ARTICLE VI.—DESCRIPTIONS OF COLEOPTERA FROM THE SUB-ANTARCTIC ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND;

WITH REMARKS ON THE AFFINITIES OF THE GENERA, ETC.

By Major T. Broun, F.E.S.

PLATE V.

On reference to the following list it will be seen that the *Coleoptera* now described consist of forty-six species, located in twenty-six genera.

Two of these genera seem doubtful. One, Blanchard's *Pristaneylus*, so far as can be judged by its description, is synonymous with *Pristonychus*, which has been long known to occur in Europe, Asia, Algeria, Oceania, and Chili. The second genus, *Calathus*, is spread over nearly the same regions, but as Baron Chaudoir has stated that Blanchard's *C. rubromarginatus* in the male "has four joints of the anterior tarsi dilated and brushlike underneath," and as nothing is said about the denticulated claws, that species may belong to an altogether distinct genus.

The genera *Omalium*, *Catops*, *Monychus*, *Dorytomus*, and *Acalles* are almost cosmopolitan, and are numerously represented in New Zealand, but these southern islands, as yet, have yielded only one species of each.

Seven genera having been accounted for as more or less of world-wide distribution, we may restrict further observations to the remaining nineteen. Mere general allusions, however, will be of little scientific or practical value, so we must consider some at least of the more significant forms more carefully if we wish to learn anything from the collection brought here by the various members of the recent expedition.

Pseudhelops is nearly related to *Helops*, the species of which latter are widely scattered, and to *Adelium*, which is tolerably common in Australia and New Zealand, and is said to have been found in Chili and New Caledonia. The four species now brought to light have not been seen beyond Carnley Harbour and Campbell Island.*

Loxomerus, with five species, is a purely antarctic form, having *Migadops* from Tierra del Fuego and the Falkland Islands as its nearest congener, but its species seem to be confined to the Auckland Islands.

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* Addendum.—Since the foregoing was in print I have described *Pseudhelops substriatus*, a new species found in New Zealand. This discovery is important, as it confirms my views respecting the close affinity of the New Zealand and Auckland Islands coleopterous faunæ.—Thos. Broun.

Catodrymbius with five species, *Inocatoptes* with one, and *Heterexis* with two are all comparatively large, apparently apterous, and in several cases rather finely decorated weevils. They exhibit no very salient structural characters: their whole structure, indeed, may be termed primitive. *Heterexis* is found at Adams Island only: the others occur at Carnley Harbour, the Snares, Enderby, and Disappointment Islands, but not elsewhere, so far as I know.

Hycanus, with two rare obscure species, and *Stilbodiscus* with one, are undoubtedly allied to the New Zealand *Clypeorhynchus*, whilst *Pachyderris*, with a unique specimen only, is related to some of the New Zealand allies of *Acalles*.

Pactolotypus, another small weevil, is almost a fac-simile of the New Zealand *Pactola demissa* as regards both superficial appearance and structure, but is at once distinguishable by its 6-jointed funiculus.

Baeostethus is remarkable for the extreme abbreviation of its metasternum as compared with its peculiarly elongated body: this reduction is so great that the intermediate coxae almost overlap the posterior pair. So far as I am aware, it has no near relationship outside of its habitat, Campbell Island

Kenodactylus, also from Campbell Island, is a small, somewhat depressed, geodephagous beetle of special interest. The form and vestiture of the basal 2 articulations of the tarsi approximate it to *Oopterus* and the New Zealand *Diglymma*, but the prominent horny lobe attached to the 4th joint of all the tarsi at once differentiates it, and indicates an affinity with *Loxomerus*.

Mecodema, a fine genus, has two Australian, one Tasmanian, and upwards of thirty New Zealand species, but appears to have but one in the south, at the Snares.

Diglymma, hitherto regarded in New Zealand as endemic, with seven species, has one at the Snares.

Oopterus was originally defined as an antarctic form. The Auckland Islands have now contributed six species, New Zealand double that number.

Liochoria, instituted for a New Zealand species allied to *Morychus*, has had two beautiful species added to it from Carnley Harbour.

Odontria, another New Zealand genus, now comprises twenty species, one of which was obtained at the Snares.

Nanostygnus, from Carnley Harbour, *Thanasis*, from Bounty Island—one exponent of each—are nearly allied to New Zealand genera, slight modifications only being required to transform them.

Synteratus completes the generic synopsis. Although a very small member of the predaceous ground-beetles, it is, nevertheless, significant and instructive, exhibiting in its general aspect and structure the connection between *Oopterus* and the New Zealand *Amarotypus*. This latter, though outwardly resembling the northern *Amara*, is structurally allied to *Migadops* and *Loxomerus*.

Having briefly sketched the more salient characteristics of most of the genera, we have now before us some data that may enable us to form some definite conclusions. Before attempting this it may be necessary to state that I have had to create twelve new genera and describe thirty-nine new species, so as to arrange the older as well as the recent collections into something like systematic order.

In the first place, it may be taken as granted that the presence of no less than seven genera of almost universal geographical distribution shows that these oceanic islets, ages long past, must have had some sort of connection with the Northern Hemisphere. No doubt exists in my own mind that the species representing these genera were derived originally, and during a very limited period, from New Zealand, which, therefore, may be considered to have been the connecting-link between the two areas.

The bulk, ornamentation, and structure of a large proportion of the species should lead us to believe that their progenitors originated and flourished in some larger, if not continental, area then enjoying a climate very different from the inclement one that now prevails.

If we regard my twelve new genera and the older *Loxomerus*—exactly half of the total number—as genuine exponents of a special fauna, it seems clear that the isolation of these islands must have continued during a vast period.

The genus *Loxomerus*, made up of wingless species, being related to *Miqualops*, should lead us to infer that some approximation had formerly existed between the Auckland and Falkland Islands and Tierra del Fuego. This, however, is the only genus that points *directly* to such an induction.

The subject now awaiting elucidation is the affinity existing between the coleopterous faunae of New Zealand and the Auckland Islands. That such relationship is real can be amply demonstrated by the following statements.

Five genera—*Mecodema*, *Diglymma*, *Oopterus*, *Liochoria*, and *Odontria*—are, with but one exception, confined exclusively to these two groups of islands. The exception has been already alluded to—viz., the presence of three species of *Mecodema* in the Australian region. These form one-fifth almost of the total number of genera found in the Auckland Islands. All but one are apterous.

Namastygnus, *Thomosis*, *Hyeanus*, *Stilbodiscus*, and *Pactolotypus*, as previously mentioned, are so nearly congeneric with an equal number of New Zealand insects that their metamorphoses might be easily accomplished; whilst *Synteratus*, *Xenodactylus*, and the large weevils *Inocatoptes* and *Catodrytobius* are all more or less intimately allied to New Zealand genera. *Pseudhelops* is also related, the home of *Adelium* being as much in New Zealand as Australia. If these be united to the five enumerated in the preceding paragraph the two series will amount to more than half of the southern fauna.

The conclusion arrived at—inevitably, I think—after a rather exhaustive study of the *Coleoptera* may be expressed in very few words. Assuming that a considerable area of land formerly extended from the Auckland Islands towards Patagonia, the New Zealand Islands must have formed a portion of it.

As I have had no communication whatever with other naturalists on this subject, or with those who may be engaged with separate contributions to this volume, it is probable that my views may not coincide with theirs.

LIST OF COLEOPTERA FROM THE SUBANTARCTIC ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND.

	Locality.	Author.
Group Cnemacanthidae.		
1. *Mecodema hudsoni*	The Snares	Broun.
2. *Diglymma costigulum*	.. .. ..	..
3. *Syntexatus ovalis*	.. .. ..	..
4. *Oopterus elevinoides*	Auckland Islands ..	Guérin.
5. .. *plicaticollis*	.. ..	Blanchard.
6. .. *tripunctatus*	Carnley Harbour, Auckland Islands	Broun.
7. .. *marrineri*	Campbell Island ..	..
8. .. *tarsalis*	.. ..	..
9. .. *elongellus*	.. ..	..
10. *Xenodactylus capito*	.. ..	..
Group Anisodactylidae.		
11. *Loxomerus nubiloides*	Auckland Islands ..	Guérin.
12. .. *ambiguus*	Port Ross, Auckland Is. ..	Broun.
13. .. *fossulatus*	Carnley Harbour.	..
14. .. *ciliicollis*	.. .. ..	..
15. .. *huttoni*	.. .. ..	..
Group Anchomenidae.		
16. *Pristonychus castaneus*	Auckland Islands ..	Blanchard.
17. .. *brevis*	.. ..	..
18. *Calathus rubromarginatus*	.. ..	..
Group Alegocharidae.		
19. *Bovistelius chiltoni*	Campbell Island ..	Broun.
Group Omalidae.		
20. *Omalium venator*	Campbell Island ..	Broun.
Group Sphæridiidae.		
21. *Namoglyptus rufipes*	Auckland Islands ..	Broun.
22. *Thomasis quadricola*	Bounty Island	..
Group Silphidae.		
23. *Catops avirorus*	Auckland Islands ..	Broun.
Group Byrrhidae.		
24. *Morychus humidellus*	The Snares	Broun.
25. *Liochoria sumptuosa*	Carnley Harbour, Auckland Islands	..
26. .. *longula*	Carnley Harbour, Auckland Islands	..
Group Melolonthidae.		
27. *Odontria longitarsis*	The Snares	Broun.
Group Helopidae.		
28. *Pseudhelops tuberculatus*	Auckland Islands ..	Guérin.
29. .. *quadricollis*	The Snares	Broun.
30. .. *posticalis*	Campbell Island ..	..
31. .. *interruptus*	.. ..	..

LIST OF COLEOPTERA FROM THE SUBANTARCTIC ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND—*contd.*

	Locality.	Author.
Group Otiorhynchidae.		
32. *Catadrypobius restitus*	The Snares	Broun.
33. .. *benhami*	Enderby Island, Auckland Is.	..
34. .. *tetricus*	Carnley Harbour, ..	..
35. .. *erubescens*	.. ..	..
36. .. *grandis*	Disappointment Island. ..	..
37. *Inacatoptes incertus*	Carnley Harbour. ..	..
38. *Heterexis sculptipennis*	Adams Island. ..	..
39. .. *laevisculus*	.. ..	..
Group Rhyparosomidae.		
40. *Hyeonus cockayni*	Auckland Islands	Broun.
41. .. *frontalis*	Carnley Harbour, Auckland Is.	..
42. *Stilbodiscus setarius*	Campbell Island	..
Group Erirhinidae.		
43. *Erirhinus dracophyllae*	Carnley Harbour, Auckland Is.	Broun.
44. *Pactolodypus striatus*	.. ..	..
Group Cryptorhynchidae.		
45. *Acalles piciventris*	Carnley Harbour, Auckland Is.	Broun.
46. *Pachyderris punctiventris*	.. ..	..

Group CNEMACANTHIDAE.

Mecodema, Blanchard.

Body elongate, more or less convex. *Head* rather narrower than front of thorax. *Eyes* rounded and prominent. *Labrum* transverse, rounded in front. *Mentum* large, deeply emarginate, with a short median tooth, which is sometimes grooved near its apex. *Palpi* with elongate moderately thickened terminal joints, truncate at extremity. *Mandibles* robust, more or less elongated, the right with an inner tooth. *Thorax* cordiform. *Elytra* elongate, more or less oviform. Anterior *tibiae* dilated, strongly emarginated, and spined inwardly near the extremity, sometimes slightly prolonged externally at the apex; the intermediate usually somewhat prominent externally at the apex; the posterior simple. *Tarsi* with the basal 4 joints cordate, the outer angles of the first 3 slightly prominent in the male, nearly glabrous underneath. *Antennae* rather short, not attaining base of thorax, basal 3 articulations of nearly equal length, joints 5 to 11 pubescent.

Oregus has almost securiform terminal joints to the maxillary and labial palpi. The tibiae are not angulate or produced at the extremity.

In *Metaglymma* the palpi have moderately slender terminal joints; these are rounded at the apex. The tibiae are dilated and strongly prominent at the extremity, and the antennae are very sparingly pubescent.

I have not seen Blanchard's description, but the above details will define the genus with sufficient accuracy.

Mecodema hudsoni, sp. nov. (Plate III, fig. 5.)

Elongate, glossy black, legs and antennae rufo-piceous, palpi rufescent.

Head rather broad, with prominent eyes; finely, sometimes indistinctly, punctured across its hind part; frontal impressions large; there are 2 or 3 rugae and 1 setigerous puncture near each eye, some longitudinal grooves in front, and a series of setigerous punctures at the apex of the broadly rounded labrum. *Thorax* cordiform, one-seventh broader than long, very slightly emarginate at base and apex, lateral margins slightly crenulate, with several setigerous punctures; it is but little rounded before the middle, but evidently, though not very abruptly, sinuously narrowed behind; close to the base the sides are nearly straight, with obtuse angles; disc almost quite smooth, the dorsal furrow well marked; the usual frontal curvate impression is obsolete; there is, however, a fovea near each anterior angle, sometimes another a little behind it; the basal fossae are moderately large, and situated close to the sides and base; this last is sometimes feebly strigose. *Elytra* very elongate-oval, regularly and deeply striate; the 4 sutural striae on each elytron are finely yet distinctly punctured, the outer more distinctly but none very coarsely, the marginal punctures also are less coarse than usual; 3rd and 5th interstices broader than the others on the disc; these latter generally have 2 or 3 large punctures; the 7th, 3 or 4.

Legs rather slender, external apical angle of the front and intermediate tibiae slightly prominent. Antennae finely pubescent from the 5th joint onwards.

Underside shining black and nearly smooth, there being only fine punctures on the flanks of the prosternum and very fine rugae on the ventral segments, each of which, except the terminal one, has 2 setigerous punctures on the middle; in the male the terminal one has 2 on each side of the middle, at the apex.

An elegant and distinct species, with elongate deeply sculptured elytra.

♂. Length, $12\frac{1}{2}$–14 lines; breadth, $4\frac{1}{4}$–$4\frac{3}{5}$ lines.

The Snares.

Described from two specimens discovered by Mr. G. V. Hudson.

Diglymma, Sharp, 1886.

Allied to *Mecodema*.

Antennae short, moniliform, joints 5–11 pubescent. *Palpi* slender, terminal articulation slender, slightly thicker than its predecessor. Anterior *tibiae* moderately broad, straight externally, not at all produced apically. *Tarsi* short.

The two species which I refer to this genus are allied to *Metaglymma*, from which they differ by the unproduced angle of the front tibiae, and by the strongly pubescent antennae, as well as by the mandibles, which in *Metaglymma* are elongate and have no seta in the scrobe, whereas in *Diglymma* the scrobe is setigerous.

They have the terminal joint of the palpi more slender than in any other yet-described New Zealand *Broscini*, and in this respect differ strongly from *Oregus*, which also has front tibiae simple at the apex. *Diglymma* differs from *Mecodema* by the tibial structure, and by the shorter tarsi and more slender palpi.

The above is an exact transcription of the original description.

Obs.—In my description of *D. punctipenne*, No. 1768, it was stated that the basal joints of the front tarsi were dilated "not at the outer angle only, but along the whole side."

The following notes appear in my description of *D. tarsalis* : Male—Anterior tarsi with fine setae at the sides, the basal 4 joints somewhat expanded, 3rd transversely cordiform : the basal 2 largest, 2nd strongly transverse but not exactly cordate : these two articulations broadly dilated inwardly, and provided underneath, at the inner side, with patches of grey spongelike pubescence.

These notes on my two species not only define the actual structure of the male anterior tarsi, but incontestably prove that Dr. Sharp's genus is abundantly distinct, and, moreover, differentiated by structural characters that cannot well be mistaken. He, no doubt, had seen female specimens only.

Diglymma castigatum, sp. nov.

Subcylindrical, medially narrowed, slightly convex, a little nitid ; black, legs rufo-piceous, palpi and antennae more rufescent.

Head narrower than thorax, with well-marked frontal impressions, which, as well as the back part, are more or less finely punctured. *Eyes* only moderately prominent. *Thorax* apparently elongate, yet slightly broader than long, rather wider near the middle than elsewhere, its sides gently rounded, more narrowed towards the obsolete posterior angles : the lateral margins fine but distinct, near the base they are a little sinuate and curved inwards, so that there they do not limit the true sides, which are thus slightly uncovered : apex truncate, base slightly incurved : basal fossae small and nearly suciform, situated at the sides but at some little distance from the base, the dorsal groove deep but not attaining the base or apex, sometimes a few fine punctures may be seen in front of the base. *Elytra* elongate, a little broader than the thorax : in one specimen but little, in another very gradually yet a good deal, narrowed posteriorly : one example has 8 series of fine but distinct punctures on each elytron, connected by extremely slender linear impressions which can hardly be termed striae, the other has more feebly impressed sculpture : in both, at the base, there is a transverse series of rather coarse deep punctures, there are also 3 or 4 moderate punctures near each side. *Antennae* with very scanty pubescence, joints 4 to 10 moniliform, 11th ovate and acuminate. *Tibiae* not incrassate or prominent at the extremity, the intermediate coarsely setose externally.

