

Apionidae and Curculionidae (Coleoptera) from the Poor Knights Islands, New Zealand

G. Kuschel*

One species of Apionidae and 59 of Curculionidae are represented in the material studied from the Poor Knights Islands. Species identifications are made for 45; two new genera are proposed and another is reinstated, two specific names are replaced for junior homonyms, 23 new combinations are presented, eight genera and 53 species are reduced to synonymy, and the subfamily concept of Curculioninae is broadened.

This report on the Apionidae and Curculionidae collected up to September, 1980, on the Poor Knights Islands gives an opportunity to propose two new genera for known species and publish a series of new synonymies and combinations, but no new species are described. Wherever possible, the range of distribution and the host plants of the species are given. The specimen data included were supplied by J. C. Watt; identification of larvae and pupae and some information about them were provided by B. M. May. For general information, conventions, and abbreviations, see Watt (1982).

FAMILY APIONIDAE

Neocyba metrosideros (Broun, 1880)

24 adults: Sept. 1980; beaten from *Metrosideros excelsa*; litter sample 72. Restricted to *Metrosideros* (Myrtaceae); from Three Kings Islands to northwest of the South Island. Kissinger (1968) proposed the genus *Neocyba*, with *Apion metrosideros* as type species.

FAMILY CURCULIONIDAE — SUBFAMILY COSSONINAE

Eiratus parvulus Pascoe, 1877

1 adult: Sept. 1980; litter sample 68; 200 m. Adult and larvae are subcortical on *Pseudopanax* (Araliaceae), widespread on the North and South Islands.

Phloeophagosoma brouni

nom. nov.

vicinum (Broun, 1880 in *Eutornus*; preoccupied by Wollaston, 1873)

1 adult: Sept. 1980, beaten at night. Occurs from Northland to Marlborough Sounds and Nelson. *Eutornus vicinus* was transferred to *Macrancylus* by Zimmerman (1956: 63). This species is closely related to *P. dilutum* Wollaston (also from New Zealand).

Phloeophagosoma pedatum Wollaston, 1874

2 adults: Jan. 1956, beaten from dead *Metrosideros excelsa*. Adults and larvae live in old flower stalks of *Phormium* (Agavaceae) throughout the country.

Pachyops dubius (Wollaston, 1873)

comb. nov. (*Macrancylus*)

amplus (Broun, 1880, *Macrancylus*); syn. nov.

breviceps (Broun, 1880, *Eutornus*); syn. nov.

1 adult: Jan. 1956, boring in dead tree. A widespread, common weevil, found in fairly dry decayed wood of many trees, shrubs, and lianes.

Exomesites sp.

9 adults: Sept. 1980; litter samples 67, 71, 73; pit trap 85. An undescribed species, not known elsewhere.

* Entomology Division, DSIR, Private Bag, Auckland, New Zealand.

***Sericotrogus subaenescens* Wollaston, 1873**

ovicollis Broun, 1880; syn. nov.

stramineus Broun, 1880; syn. nov.

34 adults: Jan. 1943, 2; Jan. 1956, 11 (incl. Aorangi); Sept. 1980, 21.

Mostly beaten (day and night) from various trees and shrubs; pan trap; litter sample 72. A very common species on dead twigs, branches, and trunks of almost every species of tree and shrub; distribution includes Kermadec, Norfolk, and Lord Howe islands.

***Microtribus huttoni* Wollaston, 1873**

10 adults: Sept. 1980; litter samples 68, 72; pit trap 75; 30-200 m. Widespread in New Zealand and the Chatham Islands; host plants monocotyledenous, mainly *Phormium* (Agavaceae), *Astelia*, and *Collospermum* (Liliaceae).

***Microtribus* sp.**

13 adults: Sept. 1980; litter samples 68, 72, 73; 30-200 m. An undescribed species present also in Northland and on the Three Kings Islands.

***Novitas dispar* Broun, 1893**

1 adult: Sept. 1980; Shag Bay; pan trap. Widespread on *Phormium*.

***Macroscytalus remotus* (Sharp, 1878)**

2 adults, larvae: Aug. 1970; ex bark of dead *Coprosma macrocarpa* (Rubiaceae). A common, widely-distributed species.

