

- A. First ventral ray about as long as its distance from the posterior extremity of the folded anal, reaching or nearly reaching anal opening.
- a. Barbel half length of head.
- Eye equally distant from posterior nostril and upper border of gill-opening, or a little nearer the former; outer pectoral ray not reaching beyond middle of outer ventral ray 1. *prenadilla*, C. & V.
- Eye nearer upper border of gill-opening than posterior nostril; outer pectoral ray reaching nearly extremity of outer ventral ray 2. *longifilis*, Sldr.
- b. Barbel $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ length of head; eye nearer upper border of gill-opening than posterior nostril 3. *sabalo*, C. & V.
- B. First ventral ray as long as or a little longer than its distance from origin of anal, not reaching anal opening.
- a. No trace of adipose dorsal fin.
- Præmaxillary teeth nearly all bicuspid; barbel $\frac{1}{2}$ length of head, which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 times in total length 4. *Whymperi*, Blgr.
- Outer præmaxillary teeth unicuspid; barbel $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ length of head, which is $3\frac{2}{3}$ to 4 times in total length 5. *orientalis*, Blgr.
- b. An elongate, low, adipose dorsal fin.
- Barbel $\frac{1}{2}$ length of head; no nasal barbel 6. *Taczanowskii*, Blgr.
- Barbel $\frac{2}{3}$ length of head; no nasal barbel 7. *peruanus*, Sldr.
- Barbel $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ length of head; nasal flap produced into a short barbel 8. *Festæ*, Blgr.

LXXXII.—*Descriptions of new Genera and Species of New Zealand Coleoptera.* By Capt. T. BROUN, F.E.S.

[Continued from p. 458.]

Group **Feroniidæ.**

Trichosternus Walkeri, sp. n.

Glossy, bronzed black, the margins of elytra and base of thorax viridescent; tarsi and palpi rufo-piceous, the tips of the latter paler.

Head broad, smooth, frontal impressions shallow. *Eyes* prominent. *Thorax* 3 lines broad, $2\frac{1}{4}$ long; apex subtruncate, the sides moderately rounded and sinuously narrowed behind, posterior angles exactly rectangular; the dorsal groove does not reach the front, basal fossæ large. *Scutellum* striate at base. *Elytra* ovate-oblong, humeral angles dentiform, apical sinuosities well marked; they are striate, the punctuation of the striae is fine but distinct, the interstices are most

convex behind, but become flattened towards the base, the third has three, the seventh five or six punctures.

Femora robust, intermediate *tibiæ* somewhat produced and compressed at the outer extremity. *Prosternum* with setæ. Apical *ventral segment* with two setigerous punctures at each side of the middle.

Its nearest ally is *T. Enysi*, no. 1334. In that species, however, the thorax is incurved in front, its sides are more sinuously narrowed behind the middle, the posterior angles are rather more acute, and the punctures of the elytral striæ are very much finer. Both species exhibit the same prolongation of the external apex of the middle *tibiæ*, a character which distinguishes them from the other species of this genus.

♂. Length $9\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Springfield, near Christchurch.

One example found by Mr. J. J. Walker, in whose honour it is named.

Trichosternus akaroensis, sp. n.

Brilliant black, hind body slightly viridescent; antennæ, palpi, and tarsi pitchy red.

Head smooth. *Eyes* prominent. *Antennæ* normal, the basal three joints glabrous, the first black. *Thorax* $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines in breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in length, distinctly incurved in front, base medially emarginate; it is widest before the middle; the sides, however, are only moderately rounded and not much sinuate behind, posterior angles exactly rectangular; the dorsal furrow extends from the base, but becomes indistinct in front; basal fossæ moderate, situated midway between the median furrow and sides; along the base there are some feeble longitudinal lines and near the front a slight transversely curvate impression. *Elytra* ovate-oblong, subdepressed, rather broad and only moderately sinuous behind, humeral angles denticiform; distinctly punctate-striate, interstices slightly convex, the third with three or four, the fifth with two, the seventh with several punctures.

Underside black. Terminal ventral segment with two setigerous punctures on each side of the middle. *Prosternum* with setæ between the coxæ.

♀. Length $11\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Akaroa.

The male I have not seen, but the two females found by Mr. J. J. Walker, owing to their contour and sculpture, cannot very well be mistaken for any other species.

