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NEW ZEALAND INSTITUTE.

BULLETIN No. 1, PART VI.

ISSUED 15TH JUNE, 1921.

DESCRIPTIONS

OF

NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF COLEOPTERA.

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

PART VI.

THE preparation of this paper, owing to the prolonged microscopical study necessary in describing such a large proportion of small species of Pselaphidae, Cryptorhynchidae, &c., has given me constant occupation for almost an entire year.

It contains descriptions of ten new genera and 173 species. All the new genera, and 140 of the species, are the result of Mr. T. Hall's skill and untiring perseverance, during the winter as well as the more favourable and pleasanter collecting seasons. Mr. A. E. Brookes, of Mount Albert, discovered eleven, Mr. A. Philpott, of Invercargill, six, Mr. H. W. Simmonds, of Wellington, six, Mr. J. H. Lewis, one; the remainder belong to my own collection.

The delay in publishing my last paper, the work of 1914, added greatly to the difficulties encountered when investigating the structural details of the species enumerated in the following list. Only those actually engaged in scientific work of this kind can form any idea of the complications created by inability to refer to printed descriptions of previously named members of an Order now known to exceed four thousand species. Even the nomenclature, especially when species belong to genera represented in other parts of the world, has become a very troublesome undertaking.

THOS. BROUN.

Mount Albert, Auckland,
20th January, 1916.

LIST OF NEW GENERA AND SPECIES.

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3983. *Quedius urbanus* Broun.
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4000. " *foveiventris* Broun.
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4004. " *ignota* Broun.
4005. " *furcata* Broun.
4006. " *aemula* Broun.
4007. " *fasciculata* Broun.
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4012. " *affinis* Broun.
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4030. " *musciola* Broun.
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4038. *Eupinogitus sulcipennis* Broun.
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4046. " *notata* Broun.

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4047. *Ulonotus discalis* Broun.
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4057. *Rethusus fulvescens* Broun.

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4059. *Odontria halli* Broun.
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4061. *Atopida villosa* Broun.
4062. " *pallidula* Broun.
4063. " *montana* Broun.
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4065. " *reversus* Broun.
4066. " *apterus* Broun.
4067. " *brevicollis* Broun.
4068. " *versicolor* Broun.
4069. " *vestitus* Broun.

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4070. *Syrphetodes thoracicus* Broun.
4071. " *pensus* Broun.

DIAPERIDAE.

4072. *Menimus pubiceps* Broun.

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4073. *Salpingus aterrimus* Broun.
4074. *Agapytho foveicollis* Broun.

OTIORHYNCHIDAE.

4075. *Cecyropa litorea* Broun.
4076. *Tigones bicostellus* Broun.
4077. *Platyomida philpotti* Broun.
4078. *Aporolobus scapalis* Broun.

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4079. *Phrynixus squamalis* Broun.
4080. " *humilis* Broun.
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4083. *Allostyphlus jugosus* Broun.
4084. *Phrynixodes scruposus* Broun.
4085. *Bantiades rectalis* Broun.
4086. " *trifoveatus* Broun.
4087. *Rachidiscodes glabrus* Broun.
4088. *Clypeorhynchus dorsalis* Broun.
4089. " *bicarinatus* Broun.
4090. *Dacnophylla sparsa* Broun.
4091. *Nestrius zenoscelis* Broun.
4092. " *simmondsi* Broun.
4093. *Phygotalpus striatus* Broun.
4094. " *anthracinus* Broun.
4095. *Getopsephus costifer* Broun.
4096. " *funestus* Broun.

HYLOBIIDAE.

4097. *Bryocatus quadricollis* Broun.
4098. " *rubidus* Broun.
4099. " *elegans* Broun.
4100. " *humertus* Broun.
4101. " *lugubris* Broun.
4102. " *crassirostris* Broun.

ERIRHINIDAE.

4103. *Erirehinus dilucidus* Broun.
4104. " *altivagans* Broun.
4105. " *leucocomus* Broun.
4106. *Dorytomus vittatus* Broun.
4107. *Aneuma rufa* Broun.
4108. " *oblonga* Broun.
4109. " *rostralis* Broun.
4110. " *conspersa* Broun.
4111. *Eugnomus atratus* Broun.
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4118. *Acalles humeralis* Broun.
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4120. " *cliccollis* Broun.
4121. *Tychanus obscurus* Broun.
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4123. " *eximius* Broun.
4124. *Allanalcis variatus* Broun.
4125. " *seticollis* Broun.
4126. " *albipictus* Broun.
4127. " *melastictus* Broun.
4128. " *blanditus* Broun.
4129. *Atylodes asaphus* Broun.
4130. *Zecalles aeratus* Broun.
4131. " *coaretalis* Broun.
4132. " *finitimus* Broun.
4133. " *bisulcatus* Broun.
4134. " *scruposus* Broun.
4135. " *latulus* Broun.
4136. " *inornatus* Broun.
4137. " *parvus* Broun.
4138. " *cordipennis* Broun.