***Touropsis breviostris* (Sharp, 1878)**

comb. nov. (*Pentarthrum*)

assimilatus (Broun, 1880; *Pentarthrum*) syn. nov.

punctatus (Broun, 1880); *Pentarthrum*) syn. nov.

ruficornis (Broun, 1881; *Pentarthrum*) syn. nov.

2 adults: Jan. 1956; ex dead branch; beaten from *Carmichaelia*. Widely distributed in the North Island, in dead wood.

***Pentarthrum zealandicum* Wollaston, 1873**

amicum Broun, 1893; syn. nov.

brunneum Broun, 1880; syn. nov.

nubilum Broun, 1893; syn. nov.

proximum Broun, 1886; syn. nov.

13 adults: Jan. 1956; boring in dead tree. A common cossonine in driftwood and dead trees.

***Pentarthrum brevicorne* Broun, 1914**

1 adult: Jan. 1956, Aorangi; beaten from *Leptospermum*. Present on the North and South Islands in dead wood.

SUBFAMILY SCOLYTINAE

***Chaetoptelius mundulus* (Broun, 1881)**

1 adult: Sept. 1980; beaten at night. This bark beetle is common all over New Zealand and confined to *Pittosporum* (Pittosporaceae).

SUBFAMILY CRYPTORHYNCHINAE

***Strongylopterus* Schönherr, 1837**

Aldonus White, 1846; syn. nov.

Osseteris Pascoe 1872; syn. nov.

Pseudomolius Fairmaire, 1881; syn. nov.

A very widely-dispersed genus in the Pacific, extending from Australia and New Guinea to the Juan Fernandez Islands off the South American coast, although not reaching that continent.

***Strongylopterus hylopioides* (White, 1846)**

comb. nov.

celator (Pascoe, 1876; *Aldonus*); syn. nov.

insularis (Brookes, 1932; *Aldonus*); syn. nov.

rostratus (Broun, 1880; *Aldonus*); syn. nov.

1 adult, 22 larvae: Sept. 1980; ex dead *Metrosideros excelsa*; ex dead *Planchonella novo-*

zelandica (Sapotaceae). This common coastal weevil is found from Northland to Stewart Island and on the Kermadec Islands, living in dead wood of most dicotyledonous trees and shrubs, with particular preference for *Metrosideros excelsa*.

***Psepholax femoratus* Broun, 1880**

8 adults: Jan. 1956, 7; Sept. 1980, 1. Beaten from *Melicytus ramiflorus*, *Geniostoma ligustrifolium*, and *Coprosma macrocarpa*. A North Island weevil known to attack *Pittosporum* and *Coprosma*.

***Psepholax mediocris* Broun, 1886**

1 adult: Jan. 1956; beaten from *Melicytus ramiflorus*. Larvae: Aug. 1970; in sound wood of *Coprosma macrocarpa* (with predators *Leperina brouni* and *Phymatophaea* sp.). The Poor Knights specimen differs from others in having stronger spinules on the elytra. The species occurs from the Poor Knights to Big South Cape Island, off Stewart Island. It has been reared elsewhere from *Hebe* (Scrophulariaceae) and *Coprosma*.

***Psepholax sulcatus* White, 1846**

barbifrons White, 1846; syn. nov.

4 adults: Jan. 1943, 3; Jan. 1956, 1 (Aorangi). Beaten from *Geniostoma ligustrifolium*. *P. barbifrons* is the female of *P. sulcatus*. Widely distributed in the North and South Islands, this species also occurs on the Chatham and Three Kings islands, attacking many different species of dying or dead trees.

***Ectopsis* sp.**

2 adults: Sept. 1980; litter sample 73; 40 m. An unknown and undescribed species.

***Hadracalles fuliginosus* Broun, 1893**

8 adults: Apr. 1970, 4; Aug. 1970, 2; Sept. 1980, 2; in dead *Phormium tenax*; litter sample 72; 30 m. Larvae and pupae were found in unhealthy *Phormium tenax* plants overshadowed by *Metrosideros excelsa* (in the dead portions of the rhizome adjoining live tissue). Although described from Moeraki (north of Dunedin), this species has never been found since on the mainland, which casts considerable doubt on the stated type locality. It is known in collections only from the Poor Knights and the Three Kings islands. Immature stages were collected by Mrs B. M. May.