Trichosternus bucolicus, sp. n.

Oblong, moderately convex, shining viridi-æneous; legs and antennæ pitchy red, tips of the palpi paler, front margin of labrum red.

Head smooth, with the ordinary frontal impressions. *Eyes* prominent. *Thorax* subquadrate, 3 lines broad by $2\frac{1}{4}$ long; apex arcuate-emarginate, base slightly notched; its widest part is just before the middle, behind that point it is slightly and gradually narrowed to the rectangular angles, anterior angles rounded; the dorsal furrow extends from base to apex, but becomes feeble in front, the fossæ are large, and the marginal channel is of uniform width until it comes in line with the fossæ, where it is expanded. *Elytra* ovate-oblong, shoulders dentiform, posterior sinuosities slight; their striæ are well marked, their punctuation, however, is very fine; the third and seventh interstices bear four or six punctures on each.

Underside glossy black, head viridescent, coxæ rufescent. Prosteronum setose at the tip. Ventral terminal segment with two pairs of setigerous punctures.

T. hamptenensis is the only similar species; it has, however, a rather broader head and thorax, the sides of the latter are more curvate; the elytra are more sinuously narrowed posteriorly, their striæ, though finely, are more distinctly punctuated, and the interstitial sculpture differs.

♂. Length $10\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $3\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Stephen's Island.

Found by Mr. J. H. Lewis.

Pterostichus Kirkianus, sp. n.

Nigrescent, with reddish metallic reflections near the thoracic foveæ and on the elytra.

Head rather short, marked with numerous longitudinal striæ near the frontal impressions. *Eyes* prominent. *Thorax* $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines long by 3 broad, basal and frontal margins evidently incurved, widest at the middle, its sides only moderately rounded, a little narrowed but scarcely sinuated behind, posterior angles rectangular; the discoidal groove nearly reaches the apex, the basal fossæ are large but not very broad, the disk is feebly transversely strigose, and the base bears longitudinal striæ. *Elytra* a good deal narrowed and sinuated apically, shoulders dentiform; their striæ are well marked and finely punctured, the interstices are moderately convex,

the third and seventh have from three to five punctures on each. Terminal ventral segment with two setigerous punctures on each side of the middle.

Belongs to the numerously represented section having the facies of *Trichosternus*, but lacking the prosternal setæ of that genus. After a careful comparison with the existing species, I find that no. 1640—*P. deceptus*—most nearly resembles this. The form and coloration differ, whilst the narrower and more apically attenuated hind body distinguishes it from *P. deceptus*.

♂. Length $10\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $3\frac{3}{8}$ lines.

Stewart Island.

Named after the late Professor Kirk, from whom I received it.

Pterostichus memes, sp. n.

Oblong, moderately convex, nitid, nigrescent, viridi-æneous above; legs and antennæ nigro-piceous, terminal joints of the latter and the tips of the palpi rufescent.

Head narrower than thorax, frontal foveæ elongate. *Eyes* prominent. *Thorax* $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines in length by $2\frac{7}{8}$ in breadth, its sides well rounded, moderately sinuated towards the rectangular posterior angles, lateral margins and channels well developed, these latter somewhat expanded behind, apex arcuate-emarginate, base medially emarginate; dorsal furrow well marked and almost touching the apex; the basal fossæ are large and there is a slight impression between them. *Scutellum* striate at base. *Elytra* rather wider than thorax at the base, with dentiform shoulders; they are oblong-oval, and, though a good deal narrowed, are only moderately sinuated apically; their striæ are broad, deep, and regular, and are distinctly yet finely punctured; the interstices are convex, the third has three and the seventh four punctures.

There are two setæ near each eye, the same number on each side of the thorax, and four at the extremity of the last ventral segment in both sexes.

Femora dilated, the anterior most strongly and grooved underneath.

This belongs to the *Trichosternus*-like section. *P. Fultoni* is the nearest species, but the sides of its thorax are much less rounded, its legs and antennæ are more rufescent, and the elytral interstices are decidedly less convex. *Trichosternus sylvis*, Bates, is also somewhat similar, but its hind body is rather narrower and more oval and the interstices are less convex.

The female is differentiated by its slightly narrower form and flatter interstices.

♂. Length $9\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Maniototo Plains.

One of each sex sent by Mr. J. H. Lewis.

Pterostichus praignis, sp. n.

