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DESCRIPTIONS

OF

NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF COLEOPTERA.

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PART II.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mount Albert, Auckland.

13th December, 1911.

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

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 3374. " *connata* Broun.
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 3376. *Euplectopsis granulatus* Broun.
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3393. *Gyrophæna carinulata* Broun.
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3400. *Sagola electa* Broun.
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Group PSELAPHINI.

3402. *Pselaphus pilifrons* Broun.

Group TYBINI.

Plesiotyrus gen. nov.

3403. *Hamotulus frontalis* Broun.

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3404. *Ulonotus philpotti* Broun.
 3405. *Notonlus crassulus* Broun.
 3406. *Heterargus subaequus* Broun.
 3407. *Protarphius decorus* Broun.

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3408. *Pycnomerus arcuatus* Broun.
 3409. " *ocularius* Broun.

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3410. *Corticaria picicornis* Broun.

Group MYCETOPHAGIDAE.

3411. *Triphyllus eunstant* Broun.

Group HISTERIDAE.

3412. *Abraeus phyllobius* Broun.

Group CORYLOPHIDAE.

3413. *Sacina lactans* Broun.

Group BYRRHIDAE.

3414. *Pedilophorus ornatus* Broun.
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Group LUCANIDAE.

3416. *Lissotes philpotti* Broun.

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3417. *Saphobius laticollis* Broun.

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3418. *Atopida impressa* Broun.
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3424. *Phymatophaea sculptipennis* Broun.
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3427. *Dasytes laevulifrons* Broun.

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3428. *Adelium calcaratum* Broun.
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3430. *Axylita sericophora* Broun.
 3431. *Allorchesia validipes* Broun.
 3432. *Neorchesia divergens* Broun.
 3433. *Mecorchesia spectabilis* Broun.
 3434. " *brevicornis* Broun.
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3437. *Anthicus flavitarsis* Broun.

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3438. *Platyomida verrucosa* Broun.
 3439. *Aporolobus albosparus* Broun.
 3440. *Hygrochus scutellaris* Broun.

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3441. *Phrynixus rufiventris* Broun.
 3442. *Sosgenes longicollis* Broun.
 3443. *Bantiades suturalis* Broun.
 3444. " *nodosus* Broun.
 3445. *Araeoscapus brevicollis* Broun.

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3446. *Tocris laevicostata* Broun.

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3447. *Lyperobius hudsoni* Broun.
 3448. *Lyperopais alternans* Broun.

Group HYLOBIIDAE.

3449. *Exeiratus setarius* Broun.
 3450. *Geochus sulcatus* Broun.
 3451. " *mosus* Broun.

Group ERIRHINIDAE.

3452. *Eirrhinus pectoralis* Broun.

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3453. *Acalles flynni* Broun.
 3454. " *notoporphinus* Broun.
 3455. *Xenacalles simplex* Broun.
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 3457. *Scelodolichus flectipes* Broun.
 3458. *Metacalles picatus* Broun.
 3459. *Getacalles sparsus* Broun.
 3460. " *fasciatus* Broun.
 3461. *Atylodes foveiger* Broun.

Group COSSONIDAE.

3462. *Allaotus scutellaris* Broun.

Group ANTHRIBIDAE.

3463. *Anthribus albiceps* Broun.
 3464. " *imitarius* Broun.

Group CERAMBYCIDAE.

3465. *Didymocantha hudsoni* Broun.

Group LAMIIDAE.

3466. *Hybolasius ciliatus* Broun.
 3467. " *vittiger* Broun.

Group CRYPTOCEPHALIDAE.

3468. *Bryobates aeratus* Broun.
 3469. " *nigricans* Broun.

SECTION III.

3470. *Menodema bullatum* Lewis.
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 3472. *Lissotes aemulus* Lewis.

SECTION IV.

3473. *Stenotoura prolixa* Broun.
 3474. *Eutassa fuscicollis* Broun.
 3475. *Rhinaniscus sulcirostris* Broun.
 3476. *Macroscytalus grenatus* Broun.
 3477. *Attarus tristis* Broun.
 3478. *Agastegnus humpressus* Broun.
 3479. *Eucossonus rostralis* Broun.
 3480. *Allaotus piciclava* Broun.
 3481. *Pselaetus ferrugineus* Broun.

Group CNEMACANTHIDAE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

♀. Length, 27 mm.; breadth, 9 mm.

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

3389. *Mecodema angustulum* sp. nov.

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

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

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

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

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

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

♂. Length, 20 mm.; breadth, 6 mm.

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

3390. *Mecodema dissonum* sp. nov.

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

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

the whole apical sculpture is irregular, the marginal punctation is hardly at all coarser than the dorsal, and the common smooth lateral space does not reach the shoulder.

Antennae pubescent from the 4th joint onwards. Legs moderately slender; intermediate tibiae asperate, and with slightly prominent outer angles.

Underside shining; its sides, as far as the 2nd ventral segment, are punctate, the prosternum most distinctly; the head is feebly sculptured, but behind the mentum has a pair of well-marked setigerous punctures; the last ventral segment is finely transversely striate and bipunctate at each side of the apex.

We possess no similarly sculptured species. On the right elytron the inner costa is trifoveate, but on the other is entire.

Length, 20 mm.; breadth, 6 mm.

Hump Ridge, Okaka, Southland. I am indebted to Mr. Alfred Philpott for the only specimen, which he found, on the 28th December, 1910, at a height of 3,500 ft.

Group ANCHOMENIDAE.

3391. *Anchomenus libitus* sp. nov. *Anchomenus* Bonelli, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 20.

Oblong, rather slender, slightly convex, moderately nitid; fusconiger, lateral margins and channels castaneous; antennae, legs, and trochanters testaceous, tarsi and palpi a little more rufescent; mandibles and labrum piceo-rufous.

Head smooth, bipunctate alongside each of the prominent eyes, frontal impressions elongate; labrum deeply incurved. Thorax of almost equal length and breadth, widest just before the middle, more, yet hardly sinuously, narrowed behind than in front, posterior angles rectangular but not acute, base and apex subtruncate; lateral margins distinct and slightly reflexed, the channels moderately concave; disc a little convex, feebly transversely striate, the median groove fine and attaining both base and apex, near the front there is a well-marked impression at each side of the middle; basal fossae large and deep, with shallow anterior prolongations. Elytra oblong-oval, nearly thrice the length and double the breadth of the thorax, gradually yet considerably narrowed towards the base, their apices rounded, the posterior contraction oblique but hardly perceptibly sinuate; they are only slightly convex, with fine, almost impunctate striae and distinct scutellar striolae; interstices nearly quite plane, the 3rd tripunctate. Tarsi elongate, the basal joint of the anterior and all but the terminal of the others bisculcate, 2nd joint of the anterior oblong, 3rd and 4th cordiform. Terminal ventral segment, at the apex, with a single setigerous puncture at each side of the middle.

A. sophronitis, 2668, also from Southland, is more robust, with posteriorly sinuate-angustate elytra, and, irrespective of coloration, may be recognized by the convex bicurvate vertex just before the eyes, so that it is distinctly marked off from the depressed frontal portion of the head.

♂. Length, 10 mm.; breadth, 3½ mm.

Hakapona, Southland. Described from a single male, found by Mr. A. Philpott on the 1st March, 1911.

Group ANISODACTYLIDAE.

Taenarthrus gen. nov.

Body apterous, subdepressed, and glabrous.

Mentum large, subquadrate, medially bifid and bisetose in front; lateral lobes divergent and dentiform at the extremity. Palpi elongate and filiform; basal joint of the maxillary short, 2nd somewhat curvate, thicker and longer than the next, which is a little shorter than the terminal; 2nd joint of the labial bisetose, the 3rd, like the 4th of the maxillary, obtuse at the apex. Mandibles moderately elongate, curved and acute at the extremity, broad and deeply concave at the base, with a single seta in the scrobe. Antennae filiform, reaching backwards to the shoulders, densely pubescent from the 5th joint onwards, the basal four glabrous; 1st joint cylindrical, as long as the 3rd but thicker, 2nd twice as long as broad, 4th rather shorter than contiguous ones. Eyes prominent.

Legs elongate, the hind pair longer and more slender than the others, femora simple, tibiae with numerous spiniform setae, the front pair thickest and emarginate at the inside. Tarsi setigerous at the sides, the anterior with sponge-like vestiture underneath the dilated basal three joints, which are cordiform, the 2nd slightly broader than the 1st, 4th narrow, deeply excavate in front, with its inner lobe distinctly more prominent than the outer; the intermediate pair with triangular articulations, the basal nearly as long as the 5th, the basal three with more or less spongy soles, the outer angle of the 4th prolonged; the posterior pair elongate and more slender, the outer angle of the penultimate joint rather more prolonged than that of the middle pair; claws simple.

Head about as long as the thorax but not quite as broad. Labrum transverse, feebly emarginate, with 6 setigerous punctures. Forehead subtruncate and distinctly limited, with a pair of frontal setigerous punctures. Thorax without marginal setae, quadrate-cordate, its apex subtruncate but with somewhat prominent angles; the base widely but not deeply incurved so that its angles appear to be directed backwards. Scutellum rounded behind. Elytra ample, slightly wider than thorax at the base, thrice its length nearly, curvedly narrowed but not at all sinuate behind, with obtusely rounded apices, which, however, do not cover the terminal abdominal segment.

The type of this genus is quite unlike that of any other in New Zealand, and I fail to find any similar form amongst my European or exotic Carabidae. The peculiar lobe-like prolongation of the penultimate joints of the tarsi, as well as the structure and vestiture of the antennae, are almost identical with those of Chandoir's genus *Loxomerus* from our subantarctic islands, but in *Taenarthrus* the mentum is bifid, the mandibles near the base are more expanded and broadly concave with raised lateral margins, the thorax is different, its posterior angles particularly, and the pygidium is exposed. Notwithstanding these disparities, I consider *Loxomerus* the nearest ally.

3392. *Taenarthrus philpotti* sp. nov.

Shining, nigrescent; antennae, palpi, and tarsi piceo-rufous.

Head nearly smooth, without definite impressions; a distinct lateral plica extends from the forehead to the eye, and alongside the eye there is a narrow groove, with a setigerous puncture near its terminal portion. Thorax nearly plane, with well-developed, somewhat reflexed, lateral margins and moderately broad channels; its sides are

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

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

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

Group ALEOCHARIDAE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Group TACHYPORIDAE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3396. *Conurus laetulus* sp. nov.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Group OMALIDAE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3398. *Omalius hilarum* sp. nov.

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

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

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

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

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

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

3399. *Omalius sanguineum* sp. nov.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Group PSELAPHIDAE.

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

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

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

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

Antennae with slender outstanding pubescence, their basal joint red, cylindrical, and nearly as long as the following three; 2nd oblong-oval; 3rd small and obconical; joints 4-7 transverse, laxly articulated, and broader than the preceding ones; the 5th slightly broader than adjacent ones; 8th largest of all; 9th and 10th transverse, yet hardly as large as the 7th; the terminal joint, including its apical appendage, conical.

Underside rufescent. Head with a transverse depression extending laterally beyond the base of the quadrate mentum, deeply and broadly hollowed backwards along the middle, with a fovea behind each eye, and bearing some small tufts of yellow hairs. Ventral segments distinctly pubescent, the 4th and 5th much more coarsely and thickly, the extremity of the former medially depressed, the 5th with a deep fissure along the middle partially concealed by the woolly clothing, 6th narrow.

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

Erua. I found a single male amongst fallen leaves, at an altitude of 2,500 ft., in February, 1911.

Allied to *S. macronyx*, 2466, but somewhat larger, the head broader, more rounded behind, and its frontal channel more expanded; elytra longer; anterior tibiae not bent; 8th joint of the antennae evidently larger, 4th to 7th also quite definitely wider but not as broad as those of Reitter's *S. monstrosa*; the posterior tarsi and claws also different.

3401. *Eupines nesobia* sp. nov. *Eupines* King. Fam. *Pselaphidae* Raffray, p. 206.

Nitid, convex; head, thorax, and antennae dark red, the elytra and legs pale castaneo-rufous, tarsi testaceous; elytra with short, suberect, slender, but not numerous setae; hind-body with a few elongate ones.

Head subquadrate, as broad as the thorax, slightly rounded behind the moderately prominent eyes; with a large interantennal depression, and a pair of distinct punctiform foveae between the eyes. Thorax quite as long as it is broad, widest at or just before the middle, smooth, somewhat flattened, but not distinctly foveate at the sides close to the base. Elytra nearly double the length and breadth of the thorax, the shoulders, however, are only a little broader than its base, apices truncate; the suture is slightly elevated, but the striae are obsolete. Hind-body much deflexed.

Legs elongate; posterior tibiae a little curved and bent below the middle; basal joint of the hind tarsi with an elongate seta extending half-way underneath the 2nd.

Antennae stout and moderately long, their basal joint rather longer and thicker than the oblong 2nd; 3rd and 4th obconical, the former slightly the longer, neither quite as broad as the 5th; 6th moniliform and rather smaller than adjacent ones; 7th rather longer, but hardly as broad as the 8th, both distinctly narrowed apically; 9th strongly transverse, yet not quite double the width of its predecessor; 10th transversely quadrate, much larger than 9th; the terminal largest, conical, but not acuminate; these last three are more thickly pubescent than the others, and form an oblong club.

Underside chestnut-red, distinctly pubescent; the metasternum medially depressed behind the middle, with some fine punctures; basal ventral segment longer than the following three in the middle.

Fem.—Almost exactly similar, metasternum unimpressed.

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

Great Barrier Island. Three picked out of leaf-mould sent by Mr. Flynn, March, 1911.

Group PSELAPHINI.

3402. *Pselaphus pilifrons* sp. nov. *Pselaphus* Herbst, Gen. Ins. (Wytsm.), *Pselaphidae*, p. 304.

Subdepressed, interruptedly attenuate anteriorly, shining; castaneorufous, the tarsi, palpi, and terminal joint of the antennae fulvescent; pubescence yellow, somewhat curled, rather scanty, closer on the elevated parts of the head than elsewhere, triseriate on each elytron, moderately thick on the legs.

Head narrowed behind, the neck large and smooth; widest in line with the large prominent eyes, its frontal portion parallel-sided; antennal elevations horizontal, and extending backwards as far as the front of the eyes; the frontal channel smooth, deep, narrow, expanded and terminating between the eyes; the occiput distinctly convex. Thorax convex, obtusely dilated at the middle, hardly longer than broad, its base depressed, with duplicate, linear, transverse impressions; the lateral foveae single at one side, double at the other, the former no doubt being the natural condition. Elytra as wide as thorax at the base, gradually expanded posteriorly, their length scarcely exceeding the breadth, with straight but not densely fringed apices; sutural striae well marked, deep and foveiform at the base, as is the dorsal stria on each, which though fine is definite and not abbreviated; between the striae there are some fine punctures. Hind-body quite as broad as the elytra, its basal segment horizontal and quite as long as all the others, with very few fine hairs.

Femora medially clavate; posterior tibiae somewhat curvedly dilated externally near the extremity; penultimate tarsal joint moderately thick.

Maxillary palpi elongate, but not very slender; 2nd and 4th joints flexuous, the terminal clavate portion of the latter nearly half of its whole length; 3rd strongly transverse.

Antennae as long as the head and thorax, finely pubescent; basal joint stout and cylindric, not twice the length of the oblong 2nd; joints 3-8 nearly equal, evidently longer than broad, 8th only slightly smaller than 7th; 9th fully as long, but hardly as broad as the obconical 10th; the terminal large, oviform, but obliquely narrowed at one side.

Underside sparingly clothed with slender yellow hairs, but the basal ventral segment and the spaces near the front and middle coxae are densely covered with coarser grey pubescence. Head obliquely grooved from the front of each eye towards the back, the intervening space smooth and convex; 2nd ventral segment larger than all the following ones; 5th strongly incurved behind, so as to be scarcely visible in the middle; 6th moderately developed.

In *P. meliusculus*, 1868, the head is bifoveate between the eyes, and there is a slender median groove behind. The dorsal striae of the elytra are abbreviated. The 3rd joint of the maxillary palpi is not at all transverse, being as long as it is broad and subobconical.

In Dr. Sharp's description of *P. pauper*, 226, there is no allusion to the legs or palpi, but the hind-body is described as being "rather densely set with very fine depressed hairs," and "the base of the thorax behind the deep curved impression is shining." It must, therefore, be different from *P. pilifrons*.

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

Tisbury, Invercargill. One, from Mr. A. Philpott.

This genus comprises ninety-seven species. New Zealand has now yielded twelve of them, but one, *P. dulcis*, 1153, has been inadvertently omitted in the last European catalogue.

Group TYRINI.

Plesiotyrus gen. nov.

Head subovate, as broad but hardly as long as the thorax, vertical and not prolonged anteriorly; antennal tubercles narrowly separated, not very prominent. Eyes moderately large, only slightly convex, placed at the middle of each side. Thorax oviform, relatively small, rather longer than broad, without discernible impressions. Elytra not quite as long as broad, widest at the extremity, curvedly narrowed to the same width as the thorax at the base; with distinct sutural striae, the dorsal much less definite, both deepest, but not foveiform at the base. Hind-body as long as the elytra, segments 2-5 deflexed, the basal largest, as broad as the elytra, distinctly margined, obtusely convex behind, much depressed and thickly pubescent at the base. Legs moderately elongate but thick.

Antennae of nearly uniform thickness from the basal joint to the penultimate, the terminal largest, as long as 9th and 10th united, obtuse at the apex; 2nd suboviform, and nearly as long as the cylindrical 1st; joints 6-8 slightly smaller and more moniliform than the preceding three, none elongate; 9th and 10th transverse and rather broader.

Maxillary palpi short, not longer than the head; basal joint short and slender, 2nd longest, its basal half very slender, the other clavate; 3rd subglobular, with a very short, thin basal stalk; 4th oblong-oval, larger than 3rd, subtruncate at the extremity, with an acicular appendage proceeding from a minute fovea underneath, its basal stalk short and slender.

Prosternum deeply emarginate. Metasternum convex, but flattened behind the middle. Head with an incurved impression before the eyes. Coxae, anterior and intermediate, rotundate, the former subcontiguous, the latter moderately separated, their trochanters longer than those of the front pair, rather slender near the base, subclavate at the extremity; posterior coxae distant, with thick trochanters. Basal ventral segment not visible, thickly covered with pubescence, 2nd rather longer than the 3rd and 4th; 5th large, deeply semicircularly emarginate, its hind portion margined and rounded; the enclosed 6th is large and subrotundate, with a median suture across it, the apical portion no doubt is the supplementary segment of the male.

In facies it most nearly resembles *Tyrogetus*, but differs therefrom by the abbreviated palpi, with their aciculate terminal appendages, larger eyes, more robust legs, and thicker, differently formed antennae. *Tyrogetus*, M. Raffray informs me, is a good genus, allied to Sauley's *Tyropsis*, a Chilean genus.

The type, 2345, now *Plesiotyrus crassipes*, still unique, is a shining dark-red insect, with scanty yellowish pubescence, distant and indistinct punctation, and opaque legs. It measures $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm. by $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

3403. *Hamotulus frontalis* sp. nov. *Hamotulus* Schaufuss, Gen. Ins. (Wytsm.), *Pselaphidae*, p. 390.