This is the smallest and most slender species.

♀. Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$–$4\frac{1}{4}$ lines : breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$–$1\frac{3}{8}$ lines.

The Snares ; two females.

This is another of Mr. G. V. Hudson's discoveries.

SYNTERATUS, gen. nov.

Body compact, elongate-oval, slightly convex, glabrous, apterous.

Head rather narrower than front of thorax. *Eyes* longitudinally oval, just free from the thorax, not at all convex, distinctly faceted. *Labrum* transverse, entire. *Palpi* setose, moderately elongate : 2nd joint of the maxillary stout, elongate, arched externally : 3rd elongate, slender at the base, gradually yet considerably dilated towards the extremity : the terminal thick at the base, tapering towards the acuminate apex, it equals the preceding one in length : terminal joint of the labial similar to that of the maxillary. *Mentum* bisetose, with a simple central tooth which is truncate in front. *Antennae* filiform, the basal 2 joints and half of the

3rd glabrous, the 2nd not much shorter than the 3rd. *Thorax* closely adapted to the base of the elytra. *Scutellum* invisible. *Tarsi* moderately elongate; basal 2 joints of the anterior in the male dilated, the inner angle of each prolonged: 4th transverse, not in the least lobate, truncate at the extremity.

In general contour this small member of the *Carabidæ* somewhat resembles *Longosternus semistriatus* from Sierra Leone and our New Zealand *Amarotypus*, but the palpi and tarsi are essentially different, being, in fact, almost completely identical with those of our Antarctic *Oopterus*.

There is on each elytron, near the extremity, a curvate carina similar to that of an *Oopterus*, but which is lacking in *Amarotypus*. The scutellum is distinct in these two genera, in *Synteratus* it is concealed. The sternal structure resembles that of *Amarotypus*, but the whole underside is more elevated longitudinally. The anterior coxæ are less prominent, the posterior are narrower at the apex and not marginated, and the trochanters are more exposed and elongated. The *mesosternum* is decidedly longer, and instead of being depressed in front is sharply ridged along the middle. The *prosternum* is deeply grooved along the middle as far as the back part of the coxæ, where it ends, and in place of being simply incurved is deeply emarginate in front but quite truncate in the middle. The *metasternum* is broadly channelled longitudinally instead of being almost unimpressed.

The above details sufficiently indicate the complex structure and affinities of the type, which, though one of the smallest, is assuredly one of the most interesting insects brought to light by the members of the expedition.

Synteratus ovalis, sp. nov. (Plate V, fig. 1.)

Shining, cupreo-fuscous tinged with red: the head, apex of thorax, the suture, and margins of elytra rufescent; legs, antennæ, and palpi testaceous.

Head slightly transversely convex, densely and minutely sculptured, the inter-antennal suture straight: clypeus truncate in front, with 2 obvious setigerous punctures; front of labrum with 6; there is another conspicuous one near the back of each eye: frontal impressions rather shallow. *Thorax* of the same width as the elytra at the base, finely margined laterally, gently yet considerably narrowed anteriorly; posterior angles rectangular but not acute, the anterior not at all prominent; it is one-third broader than long, moderately convex, but somewhat depressed towards the front angles; the dorsal furrow does not reach the apex, there are 4 shallow foveæ near the base and a few indistinct punctures and feeble rugæ, the surface is even more minutely sculptured than the head, and there are only mere vestiges of transverse striæ. *Elytra* distinctly marginated and channelled at the sides, gradually narrowed posteriorly; their striæ are moderately well defined but their punctuation is not, interstices nearly quite plane, the 3rd tripunctate, there are about 8 marginal punctures; the carina is very slender at the apex, where it forms the margin, and extends forwards until merged with the 6th interstice before reaching the hind thigh. *Tibiæ* straight, the anterior rounded at the extremity and bearing 3 or 4 short and rather coarse setæ, the others setose. Posterior *tarsi* more slender and elongate than the intermediate, the basal and terminal joints of nearly equal length, the 4th entire.

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

Female.—Underside shining coppery-brown, the last 3 ventral segments paler; the prosternum, coxae, and trochanters reddish; the intermediate ventral segments with 2 fine setigerous punctures, the terminal with 4 at the extremity, which is broadly rounded, and, like the preceding two, impressed near each side. It is from the reversed specimen of this sex that the structure of the underside has been studied.

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

The Snares.

We are indebted to Mr. Hudson for this valuable little beetle.

Oopterus, Guérin-Menev.

Palpi elongate: 2nd joint of the maxillary broad, strongly arched externally, nearly straight inwardly; 3rd about as long as the preceding one, slender near the base, gradually dilated apically, straight outwardly, arcuate inwardly; the terminal also elongate, thick at the base, tapering towards the acuminate extremity; penultimate joint of the labial stout, the terminal attached at right angles to the apex of its predecessor, elongate, and tapering towards the extremity. *Mentum* deeply emarginate, with a simple prominent median tooth, the outer lobes acute; it bears 2 elongate setae at each side. *Ligula* angulate at the extremity, with a projecting seta there. *Antennae* filiform, reaching backwards beyond the base of the thorax; the basal 2 joints and basal half of the 3rd glabrous, but provided with one or more outstanding setae; the succeeding ones more or less densely pubescent and setose; 2nd articulation about as long as the exposed part of the 1st, not as stout as it is; 3rd quite as long or longer than the preceding one.

There are 2 setigerous punctures alongside each eye, 2 on the forehead, 1 at each side of the thorax near the middle, and another at each posterior angle. The sutural margin of the elytra is bent outwards at the extremity and prolonged forwards near the side as a distinct carina.

Male.—Anterior tibiae notched inwardly, inerassate, but not prolonged at the apex. Tarsi setose, the front with feeble squamae, or spongy, underneath; basal 2 joints moderately dilated and prolonged at inner angles, the 1st oblong or subquadrate, the 2nd cordiform; the 3rd and 4th but little expanded, both subcordate; intermediate tarsi simple.

Female.—Basal joint of anterior tarsi stout and oblong, joints 2 to 4 cordiform and about as broad as the 3rd and 4th of the male.

The above description has been drawn up from specimens from Carnley Harbour, and substituted for the original one.

Oopterus clivinoides, Guérin.

Shining, dark brown.

Head oblong, narrower than the thorax, smooth, with 2 broad longitudinal grooves between the antennae. *Antennae* and palpi yellowish-brown. *Thorax* convex, cordate, margined, with a feeble median groove, a few fine transverse striae near the sides, with a rather large fossa near each posterior angle, and a few longitudinal striae at the basal margin. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* much broader than the thorax, especially near the middle, rather convex, quite oval, smooth and

shining, with lightly impressed finely punctured striae, nearly obsolete at the sides, the interstices flattened; the external and sutural margins nearly fulvous brown. *Legs* brownish. *Abdomen* nearly black.

Length, 5 mm.

Hab.—Auckland Islands.

The above is an essentially correct translation of Guérin's description. None of the few specimens placed at my disposal agree with it.

Oopterus plicaticollis, Blanchard.

Piceo-aeneous; head oblong, bisulcate: antennae piceous, reddish at base: thorax cordate, convex, transversely plicate: elytra arched, smooth, striate-punctate.

Smaller than *O. clivinoides*, thorax narrower, elytra broader, body bronzed brown. *Head* oblong, narrower than the thorax, with wide interantennal grooves. *Antennae* blackish-brown, the first 3 articulations fulvous, as are also the palpi. *Thorax* convex, cordate, margined, with a well-marked median groove, a very large cavity near each posterior angle, and a few fine transverse ridges. *Elytra* broad, perfectly oviform, smooth, shining, bronzed brown like the other parts of the body, with well-marked finely punctured striae, the interstices narrow, the margins rufo-fuscous near the extremity. *Legs* light-reddish. *Abdomen* nigro-fuscous, the extremity rufescent.

Length, 4–5 mm.

Hab.—Auckland Islands.

The remarks appended to the description of *O. clivinoides* are applicable to this species also. Unfortunately, we cannot examine the types.

Oopterus tripunctatus, sp. nov.

Shining, fusco-niger, the suture and posterior margins of elytra rufescent, legs infuscate-fulvous, basal 3 joints of antennae red, the others darker. Palpi rufo-testaceous.

Head as long as, and, including the eyes, nearly as broad as, the middle of thorax, being only one-sixth narrower; the forehead has 2 setigerous punctures and a small central fovea, it is slightly incurved in front; at each side there is a narrow groove separated from the large frontal impressions by an obtuse elevation; there are 2 setigerous punctures near each side—one near the middle of the eye, the other behind it; its whole surface is densely and very minutely sculptured. *Labrum* with 6 apical setigerous punctures. *Eyes* large and prominent, with distinct facets. *Antennae* pubescent from the middle of the 3rd joint onwards. *Thorax* subtruncate at base and apex, its sides finely but distinctly margined, rounded, rather wider just before the middle than elsewhere, more narrowed behind than in front, with rectangular but not sharply defined or prominent posterior angles; the basal fossae are large and extend forwards for one-third of the whole length, the intervening basal space is slightly depressed, and marked with short fine longitudinal striae and a few fine punctures; the median groove rather fine, and not always prolonged to the apex; there are no definite lateral striae, and those across the middle of the disc are very feebly impressed; it is nearly as long as broad. *Scutellum* sub-triangular. *Elytra* broadly oval, not double the width of thorax, with lateral channels and margins; these become obsolete where the wide sinuous posterior contraction

begins: apices individually rounded but not dehiscent at the suture, the shoulders almost obliquely narrowed: the sutural striae and their fine punctures are well marked, but do not reach the base: at each side of the scutellar region there is usually a rather deep oblique groove: the other striae are visible, but become obsolete towards the sides, along which punctures only are seen: the 3rd interstices are tripunctate: the posterior carina does not extend further than the top of the declivity. *Tibiae* straight, finely setose.

Underside subopaque, dark, without obvious sculpture.

Female.—One setigerous puncture at each side of the middle, at the apex, of the terminal ventral segment.

♂ ♀. Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines (= at least 6 mm.): breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Carnley Harbour.

Both sexes from Mr. Hudson.

Obs.—This cannot be either of the preceding species, because, independently of other details, their descriptions make no mention of the 3 intestitial punctures, and, as these are much more conspicuous than those of the elytral striae, it would be absurd to suppose that they had pass unnoticed. The name "*elirinoides*" itself, if it means anything at all, implies an elongate narrow form, just the reverse of what the actual measurements prove *O. tripunctatus* to be.

Oopterus marrineri, sp. nov. (Plate V. fig. 3.)

Nitid, nigro-piceous: the front and sides of the head, the base and sides of the thorax, and the suture and lateral margins of the elytra rufescent: legs and antennae ferruginous: tarsi and palpi rufo-testaceous.

Head, including the eyes, one-fifth narrower than the widest part of the thorax, subovate, a little compressed or constricted behind, so that the ocular orbits appear swollen: the frontal impressions long and broad, the groove near each eye also rather broad, the interval ridged: it has the common setigerous punctures. *Thorax* rather short, one-fifth broader than long, widest before the middle, gradually and more narrowed behind than in front, posterior angles acutely rectangular but not projecting, base truncate, apex sometimes feebly incurved but not causing any prominence of the front angles: lateral margins well developed, with fine but distinct channels: discoidal sulcus rather fine, and abbreviated in front: basal fossae large, rather broad, not very deep, not prolonged forwards, and with an indistinct lateral plica near the outer margin of each: the basal area is without punctures or striae: the disc exhibits only feebly impressed transverse striae, but in one specimen 2 or 3 small fovae. *Elytra* oblong-oval, evidently less than twice the width of the thorax: their striae distinct and finely punctured, but less so near the sides: 3rd interstices tripunctate.

This differs from *O. tripunctatus* by the smaller eyes but more enlarged orbits: by the more quadrate and perceptibly less-rounded thorax with well-developed lateral channels: by the more oblong, distinctly narrower, and more obviously striate elytra: besides differences in sculpture. The dense minute sculpture of the head is more apparent, near the eyes especially.

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

Campbell Island.

It bears the name of its discoverer, Mr. G. R. Marriner.

Oopterus tarsalis, sp. nov.

Shining, pitchy-black, labrum and mandibles rufescent, palpi testaceous, legs also testaceous or slightly infuscate, basal 2 joints of antennæ shining ferruginous, the remaining joints dark and opaque.

Head as long and almost as broad as the thorax, constricted behind the eyes, the frontal impressions like those of *O. marrineri*. *Thorax* apparently narrow, in reality slightly broader than long, its sides almost evenly rounded, yet more but only gradually narrowed backwards than in front, posterior angles rectangular; dorsal groove very fine, sometimes indistinct near the front; the basal fossæ large, not prolonged anteriorly, the base without distinct punctures or rugæ, the disc very vaguely transversely striate. *Elytra* oval, nearly double the breadth of the thorax, almost obliquely narrowed near the base, the lateral margins and channels well developed; their striæ well marked and finely punctured, but becoming finer towards the sides; the space just in front of the posterior carina almost quite smooth; 3rd interstices with 3 or 4 punctures.

Most nearly resembles *O. tripunctatus*, from Carnley Harbour, but the thorax seems narrower; its lateral rims and channels, however, are more distinct. The elytra, though similar in shape, are evidently, instead of being somewhat feebly, striate. The basal 2 joints of the antennæ are very perceptibly differentiated from the following opaque ones, and the basal 2 articulations of the male anterior tarsi, though dilated, are much less prominent at the inner angles. This last characteristic and the oval elytra at once distinguish it from *O. marrineri*.

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

Campbell Island.

We are indebted to Mr. Marriner for this species also.

Oopterus elongellus, sp. nov.

Body rather elongate, nitid, piceous; front of head, sides and base of thorax, and the elytral suture and margins more or less piceo-rufous; the legs and 3 basal joints of antennæ chestnut-red, remaining joints darker, palpi fulvescent.

Head ovate, as long as the thorax but not quite so wide as it is; labrum, epistome, and mandibles red; frontal impressions broad; the groove near each eye also broad, but rather indefinite, owing to the presence of 2 or 3 longitudinal rugæ; the carina somewhat flattened; ocular orbits dilated, and a little prolonged backwards, so that the back of the head seems somewhat abruptly constricted. *Thorax* subquadrate, hardly broader than long, slightly wider before the middle than it is elsewhere, moderately rounded towards the front, very gradually and not sinuously narrowed backwards, hind angles rectangular, base truncate, apex very slightly emarginated; lateral margins distinct, but the channels extremely narrow; discoidal furrow well marked, but not attaining the front; the transversal striæ feebly impressed; basal fossæ large, but not extended forwards, its base slightly rugose. *Elytra* rather elongate, oblong-oval, a good deal narrowed posteriorly, shoulders rounded, lateral margins and channels moderately developed, not very broad; their striæ well marked and finely punctured except near the apex; the carinæ are present, fine and distinct at the extremity but becoming obsolete within a short distance from the apices.

An easily recognised species, owing to its proportionally narrow outline, well-impressed elytral grooves, and the relatively small eyes scarcely protruding beyond their dilated and posteriorly prolonged orbits.

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

Campbell Island; one female only.

The third species brought to light by Mr. Marriner.

Kenodactylus, gen. nov.

