, which are situated near the obtuse angles; there are some short, very lightly impressed, longitudinal striae near the front and base; the disc is nearly smooth, having only a few curvate striae before the basal fossae; near the apex a shallow curved impression extends almost right across it; the median groove does not reach the front or base. Elytra oblong-oval, a little broader than and twice the length of the thorax, broadly rounded at the extremity; each elytron is broadly and obviously tricostate, the suture also appears slightly raised, the additional lateral costa does not reach the shoulder, and all become obsolete towards the apex; the intervals between the costae have somewhat irregular, rather shallow, double series of punctures, the external, or 4th, series of punctures are rather larger and deeper, yet not very coarse, and less distinctly duplicated, none attain the apex.

Legs moderately stout; the anterior and intermediate tibiae are only slightly, the posterior not at all, prominent at the outer angles. Antennae finely pubescent beyond the 4th joint.

Underside shining, almost smooth, with a pair of apical setigerous punctures at each side of the terminal ventral segment.

This species, owing to the conspicuously ribbed elytra, and almost regularly rounded sides of the thorax, is remarkably distinct. *M. costellum*, 2595, measures 40 mm. in length; its thorax is contracted and straight-sided at the base and the marginal channels are expanded in front, the elytral costae are narrow, and the interstices are numerously and irregularly punctured.

♀. Length, 27 mm.; breadth, 9 mm.

Routeburn, Lake Wakatipu. Described from a damaged specimen found by Mr. G. V. Hudson in February, 1911.

3389. *Mecodema angustulum* sp. nov.

Elongate, moderately narrow, slightly convex, shining; black, tarsi, antennae, and palpi rufo-piceous, the labrum and femora more rufescent.

Head nearly as long but hardly as broad as the thorax, with prominent eyes; vertex nearly smooth, the sides irregularly, the forehead deeply longitudinally sulcate, finely transversely punctate behind the eyes; labrum subtruncate, with 6 setigerous punctures. Thorax apparently elongate, yet actually of equal length and breadth; its sides slightly crenulate, nearly straight towards the front, just perceptibly wider behind the middle, narrowed but not abruptly behind, the base, however, has almost straight sides, posterior angles subrectangular, there

are no concave marginal channels, apex slightly but widely emarginate; the dorsal groove attains the short longitudinal striae, but not the apex, which is feebly rugose, and impressed near the angles only; the basal fossae are narrow and placed close to the sides; there are just a few slight linear impressions across its surface. Elytra twice the length of the thorax, rather broader, their sides gently curved but distinctly margined, the extremity strongly rounded; on each elytron there are 8 series of moderate, sometimes narrow and elongated punctures, which are continued, but become more confused, towards the apex; they are not connected by definite striae, and are not enlarged near the sides; the interstices are smooth and plane, and the usual smooth lateral area is not costiform.

Legs moderate; the intermediate tibiae asperate, with obtusely prominent outer angles. Antennae sparingly pubescent from the 4th joint.

Underside shining. Flanks of prosternum distinctly punctate, the central line almost smooth, with a well-marked intercoxal furrow. Abdomen more finely punctured near its sides, the terminal segment finely transversely strigose and bipunctate at each side of the extremity.

Nearly related to 1760 and *M. nitidum*, 2597, which perhaps is merely a local variety of the former, but differing from both by the finer sculpture; the thorax and middle of the head are almost smooth, the elytral punctures are seriate, rather narrow and fine, and the thoracic fossae are deep and narrow and extend to the basal margin.

♂. Length, 20 mm.; breadth, 6 mm.

Mount Arthur. Found by Mr. G. V. Hudson in February, 1911, at an altitude of 4,000 ft.

3390. *Mecodema dissonum* sp. nov.

Elongate, medially narrowed, subdepressed; glossy black, slightly bronzed, legs, antennae, and palpi piceo-rufous, these last with fulvescent tips.

