

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

Group CNEMACANTHIDÆ.

Mecodema læviceps.

— *striatum.*

— *Walkeri.*

Group FERONIIDÆ.

Trichosternus Hudsoni.

Genus of doubtful position.

Eupsorus costatus.

Group PSELAPHIDÆ.

Patreus Lewisi.

Euplectus caviceps.

— *sulciceps.*

Group BYRRHIDÆ.

Curimus vestitus.

Group LUCANIDÆ.

Mitophyllus curvidens.

Group MELOLONTHIDÆ.

Mycernus elegans.

Prodontria Lewisii.

Group DYNASTIDÆ.

Pericoptus frontalis.

Group OPATRIDÆ.

Syrphetodes nodosalis.

Paraphylax sternalis.

Group RHIPIPHORIDÆ.

Rhypistena cryptarthra.

— *sulciceps.*

Group OTIORHYNCHIDÆ.

{ *Cecyrota alternata.*

{ — *discors.*

Platyomida brevicornis.

Tigones dispar.

Catoptes vexator.

— *egens.*

— *duplex.*

Inophloeus sternalis.

— *discrepans.*

— *longicornis.*

Group CYLINDRORHINIDÆ.

Pparchus Lewisi.

Tocris latirostris.

Group RHYPAROSOMIDÆ.

Pachyprius modicus.

Clypeorhynchus inophloeoides.

Bæosomus tacitus.

Group ERIRHINIDÆ.

Philacta maculifera.

Oreocharis ferruginea.

— *pullata.*

Group SCOLOPTERIDÆ.

Gonorocterus spinicollis.

Group CRYPTORHYNCHIDÆ.

Crisius dorsalis.

Group COSSONIDÆ.

Pentarthrum crassellum.

Hectæus rubidus.

Group SCOLYTIDÆ.

Mesoscolytus inurbanus.

Group LAMIDÆ.

Somatidia testudo.

Group *Cnemacanthidæ.*

Mecodema læviceps, sp. n.

Robust, nigrescent, slightly shining; labrum, palpi, antennæ, and femora pitchy red, tibiæ and tarsi rufo-piceous.

Head broad, incurved behind the moderately prominent eyes, almost smooth, having only a few feeble rugæ near the eyes; on the epistome there are two long and three short striæ; labrum rounded, slightly emarginate in the middle, with six setigerous punctures. *Antennæ* with the basal four joints glabrous, the remainder are finely punctate, and gradually become more pubescent towards the extremity, the fifth, however, is nearly nude. *Thorax* $3\frac{1}{4}$ lines in length by $3\frac{3}{4}$ in breadth, apex slightly incurved, base medially emarginate; its sides are only indistinctly crenate and are nearly straight for two-thirds of their length, they are sinuously narrowed backwards towards the obtuse posterior angles; the lateral margins are distinctly explanate near the anterior angles, and less so near the basal fossæ; these last are of moderate size, but appear flattened close to the cariniform margins; the discoidal furrow does not attain the front or base, and is marked with seven or eight punctures, the largest of these is in front; near each side there are some faint striolæ, and along the base there are some short shallow ones. *Elytra* oblong-oval, each with eight well-marked punctate dorsal striæ, which become irregular behind, the punctures, especially towards the sides, are distinct and close; the three interstices nearest the suture are broad and plane, the others become narrower, so that the eighth is almost cariniform, the marginal punctuation is irregular. *Legs* moderately slender, anterior tibiæ with produced outer angles and stout inner spurs.

Underside shining, rufo-piceous, nearly smooth; on each segment, near the middle, there are two setigerous punctures and a large impression at each side, the terminal, in addition thereto, has four punctures at its extremity.

This species is, no doubt, nearly allied to *M. lucidum*, Castelnau, but the postocular punctuation is absent; it is, moreover, a broader insect. The elytra near the base are much broader: in my specimen of *M. lucidum* they are so narrowed that the shoulders become quite obsolete. The external angle of the front tibia is almost obtuse.

Length 13, breadth 4 lines.

Ida Valley.

One individual from Mr. J. H. Lewis.

Mecodema striatum, sp. n.

Elongate, rather narrow, glossy black, legs nigro-piceous.

Head moderately elongate; between the frontal impressions and each eye there are three coarse rugæ, on the

forehead there are five, some fine punctures occur behind and six larger ones on the labrum; close to each eye there is a large puncture with duplicate setæ; the vertex is smooth. Mandibles stout, elongate, striate. *Eyes* moderately prominent. Antennæ short, their basal four joints glabrous. *Thorax* hardly any broader than long, its sides gently rounded, sinuously narrowed behind, posterior angles not at all projecting, lateral margins crenulate; dorsal groove very distinct and almost touching the basal and apical margins, its surface is almost quite smooth, though a few fine abbreviated striæ may be seen near the front and base, basal foveæ deep and close to the angles. *Elytra* oviform, gradually but considerably narrowed posteriorly, the shoulders, though somewhat narrowed, are evidently broader than the base of the thorax; their sculpture consists of rather deep, quite impunctate striæ, which become confluent towards the extremity; the three interstices, on each, nearest the suture are nearly plane, the others are convex, on the seventh there is one puncture just behind the middle thigh and two or three along the stria outside, the raised space parallel with the side is very smooth, and the common punctiform sculpture of the marginal channel is nearly altogether absent. Anterior *femora* moderately inflated, the outer angle of the tibia prolonged, basal four joints of the tarsus with prominent external angles; intermediate tibiæ scabrous, with slightly produced outer extremity, the posterior simple.

Underside shining black; the head with close undulating sculpture, flanks of prosternum closely punctate; abdomen with fine irregular linear impressions, the apex of the terminal segment has three setigerous punctures on each side of the middle, but the usual pair of punctures on the central portion is wanting.

There is no need for comparison with other species in this instance, as the deep regular impunctate elytral striæ will at once lead to its recognition.

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

Puysegur Point.

One example, from Mr. Sandager's collection, was kindly sent to me by Mr. Lewis.

Mecodema Walkeri, sp. n.

Elongate, shining, coppery black; tarsi and palpi piceous, tips of these latter paler.