Body depressed, head very large, elytra oviform, apices subtruncate. *Mandibles* curvate, ridged above, elongate, broad and explanate near the base, curved and acute at apex: the right inwardly angularly dilated between the base and the middle, with a median tooth: the left abruptly angulate near the base. *Labrum* transverse, with a deep median semicircular excision, its angles rounded, each with a conspicuous setigerous puncture, the emargination with 4 smaller ones. *Forehead* truncate in front, with 2 setigerous punctures near each side, the interantennal suture curvate. *Eyes* distinctly faceted; rather small, only moderately prominent, lateral, distant from thorax. *Antennae* inserted at the sides before the eyes, reaching backwards beyond the base of thorax, filiform, joints 3–11 pubescent, each with a short basal stalk, the basal 2 and base of 3rd with setae only, the 1st much stouter and a third longer than 2nd, 3rd rather longer than 4th. *Mentum* large, deeply emarginate, bisetose, with a short triangular central tooth. *Ligula* not free, nearly invisible, with outstanding frontal setae. Maxillary *palpi* elongate and stout, 2nd joint arched externally and subclavate, the penultimate gradually dilated: terminal almost as long as 3rd, tapering towards but not acute at the extremity; labial with similar terminal articulations, the 2nd bisetose. Anterior *coxae* prominent, placed close to the hind margin of the prosternum, the intervening process of moderate width: intermediate similarly separated: posterior trochanters subcylindrical but stout. *Abdomen* with 5 nearly equal segments, the last with 2 setigerous punctures at the apex, near each side and distant from the middle. *Legs* rather slender: anterior tibiae very deeply emarginated inwardly below the middle.

Male.—Anterior tarsi with the basal 2 joints widely dilated inwardly, with slightly prominent angles, the 2nd strongly transverse and nearly as long as the exposed upper portion of the 1st, these two with some grey squamae on the expanded parts underneath: 3rd joint rather small and unsymmetrical, being a little prominent at the inner angle: 4th joint also small, not truly bilobed, having only a short frontal excavation, at the external angle an attached horny lobe proceeds half-way alongside and underneath the 5th joint, whilst featherlike grey setae extend to the extremity of the terminal one. Intermediate tarsi slightly dilated, 1st joint oblong but not the length of the following 2 combined, 5th elongate. Posterior pair longest, their basal articulation as elongate as the terminal one. The 4th joint of both the middle and hind pairs, at the inner angle, have the same corneous protuberance and feathery setae as the corresponding joint of the front pair. All the tarsi bear a few coarse setae above and at the sides, but there is no brushlike vestiture underneath. Claws simple. Terminal segment of abdomen uncovered.

The presence of squamae on the expanded parts of the basal joints of the tarsi prevents the location of this genus in the *Anisodactylidae*. The thorax and elytra

much resemble the New Zealand *Demetrida picea*, but the head is more like that of the European *Anophthalmus hilfmeki*, both of which belong to separate and entirely different groups. The structure of the tarsi and palpi indicates a transitional form and ally of *Oopterus* and *Loxomerus*. The emargination of the labrum approaches that of *Dicrochile*. It seems evident, therefore, that here we have another curious Antarctic genus which is utterly unlike any of the Northern Hemisphere.

Kenodactylus capito, sp. nov. (Plate V. fig. 2.)

Subopaque, fusco-piceous, the head and suture of elytra more or less picco-rufous, the legs and basal joint of antennae rufo-testaceous, remaining joints piceous, palpi fulvescent.

Head as broad as front of thorax, and, including the mandibles, nearly twice as long as it is: the genae swollen, so that the back part seems somewhat abruptly and a good deal contracted: the frontal depressions are broad and deep, and extend almost from the front of the forehead to beyond the back of the eye: there is no distinct groove or carina alongside the eye, and only one setigerous puncture: there is, however, another behind each longitudinal depression, but no other evident sculpture. *Thorax* widest near the front, its sides slightly rounded there, rather gradually narrowed behind: the base subtruncate but a little oblique towards the sides, so that the angles are not exactly rectangular: the lateral margins are well developed and reflexed, the channels distinct, the apex subtruncate; it is rather broader than long, nearly flat, with feeble transverse striae behind the middle and near the sides; the median groove is well marked throughout: there are, near the middle, 2 conspicuous punctiform foveae: there are no basal fossae: there is 1 setae at each side near the front, and another at the hind angle. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* marginated and channelled like the thorax to within a short distance of the extremity, the apical margin indistinct but bent forward near each side as a feeble carina: on each there are 3 shallow impunctate striae which are more or less effaced near the base and apex, and 3 setigerous punctures on the 3rd interstice, 1 in line with the hind thigh, 2 at the apex, and about 9 along the side: their surface is almost flat and minutely coriaceous: at the middle they are nearly double the width of the thorax, the shoulders, however, are curvedly narrowed.

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

Campbell Island.

Captured by Professor Chilton on the beach between high- and low-water marks. Described from a single specimen: female *inecog.*

Group ANISODACTYLIDAE.

Loxomerus, Chaudoir.

Body apterous. *Mentum* transverse, strongly emarginated, with a large median tooth which is rounded at the apex, lateral lobes divergent, with a minute terminal tooth. *Ligula* nearly membranous, somewhat prominent, widened and ciliated in front. *Paraglossae* short, partly concealed by the mentum-tooth. *Palpi* elongate, filiform, terminal joint subcylindrical, a little obliquely truncate at the extremity. *Mandibles* short, broad near the base, depressed, arched and rather acute at the extremity, the lower margin carinate. *Labrum* transversal, entire. *Epistome* short,

incurved in front. *Eyes* slightly prominent. *Antennæ* reaching backwards beyond base of thorax, filiform: basal articulation large, stout, and oval; 2nd short; 3rd and 4th equal. *Thorax* cordiform, base and apex truncate. *Elytra* ample, broader than thorax at the base, oval, rather convex, rounded posteriorly. *Legs* rather long. *Tibiæ* slender, the anterior strongly emarginated. Anterior *tarsi* of the male with brushlike soles, the basal 4 joints strongly dilated and cordiform; those of the intermediate more triangular and elongated; the 4th joint prolonged at the inner angle as an elongate lobe.

The above is my translation of the description given by Lacordaire (Hist. des Ins. Coléopt., tom. i. p. 275). The genus was instituted by Guérin under the name *Heterodactylus*, which, being preoccupied, was replaced by Chandoir's *Loxomerus*.

Loxomerus nebrioides, Guérin.

Shining black.

Head smooth, with 2 wide fossæ in front: mandibles with one tooth, the margins widened, reddish, and slightly transparent. *Antennæ* longer than the head and thorax, the first 4 joints smooth and shining, the second shortest, the others downy. *Thorax* cordate, truncated in front and behind, smooth, finely margined, with a longitudinal groove in the middle, a feeble transverse impression in front, and two rather deep fossæ behind, near the hind angles. *Scutellum* rounded, slightly rugose. *Elytra* oval, of the width of thorax at base, without humeral projections, feebly margined, widest in the middle, smooth, and with 9 striæ on the disc, but nearly obliterated on the sides: these striæ do not all reach the end, the 2nd especially stops a little beyond the middle, and on the outer margin are some impressions most marked behind: beneath and legs smooth.

Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines to 8 lines.

Hab.—Auckland Islands.

As I have not the original description, Dr. Benham kindly forwarded the above copy of that given by White (Voy. Ereb. Terr.), no doubt an essentially correct translation of the original.

Loxomerus ambiguus, sp. nov.

Shining piceo-niger; the back of the head, lateral margins of thorax, the shoulders, and an oblique subapical space on the elytra more or less rufescent; legs, palpi, and basal 4 joints of antennæ shining piceo-rufous, remaining joints of these last opaque and pubescent.

Head, including the moderately prominent eyes, as wide as front of thorax, narrowed anteriorly, its surface not smooth, the broad interocular impressions being wrinkled; on the middle, in front of these, the rugæ almost represent an enlarged asterisk; the hind portion, especially behind the eyes, is irregularly and finely but quite perceptibly wrinkled: the dilated sides of the mandibles are rufescent and semitransparent; the forehead has an almost-vertical frontal slope, but its apex is truncate. *Thorax* about one-third broader than long, widest just before the middle, moderately rounded towards the slightly projecting but obtuse anterior angles, a good deal sinuate-angustate behind, posterior angles rectangular, lateral margins well developed: the median longitudinal groove distinct, but not attaining the base or apex; basal fossæ rather large and deep, near each side at the middle

there is an elongate curved feeble impression, and an equally indistinct transverse one near the front; the disc is more or less irregularly and finely striated across. *Scutellum* short and broad, nearly smooth. *Elytra* oval, rather widest behind, gradually narrowed towards the base, the shoulders, however, are distinctly broader than the base of the thorax; lateral rims fine but distinct; the 4 or 5 inner striae on each are well marked, the outer rather feebly, 8th and 9th obsolete, the 2nd terminates at the summit of the posterior declivity; these striae when carefully examined are seen to be very finely punctured: interstices broad, nearly smooth, the 7th ends at some distance from the base. *Legs* elongate and slender. *Tibiae* sparingly setose. The basal joint of anterior *tarsi* subtriangular, 2nd and 3rd cordate, 4th moderately prolonged at inner angle, the corresponding joint of the 2 hind pairs more evidently elongated at the outer angle.

♂. Length, 7½ lines: breadth, 2 lines.

Port Ross.

Mr. Hudson's unique specimen, mounted on cardboard, appeared to me at first sight to be *L. nebrioides*, but more prolonged study revealed discrepancies, so it was considered advisable to draw up such a description as would enable any one to identify it. The type of *L. nebrioides* is quite inaccessible to students in New Zealand, and very probably to entomologists in Britain also.

Loxomerus fossulatus, sp. nov. (Plate V. fig. 4.)

Body slightly shining, fusco-piceous, the sides of the thorax and elytra somewhat rufescent, femora piceous, tibiae and tarsi pitchy-red, palpi fulvescent. *Head*, including the eyes, almost as broad as the front of thorax, nearly as long as it is, moderately narrowed anteriorly. *Labrum* transverse, truncate in front, with 6 setigerous punctures. *Epistome* widely incurved, with a large setigerous puncture near each side; interocular impressions broad and very shallow, the space behind the suture finely and irregularly wrinkled; there is only one puncture, near the inner and back part of each eye. *Mandibles* dilated but nearly straight at the sides, reddish and semitransparent there, curved at extremity. *Eyes* finely faceted, moderately prominent, subrotundate, not very distant from thorax. *Antennae* filiform, extending beyond base of thorax, basal 4 joints glabrous, 3rd slightly longer than 4th, 2nd distinctly shorter than 3rd, the 1st stout and cylindrical, joints 5 to 11 pubescent, of nearly equal length, 11th elongate-oval. *Thorax* one-sixth broader than long, its sides finely but distinctly margined, rounded, widest near the middle, a good deal sinuated and narrowed behind, posterior angles rectangular and a little obtuse; base and apex subtruncate, the anterior angles, though obtuse, are slightly prominent; its whole surface, like that of the head, densely and very minutely coriaceous, median furrow distinct but not attaining the apex; basal fossae large, rather deep and elongate; in line with each of these a disconnected shallow impression extends forwards; there are not any distinct transverse striae. *Scutellum* but little exposed. *Elytra* slightly convex, oblong-oval, not much narrowed posteriorly, and without any trace of sinuosity there, rather finely margined; the shoulders rounded, yet rather broader than base of thorax; their striae rather fine, yet quite obvious, apparently impunctate, less distinct near the sides; the 2nd striae terminate at the top of the posterior declivity, the 3rd and 7th interstices do not reach the base. Anterior tibiae distinctly dilated at the extremity so as to cover the base of the 1st

tarsal joint, with one apical calcar and another at the notch of the inner edge: the intermediate a little arcuate, bicalcarate at apex, sparsely setose; posterior slender and elongate.

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

Carnley Harbour.

One specimen, on cardboard, from Mr. Hudson.

Though doubts may exist respecting *L. ambiguus*, there can be none as to the validity of this species, as, independently of its small size, the thorax is differently formed, being more deeply sinuate near the base, with the posterior angles, though rather more obtuse, yet more, though but slightly, prominent. The enlarged 2nd and 3rd joints of the front tarsi are very perceptibly different, both, the 3rd particularly, being unmistakably transverse, whilst those of the intermediate are less triangular and elongate—quite cordiform, in fact. No one seems to have secured a single example of the female of any of the species of this genus.

Loxomerus cilicollis, Broun.

Subopaque, fusco-piceous, with a large fusco-testaceous space near the extremity of the elytra, legs pitchy-red, palpi ferruginous, antennae rufescent.

Head finely and irregularly rugose, with shallow indefinite frontal impressions. *Thorax* similar to that of *L. fossulatus*, but the basal fossae are very shallow, usually perhaps almost indistinct, its hind angles a little more sharply defined. *Elytra* similarly sculptured: the 3rd and 7th interstices are insulated before the middle and consequently do not reach the base, whilst the 2nd striae end near the apical declivity: they are decidedly longer and more narrowed towards the base. The front *tarsi* of the male also differ, their dilated joints being more cordiform and less transverse, like those of the larger *L. ambiguus*, whilst the intermediate *tibiae* are nearly as straight and slender as the posterior. The front of the thorax is finely ciliate in both species.

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

Carnley Harbour.

One mutilated specimen, the description of which appeared in Trans. N.Z. Inst., 1901.

Loxomerus huttoni, Broun.

Body rufo-piceous, slightly nitid, legs pitchy-red, antennae and palpi paler. *Head* finely rugose, not short. *Thorax* about as long as broad, widest near the middle, only moderately rounded there; anterior angles slightly prominent, the basal rectangular, and, owing to the large deep fossae, appearing as if slightly elevated; the median dorsal groove is distinct. *Scutellum* short. *Elytra* oblong-oval, rather broad, with fine, regular, impunctate striae; interstices simple.

In this species the eyes are less prominent and more distant from the thoracic margin than in *L. cilicollis*. The thorax is rather longer, and differs in shape: its sides are quite obviously marginated, and the basal foveae are large and deeply impressed. The elytra also differ in contour, owing chiefly to being less narrowed towards the shoulders.

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

Carnley Harbour; found under a stone; one only. Preserved in the Canterbury Museum.

This species has been named in honour of its discoverer. The description was published along with that of the preceding one; the type I have not seen since 1901.

Group ANCHOMENIDAE.

Pristancylus, Blanchard.

Body oblong, perceptibly convex. *Head* short and broad. *Mandibles* stout, flattened above, moderately acute at the extremity. Terminal joint of the *palpi* oval, somewhat truncate at the extremity. *Mentum* trilobate, the median shorter than the others and rounded at the apex. Antennae moderately thick, the 1st articulation stout, the 3rd as short as the succeeding ones. *Thorax* cordate. *Elytra* oval, rounded at the extremity. Anterior *tibiae* strongly notched.

This genus, formed for the reception of two species collected at the Auckland Islands, approaches *Pristonychus* and *Sphodrus*, but is distinguished from both by the enlarged head and the abbreviation of the 1st articulations of the antennae.

Pristancylus castaneus, Blanchard.

Oblong, slightly convex, brilliant dark chestnut.

Head almost as broad as long, with 2 small unequal interocular foveae. *Antennae* nigro-fuscous, the 1st articulations shining, the others dull. *Thorax* cordate, smooth, its sides finely margined, with a fine median groove joining an anterior one, which is transverse and moderately distant from the margin. *Elytra* oblong, a little broader than the thorax, finely striated and feebly punctured, with 1 row of large marginal punctures; the interstices perfectly smooth. *Legs* of the same colour as the body, or slightly brighter.

Length, 16 mm.

Hab.—Auckland Islands.

Pristancylus brevis, Blanchard.

Shorter and relatively broader than the preceding, especially posteriorly. Wholly rather brilliant black.

Head as broad as long, with a very feeble depression near each eye. *Antennae* brownish-black. *Thorax* short, broad, more convex than in the preceding species, with a very slight rather indistinct median groove. *Elytra* oval, nearly twice the width of the thorax, with somewhat fine but little-punctured striae; on each side there is a row of large punctures; interstices perfectly smooth and flat. *Legs* and *tarsi* reddish-brown.

Length, 14 mm.

Hab.—Auckland Islands.

Obs.—Neither of these species having been found by our expedition, translations of the original descriptions have been given. The generic diagnosis does not point out very clearly how these species differ in structure from *Pristonychus*.

Calathus, Bonelli.

Mentum large, deeply emarginated, with a strong bifid median tooth. *Ligula* rounded in front. Last joint of the *palpi* subcylindric, truncate at the extremity.

Mandibles a little prominent, feebly arcuate, acute at apex. *Labrum* transverse, entire. *Head* oval, slightly narrowed behind. *Eyes* rather large and a little prominent. *Antennae* filiform, as long as the head and thorax; 1st joint stout, cylindric; 2nd short; 3rd rather longer than its successors, which are about equal. *Thorax* usually longer than broad, as wide as elytra at the base, a little narrowed anteriorly. *Elytra* oval or oblong, slightly convex, generally not sinuate near the apices. *Legs* moderate. *Tibiae* spinose. *Tarsi* glabrous above, the first 3 joints of the anterior in the males strongly dilated, triangular or cordiform, and subequal; the 4 posterior grooved externally. *Claws* finely denticulate, comblike, inwardly. *Body* usually narrowed towards both front and rear.