Head elongate, not quite as broad as the thorax, distinctly punctate in line with the back of the prominent eyes, its sides rather deeply and irregularly striate, the vertex with shallow transversal impressions, the forehead deeply longitudinally sulcate, and with a pair of setigerous punctures; labrum subtruncate, with a median groove, its apex sex-punctate. Thorax cordate, somewhat incurved in front, its margins a little flattened, without channels, and only obsoletely crenulate; it is only a trifle broader than long, its sides are gently rounded to behind the middle, and a good deal sinuously, though not abruptly, narrowed towards the almost rectangular posterior angles; disc nearly flat, very faintly transversely striate, the large elongate basal fossae, however, have short undulating striae, the frontal punctation is like that of the occiput but does not extend to the angles, near each of these there is a shallow depression, the basal sculpture is much less definite, the dorsal groove does not reach the base or apex, near each side before the middle there is a punctiform fovea. Elytra more than double the length of the thorax, about a sixth broader than it is at the middle, their sides evenly and slightly curved, so that the extremity is nearly as wide as the base; along the middle of each elytron there is a pair of rather broad, indistinctly raised costae, another, nearer the side, is more or less interrupted; between these, and also alongside the broad suture, there are somewhat irregular double series of moderately fine punctures,

moderately rounded, and widest, before the middle, sinuated and narrowed behind, but almost straight towards the subacute posterior angles; the basal fossae are large, they extend nearly to the sides and are sparingly and minutely punctured, the mesial groove is slender and ends in a broad shallow impression before the base; its breadth hardly exceeds the length. Elytra oblong-oval, subdepressed, widest near the hind thighs, but not obviously so, gently narrowed towards the base; the lateral margins are very distinct and slightly reflexed near the shoulders but become quite thin towards the apices, the marginal channels are only obsoletely sculptured; each elytron has 7 rather fine, minutely, or indistinctly, punctured dorsal striae and plane impunctate interstices, but there are no subapical carinae. Intermediate tibiae slightly asperate, and fringed with light-ferruginous setae externally below the middle; the posterior sparingly hispid.

♂. Length, 16 mm.; breadth,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Hump Ridge, Southland. A single individual was secured, at an elevation of about 3,500 ft., in December, 1910, by Mr. A. Philpott, in whose honour this remarkable species has been named.

Group ALEOCHARIDAE.

3393. *Gyrophaena carinulata* sp. nov. *Gyrophaena* Mannerheim, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 87.

Elongate-oblong, slightly convex, shining; the head, thorax, legs, and antennae more or less piceo-rufous, elytra castaneo-rufous, abdomen fusco-piceous; pubescence slender but distinct, suberect, of an ashy hue.

Head large, yet not quite as broad as the thorax, finely punctate towards the eyes, smooth along the middle. Thorax not twice as broad as long, the base rounded, with indefinite angles, its sculpture like that of the head. Elytra of about the same width as the thorax, their apices oblique towards the suture, and the base somewhat incurved, so that in the middle they are no longer than the thorax; they have well-marked sutural striae, but the punctation is very fine and distant. Abdomen with its five visible segments finely punctate, as broad as the elytra, and double their length, the terminal segments retracted; 3rd and 4th rather longer than the others, the 2nd at the base has about 8 longitudinal, rather short carinae, the 3rd and 4th have a smaller number of less distinct ones.

Tibiae straight, fringed with fine dark setae. Tarsi setose, the anterior quadriarticulate, the others pentamerous. Maxillary palpi moderately long. The terminal joint acicular and distinct, the penultimate piceous, large, elongate-oval; the 2nd but little shorter, arched externally.

Antennae rather short, inserted near the front and inner part of the eyes; basal joint slightly thicker but hardly longer than the oviform 2nd, 3rd and 4th small and moniliform, 5th and 6th slightly larger, 7-10 gradually expanded, 8-10 quite transversal, 11th rather small and not distinctly separated from the broader penultimate.

There can be no great difficulty in identifying this species. The terminal antennal joint and the transverse series of short carinae on the 2nd abdominal segment are distinctive.

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

Tisbury, Invercargill. My specimen is one of Mr. A. Philpott's captures.

*Obs.*—Although several species belonging to this genus, and the allied *Oligota*, *Leptoglossa*, and *Polylobus*, occur in New Zealand, and have had specific names attached to them by M. A. Fauvel, of Caen, no descriptions, so far as can be ascertained, have been published as yet.

3394. *Aphytopus pictulus* sp. nov. *Aphytopus* Sharp, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1024.