COSSONIDAE.

4139. *Eucossonus constrictus* Broun.
4140. " *sulcicollis* Broun.
4141. " *nasalis* Broun.
4142. " *disparilis* Broun.
4143. " *oreobius* Broun.
4144. *Allaorus carinifer* Broun.

ANTHRIBIDAE.

4145. *Anthrribus halli* Broun.

LAMIIDAE.

4146. *Somatidia maculata* Broun.
4147. " *longula* Broun.
4148. " *vittigera* Broun.
4149. " *pennulata* Broun.

CHRYSOMELIDAE.

4150. *Cacomolpus subcupreus* Broun.
4151. " *amplus* Broun.
4152. " *cinetiger* Broun.

Group SPHAERIDIIDAE.

Saphydrus Sharp. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1014.

3980. *Saphydrus consonus* sp. nov.

Suboblong, slightly wider near the hind thighs than elsewhere, moderately convex and nitid, closely and distinctly but not coarsely punctate; nigrescent, sides of thorax broadly testaceous; apical portion of elytra and their lateral margins, the labrum, palpi, antennae, and tarsi more or less light rufo-fuscous; legs piceo-rufous, club dull fuscous.

Head much narrower than thorax, almost as long, gently narrowed in front of the moderately prominent eyes, forehead truncate. Thorax fully twice as broad as long, its sides finely margined and gradually narrowed anteriorly, apex widely emarginate, with obtuse angles, the base widely bisinuate, its angles obsolete. Scutellum elongate, distantly and minutely punctate. Elytra more than thrice the length of thorax, hardly any broader than it is at the base, with distinct, slightly reflexed lateral margins; their serial punctures close, indistinct on some parts, substriate on others, sutural striae well marked behind; pubescence ashy, fine and inconspicuous.

Basal joint of antennae cylindrical, its exposed portion rather longer than the elongate-oval second, which is thicker and slightly longer than the next, fourth and fifth short but not as broad as the transverse sixth; club laxly articulated, densely and minutely pubescent, basal two joints equal, subquadrate, the terminal longer, subconical. Tibiae finely spinose externally.

Underside dull nigro-fuscous, thinly clothed with fine ashy hairs. Mesosternal process acuminate in front, with a curved carina extending backwards towards the outside of each of the middle coxae. Posterior femora distinctly pubescent but not closely punctate.

Sharp's *S. suffusus*, judging by description, is smaller, different in form and coloration, and its punctation seems to be coarser. *S. obesus*, 1818, is at once separable by the dense punctation of the lower surface of the posterior femora.

Length, 6 mm.; breadth, $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Buller River, near Glenhope. A single individual from Mr. T. Hall; 17th January, 1915.

3981. *Saphydrus collaris* sp. nov.

Nitid, rufo-fuscous; sides of thorax, the lateral margins and apical portion of elytra chestnut-red; legs piceo-rufous, antennae, palpi, and tarsi nearly so, club dull fuscous; with slender, ashy, inconspicuous pubescence.

Nearly allied to *S. consonus* in form, but with more convex elytra, the general punctation is not perceptibly different but the elytral striae are rather more definite, and the uncovered portion of the basal joint of the antennae is distinctly longer than the second. Thoracic angles less rounded, the anterior obtusely rectangular, the posterior nearly so and therefore very different from those of *S. consonus*.

Underside, except the pale prosternum, piceous, clothed with ashy pubescence, posterior femora pubescent but not distinctly punctured.

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

Waiorongomai, Mount Te Aroha; March, 1894. A single specimen found by myself.

Group HELOPHORIDAE.

Hydraenodes gen. nov.