Oblong, shining, black, feebly rufescent; palpi pitchy red; tarsi rufo-piceous.

Head broadly oviform, frontal impressions rather short. *Eyes* prominent. *Antennæ* reach the base of thorax, joints 4-11 reddish and pubescent. *Thorax* $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines broad by 2 long, apex widely, the base medially emarginate; its greatest width is rather before the middle, where the sides are moderately rounded, they are gradually narrowed behind and have a slight sinuation near each rectangular posterior angle; the lateral margins and channels are well developed throughout, the discoidal groove extends from base to apex or almost so, and the basal fossæ are well marked. *Scutellum* estriate. *Elytra* oblong-oval, of about the same breadth near the apical sinuosities as they are at the slightly dentiform shoulders; they have deep regular striæ, but their punctuation is indistinct or obsolete; the interstices are slightly convex and simple. *Legs* normal; femora moderately dilated medially.

This must be placed in the section having two setæ on each side of the thorax. The male has one seta at each side of the middle at the apex of the last ventral segment; the female has two.

P. procerulus is the only member of the section at all like this species, but the form of its thorax is materially different; the sides, though narrowed, are straight behind, the basal fossæ are more shallow, they are situated nearer the middle, and there is a smaller impression near each angle; the elytral striæ are thinner and their fine punctures are more apparent.

Length 9, breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Westport.

One pair, found by Mr. J. J. Walker.

Pterostichus setiventris, sp. n.

Elongate, subplanate, moderately glossy, black; legs and antennæ rufo-piceous, mandibles and palpi pitchy red.

Head rather narrow, with elongated frontal impressions, the genæ much swollen behind and below the eyes. *Thorax* feebly arcuate in front, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad, its base emarginate at the middle, the sides are very little rounded, so

that they are hardly appreciably broader near the front than at the base; the posterior angles are rectangular and only very slightly projecting; the well-marked central groove barely attains the base or apex, the basal fossæ are large and deep and there is a smaller one near each angle; the longitudinal impressions at the base and the transversal discoidal ones are quite faint. *Scutellum* striate at base. *Elytra* oblong, moderately sinuated posteriorly; the apical portion, however, appears broad, humeral angles dentiform; their sculpture consists of irregularly interrupted striæ, which become coarser and more confused towards the extremity. *Femora* dilated, the hind pair most strongly, so as to be subangulate below. The *prosternal process* is canaliculate, the flanks are closely yet finely punctured, the mesosternum more densely.

This is another member of the section with four setæ at each side of the thorax. *P. irregularis* is nearly related; it has, however, distinct rugæ on the head, a rather longer thorax, much broader elytral impressions, and acutely dentiform posterior femora. *P. Lewisi* is also similar as regards elytral sculpture, but the thorax is obviously longer and the antennæ are more slender and shorter. In Sharp's *P. myrmidon* the basal joint of the antenna is thinner and slightly longer, the eyes are smooth and embedded, so as to seem exactly continuous with the genæ (which is not the case in *P. setiventris*, as the eyes are slightly prominent and faceted), its thorax is more contracted behind, the elytra are more oviform, more strongly sinuated and narrowed posteriorly, and their sculpture is different.

In the males of these species there are two setigerous punctures on each side of the middle at the apex of the last ventral segment; these are also present in *P. setiventris*, but, in addition thereto, there are four others on the middle of that segment, and as these last do not occur in the species now adverted to, they form a distinctive character.

♂. Length 9, breadth 3 lines.

Westport.

One example from Mr. J. J. Walker's collection.

Group Harpalidæ.

ALLOCINOPUS, gen. nov.

Mentum deeply emarginate, its tooth entire and bisetose at base. *Palpi* elongate, their terminal articulations not quite oviform, truncate at extremity; intermediate joint of the labial with four setæ. *Head* large, epistome straight and

with one setigerous puncture near each front angle, its basal suture simple and rather fine. *Labrum* quadrate, only slightly emarginate, quadrisetose. *Eyes* large, only moderately convex, distant from thorax. *Antennæ* slender, reaching backwards to base of thorax, their first two joints and the basal portion of the third glabrous, the others pubescent; second joint nearly as long as first, but shorter than third. *Tibiæ* setose, the anterior with strong apical spurs, the others bicalcarate. *Tarsi*, anterior with triangular basal joints, 2-4 widely dilated, quite transverse, fourth very short, deeply excavate at the extremity, but only feebly lobate; basal joints of the intermediate longer than those of the front pair, 2-4 also rather longer, second joint cordate; posterior slender, simple. *Thorax* transverse, cordate-quadrate, base truncate and resting on the elytra; there is a single seta on each side before the middle. *Scutellum* short. *Elytra* oblong, much narrowed, yet only slightly sinuated, posteriorly; apices rounded.