***Tychanopais* sp.**

3 adults: Dec. 1973, Sept. 1980; litter samples 69, 153. An undescribed species; not known from elsewhere.

***Crisius variegatus* Broun, 1880**

2 adults: Dec. 1973; litter sample 153. This species is known only from Northland and Auckland. I once found larvae in the live bark of the lower stem and exposed roots of a partly uprooted *Sophora microphylla* (Fabaceae).

***Crisius* sp.**

2 adults: Sept. 1980; litter sample 73; 40 m.
Undescribed; probably endemic.

***Getacalles ventralis* (Broun, 1885)**

favosus Broun, 1909; syn. nov.

fulvisparsus Broun, 1921; syn. nov.

inaequalis Broun, 1893; syn. nov.

substriatus Broun, 1913; syn. nov.

4 adults: Dec. 1973; Sept. 1980; litter samples 69, 72, 73, 153; 30-160 m. This species is very variable in size, sculpture, and colour patterns; it is also somewhat variable in the shape of the aedeagal apex and in some details of the basal sclerite. It occurs throughout the North Island, on the northwest of the South Island (Marlborough Sounds, Nelson, Buller) and on the Chatham Islands. It is abundant in litter of coastal forest but rather rare in inland litter.

***Clypeolus pascoei* (Broun, 1880)**

comb. nov. (*Acalles*)

dentiger (Broun, 1917; *Acalles*); syn. nov.

ingens (Broun, 1893; *Acalles*); syn. nov.

6 adults: Jan. 1956, Sept. 1980; beaten from *Melicytus ramiflorus*; litter samples 72, 73.

This species is common in coastal vegetation of the North Island and the Hauraki Gulf islands; it has been reared from dead stems of *Olearia furfuracea* (Compositae) and extracted from *Melicytus ramiflorus* (Violaceae).

***Clypeolus signatus* (Broun, 1880)**

comb. nov. (*Acalles*)

flynni (Broun, 1914; *Acalles*); syn. nov.

xanthostictus (Broun, 1893; *Acalles*); syn. nov.

5 adults: Dec. 1973, Sept. 1980; litter samples 67, 69, 73, 153; 40-200 m. This species is common on the coasts of the North Island and the Hauraki Gulf islands. I have reared it from old culms of *Gahnia lacera* (Cyperaceae).

***Clypeolus veratrux* (Broun, 1893)**

comb. nov. (*Acalles*)

2 adults: Jan. 1956; beaten from *Coprosma macrocarpa*. This species occurs on the Three Kings Islands and on the Hauraki Gulf islands. The sole host plant record so far is *Coprosma*.

Didymus Kuschel

gen. nov.

Etymology: didymus: from Greek didymos = double, twins.

Description: Head in repose exposed beyond pronotum. Eyes partly uncovered by postocular lobes. Antennae slightly postmedian; funicle 7-segmented. Scutellum present, small, usually raised well above elytral level as a high squamose cone or knob. Elytra without humeral callus, striate, with stria 10 obsolete beyond basal third. Wings strongly reduced. Femora unarmed or with small tooth, not sulcate, lineal, or weakly clavate. Tibiae not costate, without apical projection on dorsal angle, with strong uncus and fine premucro. Pectoral canal deep, glabrous, reaching to or slightly beyond the middle of mid coxae, open behind or closed by low vertical wall. Metasternum very short between coxae; metepisternum narrow, with distinct or obsolete suture, without agglutinated scaling.

Male: Sternite 8 for most part membranous, with very small plates. Sternite 9 not or weakly upcurved, with nearly symmetrical arms. Tegmen with short apodeme, dorsally incomplete ring and moderately developed and for most part independent parameres, these sometimes of uneven length. Aedeagus elongate but shorter than apodemes, weakly sclerotised dorsally, with few hairs at centre near apex; apodemes nearly continuous with main aedeagal body, not articulated at base; internal sac with basal sclerite composed of two ventral and two dorsal bars (hence the generic name); ejaculatory duct insertion dorsal.

Female: Tergite 8 gradually tapering towards a broadly rounded, denticulate apex. Spermathecal gland large, two or more times longer than spermatheca; spermathecal duct inserted at base of bursa copulatrix.