Shining, castaneo-rufous, tarsi and palpi fulvescent; pubescence elongate, yellowish, mostly erect.

Head abruptly narrowed and prolonged anteriorly, not quite as broad as the thorax, obliquely narrowed behind the rather small but prominent eyes; frontal channel deep, only moderately broad, and ending just in front of the eyes; interocular foveae small and distinctly separated from the eyes. Thorax of almost equal length and breadth, very slightly wider at the middle than elsewhere, a good deal narrowed anteriorly; the groove near the base extends to the lateral impressions and, at the middle, forms a very small angular fovea. Elytra a third longer than the thorax, broader than they are long, considerably narrowed towards the base, which is just perceptibly wider than that of the thorax; sutural striae well marked, deep and foveiform at the base, the dorsal impressions short but still deeper and broader, and only indefinitely prolonged backwards. Hind-body nearly as long as the elytra, narrowed and gradually deflexed posteriorly, its basal three segments equal, finely and distantly punctate.

Legs elongate, femora moderately clavate; anterior tibiae gently curved below the middle, the intermediate rather stouter, neither bent nor densely pubescent near the extremity, slightly arched externally, the posterior similarly curved, with a conspicuous spine on the inside below the middle.

On comparison with the male of the northern *H. sternalis*, 2744 (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. 12, p. 168), it will be at once noticed that the head and thorax of this species are evidently narrower; the interocular foveae are only about half as large, and, instead of touching the eyes, they are distant from them; these organs are smaller; the 5th and 6th joints of the antennae are slightly longer, the terminal is subconical and truncate at its base, whereas the corresponding joint in 2744 is oblong-oval and narrowed towards the base; the tibiae also differ, the intermediate pair of 2744 being slightly bent and obviously pubescent near the extremity, and the insect itself is more robust. The structure of the underside is nearly similar in both, but in this species the metasternum is more deeply concave longitudinally and the apical segment is large and subrotundate.

Fem.—Body stouter, with thicker antennae; the head and thorax more slender than in the same sex of 2744.

♂. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $\frac{4}{5}$ mm.

Broken River, Canterbury. A specimen of each sex from Mr. J. H. Lewis.

Group COLYDIIDAE.

3404. *Ulonotus philpotti* sp. nov. *Ulonotus* Erichson, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 186.

Oblong, transversely convex, without tubercular elevations, variegate; head and thorax opaque, fusco-piceous, the explanate sides of the latter reddish, elytra pitchy-red, the bare spots shining; tarsi and antennae fusco-rufous, the legs variegated with coarse pale and fuscous setae.

Head flat between the elevated antennal tubercles, granulate, and bearing numerous erect, squamiform, *flavescent* setae. Thorax a third broader than long, granulate, with a small median basal depression; its fulvescent setae finer than those on the head and somewhat concentrated in patches, the most conspicuous being a pair of elongate frontal ones; the sides are fringed with coarse outstanding setae; the anterior lobe is large, and projects as far as the front of the eye; there is a

wide gap between it and the small 2nd; the 3rd lobe is still smaller and much less prominent, it is directed outwards and is distant from the shoulder. Scutellum subquadrate. Elytra oblong, rounded at the extremity, of about the same width as the thorax, and quite twice its length; they are coarsely seriate-punctate, more finely behind, with slightly uneven but not distinctly granular intervals between the punctures, these parts are nearly bare; on each elytron there are 3 dorsal streaks of fine, decumbent, fusco-fulvous setae, and along the bare intervals usually 3 rounded spots of greyish setae; the hindmost is slightly prominent, as are 2 or 3 on the posterior declivity; the sides as well as the disc have numerous erect, but not very coarse, fuscous setae.

Antennae sparingly setose, their 2nd joint oblong, about as long but not as thick as the 1st, 3rd more elongate and slender, joints 4-6 obconical, 7th and 8th moniliform; club abruptly enlarged, oblong, its basal joints strongly transverse, the terminal large and subrotundate.

A second (damaged) specimen measures 4 mm. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The elytra are dull fusco-piceous, but the thorax is slightly rufescent. The nearest species are 1706, 1707, 1708, and 1710, each of which, however, has nodose elytra, and may therefore be readily separated from *U. philpotti*.

Length, 5 mm.; breadth, 2 mm.

Tisbury, Southland. The name of its discoverer, Mr. Alfred Philpott, has been given to it.

3405. *Notoulus crassulus* sp. nov. *Notoulus* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 183 (*Ablabus*).

Oblong, incrassate, evidently transversely convex; variegate, fuscous, with an angular blackish mark behind the middle of each elytron but not attaining the suture, slightly rufescent before and behind these dark spots, legs and basal joints of antennae ferruginous, remaining joints and the tarsi testaceous; the setae short and slender, greyish-yellow, unevenly distributed, somewhat concentrated on the raised parts, but along each side of the elytral suture there is a line of fulvous setae; the head and thorax are without distinct granulation or punctation, and there is no definite seriate sculpture on the elytra.

Head smaller than the thorax, antennal tubercles only slightly elevated. Labrum prominent, reddish. Eyes moderate. Thorax rather broader than long, its sides a little explanate; the frontal lobe about half of the whole length, curvedly narrowed, and forming a subacute angle which extends to the middle of the eye; the next obtusely angular, and separated from the former by a notch only; the basal lobe forms the posterior angle, but does not extend outwardly nearly as far as the others; the median impression is large, but narrower in front, with irregularly elevated borders; a pair of foveae are situated near the base and another close to the scutellum. Elytra about twice the length of the thorax, and broader than it is at the base, narrowed and vertical behind; on each there is a moderate basal elevation, and a pair of nodosities on top of the apical declivity; the other inequalities are inconspicuous.

Underside fuscous, with fine yellowish setae; the prosternum, metasternum, basal ventral segment, and the middle of the 2nd are distinctly but not closely granulate, the remaining segments are nearly smooth. Prosternal process bisulcate.

Antennae nearly glabrous, the broad biarticulate club, however, is distinctly pubescent; 2nd joint stout and as large as the visible portion of the basal; 3rd slender, nearly twice as long as broad; 4th and 5th similar in form but rather shorter; joints 6-9 short and bead-like, the last slightly larger than the 8th; 10th abruptly enlarged, thrice as wide as the 9th; the terminal large, obtusely rounded.

In *N. brevis*, 1353, all the ventral segments are granulate; it is also different in other respects. *N. demissus*, 3224, has the sides of the thorax flatter, and its central lobe is narrow, quite cylindrical indeed, and widely separated, right to its base, from the others; the elytra are narrower at the base, and have distinct serial sculpture, &c.

Length, 2 mm.; breadth, 1 mm.

Mount Te Aroha. Two examples found in November, 1910.

3406. *Heterargus subaequus* sp. nov. *Heterargus* Sharp, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1085.

Elongate-oblong, transversely convex, without nodosities, opaque; it seems nude, the flavescent setae being hardly discernible; fusco-piceous, faintly rufescent on some parts, antennae and legs infusate red.

Head distinctly granulate behind but obsolete on the flat forehead; labrum prominent, pitchy-red, almost smooth and shining, with a transverse series of minute setigerous punctures in front. Thorax slightly broader than long, its sides gently curved and somewhat flattened to beyond the middle, not perceptibly crenulate; base and apex strongly medially rounded, and sinuate near the sides, the posterior angles thick and directed backwards; its surface only a little uneven, having a shallow median impression, another near each side, and a pair of obscure basal elevations; it is covered with distinct though somewhat flattened granules. Elytra incurved at the base, no broader than the thorax, just double its length, gradually narrowed posteriorly; the granules are nearly quite seriate, and usually rather longer than broad; there is a slight basal elevation midway between the suture and each shoulder, but there are none along the disc.

Antennae rather short, 11-articulate; basal joint almost wholly exposed, 2nd nearly as thick but rather shorter, the next evidently longer than the 4th, joints 5-9 moniliform and small; club broad, biarticulate. Tibiae straight, with short slender setae.

Distinguishable from *H. rudis*, 1935, by the less uneven, simply margined thorax; by the more slender granulation, and entire absence of irregularly raised series on the elytra; and by the distinct granular sculpture of the back part of the head, &c.

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

Hakapoua, Southland. Unique. Found by Mr. A. Philpott on the 1st March, 1911.

3407. *Protarphius decorus* sp. nov. *Protarphius* Broun, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. 12, p. 183.

Uneven, convex, oblong, shining, sparingly clad with pale slender setae which are most easily seen on the elytral nodosities; head and thorax piceous, the front and sides of the latter rufous; elytra fusco-testaceous, their sides, the middle of the interstices, and a conspicuous spot just below the summit of the apical declivity dark fuscous, the

nodosities shining yellow; legs fusco-rufous, the antennae, palpi, and tarsi pale ferruginous or fulvescent.

Head granulate. Thorax broader than long, much contracted near the base, with subrectangular posterior angles, which, however, are directed backwards; its sides widely explanate and studded with granules, so that the edges seem irregularly serrate, the front projects as far as the middle of the eyes; the hinder portion extends outwardly, leaving a deep gap between it and the shoulder, and just in front of it there is an excision, there is also a smaller notch near its middle edge; the disc is distinctly granulate, and has a broad depression along the middle with irregularly elevated lateral borders; at the centre of the base there is a small triangular depression with slightly raised margins; the apex has a pair of moderate elevations, and in the middle is obviously rounded, behind the eyes it is deeply sinuate. Elytra oblong, of the same width as the flattened sides of the thorax, quite vertical and rounded behind, with obtusely rectangular shoulders, the lateral margins appear serrate; the 4 dorsal series of granules on each elytron are interrupted by the nodosities, of which there are 3 on the 2nd, the basal is elongate, that on top of the hind declivity is most prominent and projects backwards as well as upwards, the 3rd is placed in front of the last and is smaller; the nodules on the 4th series are smaller, the 1st is situated on the middle instead of being at the base; the lateral sculpture also is granular, and the shoulders are somewhat nodiform.

Tibae slightly curved externally, and bearing slender, yet distinct, greyish setae.

Antennae very finely and scantily setose, their basal joint invisible above, 2nd thick, 3rd evidently longer than broad, joints 4-6 slightly longer than broad and somewhat obconical, 7-9 bead-like, the 9th rather shorter and broader than the 8th; club abruptly and considerably enlarged, biarticulate, its basal joint strongly transverse, the terminal rotundate.

In its natural state it is encrusted with dry sappy matter which conceals the real sculpture and coloration. It then resembles 1167, *P. crassus*, more than any other species. The specimen described above has been carefully scraped with the point of a needle and cleaned with benzine, and has thus been transformed into a beautiful object for microscopical examination.

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

Great Barrier Island. I found two amongst some leaf-mould kindly collected for me by Mr. Frank Flynn in March, 1911.

Group PYCNOMERIDAE.

3408. *Pycnomerus arcuatus* sp. nov. *Pycnomerus* Erichson, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 208.

Elongate, subparallel, slightly convex, glabrous, moderately nitid; rufo-piceous, legs and antennae dark red.

Head subquadrate, narrower than the thorax, with deep inter-antennal fossae, its punctation distinct. Thorax nearly a third longer than broad, very slightly narrowed towards the feebly rounded thickly margined base; apex truncate, but with a short sinuation behind each eye, so that the prominent angles do not project quite as far forwards as its middle portion; the distinct lateral margins become thinner, and are very gently curved inwardly behind the middle, the true sides,

therefore, are quite visible outside them, the posterior angles, though rectangular, are situated on the surface instead of being at the sides; the surface is somewhat irregularly punctured, rather more closely and finely towards the front and sides than on the disc, which is only moderately bi-impressed longitudinally, the dividing-line is smooth and narrow. Elytra twice the length of the thorax, broader, gradually narrowed behind; the base is incurved, and the humeral angles project forwards beyond the base of the thorax; their striae are rather narrow, but not deep, along the middle but become deeper behind, as do the sutural pairs at the base; the punctures are elongate and close; interstices rather broad and plane, with minute, rather distant, serial punctures; the suture, at the extremity, is strongly curved and carinate towards the sides.

The 10th and 11th joints of the antennae form a distinctly separated, biarticulate club; this species therefore must be located in the *Penthelispa* section. It is distinguishable from every species in it by the peculiar thoracic margins, prominent humeral angles, and elytral sculpture. The eyes are moderately large.

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

Broken River, Canterbury. One from Mr. J. H. Lewis.

3409. *Pycnomerus ocularius* sp. nov.

Elongate, slightly convex, nitid, with a few slender minute setae in the elytral striae; nigrescent, legs and antennae piceo-rufous.

Head smaller than the thorax, distinctly punctate, more finely in front, interantennal foveae large. Thorax slightly longer than broad, a little contracted towards the moderately prominent anterior angles, widest near the front, gradually narrowed backwards, lateral margins distinct, the base rounded, so that its rectangular angles do not touch the elytra; disc transversely convex, coarsely but not closely punctured, with smooth intervals, more closely and finely at the sides, along the middle there is an indistinct feebly raised line. Scutellum small. Elytra quite double the length of the thorax, rather broader than it is at the base, with obtusely porrect shoulders, their sides only feebly rounded but a good deal narrowed posteriorly; with distinctly punctate deep and regular striae; interstices narrow, with minute and distant serial punctures, the 2nd, and sometimes the 4th, do not reach the basal margin.

Antennae finely pubescent, stout, joints 2-9 about equal, transverse, the exposed portion of the 1st hardly longer than the 2nd; 10th abruptly enlarged, transverse, 11th narrower, the club therefore is distinctly biarticulate.

Underside shining, coarsely punctate, prosternum more closely and subopaque, metasternum with a broad median impression behind, the terminal ventral segment smooth at the base, subdepressed and closely punctate behind.

Most nearly resembles *P. carinellus*, 1598, rather larger, more shining, the thorax more convex, rather broader near the front, its discoidal punctation coarser but not as close; the eyes larger and decidedly more convex. If 1598 be examined sideways it will be seen that its thorax is a little flattened along the middle.

Length, 3 mm.; breadth, 1 mm.

Mount Te Aroha. Three found in November, 1910.

Group LATRIDIDAE.

3410. *Corticaria picicornis* sp. nov. *Corticaria* Marsham, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 234.

Variegate, moderately broad, slightly convex, nitid; pubescence scanty, pale-yellowish, suberect on the elytra, more slender on the head and thorax; elytra flavescent at the base and behind, the whole central portion light reddish-brown, head and thorax fusco-niger; antennae, legs, and scutellum more or less rufo-piceous.

Head smaller than the thorax, moderately coarsely but not closely punctured, with large prominent eyes. Thorax rather broader than long, with rounded sides, its punctation slightly coarser than that of the head; the frontal fovea more oviform than that near the base, the lateral impressions, behind the middle, large but not deep; just before the basal margin there is a well-marked transverse groove. Scutellum semicircular, rather large, smooth. Elytra suboblong, curvedly narrowed behind, very slightly so near the base, fully twice the length of the thorax and obviously broader than it is; with distinct sutural striae, their coarse, distinctly separated, dorsal punctures become rather finer near the base, still more so behind. Tibiae straight; basal joint of anterior tarsi larger than the next, both together evidently shorter than the 3rd.

Antennae nearly as long as the head and thorax, with slender outstanding setae; basal joint subpyriform, thick, the next oviform but smaller, joints 3-7 elongate and slender, 8th rather shorter; club rather slender, joints 9 and 10 being elongate-ovate, the terminal somewhat broader.

The nearest ally is *C. platyptera*, 1606; its elytra, however, are not only shorter and broader, but, on each, a distinct sharply curved depression encloses an oblong basal elevation between the suture and the shoulder; the coloration and sculpture also differ.

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

Erua. One found amongst leaf-mould in January, 1911.

Group MYCETOPHAGIDAE.

3411. *Triphyllus constans* sp. nov. *Triphyllus* Latreille, Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coleopt., tom. 2, p. 445.

Oblong-oval, slightly convex, nitid; testaceous, pubescence paler.

Head small, much narrowed and somewhat prolonged anteriorly, distinctly punctate. Eyes large and prominent. Thorax quite a third broader than long, gradually curvedly narrowed towards the front, apex truncate, base bisinuate, posterior angles obtusely triangular, lateral margins not visibly serrate; its surface moderately closely and distinctly punctured, and with a well-marked punctiform basal fovea between the middle and each side. Scutellum transverse. Elytra nearly thrice the length of the thorax, of the same width as it is at the base, with distinct serial punctures, which, however, become obsolete towards the apices; interstices finely punctate. Tarsi slender and hairy, tetramerous.

Antennae nearly as long as the head and thorax, uniformly testaceous, with slender setae; basal joint rather thicker but hardly longer than the next, 3rd elongate, 5th slightly longer than 4th, both longer than broad, joints 6-8 moniliform; club evidently triarticulate, its basal joints obconical, the terminal subrotundate.

Underside somewhat infusate, irregularly and finely punctate, femora inclusive, with greyish-yellow pubescence.

This most nearly resembles *T. punctulatus*, 405, but is rather larger, distinctly seriate-punctate at the base of the elytra, more strongly bifoveate at the base of the thorax, and with more elongate antennae.

My 405 was published in June, 1880, and was redescribed by Dr. Sharp as *T. concolor* in the Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc., 1886.

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

Tisbury, Southland. Two from Mr. A. Philpott.

Group HISTERIDAE.

3412. *Abraeus phyllobius* sp. nov. *Abraeus* Leach, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 166.

Subrotundate, moderately convex, glabrous, shining; piceo-niger, legs pitchy-red, the tarsi, palpi, and intermediate joints of the antennae fusco-testaceous, the club and basal joint fusco-piceous.

Head finely punctate. Thorax transverse, moderately curvedly narrowed anteriorly, the apex emarginate, with somewhat prominent and slightly deflexed angles, base slightly rounded; its surface moderately finely yet quite distinctly and evenly but not at all closely punctured. Elytra about twice the length of the thorax and closely adapted thereto, with truncate apices; their punctation is exactly like that of the thorax but becomes a little finer behind. Pygidium deflexed.

Tibiae without definite tarsal furrows; the anterior slightly curved and gradually incrassate, inwardly fringed with fine setae but not denticulate externally; the intermediate a little expanded, the posterior simple, these pairs with minute terminal spines. Tarsi pentamerous.

Antennae inserted at the sides of the forehead just before the eyes; basal joint large, subpyriform, notched at the extremity; 2nd cylindric and moderately stout; 3rd much more slender, evidently longer than broad; 4th and 5th subquadrate; 6-8 small and moniliform; club large, ovate, its dense pubescence concealing the articulations.

Underside nitid, the sternum and basal ventral segment more coarsely punctured than the upper surface. Prosternum subtruncate in front, with well-marked cavities at the angles for the reception of the antennal club.

Elytra without marginal striae. Scutellum minute.

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

Great Barrier Island. I found three in the leaf-mould sent in March, 1911, by Mr. Flynn. It is rather larger and less globular than No. 299.

Group CORYLOPHIDAE.

3413. *Sacina laetans* sp. nov. *Sacina* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1071.