This is unlike our other genera. In the structure of the tarsi it approximates *Triplosarus*; there, however, the resemblance ends. The large head, with the eyes placed much in advance of those of *Euthenarus*, *Hypharpax*, and *Lecanomerus*, and the posteriorly attenuate hind body, together with the dense squamiform or spongy vestiture of the soles of the front tarsi, are distinctive.

Allocinopus sculpticollis, sp. n.

Oblong, slightly convex, moderately nitid, nigrescent; legs, antennæ, and palpi testaceous.

Head rather longer than thorax and almost as broad in its widest part as that is, with some feeble linear sculpture on the epistome; the frontal foveæ are small and are situated a little further forward than the eyes; there is a single puncture in line with the middle of each eye. *Mandibles* stout, moderately long, curved at apex, pitchy red. *Thorax* 1 line long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, widest just before the middle, widely sinuate or narrowed behind, posterior angles rectangular and a little obtuse, apex widely and slightly incurved, lateral margins and channels well developed; the dorsal groove extends from the base, but does not attain the front; the basal fossæ are rather shallow and elongate and are placed halfway between the middle and sides; there are some indistinct transverse striolæ on the disk, and the slightly flattened area extending along each side from the middle to the base is finely punctured; the surface is densely but minutely sculptured

throughout, but to the eye appears smooth. *Elytra* slightly wider near the hind femora than elsewhere; their sides, however, are only a little rounded; the shoulders are evidently broader than the base of the thorax, but are not prominent; their simple striae are well marked throughout, the first and second near the base are confluent, there is a small puncture on each of the third interstices in line with the hind thighs, and the marginal punctures become confused towards the apices. Posterior *tibiae* straight.

The last *ventral segment* is much longer than the preceding one; it is obliquely narrowed apically for about half of its length, and, just where the contraction begins, there is a denticle at each side; there are two setigerous punctures at the apex.

Length $5\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{7}{8}$ lines.

Motueka River.

Described from a specimen forwarded by Mr. J. H. Lewis, who states that he received it from Mr. G. V. Hudson, of Wellington.

Group Pogonidæ.

OöPTERUS, White.

The following details are characteristic of this genus:—

Pulpi moderately elongate; terminal joints thick at the base and very gradually tapering towards the acuminate extremity; the penultimate quite as long, slender at the base, and dilated towards the apex. *Tarsi* with the basal two joints dilated, the first oblong, second cordate, both acutely prolonged at the inner angle. *Antennæ* elongate, the basal two joints and the basal portion of the third glabrous. *Head* with two erect setæ near each eye and two on the forehead. *Thorax* with one lateral seta before the middle and another at each posterior angle.

Oöpterus latipennis, sp. n.

Shining, piceous; the antennæ, palpi, and legs fusco-testaceous, the margins of the elytra and an ill-defined apical space on each of nearly similar colour.

Head with large lateral impressions. *Eyes* not prominent. *Antennæ* elongate, their second joint nearly as long as the following one. *Thorax* nearly one third broader than long, apex widely but not deeply incurved; it is widest near the middle and a good deal narrowed behind; posterior angles acute and slightly projecting; dorsal furrow well marked, but

not reaching the front margin; basal fossæ large and separated from the sides by an almost carinate space; the basal region is more or less finely but not closely punctate. *Elytra* broadly oval, nearly twice the breadth of the thorax, distinctly marginate, shoulders rounded; they are finely punctate-striate, the sutural striæ are the deepest and attain the apices, the second and third are moderately distinct at the base but are abbreviated behind, the lateral and apical sculpture are somewhat obsolete, but the subapical carinæ are distinct; on the third interstices there are three punctures; these, however, are so placed as to appear to be merely enlarged punctures of the striæ.

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

Westport.

I am indebted to Mr. J. J. Walker for my specimen.

Oöpterus probus, sp. n.