Type species: *Acalles intutus* Pascoe.

Remarks: This is apparently closer to the New Zealand genus *Tychanus* Pascoe than to any others in the Australian region. It is readily separated from *Tychanus* by the lack of a carinated interstria 8 and by having the 8th tergite of the female denticulate. Six recognised species belong to this genus, four from New Zealand and one each from Kermadec and Norfolk islands. These are:

Didymus bicostatus (Broun, 1921); comb. nov. (*Acalles*)

Didymus erroneus (Pascoe, 1876); comb. nov. (*Acalles*)

Didymus impexus (Pascoe, 1877); comb. nov. (*Acalles*) *australis* (Broun, 1893); (*Acalles*); syn. nov.

Didymus intutus (Pascoe, 1876); comb. nov. (*Acalles*) *griseus* (Broun, 1886); (*Acalles*); syn. nov.

Didymus metrosideri (Broun, 1910); comb. nov. (as *Acalles metrosiderae*)

Didymus setosus (Lea, 1928); comb. nov. (*Tapinocis*)

***Didymus intutus* (Pascoe, 1876)**

5 adults: Sept. 1980; beaten at night. A species occurring from Northland to Kaikoura and Nelson, being particularly common in coastal vegetation. It has been reared from varied trees and shrubs belonging to different families of dicotyledons.

***Didymus* sp.**

25 adults: Jan. 1956, 23 (Including Aorangi); Sept. 1980, 2. Beaten from *Geniostoma ligustrifolium*, *Meliccythus ramiflorus*, *Pseudopanax lessonii* and various other trees and shrubs. One of the more common weevils of the North Island, found on dead branches of almost every native and exotic woody plant.

***Scelodolichus* Broun, 1886)**

Dolichoscelis Broun, 1880 (preoccupied by Hope, 1836)
Lasiotylodes Heller, 1916; syn. nov.

This genus is well represented in the northern half of the North Island; it also occurs in New Caledonia.

***Scelodolichus* sp.**

51 adults: Dec. 1973, 5; Sept. 1980, 46; litter samples 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 153; 30-200 m. An undescribed species, known only from the Poor Knights. It is closely related to *S. altulus* Broun, a common weevil in coastal vegetation from Auckland to Gisborne, on the Hauraki Gulf, Mercury, and Aldermen islands, and at Kahurangi Point on the west coast of Nelson.

***Microcryptorhynchus* Lea, 1908**

gen. val.

Zimmerman (1957) synonymised *Microcryptorhynchus* Lea under *Miocalles* Pascoe, 1883. I have examined the type species of these genera (*Miocalles notatus* Pascoe from Aru Island, southwest of New Guinea, and *Microcryptorhynchus pygmaeus* Lea from King Island, Bass Strait) and am satisfied that the two genera are quite different from each other.

Miocalles differs from *Microcryptorhynchus* in having (1) the eyes completely flat in such a strongly dorso-lateral position that the head below the eyes is visible from above; (2) the scrobes directed below the lower edge of the eyes; (3) a pronotum projecting at the base towards the scutellar area; (4) the elytra fairly distinctly constricted at the base; with the humeral angle projecting forward and (5) in having long, straight femora. Both the internal and external characters of *Microcryptorhynchus pygmaeus* are in full agreement with those of the *Notacalles kronei* group of species (Kuschel, 1964). The *Notacalles multisetosus* group defined in the same paper must also be transferred to *Microcryptorhynchus*.

***Notacalles* Kuschel, 1964**

The genus was proposed with *Acalles planidorsis* Kirsch from the subantarctic islands of New Zealand as type species. By removing the *kronei* and *multisetosus* groups of species from *Notacalles* to *Microcryptorhynchus*, the genus *Notacalles* is retained for those species that have the metasternum between the mid and hind coxae completely flat — i.e., the metasternum is level with the hind coxae instead of abruptly ending in a vertical or overhanging wall or tooth when viewed from the side.

***Notacalles floricola* (Broun, 1886)**

comb. nov. (*Acalles*)

1 adult: Sept. 1980; beating. The specimen from the Poor Knights does not differ from those from Moko Hinau islands type locality of the species. This species should have subcortical larvae like those of its close relative *Notacalles leviculus* (Broun, 1881) comb. nov. (*Miocalles*), which has been reared by Mrs B. M. May from *Coprosma robusta* and *C. lucida* and also from *Senecio kirkii* (Asteraceae).