Mentum large, plane, subquadrate, without prominent anterior angles. Maxillary palpi very long, basal joint minute, subglobular; second very elongate, gradually incrassate, about half of their whole length; third twice as long as broad, thickened towards the extremity, fourth longer and more slender. Mandibles very short, arched. Labrum large, transverse, with a deep narrow median notch, rounded in front towards the sides, its basal suture fine and indefinite. Head horizontal, narrowed anteriorly. Eyes rotundate, prominent, situated at the sides near the base. Antennae 9, articulate, slender, little more than half the length of the maxillary palpi; basal joint subcylindric, second as long, very slightly thicker, third about as long as second but more slender, fourth simple, shorter than third, slightly longer than fifth, sixth and seventh small, eighth larger, subquadrate, ninth oblong, these therefore appear to form a biarticulate club. Thorax of equal length and breadth, its sides somewhat explanate and on a lower level than the disc, obtusely angulate near the middle, sinuate and distinctly narrowed towards the obtusely rectangular posterior angles, apex slightly rounded in the middle and somewhat oblique near the obtuse angles, base truncate. Scutellum indistinct or absent. Elytra oblong-oval, hardly any wider than thorax at the base, but with obtusely dentiform but not projecting shoulders, broadly rounded behind, with a spiniform process on the suture near the extremity. Legs elongate, minutely pubescent; tibiae almost straight, the intermediate pair, on the inside, with a distinct though somewhat obtuse angulation between the middle and apex. Tarsi slender, almost equalling the tibiae in length, basal two joints short, the fifth as long as all the others united, with simple claws. Abdomen composed of seven segments, 2-4 subequal, the next two rather longer, sixth medially emarginate behind, seventh short and broad, slightly emarginate. Prosternum with obtusely prominent front angles, truncate between them; anterior coxae contiguous, the intermediate moderately separated, the intervening process cariniform.

I have no species of *Hydraena* in my collection for comparison, but judging by the generic diagnosis (Lacord., Hist. des Ins. Coleopt., vol. 1, p. 469) this differs in several details.

3982. *Hydraenodes spinipennis* sp. nov.

Elongate, medially narrowed, slightly convex, nitid, glabrous above; piceo-niger, legs and palpi fusco-rufous, antennae testaceous, tarsi more rufescent.

Head, eyes included, nearly as broad as the widest part of thorax, almost as long as it is, with a few fine punctures and an elongate impression alongside each eye; labrum smooth, rather less nitid. Thorax finely margined, disc irregularly and moderately coarsely punctate, more distantly before the middle, with a transverse impression in front, the sides with an obtuse, subrotundate, apical elevation and an elongate basal fovea. Elytra more than twice the length of thorax, distinctly seriate-punctate, rather more coarsely than the thorax, less distinctly behind.

Underside dull-blackish, with numerous very short, depressed brassy setae, but the sixth and apical half of the fifth segment are glabrous and shining; metasternum impressed along the middle.

Horelophus walkeri, discovered at Reefton by Commander J. J. Walker, R.N., I have not seen, but the admirable description published by M. d'Orchymont enables me to state that it is abundantly distinct.

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

Moa Basin, Canterbury. Two examples, one damaged and mounted on its back, are all I have seen; both were found by Mr. T. Hall on or about the 20th October, 1913.

Group STAPHYLINIDAE.

Quedius Stephens. Lacord., Hist. des Ins. Coleopt., vol. 2, p. 84.

3983. *Quedius urbanus* sp. nov.

Elongate, aeneo-niger, head and thorax shining, elytra rather dull with infusate pubescence, hind-body similarly clothed but slightly iridescent; mandibles rufescent; labrum, legs, and antennae fusco-castaneous; the terminal and basal three joints of these last, and the tarsi, more or less light fusco-rufous, palpi paler.

Head subrotundate, rather broader than long, tripunctate between the front of the eyes and alongside each, bipunctate at the base. Thorax finely margined at the sides and base, broader than long, widely emarginate in front so that its angles, though not acute, appear prominent; base and posterior angles somewhat rounded, its sides very slightly narrowed before the middle; there are two distant pairs of punctures near the apex and on the middle, a basal pair near each angle, and a more distant pair before the closely punctate scutellum. Elytra medially emarginate behind, so that in the middle they are nearly twice as broad as long; their sculpture close, punctiform or indefinitely granular. Hind-body more than half the whole length, gently attenuate posteriorly, segments 1-5 gradually increase in length, sixth narrower and rounded behind, seventh still narrower, pallid, terminal styles elongate; the sculpture and vestiture like those of the elytra.

Labrum short, medially notched, with elongate, dark setae, and pale membranous appendage. Clypeus very short. Eyes more than half the length of the head. Anterior tarsi widely expanded and hairy. Antennae rather slender, just reaching the thoracic base.

Although the elytral sculpture is less granular, this species should be placed near 1845 in Section VIII.

Length, 13 mm.; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Glenhope; 18th July, 1915. One, found by Mr. T. Hall.

3984. *Quedius iridescens* sp. nov.

Elongate, slightly convex, nigrescent; head and thorax glossy, sub-aeneo-niger; hind-body beautifully iridescent, its terminal two segments rufescent; the mandibles, labrum, tarsi, and basal three joints of antennae more or less reddish, remaining joints of these last dull fuscous; legs darker red, the hind pairs particularly; elytra and hind-body with slender, decumbent infusate pubescence, and, like the head and thorax, bearing many elongate upright setae.