Glossy, fusco-piceous; legs, palpi, and a large apical space on each elytron clear testaceous, the antennæ infuscate.

Thorax distinctly incurved in front, $\frac{5}{8}$ of a line broad by $\frac{1}{2}$ long, rather wider just before the middle than it is elsewhere. *Elytra* quite oval, the four inner striæ on each are well marked and punctured, the sutural only reaches the extremity, the fifth and sixth assume the form of series of punctures, and the posterior carina is distinct.

When compared with *O. latipennis* this species appears more brightly coloured. The thorax is less transverse, the anterior angles are more rounded, the basal fossæ and sculpture are similar, but the median groove extends to the basal margin and the apex is more emarginate. The hind body is not so broad, its sculpture is deeper, but there are no interstitial punctures.

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

Westport.

One example found by Mr. J. J. Walker.

Oöpterus parvulus, sp. n.

Convex, nitid, fuscous; the sides of the thorax and elytra, as well as the apical portion of the latter, testaceous; the legs, palpi, and basal two joints of the antennæ also yellowish.

Head with distinct interocular impressions. *Eyes* moderately large, but not prominent. *Thorax* about as long as it is broad, cordiform, widest near the middle, posterior angles slightly projecting, base and apex subtruncate; the dorsal

groove does not reach the front margin, the basal foveæ are well marked, and there are a few scattered punctures intervening. *Elytra* oval, with distinct sutural striæ; the sculpture beyond these appears in certain lights to consist of feebly impressed striæ with well-marked punctures, which, however, become obliterated posteriorly; the usual apical plicæ are not well developed.

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

Westport.

Two males of this rather pretty little species were found by Mr. J. J. Walker.

Group Bembidiidæ.

Bembidium actuarium, sp. n.

Elongate-ovate, subdepressed, glossy, greenish or bluish black; legs flavo-testaceous; the tarsi and first antennal joint testaceous, the remaining joints and the palpi infuscate.

Head oviform, with well-marked interocular furrows.

Eyes large. *Thorax* of almost equal length and breadth, rounded laterally and rather deeply incurved behind, posterior angles acutely prominent, base and apex straight, the sides well marginated; its surface is moderately convex, but the basal region is somewhat depressed; the fossæ are deep, narrow, and close to the angles, so that the margins appear slightly carinate there; the median furrow, distinct behind, hardly attains the apex. *Elytra* subdepressed, oviform, a good deal narrowed posteriorly, shoulders rounded; obviously punctate-striate, the sixth ends near the middle and is represented by distinct serial punctures; the fifth also is abbreviated; the sutural reaches the apex, but the punctures cease at the hind slope, which seems quite smooth owing to the intermediate striæ being obsolete there; there are no well-marked interstitial punctures. *Tarsi* elongate, basal two joints of the anterior only moderately dilated.

B. orbiferum, though nearly similar in coloration, is much more robust and convex. *B. parviceps*, perhaps, most nearly resembles this species, which, however, may be separated by the projecting thoracic angles, more attenuated hind body, and yellow legs.

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

Pipiriki, Wanganui River.

I am indebted to Mr. G. V. Hudson for this and several other interesting species.

Group *Pericalidæ*.*Scopodes viridis*, sp. n.

Body depressed, shining, bronzed green; legs and antennæ nigrescent.

Head densely longitudinally strigose. *Eyes* very large and prominent. *Thorax* rather broader than long, widest just before the middle, but not distinctly dentiform there, gradually narrowed behind; the lateral margins moderately developed, less so towards the base, where they are slightly turned inwards, without, however, forming any distinct angle; discoidal sculpture dense, transverse, almost shagreen, median furrow abbreviated. *Scutellum* closely sculptured. *Elytra* oblong, widest behind the middle, humeral angles rounded, apices obliquely truncate, the parts nearest the suture slightly rounded; their striæ rather shallow and not very sharply defined, the three feebly impressed punctures on the third interstices are indicated by a bluish tinge.

This pretty little species may be readily identified by its coloration. No. 1342 (*S. venustus*) may be considered the nearest ally; it is, however, nearly twice as large.

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

Ida Valley.

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

Group *Hydrophilidæ*.*Rygmodes nigripennis*, sp. n.

Oval, rather narrow, moderately convex, shining, black; antennæ rufo-piceous, the claws and tibial spurs somewhat castaneous.