Head narrower than thorax, with eight longitudinal sulci

on the forehead, near the eyes it is similarly irregularly rugose, with a single setigerous puncture near each eye; on the vertex there are only faint transverse irregular impressions. *Labrum* slightly notched in front and bearing six setæ. *Eyes* prominent. *Antennæ* short, their basal four joints glabrous, the others pubescent. *Thorax* $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad by 3 lines long, widest near the front, rather gradually narrowed backwards, more abruptly near the base, apex subtruncate, base slightly incurved, lateral margins only feebly crenulate, posterior angles obtuse; the basal fossæ are situated close to the sides, but do not reach the hind margin, the discoidal groove is well marked; in front there are some fine longitudinal striæ, and across the disk faint linear impressions. *Elytra* elongate-oval, with rounded shoulders; on each, between the middle and the side, three indistinctly elevated lines occur, the intervening spaces are moderately coarsely and closely punctured and become rugose behind, nearer the smooth flat suture the punctures are finer and irregular, but do not form series or striæ; the lateral sculpture is not coarser than that near the outside of the dorsum. *Legs* moderately slender; anterior *tibiæ* with produced outer angles, intermediate slightly acuminate, the posterior simple. Terminal joint of maxillary palpi rather broader than in *M. sculpturatum*.

Underside glossy black, head with undulating sculpture, the rest of the body nearly smooth. At the extremity of the last segment there are two setigerous punctures on each side of the middle, and, on one side, there is an additional pair, which, however, in my specimen, is wanting on the other side.

♀. Length 13, breadth $4\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Akaroa.

This may be placed near *M. alternans* and *M. Suteri*; it is, however, much larger than either of these and differently sculptured. The name of its discoverer, Mr. J. J. Walker, F.L.S., has been attached to the species.

Obs.—At the same time Mr. Walker supplied me with the male of *Trichosternus akaroensis*, which appears to be usually smaller than the other sex, measuring only $10 \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Group Feroniidae.

Trichosternus Hudsoni, sp. n.

Oblong, moderately convex, glossy; head and thorax viridescent, elytra sometimes with a coppery hue; legs

nigro-piceous, tarsi and antennæ rufo-piceous, palpi often more rufescent.

Head, including the prominent eyes, as wide as the front of thorax, and, excluding the mandibles, about equalling it in length; it is quite smooth and bears the usual frontal impressions. *Labrum* subtruncate, with six setigerous punctures across its front margin. *Mandibles* long and robust, the left one strongly curvate at the extremity. *Thorax* $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long by $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 in breadth, its apex incurved, base medially emarginate; the sides are moderately rounded, and are slightly narrowed, yet scarcely sinuate, behind, posterior angles rectangular; the dorsal groove generally attains the base and apex; near the latter there is a slight curved transverse impression; the basal fossæ are large, occasionally there is a slight intervening depression. *Scutellum* striate at base. *Elytra* ovate-oblong, with dentiform shoulders, rather broad but moderately sinuated towards the apices; their striæ are deep and finely punctured, the sutural interstices are plane, the others convex, on the third there are three punctures, and on the seventh four or five.

Underside shining, black; the abdomen with fine irregular linear sculpture, the basal segment has two distinct punctures near the middle of the hind margin, and there are four at the extremity of the terminal one.

This is a much smaller and less robust insect than *T. antarcticus*, with simple femora, and the outer angle of the middle tibiæ is not produced. It is distinguished from *T. bucolicus* by its deeper striæ and more convex elytral interstices.

♂. Length 9– $10\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $3\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Wellington.

Five specimens, under the number 192, have been received at various times from Mr. J. H. Lewis and Mr. S. V. Hudson. They were all collected in the same locality, and are undoubtedly a distinct local form. The species is named in honour of the gentleman who discovered it.

Genus of doubtful position.

EUPSORUS, gen. nov.

Body moderately elongate, rough. *Maxillary palpi* elongate, basal joint short, the next long and gradually incrassate, third almost transverse, fourth slender and acuminate, as long as the preceding two combined. *Antennæ* inserted below the lateral margins of the forehead,

slender and elongate; basal joint stout, slightly arched; 2nd longer than broad, about half as long as the basal one; 3rd rather longer than the contiguous ones; joints 5-8 elongate, the last, however, distinctly shorter and stouter than the 5th; terminal three a little expanded, 10th slightly broader than 9th. *Legs* simple, unarmed; the anterior tibiæ on the inside, below the middle, with a wide excision. *Tarsi* stout, each of the basal four joints transverse, the first largest, the fifth about half the length of the others conjointly; claws small and slender.

Head subquadrate, moderately rounded and narrowed in front. *Clypeus* prolonged anteriorly. *Eyes* coarsely faceted, subrotundate, only slightly convex. *Thorax* notched laterally. *Elytra* subquadrate, costate. *Hind body* gradually attenuated, not longer than the elytra, the basal three segments strongly margined.

The characters given above show that this genus cannot be associated with *Omalium*, in which the terminal joint of the tarsi equals the basal four taken together, and the clypeus is not produced so as to cover the mandibles. In *Micropeplus* the body is similarly costate, but the tarsi are only tri-articulate, and the antennæ are nine-jointed and abruptly clavate. It may be located between these two genera, but, even there, on account of the notch along the inner face of the front tibiæ similar to that seen in the Carabidæ, it will occupy an isolated position.

Eupsorus costatus, sp. n.

Body slightly nitid, almost uniformly pale brown, sparingly clothed with decumbent pallid setæ.

Head smaller than thorax, with two deep longitudinal cavities, the margins and central portion asperate. *Thorax* about as long as it is broad, its sides explanate and of somewhat rounded outline, interrupted, however, by three or four unequal indentations, so that the basal portion appears as if abruptly constricted; there are two strong, but not quite straight, discoidal costæ, which seem rough, but the dilated sides are nearly smooth and shining and very sparsely setose. *Elytra* just as broad as they are long, almost parallel-sided, shoulders rounded; apices bisinuate, so that the true basal segment of the abdomen may be detected from above; they bear three costæ, the suture forming the central one, and there is a curvate humeral elevation on each; their whole surface is coarsely punctured. *Hind body* transversely convex; the four fully-exposed segments

have rather more conspicuous setæ than the elytra, they are, however, rather short and depressed, and the punctuation seems less coarse; the third segment is rather larger than either of the basal two, the apical is narrow and conical. *Legs* and *tarsi* finely setose, the two hind pairs of *tibiæ* straight.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Ida Valley.

A single mounted individual of this remarkable little insect was kindly sent to me by Mr. J. H. Lewis.

Group *Pselaphidæ*.

PATREUS, gen. nov.