Glossy, oblong-oval, slightly convex; rufo-castaneous, but with a large space behind the middle of the elytra more rufescent, the front of the thorax testaceous and nearly transparent, and the antennae and tarsi also yellowish; it is sparingly clothed with elongate, decumbent, pale-yellowish pubescence.

Head small, entirely concealed above. Thorax finely margined, about as long as broad, gradually curvedly narrowed anteriorly, its apex also rounded and prolonged over the head; the base resting on, but scarcely as wide as, the elytra, slightly oblique towards each side, with rectangular angles; its surface is very finely and distantly punctured, and has a fine groove at each side behind the middle. Scutellum large, rounded

behind, with linear impressions. Elytra hardly double the length of the thorax, their rounded apices not covering the pygidium, their punctation like that of the thorax.

Legs rather elongate; tarsi slender, of about the same length as the tibiae, their terminal joint longer than the basal ones united.

Antennae rather short; basal joint not visible from above; 2nd cylindric and moderately stout; 3rd slender, evidently longer than broad; 4th very small; 5th and 7th about equal, each as long as broad; 6th nearly twice the breadth of adjacent ones; club triarticulate, its last joint subrotundate and longer than either of the others.

More glossy and brightly coloured than *S. oblonga*, 1913, and of more oviform contour.

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

Tisbury, Invercargill. Described from a single example found by Mr. A. Philpott.

Group BYRRHINAE.

3414. *Pedilophorus ornatus* sp. nov. *Pedilophorus* Steffahn, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 244.

Convex, broadly oval, nitid; aeneo-niger, the legs and 1st-joint of antennae dark rufous, remaining joints and the tarsi fulvo-castaneous; with numerous erect, but not very elongate, infusate or fulvescent setae, and, besides these, more decumbent, fulvescent setae are thickly distributed over the surface, the head included, and on the elytra form irregular patches.

Head distinctly punctate, less closely on the vertex. Thorax about twice as long as broad, its sides straight but gradually narrowed towards the acute, depressed, anterior angles; apex sinuate near the sides, the base slightly bisinuate, with rectangular but not acute angles; it is moderately closely and finely, yet quite distinctly, but irregularly punctured, rather more distantly near the centre. Scutellum triangular, punctate. Elytra moderately finely but distinctly and very irregularly punctured, so that some spots appear smooth and glossy; the posterior declivity is nearly smooth, obtusely elevated along the sides to the extremity, and at that part has a pair of foveiform depressions; towards the sides some very obsolete broad striae, with equally indefinite longitudinal costae, may be seen.

Femora deeply grooved underneath, so that the anterior, at the extremity, seem to be armed with a frontal dentiform projection; tibiae nearly straight, fringed with fine setae, grooved externally; 3rd tarsal joints with elongate membranes.

Antennae moderately elongate, basal joint thick, 2-5 elongate, 6th longer than broad, 7-10 successively dilated, 11th elongate-conical.

Underside shining, with distinct fulvescent setae.

This must be located in Section 3, near *P. bryobius*, 3163, which, however, is more viridescent and shining, with well-marked punctation and very elongate outstanding setae.

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

Hakapona, Southland. I am indebted to Mr. A. Philpott for a specimen of this handsome species.

3415. *Pedilophorus humeralis* sp. nov.

Nitid, aeneo-niger, the legs and basal half of the antennae rufopiceous, apical portion of the latter somewhat infusate; body broadly

oval, moderately convex, with numerous minute, hardly discernible setae, the head and extremity of the elytra bear a few that are more distinct, those on the labrum are quite yellow and conspicuous.

Head moderately coarsely and closely punctate, the labrum still more so. Thorax twice as broad as long, its straight sides gradually narrowed anteriorly, their margins a little thickened towards the base; apex slightly sinuate and margined behind the moderately prominent eyes, with subacute angles; the base obtusely rounded in the middle, feebly sinuate towards the sides, its angles rectangular but partly hidden by the shoulders; its sculpture rather finer than that of the head, near the base especially. Scutellum narrowly triangular, finely punctate. Elytra thrice the length of the thorax, the humeral angles thickly margined and bent inwards at the base thus to some extent overlapping the thoracic angles; their punctation along the sutural region is similar to that of the thorax, but becomes finer near the sides and obsolete near the apices; near each side of the suture, on the middle, there is a series of rather larger punctures, but there are no other series, nor any indications of striae.

Tibae, externally and inwardly, fringed with short slender setae, the intermediate pair more curvate outwardly than the others; the anterior broadly grooved along the front or outer face; 3rd tarsal joint of each pair with a well-developed membranous appendage.

Antennae with distinct greyish pubescence, gradually expanded from their 5th joint onwards, joints 8-10 quadrate, the terminal not quite as long as the preceding two combined.

Underside distinctly, though not densely, clothed with fine ashy hairs, those on the femora flavescent; its sculpture like that of *P. opaculus*, 3231, the metasternum moderately coarsely punctured, &c.

P. opaculus, though similar, has dull elytra with somewhat coriaceous sculpture, and on each elytron 3 inner series of moderately coarse punctures and about 5 shallow, yet definite, outer striae. The posterior angles of the thorax are not overlapped by the shoulders, and the 7th and 8th joints of the antennae are obconical. Pascoe's *Liochoria huttoni*, 436, has the head, thorax, and underside "subtiliter punctatis"; it is therefore manifestly different from *P. humeralis* and *P. opaculus*.

Length, 9 mm.; breadth, 5½ mm.

Wakatipu; January, 1910. My specimen was found by Mr. A. Philpott.

Group LUCANIDAE.

3416. *Lissotes philpotti* sp. nov. *Lissotes* Westwood, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 254.

Oblong, moderately convex and nitid; head and thorax nigrescent, elytra dark fuscous with obscurely rufescent sides, legs and antennae rufo-piceous.

Head irregularly and finely punctured, more closely and rather more distinctly near each side of the base, more distantly along the middle and on the broad depression before the eyes, it is widely depressed in front; its sides oblique in front, sinuate behind the eyes, with its hind angles projecting outwardly rather further than the front of the thorax. Labrum bisinuate at the apex, its outer angles obtusely yet obviously prominent. Thorax almost twice as broad as long, feebly bisinuate and fringed with slender hairs in front, with obtuse angles; its sides slightly narrowed from the front to beyond the middle, from thence oblique, the posterior angles obsolete; lateral margins slightly reflexed near the

middle and, like the base, densely ciliate with short fulvescent setae; its punctation is like that of the head, but more distant, and rather coarser behind than in front. Elytra of the same width as the thorax at the base, just double its length, rounded posteriorly, their reflexed margins fringed with rather coarser setae than the thorax, and with short erect fulvous ones, which, however, are absent from the disc; they are irregularly sculptured, some of the punctures being as fine as those on the thorax, the others, near the base and suture, are coarser; each elytron is broadly, but only slightly, bicostate from the base to beyond the middle.

Anterior tibiae, elongate and distinctly arcuate, with 5 external teeth, the frontal pair the most prominent, and, in addition to the projecting apical calcar, there are 2 protuberances on the inside, at the extremity, the lower more spiniform than the upper; intermediate tibiae thickly setose, the upper and lower apical angles acutely prolonged, with a distinct external tooth below the middle; the posterior similarly setose, with a small indistinct outer tooth, the apical angles less produced.

Scape flexuous, incrassate towards the extremity; basal joint of the funiculus distinctly smaller than the 2nd or 3rd, which are larger than the others, and, like them, obtusely produced inwardly; club densely pubescent.

Mandibles stout, strongly curved, the left slightly subangulate inwardly before the middle; the teeth just behind that point are large and prolonged inwardly so as to cross each other at the extremity, at some distance from the labrum; the upper teeth, directly over the lower ones, are obtusely triangular, but, being much shorter, are distant from each other at the extremity.

Most nearly resembles the male of *L. acmenus*, 3472. The mandibles are of the same length as those of the smaller specimens of *L. helmsi*, 1365. A careful inspection of the structure of the tibiae and labrum, without reference to other details, will prove at once that this is materially different from every other species of the genus.

♂. Length (mandibles inclusive), 26 mm.; breadth, 12 mm.

Hump Ridge, near Invercargill. It is with pleasure that I attach the name of its discoverer, Mr. A. Philpott, to this species, which was found at an altitude of 3,500 ft. in February, 1911.

Group COPRIDAE.

3417. *Saphobius laticollis* sp. nov. *Saphobius* Sharp, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 255.

Convex, short, oviform, nitid; sparingly clothed with fulvescent, moderately slender setae, which on the thorax are straight and depressed, but on the elytra are distinctly curled; rufo-castaneous, legs rufescent, the posterior darker, antennae testaceous.

Head distinctly but not very closely punctured, evidently bidentate in front. Thorax widely emarginate at the apex, the breadth just double the length in the middle, the rectangular, though not acute, posterior angles slightly, yet quite definitely, wider than the base of the elytra, its sides nearly straight, but oblique near the acute anterior angles; its sculpture is not close, and consists of oval rings, each of which has a minute central puncture; the median groove does not reach the apex; there is a shallow oblique impression near each side in front. Elytra twice as long as the thorax, narrower than it is at the base, with

moderately rounded sides, their apical portion almost abruptly narrowed and deflexed; each elytron with 6 very thin, lightly impressed striae, the sutural two, however, become perceptibly broadened and deeper behind the middle.

Anterior tibiae moderately curvate, quite oblique at the apex, obtusely inwardly prominent there, tridentate externally; the intermediate very gradually expanded; the posterior slightly flexuous.

The abnormal form of the thorax will at once lead to the discrimination of this species.

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

Great Barrier Island. A single specimen found amongst leaf-mould collected for me in March, 1911, by Mr. Frank Flynn.

Group DASYLLIDAE.

3418. *Atopida impressa* sp. nov. *Atopida* White, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., pp. 311 and 1141.

Oblong, moderately convex, nitid, with distinct yet rather short yellow pubescence; head and thorax rufo-fuscous; elytra and legs testaceous, the former with a broadly triangular basal area slightly infusate; antennae infusate from the 3rd joint onwards, the basal ones paler.

Head subtruncate between the antennae, distinctly punctate-granulose, more closely near the eyes; labrum deeply medially emarginate and but little exposed, with elongate yellow pubescence in front; mandibles uncovered, apparently obtusely quadridentate inwardly; eyes prominent. Thorax somewhat uneven, narrower than the elytra, yet twice as broad as it is long, slightly sinuate behind the eyes; the sides finely margined, a little curved towards the subacute anterior angles, nearly straight behind, posterior angles rectangular; there is a broad oblique impression at each side of the middle, and a pair in front of the scutellum; the disc is distinctly but not closely punctate, but towards its sides the sculpture nearly resembles that of the head. Scutellum large, subcordate, finely punctured. Elytra four times the length of the thorax, distinctly and irregularly punctate.

Antennae finely pubescent, rather elongate, their basal joint stout and oblong, 2nd slightly longer than broad, joints 3-10 about equally elongate, 11th longer.

There is no similar species. The uneven thorax is peculiar.

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

Seaward Moss, Invercargill. Described from a specimen on cardboard sent by Mr. A. Philpott.

3419. *Veronatus punctipennis* sp. nov. *Veronatus* Sharp, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 314.

Oblong, slightly convex, nitid, nearly glabrous, the sides of the head and thorax only with some slender yellowish pubescence; castaneo-rufous, most of the thoracic disc piceo-fuscous; the legs, antennae, and palpi fusco-testaceous.

Head narrower than the thorax, finely punctate, a little more coarsely and closely behind the eyes. Labrum medially notched and distinctly ciliate in front, separated from the truncate forehead by a transversal membrane. Thorax a fourth of the length of the elytra, about twice as broad as it is long; broadly medially rounded in front, with obtuse

angles, its sides finely margined and only slightly curved, posterior angles obtuse; the surface is a little uneven, having a more or less definite linear impression along the middle and a large shallow fovea near the base; its punctation is fine but not close, with minutely coriaceous interstices. Scutellum cordiform, finely punctate. Elytra broader than the thorax at the base, with rounded shoulders, distinctly, yet not coarsely, and moderately closely punctured; each elytron is feebly tricostate; the 2nd and 3rd costae nearly reach the apex, where the punctation becomes finer.

Tibiae straight, fringed externally with spiniform setae, and bearing also slender pubescence.

Antennae elongate, basal joint short and thick, 2nd small, 3rd rather shorter than 4th, the others about equally elongate.

In facies somewhat similar to *V. longicornis*, 566, but with tricostate wing-cases like 567, and rather larger than either of these.

Length, 10 mm.; breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mount Arthur. Found by Mr. G. V. Hudson, at a height of 4,000 ft. A single individual.

3420. *Mesocyphon capito* sp. nov. *Mesocyphon* Sharp, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 316.

Subdepressed, oblong-oval; head and thorax fusco-rufous and opaque; elytra slightly nitid, variegated castaneous, rufescent near the base, fuscous behind, their pubescence distinct, unevenly distributed, for the most part brassy, but intermingled with a few darker hairs; femora and palpi fusco-testaceous, the tibiae castaneous.

Head rather large, prolonged anteriorly, with a broad but shallow interocular impression; its sculpture close, rather fine, granular, and rugose; the pubescence finer than that of the elytra. Antennae with the basal joint thick, oblong, and reddish; 2nd and 3rd paler than the following castaneous ones, the former quite half the length of the latter, the 4th rather longer than the adjoining ones. Thorax strongly transverse, the middle of the base and apex slightly rounded, its sides finely margined and nearly straight, all the angles subrectangular; it is rather finely punctate-granulose. Elytra broader than the thorax and four times its length, finely and rather indefinitely sculptured, appearing punctate or minutely granulate according to the point of view.

Near *M. monticola*, 1727, larger than it is, the head larger, the eyes more distant from the thorax, and the granulation less obvious.

Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Kaitoke, near Wellington. My specimen is one of Mr. G. V. Hudson's captures.

3421. *Mesocyphon vestitus* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, elongate-oblong, slightly nitid; rather thickly covered with decumbent, distinct, pale-yellow pubescence; of a light-chestnut hue, but with the head, palpi, and terminal joints of the antennae more infusate.

Head with close, fine, indistinct sculpture, the forehead truncate and extending beyond the antennae; labrum and mandibles reddish, the former prominent. Thorax evidently narrower than the elytra, only a fourth of their length, very little broader than it is long, apex subtruncate, its angles a little depressed and not at all porrect; its sides are gently rounded, the base more strongly, the posterior angles, there-

fore, are obsolete; its surface is destitute of perceptible sculpture. Scutellum large. Elytra oblong, incurved at the base, very slightly and gradually dilated posteriorly, so that their sides are nearly straight; they are feebly impressed before the middle, but the sculpture is so fine and ill defined that it cannot be accurately described.

Antennae moderately elongate, their 1st joint short and thick, the next oblong, 3rd more slender and shorter than the elongate but moderately stout 4th, joints 5-10 finely and densely pubescent, each rather longer than broad and nearly similar to one another, the terminal rather longer than its predecessor.

Underside subopaque, fuscous, very finely and closely sculptured, and bearing fine greyish pubescence.

The almost uniform coloration and evenly pubescent surface, as well as that underneath, ally it to *M. pallidus*, 2024, which, however, is easily separable by its oval contour and distinct thoracic hind angles.

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

Hump Ridge, Okaka. Found at an elevation of 3,500 ft. by Mr. A. Philpott, who sent me a pair of specimens.

3422. *Mesocyphon longicornis* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, oblong-oval, subopaque; thickly covered with decumbent greyish-yellow pubescence; castaneous, legs and antennae paler.

Head narrower than the thorax, prolonged, and truncate in front of the antennae, with rather indistinct fine granular sculpture. Thorax twice as broad as long, subtruncate in front, with obtuse angles there, its sides nearly straight, base bisinuate, with rectangular angles, the surface minutely granulate. Scutellum large. Elytra with rounded shoulders, so that the base seems to be but little wider than the thorax; they become broader behind the middle, and are of the usual length; they are somewhat flattened or longitudinally impressed along the basal half; there is an oblique, but not conspicuous, dark mark on each elytron from the hind thigh towards the suture, which bears finer ashy pubescence; their ill-defined sculpture is obscured by the vestiture.

Antennae elongate, filiform but not very slender, basal joint thick and a little longer than broad, the slender 3rd not twice the length of the 2nd, 4th slightly longer than adjacent ones, joints 3 to 11 unusually elongate, each nearly thrice as long as broad.

Underside finely pubescent, the abdomen irregularly maculate with brown.

There need be no difficulty in identifying this species, the antennal structure of itself being distinctive.

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

Otira Gorge; January, 1911. Two examples from Mr. H. W. Simmonds, of Wellington.

3423. *Cyphon deterius* sp. nov. *Cyphon* Paykull, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 318.

Oblong-oval, rather narrow, slightly convex, nitid; pubescence slender, yellowish-grey, evenly distributed on the elytra; the head, a broad median space near the base of the elytra, and the thoracic disc fuscous; the rest of the elytra fusco-testaceous; the sides and basal margin of the thorax obscurely rufescent; the tibiae and basal five joints of the antennae testaceous; remaining joints of the latter, and the femora, infusate.

Head evidently narrower than the thorax, minutely, indistinctly, and distantly granulate. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long, only a fourth of the length of, and hardly as broad at the base as, the elytra; its sides finely margined and slightly rounded, with subrectangular angles; its base very distinctly margined, rounded at the middle, and sinuated towards the sides; the sculpture like that of the head. Scutellum triangular. Elytra oblong, slightly dilated behind the middle, distinctly and moderately closely punctured in front, much more finely towards the extremity, the disc only feebly impressed or flattened.

Antennae longer than the head and thorax, stout, finely pubescent, with their 2nd joint nearly as long and thick as the 1st, the 3rd slender and evidently shorter than the 4th, the terminal longer than the 10th.

Underside fuscous, finely sculptured and pubescent. Subocular line absent.

This belongs to the same section as *C. graniger*, 584, and *C. pictulus*, 585, but differs from both.

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

Hump Ridge, Okaka. Two from Mr. A. Philpott. A third has the thorax entirely fuscous, and the dark basal mark of the elytra extends along the suture. The granulation is rather more definite.

Group CLERIDAE.

3424. *Phymatophaea sculptipennis* sp. nov. *Phymatophaea* Pascoe, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 334.

Subdepressed, elongate, opaque; nigrescent, the legs and antennae, except the densely pubescent club, slightly nitid; sparingly clothed with suberect, inconspicuous, dark-cinereous pubescence; the hairs along the sides and those on the legs thicker and more elongate; claws castaneous.

Head, including the large and prominent eyes, as broad as the thorax, very closely and coarsely but not deeply punctured. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, widest and rounded behind the middle, its sculpture slightly deeper than that of the head. Elytra rather broader than the thorax at the base, gradually dilated posteriorly, with broadly rounded apices; their surface plane, distinctly but very much less coarsely punctured than the thorax, the punctures distinctly separated from one another and becoming obsolete near the apices, the intervals dull, with dense minute sculpture.

Antennae evidently longer than the head and thorax, basal joint stout and curvate, 2nd unsymmetrical and short, 3rd cylindrical, rather longer than 4th, joints 4-6 similar, 7th slightly shorter than 6th, 8th but little longer than broad; club as long as the preceding joints combined, basal joint longer than the elongate-triangular intermediate one, the terminal elongate-ovate.

