

XXIV.—*Descriptions of new Genera and Species of New-Zealand Coleoptera.* By Major T. BROWN, F.E.S.

[Continued from vol. ii. p. 422.]

SPHÆRIDIIDÆ.

Adolopus australis.
 — *tibialis.*

ALEOCHARIDÆ.

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STAPHYLINIDÆ.

Quedius hilaris.

PÆDERIDÆ.

Hyperomma tenellum.

OMALIIDÆ.

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 — *planimarginatum.*
 — *setipes.*

SILPHIDÆ.

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BYRRHIDÆ.

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HELOPIDÆ.

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MELANDRYIDÆ.

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CEDEMERIDÆ.

Selenopalpus rectipes.
Baculipalpus maritimus.

Group Sphæridiida.

Adolopus australis, sp. n.

Compact, convex, oblong-oval, nude, shining; head and thorax reddish brown, but not quite concolorous, the back of the former and disk of the latter being suffused with dark

fuscous, the prevailing tint of the elytra, which have rufescent margins; tibiæ fulvescent, the tarsi, palpi, and antennæ yellow, but the triarticulate club is infusate, opaque, and densely pubescent.

Head not very closely, very finely, yet quite definitely punctate. *Thorax* transverse, finely marginate, gently curvedly narrowed towards the slightly obtuse anterior angles, its sculpture not appreciably different from that of the head, with two small punctiform impressions near the base. *Scutellum* rather large, not quite smooth. *Elytra* finely punctured, with well-marked sutural striæ behind and several series of distinct punctures which, behind and near the sides, almost form striæ; the margins, though fine, are distinct, but not at all explanate behind as in *A. altulus*.

Underside subopaque, piceous, more rufescent in front; ventral segments very minutely sculptured and finely pubescent; the moderately convex subtriangular middle portion of the metasternum finely, yet evidently but not closely punctured and a little glossy, its flanks dull and closely sculptured. Posterior femora minutely, indistinctly, and irregularly strigose, with very few minute punctures; the other pairs pubescent. *Tarsi* very sparingly setose underneath, second joint of the posterior evidently longer than the exposed portion of the first. Prosternal and abdominal carinæ well developed.

A. montanus most nearly resembles this species, but can be easily recognized by the numerous well-developed spiniform setæ along the outer face of all the tibiæ, particularly of the intermediate pair, whereas in *A. australis* there are very few, and these not at all conspicuous.

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

Invercargill. Received from Mr. A. Philpott; three specimens.

Adolopus tibialis, sp. n.

Oblong-oval, only moderately convex, slightly nitid, glabrous, nigrescent, tibiæ and elytral margins red; tarsi, palpi, and antennæ yellow; club fuscous, the head and sides of thorax obscurely rufescent.

Head finely but not closely punctate. *Thorax* transverse, very gradually narrowed anteriorly, finely margined, its punctuation fine, distinct, but not close. *Elytra* with sculpture similar to that of the thorax, but in addition with series of coarser punctures near the sides; none of these, however, reach the base; on the disk the serial punctures are very much finer, those near the suture becoming quite obsolete near the base; all are coarse at the apex, where the sutural row on each elytron become striate.

Tibiæ, anterior with one very small and two distinct setæ along the outer edge, those on the other pairs short and indistinct.

Less convex and narrower than *A. helmsi* (1833), the apex of elytra not at all castaneous, the tibiæ much less evidently or scarcely at all spinose externally. The elytral margins are not expanded as in 158 and 1690, and both of these are different otherwise.

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

Otira Gorge (*Mr. J. H. Lewis*); a single specimen.

Group Aleocharidæ.

PROTOPRISTUS, gen. nov.

Body elongate, parallel, slender, minute.

Head suboblong, slightly but abruptly contracted near the base, with a short neck, its whole front closely and distinctly serrate. *Eyes* small, rather flat, placed at the sides before the middle, composed apparently of two coarse facets. *Mandibles* falciform, very elongate, with a long projecting central tooth inside. *Antennæ* rather short, implanted on the forehead, nearly equally distant from the eyes and each other, 11-jointed; basal two joints stout, oblong; joints 3-6 small, moniliform; seventh and eighth also small, transverse, slightly broader than the preceding ones; ninth also transverse, rather broader than the eighth; penultimate abruptly enlarged, twice the size of the ninth; the terminal ovate, as broad as the tenth but nearly double its length; they are not perceptibly pubescent. *Maxillary palpi* as long as the basal five joints of the antennæ, penultimate joint subovate, emarginate at apex, the terminal small and transparent so as to be almost invisible. *Thorax* with acutely prominent anterior angles, its sides slightly curvate, posterior angles obtuse. *Elytra* subquadrate, very short, base and apex incurved. *Abdomen* very elongate, longer than the rest of the body, basal four segments transversely quadrate, about equal, with broad lateral margins, fifth and sixth elongate, seventh very narrow.