Body elongate. *Antennal tubercles* small. *Hind body* elongate, basal three segments large, nearly equal, with deep sutures. *Metasternum* elongate. *Prosternum* without visible carina. Intermediate *tibiæ* remarkably short, curvate; basal joints of intermediate *tarsi* enormously developed, second smaller than first, the third elongate and slender; with one claw.

This genus should be placed near *Exeirarthra*, the antennæ, however, instead of being like those of *Sagola*, more nearly resemble those of *Zelandius*. From the latter it is distinguished by the more slender form, impunctate surface, much smaller and more anteriorly narrowed head, oviform thorax, shorter antennæ, and slender legs. From all the other *Euplectini* known to me it may be easily recognized by the strongly developed basal joints of the middle tarsi, which indeed somewhat resemble the male feet of an *Aphilon*, one of the *Phytophaga*, but with the basal joints homogeneous in place of being distinctly separated. The tarsal structure of *Exeirarthra*, another curious form of this group, is materially different, the penultimate joint of the anterior tarsi being distinctly lobate, whilst the terminal is provided with two claws.

Patreus Lewisi, sp. n.

Elongate, nitid, castaneo-rufous; legs, antennæ, and palpi yellow; sparingly clothed with long, slender, greyish pubescence.

Head small, the vertex deeply and unevenly excavate. *Antennæ* pubescent, basal joint large, 2nd shorter and not quite as stout, joints 3-8 small and bead-like, 9th larger than the preceding one, but not so broad as the 10th, 11th

very large. *Eyes* prominent. *Thorax* oviform, rather longer than broad; there is a distinct ante-basal linear impression, a fovea at each side, and a smaller median fovea, but there is no well-developed discoidal groove, the surface is smooth. *Elytra* rather longer than broad, moderately rounded laterally; on each there is a fine sutural stria and short intra-humeral impression, the shoulders appear as if longitudinally elevated. *Legs* moderately long, the front and hind tibiae straight, their tarsi elongate. *Hind body* with four exposed segments, the basal three strongly margined and of nearly equal length, the first slightly flattened medially.

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

Ida Valley.

I have much pleasure in naming this inconspicuous but interesting little beetle in honour of Mr. J. H. Lewis, who sent me a mounted specimen which he found in an ant's nest. The female apparently has not been seen.

Euplectus caviceps, sp. n.

Elongate, shining, fulvescent, impunctate, clothed with decumbent greyish pubescence; antennæ, palpi, and legs yellow.

Head nearly as broad as the thorax, narrowed anteriorly, its whole central portion deeply hollowed, and with a fine dark longitudinal stria within the cavity, the frontal margin is on nearly the same plane as the flattened tubercles. *Eyes* quite lateral, rather small, convex, coarsely faceted. *Antennæ* moderately short and stout, basal joint stout, 2nd oviform, nearly as large as the 1st, joints 3-6 small and moniliform, 6th slightly smaller than 5th, 7th and 8th transverse and distinctly broader than the preceding one, 9th and 10th transverse, about twice the size of the 8th, 11th large, conical, acuminate, and pubescent. *Thorax* quite oviform, with a transverse impression near the base, terminating in a fovea at each side; between the former and the basal margin there is a small median fovea, and there is also an elongate discoidal impression. *Elytra* subquadrate, their sides moderately rounded, shoulders narrowed; the sutural striæ are well marked, and there is an elongate intra-humeral impression on each. *Hind body* oblong, basal three segments strongly margined and about equal, fourth nearly as long as third, the terminal depressed. *Legs* elongate and slender. *Tarsi* slender, apparently with one claw only.

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

Thompson's Gorge.

Described from one mounted male, which was found under a stone by Mr. J. H. Lewis and forwarded as No. 5877.

Euplectus sulciceps, sp. n.

Elongate, shining, pale castaneo-rufous, sparingly clothed with slender depressed grey hairs; legs and antennæ fulvescent.

Head nearly as broad as the thorax, subtrigonal; at each side, behind the eye, there is a fovea which is prolonged forwards as a broad groove. *Antennæ* short and stout, 2nd joint nearly as large as the exposed portion of the 1st, joints 3-7 small and differing but little from one another, 7th and 8th transverse, 9th evidently larger than the 7th, 10th twice the size of the 7th and distinctly broader than the 8th, 11th large, conical, and acuminate. *Thorax* oviform, with a fovea at each side united to its fellow by a transverse linear impression near the base, close to which there is a smaller central fovea; there is also a slight longitudinal impression on the disk. *Elytra* subquadrate, shoulders narrowed, with a distinct sutural stria and humeral impression, which is sometimes divided, on each. *Hind body* longer than the elytra, its first exposed segment covered with exceedingly minute scales, the following three larger, nearly equal and margined, 4th and 5th deflexed. *Legs* simple.

Congeneric with the preceding species, but differing therefrom in the form of the head and other details.

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

Thompson's Gorge, Otago.

A single specimen, No. 5910, mounted on cardboard. Also found by Mr. Lewis.

Group Byrrhidæ.

Curimus vestitus, sp. n.

Convex, oviform, slightly nitid, fusco-piceous, legs reddish, antennæ and palpi piceous; densely covered with flat, small, yellowish-grey and white scales; these last predominate near the hind angles of the thorax, and form irregular spots near the sides of the elytra behind the middle; there are also many erect grey setæ on the sides of the body, on the legs, and on the forehead.

Head suboblong, rather flat, not squamose in front, obtusely rounded there. *Labrum* prominent. *Eyes* quite lateral and longitudinal, not at all conspicuous, much

narrowed backwards. *Mandibles* bifid at extremity. *Thorax* strongly transverse, gradually narrowed towards the acute anterior angles, with a sinuation near each eye, so that the middle of the apex seems rounded, the punctuation concealed and shallow. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* as wide as thorax at the base, their sides nearly parallel, but much curvedly narrowed posteriorly; their striae are sharply impressed and impunctate, the interstices are plane and finely coriaceous.

Femora grooved underneath; *tibiae* straight inwardly, rather slender towards the knees, with about six setigerous denticles along the outside, the anterior with a broad shallow impression along the front for the accommodation of the tarsi, the other pairs deeply grooved along the posterior face so that the tarsi, in repose, are almost hidden. *Tarsi* stout and nearly nude, the terminal joint nearly as long as the preceding four taken together.