Tarsi with the basal three articulations prolonged, and with more or less distinct membranous appendages underneath, 4th minute, the terminal slender and in the anterior pair almost as long as the others taken together; claws obviously thickened, but not dentate at the base.

P. atrata, 1202, is moderately shining, and has the elytral punctation rather close, coarse, and deep.

P. opacula is easily separable by its rufo-violaceous coloration.

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

Karori, Wellington. My specimen, mounted on cardboard, is one of Mr. G. V. Hudson's discoveries.

3425. *Phymatophaea fuscitarsis* sp. nov.

Variegate, moderately nitid, fusco-castaneous, the apex and base of thorax, the sides and apices of the elytra, paler; legs and basal joint of antennae testaceous, tarsi fuscous; pubescence grey, unevenly distributed, suberect.

Head very coarsely punctate, with linear interstices. Eyes very prominent, projecting beyond the widest part of the thorax. Antennae elongate, the club opaque, its terminal joint pyriform, much narrowed towards the base, and shorter than the penultimate. Thorax as long as it is broad, only moderately dilated and rounded behind the middle, its punctation not quite as coarse and close as that of the head. Elytra rather broader than the thorax at the base, only slightly expanded behind, subseriate-punctate, the punctures well marked, not quite regular, and becoming obsolete on the paler apical portion; their surface not quite plane, with a slight sutural depression near the base, but without well-defined elevations or costae.

Tarsi similar to those of *P. sculptipennis*, but with the claws less thickened at the base. *Pygidium* uncovered and quite black.

This should be placed near Pascoe's *P. opiloides*.

Length, 6 mm.; breadth, nearly 2 mm.

Wainuimata, Wellington. I am indebted to Mr. G. V. Hudson for a specimen.

3426. *Phymatophaea breviclava* sp. nov.

Variegate, moderately shining; dark fuscous; the elytra with obscure greyish marks which form a pair of indefinite fasciae before the middle, these unite with an equally obscure longitudinal vitta near each side, apices similarly pallid; legs more or less fusco-testaceous, antennae and tarsi rather darker; irregularly clothed with slender greyish hairs.

Head and thorax closely and coarsely punctate; the former, including the large prominent eyes, is fully as broad as the thorax, which is dilated laterally behind the middle, and above bears a pair of small obtuse nodules near the front, and another even less distinct pair near the base. Elytra rather broader than the thorax, almost parallel-sided; very slightly unlevel above, with deeper and more definite punctures than those on the thorax; these are subseriate, but the pale posterior part is only obsoletely sculptured.

Antennae only moderately elongate, of normal structure, but with an unusually short club, its basal joint being elongate-triangular, the 2nd scarcely any longer than it is broad, and the terminal subrotundate but hardly longer than its predecessor.

The structure of the club is distinctive; it is not, however, a sexual character; in other respects it is allied to the *P. opiloides* section of the genus.

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

Kaitoke, Wellington. The only available example is also from Mr. Hudson's collection.

Group MELYRIDAE.

3427. *Dasytes laevulifrons* sp. nov. *Dasytes* Paykull, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 328.

Elongate, narrowed anteriorly, subopaque, sparingly clothed with short, curled, greyish hairs; uniformly dark cyaneous; the palpi, antennae, and legs piceo-niger.

Head gradually narrowed behind the large, moderately prominent eyes, its frontal portion nearly plane and smooth, having only a few minute distant punctures there, but with dense minute sculpture behind the eyes. Thorax widest and rounded at or just behind the middle, broadly constricted in front; with a shallow, medially interrupted, linear dorsal impression, its punctation very fine and remote, the intervals with minute coriaceous sculpture; lateral margins obsolete, the length and breadth about equal. Scutellum subquadrate. Elytra broader than thorax at the base, nearly thrice its length, slightly and gradually expanded posteriorly, the apex broadly rounded; near each shoulder there is a short impression, their punctation is rather fine, and in some aspects appears transversely rugose.

Legs elongate, the claws castaneous, and provided with membranous appendages. Antennae not longer than the head and thorax, somewhat nitid, joints 4-10 subserrate, 11th ovate, the 3rd as long as the 4th.

D. arcoccharis, 2036, its nearest ally, has the head and thorax of a lighter blue, and the elytra are tinged with green. It is a larger insect, with similarly bent or curled setae, and its forehead, like the rest of the head, is densely and minutely sculptured.

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

Routeburn, Wakatipu. One example, secured by Mr. G. V. Hudson during February, 1911.

Group HELOPIDAE.

3428. *Adelium calcaratum* sp. nov. *Adelium* Kirby, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 386.

Oblong-oval, moderately convex, nitid; fusco-niger, legs piceous, the tarsi and basal four joints of the antennae piceo-rufous, remaining articulations castaneous; on the head and thorax a few upright, slender, pale setae are perceptible.

Head immersed up to the eyes, somewhat rounded anteriorly, slightly uneven, the forehead having a large shallow impression across it, the whole surface moderately finely and closely punctate. Thorax, in the middle, nearly twice as broad as long, its sides distinctly and evenly margined; it is only a little wider at the middle than elsewhere, slightly curvedly narrowed towards the obtusely prominent anterior angles, and very slightly narrowed backwards, nearly straight indeed, with its rectangular posterior angles resting on the elytra; the base widely and feebly emarginate, the apex obviously arcuate-emarginate; it is moderately finely and closely punctured, much more finely and remotely near the sides; at the middle, near each side, there is an elongate impression, along the middle, behind, a shallow linear mark, and near each hind angle a transversal shallow depression. Scutellum short, triangular. Elytra somewhat broader than the thorax, nearly thrice its length, their sides nearly straight as far as the middle, from thence gradually narrowed posteriorly; on each elytron there are 8 series of moderate, closely placed punctures, those nearest the suture are in striae; interstices plane, finely and irregularly punctate, the 3rd rather wider than the others, apical sculpture less distinct, none of the striae extending so far back.

Tibiae feebly pubescent towards the extremity; the anterior incrassate and curved; the intermediate gradually expanded, each, at its inner extremity, armed with a short yet quite definite calcar; this is directed inwardly; the posterior pair are simple but more elongate.

Tarsi with fulvous setae, the front pair rather broader than the others, basal joint of the hind pair longer than the 2nd and 3rd together.

Antennae as long as the head and thorax, with yellow pubescence, their 2nd joint subquadrate and nearly as long as the exposed portion of the thicker 1st, 3rd rather longer than 4th or 5th, joints 7-10 elongate-obconical, the terminal elongate-oval.

Underside shining, finely sculptured, the basal ventral segment strongly rounded between the coxae.

This bears some resemblance to *A. nigrifulum*, 1669, but it is smaller, with quite regular elytral sculpture. The projection at the inner extremity of the intermediate tibiae distinguishes it, so far as I remember, from all the other species.

Length, 11 mm.; breadth, 5 mm.

Paradise, Wakatipu. I am indebted to Mr. G. V. Hudson for my specimen.

3429. *Adelium tinctum* sp. nov.

Oblong-oval, slightly convex, shining, nearly glabrous, having only a few erect, slender setae; nigrescent, tinged with rufo-violaceous, legs piceous, tarsi fusco-rufous, antennae and palpi dull fuscous.

Head slightly uneven, rather finely yet distinctly and irregularly punctured. Thorax quite a third broader than long, widest near the middle, curvedly narrowed towards the obtuse front angles, slightly sinuously narrowed behind, with distinct lateral rims; the apex distinctly, the base only feebly, emarginate in the middle and subtruncate towards the sides, so that its straight angles, though resting on the elytra, do not project backwards; the median groove is shallow and ill defined; the rather large basal foveae are situated nearer to the angles than to the middle; in front of each of these there is a shallow, rather large, irregularly shaped impression, and nearer each side a smaller one; its punctation is like that of the head but becomes finer and more distant at the sides, there are also a few coarser punctures. Scutellum rounded behind. Elytra rather broader than the thorax and more than twice its length, slightly wider at the middle than at the base, considerably yet gradually narrowed posteriorly; their sculpture extremely irregular; near the suture, on each elytron, there are 2 or 3, more or less interrupted, rather finely and closely punctured indefinite striae; beyond these the sculpture consists of abbreviated series of fine punctures and linear impressions and very unequal smooth spots of variable form, but not elevated like those seen on *A. bullatum*.

Antennae with dusky pubescence, 2nd joint oblong, 3rd evidently longer than 4th, joints 5-10 differ but little, 11th oval, rather longer than 10th. Maxillary palpi with deeply concave terminal joints. Legs moderately stout, anterior tibiae moderately arched and bearing short flavescent setae near the inner extremity.

At once distinguishable from *A. chalmeri* by the violaceous instead of reddish-copper colour, by the obliterated in place of well-marked thoracic groove, more attenuated hind-body, &c.

Length, 12 mm.; breadth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Paradise, Wakatipu. One from Mr. Hudson.

Group MELANDRYIDAE.

Axylita gen. nov.

Body elongate, subcylindric. Eyes entire, or not perceptibly emarginate in front, widely separated above, occupying nearly the whole side

of the head, their greatest bulk from above downwards, moderately prominent, with distinct facets. Tarsi with bilobed penultimate joints, those of the intermediate and posterior minute. Tibiae unequal, the anterior shortest, their finely pectinate spurs very short, those of the hind pair hardly a fourth of the length of the basal tarsal joint, which is considerably longer than the remaining ones united.

This belongs to Lacordaire's second division, consisting of the *Mycetomides*, *Orchesiides*, and *Synchroides*, all of which are primarily distinguished by the non-contiguity of the anterior coxae. From all the genera placed in that division, *Axylita* is differentiated by the character recorded above.

3430. *Axylita sericophora* sp. nov.

Subopaque, fuscous; the legs, antennae, and palpi castaneo-rufous; rather densely covered with fulvescent, depressed, slender hairs; these are not disposed singly, several being attached to an equally slender main stem, so that the pubescence appears somewhat feather-like.

Head finely sculptured, the rufescent forehead prolonged, subquadrate and vertical. Thorax of equal length and breadth, curvedly narrowed before the middle, apex also slightly curved so that the anterior angles are quite obsolete; the base with an obtuse central lobe, but nearly truncate towards the subrectangular angles; its sculpture fine, close, but ill defined, not punctiform, consisting apparently of minute irregular rugae. Scutellum broad, subrotundate. Elytra of the same width as thorax at the base, fully thrice its length, slightly broader near the middle, gradually attenuate posteriorly, and a little dehiscent near the extremity, with sculpture nearly similar to that of the thorax.

Antennae inserted near the upper and inner part of the eyes, along the front of each of the latter there is a straight antennal groove; they reach backwards to the shoulders, their 2nd joint is distinctly smaller than the adjacent ones, 3rd as long as the 1st but more dilated towards its extremity, 4th rather thicker than 5th; all the following ones longer than broad, narrowed basally; 8-10 slightly smaller; the terminal rather longer than 10th.

Legs elongate, bearing slender fulvescent setae; anterior tibiae slightly bent, the hinder pairs not at all asperate externally. Tarsi pubescent above; basal joint of the anterior largest, twice as long as it is broad; 2nd and 3rd moderately expanded, subquadrate; 4th about as long as 3rd, broadly excavate above, and bilobed; 5th implanted at the middle of the penultimate, slender but not very elongate; posterior filiform, as long as the tibiae.

Maxillary palpi with very elongate, but hardly cultriform, terminal joints, which, at the base, are exactly fitted to the subtriangular 3rd; the labial minute.

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

Tisbury, Invercargill. One from Mr. A. Philpott.

***Allorchesia* gen. nov.**

Body moderately arched above, elongate-oval, finely pubescent.

Head retracted as far as the eyes, nearly vertical in front, forehead prolonged and narrowed anteriorly; clypeus very short; labrum prominent, its apex rounded. Thorax rather broader than long, hardly a third of the length of the elytra, curvedly narrowed towards the subtruncate apex, which is finely margined from the eyes downwards, the base slightly bisinuate but not at all lobate medially. Scutellum absent.

Elytra as broad as thorax at the base, gradually attenuate behind the middle, with acute but not divergent apices.

Eyes widely distant above, prominent, with distinct facets; they are large above, but taper downwards without any definite emargination. Antennae inserted before the middle of the eyes; basal joint stout, cylindrical, nearly as long as the elongate 3rd; 2nd short yet longer than broad, 4th longer than 3rd, 5th and 6th elongate but shorter than 4th; 7th and 8th distinctly longer than broad, narrowed towards the base; 9th and 10th obconical, rather broader but a little shorter than the preceding ones, the terminal joint broadly oval or subrotundate. Terminal joint of maxillary palpi subtriangular or broadly cultriform. Legs robust; tibiae not asperate externally, the intermediate longest, the posterior short, almost elongate-triangular, hardly longer than their equal, distinctly pectinate spurs, these nearly attain the extremity of the long basal joint of the tarsi, the terminal three are well developed and slender and together barely the length of the 1st, with slender claws. Anterior tarsi dilated, basal four joints cordiform, the 1st longest, 2nd and 3rd transverse, penultimate deeply emarginate above and below and therefore sublobate, the terminal moderately slender, inserted near the base of its predecessor and twice its length; penultimate joint of the intermediate pair with moderately elongate lobes.

Prosternal process prolonged to the extremity of the coxae, the mesosternal cariniform in front. Flanks of prosternum distinctly defined. Trochanters present.

The entire absence of the scutellum at once separates this from all its allies, whilst the differently formed eyes, antennae, and tarsi distinguish it from *Orchesia*. In *Neorchesia* the eyes are flat.

3431. *Allorchesia validipes* sp. nov.

Nitid, elytra subopaque, and covered with depressed, slender, greyish-yellow pubescence, and bearing also, towards the extremity particularly, a few slender erect setae; body castaneo-rufous, legs and antennae somewhat fulvescent, anterior tarsi testaceous.

Head moderately closely, rather finely, yet quite definitely punctate. Thorax finely margined laterally behind the middle, a little rounded there, so that the base is not quite as broad; its sculpture as close as that of the head, the punctures not as well defined, and with a tendency to become transformed into fine irregular rugae near the sides. Elytra rather wider near the posterior femora than elsewhere, with slightly convex, acuminate apices, which are narrowly separated; their sculpture near the shoulders is similar to that near the sides of the thorax, but it is finer elsewhere; the sutural striae are very fine at the base, but well marked behind; the pubescence is feather-like near the middle.

Underside a little shining, reddish-chestnut, the abdomen paler, finely punctured, with fine yellow pubescence, its basal segment bipunctate between the middle and each side, the breast closely punctate.

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

Erua, altitude 2,400 ft. A solitary male is all I could find; January, 1911.

Obs.—3258, also unique, should be transferred to this genus, not only on account of similarity of structure, but also because there is no scutellum. The insect itself, now *Allorchesia guinnessi*, is a good deal smaller, with more slender legs and less dilated anterior tarsi; this last character, to some extent at any rate, may be only sexual.

Neorchesia gen. nov.

Body arched above, elongate-oval.

Head immersed up to the eyes, rounded and finely margined behind; the forehead truncate in front, and extending beyond the antennal insertion; epistome very short and straight; labrum prominent, its apex rounded. Thorax a trifle broader than long. Scutellum strongly transverse, round behind. Elytra elongate-oval, with individually acuminate and divergent apices.

Mandibles bifid at the extremity. Maxillary palpi stout, basal joint small, the next broadly triangular, 3rd shorter and broader, both of these somewhat prolonged inwardly; the terminal large, broadly cultriform. Eyes widely distant above, emarginate below the middle in front, subreniform. Antennae inserted within the notches of the eyes, equalling the head and thorax in length; joints 8-11 slightly expanded; basal joint thick, 2nd shortest yet rather longer than broad, 3-5 elongate and nearly equal, 6th and 7th a little shorter. Tibiae not asperate, the front and hind pairs short, middle pair more elongate; spurs of the posterior equal, distinctly pectinate, about as long as the tibiae, and almost the same length as the basal tarsal joint; those of the other pairs short. Tarsi hairy, the anterior dilated, basal joint largest, 2nd and 3rd cordiform, 4th rather longer than 2nd and bilobed; the intermediate moderately slender, penultimate joint rather longer than the 3rd and bilobed; the posterior slender, nearly double the length of the tibiae, basal joint twice the length of the 2nd, which is about as long as the elongate 3rd and 4th combined.

Coxae not contiguous, with trochanters; the anterior separated by a triangular, finely margined, gradually narrowed process which extends to their hind part, where it is met by the horizontal, moderately narrow, parallel-sided mesosternal process that separates the middle coxae. Front margin of the anterior cotyloid cavities almost touching that of the incurved front of the prosternum. Metasternum elongate, convex, but sulcate, along the middle, the episterna slightly narrowed posteriorly. Abdomen elongate, with 6 segments; basal four gradually decreasing; 5th rather longer than 4th, subtruncate behind; 6th much smaller, with a triangular depression having thickly ciliate margins.

Resembles *Hylobia velox*, 710, in form, but structurally almost entirely different. The Amercian *Synchroa* is at once separable by its exserted head, *Hallomenus* by its emarginate labrum, *Eustrophus* by the denticulate tibiae. The only other exotic ally is *Orchesia*, which has only 5 abdominal segments and differently formed antennae. Comparison, through want of space, has been restricted to easily seen characters.

3432. *Neorchesia divergens* sp. nov.

Subopaque, fuscous, clothed with depressed, slender, ashy pubescence; legs fusco-rufous; the palpi, front, and middle tarsi fulvescent; posterior tarsi and the antennae more infusate.

Head moderately finely, yet quite distinctly, punctate. Thorax curvedly narrowed anteriorly, its apex also rounded, anterior angles deflexed and obsolete; the base subtruncate in the middle, sinuate outwardly, so that the subrectangular angles seem to be directed slightly backwards; the punctation on the disc is shallow and indistinct; it is rather more definite in front, and closer at the sides. Elytra as wide as the thorax at the base, considerably narrowed posteriorly, with a

triangular sutural gap at the extremity; their sutural striae are obsolete near the base but well marked behind; the sculpture is close but not sharply defined, in some lights appearing punctate; they are four times the length of the thorax.

Underside fuscous, minutely and closely sculptured, and bearing fine yellowish pubescence.

The acuminate and divergent elytral apices will aid its identification.

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

Raurimu. Unique. Found by myself in January, 1910, at an elevation of 1,900 ft.

Mecorchesia gen. nov.

Body very elongate and nearly quite parallel.

Head immersed up to the eyes; forehead much prolonged, nearly perpendicular, rather longer than broad and truncate; clypeus not distinctly marked off, almost linear and membranous; labrum rounded at apex, prominent. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, its base very feebly rounded medially and sinuate outwardly, appearing almost truncate, without anterior angles as viewed from above; when examined sideways a distinct margin is seen to extend from below the middle of the eye towards the middle of the prosternal apex. Scutellum extremely short, hardly visible. Elytra as wide as thorax at the base, very gently attenuate behind the middle, the extremity rounded.