Femora stout, arched above, the posterior in the male somewhat angulate and dentate below. *Tibiæ* arcuate externally, unarmed. *Tarsi* 4-articulate, basal three joints small and conjointly not longer than the terminal one; claws divergent, simple.

Coxæ prominent, the anterior and intermediate contiguous, the former situated very near the hind edge of the prosternum, the posterior slightly separated.

This minute member of the Staphylinidæ seems to have

no group ready for its reception; it most nearly resembles the *Pæderidæ*, but its structure forbids such an association. If placed with genera having four-jointed tarsi, its other structural characters would not accord with theirs. The labial palpi and mentum are not discernible when examined with a half-inch lens in the microscope. The closely serrate front of the head resembles in miniature that of an *Ateuchus*.

Protopristus minutus, sp. n.

Slender, slightly nitid, rufo-testaceous, the palpi, antennæ, and tarsi flavescent; pubescence distinct, pale greyish yellow.

Head slightly convex, moderately finely but not closely punctured; just behind each antenna there is a dark, deep, but not coarse puncture. *Antennæ* apparently glabrous. *Thorax* longer than broad, rounded towards the base, its punctuation indistinct. *Elytra* shorter than thorax, base and apex incurved, somewhat rounded laterally, distinctly but not very closely punctate, the suture indistinct. *Hind body* rather finely but not closely sculptured, its apical segments paler than the others.

Underside pale rufo-castaneous, finely punctate and pubescent.

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

Broken River, Canterbury.

We are indebted to Mr. J. H. Lewis for having brought this fragile creature to light.

The generic description has been drawn up from a specimen specially prepared and mounted on glass, the specific from two on cardboard. Those on cardboard could not be entirely cleared from sappy matter without destroying them.

Group *Staphylinidæ*.

Quedius hilaris, sp. n.

Subdepressed, elongate; head and thorax glossy æneous black, hind body violaceous black and iridescent; mandibles red; basal three joints of antennæ rufescent, the others opaque, fuscous, and densely pubescent; legs piceous, tarsi reddish.

Antennæ just reaching base of thorax, third joint longer and more slender than second; joints 5–10 suboblong, more slender at base than at apex, eleventh more prolonged apically at one side than the other. *Head* subrotundate, rather short and broad, with two distinct frontal punctures and four or five alongside each eye; there are also a few minute indistinct punctures, but at the sides and behind the

eyes these become quite distinct. *Clypeus* very short, infusate. *Labrum* medially emarginate, with a membranous border beyond the setæ. *Eyes* longitudinally oval, moderately convex and occupying more than half of each side. *Thorax* as long as it is broad, rounded behind; with two punctures before the middle, one larger near each anterior angle, another close to each side near the middle, and some smaller ones at the basal margin. *Scutellum* large. *Elytra* of the same length as, but rather broader than, the thorax behind, rather closely and somewhat transversely minutely punctate-granulate and rugose, clothed, like the scutellum, for the most part with pale yellowish hairs, the suture reddish, and with three or four obscure rufo-piceous spots on each; apices oblique towards the suture. *Hind body* clothed with cinereous hairs, and here and there with small patches of yellow ones, the long setæ fuscous; it is moderately closely punctate, with stout pitchy-red styles. Male anterior *tarsi* strongly dilated.

Dr. Sharp's *Q. latifrons* differs in having a short thorax and somewhat different sculpture.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4; breadth $\frac{3}{4}$ – $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Broken River. One male from J. H. Lewis and another from Mr. A. Philpott, of Invercargill.

Group Pæderidæ.

Hyperomma tenellum, sp. n.

Slender, elongate, shining, rufo-piceous; legs infusate red, tarsi and antennæ rufo-testaceous, mandibles red.

Head evidently longer than broad, scarcely at all rounded, the front almost smooth, the middle also nearly smooth, there being a few fine punctures only, the base and sides with moderately coarse but not close punctures, and bearing some outstanding slender obscure greyish hairs. *Eyes* small, not convex. *Thorax* nearly twice as long as broad, obliquely narrowed near the base; on each side of the middle there is a series of distinct punctures, there are two less regular at each side, and the minute intervening punctures are almost serial. *Elytra* abbreviated, only about one-half longer than broad, shoulders rounded, apices obliquely truncate towards the suture; their punctuation like that of the thorax, at each side of the disk there is one regular series, there are very few minute punctures. *Abdomen* elongate, finely, irregularly, and rather closely punctate and pubescent, basal four segments with thick margins, the terminal with elongate appendages.