Head and mandibles about a third longer than thorax, nearly as broad as it is, hardly at all rounded; with two, or three, punctures alongside each eye and two larger ones behind each, and a pair of basal ones. Thorax slightly broader than long, the base and sides finely margined, the former curvate with obsolete angles, the latter slightly narrowed towards the some-

what deflexed, obtuse front angles; there are two or three small punctures near each side of the apex, a pair before the middle of the disc, three at the base, and a distinct lateral one in front of the middle. Scutellum large, triangular, punctate. Elytra subquadrate, only slightly longer and broader than thorax, apices oblique towards the somewhat raised and incrassate suture; they are moderately finely and closely punctate. Hind-body nearly half the whole length, tapering posteriorly, with moderate terminal styles, its six visible segments sculptured like the elytra.

Eyes hardly half the length of the head. Labrum widely emarginate. Antennae shorter than the head and thorax, second joint thicker than the next and almost as long, fourth and fifth rather longer than the following ones. Anterior tarsi moderately dilated, basal joint of the posterior longer than the second.

Easily recognized by the rather brightly iridescent hind-body, rufescent terminal segments, and raised elytral suture.

Length, 10 mm.; breadth, nearly 2 mm.

Glenhope; 12th September, 1915. One, found by Mr. T. Hall.

Group PAEDERIDAE.

Hyperomma Fauvel. Hist. Nat. de l'Austral. et Polynes., Caen, 1877-79, p. 67.

3985. *Hyperomma subcaecum* sp. nov.

Elongate, slightly convex, nitid; castaneo-rufous, palpi, antennae, and legs testaceous; thinly clothed with slender greyish pubescence.

Head oblong, very gently narrowed anteriorly, with obtuse hind angles, nearly smooth along the middle, distantly but distinctly punctate elsewhere. Thorax a third longer than broad, not wider than the head, with rounded angles; disc with a series of about five punctures along each side of the middle, the lateral punctation more irregular. Scutellum smooth, triangular. Elytra of about equal length and breadth, a third shorter than thorax, with curvedly narrowed shoulders, apices subtruncate; their suture fine yet definite; each elytron with four punctures near the suture, those near the sides less regular. Hind-body half the entire length, irregularly and distantly punctate, terminal segment narrower than the others, the styles prominent.

Antennae shorter than the head and thorax, second joint evidently shorter than first but fully as long as the third, joints 6-10 subquadrate, eleventh longer, conical. Tibiae setigerous; basal four joints of anterior tarsi only moderately dilated.

Mandibles shorter than the head, falciform, each with a prominent median inner tooth. Eyes minute, placed on the upper part of the sides not far from the antennae, these therefore enable this species to be at once separable from the type of the genus, the Australian *H. lacertinum*, and all the New Zealand ones.

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

Glenhope, near Nelson. Two samples found by Mr. T. Hall on the 30th March, 1915.

3986. *Hyperomma lobatum* sp. nov.

Elongate, shining black, mandibles rufous, legs and apical segment of abdomen castaneous, the labrum, palpi, and tarsi testaceous, antennae more rufescent than these last.

Head, exclusive of mandibles, rather longer than broad, its sides straight, posterior angles curvedly narrowed; there are two pairs of punctures on the forehead, the inner much smaller than those near the antennae, it is smooth along the middle, but there are some coarse punctures near the sides. Thorax a third longer than broad, with straight sides and rounded angles; with a nearly regular series of about thirteen punctures along each side of the middle, which has several minute indistinct punctures, lateral punctation irregularly biseriata. Scutellum smooth. Elytra small, almost as broad as thorax, a third shorter, their shoulders curvedly narrowed, apices truncate; each elytron has three somewhat irregular series of punctures, about six in each. Hind-body nearly half of the whole length, irregularly but not deeply punctate; basal segment very short, the following four subequal, nearly quadrate, sixth slightly longer; seventh as long but narrower, with a subtriangular incision extending to its base, the extremity of each side is rounded and appears lobate; the supplementary or eighth segment occupies the incision and is prolonged almost as far as the terminal styles; the corresponding ventral segments are similar, their predecessor is smooth and slightly impressed along the middle.

Antennae shorter than head and thorax. Mandibles elongate, each bidenticulate at the base and with an inner, acute, prominent tooth behind the middle. Labrum short, with a deep central notch. Labial palpi very slender. Eyes moderate, not large, nearly flat, indistinctly faceted. Anterior tarsi setigerous, their basal four joints distinctly dilated, the intermediate ones rather larger than the basal or fourth, fifth short and slender; posterior tarsi elongate, their second and third joints, together, slightly longer than first.