Maxillary palpi robust, basal joint small; the next triangular, elongate and straight outwardly, sinuate and concave in front, its inner angle acute but not extending as far forwards as the outer; 3rd much shorter, similarly formed in front, rounded behind; the terminal cultriform, attached behind the middle to the outer or front angle of the 3rd, so that its base appears inwardly prolonged. Eyes widely distant above, covering the whole sides of the head, slightly notched in front above the middle, where the antennae are inserted in sulciform cavities. Antennae filiform, very elongate, reaching backwards to the hind thighs; 2nd joint smallest, yet longer than broad; the 1st gradually dilated but shorter than the 3rd; the others also elongate.

Legs elongate; the intermediate and posterior tibiae evidently asperate externally, with pectinate spurs, those of the posterior half the length of the basal tarsal joint, which is nearly as long as the tibia; joints 2-4 slender and simple, gradually decreasing and, together, almost as long as the 1st; anterior tibiae rather shorter, tarsi rather longer, slightly expanded; basal joint largest; 2nd and 3rd oblong; 4th slightly shorter, deeply emarginate above, entire underneath; 5th slender, not longer than 3rd; penultimate joint of middle tarsi with short lobes; claws simple.

Prosternum medially subtruncate in front, without any sign of demarcation between the coxae and its flanks, the cotyloid cavities rather distant from its apex; its triangular process projects acutely nearly to the tips of the coxae. Mesosternum remarkably elongate, equalling the metasternum in length; the process separating the middle coxae is moderately narrow, but in front is compressed and cariniform. Metasternum elongate, obtusely convex and obviously sulcate along the middle; the episterna nearly twice as wide in front as behind. Trochanters distinct. Abdomen nearly twice as long as the metasternum, composed of 7 decreasing segments; 5th medially emarginate at its apex; 6th short, similarly emarginate; the terminal short yet quite distinct and finely margined at the extremity.

The unusually long mesosternum, causing the front and middle legs to be further apart than the middle and posterior, very elongate antennae, the absence of any prosternal suture, and the presence of 7 abdominal segments instead of the normal 5, are its most remarkable features.

3433. *Mecorchesia spectabilis* sp. nov.

Fusco-castaneous, slightly nitid, densely clothed with depressed yellowish hairs, those on the labrum bright yellow; the legs, antennae, labrum, and palpi more or less rufo-castaneous.

Head finely punctate behind, with fine linear or rugose sculpture in front. Thorax nearly straight and very finely margined behind the middle, moderately curvedly narrowed towards the truncate apex, the hind angles subrectangular; rather finely and closely punctate, the punctures, however, are not sharply defined; its length is only a fourth of that of the elytra. Elytra not quite as broad as the middle of the thorax, their broadly rounded apices not covering the paler pygidium; the sutural striae are distinct at the base, become broader behind it, but do not reach the extremity; there are also about 4 less definite dorsal striae on each elytron; the surface is finely and closely punctured, but near the base and sides the sculpture is a little coarser, and seems to consist of short transverse rugae.

Anterior tarsi densely pubescent; the middle and hind tibiae with small, somewhat rufescent, irregularly concentrated setae externally.

Underside shining, the breast slightly rufescent; abdomen fuscous, densely clothed with fine yellowish pubescence, but becoming coarser near the extremity; middle of prosternum smooth, the rest of the surface closely and finely punctate.

♂. Length, 11 mm.; breadth, 2½ mm.

Waitakeri Range. Described from two specimens in my own collection, both shaken off shrubs.

3434. *Mecorchesia brevicornis* sp. nov.

Elongate, narrow, moderately convex, a little shining; the clothing distinct, obscurely fulvescent; nigro-fuscous, but with an olivaceous tinge; the labrum, palpi, antennae, and tarsi more or less rufo-castaneous.

Head with fine, distinct, but not approximated punctures. Thorax of equal length and breadth, about a fourth as long as the elytra, gently curvedly narrowed from the middle towards the truncate apex, nearly straight and finely margined laterally behind, the base finely margined, feebly angulate in the middle, slightly sinuate outwardly, with almost rectangular angles; its punctation fine and rather distant along the disc, but disposed in transverse series, so as to appear finely rugose, at the sides. Scutellum short and broad. Elytra gradually attenuate posteriorly, the extremity sharply rounded, covered with fine, irregular, transverse sculpture; each elytron with a sutural and 4 dorsal striae, these latter are quite distinct at the base but do not extend much beyond the hind thighs, the sutural nearly reach the apex. Antennae filiform, attaining the intermediate femora, of normal structure, as are the legs.

Underside rather more glossy than the dorsum, of the same colour. When compared with the typical species it will be noticed that this has the mesosternal process broader and less convex behind though quite carinate in front; the middle of the prosternum, instead of being smooth and shining, is rather dull and finely and closely punctate; the abdomen has 5 segments only, the last being longer than the 4th and truncate at the apex: in both species the posterior coxal laminae are nearly straight, and extend but little forwards at the sides.

Length, 11 mm.; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Wellington. A single specimen from Mr. G. V. Hudson, marked 136A.

Obs.—It may be considered an aberrant species till other examples can be found of both sexes; at any rate, there is no other place for it at present.

Lyperocharis gen. nov.

Body arched above, uninterruptedly elongate-oval, finely pubescent; species minute.

Head immersed up to the eyes, just visible above, the forehead prolonged and incurved in front, clypeus indistinct, labrum prominent, its apex rounded. Thorax rather broader than long, curvedly narrowed from the base onwards, its apex rounded, the base medially truncate, but with its almost rectangular angles resting on the shoulders. Scutellum absent. Elytra of the same width as thorax at the base, apices distinctly rounded singly, so that the last abdominal segment is visible.

Eyes small, widely distant above, tapering downwards, feebly emarginate in front. Antennae inserted in foveiform, but not deep, cavities in front of the eyes, 11-articulate, gradually yet considerably incrassate from their 7th joint onwards, they are rather longer than the head and thorax. Maxillary palpi with large subsecuriform or triangular terminal joints, 2nd small and triangular, 3rd shorter and broader.

Legs moderately elongate; tibiae not asperate, the posterior pair considerably yet gradually expanded apically, much thicker and as long as the others; their unequal pectinate spurs as long as the tibiae and slightly exceeding the basal tarsal joint, the terminal is slightly longer than the penultimate, the last three united are hardly the length of the 1st, the spurs of the other pairs are very small; anterior tarsi not expanded, all their joints, the apical included, of about equal breadth, 2-4 transverse, the basal rather larger; none of the penultimate joints bilobed; claws slender.

Prosternum strongly incurved, with distinctly marked-off flanks, the front margins of the cotyloid cavities in contact with the prosternal apex, the moderately broad process separating the oblong, oblique coxae extends behind them, and rests on the broad frontal portion of the mesosternal process, which, between the coxae, is not as broad as the prosternal. Metasternum elongate, laterally compressed, carinate and finely sulcate, without episterna. Suture of posterior coxal lamina very oblique, extending from the coxa to before the middle and outside of the metasternum. Abdomen composed of 5 segments. Trochanters distinct.

Independently of minor structural details, this genus is rendered remarkably distinct not only by the robust subclavate antennae, but also by the absence of the scutellum and metathoracic episterna. This is the only instance known to me in which both of these characteristics are lacking, though *Allothesia* is also without the scutellum.

3435. *Lyperocharis agilis* sp. nov.

Body slightly nitid, varying from fusco-castaneous to an obscure fulvescent hue; legs chestnut-red or fulvescent, the anterior usually paler; palpi and basal joints of antennae more or less testaceous, terminal joints of these latter fuscous; pubescence yellowish, slender, and decumbent, but intermingled with a few slender erect setae on the elytra.

Head rather closely and finely, yet quite definitely, punctured; the thorax with nearly similar though rather finer sculpture. Elytra without sutural striae, moderately closely and finely and somewhat transversely rugose.

Antennae finely pubescent, basal two joints stout and cylindric, the 1st the longer, 3rd a little longer than broad, joints 4–8 almost transverse, 9th and 10th subquadrate, evidently, but not abruptly enlarged, the terminal as broad as the penultimate but distinctly longer.

Underside rufo-castaneous, the abdomen closely and finely punctate, rather densely covered with yellowish pubescence.

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

Waimarino; elevation, 2,700 ft. First found during January, 1909, afterwards at Erua in 1910 and 1911, and picked out of leaf-mould collected by Mr. W. J. Guinness near Mount Ngauruhoe. Altogether nearly a dozen individuals have been secured, amongst decaying leaves only. The agility of this minute terrestrial beetle is really wonderful.

***Nothotelus* gen. nov.**

Subcylindric. Head subrotundate, truncate in front of the antennae; epistome transversely quadrate, its frontal suture straight; labrum prominent, transverse. Eyes, singly, broadly divided in the middle, the inner or upper portion obliquely longitudinal and narrow, the frontal and lower is broader and situated below the antenna, the interval between these parts is as wide as either of them. Antennae longer than the head and thorax, moderately stout, each inserted in a rounded impression between and just in front of the separate parts of the eye; their basal two joints oblong and about equal; 3rd small, subquadrate; joints 4–10 differ but little, all are longer than broad, none expanded; 11th also narrow. Thorax transverse, curvedly narrowed anteriorly, with depressed and broadly rounded anterior angles, the posterior nearly rectangular; it is only a fifth of the length of the elytra. Scutellum triangular.

Tibiae straight, the posterior rather longer than the anterior, with short, minutely pectinate terminal spurs. Anterior tarsi moderately broad; basal joint largest, oblong; 2nd quadrate; 3rd subtriangular; 4th short, apparently entire; 5th moderately slender, but not very elongate; the posterior elongate; basal joint quite half as long as the tibiae, considerably longer than the others combined; 2nd rather longer than 4th; 3rd rather short and broad, entire, somewhat prolonged underneath; claws simple.

Palpi with elongate, cultriform terminal joints, that of the labial shorter and thinner than the maxillary.

Front coxae elongate and prominent, slightly separated in front by an acute angulation, which, however, is not elevated nor prolonged backwards; the trochanters distinct; coxal cavities not open above, moderately distant from the incurved prosternal margin. Mesosternum not abbreviated, without any raised process, but acutely prolonged half-

way between the large subcontiguous middle coxae. Metasternum transversely convex, medially impressed behind, the episterna not parallel, being narrowed backwards. Abdomen gradually narrowed medially, with 6 segments, the basal short, 4th rather shorter than the 3rd, 5th narrowed posteriorly, widely emarginate medially at its apex, 6th shorter, subtriangular.

This should be located after Lacordaire's *Nothides* and before the *Oedemeridae*. The remarkable eyes and the labial palpi will lead to its recognition.

3436. *Nothotelus ocularius* sp. nov.

Elongate, only slightly convex, a little nitid, sparingly clothed with decumbent, slender, yellowish hairs; pale flavo-fuscous; the legs, antennae, and palpi testaceous.

Head finely but not closely granulate. Thorax not twice as broad as long, widest near the base, which is indistinctly margined and slightly oblique towards the sides, with sculpture like that of the head. Elytra as wide as thorax at the base, slightly broader near the hind thighs, rounded behind; distinctly, moderately closely, and somewhat irregularly punctured, more finely near the extremity. Tibiae with pale pubescence, and some fine short setae, but not asperate externally.

Length, 3 mm.; breadth, 1 mm.

Wallacetown. A single individual of this fragile species is all that I have seen. It was found by Mr. A. Philpott on the 14th November, 1909, and mounted by him on cardboard, but, having to be removed for examination of structural details, the head became detached, though not lost.

Group ANTHICIDAE.

3437. *Anthicus flavitarsis* sp. nov. *Anthicus* Paykull, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 411.

Subdepressed, glossy black, tarsi flavescent, front and middle tibiae fusco-testaceous; thinly clad with slender, suberect, cinereous pubescence.

Head large, subquadrate, apparently smooth. Thorax deeply constricted behind the middle, much narrower than the elytra at the base, the larger anterior portion strongly rounded laterally, its surface with a few fine scattered punctures. Elytra twice the length of the thorax, their sides very slightly, the apices individually obtusely rounded, the pygidium uncovered; they are rather distantly, finely, and indistinctly subseriate-punctate before the middle, but nearly smooth behind.

Legs moderately elongate; posterior tibiae with small terminal spurs, the basal joint of the corresponding tarsi nearly as long as the remaining three together.

Antennae shorter than the head and thorax, not very slender, their 2nd joint rather stouter and longer than the 3rd but hardly as long as the 1st, joints 4-7 longer than broad, 8-10 slightly expanded yet oblong, the terminal longer.

Underside fusco-piceous, shining, finely and sparingly pubescent.

A. minor, 1670, is the only similarly small, slender species, but in it the penultimate joint of the anterior tarsi has more elongate lobes, joints 8-10 of the antennae are shorter, and the coloration is very different.

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

Wallacetown. A single specimen from Mr. A. Philpott.

Group OTIORHYNCHIDAE.

3438. *Platyomida verrucosa* sp. nov. *Platyomida* White (*Empaeotes* Pascoe), Man. N.Z. Coleopt., pp. 441 and 1186.

Piceo-niger, for the most part covered with small, depressed, rotundate squamae, black, greyish, coppery, and a few viridescent, and with some greyish setiform scales; antennae and tarsi obscure fusco-rufous, club infusate and opaque.

Although very similar to *P. binodes*, 776, described by Pascoe as *Empaeotes crispatus*, this exhibits certain differences. The tibiae are more prolonged at the inner extremity. The thorax bears numerous coarse, black, wart-like elevations. The shoulders are quite oblique, and in addition to the prominent tubercles on the 3rd interstices, at the summit of the posterior declivity, there is also a nodiform elevation on each of the 5th. The numerous blackish scales on the elytra, and the similarly dark, bare warts on the thorax, produce an appearance which is in marked contrast to that of the well-known *P. binodes*.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 12 mm.; breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Wadestown, Wellington. I am indebted to Mr. G. V. Hudson for my specimen.

3439. *Aporolobus albosparsus* sp. nov. *Aporolobus* Sharp, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1186.

Subovate, moderately convex, without elevations, opaque; fuscous, the legs and scape obscure infusate red, funiculus shining ferruginous; squamosity dense, mostly pale brown on the thorax, much lighter, almost tawny, on the elytra mingled with some dark spots, and, in addition thereto, on each elytron, with an oblong basal and irregular subapical patches that are almost quite white; the erect setae are short and slightly havescent, and are seriate on the elytra, on the legs they are coarser.

Rostrum short and thick, covered with tawny scales. Thorax rather wider, but not angulate, before the middle than it is elsewhere, a little broader than long, without visible definite sculpture. Elytra oblong, arcuate and broader at the base than the thorax, barely twice its length, rounded posteriorly; they are distinctly, yet rather finely, seriate-punctate, with the suture and 3rd interstices somewhat elevated.

Scape long but very thick, and bearing moderately coarse greyish setae; it is inserted near the apex, and extends backwards to the front of the thorax. Funiculus scarcely longer than the scape, with fine setae; basal joint subpyriform, slightly longer and much stouter than the 2nd; 3-6 transverse and moniliform; 7th distinctly broader than 6th. Club abruptly enlarged, short, ovate, its basal joint very large, the apical ones quite small.

In the type of the genus, Pascoe's *Trachyphloeus irritus*, 754, the antennal club is narrow at the base, and therefore quite oval, joints 3-6 of the funiculus are less bead-like, and the 7th is not distinctly broader than the 6th. The elytra are subcordate, and the thorax is obtusely angulate laterally near the front.

Length (rostrum inclusive), $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mokomoka, Southland. Described from a mounted specimen sent by Mr. Philpott. Found on the 24th April, 1910.

3440. *Hygrochus scutellaris* sp. nov. *Hygrochus* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 702.

Suboblong, slightly convex, without evident inequalities, subopaque; piceous, legs and scape dull fusca-rufous, funiculus and tarsi shining, the former rufous, the latter chestnut-red; densely covered with small but not rotundate brassy or light-coppery squamae of a slightly metallic lustre, on the scutellum and along the middle of the thorax especially; the setae, though numerous, are not very conspicuous, they are infusate grey and somewhat irregularly concentrated on the after part of the elytra.

Rostrum rather shorter than the thorax, half its width, with a slight carina extending from the bare apex as far as the eyes. Head short, not marked off from the rostrum. Eyes subrotundate, free from the thorax, rather small but prominent. Thorax slightly broader than it is long, rather broader near the front than elsewhere, base and apex truncate; disc just a little uneven, having a shallow impression near each anterior angle and a slight ridge along the middle; there is no visible punctation, but a few minute blackish granules can be seen. Scutellum short, covered with brassy scales. Elytra twice as long as the thorax, a little broader than it is at the base, where they are narrower than in the middle, moderately contracted but not quite vertical behind; they are indefinitely seriate-punctate, and bear many minute granules; the 3rd interstices are slightly and obtusely elevated at the base, and somewhat nodiform on top of the posterior declivity, where the 5th are also slightly raised; their surface is slightly uneven, but there is no post-humeral dilatation.

Scape stout, gradually incrassate, with slender setae; it attains the back of the eye. Funiculus with fine greyish setae, basal two joints moderately elongate and about equal; joints 3-7 moniliform, not longer than broad, and scarcely differing from one another. Club oblong-oval, triarticulate, densely pubescent and dull.

Legs stout, thickly squamose and setose; tibiae flexuous and mucronate, posterior corbels without any external truncature.

Ocular lobes absent. Scrobes deep, quite open above, beginning at the apex and separated from the lower and front part of the eyes by squamose intervals.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 6 mm.; breadth, nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Great Barrier Island. I picked one out of the bagful of leaf-mould sent to me by Mr. F. Flynn in March, 1911.

This differs from *H. acutatus*, 2868, in having a shorter, broader, and less uneven thorax; the scutellum is covered with brassy scales; the elytra have no dilatations behind the shoulder; and the antennal club is manifestly broader.

GROUP RHYPAROSOMIDAE.

3441. *Phrynixus rufiventris* sp. nov. *Phrynixus* Pascoe, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 432.

Subovate, convex, tuberculate or cristate, rufo-piceous, covered mostly with tawny scales and setae.

Rostrum arched, about a third shorter than the thorax, its frontal half somewhat expanded, flattened, punctate, and obsolete tricarinate, with very fine yellowish setae; there is a large crest near the base and a pair of small ones close behind the point of antennal insertion. Thorax rather longer than broad, a little contracted anteriorly, irregu-

larly punctured, more coarsely and closely behind than in front, where there is a crest at each side formed of coarse, woolly, pale-yellowish setae; it is tricristate across the middle; these crests are prominent and rotundate; another in line with these, but on the side, is much smaller; the mesial basal depression has obtusely raised lateral borders; this hind portion bears decumbent, rather coarse and elongate, obscurely fulvescent squamae, but the setae at its sides are suberect. Elytra oviform, twice the length of the thorax, at the middle nearly double its width, with uneven, tuberculate or crested sides, they are much narrowed and nearly vertical behind; their punctures are irregular and coarse, but on the hind declivity become much finer and substriate; greyish woolly setae form an interrupted semicircular crest from one shoulder to the other, but leaving a sutural gap in line with the posterior femora, the median basal depression is crested at each side with fulvescent setae similar to those extending backwards along the suture; an oblique series of 4 crests extends from before the middle of each side to within a short distance of the suture, the hindmost, just on top of the declivity, is the most prominent; a little lower down, at each side, there is a larger setigerous prominence.