***Notacalles* sp.**

4 adults: Jan. 1956, Sept. 1980; beaten from *Carmichaelia arborea*; beaten at night. A widespread species which occurs also on the Kermadec Islands and is particularly common in swamps on *Carex*.

***Andracalles* Kuschel**

gen. nov.

Etymology: andrácalles, from Greek, anér, andrós = man, male, and the weevil genus *Acalles*. Gender masculine.

Description: Head in repose slightly exposed beyond pronotum. Eyes lateral, flat, completely concealed by postocular lobes. Antennae antemedian in both sexes; funicle 7 segmented. Scutellum concealed. Elytra usually broad, oval, with rounded shoulders; scutellar area without raised granules; stria 10 abbreviated; lateral margin usually raised to sharp carina opposite ventrite 1 and 2 in male. Flightless. Femora unarmed, not sulcate underneath. Tibiae with uncus at or near dorsal angle, with small premucro at ventral angle. Tarsal segment 3 bilobed, considerably wider than 2. Pectoral canal deep, glabrous, reaching to middle of mid coxae, closed behind by slightly overhanging hind margin. Metasternum very short between mid and hind coxae, appearing as a tubercle in lateral aspect. Metepisternal area without suture, with broad line of more or less agglutinated white scale, these not or loosely extending on to metasternum between mid and hind coxae; metepisternal line of scales continued forward as a fine white line on the mesosternal pleurites against the elytral margin. Ventrites 1 and 2 large.

Male: Sternite 8 with small plates. Sternite 9 not upcurved, with symmetrical arms. Tegmen with complete, dorsally well-pigmented and defined ring. Aedeagus variable with the apical setae towards the sides; apodemes fused to main aedeagal body, inserted latero-ventrally; internal sac with or without solid basal sclerite, without spinules or spicules on membranous walls.

Female (based on type species): Tergite 8 with finely denticulate apical margin. Sternite 8 with sclerotised lateral arms and with very broad apodemal end. Spermatheca slender; spermathecal gland large, at least two times the spermathecal length; spermathecal duct inserted at base of bursa copulatrix, short, about half bursal length.

Type species: *Acalles spurcus* Broun

Remarks: Although somewhat similar in size and appearance to *Microcryptorhynchus* Lea, *Andracalles* species are broader, have concealed eyes, have no raised granules on the scutellar area, have a white line of scales against the elytral margin on the mesosternal pleurites, and, especially, have the aedeagal apodemes fused to the main aedeagal body, with these apodemes inserted ventrally towards the sides, and lack any granular or spinulose armature on the walls of the internal sac. In most species of this genus, the sexual dimorphism expressed by the presence of a carina on the elytral margin alongside ventrite 1 and 2 in the males is unique and is the character alluded to in the proposed generic name. To this genus belong:

Andracalles canescens (Broun, 1881; *Acalles*); comb. nov.; New Zealand.

Andracalles fasciculatus (Lea, 1928; *Miocalles*); comb. nov.; Lord Howe Island.

Andracalles glomus (Marshall, 1931; *Miocalles*); comb. nov.; Samoa.

Andracalles horridus (Broun, 1881; *Acalles*); comb. nov.; New Zealand.

Andracalles norfolcensis (Lea, 1928; *Miocalles*); comb. nov.; Norfolk Island.

Andracalles spurcus (Broun, 1881; *Acalles*) comb. nov.; New Zealand.

Andracalles vagus (Zimmerman, 1936; *Miocalles*) comb. nov.; Tahiti, Niue.

Andracalles vividus (Broun, 1880; *Acalles*) comb. nov.; New Zealand.

***Andracalles* sp.**

2 adults: Jan. 1956, Sept. 1980; beaten from *Pseudopanax lessonii*. An undescribed species; known also from the Auckland city area and from the Kermadec Islands.

***Agacalles* sp.**

1 adult: Sept. 1980; litter sample 71; 170 m. This undescribed species occurs in the northern half of the North Island and has been reared by Mrs B. M. May from old rhizomes of *Blechnum capense*.