More slender than 2708, *H. sanguineum* (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. xiv, p. 425), the head smooth in the middle, the inner teeth of the mandibles not truncate at the extremity, the anterior tarsi similar to those of other species, but the bilobate seventh dorsal segment is utterly unlike that of any New Zealand member of the genus.

♂. Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Glenhope. A solitary male discovered by Mr. T. Hall on the 3rd March, 1915.

3987. *Hyperomma picipenne* sp. nov.

Elongate, nitid, fusco-rufous, elytra piceous, mandibles rufescent, the palpi, legs, and basal two joints of antennae fusco-testaceous, remaining articulations more infusate; pubescence ashy, becoming thicker towards the end of the hind-body, scanty but erect on the head and thorax.

Head, excluding the mandibles, subquadrate, with rounded posterior angles, its sides nearly straight; there are four punctures between the antennae, the inner pair the smaller, three distinct ones near each eye, and a few others near the sides and base. Thorax a third longer than broad, as much longer than the head, its sides straight, basal angles curvedly narrowed, the anterior less so; disc smooth along the middle, with a row of about a dozen punctures along each side of it, those near the sides irregular. Scutellum smooth. Elytra as broad as thorax, fully a third shorter, shoulders curvedly narrowed, apices truncate, distinctly but somewhat irregularly punctured. Hind-body half the whole length, distantly and irregularly punctate, basal segment hardly at all exposed, 2-5 transversely quadrate, sixth rather longer, seventh shorter and narrower, rounded behind, simple underneath, terminal styles prolonged.

Antennae distinctly pubescent, short; basal joint not as long as following two combined. Anterior tarsi with the basal three joints as long as broad, not expanded, penultimate smaller, the terminal nearly as long as all the others. Eyes moderate, nearly flat, with distinct facets. Mandibles elongate, bidenticulate at the base, the inner, prominent tooth of each subacute and placed between the middle and base.

The shorter head differentiates this species from all but *H. dispersum* (2454); the mandibles of the latter, however, though bidenticulate at the base, are without the common elongate inner teeth.

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

Mount Alfred, near Lake Wakatipu; 4th February, 1914. The single female before me is another of Mr. T. Hall's discoveries; elevation, 4,200 ft.

3988. *Hyperomma discrepans* sp. nov.

Subparallel, shining; hind-body subaeneo-piceous, the head and thorax more nigrescent, mandibles rufous; labrum, palpi, antennae, and tarsi rufo-testaceous; legs castaneous; pubescence ashy and depressed on the hind-body, very scanty and suberect elsewhere.

Head slightly longer than broad, its sides nearly straight, curvedly narrowed behind; with four interantennal punctures, the inner pair small, there is a pair close to each eye and another nearer the middle more distant from each other, behind the eyes and across the base there are several distinct punctures, there are also minute ones on the middle. Thorax not broader than the head, a third longer, with straight sides and moderately rounded angles; along either side of the middle there is a series of about thirteen definite punctures, those near the sides are less numerous and irregular, between the rows there are many minute punctures. Scutellum smooth. Elytra truncate and as broad behind as the thorax, with curvedly narrowed shoulders, they are distinctly but only subseriately punctate. Hind-body half of the entire length, irregularly but distinctly punctured, basal segment half as long as the transversely quadrate following four, sixth rather longer; seventh narrower, membranous, pale, and rounded at the extremity, with a triangular but small impression there, this in some aspects seems to be an incision; the corresponding ventral segment has a pair of pale cylindrical appendages which, though visible from above, are much smaller than the coarsely setose styles.

Mandibles, eyes, and palpi similar to those of *H. picipenne*; basal joint of antennae almost as long as the next two combined. Tibiae irregularly and finely spinulose, the intermediate pair most distinctly. Anterior tarsi setigerous, their basal four joints moderately dilated, each transversal.

This, like *H. lobatum*, is another species in which the seventh dorsal segment, and the corresponding ventral one, together, form the principal distinguishing feature.

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

Glenhope. A single male only, captured by Mr. T. Hall on the 20th December, 1914.

Dimerus Fauvel. Trans. N.Z. Inst., vol. 44, p. 401.

3989. *Dimerus vicinus* sp. nov.

Elongate, slightly convex; head, thorax, and elytra shining chestnut-red and nearly glabrous; legs much paler, palpi, antennae, and tarsi

fulvescent; hind-body half the whole length, castaneous, covered with fine decumbent yellowish hairs.