Antennae sparingly hispid, 2nd joint nearly as long and stout as the exposed part of the 1st; 3rd and 4th equal, about twice as long as broad; 5th and 6th longer than broad, but shorter than the preceding; 7th short, 8th and 9th transverse, 10th distinctly broader than 9th; 11th large, oblong, closely adapted to the 10th, so these two apparently form the oblong club.

Underside opaque, sparsely studded with suberect, short, coarse grey setae. Abdomen, like the breast, with coarse shallow punctures; the three intermediate segments short, with strongly curved sutures; the terminal moderately long and narrow, the visible central portion of the basal one large and subtriangular.

Rather smaller and more convex than Nos. 432 and 2512, and recognizable by the dense squamosity. The last species (2512) may be separated at once by the quite acuminate terminal joints of the maxillary palpi.

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

Ophir, Otago. Two specimens found by Mr. Lewis. The measurements are from a "set out" example, the other retracted one is smaller.

Group *Lucanidæ*.

Mitophyllus curvidens, sp. n.

Oblong, moderately convex, slightly nitid, variegate, mostly nigrescent, occasionally tinged with violaceous, the sides of thorax and an elongate space on the elytra ferruginous; irregularly clothed with elongate, depressed, pallid

scales; on the elytra more erect, coarser, whitish ones form irregular spots; legs and antennæ pitchy red.

Head, exclusive of mandibles, quite transverse, the middle curvedly depressed in front, distinctly punctate, nearly nude behind. *Thorax* transversely quadrate, bisinuate at base and in front, its sides somewhat explanate, particularly near the front, only slightly rounded; its sculpture is like that of the head, but not so close on the disk, where, in some lights, bluish spots may be seen. *Elytra* parallel-sided, obtusely rounded posteriorly, slightly wider than thorax at base; there are no obvious elevations; their punctuation resembles that of the thorax. Anterior *tibiæ* slightly curved, finely and closely denticulate or serrate externally; the outer extremity is somewhat produced, and there is a dentiform projection before the middle.

Underside shining, punctate, variegated castaneous, sparingly clothed with pale decumbent elongate squamæ or setæ. Prosternum obtusely angulated medially in front. Metasternum large, grooved along the middle. Ventral segments 2-4 decrease a little in length.

Male.—In a specimen of *M. irroratus* (No. 445), which Dr. Sharp kindly identified for me in London over thirty years ago, I find that the mandibles, in repose, form a circle leaving a central gap large enough to admit a pin's head; their apices are tridentate, and the uppermost tooth is somewhat prominent.

In *M. curvidens* the mandibles are shorter, their apices are simple and pointed, the central gap is just large enough to allow the point of a pin to penetrate; on the outside of each, near the middle, there is an acute horizontal protuberance, and, near the extremity, a pair of comparatively large lobes arise; these are directed slightly backwards and outwards; underneath they are broad and plane. The mandibles, in fact, somewhat resemble in miniature those of the grand African dung-beetle, *Helicoprion isidis*.

Female.—The mandibles are rather longer and much further apart than in the same sex of *M. irroratus*; they bear no distinct tooth above, but appear as if cut halfway down near the extremity, so that the apices seem slender and simple; the acute horizontal angulation near the base is well developed. The thorax of *M. irroratus* is much narrowed towards the front, so that the middle is distinctly wider; in *M. curvidens* this is not the case.

The antennæ, in this sex, are similar, the basal joint being smooth, curvate, and about as long as the following six conjointly; the 2nd is transverse, the 3rd and 4th are

longer than broad, the 5th and 6th subquadrate; the 7th is rather larger than the preceding one, and acutely produced in front; the three leaflets of the club are of nearly equal length, but they are barely half as long as those of the male. The eyes are large and prominent.

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

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

Karori, Wellington.

Two mounted males and one female, marked No. 68, were forwarded to me for examination by Mr. G. V. Hudson.

Group Melolonthidæ.

MYCERNUS, gen. nov.

Body ovate-oblong, slightly convex, not pubescent. *Clypeus* deeply emarginate medially. *Palpi* short; terminal joint of the maxillary truncate at apex, subsecuriform; the labial very short. *Antennæ* 8-articulate, rather short; the club composed of three leaflets, which are not longer than the preceding five joints combined. Anterior *tibiæ* tridentate externally in both sexes, the upper tooth, in the male, sometimes small. Posterior *coxæ* with stout short prolongations, these only moderately curved. *Sternal process* slender and very narrow, horizontal, its front edge vertical and hardly extending forwards beyond the intermediate *coxæ*. *Pygidium* exposed, broad, widely rounded.

The type bears a remarkable superficial resemblance to *Pyronota festiva*, which, however, is well differentiated by its large, conspicuous, intercoxal process.

Psilodontia is, undoubtedly, the most nearly related genus, but its intercoxal lamina is curved forwards and downwards to the breast. Its antennæ are dissimilar, and their club consists of more elongate and somewhat curvate leaflets. The clypeus is truncate or slightly rounded apically. The eyes are smaller and less convex. All the palpi are longer. Tarsi longer, their 3rd and 4th joints slender at base, whereas in *Mycernus* the corresponding joints of the anterior are oblong. The appendages of the hind *coxæ* are slender, much curvate, and acute at the extremity, quite hook-like in fact. The pygidium is only half as broad and almost quite truncate behind.

Mycernus elegans, sp. n.

Glossy, brilliant green; a longitudinal discoidal stripe and an irregular space near each side of the thorax; the

suture and a lateral streak on each elytron, and the scutellum, are rufous; legs and antennæ testaceous.

Head convex between the eyes, nearly smooth there; clypeus with raised margins, its sculpture rugose-punctate, but rather shallow. *Thorax* transverse, widely emarginate at apex; base bisinuate, with rectangular angles; anterior angles subacute; the sides are indistinctly angulate before the middle, gradually narrowed anteriorly, nearly straight behind; the base, therefore, is rather wider than the front; the surface is almost smooth and polished; the sides bear a few grey setæ similar to those on the legs. *Elytra* oblong, apices rounded, their sides gently curved, shoulders obtuse; they are punctate-striate, the outer striae, however, are shallow or obsolete; interstices nearly plane, with a few minute distant punctures. *Underside* infusate, rather sparingly clothed with white setæ.

Legs elongate, the hinder pairs of tibiae bicalcarate at apex. *Antennæ* sparsely hispid: basal joint clavate at extremity; 2nd also stout, subglobular, 3rd slightly longer than 4th, each of these nearly twice as long as broad; 5th broad but very short, thicker at one part than the other; club feebly pubescent.