Head closely and distinctly punctured; epistome with raised frontal and lateral margins. *Thorax* transverse, of the usual form; on the middle its sculpture is rather finer than that of the head, but at the sides the punctures are closer and more distinct. *Scutellum* elongate and smooth. *Elytra* finely punctured over their whole surface; the striæ are fairly well marked behind and near the suture, but are obsolete near the base; these striæ in some places are punctate; rather fine serial punctures appear where the grooves are wanting, and the interstices, especially those on the basal half, are rather flat.

This species is hardly so convex as *R. puncticeps*, and it is somewhat narrower. The palpi are stouter, with the intermediate joints rufescent at the tips. The sides of the thorax are a little more convex and the scutellum is narrow and

cuneiform. *R. ovalis* (no. 1823) differs in coloration, and the thoracic sculpture, instead of being "the same on the disk as it is at the sides," is in the present species more distinct at the sides.

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

Otira Gorge.

One found by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman many years ago

CYLOMISSUS, gen. nov.

Palpi as long as the antennæ, penultimate joint somewhat curvate and thickened towards the extremity, the terminal narrower and distinctly shorter. *Antennæ* 9-articulate, first joint hardly twice the length of the second; third half as long as the preceding one, transverse, yet twice the length of the fourth; fifth quadrate, sixth transverse, slender at base; club opaque, basal joint conical, second quadrate, third oviform. *Femora* nude, minutely punctate, apparently smooth and shining underneath. Anterior *tibiæ* with stout apical hooks and fringed with minute spines, the middle and hind pairs distinctly spinose. Posterior *tarsi* with minute basal joints, second and fifth equally long; intermediate joints longer than broad, claws well developed; the soles with yellow pubescence.

Labrum short, emarginate. *Epistome* slightly incurved. *Eyes* not prominent, minutely faceted. *Mentum* quadrate. *Prosternum* simple; front coxæ prominent and contiguous. *Mesosternum* simple.

More oblong than *Cyloma*, with longer palpi, differently formed antennæ, and without the mesosternal process of that genus.

Cylomissus glabratus, sp. n.

Body glabrous, oblong, transversely convex, shining, nigropiceous; sides of thorax broadly banded with infusate red, the sides and posterior part of elytra irregularly tinged with red; legs pitchy red; antennæ pallid, sixth joint infusate; club large, dull fuscous, minutely pubescent.

Head finely punctate, rather smooth in front. *Thorax* transverse, its sides finely margined and rounded, with obtuse angles, apex incurved; the surface rather distinctly yet finely punctured. *Scutellum* elongate, smooth. *Elytra* oblong, transversely convex, each with nine series of distinct punctures which almost form striæ, the interstices simple, impunctate.

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

Westport.

One from Mr. J. J. Walker's collection.

ZEADOLOPUS, gen. nov.

Body compact, convex, short, oviform. *Palpi* short, terminal joint oblong. *Antennæ* 10-articulate, inserted below the angles of the forehead; their basal two joints stout and almost equal, third rather longer than broad, slender at base, the following three short, sixth quite transverse; club large, with four transverse joints. *Head* transversely quadrate, almost truncate, and finely margined in front. *Eyes* moderately large, rather flat, distant from thorax. *Labrum* exposed and notched. *Thorax* broader than long, closely adapted to base of elytra, its sides finely margined and but little curved, apex widely but not deeply emarginate. *Scutellum* large, triangular. *Elytra* short, not striate. *Legs* short. *Tibiæ* broad, the anterior with distinct spurs, the others with straight apical calcars. *Tarsi* 5-jointed, the basal four compact and nearly equal, fifth longer than the preceding two taken together in the front pairs, but, owing to the longer intermediate joints, the last joint of the posterior seems shorter; they are finely pubescent; claws slender.

The antennal structure might seem to exclude this genus from the Hydrophilidæ, but in habit, general appearance, armature of tibiæ, and tarsal structure it is like other genera of the family, and should, I think, be located near *Tormus* and *Adolopus*.

Zeadolopus spinipes, sp. n.

Convex, broadly oval, nitid, glabrous, rufo-piceous; palpi and antennæ testaceous; club opaque, fuscous, densely and finely pubescent; legs reddish.