Head shorter and slightly broader than thorax, its sides gently rounded; irregularly but distinctly punctured in front, almost smooth behind the middle but with a row of finer punctures across the base, lateral sculpture somewhat rugose; each antennal tubercle is prolonged as a carina as far back as the eyes, and there is a short stria alongside it. Thorax truncate at base and apex, slightly longer than broad, gradually narrowed posteriorly, with indistinct lateral margins; along each side of the middle there is a straight, deep, indefinitely quadripunctate groove which does not reach the base or apex, and a pair of detached shallow punctures in front; near each side a simple groove extends from the base, it is a little curved outwardly in front but does not reach the apex. Elytra nearly twice as broad as long, truncate behind, curvedly narrowed towards the base, which has a transverse series of small marginal punctures, the sutural striae are fine, the lateral margins slender. Hind-body irregularly sculptured, basal segment slightly longer than succeeding ones, fifth truncate behind, sixth somewhat retracted, narrower, widely emarginate, seventh obtusely triangular, with minute yet quite definite terminal styles.

Eyes lateral, with distinct facets, occupying more than half the length of the head. Mandibles fully as long as the head, curved, slender and acute towards the extremity, each with a median tooth which, though moderately elongate, projects so little inwardly that it may escape notice unless examined from the side.

In *D. bisuliceps* (3823) the head is broadly grooved near the sides, the thoracic grooves are broader and impunctate, and the middle pair, instead of being straight, are bent obliquely outwards in front. *D. stilbus* (3037), a North Island species, is smaller, the mandibles are shorter but the inner tooth of each is more prominent and extends in front of the middle, and the central thoracic grooves are more distant from each other near the base than in front.

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

Kiwi Bush, near Glenhope. One individual only, found by Mr. T. Hall on the 4th May, 1915.

Group OXYTELIDAE.

Coprostygnus Sharp. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1027.

3990. *Coprostygnus curvipes* sp. nov.

Elongate, subdepressed, glabrous, nitid; black, the legs, clypeus, and basal six joints of antennae castaneous, remaining joints dull fuscous and densely pubescent, palpi and tarsi rufo-testaceous.

Head, including the moderately prominent eyes, almost as broad as thorax, closely and distinctly punctured near the eyes, very irregularly and more distantly on the vertex, with a short broad groove along the middle behind. Thorax scarcely as long as broad, finely margined, widest and somewhat rounded near the middle, slightly sinuate and narrowed towards the rectangular posterior angles, base and apex truncate; with a shallow central and a pair of basal impressions, the one at each side is deeper and has a slight nodiform elevation in front, the disc distinctly but irregularly punctured so that some parts are nearly smooth. Elytra about a fourth longer than broad at the sides, arcuate-emarginate at the extremity, nearly a third longer and broader than thorax; on each elytron there are

seven well-marked, apparently punctate, dorsal striae, some are obsolete at the base, but the punctures there are quite definite; interstices moderately convex, the suture and adjacent two are slightly swollen, but not tuberculate at the extremity. Hind-body twice the length of elytra, not quite as broad at the base, its punctuation moderate and shallow; lateral margins strongly reflexed, within these each of the basal four segments has a minute flattened granule, the fifth is carinate along the middle and ends as a narrow strongly elevated tubercle.

Tibiae with numerous fine setiform spines; the posterior pair evidently curved, slightly thickened towards the extremity, minutely subserate inwardly.

Antennae stout, as long as head and thorax, the basal two joints obconical, the second about half the size of the first, the next moniliform and distinctly broader; fourth and fifth transversely quadrate, abruptly enlarged, about double the bulk of the third; sixth hardly any larger than third, quadrate; joints 7-9 oblong, rather narrower, tenth shorter, eleventh ovate.

More slender than *C. sculptipennis* (1838) and differing in several details, more especially in the form of the posterior tibiae, which in the same sex of 1838 are quite straight. The male of *C. optandus* (2457) may be at once recognized by the pair of large elevations near the middle of the elytra, the pair of small tubercles at the extremity of the second and third dorsal segments, the depression across the base of the third, and the simple, more *Coprophilus*-like antennae.

♂. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Unknown land west of Mount Algidus. Mr. T. Hall found the specimen on the 30th October, 1913.

3991. *Coprostygnus picipennis* sp. nov.

Nitid, castaneo-rufous, elytra nigro-piceous, palpi and legs rufo-testaceous.

Head fusco-rufous, nearly as broad as thorax, distinctly but not coarsely punctured. Thorax slightly broader than long, finely marginate, very little wider and rounded at the middle than elsewhere, gradually narrowed towards the rectangular posterior angles; distinctly but very irregularly punctured, some parts nearly smooth, with a large impression near each side, two basal and a pair of oblique frontal ones, all rather shallow and not sharply limited. Scutellum distinctly punctate. Elytra oblong, subtruncate behind, a third longer and broader than thorax; their striae deep and punctate, interstices convex, without tubercular inequalities. Hind-body like that of *C. curvipes* but less definitely sculptured, in some lights appearing minutely granulate; the slightly raised, subangulate basal portion of the first exposed segment nearly smooth, just behind that part there is a small transverse tubercle, on the extremity of the fifth there is a short, narrow upright tubercle.