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

Ophir. Amongst the sands of the Manuherikia River.

Six specimens, both sexes, discovered recently by Mr. J. H. Lewis.

PRODONTRIA, gen. nov.

Body convex, subovate, nearly nude. *Clypeus* with reflexed margins, obtusely rounded, its basal suture nearly straight, the front face perpendicular. *Labrum* horizontal, deeply notched, so that the outer lobes appear prominent. *Palpi* rather short, their terminal joints elongate; the labial apparently invisible. *Antennæ* inserted just below and in front of the eyes, 8-articulate; basal joint clavate, as long as the following three conjointly, these three hardly twice as long as broad; the four terminal leaflets are elongate and minutely pubescent. *Thorax* strongly transverse, deeply incurved in front, bisinuate at base, distinctly marginated. *Scutellum* large, rounded. *Elytra* convex, broadly oval, marginated, truncate at extremity. *Pygidium* exposed, vertical, rounded. *Tibiae* nude, the anterior tridentate externally; the other pairs with spiniform setæ, the apical rims semicircular, truncate and subserrate, and with short coarse ciliae. *Tarsi* elongate, 5-jointed, claws simple.

Abdomen with five segments, the basal four nearly equal, fifth very short, scarcely visible towards the sides.

This genus is closely allied to *Odontria*, and should precede it in the New Zealand list. The typical species of both genera, however, differ in shape and general appearance, and may be distinguished almost at a glance. In *Odontria* the metasternum is moderately elongate, and the middle femora are, in repose, received in a broad groove or impression, which is limited by fine frontal and posterior margins. In *Prodontria* the metasternum is more reduced, so that the space between the middle and hind pairs of legs is less than that between the front and intermediate ones, just the reverse of what obtains in the older genus, and, moreover, the middle thighs have no depressions for their accommodation, there being a fine elevated carina on that part of the sternum, and behind it the face seems nearly vertical.

Prodontria Lewisii, sp. n.

Robust, subovate, a little nitid, almost nude above, there being only a grey fringe under the base of thorax and a few erect scattered setæ on the clypeus that can be easily seen; colour fusco-testaceous, the legs and antennæ testaceous.

Head quite half the width of thorax, its central portion distinctly and irregularly punctured, the clypeus coarsely and rugosely punctured, the intervals minutely. *Thorax* twice as broad as it is long, deeply and widely incurved in front, anterior angles acute and attaining the middle of the eyes; its sides strongly and irregularly rounded, but in one specimen there is an obsolete angulation at each side, and in it the sides appear to be gradually narrowed towards the base and apex; base strongly bisinuate, its angles distinct but not at all projecting; the surface with distinct but finer punctures than the head. *Scutellum* punctate. *Elytra* rounded laterally, not wider than thorax at the base, apices truncate; each elytron has eight more or less evident striæ, these are moderately finely and regularly punctured, but the apical sculpture becomes confused and punctiform, and the outer striæ are somewhat abbreviated; interstices finely and irregularly punctured, in some of these punctures minute setæ may be detected.

Underside testaceous, more or less finely punctured, sparingly and finely pubescent, but bearing elongate silky greyish hairs on the prosternum. *Club* of antennæ composed of four

leaflets in both sexes, and about as long as the preceding four joints combined.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $4-4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Cromwell.

Described from three mutilated individuals found by Mr. J. H. Lewis on the sand-hills of Molyneux River.

Group Dynastidæ.

Pericoptus frontalis, sp. n.

Fusco-piceous, a little shining; legs and antennæ ferruginous.

Thorax strongly transverse, anterior angles oblique and very obtusely rounded for quite a third of the entire length, its sides nearly straight behind, base bisinuate; the frontal protuberance is very small or obsolete, and the impression just behind it is shallow; the fovea-like depression near each side is more distinct. *Elytra* oblong, apices subtruncate; each bears a sutural stria, the punctuation is distinct but irregular.

Underside rather closely and finely sculptured, the punctures on the abdomen are most distinct. Pygidium closely and finely punctured. Sternal villosity very slender and elongate, testaceous.

Head with rather shallow scanty punctuation behind; the anterior margin of this part is rather abruptly deflexed, but not at all ridged, and forms a sort of step to the lower plane of the frontal portion; this latter anterior part is somewhat horizontal and has a transverse depression at its base, its sides are nearly straight for half its length, but are then obliquely narrowed, the reflexed and truncate apical margin, however, occupies about one-half of the whole width; the frontal sculpture consists of moderate longitudinal rugæ near the sides, but the middle is nearly smooth; there are no distinct punctures there.

The head is, I think, sufficiently differentiated from that of the other species to render its recognition easy when carefully compared with typical specimens, but as many other students may not possess these types, I now add brief notes for reference.

P. truncatus.—Head short, its frontal portion flattened, but forming a rather abrupt declivity; in shape it is, roughly, transversely oval.

P. punctatus.—Head, in front, on nearly the same plane as in *P. truncatus*, but, instead of being transversely oviform,

it is greatly narrowed anteriorly, so as to be of somewhat triangular outline.

P. stupidus.—Head indefinitely transversely elevated on the middle, the clypeus much narrowed to the front, and the front edge in the middle a little reflexed and obscurely emarginate. Head rough all over the upper surface.

P. nitidulus.—Head, in front, short, deflexed, narrowed anteriorly, but quite truncate at the middle of the apex; there is no obvious transverse elevation limiting this clypeal portion from the vertex. Head almost smooth above, the frontal and lateral punctuation less coarse than is usually seen.

Length 9, breadth 5 lines.

Cromwell sand-hills, Molyneux River.

Described from a mutilated individual forwarded by Mr. J. H. Lewis.

Group Opatridæ.

Syrphetodes nodosalis, sp. n.

Opaque, fuscous, speckled with ochraceous and pale ferruginous squamæ; antennæ, palpi, and tarsi ferruginous.

Thorax 2 lines broad by $1\frac{1}{4}$ long, exclusive of the anterior angles, which project as far as the front of the eyes; it is widest behind the middle; the sides are gradually widened anteriorly, sometimes there is a slight sinuosity there, towards the base they are distinctly sinuate; the posterior angles are acute; there is an obtuse elevation behind the middle; the front is emarginate and slightly raised, but the discoidal sculpture is quite hidden by the decumbent, variegated, setiform squamæ. *Scutellum* strongly transverse, dark fuscous. *Elytra* oblong, gradually narrowed and rounded posteriorly; at the base they are evidently wider than the thorax; at each shoulder, but not forming a lateral projection, there is an obtuse nodiform elevation; there is another at each side of the scutellum, two before the middle, and two more in line with these but placed further back; an elongate elevation near the suture, on top of the hind slope, usually consists of two contiguous nodosities; there are also some smaller inequalities; their sides are somewhat explanate, and are marked with large foveæ; the apex is triangularly excised; the discoidal punctures are very irregular, but there is a distinct sutural series on the posterior declivity.