The above is my translation of Lacordaire's description on page 342, tom. i, Hist. des Ins. Coléopt.

Calathus rubromarginatus, Blanchard.

Nitid, fuscous; palpi and antennae obscurely rufescent; thorax broad, its sides broadly rufescent; elytra striate, interstices very smooth.

Body broad, dark glossy brown. *Head blackish*, very slightly excavated near each eye. *Palpi* reddish. *Antennae* brown, pubescent. *Thorax* very broad, flat or hardly convex, with the posterior markings peculiar to this genus very little marked, brilliant blackish-brown, its sides distinctly reddish. *Elytra* very slightly convex, of exactly the same width as the thorax at the base, of a bright-brown colour, the lateral margins reddish, with fine obsoletely punctured striae, interstices perfectly smooth. *Legs* of the same colour as the body.

This species in general form approaches *C. fuscus*, Fabr., but the body is more parallel-sided.

Length, 10–11 mm.

Hab.—Auckland Islands.

Obs.—As I have not seen any species of this genus from the Auckland Islands, an interpretation of the old description is all that is available.

Group ALEOCHARIDAE.

Baeostethus, gen. nov.

Body very elongate. *Head* subrotundate, with a short narrow muzzle. *Thorax* cordate-quadrate. *Elytra* very short. *Hind-body* very elongate. *Eyes* minute. *Mentum* very large, slightly emarginate in front. Labial *palpi* rather short; basal 2 joints cylindric, equally elongate; 3rd slender and nearly the length of the penultimate. Maxillary *palpi* setose; basal joint small; 2nd stout and elongate, gradually thickened; 3rd inserted at apex of the preceding one but so as to be at a right angle to it, rather longer than 2nd, gradually incrassate towards and truncate at the apex; 4th joint small, aciculate. *Mandibles* stout, rather short, acutely curvate at extremity, with 3 inner teeth. *Antennae* inserted at the sides of the forehead, in front of the eyes; basal 3 joints stout and elongate, narrowed towards the base; 2nd articulation a little shorter than 1st, but slightly longer than 3rd; 4th oblong; 5th and 6th oviform; 7th and 8th slightly broader than preceding one; 9th and 10th subquadrate; 11th oblong-oval. *Tarsi* filiform, the posterior pentamerous, intermediate quadriarticulate, the anterior seemingly also

4-jointed but so short and compact and thickly setose that the basal joints cannot be distinguished separately. *Claws* elongate, simple. All the *coxae* elongate, prominent, and contiguous. *Prosternum* corneous across the middle, membranous elsewhere. The *ligula* appears to be simple and aciculate.

Notwithstanding the elongation of the body, the metasternum is so excessively reduced that the intermediate and posterior coxae are in actual contact. This character of itself is distinctive.

Baeostethus chiltoni, sp. nov. (Plate V, fig. 7.)

Subopaque, finely pubescent: head and elytra obscure infuscate red; thorax, legs, and antennae fusco-testaceous: hind-body fuscous or nigrescent, the segments with a short pallid basal membrane. *Head* broadly rounded, somewhat depressed on the middle, closely and very minutely punctate, with 2 small indistinct median foveae. *Forehead* rather abruptly narrowed, short, medially convex, nearly smooth and shining, with a setigerous fovea at each side, truncate and with a short grey membrane in front. *Labrum* prominent, rounded and bearing fine yellow setae in front. *Eyes* minute, situated at the sides in front, depressed, hardly discernible. There is no *neck*. *Thorax* widest in front, gradually narrowed backwards: base truncate, apex feebly and broadly curvate: it is without definite lateral margins: the angles are nearly rectangular: there is a feeble median impression behind: its surface is finely and closely punctured, and bears slender greyish and infuscate pubescence. *Scutellum* large and broad. *Elytra* abbreviated, shorter than thorax, each strongly rounded and finely margined at the base so as to be oblique towards the suture, apices subtruncate yet almost oblique inwardly, their sides curvedly narrowed towards the base: their surface dull, the sculpture concealed by the pubescence, but consisting apparently of very minute distant granules. *Hind-body* very elongate, broadly marginated, the basal 5 segments transversal, each however becoming rather longer than its predecessor, 6th with short styles, 7th narrow and testaceous, all finely and moderately closely punctured and pubescent. *Legs* slender. *Femora* and *tibiae* ciliated with fine greyish setae.

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

Campbell Island.

Named in honour of Professor Chilton, to whom we are indebted for the discovery of this and some other species.

Group OMALIDAE.

Omalium, Gravenh.

Mentum transversal, a little narrowed and truncated at apex. *Ligula* bilobed, its lobes rounded. Labial *palpi* with the 2nd joint short, the 1st and 3rd equal; the 2nd of the maxillary moderately long, 3rd short, the apical more or less elongate and almost acuminate. Lobes of the *maxillae* membranous: the external slightly longer than the internal, ciliated at the extremity. *Mandibles* short, unarmed. *Labrum* transversal, furnished with a short membranous border, and ciliated in front. *Head* trigonal, provided with a rather distinct neck. *Eyes* moderate, rounded, prominent; ocelli situated near the margin of the eyes. *Antennae* gradually thickened towards the extremity; the basal joint longer and stouter than the others;

2nd and 3rd obconical, subequal; joints 4–10 of variable form, in general gradually becoming transverse; 11th short, oval. *Prothorax* usually narrower than the elytra, transversal. *Elytra* covering the base of the abdomen. *Abdomen* more or less elongate, rounded posteriorly, strongly margined laterally. *Legs* rather short. *Tibiæ* very finely spinose. *Tarsi* short, their 4 basal joints very short, equal to one another, the apical as long as or longer than the others taken together. *Body* oblong or elongate, depressed, smooth or finely pubescent, winged.

Translated from Lacordaire's Hist. des Ins. Coléopt., tom. ii. p. 143.

Omalium venator, sp. nov.

Narrow and elongate, depressed, slightly nitid: head nigrescent: thorax and elytra rufo-piceous; hind-body fuscous, apical segments fusco-testaceous, basal 4 segments with short greyish pubescence: legs, palpi, and basal 5 joints of antennæ more or less fusco-testaceous, remaining joints fuscous, opaque, and pubescent.

Head abruptly contracted behind the eyes, finely coriaceous, vertex nearly smooth: frontal impressions rather shallow, interocular foveæ well marked, the ocelli placed in these; there is a distinct puncture near each eye with duplicate setæ, 2 finer ones on the back part of each of the foveæ, and 1 near each antenna. *Thorax* subquadrate, transverse, anterior angles depressed and strongly rounded, the posterior almost rectangular, its sides indistinctly marginated, a little narrowed behind the middle; its surface with coriaceous sculpture and some fine scattered punctures; the 2 longitudinal impressions on the middle are shallow; there are 4 setæ in front, 1 at each hind angle, 2 or 3 near each side, and 2 at the base. *Scutellum* large, curvilinearly triangular, and apparently smooth. *Elytra* oblong, extending to just beyond the hind thighs, broader than thorax there, apices with rounded angles, but truncate towards the suture: they are finely and rather distantly punctate, but almost smooth behind; there are also a few larger but not at all coarse punctures with setæ proceeding from them. *Hind-body* nearly smooth along the middle, the basal 4 segments distinctly sculptured towards the sides, and with broad flattened margins: 5th and 6th very finely sculptured, the margins of the former broad near the base but curvedly narrowed behind: 7th short and narrow, its hind angles prolonged alongside the small 8th. *Antennæ* attain base of thorax, basal joint stout, cylindric, 3rd evidently longer than 2nd, joints 4 and 5 equal, 6–10 obconical, 11th ovate. *Tibiæ* finely spinose. Basal 4 joints of tarsi with long slender grey setæ. The *labrum* is pallid, almost membranous, and deeply incurved in front. The *eyes* distinctly faceted, rather large, but only moderately convex.

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

Campbell Island.

Caught by Professor Chilton on the beach between high- and low-water marks.

Group SPHERIDIIDAE.

Namostygnus, gen. nov.

Mentum transversely quadrate, not narrowed towards the front, medially convex. Maxillary *palpi* moderately elongate, 2nd joint slender at base, clavate at extremity; 3rd rather shorter than the terminal, which is subcylindric. *Antennæ* inserted just before the eyes in deep broad grooves which extend backwards, below,

beyond the eyes, and are then bent inwards; they are 8-articulate; the basal joint cylindric and as long as the succeeding 4 combined: 2nd suboviform, as thick as the 1st; 3rd slender at base, longer than broad; 5th larger than the small 4th, a good deal expanded at the extremity, so as to be nearly as broad as the base of the club; this is laxly articulated, elongate, densely and minutely pubescent; the terminal joint is oval and evidently longer than either of its 2 predecessors. *Prosternum* carinate along the middle in front of the coxae. *Mesosternal process* very narrow, quite perpendicular in front. *Metasternum* carinate along the middle; this carina unites with the narrow mesosternal process, so that the intermediate coxae are only slightly separated, as are also the posterior. *Ventral segments* very minutely and densely sculptured and pubescent, the basal not carinate. *Femora* stout but flattened, minutely punctate and pubescent underneath. The anterior *tibiae* gradually dilated and bicalcarate at the extremity, minutely denticulate externally, and with 3 spiniform setae. *Tarsi* with yellow pubescence underneath, moderately elongate and stout, basal joint one-third longer than 2nd, 5th moderately elongate and stout, the claws very minute.

The genus *Cyclonotum*, which occurs in Europe, America, and Australia, is represented by one species in New Zealand: it may be at once distinguished by its 9-jointed antennae. In the New Zealand *Adelopus* the antennae are also 9-articulate. *Cyloma* undoubtedly is structurally the nearest ally, having, like *Namostygnus*, 8-jointed antennae, but the mesosternal process is thicker: there is no trace of any carina on the metasternum, which, moreover, is longer, the 4 hind tibiae are more asperate and ciliated externally with spiniform setae, and, what is of more importance, the basal joint of the posterior tarsi is shorter, and the claws are more developed. The humeral angles protrude so as to clasp the base of the thorax, as in *Cyloma thomsonus*, and the eyes are larger and somewhat acuminate in front.

Namostygnus rufipes, *sp. nov.*

Convex, ovate-oblong, nude, nitid, piceous; a spot before each eye, the sides of the thorax and elytra and an interrupted space on the posterior declivity fusco-rufous; palpi similar in colour, but with basal half of the terminal joint piceous; legs dark red; antennae fusco-testaceous, club nigrescent and opaque.

Head finely but quite definitely and moderately closely punctured, not quite as broad as the front of thorax, gradually and slightly narrowed anteriorly. *Thorax* transverse, as wide as elytra at the base, gently but not curvedly narrowed towards the rounded anterior angles, the posterior angles rectangular but not acute: its sculpture similar to that of the head: apex widely but only just perceptibly incurved near each side; finely margined. *Scutellum* large, triangular, minutely punctate. *Elytra* subobloug, broadly and evenly rounded posteriorly; their surface very finely and moderately punctured; this fine sculpture, however, is somewhat effaced near the sides; each elytron has a fine sutural stria, which is obsolete before the middle but well developed behind; 7 others are well marked behind; those along the sides are transformed into series of distinct punctures, none of which quite reach the base; the margins are rather fine; the humeral angles are rectangular, but not at all porrect.

Length, 1¼ lines; breadth, nearly 1 line.

Auckland Islands.

One individual, forwarded by Mr. G. V. Hudson. As the specimen was simply gummed on cardboard so that the legs, antennae, &c., were invisible, the preparation of the foregoing descriptions, generic and specific, was a work of more than ordinary difficulty. The insect had to be removed from the cardboard and thoroughly cleaned and freed from gum and sappy matter before any structural characters could be studied, and as it is small and convex, and the antennae, tarsi, &c., rather fragile, these were very delicate and tedious operations. Duplicates should always be supplied in the case of small insects, so that one may be mounted on its back.

THOMOSIS, Broun, 1903.

Body oblong-oval, convex. Antennae 9-articulate, their basal joint longer than the following 5 combined, gradually incrassate towards the extremity; 2nd cylindric, barely one-third the length of the basal; 3rd as long as the preceding one; 4th and 5th short; 6th also short, but distinctly broader than the 5th. *Club* 3-jointed, oblong-oval, pubescent, the intermediate transverse and shorter than the others. *Labrum* porrect, medially emarginate. *Epistome* widely incurved in front. *Eyes* flat, smooth. *Mentum* large, flat, not transverse. *Femora* punctate, their punctuation closer and finer at the base than beyond it; the intermediate distinctly pubescent, the posterior with minute, almost indistinguishable, pubescence. *Tibiae* stout, the anterior armed at the extremity with 2 stout unequal spurs, with 2 small subapical denticles on the outside, and 2 or 3 higher up; the other pairs are bicalcarate at the apex, and bear coarse ciliae. *Tarsi* moderately elongate, not compressed, pilose; the exposed portion of the basal joint of the posterior short, hardly more than half as long as the 2nd, which is rather longer and stouter than the 5th. Anterior *coxae* very large and prominent, contiguous, the middle pair widely separated. *Sternal lamina* large and plane, tapering from the base of the metasternum to beyond the intermediate coxae. *Mesosternal process* vertical and short, its suture curvate.

Nearly allied to the New Zealand *Hydrostygnus*, but may be readily distinguished therefrom by the large prominent coxae. The antennae differ, the club is shorter and broader, the maxillary palpi are much thicker, and the mentum is altogether different.

Thomosis guanicola, Broun, 1903.

Nude, moderately nitid, nigro-piceous, the legs and lateral margins pitchy-red, palpi and antennae usually testaceous; tarsi, labrum, and forehead rufescent.

Head not half the width of thorax, longer than broad, narrowed anteriorly, closely and moderately finely punctured. *Thorax* almost twice as long as broad, regularly curvedly narrowed towards the front, lateral margins moderately developed, its sculpture like that of the head, sometimes with 2 small frontal foveae. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* closely and finely punctate, and with 10 series of distinct but not coarse punctures on each, the sutural, at the apex, almost form striae.

Underside nigrescent, mostly densely and finely sculptured, with short inconspicuous dark-ashy pubescence. Abdomen with 5 segments, the intermediate 3 nearly equal, the basal subcarinate along the middle.

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

Bounty Islands.

Three specimens, found by Dr. L. Cockayne feeding amongst deposits of guano.

Group SILPHIDAE.

Croleva, Latreille.

Body oblong or oval, clothed with fine silky pubescence. *Mentum* transversely quadrate, a little narrowed in front. *Ligula* as broad as the mentum at its base, widely and strongly emarginate in front. Internal lobe of the *maxillæ* with a horny terminal hook. Maxillary *palpi* notably larger than the labial, their 3rd joint obconical, the 4th much more slender, conical, and acuminate; the 3rd of the labial a little longer than the 2nd. *Mandibles* short, with a molar tooth at the base, arched, acute, and unidentate at the extremity. *Labrum* short, rounded, and slightly sinuate medially in front. *Eyes* almost rotundate, moderately prominent. *Head* deflexed, obtuse in front. *Antennæ* slender, as long as head and thorax, their basal 6 articulations of variable length, subcylindrical, the 8th joint smaller than the contiguous ones, the last 5 forming a rather variable club. *Thorax* subquadrate, as wide as elytra at the base. *Elytra* oblong or oval, convex. *Legs* long and slender. Anterior and middle *coxæ* very prominent, the former not contiguous. *Tibiæ* very rarely dilated at the extremity, terminated with 2 spines. *Tarsi* with brushlike soles, the basal 4 joints of the anterior in the males, especially the first 2, and sometimes the 1st of the intermediate, dilated. *Mesosternum* often carinate.

Syn. *Catops*, Paykull.

Catops avivorus, sp. nov.

Ovate-oblong, moderately convex, covered with slender decumbent yellowish or ashy hairs, subopaque, rufo-fuscous or castaneous: legs, antennæ, and palpi rufescent; tarsi fulvescent.

Head trigonal in front, much narrowed behind, finely yet quite perceptibly and closely punctate, its pubescence yellow. *Thorax* strongly transverse, apex moderately deeply and widely incurved, with rounded angles, its sides rounded and more narrowed in front than behind, base feebly and widely incurved and overlapping the elytra, posterior angles almost rectangular, across the middle it is slightly wider than the elytra: its whole surface very minutely sculptured, the punctuation fine and rather close, but somewhat remote in front at the middle. *Elytra* as broad as thorax at the base, very gradually narrowed posteriorly, apices individually rounded so as to be slightly dehiscent at the suture and leaving the obconical pygidium uncovered; on each elytron there is a moderately well-marked sutural stria; their surface is closely, finely, and rugosely punctured.