Head moderately finely and not closely punctured, nearly smooth behind. *Thorax* with very fine and rather distant punctures on the disk, but becoming closer towards the sides. *Elytra* not striate, but with series of distinct punctures, which, however, become more or less obsolete on the paler posterior portion, where there are fine sutural striæ; interstices broad, with some small punctures on the basal half.

Tibiæ broad, the anterior with four or five slender spines along their outer edge, the intermediate with more prominent ones.

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

Westport.

Unfortunately one mounted specimen only is available, so that the lower surface could not be satisfactorily examined. It is from Mr. J. J. Walker's collection.

Group Oxytelidæ.

Trogophlæus maritimus, sp. n.

Subparallel, slightly shining, sparsely clothed with pale yellowish pubescence; head and abdomen fuscous; thorax and elytra castaneous, these latter with a large apical space on each, sometimes occupying nearly half of the surface, testaceous; antennæ and legs flavo-castaneous, the basal three joints of the former and the mandibles more rufescent.

Antennæ inserted below distinct prominences in front of the eyes; first joint stout and equal in length to the following two conjointly; second and third of almost equal length, fourth slightly shorter than the contiguous ones, eighth and ninth moniliform, tenth subquadrate, eleventh conical. *Mandibles* curve, inwardly dentate. *Palpi* moderately elongate, penultimate articulation incrassate and finely pubescent, terminal very short and narrow.

Head trigonal, rounded behind, rather finely and closely punctate. *Eyes* globular, only slightly convex, distinctly faceted. *Thorax* just about as long as broad, widest before the middle, rounded laterally, more narrowed behind than in front; it is closely and finely punctured, but does not exhibit any well-marked impressions. *Elytra* quadrate, incurved at base, apices truncate; the suture is a little elevated, the sculpture on the dark portion is like that of the thorax, but becomes finer on the pale parts. *Abdomen* elongate, with strongly elevated lateral margins, it is very finely punctured, and bears slender elongate pubescence. *Legs* pilose, tibiæ simple; terminal joint of the tarsi nearly twice as long as the basal two taken together, claws thickened at base.

Underside fuscous; coxæ pale chestnut.

Var.—Body longer, the thorax so regularly rounded that the middle appears widest; the posterior portion of the elytra darker, yet quite evidently paler than the basal half.

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

Mokohinou Island.

Three examples from Mr. Sandager.

Group Lucanidæ.

Lissotes auriculatus, sp. n.

Robust, subopaque, fuscous black, sparsely setose.

Head large, slightly exceeding the thorax in length; its frontal portion slopes downwards, and appears curvedly depressed there, its anterior margin is slightly incurved medially;

at each side behind the eye it has an angular lobe which projects quite as far as the lateral margin of the thorax, this causes the head to appear constricted behind that point; its surface is moderately finely punctured; the punctuation, however, becomes finer and more distant towards the middle of the base. *Thorax* $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long by 5 broad, apex widely but slightly emarginate; the lateral margins are thick and somewhat reflexed, but become obsolete near the rounded front angles; the sides are almost straight, but near the base are obliquely and rather abruptly narrowed, so that the posterior angles are not at all well marked; the base is almost quite truncate; its punctuation is rather coarser than that of the head, but becomes finer and more remote towards the front. *Elytra* narrower than thorax, rounded behind, humeral angles nearly rectangular; their side margins are like those of the thorax; their sculpture consists of irregular, moderately close, and coarse punctures, and two or three ill-defined linear elevations on each.

Tibiae hispid, the anterior with a stout inner calcar reaching the extremity of the third tarsal joint, the external apex bidentate; the intermediate obviously angulate outwardly and with a small median tooth; the posterior triangulate at the extremity and grooved along the hind face.

Mandibles large, curvate, bifid at apex; near the base on each there is a short angular tooth just below the level of the labrum; at the middle on the inside of each mandible there is a large tooth, directed upwards, which is bifid at the apex, and near the front on the lower surface there is a short angular projection; none of these inner teeth touch the corresponding ones when the mandibles are closed.

Underside rather finely punctured.

The form of the male is like that of *L. ithaginis* (no. 1966). The mandibles differ materially from those of that species and *L. Helmsi*, and the lobe-like projection behind each eye does not occur in any other species known to me. ♀ incog.

♂. Length $11\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $5\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Thames.

Described from two males kindly sent to me some time ago by Mr. R. Curtis.

Mitophyllus comognathus, sp. n.