Legs normal, bearing numerous coarse, curled, tawny setae; the tarsi are densely and finely clothed above.

Antennae with fine dense tawny vestiture; scape medially inserted and attaining the back of the eye, slender near the base, clavate at the apex; funiculus rufescent, its 2nd joint almost as elongate as the 1st, joints 3-6 subtransverse, 7th distinctly enlarged, narrowed towards its base; club conical, obsoletely articulated, not much larger than the preceding joint.

Underside dull fusco-piceous, but with the middle of the basal segments evidently rufescent; these two are somewhat convex, rather evenly and coarsely punctured, and bear numerous coarse, rather elongate, bright-fulvous setae; the suture between the segments is oblique towards the middle and distinct throughout; the 2nd, in the middle, is as long as the 1st, and slopes abruptly downwards to the abbreviated 3rd and 4th, which, as well as the 5th, are on a lower level, and bear finer setae.

When compared with its nearest ally, *P. humeralis*, 2544, it will be at once separable by the presence of the rounded crests across the middle of the thorax and the abruptly clavate scape. The underside is materially different, being wholly nigro-fuscous in 2544, with somewhat flattened basal ventral segments; the punctures on these are very irregular, so that some parts, near their junction in the middle particularly, are perfectly smooth; all the setae are very small, and their suture towards the middle is completely obliterated.

Length (rostrum exclusive), $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 mm.; breadth, 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hakapoua, Southland. Three specimens found by Mr. A. Philpott in March, 1911.

3442. *Sosgenes longicollis* sp. nov. *Sosgenes* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1476.

Subcylindric, subopaque, almost nude; piceo-rufous, rostrum quite red, antennae and tarsi fulvescent.

Rostrum about a third shorter than the thorax, stout, feebly arched, subparallel, slightly dilated at the antennal insertion so that the scrobes, at that point, are open and quite visible above; it is finely sculptured, has a shallow median groove with slightly carinate lateral borders, and

is abruptly depressed at the base; its clypeal portion is narrower, smooth, and shining. Thorax elongate, its length being a third more than the breadth; it is only slightly rounded at the middle and broadly but not deeply contracted near the front, which, though truncate, covers the head; a narrow, flattened, nearly smooth space extends from the base as far as the frontal constriction, the surface elsewhere is distinctly but not very closely punctate, its apex is rufescent. Elytra of the same width as thorax at the base, which is truncate and marginated, they are only very slightly dilated behind, where there are a few fine setae; along the middle of each elytron a carina extends from base to apex, the suture also is carinate, the interval has 2 series of rather large, sub-oblong, distinctly separated punctures; the series nearer the side are similar, but the carina between them is less definite, the posterior declivity is nearly smooth.

Scape straight, very gradually incrassate, inserted immediately behind the smooth apical portion of the rostrum, but not reaching as far backwards as its base; basal joint of funiculus nearly twice the length of the 2nd, but very little thicker, joints 3-6 subquadrate, 7th slightly shorter and broader; club rather large, ovate, finely pubescent, with ill-defined apical articulations.

Legs stout and elongate, finely setose; anterior tibiae with a frontal prolongation which covers the basal joint of the tarsi; the other pairs have a few yellowish, rigid setae close to the extremity; the tarsi, underneath, bear outstanding setae.

There are no ocular lobes nor scutellum. The eyes are minute and hardly discernible, and appear to be placed at the sides, near the base of the rostrum.

Underside moderately shining, rufo-piceous, the last segment darker. Prosternum evenly concave from the frontal emargination to the coxae, the sides of the cavity finely carinate, and with a transverse carina in front of the coxae, which are contiguous, but there is no longitudinal median ridge almost dividing the cavity as is seen in *S. carinatus*, 2556. Basal ventral segment broadly depressed longitudinally, in the middle almost double the length of the 2nd, the suture between them is indistinct; the 3rd and 4th with deep straight sutures, much abbreviated and, conjointly, only half the length of the 2nd; the terminal with relatively coarse shallow punctures.

The more parallel-sided outline, evidently longer and more cylindrical thorax, with its smooth longitudinal impression, the finer and more obviously separated elytral punctures, and the fact of the scrobes being expanded and open above at the point of the antennal insertion, irrespective of other details, show that this species is abundantly distinct.

Length (rostrum inclusive), $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Great Barrier Island. I detected a single specimen amongst leaf-mould kindly collected for me in March, 1911, by Mr. Frank Flynn.

3443. *Bantiades suturalis* sp. nov. *Bantiades* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1371.

Suboblong, slightly nitid, thinly and unevenly clothed; the setae moderately fine, mostly curled and fulvescent, but in line with the posterior femora a pair of spots are nearly grey; elytra light brown, the thorax and legs fusco-testaceous, the antennae and apical portion of the rostrum somewhat rufescent.

Rostrum slightly longer than the thorax, arched, subparallel, a little dilated in front, the clypeus moderately distinctly marked off, and

quite piceous; it is more or less definitely bisulcate between the antennae, and from that point the obtuse median carina becomes slightly thicker towards the base. Thorax of equal length and breadth, the anterior contraction a third of the whole length, not quite straight behind, the sides being slightly trinodose, base and apex truncate; on the middle of the disc there is a short obtuse elevation, and a pair of oblique ones extending from that point towards the apex, the enclosed frontal space is flat, with fine and rather distant yet quite distinct punctures similar to those behind, the hinder portion also is somewhat uneven. Elytra twice as long as the thorax, their shoulders porrect and rather wider than it is at the base, a little broader near the middle, with slightly uneven nodose sides, the posterior declivity not quite vertical but considerably narrowed; disc slightly convex, coarsely subseriate-punctate, not more than 6 punctures in each row, the declivity more finely striate-punctate; interstices nearly bare and smooth; the 3rd, at the base and summit of the declivity, are nodose; nearer the sides the nodosities are less distinct; the setae are almost confined to the sutural region and elevated spots.

Scape very gradually incrassate, with greyish setae, it is inserted near the apex, but does not quite reach the eyes; scrobes visible above near the apex only; funiculus as long as the scape, basal joint longer than the next, narrowed towards its base, joints 3-7 about equal, transversely quadrate; club ovate, its apical joints, together, only half the length of the large basal joint.

Femora with a very prominent tooth-like process underneath. Tibiae externally arcuate above the middle, the anterior widely medially dilated inwardly, the others less distinctly so, all uncinata. Tarsi with moderately dilated penultimate joints, excavate above but not definitely bilobed.

Underside dull rufo-castaneous, with some distinct flavescent setae. Prosternum deeply emarginate in front, the coxae nearly contiguous, separated by the cariniform margins of their cavities. Intermediate coxae with a flat transverse, bipunctate interval between them. Metasternum short, medially flattened, with a series of moderately coarse punctures across the front and a less distinct series behind. First ventral segment obtusely curved in line with the front of the widely distant posterior coxae; along the inner and hind part of each of these there is a distinctly punctate shallow impression, the rest of the abdomen is impunctate; the 2nd segment is almost as large as the basal, its frontal suture is well marked and strongly rounded, almost prominent, in the middle, but straight at the sides.

The specific name is intended to direct attention to the abdominal structure. The first portion of the description indicates some of the principal superficial disparities between this species and *B. valgus*, 2551. *B. fuscata*, 2396, is a very different insect.

♂. Length (rostrum exclusive), $3\frac{2}{3}$ mm.; breadth, nearly 2 mm.

Erua. My first specimen was found in January, 1910, amongst dead leaves; the second, now mounted on its back so as to study the underside carefully, in January, 1911.

Obs.—Four specimens belonging to three species were removed from their cards, cleaned and examined underneath, and remounted, in order to ascertain whether reliable sexual characters existed in this curious genus. The work occupied an entire day. The following notes show the result:—

B. suturalis var., male, Mount Pirongia, December, 1909: Rufo-castaneous; 2nd ventral segment with the frontal suture distinct, somewhat oblique, obtusely angulate in the middle; the 1st with a shallow linear impression along the middle; all other details of sculpture similar to those of the female described above, the rostrum only a trifle shorter and stouter.

B. suturalis var., male, Makatote, February, 1910: Uniformly darker, rufescent; 1st segment truncate in line with the front of the posterior coxae, with a broad groove behind the middle; 2nd shorter, its frontal suture deep at the sides, angulate but less distinct in the middle; other details similar; 5th segment unmarked in all individuals of both sexes.

The others belong to *B. nodosus*, described below, and *B. valgus*, 2551. No single constant mark seems to be available for sexual discrimination; that of the rostrum is useful, to some extent, when comparing specimens with an authentic type.

3444. *Bantiades nodosus* sp. nov.

Opaque, fuscous, legs and antennae fusco-rufous; setae obscurely fulvescent, moderately coarse and suberect on the elevated parts, longer on the legs.

Thorax without discernible punctation, the central elevation indistinct, the oblique frontal ones prominent, there is a setigerous nodosity half-way between the middle and each side, and a smaller pair on the middle near the base, the sides are trinodose. Elytra slightly incurved at the base, with obtusely porrect humeral angles, their punctation coarse and interrupted; 3rd interstices with a basal and posterior nodosity, the basal more prominent than the other; on each elytron, between the middle and side, there are 6 unequal nodosities, the largest is situated on the top of the declivity, but nearer the side and not as far back as that on the 3rd interstice.

Underside slightly nitid, rufo-fuscous, the last segment rufescent. Metasternum uneven, without transverse series of punctures. Basal ventral segment truncate and medially depressed in front, slightly medially impressed behind, not punctate near the coxae; 2nd shorter, its frontal suture obliterated in the middle, straight near the sides.

Allied to *B. valgus*, but distinguishable therefrom by the feeble central ridge of the thorax, and more prominent nodosities. The penultimate tarsal joint is excavate above, but not truly bilobed, being densely pubescent and entire below. In 2551 the basal ventral segment is not truncate between the coxae in my reversed specimen, being oblique towards the middle, as is the frontal suture of the 2nd. The ocular lobes are obsolete in all the species.

Length (rostrum exclusive), 3½ mm.; breadth, 2 mm.

Retaruke Forest. Two individuals picked out of decaying leaves that were forwarded to me by Mr. W. J. Guinness in May, 1911.

3445. *Araeoscapus brevicollis* sp. nov. *Araeoscapus* Broun, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. 12, p. 299.

Subopaque, moderately convex; rufo-castaneous, antennae rather lighter; sparingly and unevenly covered with coarse, somewhat curled, flavescent setae.

Rostrum strongly arched, subparallel, as long as the thorax, indefinitely sculptured, nearly smooth in front, with an indistinct median carina behind. Eyes very small, slightly convex, just free from thorax.

longitudinally oval. Thorax rather broader than long, broadly oviform, widest at the middle, base truncate; its surface very slightly uneven, moderately coarsely but not deeply punctured behind, much more distantly and finely in front, with a shallow central impression at the base. Elytra oviform, widest at the middle, a third longer than broad, of the same width as thorax at the base, less than twice its length, the scutellar region indistinctly impressed; with oblong serial punctures on the disc, posterior declivity striate; 2nd and 4th interstices slightly elevated near the base, the 5th more distinctly, almost nodiform, on top of the declivity.

Legs simple. Scape medially inserted, attaining the eye, flexuous, clavate at extremity. Funiculus almost glabrous, 2nd joint hardly as thick but fully as long as the 1st, joints 3-6 quite transverse, 7th distinctly larger than 6th. Club obovate, rather densely pubescent, its apical articulations indistinct.

Underside subopaque, rufo-fuscous, with some depressed, scale-like, yellowish setae. Prosternum short, its frontal emargination medially subtruncate. Metasternum unimpressed, punctate in front. Basal ventral segment transversely depressed between the coxae, smooth and slightly convex behind; the 2nd rather longer, its frontal suture obtusely angulate and indistinct in the middle, deep towards the sides; 5th nearly twice the length of 3rd and 4th, with a well-marked central fovea near the extremity.

This differs from all of our northern species on account of its short thorax. The elytra of the only southern species are almost without sculpture.

Length (rostrum exclusive), 3 mm.; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Tisbury, Invercargill. One found by Mr. A. Philpott in November, 1910.

Group CYLINDRORHINIDAE.

3446. *Tocris laevicostata* sp. nov. *Tocris* Broun, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, vol. 14, p. 115.

Convex, oblong, slightly nitid; black, antennae and tarsi rufo-piceous; very thinly clothed with depressed, somewhat elongated, greyish squamae, which, however, are almost entirely absent along the middle.

Rostrum very broad, a third shorter than the thorax, dilated anteriorly, its apex and the lamelliform mandibles nearly perpendicular; it is rather closely and moderately coarsely punctate, broadly longitudinally impressed, so that its sides and an abbreviated central line appear obtusely, but only slightly, elevated. Head shorter than the rostrum, gently narrowed in front, its punctation shallow, rather fine and close, but also with a few larger punctures, between the flat eyes there is a cuneiform fovea. Thorax rather broader than long, its sides obtusely dilated near the front, where the punctation is fine and rather shallow, behind that part the surface is uneven, having some ill-defined obtuse elevations and coarse punctures, at the base the sculpture becomes irregular and rugose, but not granular; there is a short, smooth line behind the middle, where its sides are straight. Elytra oblong-oval, with feebly acuminate apices, nearly thrice the length of the thorax, and rather broader than it is at the base; on each elytron there are 2 double series of dorsal, well-marked, distinctly separated punctures; between these a pair of smooth, elevated costae extend as far as the hind declivity, where the sculpture becomes indefinite; between the 2nd costa and the side there are 2 series of coarse punctures which are almost divided by an indefinite carina, but the outer margin is formed by a distinct costa

which is curved inwardly behind; the vertical sides have similar sculpture.

This species is smaller than *T. aterrima*, 3288, and may be at once distinguished by the entire absence of granulation on the thorax and elytra.

T. latirostris, 2911, has more parallel-sided and differently sculptured elytra; the joints of the front tarsi are evidently longer and subtriangular, whereas the basal two in *T. laevicostata* are short and broad, and the antennal club is more slender and a good deal narrowed towards its base; 2911, moreover, has a differently sculptured thorax and a small yet distinct scutellum, but in the present species the scutellum is very narrow and hardly visible.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 14 mm.; breadth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Humboldt Range; elevation, 5,600 ft. My specimen was found by Mr. G. V. Hudson.

Group MOLYTIDAE.

3447. *Lyperobius hudsoni* sp. nov. *Lyperobius* Pascoe, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 444.

Subovate, moderately convex, a little nitid; black, antennae and tarsi rufo-piceous; sparingly clothed with greyish, rather fine, decumbent squamae, which, on the elytra, are concentrated so as to form 4 longitudinal streaks on each.

Rostrum rather elongate, subparallel, and not dilated anteriorly, of about the same length as the thorax; distinctly punctate, with an elongate interantennal impression; there is a similar mark between, but in front of, the flat, strongly transverse eyes. Thorax unusually elongate for this genus, being quite as long as it is broad, only very slightly wider at or just before the middle than behind, where its sides are nearly straight; in front it is somewhat abruptly contracted; along the middle there is a shallow impression which is most distinct at the base and almost divided lengthways near the centre; the adjacent space is finely and distantly punctured, but, outside of it, the sculpture consists of large, very irregularly formed, shallow impressions; these are nearly covered with scales; near each side the punctation is coarser than that near the middle. Elytra oval, fully double the length of the thorax, and rather broader than it is at the base; each elytron, including the convex suture and lateral margin, is quadricostate; the 3rd costa does not reach the extremity; each of the flattened intervals has 2 series of moderately coarse punctures; these are placed close to the ridges, and are more or less intermingled with small granules, near the suture especially.

Femora medially dilated. Tibiae slightly flexuous, mucronate or spurred at the inner extremity, and with a second more slender spur a little further from the apex. Tarsi, excepting the 3rd joint, almost glabrous underneath, the basal two joints, however, at the apices, have concentrated patches of rigid setae, causing them in some aspects to appear unsymmetrical; in old abraded specimens these patches are absent.

Scape inserted near the apex, slightly flexuous, and extending backwards to the eye; basal two joints of the funiculus nearly equal and about twice as long as broad, 3-6 short but not moniliform, 7th obconical and evidently larger than the 6th; club short, ovate, obliquely narrowed outwardly.

This species is remarkable on account of its elongated thorax, rostrum, and scrobes. The ocular lobes are altogether absent or

obsolete. The structure of the funiculus differs from that of Pascoe's type, 783. The elytra, though less oblong, in vestiture and sculpture most nearly resemble those of *L. carinatus*, 1236.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 16–19 mm.; breadth, $6\frac{1}{2}$ – $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Humboldt Range; elevation, 5,600 ft. Named after its discoverer, Mr. G. V. Hudson, from whom a pair of specimens have been received. The scales are deciduous, or very easily rubbed off, so that the depressed intervals between the elytral ridges are sometimes quite bare.

3448. *Lyperopais alternans* sp. nov. *Lyperopais* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1222.

Subopaque, uniformly chocolate-red; tarsi piceo-rufous, antennal club opaque; very thinly clad with small, depressed, yellowish-grey squamae.

Rostrum arched, subparallel, rather longer than the thorax, its frontal portion deflexed and broadly but not at all deeply impressed above; with a short interantennal stria, behind which there is an indistinct carina and numerous shallow punctures. Head about twice as broad as the rostrum, short, narrowed anteriorly, moderately finely and closely punctate, and with an elongate interocular fovea. Eyes widely separated above, nearly flat, transversely oval. Thorax rather broader than long, a little wider before the middle than it is elsewhere; moderately closely punctured, rather more distinctly than the head, with a shallow median impression at the base. Elytra almost thrice the length of the thorax, broader than it is at the base, only a little wider at the commencement of the posterior declivity, which is not at all abrupt, and, though considerably contracted laterally, is somewhat expanded below towards the obtusely prominent apices; they are moderately punctate-striate, with the 3rd, 5th, and 7th interstices, and the suture, rather more convex and broader than the others, the 5th are the most elevated behind.

Legs robust; tibiae flexuous but not mucronate, the anterior pair somewhat bent and obtusely prominent at the inner extremity, the posterior corbels expanded, but without any external truncature. Antennae of normal structure, the scape glabrous, the funiculus with a few infusate setae, club elongate-oval, finely and densely pubescent but not perceptibly articulated.

Underside rufo-piceous, with very few small whitish scales; ventral segments 3 to 5 are sunk below the level of the linear epipleurae, the 3rd and 4th are well developed. Ocular lobes moderately distinct.

Larger than the female of *L. mirus*, 2153, which has the hind tibiae inwardly notched at the base; in the male there is a prominent tooth there, and another near the extremity of the femora; the same sex of *L. alternans* has, no doubt, similar armature. The brightly variegated squamae and simple elytral interstices of 2153 are quite distinctive.

♂. Length (rostrum inclusive), 10 mm.; breadth, 4 mm.

Hump Ridge, Okaka. Shaken off a *Dracophyllum* (elevation, 3,500 ft.) by Mr. A. Philpott, from whom a single female has been received.