Underside similar to upper surface in colour and clothing. The sculpture of the 6 ventral segments very fine and close. Coxæ contiguous, none distinctly separated, the anterior very prominent. Mesosternum finely but distinctly and closely sculptured, not medially carinate.

Antennæ inserted below the lateral margins of the forehead, and therefore at some distance from the eyes; they are finely pubescent; basal articulation elongate-oblong, with slightly rounded angles; joints 2–5 about equal, each almost as long as the 1st and becoming slightly thicker than the 2nd; 7th rather shorter and broader than 6th; 8th obviously smaller than the contiguous ones; 9th and 10th quadrate, shorter and slightly broader than 7th; the terminal ovate. *Femora* simple. Anterior *tibiæ* slightly but quite definitely notched or emarginate under-

neath above the middle and curvedly dilated lower down, straight externally, with 2 or 3 spiniform setae at the extremity, clothed like the tarsi with slender bright-yellow setae; intermediate tibiae curvate, the posterior straight, bispinose at apex. Anterior *tarsi* with basal 3 joints dilated; 1st largest, suboblong, and notched at apex; 2nd and 3rd transverse, emarginate at apex, the former the larger; 4th small, half the width of the preceding one; terminal slender, not as long as the preceding ones conjointly; claws simple. The intermediate tarsi elongate, basal 4 joints only moderately expanded; the 5 joints of the posterior of nearly equal thickness, none dilated.

Female.—Tibiae simple, bispinose at apex, the middle pair only slightly curved; tarsi not dilated; antennae nearly similar, 9th and 10th joints smaller, 11th acuminate.

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

Auckland Islands.

Both sexes found within the head of a kingfisher (Mr. Hudson).

Somewhat similar to the European *C. morio*, but with a narrower hind-body, and differing in colour and sculpture, but more especially in the peculiar excision of the anterior tibiae; this last character I have not observed amongst our New Zealand species, so it seems to be quite distinctive. The specific description is complete; there cannot, consequently, be any difficulty in identifying the insect.

Group BYRRHIDAE.

Morychus, Erichson.

The organs of the *mouth*, save the mandibles, labrum, and a part of the eyes, concealed during the retraction of the head. *Ligula* short, horny in the centre, coriaceous externally, scarcely emarginate in front. Last joint of the labial *palpi* subglobular, truncate at the end: that of the maxillary oval. *Mandibles* very short, without membranous margin and basal tooth. *Labrum* transversely quadrate, roumded anteriorly, strongly carinated at its base. *Antennae* gradually incrassated. *Legs* similar to those of *Cytilus*.

Morychus tumidellus, sp. nov.

Compact, oblong-oval, convex, sparingly clothed with slender decumbent inconspicuous greyish hairs; dark shining bronze, slightly tinged with green; legs and basal joint of antennae dark red, remaining joints and the tarsi rufo-testaceous.

Head rather finely but not closely punctured, with fewer punctures near the middle. *Thorax* transverse, gradually narrowed anteriorly, its posterior angles more acutely prominent than the anterior; its surface finely, distinctly, and rather more closely punctured than the head. *Scutellum* triangular, nearly smooth. *Elytra* not strongly curvate at the sides, only moderately narrowed backwards, and rather broadly rounded behind, the upper posterior slope rather gradual: near the apex of each elytron there are 2 shallow impressions, the interval between these when viewed from above appears somewhat swollen but hardly nodose: their sculpture perceptibly finer and closer than that of the thorax: the intervals between the punctures are not sculptured or coriaceous; this last remark is applicable to the head and thorax as well. *Tibiae* nearly glabrous, minutely fringed along the inner

face, slightly arched externally, the anterior broadly yet not at all deeply impressed for the reception of the tarsi during repose. *Tarsi* nearly as long as the tibiæ, the membranous appendage of 3rd joint well developed, usually very elongate. *Antennæ* with fine yellow pubescence from the 6th joint onwards; basal joint stout; 2nd cylindric, shorter but rather thicker than the 3rd, which is slender, and longer than the 4th; 5th shorter than 4th; joints 6–10 become shorter and broader, the terminal being larger than its predecessor.

On comparison with our numerous New Zealand species of *Morychus* or *Pedilophorus* this exhibits two or three distinguishing features which at once appear characteristic. These are the gradual downward slope of the hind-body behind the disc, the broad and not at all acuminate extremity, and the small swelling near the apex of each elytron.

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

The Snares: found under logs of *Olearia Lyallii*.

One example, from Mr. Hudson, mounted on cardboard.

All measurements in this group are taken from specimens on cardboard, with the head fully exposed.

Liochoria, Pascoe, 1875.

Antennæ subelongate, joints 6–10 perfoliate, and, with the 11th, forming a narrow club. *Labrum* large, distinct. Last joint of the maxillary *palpi* oval. Anterior *tibiæ* excavate externally.

Liochoria sumptuosa, sp. nov.

Body compact, only moderately convex, oblong-oval, sparsely clothed with minute brassy setæ: glossy, head and thorax cupreo-viridis, elytra metallic green, with numerous irregular fusco-cupreous spots; legs and basal joint of antennæ rufo-piceous, the tarsi and joints 2 to 4 of the antennæ infuscate red, remaining joints pale castaneous.

Head distinctly but not closely punctured, with 2 small interocular foveæ. *Thorax* transverse, very slightly emarginated towards the acute anterior angles: base a little rounded at the middle, and very slightly but widely sinuated outwardly: posterior angles rectangular, acute, but directed backwards; its sides with well-developed margins, gradually narrowed anteriorly; its punctuation like that of the head, but rather finer and closer near the sides. *Scutellum* triangular, rather small. *Elytra* a little wider near the middle than elsewhere, much narrowed behind, apices singly rounded; there is an elongate sutural depression near the base, and the suture behind this is obviously elevated towards the extremity, so that there seems to be a broad groove, particularly near the apex, along each side of it; their punctures are rather finer than those on the thorax, and the coppery spots are almost smooth beyond the basal and sutural areas. *Tibiæ* with a few fine inconspicuous greyish hairs, the intermediate slightly arcuate, the anterior grooved on the outer face or front, but only at the extremity: femora grooved underneath. *Tarsi* pilose; the pallid membrane of the 3rd joint of the anterior is prolonged below as far as two-thirds of the length of the terminal one; 4th joint very small. *Claws* thickened at the base. *Antennæ* inserted just in front of the eyes, below the edge of the forehead, their 1st joint stout and quite free, having a distinct basal stalk by which

it is attached to the head: joints 2–4 slender, 2nd rather the stoutest and shortest; 5th almost as long as the 4th, but slightly thicker; joints 6–10 evidently shorter and broader than the preceding one; the terminal about one-half longer than the 10th. Terminal articulations of the maxillary and labial *palpi* broadly oval. There are no well-marked excavations of the basal ventral segment for the accommodation of the legs during repose, these parts being punctated and on the same plane, or nearly so, as the rest of the surface; the legs during retraction are received under the raised margin of the coxal lamina. The tip of the prosternal process is fitted into an angular frontal cavity of the mesosternum. The intermediate *coxae* are more widely separated than the posterior.

Underside bronzed black, distinctly punctured, 4th and 5th ventral segments broadly impressed at each side.

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

Carnley Harbour; under logs.

One mounted specimen received from Mr. Hudson; a second, pinned, was submitted for inspection by Dr. W. Benham, who found it at Erebus Cove, Auckland Island.

Liochoria longula, sp. nov. (Plate III, figs. 2–4.)

Body only moderately convex, sparingly clothed with minute erect yellow setae, shining, cupreous, the head and posterior portion of elytra more or less viridescent, legs and basal joint of antennae rufo-piceous, the tarsi and last 6 joints of the antennae castaneous.

This resembles *L. sumptuosa*, but is considerably larger; the elytra are more attenuate and slightly compressed behind, so that the apical margins appear slightly explanate, or broader than the upper portion. There is no sutural depression behind the scutellum, which is larger, of somewhat cordiform outline, and acute at the extremity. The *head* is more closely punctured behind, has a large smooth coppery space on the middle, a wide curved feeble impression between the eyes, and 2 transverse oblique frontal foveae. The *thorax* is rather more closely punctured. The darker spots on the *elytra* are less smooth, and their whole surface is more of a reddish-coppery hue. The *antennae* are shorter, joints 2 to 6 are obviously thicker, whilst joints 7 to 10 are quadrate instead of being rather longer than broad. The *mandibles* are bifid at the extremity. The basal and lateral grooves of the large *labrum* are not as broad.

I do not think it is the female of *L. sumptuosa*, as I consider the ridging of the elytral suture, also well developed in this specimen, a male character.

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

Carnley Harbour; under a log.

One mutilated individual, on cardboard, sent to me by Mr. Hudson.

Group MELOLONTHIDAE.

Odontria, White.

Mentum obtrapezoidal, its ligular part very much narrower than the other, oblique and sinuated in front. External lobes of the *maxillae* furnished with 4 or 5 teeth. Last joint of the labial *palpi* oval, that of the maxillary oblong-oval.

Labrum rather prominent, almost horizontal, semicircularly hollowed in front. *Head* broad, the clypeus separated from the forehead by a flexuous furrow; widely rounded and marginated in front. *Antennæ* 8-jointed; the basal joint stout, obconical; 2nd pyriform; 3rd elongate, obconical; 4th and 5th of variable form; joints 6 to 8 forming an oval club. *Prothorax* transversal, widely and strongly emarginated in front, with a membranous border, rounded and somewhat angulated laterally, and rather strongly lobate medially at its base. *Elytra* oval, moderately convex. Anterior *tibiæ* tridentate, the others carinated externally. *Tarsi* rather long, their joints thickened apically. *Claws* long, simple, moderately arcuate. *Pygidium* transversal.

There are about twenty members of this New Zealand genus. Among these there is much diversity in the structure of the antennæ, there being 5 very elongate leaflets in the club of some species. The sternum is usually thickly covered with long hairs.

Odontria longitarsis, sp. nov. (Plate III. fig. 14.)

Subopaque, broadly oviform, moderately convex, sparingly clothed with fine short testaceous setæ; the surface more or less variegated with dull fuscous and rufo-castaneous; palpi, antennæ, and tarsi red, legs infuscate testaceous; ventral segments variegate, fuscous and fusco-testaceous, with somewhat elongated punctures and very scanty pubescence; the metasternum testaceous.

Clypeus distinctly marginated, subtruncate in front, its punctuation rather shallow, moderately coarse, not very close, somewhat rugose; it is quite glossy, and reddish-brown. *Head* also shining, darker than the clypeus, with better-defined, larger, and more distinctly separated punctures. *Thorax* strongly transverse, bisinuate at base, widely incurved in front, the anterior angles not projecting beyond the back of the eyes, posterior angles rectangular but obtuse; its sides gently rounded, very finely margined, and bearing numerous rigid rufescent setæ; disc opaque, fuscous, the sides broadly pale rufo-fuscous; punctuation distinct, yet rather fine. *Elytra* of exactly the same width as thorax at the base, widest behind the middle, apices individually broadly rounded; their striæ well marked alongside the suture, less so beyond; the sculpture of these striæ peculiar—not definite punctures, but shallow elongate impressions, each minutely margined; the interstices closely transversely rugose; the sides bear stiff reddish setæ, but there are very few on the disc, those that are visible usually arise from the few scattered pale spots. *Pygidium* very closely and minutely sculptured. *Legs* shining, elongate. Anterior *tibiæ* tridentate externally. All the *tarsi* very long and slender, quite a third longer than the tibiæ. *Antennæ* short, the exposed part of the basal joint not much longer than the 2nd; 3rd more slender, just longer than broad; 4th short and transverse, slightly produced inwardly. *Club* short, quadriarticulate, its 1st joint quite one-third shorter than the others.

A large species, without the common sternal villosity, and with different clothing above. The peculiar sculpture of the elytral striæ is without precedent.

♂. Length, 8 lines; breadth, 4½ lines.

The Snares.

A single specimen, sent for examination by Mr. G. V. Hudson.

Group HELOPIDAE.

Pseudhelops, Guérin.

Mentum trapeziform, convex along the middle. *Ligula* subtriangular, widest and truncate in front. Labial *palpi* very short, terminal articulation oblong, truncate at apex; the maxillary more elongate, their last joint broad, concave and obliquely truncate at the extremity, so that the inner side is obviously shorter than the outer. *Mandibles* bifid at apex. Eyes very transverse, somewhat prolonged below the head, distinctly faceted, not perceptibly emarginate in front. *Antennæ* attaining base of thorax; basal joint stout, its uncovered portion of about the same length as the short 2nd; 3rd usually evidently longer than 4th; joints 5–7 about equal to one another; 8–10 obconical, and rather broader than the preceding; 11th subovate, longer than its predecessor. *Thorax* closely adapted to elytra at the base, which is feebly bisinuate, quite or very nearly truncate at apex. *Scutellum* small, rounded behind. *Elytra* oblong, much narrowed behind, very slightly wider than the thorax at the base. *Legs* moderately elongate. *Tibiæ* simple, with small apical spines. *Tarsi* filiform, with fine yellow setæ underneath; basal 4 joints of the 2 front pairs, taken together, no longer or more dilated than the terminal one; basal joint of the posterior elongate, 2nd and 3rd each longer than broad, all 3 combined hardly longer than the 4th. *Prosternal process* broad, truncate at apex, prolonged beyond the coxæ, nearly horizontal, broadly depressed along the middle. *Ventral segments* 1–4 decrease in length, 5th subtrigonal.

The above does not exactly correspond with the description given in Lacordaire's work in some respects, but exhibits the structural characters just as I find them existing in the typical species described hereunder.

Pseudhelops tuberculatus, Guérin.

Body apparently glabrous, ovate-oblong, moderately convex, slightly nitid: head and thorax generally æneo-niger, elytra more obviously bronzed, legs piceo-rufous, antennæ and tarsi rufous.

Head short, of the same width, eyes included, as apex of thorax. *Clypeus* obliquely narrowed towards the front, where it is deflexed and truncate. *Labrum* transverse, red, and bearing erect yellow setæ: the punctuation of the head distinct though moderately fine, becoming rather closer and finer near the antennal orbits and on the forehead. *Eyes* convex and prominent. *Thorax* finely margined laterally, its sides gently rounded, more narrowed in front than behind, rather wider behind the middle than it is elsewhere, just one-fifth broader than long, posterior angles slightly obtuse yet nearly rectangular and resting on the base of elytra, anterior angles not prominent and barely reaching the eyes: its punctuation rather finer and closer than that of the head. *Elytra* a little, yet quite appreciably, wider near the hind thighs than elsewhere, in some specimens this slight dilation is hardly noticeable, the sides being slightly rounded, but they are evidently obliquely narrowed behind: their whole surface is finely and irregularly punctured, and on some parts feebly rugose: each elytron has 8 series of punctures, some a little larger than others, none very close, and hardly forming distinct striæ, all become indistinct near the base: at each side on the summit of the hind slope there are 3 nodosities, and just below the outermost one the external interstice, which is convex, ends abruptly, so that there seems to be a fourth nodiform elevation at that point. The *legs* bear

inconspicuous fine setae only, but the fine yellow setae attached to the tarsi and the extremity of the anterior tibia are quite discernible. Under a strong magnifying lens numerous minute grey setae may be seen on the body.

Underside shining, black, finely and irregularly punctate, the head transversely rugose and punctate, the femora finely punctured.

Length, 3½–4 lines; breadth, 1⅝ lines.

Carnley Harbour: under logs of rata-trees.

The foregoing description has been drawn up from eight specimens received from Mr. Hudson.

Pseudhelops quadricollis, sp. nov. (Plate V, fig. 8.)

Oblong-oval, moderately glossy, apparently nude; head and thorax violaceo-niger, elytra viridescent, legs and antennæ piceo-rufous.

Head moderately closely and distinctly punctured, a good deal narrower than front of thorax. *Thorax* subquadrate, one-fifth broader than long, its sides nearly straight, only slightly narrowed in front, the base just perceptibly broader than the middle, posterior angles obtusely rectangular, the base distinctly bisinuate, apex slightly and widely incurved, the lateral margins thicker in front than behind; its punctuation rather closer and finer than that of the head. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* gradually narrowed backwards, a good deal near the extremity, where the margins are more visible than along the sides; their whole surface finely punctured, not at all striate, the serial punctures rather small, not close to each other, and all more or less obsolete in front of the middle; there are two slight somewhat elongated obtuse prominences on each near the extremity, and the external interstice is swollen but not quite nodiform.