Mandibles very elongate and strongly curved, minutely

bidentate at base, the central tooth long and stout. *Labrum* deeply notched. *Antennæ* finely pubescent, attaining middle of thorax, basal joint hardly as long as the following two conjointly, the terminal somewhat pointed. Basal four joints of anterior *tarsi* a little dilated, the fourth rather smaller than third.

Underside shining brown; head with fine hairs directed forwards, penultimate ventral segment deeply emarginate.

Rather more elongate than *H. duplicatum*, much darker in colour, thorax with subparallel sides, and the median tooth of the mandibles twice as long.

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

Timaru. One found amongst fallen leaves by Mr. Walter Lawrence Wallace.

Group Omaliidæ.

Omalius flavipalpi, sp. n.

Elongate, depressed, shining, piccous; legs and apical segment fusco-testaceous; tarsi and palpi flavescent; basal five joints of antennæ rufescent, the remaining ones fuscous and opaque.

Head (eyes included) rather wider than front of thorax, rather finely punctured; frontal impressions not deep, the intervening space nearly smooth, the large punctures somewhat shallow; there are also a few rugæ alongside the prominent eyes; the ocelli are reddish. *Antennæ* with the last six joints abruptly dilated and pubescent, the terminal evidently longer than tenth, basal joint nearly twice as large as the suboval second, third shorter and broader than fourth. *Thorax* transversely quadrate, finely margined, slightly and gradually narrowed towards the rectangular posterior angles, the anterior broadly rounded; it is distinctly but not coarsely or closely punctured, the discoidal impressions are well marked from the base to beyond the middle, and are divided by a smooth central line which appears cariniform, the depression at each side occupies more than half of the whole length; like the head, it is sparingly clothed with slender yellowish hairs. *Elytra* distinctly broader and nearly twice the length of thorax, apices truncate but with rounded angles; their punctuation almost serial, they bear minute, inconspicuous, greyish setæ. *Abdomen* finely sculptured, its greyish pubescence slender and depressed but quite perceptible, the basal four segments broadly margined; fifth longer and narrower than fourth, not closely united with its broad margins, almost smooth on the middle, but finely and closely transversely rugose at the sides; sixth obliquely

narrowed backwards, its extremity truncate. *Tibiæ* minutely setose.

Allied to *O. spadix*, more slender, not at all rufescent, more finely sculptured, and with shorter differently formed antennæ.

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

Broken River (Mr. J. H. Lewis); one example.

Omalium planimarginatum, sp. n.

Elongate, depressed, shining, variegate; head pitchy red, the thorax, shoulders, abdominal margins, and terminal segment castaneo-rufous, elytra piceo-fuscous, hind body castaneous; legs and palpi fulvescent, basal five joints of antennæ clear red, remaining joints nigrescent and opaque.

Antennæ with the thick basal joint nearly double the length of the oviform second, third evidently longer than its predecessor; joints 4 and 5 moniliform, 6-10 abruptly enlarged, laxly articulated, and transverse; eleventh quadrate, but with a narrower false terminal articulation. *Head* abruptly contracted behind, so as to form a short neck, which is minutely transversely strigose; it is as broad, including the prominent eyes, as the front of thorax, it is finely yet distinctly but not closely punctured, except on the broad frontal impressions; the ocular punctiform foveæ small; ocelli rufescent. *Thorax* transversely quadrate, with rounded anterior angles; it is nearly straight behind the middle, basal angles rectangular; its punctuation like that of the head, the discoidal and lateral impressions similar to those of *O. flavipalpi*. *Elytra* oblong, rather broader than and nearly twice as long as the thorax; suture smooth; their punctuation distinct and almost serial, but not so well marked near the subtruncate apices. *Hind body* as long as wing-cases, transversely convex; basal four segments with broad lateral margins, which, however, instead of being more or less elevated, are quite depressed, these segments more distinctly though not coarsely punctured at the sides than on the middle; on the middle of the second there are two slight rounded impressions, both of which are closely and very minutely sculptured; the fifth is narrower, but longer than the fourth; the sixth only half the breadth of the preceding one, seventh still narrower. *Tibiæ* finely setose.

The pubescence on the hind body is fine, distinct, yellowish, but slender and inconspicuous.