Elongate, moderately nitid; pubescence yellowish-grey, distinct, not very elongate, decumbent, thicker on the thorax and elytra than on the abdomen, the head nearly glabrous; head, thorax, and base of elytra pale rufo-castaneous, remainder of these last fuscous, basal segments of abdomen fulvescent, 3rd to 5th piceous, the legs and basal two joints of the antennae testaceous, the following ones infusate.

Head, including the large eyes, broader than the front of thorax, moderately narrowed backwards, neither closely nor very distinctly punctured, the vertex very smooth. Thorax half the length of the elytra, broadest and slightly rounded at the base, the sides finely margined and nearly straight but curvedly narrowed anteriorly; moderately finely yet distinctly but not closely punctate, without dorsal impressions. Elytra oblong, broader than thorax at the base, curvedly narrowed near the apices, which are oblique towards the suture; their punctation a little irregular, nowhere coarse, rather finer behind. Abdomen longer than the elytra, not as broad as they are, with fine, rather distant, granular sculpture.

Antennae rather longer than the head and thorax; 2nd joint elongate, quite as long as the 1st but rather more slender; joints 3-8 almost alike, all longer than broad; 9th and 10th moderately dilated, subquadrate and, together, rather longer than the elongate-conical terminal joint, these more distinctly pubescent than the preceding ones. Tibiae straight and, like the tarsi, distinctly pubescent.

Underside testaceous, but with the abdomen fuscous from the 2nd segment backwards.

Allied to *A. porosus*, 3182, but more obviously variegated, with the thorax rather shorter and more narrowed anteriorly, differently formed and longer antennae, &c.

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

Retaruke. My specimen was found amongst dead leaves that were sent to me by Mr. W. J. Guinness in May, 1911.

Group TACHYPORIDAE.

3395. *Conurus asperellus* sp. nov. *Conurus* Stephens, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 96.

Elongate, slightly convex, attenuate posteriorly, nitid; head, thorax, and elytra chestnut-red, abdomen of a brownish coppery hue; the mandibles, legs, and basal four joints of the antennae somewhat fulvescent, the succeeding joints slightly infusate; pubescence slender, greyish-yellow, mostly decumbent, suberect on the head, the abdomen, along its sides and on the terminal segment, with long, outstanding, blackish setae.

Head trigonal, with a slender, dark, slightly incurved, interocular line, and another along the centre of the vertex, but without distinct punctation. Thorax, at its base, about a fourth broader than it is

long, rather gently narrowed anteriorly, finely margined laterally, the base medially truncate, its rectangular angles directed backwards and resting on the shoulders; very finely and irregularly punctured, so as to appear smooth on some parts. Scutellum invisible. Elytra not quite as long as broad, hardly as wide as the thorax, their shoulders obtuse, the sides distinctly margined, nearly straight, slightly narrowed posteriorly, the apices oblique towards the suture, with almost rectangular angles; their sculpture ill defined, apparently irregularly transversely strigose. Hind-body quite half of the whole length, its basal four segments finely punctate, the 1st longer than the 2nd, which scarcely exceeds the 3rd or 4th, 5th and 6th elongate, less coppery, and more or less longitudinally asperate.

Legs moderately elongate; anterior tibiae thicker than the others, with dense, rigid, external ciliae, the others straight, bearing very few erect setae, and very coarsely fringed at the extremity; front tarsi pubescent and setose, the basal three joints dilated, the 2nd and 3rd narrowed towards the base and quite angulate there, the 4th very small and rather slender, the terminal nearly as long as the preceding ones combined; the posterior pair slender, finely ciliate, and exceeding the tibiae in length.

Antennae longer than the head and thorax, with fine pubescence and a few dark longish setae; basal two joints elongate, yet rather shorter than the 3rd or 4th, joints 5-10 successively shortened and expanded, 8-10 quite obconical, 11th subovate, evidently larger than the penultimate, obliquely narrowed outwardly.

This approaches *C. badius*, 180, in many respects, but is differentiated by its longer antennae, coppery abdomen, and asperate terminal segments.

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

Retaruke Forest, near Erua. One picked out of leaf-mould kindly collected for me by Mr. W. J. Guinness, May, 1911.