Underside black, shining; closely, rugosely, and very distinctly punctured. Prosternal process perfectly flat, not in the least grooved along the middle, finely punctured.

This appears smoother than the typical species; the slight posterior nodosities do not interrupt the oviform outline; the elytra, instead of being of a brownish-coppery hue, are greenish; the eyes are less prominent; and the shape of the thorax is entirely different. The basal joint of the posterior tarsi is evidently shorter than the terminal one.

Length, 3¼ lines; breadth, 1⅜ lines.

The Snares; one individual, found under logs of *Olearia Lyallii* by Mr. Hudson.

Pseudhelops posticalis, sp. nov.

Subovate, rather elongate, slightly bronzed, nigro-fuscous, head and thorax subopaque, elytra more shining, legs pitchy-red, antennæ more rufescent.

Head rather narrower than front of thorax, its punctuation more shallow and distant and rather finer than in the preceding two species. *Thorax* one-fourth broader than long, subquadrate, gently curved laterally, a little narrower in front than behind, very little wider at the middle than at the base, which is only feebly bisinuate, with obtusely rectangular angles, apex truncate, the lateral margins more developed near the middle than elsewhere; its surface very finely and not closely punctured. *Elytra* elongate-oval, widest near the middle, a good deal narrowed and somewhat prolonged at the apices; their sculpture not well defined, appearing to consist of rather distant very fine punctures, which, however, on some parts seem

as if transformed into very minute granules: they are somewhat irregularly substriate, and bear numerous very minute yet quite perceptible greyish setae: the 3 elongated elevations on each elytron are here mere swellings of the terminal portions of the interstices, the outermost is not sufficiently raised to form a 4th.

Most nearly resembles *P. tuberculatus*, but the elytral apices appear more prolonged, the sculpture of the head and hind-body is quite appreciably finer, the sides of the thorax are less rounded, and there are no distinct serial punctures on the elytra.

In all three species the surface seems glabrous: in reality all bear very minute inconspicuous setae, which may pass unnoticed: they are most easily detected on parts that are turned away from the light. The antennae of all bear distinct yellow pubescence on the terminal 4 joints: the other joints are more or less bare. In *P. posticalis* the minute brassy setae along the lower half of the anterior tibiae, in front, are more distinct than in the other species.

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

Campbell Island.

A single specimen (Mr. Marriner).

Pseudhelops interruptus, sp. nov.

Oblong-oval, convex, nitid: thorax fusco-cupreous; elytra somewhat cyaneous, with reddish-coppery specks: legs and antennae rufescent: sparingly clothed with minute greyish setae.

Head fusco-piceous, a little uneven, finely and distantly punctured. *Thorax* subquadrate, an eighth broader than long, quite as wide at the base as at the middle, the sides between these slightly sinuate, gently curvedly narrowed anteriorly, base bisinuate: its whole surface densely and very minutely sculptured, the punctuation a little irregular, fine, but not close. *Scutellum* subquadrate. *Elytra* oblong-oval, with dense minute sculpture; they are irregularly striate, moderately deeply at the sides and extremity but shallow near the base and suture, all more or less finely interrupted or flexuous at short intervals; interstices finely but not closely punctured: 3rd, 5th, and 7th only moderately prominent behind.

This differs from *P. posticalis* as follows: It is rather smaller; the 2nd, 4th, and 5th joints of the antennae are more elongate and slender: the apices of the elytra are not prolonged: their striae are deeper but less regular: and the nodosities, though smaller, are more definite: the thoracic margins are finer: and the coloration is materially different.

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

Campbell Island.

Discovered recently by Messrs. W. K. Chambers and F. S. Des Barres.

Group OTIORHYNCHIDAE.

Catodryobius, gen. nov.

Body robust, apparently apterous, subovate, clothed with decumbent slender squamae.

Rostrum shorter than thorax, moderately dilated, subpterygiate, near the front, without sharply marked triangular clypeal sutures. *Mentum* truncate at apex, gradually curvedly narrowed towards its base, about as long as it is broad, the

pedunele transversely quadrate, slightly incurved at sides and apex so that its front angles are acute. *Palpi* minute and rigid. *Scrobes* quite open above, extending from near the apex, where they are deep, towards but not reaching the eyes. *Scape* very gradually and only slightly incrassate, attaining the back of the eye. *Funiculus* 7-articulate, basal 2 joints of equal length, 3rd rather shorter than 2nd, joints 3–7 decrease in length, each longer than broad, all obconical. *Club* elongate, triarticulate, oval, the intermediate joint transverse. *Eyes* very slightly convex, distinctly faceted, quite lateral, free from thorax, obliquely truncate in front, subacuminate. *Thorax* subquadrate, base and apex truncate, ocular lobes altogether absent or scarcely appreciable. *Scutellum* proportionally small. *Elytra* very slightly wider than thorax at the base, oviform, much narrowed and sometimes subacuminate at apices. *Femora* simple, moderately inflated medially. *Tibiae* flexuous, inwardly mucronate at the extremity, the anterior subserrate along the inner face. *Tarsi* with dense brushlike soles, their 3rd joint appearing spongy when examined directly from below, the slender basal portion of the first 2 and the terminal one almost glabrous, 3rd moderately expanded and cleft almost to the base, the 4th elongate, arched, its claws thickened at the base. *Prosternum* only slightly incurved in front; the coxae large and prominent, situated about midway between the base and apex, almost contiguous, their cavities confluent. Intermediate *coxae* moderately separated by the cuneiform mesosternal process; the posterior widely distant. *Metasternum* relatively short. *Abdomen* elongate; basal segment nearly double the length of the 2nd in the middle, its intercoxal suture strongly rounded; 2nd not as long as the following 2 combined, its frontal suture nearly obliterated in the middle, in reality, however, extremely fine and broadly outwardly curved there; 4th a little shorter than 3rd; 5th elongate, subtrigonal, but truncate at extremity. *Epipleurae* extremely narrow throughout. The *mandibular scar* is present. The *corbels* of the posterior tibiae are simple, without any truncature at the outer extremity. The whole structure, indeed, seems primitive.

After prolonged study I fail to find any very salient characters. The rostrum is much less pterygiate than the European *Otiorhynchus*. The Malayan *Rhinoscapha* is somewhat similar in form, but one-half of the posterior corbel is truncate. Some of the Polynesian genera have similar slender scales, but differ otherwise. *Elytrurus*, for example, having prolonged elytral apices. Its systematic position must be in the first section of the group, according to Lacordaire's classification. *Catoptes* is its nearest ally here.

Catodryobius vestitus, sp. nov. (Plate III, fig. 10.)

Nigrescent, slightly nitid, antennae and tarsi rufo-piceous; squamosity slender, metallic, chiefly yellowish, but intermingled on some parts with green.

Rostrum carinate along the middle, broadly grooved at each side of the middle, finely rugosely punctate near the almost-nude apex, the other sculpture concealed by the squamae. *Thorax* of equal length and breadth, its sides nearly straight behind, a little narrowed anteriorly, slightly wider before the middle than elsewhere; its punctuation very irregular, near the sides the sculpture consists principally of short irregular rugosities, it is nearly bare along the middle and on an elongate space near each side, the rest of the surface bears numerous small scales. *Scutellum* squamose. *Elytra* only moderately curvate at the sides, striate-punctate, interstices slightly

convex, with a few scattered punctures which are larger and more foveiform than the others. *Scape* punctate, with fine decumbent setae. *Funiculus* shining, very scantily clothed. *Club* densely and minutely pubescent.

Female.—Underside shining piceous, the squamae slender, grey or yellowish. Prosternum subgranulose. Basal ventral segment broadly impressed, the 5th with 2 elongate impressions at the base, its sculpture fine and rugose.

♂. Length (rost. incl.), 6½ lines; breadth, 2¼ lines. ♀. Length (rost. incl.), 8 lines; breadth, 3¼ lines.

The Snares: found under bark of *Olearia Lyallii*.

One of each sex transmitted to me by Mr. Hudson, but collected by other members of the expedition.

Catodryobius benhami, sp. nov.

Body pale brown, tibiae ferruginous, funiculus piceous, 3rd and 4th joints of tarsi rufescent: the squamosity fine, somewhat variegate, fulvescent and greenish, that of the latter colour predominating on the sides of the thorax: middle and hind legs densely covered, quite glossy and cupreous, and also bearing many outstanding slender yellowish setae. The front legs abraded and damaged in my specimen.

Rostrum with 2 broad longitudinal grooves and a central carina, punctate and finely longitudinally rugose, covered with coppery scales principally, apical portion finely rugosely punctured, with some erect yellow setae at the extremity. *Scrobes* quite open above and deep in front, but quite shallow and oblique towards the eyes. *Head* a little longer than that of *C. restitus*, with an interocular depression. *Thorax* as long as it is broad, slightly dilated laterally before the middle, its surface a little uneven, rather finely punctured, slightly elevated along the middle in front, this ridge has a narrow groove which disappears at the middle but reappears near the base: the central area is nearly nude, but in fresh unabraded specimens it is most likely as beautifully squamose as other parts. *Scutellum* covered with yellow scales. *Elytra* hardly wider than thorax at the base, their sides a little rounded and a good deal narrowed posteriorly, their apices slightly prominent and divergent: punctate-striate, the punctures not coarse, interstices moderately convex, densely and minutely sculptured, the scales small, many oviform like those on the rostrum and thorax. The *scape* reaches just beyond the back of the eye, and bears slender depressed scales. *Funiculus* sparsely setose, joints 3–7 decrease in length so that the 7th is but little longer than broad. *Club* very elongate, opaque, fuscous. Posterior *coxae* very slightly concave, encircled with setae. *Tarsi* setose above.

♂. Length (rost. incl.), 9 lines; breadth, 3 lines.

Enderby Island: under logs.

Discovered by Dr. W. Benham, in whose honour it is named. This, the most handsomely ornamented species, is described from a specimen mounted on cardboard so that the underside cannot be seen: it is no doubt a male.

Catodryobius tetricus, sp. nov. (Plate III, figs. 11–13.)

Nigro-piceous, a little shining, tarsi piceo-rufous; sparingly clothed with very slender inconspicuous decumbent greyish setae and slender yellowish-grey squamae.

Rostrum slightly shorter than thorax, rather broad and flat above, the central carina somewhat obsolete, rather finely punctate-rugose, not squamositate, with

prominent brassy setae at the extremity. There is a punctiform interocular fovea. *Thorax* about one-third broader than long, widest before the middle, a little uneven above, moderately closely and irregularly punctured, some of the punctures rather larger than others, none, however, are coarse; there is a slight median ridge in front, and the apex in the middle is slightly emarginate. *Scutellum* rounded behind. *Elytra* a little wider than thorax at the base, oblong-oval: rather finely punctate-striate, interstices moderately convex and minutely sculptured. *Tibiae* finely setose, the front and intermediate rather strongly flexuous.

Underside similar to upper surface, but with more distinct setae. Front coxae contiguous. Metasternum and basal ventral segment broadly impressed, the former with a transverse median fovea. The head with a linear impression along the middle. The 2nd ventral segment evidently shorter than the following 2 taken together, its frontal suture fine, broadly rounded in the middle. The 5th segment transversely and distinctly punctured near the extremity.

This is distinguishable from *C. vestitus* by the inconspicuous clothing, the broader and more flattened rostrum, shorter thorax, more strongly bent intermediate tibiae, and more striate elytra. The scape is more clavate at the extremity. The funiculus is decidedly thicker and its 7th joint is distinctly broader than its predecessor: the club, too, is larger. The 4th ventral segment is not abbreviated.

Length (rost. incl.), 8 lines; breadth, 3 lines.

Carnley Harbour: under logs.

A single individual is all I have seen, forwarded by Mr. Hudson.

Catodryobius erubescens, sp. nov.

Elongate, subovate, slightly glossy, rufo-castaneous, tarsi and funiculus piceo-rufous: sparingly clothed with an admixture of pale-yellowish depressed slender scales and setae.

Rostrum a little shorter than thorax, broadly bisulcate, not sharply carinate, somewhat rugosely punctured, the punctures shallow along the middle, deeper on the obtuse lateral ridges, the squamae disposed transversely: the apex is piceous, and bears outstanding yellow setae. *Head* moderately punctured, with an elongated punctiform fovea on the centre, the squamae somewhat concentrated near the eyes. *Thorax* only one-seventh broader than long, gradually narrowed backwards, widest before the middle, very slightly uneven, a little more convex on the middle than elsewhere: its punctuation rather fine and shallow, its clothing not conspicuous but thicker near the sides than on the disc, the greater part of which is nearly nude. *Elytra* elongate, oviform, slightly wider than thorax at the base, moderately finely striate-punctate, interstices broad and almost quite plane, their whole surface closely and minutely sculptured, apices only minutely and indistinctly protuberant. *Antennae* of normal structure, the clavate extremity of the scape distinctly rufescent. *Club* elongate, opaque, fuscous and densely pubescent.

Of rather more elongate contour than *C. vestitus*, the sculpture and clothing very much finer, and the coloration entirely dissimilar.

♂. Length (rost. incl.), 8 lines; breadth, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Carnley Harbour: under logs.

The unique specimen found by Dr. Benham, and set out on cardboard, has been returned.

Catodryobius grandis, sp. nov. (Plate III, fig. 15.)

Robust, slightly nitid, piceo-niger, legs and antennæ piceo-rufous, somewhat unevenly covered with slender brassy squamæ, and on the elytra with some erect yellowish setæ.

Rostrum one-fifth shorter than thorax, nearly plane above, nude; irregularly, moderately finely, yet distinctly punctured. *Clypeus* rather convex, finely punctate, with erect yellow setæ at the apex. *Head* similarly sculptured, with a well-marked elongate interocular fovea, the slender squamæ congregated near the eyes. *Thorax* nearly glabrous on the middle, rather broader than long, widest near the middle, obtusely rounded laterally; the discoidal punctuation rather fine but close and slightly rugose, near the sides the punctures are larger and much more distant from each other; it is slightly uneven, on the middle of the apex there is a minute angular excision. *Elytra* ample, widest behind the middle, rather wider than thorax at the base, apices divergent and slightly though definitely protuberant; their whole surface minutely granulate or rugose; they are relatively rather finely striate-punctate, with a very few larger but not deep impressions behind; 3rd interstices obtusely and slightly elevated from base to apex; the 5th also raised, though only from the middle, and becoming plane near the extremity; the sides slightly prominent; on all these the erect setæ are more or less concentrated. *Femora* sparingly clothed with slender scales, the tibiæ setose. *Scapo* subclavate and reddish at the extremity, distinctly punctured, and bearing some yellow setæ. *Funiculus* similarly setose, joints 5 and 6 moniliform, 7th transverse. *Club* rufo-fuscous, elongate.

Underside glossy piceous, nearly nude, rather finely and irregularly punctured; basal ventral segment evidently medially incurved behind, the suture between it and the 2nd well marked, 3rd and 4th deeply transversely depressed at the base, 5th emarginate at apex.

This, the largest of the series, may be readily identified by a glance at the subcostate elytral interstices. The deciduous supplementary mandibles are present in the specimen submitted to me.

Length (rost. incl.), 11½ lines; breadth, 4½ lines.

Disappointment Island.

The type is unique, and was returned to Mr. Hudson.

Inocatoptes, Broun, 1901.

Allied to *Catodryobius*, but differing therefrom as follows:—

Eyes transversely oval, not acuminate, their greatest bulk from above downwards. *Mentum* transversely quadrate, curvate and depressed in front. *Ocular lobes* distinct, though not strongly developed. Anterior *coxæ* quite contiguous, and extending to the raised and thickened hind margin of the prosternum; there is no such margin in *Catodryobius*, and the coxæ are more distant from the base of the prosternum. The *mesosternal process* is broader, and between the intermediate coxæ distinctly separated from the obtuse apex of the metasternum; in *Catodryobius* the metasternum is cariniform there. The *mesosternum* itself is abbreviated so that the middle coxæ are almost in contact with the hind margin of the prosternum, whereas in *Catodryobius* it is as long as the metasternum; the intermediate, there-

fore, are far apart from the anterior coxae. The 2nd ventral segment is nearly the length of the 1st, and their suture is well marked and medially curvate.

In the New Zealand list it should be located between *Inophloeus* and *Catoptes*.

Inocatoptes incertus, Broun, 1901.