Oblong, moderately convex, slightly nitid, piceous; sparingly clothed with narrow, depressed, pallid scales.

Head rather broad, almost truncate in front, but with an angular projection at each side over the spot where the

antenna is inserted; the middle of the forehead smooth, the rest of the surface moderately coarsely punctured. *Mandibles* prominent, curvate, tridentate at extremity; along the inside they bear many outstanding slender fuscous setæ similar to those on the basal joint of the antennæ. *Eyes* but little prominent. *Antennæ* pitchy red, the basal joint slightly curved and nearly as long as the following six taken together, second stout and moniliform, 3-6 short, seventh slightly produced in front; club with three elongate almost equal joints, each fringed with fine erect pubescence. *Thorax* transverse, wider behind than in front, its sides rounded; posterior angles nearly rectangular but not at all projecting, base bisinuate; its surface moderately coarsely but not closely punctured; the central longitudinal space, however, is smooth. *Elytra* oblong, with ill-defined sutural striæ, their punctuation like that of the thorax, but closer.

Tibiæ sparsely clothed, the anterior slightly curved, their outer edge crenate; the inner terminal calcar is straight, the external is prominent and curved, near the middle there is the usual dentiform projection; the middle and hind tibiæ are straight, the former have a small median tooth on each, but the posterior are unarmed.

Underside piceous; abdomen with fine grey setæ, the punctuation coarse and disposed in transverse series; metasternum convex, canaliculate in the middle, its flanks rather coarsely punctured and clothed with elongate greyish scales.

Allied to *M. macrocerus*, but the head is much broader, especially in front, and the antennal club is very much shorter. The mandibles most nearly resemble those of *Lissotes Helmsi* in form.

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

Westport.

This is another of Mr. J. J. Walker's discoveries.

Group *Pycnomeridæ*.

Pycnomerus nitiventris, sp. n.

Subparallel, elongate, nude, opaque, piceous; legs pitchy red; antennæ darker.

Head distinctly punctate, more finely in front, the lateral elevations before the eyes well developed, but the intervening impressions are slight. *Eyes* convex. *Thorax* one third longer than broad, apex truncate, base slightly rounded, lateral margins narrow; the sides are nearly straight, but a little narrowed behind and in front; anterior angles rectangular, the posterior not at all prominent; its surface is

moderately coarsely and closely punctured, except on a narrow smooth space behind the middle, which has at each side of it a shallow longitudinal impression. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* punctate-striate; the sutural striæ are deepest near the apices, where the margins are somewhat raised and thickened; interstices moderately broad, humeral angles obtuse. *Antennæ* sparingly and minutely pubescent, terminal joint of each evidently smaller than the tenth.

Underside piceous, punctate, the metasternum with a longitudinal impression behind, abdomen less closely punctured and quite shining.

This is obviously narrower than *P. sophoræ*; it has not the same thickened thoracic margins, the hind angles are different, the shoulders are rounded and not in the least prominent, the elytral striæ and their punctures are much finer, and the interstices are much broader. *P. longulus*, which I have not seen, is smaller, the thorax differs, and the body is shining; it is, no doubt, the nearest ally.

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

Westport.

Two examples from Mr. J. J. Walker's collection.

Bothrideres picipes, sp. n.

Elongate, subopaque, black; antennæ and tarsi red, legs piceous; sparingly clothed with minute brassy setæ.

Head distinctly and closely punctured, with obsolete inter-antennal impressions. *Eyes* very prominent. *Thorax* subquadrate, with a depression close to each anterior angle, its sides nearly straight but sinuate behind; posterior angles rectangular, with a punctiform fovea near each; the punctuation of the disk is rather coarse, it becomes finer in front and closer towards the sides; there is an elongated fovea, but no other well-marked impression. *Scutellum* nearly triangular. *Elytra* rather wider near the middle than elsewhere, shoulders elevated and rufescent; their striæ are well marked and finely punctured, the interstices are smooth on some parts but finely punctured on others; the suture and alternate interstices become cariniform behind.

B. cognatus, Sharp, may be easily recognized by the ferruginous elytra and legs. *B. mæstus* is rather broader, with different thoracic sculpture, whilst *B. obsoletus* may be distinguished almost at a glance.

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

Picton.

One specimen from Mr. J. J. Walker's collection.

[To be continued.]