***Metacalles* sp. 1**

10 adults: Sept. 1980; litter samples 67, 68, 70, 71; 170-200 m. This species comes under *Metacalles* as defined by Broun, but the types of the described species have not been examined.

***Metacalles* sp. 2**

3 adults: Jan. 1956, Dec. 1973; beaten from *Geniostoma ligustrifolium*; litter sample 153.

Not known elsewhere and presumed undescribed; several described species at present under *Acalles* are related to it.

***Allanalcis* sp.**

6 adults: Sept. 1980; litter sample 73; 40 m. An undescribed species known so far only from the Poor Knights.

SUBFAMILY PHRYNIXINAE

***Phrynixus* sp.**

1 adult: Sept. 1980; litter sample 67; 200 m. A new species; not seen elsewhere.

SUBFAMILY EUGNOMINAE

***Stephanorhynchus lawsoni* Sharp, 1876**

2 adults: Sept. 1980; beaten at night. Common North Island and northern South Island species. Adults feed on pollen of angiosperms. Larvae were reared by Mrs B. M. May from dead bark of *Coprosma robusta*.

***Pactola variabilis* Pascoe, 1876**

5 adults: Jan. 1956; beaten from *Pseudopanax lessonii*. This species is common on the North Island and northern half of the South Island, restricted as adult and larva to *Pseudopanax* and *Schefflera* (Araliaceae), with larvae in rotting bark. It is a very remarkable species in colour pattern. The Poor Knights population is remarkable in having the elytral elevations reduced to just traces. Hudson (1950) published a colour plate of 12 specimens which he considered colour variants of *P. variabilis*; he had, in fact, three different species, and he named nine varieties. The status and synonymy of these varieties and of one of Broun's species are:

Pactola variabilis Pascoe, 1876

callista Hudson, 1950; syn. nov.

dispar Hudson, 1950; syn. nov.

galactalis Hudson, 1950; syn. nov.

lineata Hudson, 1950; syn. nov.

rubronotata Hudson, 1950; syn. nov.

vittata Hudson, 1950; syn. nov.

Pactola fuscicornis Broun, 1913

bicolor Hudson, 1950 (as variety of *variabilis*); syn. nov.

binodiceps Broun, 1913; syn. nov.

triangularis Hudson, 1950 (as variety of *variabilis*, lectotype male; Hudson's *triangularis* female is true *variabilis*); syn. nov.

Pactola nigra (Hudson, 1950); stat. nov. (A good species; not a variety of *variabilis*.)

***Nyxetes bidens* (Fabricius, 1775)**

1 adult: Sept. 1980; Shag Bay. This species occurs on the North Island and the northern areas of the South Island. Adults feed on the pollen of many different angiosperms, and the larvae form galls in live stems. They have been reared by Mrs B. M. May from *Clematis paniculata* (Ranunculaceae) and *Nestegis lanceolata* (Oleaceae).

***Tysius bicornis* (Fabricius, 1781)**

11 adults: Jan. 1956; beaten from *Hebe*. Adults of this common species, found from Northland to Nelson and Marlborough, feed on pollen of most angiosperms. The larvae are unknown.

SUBFAMILY CURCULIONINAE (Latreille [1802]); sens. nov.

The concept of this subfamily has been taken in far too restrictive a sense in emphasising a peculiar adaptive condition of the mandibles of a few genera, a condition that is found in other, unrelated, groups as well. The internal structure of the males and females of the Curculioninae agree on the whole, well with those of the Erihrininae to Tychiinae genera removed by Kuschel (1971). It is highly probable that most weevil genera based on species whose larvae feed endophytically on live plant tissues (leaf and flower buds, leaves and young branchlets, flowers and flower stems, fruit) and which are presently in separate subfamilies (Anthonominae, Ceratopodinae, Rhynchaeninae,

Prionomerinae, Tychiinae, Gymnetrinae, Cioninae, Camarotinae) will eventually be brought together under a larger natural subfamily.

***Praolepra fultoni* Broun, 1886**

3 adults: Jan. 1956, Sept. 1980; beaten from *Coprosma*; under stone in clearing. Widespread on the North and the South Island; restricted to *Coprosma* as adults and larvae, the latter in the pyrenes (seeds).