This species is recognizable by the flattened margins of the abdomen.

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

Broken River. A single individual from Mr. J. H. Lewis.

Omalium setipes, sp. n.

Subdepressed, slightly nitid; head and thorax red; elytra testaceous, sometimes infuscate; hind body castaneous; legs fusco-testaceous, the palpi and basal five joints of antennæ rufo-testaceous, the following joints infuscate.

Antennæ stout, reaching backwards to the shoulders: third joint elongate, yet distinctly shorter and more slender than first; joints 4 and 5 about equal, oviform, longer than broad; 6-11 enlarged and densely pubescent, sixth evidently longer than broad, seventh and eighth obconical, ninth and tenth subquadrate, eleventh somewhat acuminate; the fine grey pubescence on these joints seems to form an apical fringe on each. *Head* with minute coriaceous sculpture and a few fine scattered punctures; frontal foveæ distinct, the basal two subtriangular and well marked, the ocelli situated within these basal impressions; just behind the antenna there is a transverse series of fine punctures. *Thorax* transversely quadrate, anterior angles rounded, the posterior obtuse yet nearly rectangular; its surface finely, irregularly, but not closely punctured; dorsal impressions rather shallow, the space between them rather broad and nearly smooth; lateral impressions angular, very shallow, and indistinct. *Elytra* rather broader than and twice as long as the thorax, apices rounded; rather finely and regularly punctured, rather more closely near the extremity, their pubescence inconspicuous and scanty. *Hind body* apparently shorter than the elytra, which nearly conceals the basal segment; the basal four segments with broad raised margins, rather closely and distinctly punctured, the pubescence yellowish; fifth subtruncate and nearly membranous at the extremity, the second with shallow minutely sculptured foveæ on the middle. *Tibie* evidently setose, the intermediate subserrate.

Underside of a reddish-chestnut hue, finely punctate and pubescent; sixth ventral segment deeply concave. The basal joints of the front and middle *tarsi* with very long grey setæ, the terminal joint slender and evidently longer than the basal four taken together.

O. chalmeri in general appearance most nearly resembles this species.

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

Invercargill. Discovered by Mr. A. Philpott.

Group Silphidæ.

Choleva nemoralis, sp. n.

Convex, broadly oval, moderately nitid, fuscous; head

ferruginous ; the palpi, tarsi, basal five or six joints of antennæ, and hind angles of thorax testaceous ; tibiæ sanguineous ; vestiture yellowish, slender but conspicuous.

Head finely and not closely punctured. *Eyes* prominent. *Antennæ* with infusate setæ ; basal joint longest, cylindric ; second stouter and slightly longer than third, which is slender and about equal to fourth in length ; sixth more oviform than fifth and rather shorter ; joints 7, 9, and 10 enlarged, oblong ; eighth small and oviform ; eleventh longer than tenth, its extremity pallid. *Thorax* transverse, of the same width as elytra at the base, a good deal curvedly narrowed towards the depressed anterior angles, base truncate ; its surface distantly and obsoletely punctured. *Scutellum* minute. *Elytra* regularly curvedly narrowed posteriorly, with a well-marked sutural stria on each, which, however, becomes obsolete near the apex ; their sculpture consists of transverse series of minute crenulations. *Tibiæ* straight, finely pilose, the intermediate with a few spiniform setæ.

Underside shining, piceo-fusous ; epipleuræ and last two ventral segments rufescent, sparingly clothed with slender yellowish hairs, minutely and indistinctly punctured. Front and middle coxæ prominent ; the former contiguous, the latter separated by the mesosternal carina. Metasternum convex. Terminal joint of maxillary palpi elongate, tapering and acuminate.

Male.—Basal two joints of anterior *tarsi* dilated and emarginate at apex, third moderately expanded, fourth small ; the intermediate and posterior simple, filiform. Thorax paler.

Most nearly related to *C. monticola*, but broader, the antennæ less elongate, joints 9–11 shorter, and the transverse interstices of the elytra more shining.

♀. Length $1\frac{3}{8}$; breadth nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Broken River. One of each sex from Mr. J. H. Lewis.

Group Trogositidæ.

Grynoma alboparsa, sp. n.

Subdepressed, elongate, slightly shining, black, the margins of elytra and the legs piceo-rufous.