### 3396. *Conurus laetulus* sp. nov.

Nitid, castaneo-rufous, base of the thorax piceous, elytra with a well-marked fuscous sutural spot near the base, and 2 or 3 less distinct ones; antennae and legs fusco-fulvous, tarsi paler; the vestiture yellowish, distinct and suberect, the black setae along the sides of the elytra and abdomen and on the apical segment elongate and erect.

Head without definite marks. Thorax conical, a third broader than long; base truncate, its obtusely rectangular angles a little wider than the shoulders but not prolonged over them; the apex somewhat medially rounded, sinuate towards the sides, with rectangular angles; the surface appears smooth, lateral margins feebly developed. Elytra a third longer than the thorax, similarly marginated, very slightly and gradually narrowed backwards, with feebly rounded subtruncate apices; their fine sculpture rendered indistinct by the pubescence. Hind-body bright, gradually attenuate, half of the entire length, finely punctate, segments 2-4 of nearly the same length, 5th and 6th more elongate, the basal shorter than the 2nd.

Tibiae (the hind pairs) finely ciliate along the outside, coarsely at the extremity, and bearing very few spiniform setae externally, the intermediate pair inwardly narrowed at the base, and slightly bent near the middle.

Antennae short, obviously incrassate towards the extremity; basal two joints about equal, their length double the breadth, 3rd rather shorter, 4th only slightly longer than broad, 5th and 6th shorter and broader than the preceding, joints 7-10 gradually expanded, 9th and 10th short and strongly transverse, 11th conical, longer than its predecessor.

With the single exception of the northern *C. brevicornis*, 2450, we possess no species, as yet, with similarly formed antennae. In 2450 the 9th antennal joint is just perceptibly larger than the adjacent ones; this is not the case in the present species, which, moreover, is brighter, and has longer and more indistinctly sculptured wing-cases, &c.

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

Tisbury, Invercargill. I am indebted to Mr. A. Philpott for a mounted specimen.

### Group OMALIDAE.

### 3397. *Omalium longiceps* sp. nov. *Omalium* Gravenhorst, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 115.

Subdepressed, elongate, slightly nitid, nearly glabrous; head and thorax fusco-rufous, elytra and hind-body rufo-piceous, the terminal segments castaneous, the legs and basal half of the antennae rufo-fulvous, joints 6 to 11 infuscate and opaque.

Head of about the same length as the thorax, rather narrower, abruptly constricted behind; minutely coriaceous and with some fine scattered punctures, interocular foveae rather deep, the ocelli situated within these at the base. Eyes not prominent, and not longer than the space between each and the antenna. Labrum testaceous, deeply emarginate in front. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, base and apex truncate, a little wider before the middle than it is elsewhere, its sides very finely margined, slightly rounded anteriorly, nearly straight, though a little narrowed, behind the middle; its sculpture is like that of the head, its median groove hardly reaches the base or apex, along each side of it there is an elongate impression which is broader at the base than in front. Scutellum large, subtriangular. Elytra nearly twice the length of the thorax, the shoulders are curvedly narrowed, so that the base just exceeds that of the thorax in width, their apices are strongly rounded at the sides but oblique towards the suture; their sculpture is somewhat similar to that of the thorax but is more, though rather indefinitely, longitudinally linear. Hind-body rather longer than the elytra, nearly smooth, segments 2-4 are finely quadripunctate between the middle and sides, the 5th is longer than its predecessor, the 6th is much narrower.

Tibiae nearly straight, the anterior very gradually expanded and minutely spinose externally near the apex, the other pairs are fringed with setae. Tarsi with conspicuous elongate pubescence; their basal joints are a little dilated and, together, shorter than the terminal joint.

Antennae densely pubescent from their 5th joint onwards, the basal joint is thicker but hardly longer than the 3rd, the 2nd is about as long as the 4th or 5th, these last are evidently longer than broad.

The rather long head, somewhat flattened eyes, peculiar sculpture, and rather large size distinguish this from all other species.

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

Hakapoua, Southland. A pair from Mr. Alfred Philpott, found by him in March, 1911.