Subovate, moderately convex, without nodiform elevations, thinly clothed with yellowish slender setiform squamae, which, however, are more numerous on the rostrum and sides of the thorax and elytra: with the exception of the piceous funiculus, it is almost uniformly castaneo-rufous.

Rostrum rather shorter than thorax, rather flat, with a fine central carina terminating in a small fovea between the eyes. *Scrobes* open above, extending from the apex, where they are deep, towards, but not reaching, the eyes. *Scape* straight, somewhat abruptly clavate at the extremity, and extending beyond the back of the eye. *Funiculus* 7-articulate: basal 2 joints of equal length; 3rd obconical, distinctly shorter than the preceding one: 4–7 moniliform. *Club* elongate, quite half the length of funiculus, triarticulate. *Thorax* one-third broader than long, widest near the front, more obliquely narrowed in front than behind: its surface uneven, with a median basal and 1 or 2 lateral impressions, its punctuation indistinct, fine, and shallow. *Scutellum* distinct, its apex curvate. *Elytra* oviform, a little wider than thorax at the base: on each elytron there are 6 series of punctures: the 4 nearest the suture are finer than the outer 2, and almost form striae: interstices broad and nearly plane, without distinct sculpture, the 7th from the shoulder backwards, and the 3rd near the apex, more or less convex. *Legs* stout. *Femora* medially dilated. *Tibiae* flexuous and acutely produced at the inner angle. *Corbels* of the posterior simple, concave. *Tarsi* with brushlike soles, 3rd joint expanded and bilobed.

The unique specimen was found on the main island by the Hon. H. C. Butler, and is deposited in the Canterbury Museum.

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

Hab.—Auckland Islands.

HETEREXIS, gen. nov.

Elongate. *Rostrum* broad, one-third longer than the head but shorter than the thorax, its apex moderately dilated: the clypeal portion subtriangular, connate, without lateral grooves. *Scrobes* quite apical and open above. *Scape* straight, clavate at extremity, attaining the back of the eye. *Funiculus* 7-articulate, basal 2 joints obconical and only moderately elongate, 1st rather longer than 2nd, joints 3–7 slightly decrease in length, moniliform, 7th quite transverse. *Club* oblong, triarticulate, intermediate articulation quadrate and as long as the basal one, terminal small and conical, and in one appearing to consist of two closely united articulations. *Head* as broad as front of thorax, slightly narrowed anteriorly. *Eyes* widely distant from each other and from the thorax, quite lateral, not quite flat, transversely oval. *Thorax* subquadrate, base and apex slightly emarginate in the middle, without (*H. sculptipennis*) or with feeble (*H. laeviusculus*) ocular lobes. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* oblong, slightly oviform, their shoulders narrow and equal to base of thorax in width, narrowed posteriorly and leaving a portion of the pygidium exposed. *Femora* moderately clavate. *Tibiae* flexuous, inerassate at apex, the anterior

mucronate, and with a second but more minute projection at the apex in front. Posterior *corbels* concave, but without duplicate ciliae or lateral truncature. *Tarsi* with dense brushlike soles; the basal portion of the first 2 joints, however, is glabrous; 3rd joint deeply lobed. *Claws* short and stout. *Prosternum* incurved in front; anterior *coxae* prominent and contiguous. *Abdomen* elongate; 2nd segment about as long as the basal at the sides, its frontal suture quite obsolete in the middle; *3rd and 4th equal, not abbreviated, yet a little shorter than the 2nd; 5th subconical.*

From *Catodrybius* it is distinguished by the absence of any distinct mandibular scar, by the entirely different scrobes, transversal eyes, and the partial exposure of the pygidium, this last a very unusual character.

Heterexis sculptipennis, sp. nov.

Elongate, slightly nitid, quite black, legs and antennae piceous; sparsely clothed with depressed slender scales of a yellowish colour, and somewhat concentrated towards the hinder portion of the elytra and there intermingled with setae.

Rostrum about a fourth shorter than thorax, smooth and not in the least carinate along the middle, rather finely and rugosely punctured towards the sides, the triangular clypeus connate but quite definite, with 2 elongate spiniform conspicuous setae in front. *Head* with a shallow, finely punctured, rugose impression close to each eye, and a well-marked elongate central impression, nearly smooth behind. *Thorax* of nearly equal length and breadth; there are 2 median impressions, the frontal one elongate, and 2 near each side, the one nearest the base somewhat rounded, the other more shallow and larger; the areas surrounding these are more closely, but not coarsely, punctured than the middle of the disc; basal margin a little thickened towards each side; it is obviously broader near the front than it is elsewhere. *Scutellum* rounded behind. *Elytra* slightly but quite definitely broader than thorax at the base, oblong, their sides slightly rounded but a good deal narrowed posteriorly and not covering the pygidium; the suture is a little elevated throughout and smooth along its basal half; the 3rd and 5th interstices are costiform near the base but more or less interrupted by transverse impressions further back; *they do not extend* beyond the top of the posterior declivity; the 7th, which limit the sides, are similarly raised as far as the hind thighs; there are 2 ill-defined striae with coarse irregular punctures between the suture and 3rd interstice on each elytron; the 2nd interstice is divided into short lengths by transverse impressions; the sculpture between the 3rd and 5th and the 5th and 7th is nearly similar, all coarse and ill defined, so as to produce a rough-looking surface. *Femora* much compressed near the base. Anterior *tibiae* rounded at the extremity in front and only slightly angulate at the inner side. There is no trace of *ocular lobes* in this species. The two outstanding duplicate but connate spiniform *setae* at the extremity of the rostrum are remarkable. The *scutellum* is sublunate behind but vertical in front.

Length (rost. incl.), 8 lines; breadth, 3 lines.

Adams Island.

Discovered by Mr. R. Speight. Another specimen, mounted on cardboard, returned to Mr. G. V. Hudson after examination.

Heterexis laeviusculus, Broun, 1901.

Subopaque, rufo-piceous, rostrum and thorax nigrescent; very sparingly clothed with slender decumbent setiform testaceous squamae.

Rostrum nearly plane above, obsoletely carinate, rather finely punctured, more closely at the sides. *Head* finely strigose behind, its punctuation like that of the rostrum, with a linear interocular impression. *Thorax* subquadrate, very slightly narrowed towards the base and apex, uneven above, there being a shallow median impression and 3 more or less transversal ones near each side, its punctuation moderately fine and close. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* oblong-oval, each elytron obtusely tricostate, the intermediate one abbreviated, the others nearly confluent behind; between these there are some ill-defined transverse elevations; the serial punctures, rather fine alongside the suture but coarser beyond, become obsolete behind; their surface more or less minutely sculptured. *Underside* almost smooth. *Head* closely transversely strigose. Basal *ventral segment* broadly impressed; all the segments more or less impressed at the sides, the 5th with some distinct punctures.

The apex of the rostrum bears several setae. The surface is not rough-looking. The pygidium is partly uncovered. The ocular lobes, though feeble, are perceptible, but I cannot conceive their use to an insect whose eyes are situated quite beyond their influence.

♂ ♀. Length (rost. incl.), 9–12 lines; breadth, $3\frac{1}{4}$–5 lines.

Adams Island.

Two specimens were captured by Captain Bollons, of the "Hinemoa," whilst feeding on *Ligusticum antipodum* in January, 1901. The larger specimen, retained in the Canterbury Museum, is probably the female, with very indefinite elytral costae. The genus seems confined to Adams Island.

Group RHYPAROSOMIDAE.

Hycanus, Bronn, 1905.

Rostrum rather shorter than thorax, stout, broadest and subpterygiate at the point of antennal insertion—the middle—so that it appears contracted behind: its apical portion smooth and shining, the remainder rugose-punctate. *Scrobes* quite open above in front, directed towards but not quite reaching the eyes. *Mandibles* prominent, laminate. *Eyes* almost rotundate, flat, distinctly faceted, just free from thorax, widely distant from each other. *Antennae* implanted before the middle. *Scape* stout, clavate, attaining the back part of the eye. *Funiculus* longer than scape, basal joint only one-third the length of the scape, 2nd distinctly shorter, joints 3–7 decrease in length, 4–7 moniliform and hardly at all longer than broad. *Club* oval, triarticulate. *Thorax* subcylindric. *Scutellum* obsolete. *Elytra* oblong-oval, wider than thorax at the base. *Legs* of moderate length. *Femora* clavate. *Tibiae* simple, their inner angles not prolonged and acuminate. *Tarsi* rather short, with finely pilose soles, their 3rd joint bilobed, the lobes, however, are short. *Prosternum* moderately incurved. *Ocular lobes* obsolete. Anterior *coxae* prominent and contiguous, intermediate moderately separated, the posterior widely. *Abdomen* elongate; the basal segment at the sides but little longer than the 2nd; 3rd and 4th about a third shorter than 2nd; these and the 2nd with straight sutures; 5th rather long.

With some modifications, the only exponent of this genus might be transformed into a *Clypeorhynchus*. This latter, however, has more slender and much longer antennae: the eyes, instead of being rotundate, are transverse, their greatest

diameter being from above downwards; their 3rd tarsal joint is formed of very elongate and evidently separated lobes; the prosternum is more deeply and abruptly emarginated: the elytra are closely adapted to the thorax, and at the base do not exceed it in width: the rostrum is nearly cylindrical throughout, whereas in *Hycanus* the anterior two-thirds is of oviform outline, and the smooth apical portion is not limited behind by any definite suture.

Hycanus cockaynei, Broun, 1905.

Subovate, slightly convex, opaque; fuscous; apex of thorax, elytral suture, and legs castaneous; antennae rufescent; tarsi testaceous; very sparingly clothed with rather fine short grey setae, on the hind-body, however, many longer erect ones occur.

Rostrum rather coarsely punctate, but smooth, shining, and reddish near the extremity; this part bears a few slender white hairs, but is not marked off from the asperate portion by any basal suture; on the head there is a feeble longitudinal interocular furrow. *Thorax* slightly longer than broad, widest near the front, slightly constricted at apex, gradually narrowed behind; it is not uneven, there being only a short groove in front; its whole surface is densely and minutely sculptured, and the visible punctures are only moderately coarse. *Elytra* oblong-oval, much narrowed posteriorly; they are punctate-striate on the disc; towards the base and sides the punctures are distinct, but the striae are not; the interstices are plane and minutely and closely sculptured. *Antennae* sparsely pubescent.

Underside with a few small grey setae; the prosternum with some coarse shallow punctures, the ventral segments finely sculptured.

Length (rost. incl.), $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Auckland Islands.

Described from one example found amongst moss in July, 1903, by Dr. L. Cockayne, in whose honour it has been named. The specimen was forwarded to me by Professor Chilton.

Hycanus frontalis, sp. nov.

Rostrum longer than thorax, somewhat pterygiate just before the middle, so that the scrobes are open above at that point, its frontal portion deflexed, nearly smooth and shining, almost truncate at apex; its hinder portion distinctly narrowed backwards, the punctuation rather shallow; a triangular impression, with almost carinate borders, occupies most of the basal surface. *Eyes* flat, oblique, with coarse facets. *Thorax* of about equal length and breadth, a little wider before the middle than it is elsewhere, slightly narrower at the front than behind, apex truncate, base submarginated; its surface closely and minutely sculptured, and with rather irregular coarse shallow punctures which are sometimes hidden by sappy matter, the dorsal groove interrupted in the middle and rather broader near the base than in front. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* elongate, base obliquely truncate towards the suture, slightly wider than thorax there, shoulders a little rounded, sides nearly parallel, apex considerably narrowed; the entire surface minutely and densely sculptured, and bearing a few erect testaceous setae; they are evidently regularly striate-punctate. *Body* subdepressed, opaque, fuscous, legs and antennae dark-reddish, tarsi paler but somewhat variegate, the deflexed frontal portion of rostrum pitchy-red.

Antennæ with a few yellow setæ. *Scape* elongate, slender, gradually incrassate towards the extremity. Basal joint of *funiculus* rather longer and stouter than 2nd, 3rd longer than broad, 4–6 beadlike, the others broken off.

Underside slightly nitid, dark reddish-brown, nearly glabrous, there being only a few short slender brassy setæ, densely and minutely sculptured, with very few shallow indistinct punctures, head closely and distinctly transversely striate. Epipleuræ extremely narrow throughout. Prosternum moderately incurved.

Rather longer than the typical species, the deflexed apical portion of the rostrum slightly longer, and bearing yellow in place of white hairs; the elytra more parallel-sided, with deeper striæ; the scrobes deeper and more sharply limited above, and almost extending to the front of the eyes; the scape is rather longer; the tibiæ a little flexuous and dilated at the extremity.

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

Carnley Harbour: under a log.

Another of Mr. Hudson's discoveries. Described from a damaged specimen set out on cardboard.

Stilbodiscus, gen. nov.

Rostrum rather shorter than thorax, stout, slightly arched, subpterygiate near the front, contracted behind, truncate at apex. *Clypeus* short, deeply emarginate, appearing to consist of 2 rounded lobes. *Mandibles* prominent. *Scrobes* quite open and expanded above, beginning near the apex, deep there, but becoming shallow towards the eyes. *Antennæ* inserted between the middle and apex of the rostrum. *Scape* very gradually incrassate, attaining the back of the eye. *Funiculus* 7-articulate, basal joint as long as 2nd and 3rd combined, 2nd longer than 3rd or 4th, joints 5 to 7 moniliform. *Club* oval, triarticulate, stout. *Eyes* large, transversely oval, widely distant from each other, just free from thorax. *Thorax* subovate, as long as broad, without ocular lobes. *Scutellum* obsolete. *Elytra* more than twice the length of thorax and rather wider at the base. *Pygidium* slightly exposed. *Legs* moderately elongate. *Femora* medially clavate. *Tibiæ* flexuous, the anterior rounded externally at the apex and mucronate inwardly. *Tarsi* setose, 2nd joint transverse, 3rd deeply lobate, the terminal elongate. *Claws* simple. *Prosternum* deeply incurved. The *coxæ* prominent and contiguous: intermediate coxæ also prominent, nearly approximated: the posterior widely separated. *Abdomen* elongate, its basal segment longer than the metasternum, 2nd as long as 1st at the sides, 3rd and 4th conjointly rather shorter than 2nd but not abbreviate, 5th nearly as long as the preceding 2 taken together, subconical, the supplementary short, with a deep sublunate transverse basal impression.

This genus is distinguished from all its allies by the somewhat shining body, and must be placed between *Hyperus* and the New Zealand *Clypeorhynchus*. From the latter it is differentiated by the structure of the rostrum and antennæ, by the absence of ocular lobes, &c. It differs from *Hyperus* in having longer antennæ, an unclavate scape, larger and transverse eyes, and elongate lobes to the 3rd tarsal joint: these lobes, in fact, are about as long and slender as in the corresponding joint of *Clypeorhynchus*.

Stilbodiscus setarius, sp. nov. (Plate V. fig. 6.)

Elongate, slightly convex, moderately nitid, castaneo-rufous, tarsi paler: sparingly clothed with short slender depressed, and erect elongate yellowish setae.

Rostrum almost tricarinate, smooth near the apex. *Head* almost as wide as front of thorax, narrowed anteriorly, irregularly sculptured, some of the punctures being relatively coarse, the others fine. *Thorax* widest before the middle, slightly constricted near the apex, very gradually narrowed behind the middle; the disc broadly bi-impressed longitudinally, its punctuation moderately coarse but not close, and rather shallow; its base is truncate. *Elytra* elongate, not closely adapted to the thorax, much narrowed posteriorly, shoulders obtuse; each elytron with 6 series of moderate punctures, the sutural 2 form striae which are deepest near the base; interstices rather broad, minutely sculptured, and slightly rugose.

Underside moderately shining, rufo-castaneous, sparingly punctured, and bearing some yellowish setae. Ventral segments with well-marked sutures.

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

Campbell Island.

One specimen, from the recent collection made by Messrs. W. K. Chambers and F. S. Des Barres, of Gisborne.

Group ERIRHINIDAE.

Erirhinus, Schoenherr.