***Praolepra* sp.**

16 adults: Jan. 1956, 12; Sept. 1980, 4; beaten from *Coprosma macrocarpa*. This large, undescribed weevil occurs also on the Three Kings Islands and Coppermine Island (Chickens) and is confined to *Coprosma*. Larvae have been extracted from the very hard pyrenes of *Coprosma macrocarpa* drupes on the Three Kings Islands.

***Aneuma rubricale* (Broun, 1880)**

creperum (Broun, 1881; *Eirrhinus*); syn. nov.

ferrugineum Broun, 1886; syn. nov.

simulans (Broun, 1881; *Eirrhinus*; synonymised by Marshall under *creperum*)

stramineipes Broun, 1886; synonymised by Marshall under *creperum*)

6 adults: Jan. 1956, 3; Nov. 1965, 1; Sept. 1980, 2. A very common weevil on *Pittosporum* throughout the North and South Islands; larvae feed in the already-developed, open flowers.

***Neomycta rubida* Broun, 1880**

1 adult: Sept. 1980; Shag Bay; pan trap. A *Metrosideros* weevil occurring from Three Kings Islands to Westland; the larvae mine young leaves.

***Peristoreus sexmaculatus* (Broun, 1881)**

dolosus (Broun, 1881); syn. nov.

nesobius (Broun, 1886); syn. nov.

27 adults: Jan. 1956, 25; Sept. 1980, 2; beaten mostly from *Carmichaelia arborea*; litter sample 68; 30-200 m. This species is known from North Cape to Fiordland and Southland, occurring on *Carmichaelia*. Larvae were reared by Mrs B. M. May in flower buds.

***Peristoreus sudus* (Broun, 1881)**

aericomus (Broun, 1883); syn. nov.

brouni (Klima, 1934; name proposed in error for *aericomus*)

confusus (Broun, 1886); syn. nov.

floricola (Broun, 1914); syn. nov.

ochraceus (Broun, 1881); syn. nov.

xenorhinus (Broun, 1886); syn. nov.

7 adults: Jan. 1956; beaten from *Carmichaelia arborea*. These weevils are common from Northland to Foveaux Strait; on *Carmichaelia*; larvae feed from and pupate in the pods.

***Peristoreus glottis* (Pascoe, 1877)**

difformipes (Broun, 1886); syn. nov.

dissonus (Broun, 1886; *Hypotagea*); syn. nov.

melastomus (Broun, 1886); syn. nov.

variegatus (Broun, 1880; *Hypotagea*); syn. nov.

4 adults: Jan. 1956; beaten from *Carmichaelia arborea*. A *Carmichaelia* and *Chordospartium* (Fabaceae) weevil, occurring from Poor Knights and Auckland to Foveaux Strait; larvae feed in the pods.

***Peristoreus stramineus* (Broun, 1881)**

nocens (Broun, 1881); syn. nov.

subconicollis (Broun, 1923); syn. nov.

2 adults: Sept. 1980; pan trap in forest. They occur from Cape Reinga to Hawkes Bay and live on *Hoheria populnea* (Malvaceae). According to Mrs B. M. May (pers. comm.), the eggs are inserted into the stamens of the flower buds, and the adults emerge about one month later. The Poor Knights population is slightly different from that of any on the mainland.

Simachus montanus* Broun, 1886decussatus* (Marshall, 1926; *Dorytomodes*); syn. nov.*placens* Broun, 1921; syn. nov.1 adult: Jan. 1956; beaten from flowering *Hebe*. Occurs from Cape Reinga to Big South Cape Island and is confined to *Hebe* (Scrophulariaceae); larvae in the fruit.***Gymnaetron pascuorum* (Gyllenhal, 1813)**1 adult: Sept. 1980; beating. A European weevil of *Plantago lanceolata* (Plantaginaceae) first discovered in New Zealand ten years ago and already widespread.**SUBFAMILY ATERPINAE**

This subfamily is represented in New Zealand by three genera: *Anagotus* Sharp, previously in Cylydrorhininae; *Heterotyles* Broun, May 1883 (= *Saphorhynchus* Sharp, August 1883), and *Lyperopais* Broun, 1893, the latter placed by Marshall (1937) in Tanyrhynchinae. The genus *Tocris* Broun, 1904 (see synonymy under *Anagotus*) was listed under Amycterinae by Hudson (1934). It was omitted altogether from Junk's *Coleopterorum Catalogus*, although described under Cylydrorhininae (Cylindrorhininae) by Broun.