3398. *Omalium hilarum* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, elongate; pubescence distinct, more slender, less erect, and of a brighter yellow on the elytra than on the abdomen; body shining; the head, thorax, and base of elytra fusco-rufous; the bright fulvous hinder portion of these last marked off in front by a fuscous depression; hind-body rufo-castaneous, legs and palpi testaceous, antennae fusco-fulvous.

Head nearly as large as the thorax; including the prominent eyes, fully as broad as it is; much narrowed behind; frontal impressions broad and deep, basal foveae small, the ocelli placed close behind them; its punctation distinct but fine, rather closer near the eyes than along the middle, forehead smooth. Thorax subcordate, almost as long as broad, widest and rounded at or just before the middle, contracted near the base, but not narrower there than at the apex; disc strongly bi-impressed, more deeply and broadly behind than in front, but not reaching the base or apex; its punctation rather coarser than that of the head, but somewhat irregular, so that the hinder part of the central space as well as the base appear nearly smooth; the lateral impressions are rather shallow. Scutellum triangular, quite smooth. Elytra oblong, broader than the thorax, scarcely twice its length, slightly narrowed towards the base, with truncate apices; their punctation a little finer than that of the thorax, still finer and more distant behind; along each side of the suture there is a well-marked impression, so that the suture itself appears distinctly elevated from the extremity to near the base; before the middle a dark impression is bent, and extends forwards inside each shoulder, so that the enclosed basal space seems to be obtusely elevated. Hind-body about as long and broad as the wing-cases, broadly margined, rather indistinctly punctured.

Antennae rather longer than the head and thorax, with elongate slender setae; their 3rd joint slender and evidently shorter than the 1st; 4th and 5th small and moniliform, distinctly smaller than the thick 2nd; joints 6-10 subquadrate, broader than the preceding ones, the terminal elongate-conical, not twice the length of the penultimate.

This beautiful species may be mistaken for *O. sagoloide*, 1851, only. Its description indicates a narrower, differently coloured insect, with a transverse depression near the base of the elytra. In the present species the somewhat curvate impression near each shoulder is hardly more definite, though much darker, than that running parallel with the suture.

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

Erua, near Waimarino. Unique. Found in February, 1911, amongst decaying leaves, on the ground.

3399. *Omalium sanguineum* sp. nov.

Shining, dark rufous, the elytra just a little lighter, legs and antennae fulvescent, the latter more obscurely so, palpi and tarsi yellowish.

Head as broad, including the eyes, as the middle of the thorax; finely but not closely punctured, forehead smooth; frontal impressions large, occipital foveae punctiform and well marked, the ocelli placed close to them and very distinct. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, widest before the middle, more abruptly narrowed behind than in front; the disc strongly bi-impressed, the intervening space nearly smooth, its punctation coarser than that of the head, not close, and

becoming finer at the base; the lateral impressions shallow. Scutellum perfectly smooth, triangular. Elytra broader than the thorax and nearly twice its length, slightly expanded backwards, with truncate apices; they are depressed alongside the suture, which, therefore, seems elevated nearly to the base; there is also a transverse impression before the middle; their sculpture is like that of the thorax, but not quite as coarse and more distant. Hind-body not quite the length or breadth of the elytra, broadly margined, rather finely punctate.

Antennae rather longer than the head and thorax, with fine elongate setae; basal joint stout and nearly the length of the 2nd and 3rd combined, 4th and 5th evidently longer than broad, joints 6-10 moderately dilated and subquadrate, the terminal longer than the tenth.

This, on account of the elevated suture, must be placed next to *O. hilarum*. Sharp's *O. sagoloide*, found at Picton, cannot be very similar, as in its description there is no allusion to the elytral suture. The 4th and 5th antennal joints are rather longer and more obconical than those of *O. hilarum*.

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

Greymouth. Two examples, from Mr. J. H. Lewis.

## Group PSELAPHIDAE.

3400. *Sagola electa* sp. nov. *Sagola* Sharp, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 134.

Elongate, subdepressed, nitid, finely and indistinctly punctate; head, thorax, and base of elytra rufous, their hinder portion bright fulvous; the legs, antennae, and palpi fulvescent; pubescence yellow, elongate, scanty in front, thicker behind, where there are also some long, outstanding hairs.