Group HYLOBIIDAE.

Exeiratus gen. nov.

Body subovate, moderately convex, without tubercular elevations or coarse squamae.

Rostrum arcuate, stout, subparallel, rather longer than the thorax. Scrobes not open above, deep, beginning near the apex, expanded below

and reaching the eyes. Head globose underneath, short above and rather broader than the rostrum. Eyes just free from the thorax, widely distant from each other, not prominent, oblique, their greatest bulk from above downwards. Scape inserted near the apex and attaining the eye, subelavate at the extremity. Funiculus 7-articulate, basal joint thicker and slightly longer than the elongate 2nd, joints 3-6 about equal and subquadrate, 7th larger than 6th. Club ovate, obsoletely annulate. Thorax without ocular lobes, subovate, base and apex truncate. Scutellum absent or obsolete. Elytra twice the length of and rather broader than the thorax, narrowed but not vertical behind.

Femora dilated medially. Tibiae strongly uncinatae. Tarsi moderately slender, sparsely setose underneath; 3rd joint slightly expanded, entire below, excavate above in front. Claws simple.

Prosternum moderately emarginate, the coxae slightly separated. Metasternum of moderate length. Basal ventral segment truncate between the coxae, which are far apart; 2nd rather shorter, its frontal suture fine and almost straight; 3rd and 4th conjointly not as long as the 5th. Palpi short, quite visible underneath.

This may be located near *Eiratus*, but the tarsal structure is like that of *Phryniaus*, which, however, has foveiform scrobes but no tibial hooks.

3449. *Exeiratus setarius* sp. nov.

Subopaque, sparsely clothed with short, moderately coarse, suberect, flavescent setae; variegated fuscous, the sides of the thorax and the shoulders paler, elytra with some obscurely rufescent spots, none, however, are well defined; legs fusco-testaceous, the tips of the femora darker; funiculus and basal joints of the tarsi piceous, the terminal joint of the latter and the scape reddish.

Rostrum irregularly punctate, with linear interstices towards the apex; it is pale fusco-rufous and opaque. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, a little wider just before the middle than it is elsewhere, irregularly and coarsely punctured, more finely in front, the slender abbreviated carina along the centre ends in the distinct basal depression. Elytra evidently striate, the striae with indefinite punctures, those near the sides apparently have each a series of minute granules; interstices irregularly transversely rugose, the 5th slightly nodose behind, the suture distinctly broader along the declivity than at its summit.

Legs with minute setae, the anterior tibiae almost straight, somewhat attenuate apically, the posterior pair slightly bent inwardly.

Underside coarsely punctate, with a few pale short setae.

Length (rostrum inclusive), $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hakapoua, Southland. A single specimen obtained by Mr. Alfred Philpott on the 1st March, 1911.

3450. *Geochus sulcatus* sp. nov. *Geochus* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., pp. 445 and 1221.

Subopaque, broadly oval, moderately convex; thorax with depressed, elongate, yellowish-grey squamae; on the elytra they are placed on the interstices, and are suberect, but not numerous; on the legs they are finer; body fusco-piceous, the front of the thorax and rostrum ferruginous, legs rufo-fuscous, tarsi and antennae fusco-testaceous; club darker and finely pubescent.

Rostrum much shorter than the thorax, contracted behind, with slightly asperate indefinite sculpture. Eyes flat, with coarse facets, subrotundate, rather more distant from the thorax than they are from

each other. Thorax a third broader than long, a good deal, and somewhat abruptly, narrowed anteriorly; its punctation proportionally coarse, not very close, and rather irregular, along the middle there is an abbreviated smooth line. Elytra cordiform, oblique towards each side at the base, where they scarcely exceed that of the thorax in width, they are broader near the middle, much narrowed and nearly, but not abruptly, perpendicular behind; each with 3 deep and broad distinctly punctured striae near the suture from base to apex, the others nearer the side are less evident; interstices without nodosities.

Legs robust and elongate; anterior tibiae obliquely truncate from the middle to the acuminate inner extremity. Tarsi triarticulate, basal two joints strongly transverse, the terminal not quite as broad, slightly excavate at the apex, but without claws.

Scape medially inserted, clavate at the extremity, and extending backwards to the centre of the eye. Funiculus much longer than the scape, basal joint of about the same length but much thicker than the slender 2nd, both narrowed towards the base, 3rd and 4th slightly longer than broad, joints 5-7 moniliform; club elongate-oval, its 1st joint obviously smaller than and distinctly marked off from the large quadrate 2nd, the terminal acuminate.

Coxae widely separated. Prosternum plane, without any trace of rostral canal. Scutellum absent.

In form and structure it most nearly approaches *G. rugulosus*, 1672, which, however, is a brighter insect, a large portion of the elytra being chestnut-red; the thoracic line is more obvious; the elytra are not distinctly sulcate, the interstice nearest the suture is somewhat elevated, and the surface generally is more or less transversely rugose. *G. setiger* is also somewhat similar, but it is shining, its thorax is nearly smooth, and the setae borne by the elytra are distant from each other, slender, and curled.

This is the fifteenth species now on record, and, all being small, their discrimination is not an easy matter.

Length (rostrum inclusive), $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.; breadth, 1 mm.

Great Barrier Island. A single individual was picked out of a small bagful of leaf-mould sent to me by Mr. F. Flynn.

3451. *Geochus morosus* sp. nov.

Subopaque, fusco-niger, antennae and tarsi rufo-castaneous, club piceous.

Rostrum minutely asperate, with a slight carina separating the shallow grooves, which are broadest in front. Thorax broader than long, not abruptly narrowed in front; a little uneven, broadly obliquely impressed before the middle, with a slightly raised median line not reaching the base, the punctures are distinct but irregular, some being closer than others, many are filled with pale scale-like matter, and there is a short basal fringe formed of a similar substance. Elytra nearly twice as long as thorax, not broader than it is at the base, but quite a third broader in line with the posterior femora, obliquely narrowed apically; their surface uneven, each elytron having 3 basal elevations, the humeral shorter than that on the 3rd interstice, the central not touching the basal margin; an oblique series extends inwardly from behind the middle, the lateral is not prominent, the next is round and prominent, the innermost is largest and seems duplicate, there being a dividing row of small punctures, it is situated on the top of the apical declivity on the 3rd interstice; just below the last, but nearer the suture, another narrower elevation projects backwards; the punctures are dis-

inct; the sutural series consists of 8 or 9, some of the others in the middle of only 2 or 3.

Legs robust, with fine, short, pale setae; tibiae obliquely narrowed near the extremity, but not angulate externally.

Funiculus elongate, 2nd joint about as long as the 1st but much more slender, the others almost obconical, each rather longer than broad, 7th slightly larger than 6th; club elongate-oval, its basal joint triangular, the next quadrate and rather broader, the terminal sub-acuminate.

In *G. nodosus*, 2152, the nearest ally, the rostrum is without any perceptible sculpture, the thorax is less uneven and its punctures are more obviously separated, the elytral series are more regular and less interrupted, the elongate nodosities are much less elevated, the posterior ones on *G. morosus* may be termed tubercles. The coloration is altogether different, and the present species is broader.

Length (rostrum inclusive), $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, fully $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Otira Gorge. One example from Mr. J. H. Lewis.

Group ERIRHINIDAE.

3452. *Erirhinus pectoralis* sp. nov. *Erirhinus* Schoenherr, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 449.

Nitid, sparingly clothed with short, slender, suberect greyish setae; the head, thorax, basal portion of elytra, the lower part of their sides, and a short vitta on the 5th interstice behind the middle of each elytron more or less rufo-fuscous; the rest of the elytra and the legs testaceous; rostrum and antennae fusco-fulvous.

Rostrum moderately arched and slender, parallel, rather longer than the thorax, nearly smooth along the middle, the lateral sculpture linear. Thorax somewhat broader than long, the sides a little rounded, base and apex truncate, without ocular lobes; its surface distinctly and closely punctate, the intervals minutely sculptured. Scutellum distinct. Elytra evidently wider than the thorax at the base, twice its length, oblong; distinctly striate-punctate, interstices nearly plane, minutely and remotely punctured.

Femora slightly angulate underneath, the posterior pair subdentate.

Antennae slender, inserted just before the middle, basal joint of the funiculus much thicker than the next but not twice its length, 3rd very little longer than broad, joints 4-7 moniliform and small; club elongate-oval and acuminate, about the length of the preceding five joints taken together.

Underside sparingly and finely pubescent; abdomen testaceous, the breast rufo-fuscous; the metasternum medially sulcate, mesosternum with a few rather coarse punctures.

Somewhat similar to *E. limbatus*, 791, but easily recognizable by its elongate acuminate club.

Length (rostrum exclusive), $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, 1 mm.

Wallacetown. A single individual from Mr. A. Philpott.

Group CRYPTORHYNCHIDAE.

3453. *Acalles flynni* sp. nov. *Acalles* Schoenherr, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 488.

Oval, compact, convex, without prominent crests or tubercles, slightly nitid; nigro-piceous, antennae and basal two joints of tarsi red, terminal joints of the latter pale castaneo-rufous; the squamosity variegated, infusate and blackish, nearly absent along the middle of the elytra; the sides of the thorax, and a broad lateral space extending

from each shoulder to between the middle and hind femora and then prolonged obliquely backwards almost to the suture, thickly covered with obscurely fulvescent scales, these also form a streak from the apex towards the summit of the declivity, the central pale area is bounded behind by black squamae; the erect setae are not coarse, nor very elongate, and correspond in colour with the squamae where they occur.

Rostrum only slightly arched, of about the same length as the thorax, rather broad, gradually narrowed posteriorly, moderately coarsely punctate, more finely near its apex. Thorax rather broader than it is long, not abruptly contracted anteriorly, base feebly bisinuate, the apex subtruncate and not prolonged; its surface distinctly but not very closely punctured. Elytra hardly at all broader than thorax at the base, cordiform, considerably narrowed and nearly vertical behind; moderately coarsely striate-punctate, the punctures distinctly separated, nearly hidden behind, along the suture and near the base some minute tubercles are visible.

Scape implanted behind the middle and attaining the eye, gradually incrassate, slightly flexuous, and bearing a few coarse setae. Funiculus sparingly and finely setose, its basal two joints elongate and, together, about half of the whole length, 3-7 moniliform, the last scarcely transverse. Club oblong-oval, finely pubescent, indistinctly quadriarticulate, its 1st joint about as long as the following ones combined.

Eyes free, rather flat, a little acuminate in front. Scutellum absent. Ocular lobes obsolete. Legs thickly squamose.

The first portion of the diagnosis will lead to its recognition. It is placed in my cabinet in Section 1 of the genus, along with Nos. 872, 873, and 2173 to 2177.

Length (rostrum exclusive), 4 mm.; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Great Barrier Island. I picked out a specimen from leaf-mould which was collected for me in March, 1911, by Mr. Frank Flynn, after whom it has been named.

3454. *Acalles notoporhinus* sp. nov.

Subovate, piceous, antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous; thickly covered with infusate squamae, those along the middle of the rostrum and elytra of a brighter and paler hue than the others; the erect squamiform setae are short and irregularly distributed, but are more conspicuous on the legs and the front and sides of the thorax.

Rostrum arched, parallel, almost as long as the thorax, densely squamose except just at the apex; it is evidently convex along the middle, and ends as a definite ridge at the flattened space between the eyes, which are rounded behind but acuminate in front. Thorax a fourth broader than long, its basal half with nearly straight sides, the frontal is distinctly but not very abruptly narrowed, and rather more depressed; it is apparently closely and coarsely punctured, and has a slight ridge along the centre of the basal half; the base is somewhat bisinuate, and the scales close to the sides are much darker than those on the disc. Elytra twice the length of thorax and of the same width at the base, slightly wider near the hind thighs, much narrowed and nearly vertical behind, and on a higher level than the thorax; they are rather coarsely subseriate-punctate and somewhat uneven, having a pair of distant, moderate crests on top of the apical declivity, and irregular elevations on the 3rd and 5th interstices.

Scape medially inserted, just attaining the eye, not slender, very gradually incrassate, bearing depressed, elongate, tawny scales and a

few setae; funiculus elongate, with slender fuscous setae, its basal two joints equally elongate, 3rd and 4th evidently longer than broad, 5th rather shorter, 7th rather shorter and broader than the bead-like 6th; club oblong-oval, densely pubescent, triarticulate.

Legs robust. Tarsi densely and finely setose underneath, the basal joint evidently longer than the next, the penultimate moderately dilated, medially excavate above but not distinctly bilobed.

Underside densely clothed with tawny scales, so that the sutures between segments 2 to 5 are completely hidden; the basal ventral segment is broadly impressed in the middle, and nearly double the length of the 2nd. Pectoral canal profound, limited behind by raised borders just at the front of the intermediate coxae.

From all the New Zealand species of about equal bulk this is differentiated by the somewhat flattened thorax and distinctly ridged rostrum.

Length (rostrum exclusive), 5 mm.; breadth, nearly 3 mm.

Mount Te Aroha. My specimen was detected amongst decaying leaves in November, 1910. It must be located in Section 1, near 872.

3455. *Xenacalles simplex* sp. nov. *Xenacalles* Broun, Trans. N.Z. Inst., vol. 45, p. 146.

Convex, elongate, subovate, opaque, without distinct crests or nodosities; covered with depressed, infusate, and obscure greyish squamae, and also many coarse but not very elongate erect setiform scales; the body piceous, tarsi and antennae ferruginous.

Rostrum arched, subparallel, nearly smooth along the middle, subseriately and distinctly punctate, rufescent near the tip, sparsely squamose at the base, not quite the length of the thorax. Eyes large, rather flat, free. Scape inserted just before the middle, but hardly attaining the front of the eye, rather slender, flexuous, and very gradually incrassate. Funiculus rather longer than the scape, basal joint thicker and slightly longer than the 2nd, 3rd and 4th longer than broad, joints 5-7 shorter. Club elongate-oval, its 1st joint largest. Thorax subconical, quite as long as broad, not abruptly narrowed anteriorly; closely but not very coarsely punctured. Scutellum distinct. Elytra elongate-cordate, very little broader than the thorax at the base, nearly twice its length, widest before the middle, gradually narrowed, somewhat laterally compressed, but not quite vertical behind; they are striate-punctate near the base, quite striate behind.

Legs elongate, slightly variegated, with numerous erect, but not very elongate, squamiform setae.

Underside thickly clothed with tawny and fuscous scales, these latter somewhat congregated on the middle of the intermediate segments, and bearing also a few white suberect ones. The rostral canal is profound, and extends to the front of the metasternum, which is short, closely punctate, and broadly depressed. Abdomen very elongate, its basal segment strongly rounded and subangulate in front, rather flat and closely punctured; the 2nd, in the middle, more than half the length of the 1st; 3rd and 4th but little abbreviated, so that, conjointly, they are rather longer than the 2nd, which is hardly the length of the 5th.

Distinguishable from the type of the genus, 1427, by the obscurely coloured vestiture, the absence of crests, more elongate antennae, broader tarsi, and by the elytra being less dilated near the base. In 1427 the basal ventral segment is oblique towards the front, and quite angulate there.

Length (rostrum exclusive), 4 mm.; breadth, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hakapoua, Southland. Two examples from Mr. A. Philpott.

3456. *Xenacalles nodifer* sp. nov.

Convex, elongate, widest near the shoulders, attenuate towards both extremities; thickly covered with an admixture of fuscous and tawny squamae; many of the latter hue are longer, some being quite erect and setiform like those on the legs; the general ground-colour is piceous, but, except on the rostrum, hardly visible; the antennae and feet are almost pitchy-red.

Rostrum a third shorter than the thorax, rather broad, slightly narrowed medially, subseriate-punctate near the sides, nearly smooth along the middle. Thorax widest at the base, gradually narrowed anteriorly, of about equal length and breadth, closely punctate, without conspicuous crests. Scutellum distinct. Elytra slightly broader than the thorax at the base (their widest part), much narrowed posteriorly, the declivity not quite perpendicular, and appearing to be nearly as long as the broader portion; they are indistinctly striate-punctate, the 3rd interstices are obtusely and slightly elevated, indistinctly crested near the middle, and on the summit of the hind declivity terminate as large, scaly, distant nodosities; the space between them is darker than the rest of the surface; a little lower down there is a small central prominence.

In *X. triangulatus*, 1427, the posterior crests are almost contiguous, and the dark triangular area is situated in front of them; this dark mark in *X. squamiventris* from the Chatham Islands occupies the same position, but it is short and broad, and the crests are only feebly developed or obsolete. The funiculus, in structure, is similar to that of *X. simplex*, but the club is oblong-oval and rather broader, and the insect itself is very different.

Length (rostrum exclusive), $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Mount Greenland. Found by Mr. H. Hamilton; and a single specimen, mounted on cardboard, forwarded to me by Mr. A. O'Connor, of Wellington.

3457. *Scelodolichus flectipes* sp. nov. *Scelodolichus* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 495.

Body transversely convex, rather elongate, somewhat nitid; fusco-piceous, elytral suture rufescent, the legs obscure fusco-rufous, antennae and tarsi ferruginous, rostrum shining pitchy-red; thorax very scantily clothed with grey and fulvescent rather slender squamae, which usually form a pair of median patches; the elytra are more thickly covered with obscurely fulvescent slender squamae near the base, behind that part they are less evenly distributed and intermingled with grey; the sutural region is nearly bald, there are also a few blackish bare spots at the base and near the sides; there are numerous erect, moderately slender, dark setae also.

Rostrum shorter than the thorax, subparallel, slightly arched above, and finely punctate in the female, moderately expanded towards the base and apex in the male, in both sexes it is squamose at the base. Thorax of about the same length and breadth, rounded and rather wider behind the middle than elsewhere, rather gradually narrowed anteriorly, its apex curvedly prolonged, so that the head is invisible from above, the base quite truncate and more or less obviously margined; its punctation is distinct and moderately close, the carina along the middle does not extend as far as the base or apex. Elytra oviform, more elevated than the thorax, scarcely wider than it is at the base, twice its length,

the top of the posterior declivity is curved, but it is narrowed and vertical towards the extremity; they are moderately coarsely substriate-punctate.

Legs long, the anterior pair particularly, with flexuous tibiae; 3rd tarsal joint expanded and bilobed.

Scape inserted behind the middle and reaching the eye. Funiculus nearly double the length of the scape, its basal two joints about equally elongate, joints 3 to 6 evidently longer than broad, 7th distinctly shorter and broader; club oblong-oval.

Underside subopaque, with flavescent hair-like scales, the breast and basal ventral segment chestnut-red, remaining segments piceous. Posterior coxae almost in contact with the middle pair and the epipleural margins. Basal two abdominal segments longitudinally depressed in the middle, and on a higher level than the very short 3rd and 4th; the 1st, in the middle, nearly thrice the length of the 2nd; the 5th rather elongate.

Nearly allied to 882, but differentiated by the flexuous tibiae, brighter squamosity, and rather stouter and less elongate legs.

Length (rostrum exclusive), $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Great Barrier Island, March, 1911. Found amongst decayed leaves sent to me by Mr. F. Flynn, of Fitzroy Harbour.