Anagotus* Sharp, 1882Heteraomus* Broun, 1893 (syn. Schenkling and Marshall, 1931)*Mecosargon* Broun, 1915 (syn. Marshall, 1937, under *Pparchus*)*Phaetropholus* Broun, 1910; syn. nov.*Phaeophanus* Broun, 1883; syn. nov.*Phoxoteles* Broun, 1893; syn. nov.*Pparchus* Broun, 1904; syn. nov.*Tocris* Broun, 1904; syn. nov.

The generic names above were based on specific rather than generic characters. As a result of the synonymy, two species bear the name *Anagotus oconnori*; the junior one is here replaced by *Anagotus stephenensis* nom. nov. [for *A. oconnori* (Broun, 1921; *Phaeophanus*)].

***Anagotus fairburni* (Brookes, 1932)**comb. nov. (*Phoxoteles*)10 adults: Oct. 1966 (Aorangi), 2; Sept. 1980, 8; feeding on *Phormium tenax* at night.

Larvae and pupae: Apr. 1970, Aug. 1970, Sept. 1980; in green leaf bases of *Phormium tenax*; litter sample 72; 30-40 m. Known from Poor Knights to Big South Cape Island, southwest of Stewart Island; this species is restricted to *Phormium*. It is abundant on islands free of rats and mice, but on the North and South Islands it is found only in a few isolated subalpine localities.

***Anagotus turbotti* (Spiller, 1942)**comb. nov. (*Phaeophanus*)

Type material: Holotype female "Aorangi Island, Poor Knights Group, 23-29 Nov. 1940, E. G. Turbott. Holotype female, *Phaeophanus turbotti* D. Spiller, Sept. 42" (AMNZ); allotype male with same locality data as holotype (AMNZ). 1 other adult: Dec. 1958 (NMNZ). This species is present also on the Three Kings Islands; host plants of this species and its close relative *A. stephenensis* are not known. Their larvae are expected to be woodborers.

***Anagotus rugosus* (Broun, 1883)**comb. nov. (*Phaeophanus*)*inornatus* (Broun, 1921; *Phaeophanus*); syn. nov.*lituratus* (Broun, 1893; *Phaeophanus*); syn. nov.*similis* (Broun, 1893; *Phaeophanus*); syn. nov.

2 adults: Jan. 1943, Jan. 1956; beaten from *Coprosma macrocarpa*. This species occurs from the Poor Knights to Fiordland, its larvae living in live stems of *Coprosma*.

***Anagotus* sp.**

1 adult: Sept. 1980; litter sample 68; 200 m. This species is close to an undescribed species from the southern half of the North Island, whose larvae inhabit tillers of *Chionochloa rubra* (Poaceae). The Poor Knights specimen is thus expected to be associated with some kind of grass.

SUBFAMILY LEPTOPIINAE

***Irenimus compressus* (Broun, 1880)**

1 adult: Sept. 1980; beaten at night. Widespread on both the North and South Islands; occurs also on the Kermadec and Chatham Islands.

***Paelocharis* Broun, 1893**

Notiopatae Broun 1893; syn. nov.

This genus is closely related to *Mandalotus* Erichson. Although *Notiopatae* has page priority over *Paelocharis*, the latter is preferred, as *Notiopatae* with a diaeresis on "e" (Article 27 of the Zoological Code forbids the use of the diaeresis in taxonomic names) looks a most unorthodox generic name.

***Paelocharis clarus* (Broun, 1880)**

comb. nov. (*Trachyphloeus*)

27 adults: Dec. 1973, Sept. 1980; litter samples 67, 69, 73, 153; 40-200 m. A Northland species on forest litter.

***Mandalotus irritus* (Pascoc, 1877)**

rugosus (Broun, 1885; *Trachyphloeus*); syn. nov.

402 adults: Jan. 1943, 2; Sept. 1980, 400; litter samples 68, 69, 71, 72, 73; 30-200 m. 1 larva: litter sample 73. A common, variable, North Island species; sometimes abundant in litter samples.

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