Tibiae straight, the anterior pair thicker than the others, all with more or less fine spiniform setae on the outside.

Antennae as long as head and thorax, moderately stout, with yellow pubescence and slender setae; basal joint double the size of the obconical second; third obtusely triangular, evidently broader at its apex than the second, slightly broader than the transverse fourth or fifth; seventh slightly longer than its quadrate predecessor, joints 8-10 transversely quadrate, the terminal somewhat elongate-conical.

The manifestly different coloration, rather small abdominal tubercles, and different antennal structure, the fourth and fifth joints not being abruptly enlarged, will enable entomologists to separate this from the same sex of recorded species.

♂. Length, 5 mm.; breadth, 1 mm.

Glenhope. A single male found by Mr. T. Hall on the 30th August, 1915.

Group PSELAPHIDAE.

FARONINI.

Exeirarthra Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1054.

3992. *Exeirarthra parviceps* sp. nov.

Elongate, slightly and interruptedly narrowed anteriorly, nitid; castaneo-rufous, elytra and antennae paler, legs still more so, tarsi yellow, palpi fusco-testaceous; pubescence yellowish, elongate and suberect behind.

Head much shorter and narrower than thorax, narrower in front of the moderately small, prominent eyes, hardly at all narrowed behind, with somewhat rounded hind angles; frontal channel extending as far as the front of the eyes, rather narrow throughout, separating the somewhat elevated tubercles, which, however, are rather broad and flat above; occipital foveae moderately large but punctiform. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, oviform, rather more narrowed anteriorly than behind, indistinctly punctate; its subangular median fovea connected with the small, punctiform lateral ones by a curvate impression. Elytra finely punctate, oblong, slightly narrowed near the shoulders; sutural striae finely punctate near the base, rather broader and deeper there than behind, with a small basal puncture alongside each, the dorsal tripunctate but hardly attaining the middle. Hind-body as long as elytra, its third segment rather broader and longer than the others, finely punctate, the first with minute brassy scales, the true basal one just visible at the extremity of the elytra, fourth and fifth deflexed and, conjointly, obtusely triangular. Legs similar to those of *E. angustula*.

Antennae rather shorter than head and thorax, moderately slender, very little thickened towards the extremity; basal joint stout, less so near the apex, a third longer than the oblong-oval second, the next only about half the size of its predecessor; joints 4-6 differ but little, eighth slightly broader, ninth and tenth transverse, eleventh broken off.

Rather smaller than *E. angustula* (3824), the head evidently so, and with more rounded posterior angles, the eyes also are much smaller, and the antennae are shorter, joints 2-5 notably so.

♂. Length, 1½ mm.; breadth, quite ½ mm.

Mount Hope, near Nelson. Unique. Found by Mr. T. Hall on the 14th February, 1914, at an elevation of nearly 4,000 ft.

Sagola Sharp. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 134.

3993. *Sagola bilobata* sp. nov.

Elongate, subdepressed, nitid; pubescence yellowish, elongate and suberect; head and thorax rufous, elytra lighter red, abdomen infusate, the femora slightly so, tibiae fusco-testaceous, tarsi and palpi flavescent, antennae castaneo-rufous.

Head trigonal, rather short, its hind angles projecting outwardly as far as the widest part of thorax; frontal channel oblong, deep, extending as far as the middle of the eyes, much narrower between the slightly raised antennal tubercles, occipital foveae rather large. Eyes moderately large and prominent. Thorax cordiform, about as long as broad; median fovea subrotundate, deep, the lateral ones oviform but not prolonged beyond the middle, the basal pair of punctures small and almost confluent with the median fovea. Elytra oblong, double the length of thorax, nearly twice its breadth, only slightly narrowed near the base, apices truncate, their surface finely and irregularly punctate; sutural striae well marked, finely punctured near the base, usually with a distinct basal puncture alongside each, the suture minutely punctate, dorsal striae prolonged as far as the middle, composed of two or three impressions, the posterior largest. Hind-body as broad as elytra but shorter, the first visible segment shorter than the following ones, with minute brassy scales.

Antennae longer than the head and thorax, with slender hairs, basal joint rufous, cylindrical, as long as the second and third together, the former oblong-oval, the latter small and moniliform; joints 5-8 slightly broader and shorter than the oblong-oval fourth and fifth, ninth and tenth more or less transversely quadrate.