Antennae inserted near the middle of the rostrum, more or less elongate, slender. *Scape* thickened gradually; 1st and 2nd joints of the *funiculus* elongate, the former the larger, joints 3–7 shorter, obconical. *Club* articulate, oblong-oval. *Rostrum* more or less elongated, cylindrical, slender, arched; its scrobes beginning between the middle and extremity, almost rectilinear, and attaining the eyes. *Eyes* briefly oval, transversal. *Thorax* transverse, usually a little convex, more or less rounded laterally, truncate at base and apex, with feeble ocular lobes. *Scutellum* punctiform or triangular, small. *Elytra* oblong or oblong-oval, narrowed behind, a little wider than the thorax, slightly emarginate at the base. *Legs* of at least moderate length. *Femora* clavate, often almost pedunculate at base, unarmed. *Tibiae* slender, more or less flexuous, mucronate at extremity. *Tarsi* rather long, narrow, spongy underneath, 3rd joint distinctly broader than 1st or 2nd, 4th moderate, likewise the claws. 2nd abdominal *segment* as long as 3rd and 4th taken together, separated from the 1st by a nearly straight suture. *Intercoxal process* rather wide, rounded or angulated in front. *Metasternum* more or less elongate. *Body* oblong or oval, generally densely pubescent.

Dorytomus, Germar, is considered synonymous by many European entomologists: it is without ocular lobes, but the femora are dentate below.

Erirhinus dracophyllae, sp. nov. (Plate III, fig. 6.)

Elongate, subovate, slightly nitid, fulvescent, elytra testaceous; pubescence scanty, greyish, slender, and inconspicuous.

Rostrum arched, slender, very elongate, about as long as the elytra; longitudinally grooved, with a series of punctures across the extremity. *Mandibles* prominent, bifid at apex. *Head* rotundate, globose underneath. *Eyes* subrotundate,

distinctly faceted, situated close to the base of the rostrum and just free from the thorax. *Scrobes* extending from the middle of the rostrum to the eyes. *Scape* elongate and slender, attaining front of eye. *Funiculus* 7-articulate, basal joint nearly twice as long and stout as 2nd, 3–7 become shorter and thicker, 7th evidently larger than 6th. *Club* oblong-oval. *Thorax* transverse, its sides rounded, somewhat constricted in front, moderately closely and distinctly punctured. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* wider than thorax at the base, oblong, narrowed posteriorly, regularly punctate-striate. *Femora* angulate and dentate underneath. *Tibiæ* a little flexuous, mucronate at the extremity. *Tarsi* finely hispid below, 3rd joint broadly lobed. *Claws* thickened near the base.

Underside sparsely pubescent, finely punctate. Metasternum moderately elongate, longitudinally grooved in the middle. 2nd ventral segment but little longer than 3rd or 4th.

Length (rost. excl.), 1¼ lines; breadth, ½ line.

Auckland Islands.

Taken off *Dracophyllum* by Mr. Hudson. Distinct from our New Zealand species.

Pactolotypus, gen. nov.

Body compact, subovate, moderately convex. *Rostrum* rather shorter than thorax, slightly contracted before the middle. *Scrobes* deep, oblique, beginning near the apex and extending to the underside half-way to the eyes. *Scape* rather slender, somewhat incrassate near the extremity, it attains the back of the eye. *Funiculus* 6-articulate; basal joint large, slender at base, clavate at apex; 2nd of similar form, but very much more slender; 3–6 small, moniform, 6th a little larger than the preceding one. *Club* moderately large, ovate, triarticulate. *Head* as wide as front of thorax, quite half its length. *Eyes* distant from thorax and each other, lateral, prominent, distinctly faceted, subrotundate. *Thorax* subcylindric, base and apex truncate, without ocular lobes. *Scutellum* small or indistinct. *Elytra* less than twice the width of the thorax at the base, ovate, shoulders not prominent. *Legs* moderately elongate, stout. The 2 front pairs of *femora* simple; the posterior long, strongly clavate towards the extremity, angulate and strongly spiniform underneath. *Tibiæ* flexuous, the posterior very much so, all unarmed. *Tarsi* with pilose soles, 3rd joint cleft to the base, its lobes expanded and divergent. *Claws* subdentate. *Prosternum* emarginate in front. Anterior *coxæ* prominent and contiguous; intermediate moderately, the posterior widely, separated. *Abdomen* elongate; basal 2 segments very large, seemingly connate, without any distinct suture; 3rd and 4th short, with deep sutures.

This genus is closely related to the New Zealand *Pactola*; in fact, on a superficial examination the type appears almost identically the same as the smaller and narrower species, *Pactola demissa*. *Pactolotypus* is, however, essentially different in some respects. The funiculus has only 6 joints instead of 7, the humeral angles are narrow and rounded in place of being broad, there is no well-marked suture between the basal 2 ventral segments, &c.

Pactolotypus striatus, sp. nov. (Plate V. fig. 5.)

Small, opaque, piceous; the antennæ and base of hind thighs testaceous or castaneo-rufous, legs infuscate; covered with erect grey setæ and small variegated

squamae, chiefly fuscous, the middle of thorax and elytra sometimes fusco-testaceous, the elytra in some cases irregularly maculate, near the apices especially.

Rostrum nearly as broad as the head, slightly asperate. *Thorax* slightly narrowed anteriorly, with a small indistinct tubercle near the middle, closely punctate. *Elytra* moderately convex, their sides only a little rounded, a good deal narrowed posteriorly but little wider than thorax at the base, evidently punctate-striate. *Legs* more or less variegate. Front *tibiæ* usually testaceous; they bear slender scales and setæ.

Underside subopaque, rufo-piceous, scantily clad with short slender grey setæ; abdomen finely, distinctly, but not closely punctured.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Auckland Islands.

I am indebted to Mr. Hudson for my three specimens of this interesting little weevil.

Group CRYPTORHYNCHIDAE.

Acalles, Schoenherr.

Rostrum rather long, more or less robust, slightly widened apically. *Scrobes* beginning at or beyond the middle, rectilinear. *Antennæ* moderate, more or less robust. *Scape* clavate, reaching the eye. 1st and 2nd joints of *funiculus* elongate, the others somewhat rounded and compact. *Club* oblong-oval, obtuse, articulate. *Eyes* more or less strongly faceted, large, subdepressed, triangular, acuminate below. *Thorax* transversal or not, more or less convex, laterally rounded, moderately projecting in front, with feeble lobes, truncate or slightly bisinuate at base. *Scutellum* none. *Elytra* convex, ovate or oblong-oval, wider than thorax, narrowed at base, truncated. *Legs* usually robust. *Femora* gradually incrassated. *Tibiæ* straight, compressed, uncinated. *Tarsi* rather short, moderately dilated, spongelike below, 1st joint elongate, 4th rather large, as are its claws. *Pectoral canal* short. *Body* oblong-oval, unequal.

Acalles piciventris, sp. nov.

Minute, elongate, subovate; rufo-piceous, covered with depressed scales and coarse erect setæ, antennæ dark red, tarsi dark infuscate red.

Rostrum shorter than thorax, moderately broad, very slightly and gradually narrowed medially, squamose near the base, a little shining and apparently smooth in front. *Scape* gradually thickened, barely reaching the eye. *Funiculus* 7-articulate, basal joint much longer and stouter than 2nd, joints 4–7 beadlike. *Club* ovate and pubescent. *Thorax* rather longer than broad, rounded behind the middle, where it is widest, more but not abruptly narrowed anteriorly than behind; somewhat flattened along the middle, and broadly but not deeply depressed near the front; its surface closely and, in proportion to its small size, coarsely punctured; there are no crests, but the apex is obtusely rounded over the head. *Scutellum* apparently absent. *Elytra* suboblong, a little wider than thorax at the base, their sides very little rounded, a good deal obliquely narrowed behind, posterior declivity forming a rather long slope; they are rather deeply punctate-striate, the coarse erect setæ follow the course of the interstices. *Legs* stout, covered with squamiform greyish setæ. *Tarsi* setose, their 3rd joint broadly bilobed, the terminal stout.

Underside piceous, distinctly but not closely punctured. Basal ventral segment larger than 2nd, 3rd and 4th abbreviated, with deep straight sutures, and apparently glabrous. Pectoral canal deep, its hind margin not elevated in line with the back part of the intermediate coxæ. Metasternum short and plane, medially incurved behind.

The vestiture is obscure grey or yellowish-grey.

Length (rost. excl.), $\frac{7}{8}$ line; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Auckland Islands.

Two examples, from Mr. Hudson.

PACHYDERRIS, gen. nov.

Allied to *Acalles*, but differing somewhat in form and structure.

Scutellum distinct. *Pectoral canal* limited behind by the raised borders of the mesosternum, and extending as far as the middle of the intermediate coxæ. *Metasternum* short, medially depressed. *Abdomen* elongate; basal segment elongate, one-third longer than 2nd; 3rd and 4th not abbreviated, each shorter than the 2nd; suture between the basal 2 truncate. *Legs* long and slender. *Tibiæ* with well-developed terminal hooks. *Tarsi* slender and elongate, their basal joint rather longer than the terminal one, not at all spongelike underneath, being clothed with fine yellow hairs, 3rd joint bilobed. *Rostrum* elongate, gradually narrowed towards the middle. *Thorax* obtusely prominent, its sides, in front, incurved, but becoming prominent and ciliate lower down so as to form ocular lobes; it is truncate at the base.

Pachyderris punctiventris, sp. nov.

Cover, opaque, densely covered with blackish depressed squamæ, and scattered erect griseous squamiform setæ; legs and rostrum piceo-rufous.

Rostrum a little nitid, rather longer than thorax, finely yet distinctly and moderately closely punctured, but with the linear space along the middle smooth. *Head* globose. *Thorax* as long as broad, gradually narrowed anteriorly; punctate and squamose, and bearing many erect yellowish-grey squamiform setæ; it is somewhat transversely depressed in front, on the middle some infuscate squamæ are concentrated but do not form crests. *Elytra* closely adapted to base of thorax, with oblique shoulders, so that the base does not exceed that of the thorax; they are gradually narrowed backwards from the hind thighs, so that the apex is only half the width of the basal half; posterior declivity not vertical; they are apparently punctate-striate near the suture, and are indistinctly and irregularly crested, so that any description of one elytron would not be applicable to the other so far as the basal part is concerned, but two spaces, one near the base, the other in front of the declivity, are intensely black, the last has a small yellowish tuft at each side, just on top of the declivity the suture is nodiform; their sides are nearly vertical. *Legs* long and slender, variegated, rufescent and piceous, with coarse greyish setæ. *Antennæ* medially inserted. *Scape* rather slender, just attaining the eye. *Funiculus* longer than scape, 7-articulate, basal 2 joints of nearly equal length, 3rd oval, 4–7 small, the last larger than 6th. *Club* oval, articulate. *Scrobes* lateral, deep throughout, sharply limited above and below. *Eyes* subrotundate.

Length (rost. excl.), $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, 1 line.

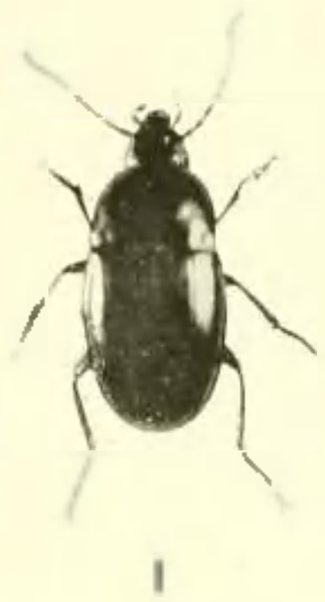
Carnley Harbour.

The specimen is unique. It is another of Mr. Hudson's captures.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE V.

[I am indebted to Mr. Albert Waterworth, of Auckland, for preparing the micro-photos. All are magnified. It must be understood that it is almost impossible to get every part of an opaque convex insect into focus at once. The specimens were preserved in alcohol, which made the mounting of them on cardboard in anything like natural positions an extremely difficult operation.]

Fig. 1. *Synteratus ovalis*, Broun.
Fig. 2. *Kenodactylus capito*, Broun.
Fig. 3. *Ocpterus marrineri*, Broun.
Fig. 4. *Loxomerus fossulatus*, Broun.
Fig. 5. *Pactolotypus striatus*, Broun.
Fig. 6. *Stilbodiscus setarius*, Broun.
Fig. 7. *Boeostethus chiltoni*, Broun.
Fig. 8. *Pseudhelops quadricollis*, Broun.



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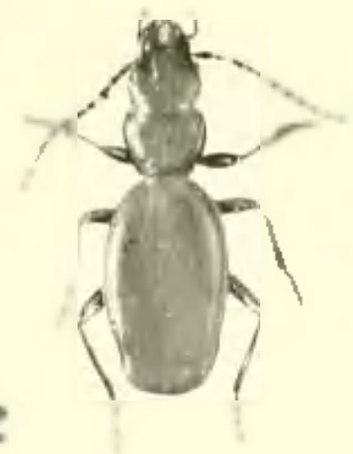

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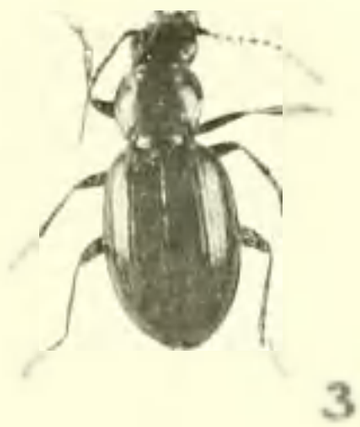

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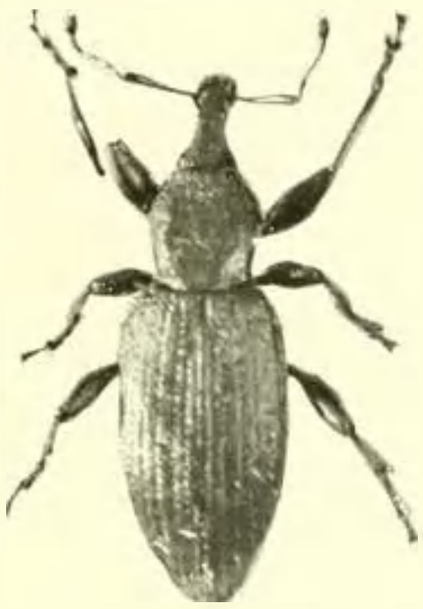

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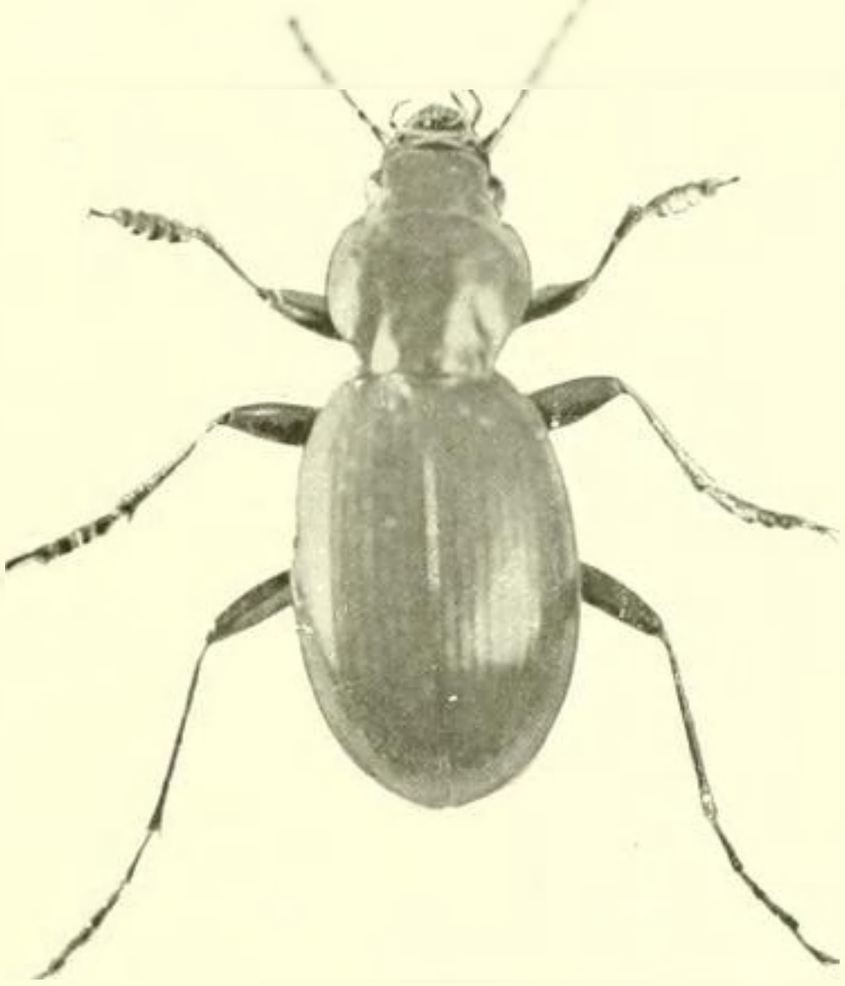

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PLATE V.