Antennæ stout, setose, reaching backwards to the shoulders;

3rd joint twice the length of the 2nd; 4-8 of nearly equal length, but becoming more slender, terminal three joints minutely pubescent.

Legs elongate and maculate.

Underside nigro-fuscous, with depressed ochry setæ. Epipleuræ broad and plane.

Undoubtedly nearly allied to *S. simplex*, but differing therefrom in its broader thorax, which, moreover, is quite distinctly nodose above; the humeral angles are wider and less rounded, and the elytral nodosities are more numerous, though very much smaller than those seen on *S. crenatus*, *S. dorsalis*, and *S. bullatus*.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{7}{8}$ -2 lines.

Pelorus Sound. Found by Mr. J. J. Walker.

Var.—Joints 4 and 5 of the antennæ slightly longer, more slender, and less setose. Thorax narrower, $1\frac{1}{8}$ line. The antemedian elytral nodosities obsolete. This probably is a sexual variety.

Paraphylax sternalis, sp. n.

Subquadrate, covered with a hard coating of fuscous sappy matter, through this some dark setæ protrude; when denuded the surface is found to be slightly shining infusate red.

Head smooth, much wider in line with the eyes than it is elsewhere, so that these organs appear very prominent; the clypeus is a little longer and narrower than is the case in *P. binodosus*, and there is a fine central longitudinal groove between the eyes which is lacking in that species. *Antennæ* with the basal joint transversely quadrate and having a very slender basal attachment; 2nd hardly longer than 1st; 3rd stout, oviform, about twice the length of the preceding one; joints 4-8 oviform, each becoming slightly shorter and narrower, all these more or less dark and somewhat scabrous; 9th triangular, longer than broad, slender at base, distinctly longer than 8th, 10th of similar form, but rather shorter and broader, 11th rotundate—these last three red, with less and finer pubescence, their outstanding setæ also are much finer. *Thorax* cordiform, transverse; the sides, when cleaned, appear flat, with an obtuse lateral lobe partially covering the front thigh; behind this they are curvedly narrowed, so that there is no trace of posterior angles; the disk is abruptly elevated, and bears two conspicuous nodosities in front, which are separated by a deep channel. *Scutellum* obsolete. *Elytra* quadrate, abruptly deflexed and contracted apically, their basal portion depressed and deeply incurved;

near the suture, on each, there is one regular series of distinct and moderately close punctures extending from base to apex; the second series reaches from the apex to beyond the middle, but between it and the shoulder there are some irregular, oblique, and more distant rows; the series near the side are irregular and almost curvate; the surface is uneven, but there are no well-defined nodosities. *Legs* variegated with brown, testaceous, or red, yet seldom constant, the setæ similarly mottled.

Underside covered with infusate matter and numerous flavescient setæ. When carefully scraped the prosternum appears truncate instead of being somewhat emarginate; interposed between the front edge and the coxæ there is a transverse groove, and behind this a distinct ridge; the coxæ are rather further apart than in *P. binodosus*, and the intervening space is plane instead of being concave, as it is in that species.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3; breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines.

Wellington.

Mr. G. V. Hudson kindly sent me some specimens of this interesting species.

Group Rhipiphoridæ.

Rhypistena cryptarthra.

Narrow, elongate, dull black, clothed with short decumbent cinereous pubescence; antennæ and tarsi fuscous, palpi paler.

Head densely and minutely punctate. *Thorax* very much, yet gradually, narrowed anteriorly, so that there it is not half the width of the head; its base is deeply bisinuate, and the posterior angles clasp the shoulders; it is very obtusely elevated along the middle, and its sculpture is like that of the head. *Scutellum* large, triangular. *Elytra* elongate, scarcely any wider than the thorax at the base; apices acutely rounded; they are closely and minutely sculptured, and have, on each, two or three indistinct costæ. *Tarsi* long and slender.

Antennæ elongate, basal joint stout and evidently longer than third, second rather longer than broad, third hardly any longer than it is broad and slender at the base, fourth excessively short and almost indistinguishable; joints 5–10 very short, each with a long slender lobe equalling the four basal joints taken together; eleventh equally elongate; these seven lobes, in repose, are closely adapted to one another.

The anterior *tibiæ* are unarmed, the others are provided with small spurs; the hind *claws* are finely appendiculate, so that the extremity appears very slender.

The great length of the lobes and the abbreviation, or concealment, of the fourth joint of the antennæ differentiate this species.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Tarukenga. Two males taken off shrubs in the bush adjoining the Rotorua Railway.

Rhy pistena sulciceps.

Opaque, black, clothed with depressed ash-coloured pubescence; the hairs on the head are, however, more distinct and almost quite grey; legs fuscous, the front *tibiæ* and the two anterior pairs of tarsi are of a pale chestnut colour.

Similar to *R. lugubris*, but differing therefrom in being more distinctly, yet finely, and more densely punctured, in having a well-marked furrow on the back of the head, and in the antennal structure. The basal joint of the antennæ is almost as long as the following two conjointly, the third is not twice the length of the second, the fourth is very short, and the lobes of the others are stouter than those of that insect. The *tibiæ*, excepting the front pair, have short slender spurs.

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

Mount Arthur. One example found by Messrs. Cheeseman and Adams many years ago.

[To be continued.]

IX.—*Description of a new Species of the Neuropterous Family Nemopteridæ.* By W. F. KIRBY, F.L.S., F.E.S.

SINCE the publication of my notes on this family in the 'Annals' for 1900, the most important addition to it received in the Natural History Museum has been a long series of a new and rather variable species from Asia Minor, which I describe below. I was at first inclined to think that more than one species might be represented among these specimens, but cannot find any tangible characters to subdivide them. The insects of this family, though of considerable size and probably gregarious in their habits, are very frail, and are rarely received in any number or in good condition.

The present insect is most nearly allied to my genus *Chasmatoptera*, the type of which is an Australian insect; but it is not unlikely that it may ultimately be referred to a new

23. *Cephalophus* sp.