Head quite a third narrower than thorax, with coarse shallow punctures, the intervals very narrow, pubescence white. *Palpi* short, black. *Antennæ* also black, slender and elongate, basal articulation thick and distinctly punctate, second subcylindrical and not so stout ; joints 3–6 slender and of about equal length, seventh shorter ; eighth and ninth equal, evidently broader at the extremity than at the base ;

tenth elongate-oval ; they bear a few distinct dark hairs. *Thorax* strongly transverse, its sides moderately explanate and rounded ; posterior angles not sharply defined, the anterior obtuse, apex widely incurved ; its punctuation shallow, close near the sides, fine and more distant on the disk, which therefore is more shining ; the white pubescence is scanty on the middle, but thick at the sides, where there are some long outstanding hairs. *Elytra* oblong, rather wider than thorax at the base ; near each shoulder there are two very slight paler elevations ; their punctuation is coarse, not quite serial, and the intervals between them are quite as large as the punctures themselves ; the silvery pubescence has a tendency to form irregular patches, leaving equally irregular bare spots. *Legs* simple ; tarsi elongate, terminal joint as long as the basal four taken together.

Readily differentiated by the black surface and unusually elongate antennæ.

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

Broken River, Canterbury (Mr. J. H. Lewis) ; one.

Promanus subcostatus, sp. n.

Oblong, subdepressed, subopaque, fusco-rufous ; the antennæ, palpi, and tarsi rufo-testaceous.

Head closely, coarsely, and rugosely punctate. *Thorax* strongly transverse, of nearly the same width as the elytra, slightly broader at the base than it is in front, the sides moderately rounded, apex widely emarginate, base medially truncate but slightly sinuate towards the obtuse angles, with explanate margins ; the punctuation coarse, close, and rather shallow, but on the middle finer and distant. *Scutellum* with greyish pubescence. *Elytra* finely marginate, with nearly vertical sides bearing irregular series of coarse punctures ; the discoidal sculpture consists of about twelve series of coarse punctures, these series very nearly regular ; interstices narrow, nearly plane at the base, but becoming costiform beyond the middle ; the pubescence scanty, fine, and inconspicuous ; the head and thorax bear slender yellow hairs.

Abdomen finely and closely punctured, with fine greyish pubescence, the segments of nearly equal length. *Prosternal* process deeply grooved at each side, the middle distinctly carinate between the coxæ. *Metasternum* broadly impressed in front of the contiguous posterior coxæ. *Maxillary palpi* rather elongate, terminal joint not at all broadly securiform and with a well-marked furrow underneath extending from the extremity to the middle.

Considerably larger than *P. depressus*, with closer and coarser sculpture near the sides of the thorax, subcostate

elytral interstices, and differing also by the peculiar terminal joint of the maxillary palpi. In *P. auripilus* the pubescence is more conspicuous and the punctures on the thorax are hardly half as coarse or numerous.

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

Southland. My specimen was found by Mr. A. Philpott.

[To be continued.]

XXV.—*A new Species of Pteropus from the Loyalty Islands.*
By KNUD ANDERSEN.

Pteropus auratus, sp. n.

Allied to *Pt. vetulus* (New Caledonia), but easily distinguished by its larger ears and different colour of the fur. Forearm (type) 145.5 mm.

Ears.—Length from base of orifice 24.5 mm., against 20 in *Pt. vetulus*; greatest breadth 17 mm., against 12. General form of ears as in the allied species.

Colour.—Back golden ochraceous clouded with brownish; individual hairs vandyck-brown at base, with long golden ochraceous-buff tips. Breast and belly rich golden ochraceous, palest (golden ochraceous-buff) at base of hairs, shading to tawny on foreneck, sides of neck, and flanks, and to tawny russet faintly sprinkled with ochraceous on chin, throat, and anal region. Mantle rich golden ochraceous-buff, this colour confined to tips of hairs, middle portion of individual hairs buff, extreme base next to skin seal-brown; colour of mantle shading gradually into tawny on occiput and sides of neck. Crown buffy, slightly darkened with brownish and shading gradually into tawny on sides of head.

Type. ♀ ad. al. (with skull); Lifu, Loyalty Islands; collected by the Rev. S. J. Whitmee; B.M. 77. 7. 23. 1.

Remarks.—Though strikingly different in general aspect, the colour of this beautiful species is easily derived from that of the New Caledonian *Pt. vetulus*: the dark brown colour of the head and underparts of a *Pt. vetulus* is in *Pt. auratus* replaced by golden ochraceous or ochraceous-buff, and the dark brown of the back by mixed golden ochraceous-buff and brownish. In the single available specimen p^1 , m^1 , p_3 , p_4 , and m_1 are decidedly smaller than in three skulls of *Pt. vetulus*.