3458. *Metacalles picatus* sp. nov. *Metacalles* Broun, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. 12, p. 381.

Convex, subovate, narrowed anteriorly, opaque; fusco-niger, tarsi and antennae pitchy-red, club piceous; bearing many outstanding, moderately slender, fuscous setae, but ornamented, the thorax particularly, with numerous decumbent, rather elongate, bright-ferruginous setae, in strong contrast with the dark derm.

Rostrum slightly shorter than the thorax, parallel, shining rufo-piceous, almost smooth in front, with double series of coarse punctures along its basal portion. Thorax as long as it is broad, distinctly, yet not abruptly, narrowed and depressed before the middle, its apex rounded, the sides nearly straight behind, almost marginate and truncate at the base; without superficial inequalities, its punctation coarse but shallow. Elytra cordate, at the base slightly broader than the thorax, not twice its length, vertical behind; sutural striae well marked, the others obsolete; on each elytron there is a pair of prominent crests, the outer on the shoulder, the inner near the suture, there is another on the top of the apical declivity near the suture, and a 4th near the hind thigh.

Scape short, implanted behind the middle, barely reaching the eye, a good deal incrassate towards the extremity; funiculus elongate and sparsely setose, basal joint largest, slender at the base, subclavate at the apex, the next short but longer than broad, joints 3-6 short and moniliform, 7th broader, quite transverse; club broad, ovate, densely pubescent, indistinctly annulate. Tarsi narrow, the penultimate joint moderately expanded, deeply excavate above but not truly bilobed.

The quadricristate elytra and bright-ferruginous setae are its distinguishing features.

Length (rostrum exclusive), 2 mm.; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mount Te Aroha, November, 1910. Unique.

3459. *Getacalles sparsus* sp. nov. *Getacalles* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1380.

Oblong, convex, opaque; nigrescent, antennae and tarsi ferruginous; densely covered with small variegated squamae, which on the sides of

the elytra are dark fuscous, on the sides of the thorax and along the middle of the elytra pale ferruginous principally, but here and there intermingled with whitish spots; the setae are limited to the legs.

Rostrum about as long as the thorax, moderately arched, subparallel, stout, squamose at the base, finely punctate in front. Thorax obliquely, rather than abruptly, contracted anteriorly, behind that part the sides are nearly straight, though slightly narrowed towards the base; the apex is broadly rounded, the base feebly yet widely bisinuate, so that the obtuse posterior angles rest on the elytra just inside the shoulders; its surface is a little uneven, being depressed anteriorly, and having on the front of the broad basal portion a pair of indistinct nodosities, and along the middle a fine carina; the punctation is moderately close and coarse but concealed by the squamae. Scutellum squamose. Elytra quite oblong, vertical behind, with obtusely prominent shoulders, their length double that of the thorax; they are coarsely seriate-punctate; the punctures, however, are obscured by the clothing, and become finer behind; the 3rd interstice on each elytron is only indistinctly and irregularly raised, but is slightly binodose, longitudinally, near the top of the declivity, the 5th also is similarly nodose.

Legs elongate but robust; femora unarmed; tibiae strongly uncinate, oblique at the extremity; tarsi rather narrow, finely pilose underneath, their basal joint nearly twice the length of the 2nd, the penultimate only moderately expanded and bilobed.

Scape elongate, inserted between the middle and apex and attaining the eye; funiculus rather longer, bearing fine greyish setae, its 2nd joint as long as the basal but more slender, joints 3 to 6 subquadrate, 7th rather shorter; club oblong-oval, triarticulate.

Recognizable by the unasperate surface and unusually rufescent squamosity.

Length (rostrum exclusive), 4 mm.; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Tisbury, Invercargill. The specimen, mounted on cardboard, from Mr. A. Philpott, is, I believe, unique, and, judging by the simple femora and finely sculptured rostrum, is probably a female.

3460. *Getacalles fasciatus* sp. nov.

Oblong-oval, transversely convex, without definite elevations, opaque; fusco-piceous, antennae and tarsi bright ferruginous; densely covered with small fuscous and coppery scales; those of the latter colour are most conspicuous near the sides of the thorax and along the declivous portion of the elytral suture; there are scarcely any white ones on the dorsum, but white, suberect, squamiform setae form a fascia across the top of the posterior declivity; the setae on the legs are mostly infusate, but near the extremity of the tibiae they are more concentrated, finer, and fulvescent.

Rostrum rather shorter than the thorax, abruptly constricted near the eyes, slightly narrowed medially, finely punctate near the apex, more coarsely behind, where it is squamose and has an indistinct, smooth, central line. Thorax slightly and obtusely prominent laterally just before the middle and at that part a little broader than long, somewhat obliquely contracted, and depressed, anteriorly; it is moderately coarsely and closely punctured, and has a central carina, which, however, does not reach the base or apex. Scutellum distinct. Elytra with obtusely perfect shoulders, just twice the length of the thorax, a good deal, but not abruptly, narrowed and deflexed behind; they are distinctly and coarsely seriate-punctate, more finely on the declivity; the 3rd inter-

stices are slightly elevated at the base, but there are no definite posterior nodosities.

In structural details it corresponds with *G. sparsus*, but it is smaller, more oviform, much less variegated, and has rather shorter antennae; the 2nd joint of the funiculus is distinctly shorter than the 1st, and the scape is more incrassate apically. The white fascia across the summit of the posterior declivity is its most characteristic feature.

Length (rostrum exclusive), $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Tisbury. Another of Mr. Philpott's uniques. Both species were found in November, 1911.

Atylodes gen. nov.

Body subovate, without crests or nodosities, setigerous, the species small.

Rostrum about a third shorter than the thorax, slightly dilated and laterally subcarinate near the eyes. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, rounded but not obviously contracted in front, base truncate, without ocular lobes. Scutellum absent. Elytra cordate or obovate, closely applied to the thorax, of the same width, or nearly so, as it is at the base.

Eyes small, subrotundate. Scape medially inserted, attaining the eye, incrassate apically. Funiculus longer than the scape, basal joint stout, elongate-triangular, the next very slender and elongate, fully as long as the basal, 3rd shorter yet elongate, 4th and 5th rather longer than broad, 6th and 7th moniliform. Club ovate, densely pubescent, not visibly articulate.

Femora long and thick, but unarmed. Tibiae unequal, the anterior flexuous, distinctly uncinata and longer than the others, which are without perceptible spurs. Tarsi densely setose underneath, subtriangular; basal joint rather small, triangular, 2nd short and broad, 3rd large, widely expanded and bilobed, the last slender, with small claws.

Pectoral canal profound, extending as far as the middle of the intermediate coxae, with elevated borders there. Metasternum abbreviated, so that the middle and hind coxae are almost contiguous. Abdomen ample, half of the whole length; basal segment, in the middle, nearly thrice the length of the 2nd, convex, but depressed and broadly rounded between the coxae, the suture between it and the 2nd completely obliterated in the middle; 3rd and 4th very short, linear, with deep, straight sutures; 5th moderately elongate.

The asperate, thickly squamose surface of *Acolles*, in conjunction with its strongly uncinata tibiae, differently formed tarsi and antennae, and the abdominal structure, are not in accordance with the characters exhibited by the type of *Atylodes*.

3461. *Atylodes foveiger* sp. nov.

Convex, slightly nitid; with numerous setae, the erect ones elongate and fuscous, the others flavescent and curled; near each hind angle of the thorax there is a patch of cream-coloured squamae; thorax and legs fusco-rufous, elytra rufo-castaneous but darker along the sides, rostrum pitchy-red, antennae fulvescent, club fuscous.

Rostrum smooth and convex along the middle, bisulcate and punctate laterally to beyond the antennal insertion. Thorax moderately narrowed before the middle, coarsely and closely punctate. Elytra broadly cordate, slightly wider than the thorax at the base, much broader near the middle, narrowed and nearly vertical behind; punctate-striate, the striae more

distinct than the punctures; the interstices nearest the suture, except just at the base, are a good deal and rather evenly elevated, causing the suture to appear depressed, the outer ones are less raised.

Underside piceous, with some yellow setae, the metasternum with a patch of greyish sponge-like vestiture at each side; basal ventral segments relatively coarsely but not deeply punctured, the 5th even less deeply, with a large oblong median fovea; in my older specimen this segment is testaceous, the other is rufescent.

Length (rostrum exclusive), $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Mount Te Aroha. My first specimen was found about thirty years ago; another pair during my short visit in November, 1910. The recent captures are rather darker than that described above; all were found amongst dead leaves, and have the same large fovea on the last segment.

Group COSSONIDAE.

3462. *Allaorus scutellaris* sp. nov. *Allaorus* Broun, Trans. N.Z. Inst., vol. 41, p. 208.

Elongate, suboviform, slightly convex, moderately nitid; of a faintly rufescent fusco-testaceous hue, antennae ferruginous; very sparingly clothed with slender, greyish-yellow, decumbent pubescence.

Rostrum cylindrical, nearly as long as the thorax, slightly arched, finely yet distinctly punctate. Thorax subconical, gradually narrowed anteriorly, rather longer than broad, obsoletely constricted near the front, which is a little rounded, apparently more elevated, and more finely sculptured than the moderately coarsely but not closely punctured disc. Scutellum distinct. Elytra nearly twice the length of the thorax, just a little broader than it is at the base, which is subsinuate; they are a good deal, and somewhat abruptly, narrowed near the extremity, which is broadly rounded; their surface is rather coarsely striate-punctate, more evidently striate near the suture; interstices without distinct serial punctures; the 2nd, as well as the suture, are only slightly raised.

Tibiae with strongly developed hooks; the apex of the anterior is emarginate and has an acute inner angle, but along the inside, near the middle, there is no fringe or emargination.

This agrees in nearly all essential particulars with *Allaorus*, but the larger eyes and distinct scutellum are good discriminative features.

Length (rostrum inclusive), $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm.; breadth, nearly 1 mm.

Erua. My specimen was found amongst decaying leaves, on the ground, in January, 1911.

Group ANTHRIBIDAE.

3463. *Anthribus albiceps* sp. nov. *Anthribus* Geoffroy, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 545.

Variegate, slightly nitid, light castaneous, rostrum piceous; the basal joint of the tarsi and joints 2-8 of the antennae testaceous; the basal joint of the latter, the tips of the intermediate, and the club, as well as joints 2-4 of the tarsi and the apical portion of the tibiae, more or less infusate; the pubescence almost white, rather slender, concentrated on the head, but unevenly and rather thinly distributed elsewhere.

Rostrum as long as the thorax, moderately slender, considerably dilated near the apex but very gradually towards its base, distinctly and rather closely punctate and longitudinally rugose. Thorax as long as it is broad, widest behind the middle, gently narrowed anteriorly, more abruptly behind; the base is margined and truncate but not definitely angulate; at a short distance in advance, in line with the

widest part, there is a slightly curved carina, which, however, becomes quite obsolete towards the sides; its punctation is fine, especially in front, but is slightly rugose and more irregular behind. Scutellum small, somewhat rounded. Elytra oblong, a little broader than the thorax at the base, which is oblique towards the suture, apices subtruncate, and not covering the vertical pygidium; they are distinctly, though not coarsely, seriate-punctate, and are without any definite nodosities or crests.

Antennae slender, reaching backwards to the shoulders, inserted near the apex in foveiform cavities, their basal joint barely half the length of the elongate 2nd, which is nodiform at the apex; joints 3-8 differ but little, all are elongate, the 8th, however, is rather shorter and a little expanded apically; 9th triangular, shorter and broader than its predecessor; 10th transverse; the terminal conical.

Eyes lateral, longitudinally oval, entire, occupying the whole side of the head and just touching the truncate thoracic margin.

In structural details, excepting the laterally obliterated carina of the thorax, this species is congeneric with *A. sharpi*, 963, which is larger, with thicker and somewhat maculate pubescence.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 3 mm.; breadth, quite 1 mm.

Tisbury, Invercargill. My specimen was found by Mr. A. Philpott, in February, 1911.

3464. *Anthribus imitarius* sp. nov.

Oblong, moderately convex and nitid; nigro-fuscous; the knees, middle of tibiae, the basal joint and claws of the tarsi greyish or pale castaneous; the antennae also light chestnut, but with fuscous tips to most of the joints; the pubescence pale, flavescent and greyish, unevenly distributed, so that the lower sides of the thorax are bare and blackish, as is also a broad space behind the posterior femora.

Rostrum as long as the thorax, its frontal half angularly expanded, closely and finely punctate-rugose, slightly emarginate at the apex, with a fine indistinct carina along the middle of the basal portion. Thorax rather broader than long, widest and rounded at the middle, somewhat irregularly and finely punctured; its carina hardly discernible, moderately distant from the base, and not forming lateral angles. Elytra oblong, rounded behind, with subtruncate apices, the base evidently broader than that of the thorax; with series of moderately fine punctures, but without perceptible inequalities.

Legs simple. Tarsi rather short, not very slender, basal joint longest, 3rd short, with elongate lobes; claws short and distinctly toothed.

Antennae sparingly pubescent, longer than the head and rostrum; basal two joints nearly equal, stout, subpyriform; joints 3-8 decrease in length, the 8th obconical and rather broader than preceding ones; club distinct, its basal joint subtriangular, largest, the next transversal, the apical conical.

With a single exception this species closely resembles the female of *A. brouni*, 964, in structure. The eyes are a little more rotundate and less prominent, the antennae are rather shorter, the vestiture is altogether lighter, there is no metallic tinge, the shoulders are obviously more prominent, and the insect itself is much smaller. The exceptional feature is the obsolete thoracic carina. In both species the eyes are just free from the thorax, but in the allied *A. sandageri*, 2224, these organs are distant from it.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 3 mm.; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Invercargill. Described from a single specimen captured by Mr. A. Philpott during winter—August, 1911.

Group CERAMBYCIDÆ.

3465. *Didymocantha hudsoni* sp. nov. *Didymocantha* Newman, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 568.

Subdepressed, elongate, moderately shining; head and thorax somewhat fulvescent; elytra pale testaceous, each with a pair of ivory-like streaks extending from the base almost to the extremity; basal joint of antennae distinctly punctate and rufous; remaining joints, palpi, and legs pale yellow.

Head distinctly and irregularly punctate, with some short inter-antennal grooves, the central linear impression is slender, the angulation before each eye is dark, and the mandibles are pitchy-red. Thorax rather broader than long, with a small, quite obtuse, tubercle at each side behind the middle, in front of this the side is gradually and slightly unevenly narrowed, its apex is feebly emarginate and densely ciliate; the disc is without tubercles, the punctures are piceous, moderately coarse, but very irregularly distributed, with perfectly smooth intervals; the lateral sculpture of the basal half is a little finer, but closer, than that of the disc. Elytra broader than the thorax, four times its length, with individually rounded apices; they bear only a few short, slender, suberect hairs above, but the sides towards the extremity are thickly fringed with elongate pubescence; each elytron has a pair of smooth, slightly raised costae along the middle, the suture also is a little elevated behind, alongside it from the base to the middle there is a less definite costa; the punctures on the longitudinal intervals are dark fuscous and rather irregular, but become shallow behind; the interstices, from the middle backwards, are rendered slightly uneven by short, irregular, but rather indistinct rugae.

Antennae evidently pubescent, their basal half with numerous longer hairs, the 9th joint attains the apex, the 4th is hardly perceptibly shorter than the adjoining ones.

In general appearance like 2252, but with the shape and sculpture of the thorax essentially different. In that species most of its surface is closely and finely punctured, but in *D. hudsoni* the spaces between the dark and rather coarse punctures are smooth and polished.

Length, 15 mm.; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Pipiriki. One example from Mr. G. V. Hudson, in whose honour it has been named.

Group LAMIIDÆ.

3466. *Hybolasius ciliatus* sp. nov. *Hybolasius* Bates, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 609.

Oblong, fusco-rufous, thickly covered with decumbent, elongate, testaceous and fulvescent hairs, those of the latter colour predominating on the hinder part of the wing-cases; antennae and legs pale castaneous.

Head with a central sulcus, its dense pubescence rather pale and concealing the fine sculpture. Thorax a third broader than long, more constricted at the base than in front; the lateral tubercles, behind the middle, are very obtuse, as are also the median, somewhat transversal, dorsal ones; its sculpture is fine, and appears to be punctate-granulose. Elytra oblong, very little narrowed posteriorly, with broadly rounded apices, and obtusely prominent shoulders, their length about four times

that of the thorax; the dorsum nearly plane, the basal tubercles being but slightly elevated; along the middle of each elytra, in rear of the hind thigh, there is a slight elongate elevation; the punctation of the basal half is close and moderately fine, that of the hinder part distant and very coarse, quite foveiform.

Antennae with fine pubescence, and, as far as their 7th joint, bearing also numerous outstanding, slender, almost white hairs; basal joint gradually clavate and thickly pubescent; the elongated 3rd joint is longer than the 4th, which exceeds the other following ones in length.

Legs moderate, with long, slender, whitish hairs.

In *H. pedator* the thorax is less transversal, it has more prominent tubercles, and the elytra are more attenuate behind, with the pubescence much paler on the middle than it is elsewhere.

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

A second specimen is darker, with greyish clothing.

3467. *Hybolasius vittiger* sp. nov.

Elongate, slightly convex, subopaque, fuscous; thickly covered with distinct yellowish or tawny pubescence, but on each elytron a dark broad streak extending alongside the suture from the base to beyond the middle, and at that point obliquely prolonged backwards to the side, bears only some finer and darker pubescence, and therefore appears bare; antennae fusco-testaceous, but with slightly rufescent basal joints; legs rather darker than the antennae, with elongate greyish hairs; the tibiae below the middle, the lower part of the femora, and the front face of the anterior pair more or less nigrescent.

Thorax rather broader than long, obtusely prominent or tuberculate at each side behind the middle; its surface only slightly uneven, and, like the head, usually closely but not coarsely punctate-granulose. Elytra nearly thrice the length of the thorax, evidently broader than it is at the base, with strongly rounded apices; distinctly punctured as far as the hind thighs, and with a few coarser impressions behind; a slight irregular elevation along the middle of each forms the lateral border of the dark vitta, but the common basal tubercles are very small.

Antennae thinly clad with greyish hairs, 3rd and 4th joints very elongate; the latter almost reach the posterior femora, the 7th the tip of the elytra.

Underside fuscous, with greyish pubescence.

Although somewhat similar in appearance to *H. belliosus*, 1080, it is materially different in habit, the five specimens received for examination being quite perfect, whereas almost every individual of 1080, first found by myself at Tairua nearly forty years ago, as well as many captured since then, were more or less badly mutilated, evidently by each other.

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

Titahi Bay, near Wellington. Found by Mr. A. O'Connor.

Group CRYPTOCEPHALIDAE.

3468. *Bryobates aeratus* sp. nov. *Bryobates* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 873.

Glabrous, shining, bronzed, somewhat viridescens, the head feebly violaceous; antennae and tarsi fulvescent, terminal joints of both slightly infusate.

Head hardly as wide as the thorax, minutely coriaceous behind but appearing nearly smooth. Thorax subquadrate, a third broader than

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

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

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

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

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

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

3469. *Bryobates nigricans* sp. nov.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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