Underside pubescent, finely and indistinctly punctate; metasternum, and sometimes the abdomen, infusate. Head with a basal pair of lobes extending forwards, and bearing a yellow fasciculus between and in front of them. Metasternum elongate. Segments 2-4 of abdomen subequal, fifth slightly shorter, sixth short, slightly emarginate, all without impressions; supplementary one broadly triangular, the operculum convex.

This must be placed in Section III, next to *S. genalis* (1157), which most nearly resembles it.

Some specimens though immature and nearly testaceous usually have the metasternum infusate.

♂. Length, 1½ mm.; breadth, ½ mm.

Mounts Dick, Alfred, and Earnslaw, near Lake Wakatipu. About a dozen males found by Mr. T. Hall amongst decayed leaves, at elevations of over 1,000 ft., between the 26th January and the 17th March, 1914, most of them on Mount Dick.

3994. *Sagola tenebrica* sp. nov.

Elongate, interruptedly narrowed anteriorly, shining; pubescence yellow, elongate and suberect, thicker on the hind-body; head and thorax rufopiceous, elytra rufous, abdomen and antennae fusco-rufous, legs and palpi infusate, tarsi testaceous.

Head nearly as large as thorax, subtrigonal, but with obtuse hind angles; frontal channel deep, moderately broad, extending as far as the back of the eyes, considerably narrowed between the nearly flat tubercles, occipital foveae punctiform and distant. Eyes moderate. Thorax rounded and widest before the middle, subcordate; median fovea subquadrate and uniting with the small basal punctures, lateral foveae deep but not extending forwards to the middle. Elytra a third longer and broader than thorax, gradually narrowed towards the base, nearly plane; sutural striae deep, simple, the dorsal extend to the middle and consist of a basal puncture and elongate impression. Hind-body slightly broader and a third longer than elytra, nearly horizontal, first segment simple, rather shorter than second, third longer than adjoining ones, fifth small and narrow.

to below the middle, evidently dilated and obtusely prominent there, narrower near the extremity; basal joint of all the tarsi large, oblong-cordate.

Less convex and more oblong than 3964 (*C. hallianus*) and of a more coppery or rufescent black, rather longer than the male, with more subangular tibiae, and quite definitely seriate-punctate elytra.

♂. Length, 5 mm.; breadth, 3 mm.

Glenhope. A single male, from Mr. Hall; 8th June, 1915.

4151. *Caccommolpus amplus* sp. nov.

Oblong-oval, moderately convex and nitid; aeneo-niger, elytra more viridescens, legs rufo-castaneous, antennae much paler.

This is rather larger, of more oblong contour, and a little less shining than *C. subcupreus*. The thorax is a third shorter than the elytra, it is rather more coarsely punctured; the elytra are slightly flatter, their punctation less regular, and the scutellar series consist of about ten punctures instead of four; the scutellum in place of being short is quite oblong; the coloration is notably different; the pygidium is similarly exposed; and the hind pairs of tibiae are only moderately dilated below the middle. It is not at all like the more glossy *C. viridescens* (3948).

Length, 6 mm.; breadth, 3½ mm.

Glenhope. Unique. Discovered by Mr. T. Hall on the 3rd March, 1915, minus a leg and terminal joints of antennae.

4152. *Caccommolpus cinctiger* sp. nov.

Nitid, nude, broadly oval, convex; fusco-niger, the sides, above and below, the legs, and antennae fusco-testaceous.

Head broadly impressed in front, subsulcate behind, finely punctate along the middle, smooth near the eyes. Thorax fully twice as broad as long, base slightly oblique towards its rectangular angles, the sides gradually narrowed anteriorly, only very slightly curved near the front; disc very irregularly, rather coarsely, but not closely punctured, the punctures more elongate at each side of the base, nearly smooth between each side and the middle. Scutellum suboblong, impunctate. Elytra slightly wider than thorax at the base, a little broader before the middle, gradually narrowed posteriorly; each with a small basal impression between the middle and shoulder, their punctation irregular, rather fine and indefinite, more distinctly and subseriately near the sides.

Legs stout, finely setose; anterior tibiae arched outwardly, the others evidently curvedly dilated below the middle, nearly straight inwardly; basal joint of the tarsi hardly as broad as the penultimate. Antennae rather more slender than those of *C. subcupreus* but otherwise similar.

Unmistakably different from every other member of the genus.

Length, 4½ mm.; breadth, 3 mm.

Glenhope. My specimen is another of Mr. T. Hall's captures, on the 20th December, 1914. A second example was badly crushed and somewhat immature.

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