♀. 129. Fafan.
Immature. *C. Grimmii* group.

24. *Madoqua Phillipsi*, Thos.

♂. 126, 130. Harar.

25. *Madoqua Guentheri*, Thos.

♀. 135. Gerlogobi.

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

[Concluded from p. 59.]

Group *Otiorhynchidæ*.*Cecyropa alternata*, sp. n.

Convex, broadly ovate, opaque, densely covered with small depressed grey and pale slate-coloured squamæ and minute grey setæ; on the thorax these darker scales form an elongated central cross and near each side an irregular curvate mark; most of the elytral disk is also dark; the alternate interstices are, however, marked by numerous oblong grey spots. The general ground-colour is pale castaneous, but the legs and antennæ are usually ferruginous.

Rostrum stout, with a central linear impression and a dark basal spot. *Scrobes* short and well limited. *Scape* covered with white squamæ and slender elongate setæ; *funiculus* shining, with fine grey setæ, second joint obviously shorter than the first, but of similar form, 3-6 moniliform, seventh distinctly larger than the preceding one; *club* short, ovate, articulate. *Thorax* transverse, its sides regularly rounded, but at the base, near each side, there is a constriction which causes an evident gap between that point and the elytra; the base and apex are truncate. *Elytra* distinctly wider than the basal margin of thorax, a little dilated behind the shoulders, gradually narrowed posteriorly, scutellar region slightly elevated; they have series of moderately fine punctures, which towards the apices assume the form of striæ. *Legs* stout, of moderate length, covered with grey scales and

elongate setæ; the inner angulation of the anterior is quite acute, the outer lobe covers the basal joint of the tarsus; the second tarsal joint is barely half the width of the broadly lobate third joint.

Underside clothed with flat grey scales and fine setæ. *Prosternum* not deeply emarginate, fringed with setæ. *Front coxæ* not quite contiguous, the middle pair widely separated by the transverse mesosternal lamina, posterior more widely distant.

Male.—*Abdomen* nearly fuscous along the middle, basal segment nearly double the length of the second, slightly incurved behind and broadly depressed medially, third and fourth combined but little longer than second, with straight well-defined sutures.

Female.—*Basal segment* unimpressed, the fifth with a large fovea-like depression near each side.

In this sex the dark marks on the thorax are not so well defined, the rostrum is rather longer, and the elytra are less attenuate behind.

This species may be distinguished from *C. lineifera* by the absence of discoidal striæ, by the more bead-like intermediate joints of the antennæ, and by the form of the eyes; these in *C. lineifera* are more rotundate, whereas in this species they are almost truncate in front. No: 1736, *C. macularia*, may be recognized by its short posterior tibiæ.

Length (rostr. incl.) $3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Port Lyttleton.

One of each sex from Mr. J. J. Walker.

Cecyrope discors, sp. n.

Opaque, pale castaneous, densely clothed with yellowish-grey and pale fuscous squamæ; these latter form some very irregular discoidal spots on the elytra, a cross-like mark on the middle of the thorax, and two or three spots near each side.

This species differs from *C. alternata* in being narrower, in having two shallow longitudinal impressions on the rostrum, but none on the head, in having broadly punctate striæ on the elytra, more pronounced posthumeral dilatations, and more rounded and convex eyes. The grey setæ, though short, are rather longer, and the posterior tarsi are more slender.

The *front coxæ* are contiguous; the second ventral segment is larger, it is not depressed, but only somewhat flattened; the suture is much curved in front; and on the fifth there is only a very slight impression at each side.

There is no other species resembling it.

Length (rostr. incl.) $3\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Port Lyttleton.

One example. Another of Mr. J. J. Walker's discoveries.

Platyomida brevicornis, sp. n.

Piceous, densely clothed with small, depressed, greyish scales; antennæ and tarsi pitchy red.

Rostrum one fourth shorter than the thorax, with a well-defined central carina. *Thorax* one fourth broader than long, slightly wider near the front than it is elsewhere, longitudinally depressed along the middle, rugose-granulate. *Scutellum* transverse. *Elytra* subovate, broader than thorax at the base, shoulders rather narrow and oblique, sides but little curved; striate-punctate, third and fifth interstices end behind in nearly equal nodosities; there are three smaller ones on each side of the posterior declivity, besides some granular elevations.

This species differs from *P. binodes* as follows:—The antennæ are shorter and thicker, the scape only reaches the middle of the eye, the second joint of the funiculus is just appreciably longer than the first, joints 3 to 7, though longer than broad, are nearly oviform and not at all slender. The thorax is not so rough. The elytra are less uneven above, more narrowed towards the base, and the apices, though not divaricate, are evidently narrower. The eyes are more rotundate, instead of being decidedly longitudinally oval. The insect, as a whole, is less brightly coloured.

Length (rostr. incl.) 6, breadth $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Puysegur Point.

One from Mr. Sandager's collection, forwarded by Mr. Lewis.

Obs.—Another, numbered 5194, has the rostrum slightly broader and feebly bisulcate. Elytra broader, with more nodiform shoulders, their series of punctures more regular and distinct, squamosity more infuscate. The scape reaches the back of the eye. This insect is probably a varietal form.

Tigones dispar, sp. n.

Opaque, subovate, infuscate red, densely squamose, the squamosity variegate, chiefly fusco-testaceous, with three longitudinal dark streaks on the thorax, and irregular, mostly transverse, dark spaces on the elytra, the setæ rather fine, erect, and pale.

Rostrum short, pterygiate, nude at apex, indistinctly carinate. *Thorax* subquadrate, base and apex truncate, its sides very slightly curved; its surface not uneven, the punctuation concealed. *Scutellum* distinct, quite pallid. *Elytra* broader than thorax, shoulders oblique, sides very gently rounded but much narrowed behind, apices simple; they are finely striate, but not obviously punctate.

Legs stout, nearly concolorous, thickly clothed with scales and fine setæ; the posterior tibiæ with two approximated ciliæ at the extremity outside the tarsi, but without any truncate space there. *Antennæ* sparingly hispid; scape gradually incrassate; funiculus as long as the scape, basal joint rather longer and stouter than the second, joints 3 to 6 differ but little from one another, seventh slightly broader than sixth; club large, oviform, and acuminate.