Head, including the prominent rotundate eyes, as broad as the thorax, obliquely narrowed anteriorly, its hind angles somewhat deflexed and rounded; the median furrow widest between the eyes, prolonged nearly to the base, but linear between the flattened antennal tubercles; occipital foveae rather small and subangular. Thorax of equal length and breadth, rounded and widest at or just before the middle; basal impression large and subquadrate, lateral foveae deep at the base and prolonged forwards beyond the middle, the base bipunctate. Elytra a third longer than the thorax; their sides, behind the middle, somewhat curved and broader than elsewhere; sutural striae deep, the dorsal ones abbreviated and not entire, being composed of a punctiform basal and more elongated hinder impression; between the striae, on each elytron, there is a distinct puncture. Hind-body as large as the elytra, its first visible segment slightly shorter than the 2nd or 3rd, depressed and bearing minute brassy scales at its base; the penultimate and terminal together are broadly conical.

Femora stout, narrowed towards the extremity; anterior tibiae moderately and evenly curved externally, the middle pair rather less so, the posterior strongly curvedly dilated near the middle, straight inwardly; terminal joint of the hind tarsi very large, gradually incrassate, subtruncate at apex, and just between the base of the claws provided with a short process; the posterior claws unequal, enormously developed, strongly arched above, the frontal thickened or margined above for half its length, semitransparent, thin, and nearly straight below, bent and acute at the extremity, the other equally long but not as thick from above downwards.

long, its sides finely margined and nearly straight, the apex subtruncate, with slightly obtuse angles; base finely margined, nearly straight in front of the scutellum, somewhat curved towards each side, so that its angles are rather indefinite; the surface with fine, dense coriaceous sculpture. Scutellum large, broadly triangular. Elytra rather wider than thorax at the base, nearly thrice its length, very gradually expanded posteriorly, their apices oblique near the sides but obtusely rounded towards the suture, which, therefore, is open for some distance; they are closely, rather finely, and somewhat rugosely punctate. Pygidium uncovered, plane, finely sculptured and pubescent.

Legs stout, their pubescence rather thick and pale; tibiae nearly straight, the posterior rather longer than the others; basal joint of the anterior tarsi longer than the 2nd, both narrowed towards the base, 3rd moderately dilated and lobate, the terminal slender; claws appendiculate at the base.

Antennae finely pubescent, moderately stout yet elongate, inserted on the forehead in line with the front of the eyes, basal joint largest, gradually incrassate, 2nd shortest yet longer than broad, 3-10 about equal, all evidently longer than broad and gradually dilated apically, 11th elongate-oval.

Obviously narrower than the type of the genus, *B. coniformis*, with altogether different sculpture and coloration.

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

Hump Ridge, Okaka. Found by Mr. A. Philpott at an altitude of 3,500 ft.

3469. *Bryobates nigricans* sp. nov.

Nitid, nude, black; antennae and legs fulvescent, joints 3-11 of the former become gradually more infusate, tarsi also infusate.

Head with a distinct interantennal depression, its hind part relatively coarsely punctate and rugose. Thorax about a third broader than long, its sides distinctly margined, gently narrowed from the front backwards, base and apex subtruncate, neither marginated, posterior angles obsolete, the anterior obtuse and very slightly incrassate; there is a shallow median impression behind, and its surface is very distinctly but irregularly punctured, so that the smooth intervals are broader on some parts than on others. Scutellum large and smooth. Elytra less than thrice the length of the thorax, nearly double its width behind, and broader than it is at the base, their sides somewhat rounded, the apices very broadly rounded, rather obliquely so towards the deliscent suture; their whole surface moderately coarsely and irregularly punctured, rather more closely near the base, and with some oblique rugae behind the scutellum. Pygidium exposed and nearly smooth.

Antennae finely pubescent, extending backwards to the posterior femora; they are rather stouter than those of *B. aeratus*.

Legs stout and elongate; tibiae distinctly pubescent towards the extremity; tarsi with elongate-oblong basal joints, 2nd narrower and evidently longer than broad.

Rather larger than 1555, not at all cyaneous; the thorax more finely, the elytra more coarsely, closely, and irregularly punctured; the thorax has rather thicker margins, and differs somewhat in shape.

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

Owaka, Clutha. Unique. Found amongst moss many years ago by Mr. S. W. Fulton.