This is much like *T. cuspidata*, but has a rather shorter rostrum, evidently shorter antennæ, so that the scape does not extend beyond the back of the eye; the thorax is more cylindrical, and, moreover, is without the bare basal tubercle and superficial inequalities seen in no. 1220 (*T. cuspidata*).

♂. Length (rostr. incl.) $2\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Invercargill.

My specimen is from Mr. J. H. Lewis.

Catoptes vexator, sp. n.

Subovate, opaque, piceous; densely clothed with variegated squamæ, greyish yellow predominate, whitish ones usually form a slender elongate central patch and broad lateral spaces on the thorax; on the elytra there are many small irregular spots, dark fuscous ones also occur, whilst short, erect, greyish and dark setæ are distributed over the surface; antennæ and tarsi infusate red.

Rostrum half length of thorax, indistinctly carinate, sparingly hispid at apex. *Thorax* slightly transverse, its sides moderately rounded, without asperities of any kind. *Elytra* wider than thorax at the base, shoulders slightly narrowed, their sides but little curved and very gradually narrowed towards the hind thighs, but behind these the contraction is strongly marked; their rather narrow punctures almost form striæ, the third interstices are slightly elevated throughout, but are scarcely nodose at the summit of the hind declivity.

Antennæ with fine pale setæ; scape gradually thickened, it reaches the back of the eye; funiculus longer than the scape, second joint rather shorter than first, joints 3 to 7

submoniliform, the last transverse and rather thicker than the sixth; club oblong-oval.

Eyes moderately large, subrotundate, and slightly convex. *Ocular lobes* feebly developed. *Corbels* without any apparent truncate surface outside the posterior tarsi, but ciliate there. *Scrobes* almost visible from above, obsolete near the eyes. Terminal ventral segment with an elongate central fovea.

We have no other species exactly like this.

♂. Length (rostr. incl.) 3, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Ida Valley.

Another of Mr. Lewis's captures.

Obs.—A second example exhibits numerous irregular pitchy-brown spots on the wing-cases and an ill-defined dark space near each side of the throat, and the fifth abdominal segment is unimpressed. The hind body is slightly broader. This probably is the female.

Catoptes egens, sp. n.

Convex, subovate, rufo-fuscous, antennæ and tarsi paler; covered with small, rounded, yellowish-grey scales, and with series of erect grey setæ on the elytra.

Rostrum short, parallel-sided, not ridged, apex setose. *Antennæ* setigerous; scape gradually and considerably incrassate, but not clavate, it attains the back of the eye; funiculus elongate, second joint more slender than the first and nearly as long as that is. *Eyes* oblique, subrotundate. *Thorax* almost as long as broad, moderately rounded laterally, feebly constricted in front, not uneven above, rather finely punctate. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* oviform, wider than thorax at base, shoulders rounded; their punctuation quite serial, third interstices only indistinctly elevated, without nodosities. *Legs* stout, setose, tibiæ flexuous.

Underside fusco-rufous, head and prosternum with grey scales, the abdomen with grey hairs. The *prosternum* incurved in front. *Ocular lobes* feebly developed. Apical *ventral segment* with a broad fovea-like impression occupying quite half of the width.

Undoubtedly allied to Sharp's *C. brevicornis*, but smaller, without variegation, and with a longer thorax. The eyes differ from those of *C. obliquisignatus* in being more rotundate. *C. vastator* has the rostrum medially carinate and more expanded in front. Its thorax is widest near the front. The third and fifth elytral interstices are nodiform behind.

Length (rostr. incl.) $1\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Ida Valley.

My specimen was found by Mr. Lewis.

Catoptes duplex, sp. n.

Subelongate, dull fuscous, sometimes reddish, densely covered with small depressed rounded squamæ which are either pale or dark brown; occasionally, however, paler ones are interspersed; there are also a few short erect grey setæ; antennæ and tarsi ferruginous, legs often rufescent.

Rostrum and head conjointly about as long as the thorax; the rostrum with two shallow grooves separated by a central carina, lateral ridges indistinct, its apex red, punctate, and nearly nude, there being only a few erect yellow hairs. *Eyes* free, obliquely oval, acuminate towards the front, nearly flat, distinctly faceted. *Antennæ* thinly pubescent; scape slightly incrassate, reaching backwards to behind the eyes; funiculus longer than the scape, basal two joints almost equal, third elongate yet distinctly shorter than the preceding ones; club elongate-oval, articulate. *Thorax* almost as long as it is broad, its sides rounded, widest at the middle; it is moderately convex, without apparent inequalities, and its punctuation is concealed by the squamosity. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* evidently broader than the thorax at the base, oblong, much narrowed posteriorly; the apices, however, are not acuminate, they are striate-punctate; the third interstices are slightly raised near the base, more so behind, where they terminate in a nodiform elevation on top of the declivity, near which the suture also is a little elevated. *Legs* clothed with a few scales, grey setæ, and slender hairs; tibiæ flexuous, the extremity of the posterior with a very thin space between the ciliæ.

Underside thickly clothed with minute greyish scales and slender decumbent setæ. Prosternum deeply incurved, coxæ contiguous. Basal ventral segment medially emarginate, so that in the middle it is but little longer than the second; both are broadly but only slightly depressed, third and fourth short, the terminal with a median impression.

The male is rather narrower and the broadest part of the thorax is before the middle.

The *ocular lobes* are feebly developed. The *scrobes* are deep in front, but become vague towards the lower part of the eye. The *mandibular scar* is distinct. The soles of the *tarsi* are pilose; the second and third joints of the anterior are, however, more scantily clothed, the third is bilobed.

Length (rostr. incl.) $3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Ida Valley, Otago:

Five examples from Mr. J. H. Lewis.

Obs.—This is one of several species that do not accord

exactly with *Catoptes*, *Brachyolus*, or *Inophlæus*, but partake more or less the structure and appearance of all three. In order to avoid confusion it will be necessary before long to redescribe these genera and define their limits more accurately; when that is accomplished the aberrant species alluded to above may be referred to new but certainly very intermediate genera. As I have not seen some of these species as yet, and as very few examples of some others are possessed by me, the difficult task must be allowed to stand over at present.

Inophlæus sternalis, sp. n.

Subplanate, elongate, opaque, fusco-piceous; densely covered with minute, depressed, rotundate squamæ of a pale obscure reddish hue, and with series of decumbent pallid setæ; legs, antennæ, and tip of rostrum rufescent.

Rostrum rather shorter than thorax, with a distinct median carina. *Thorax* one fifth broader than it is long, a little rounded and prominent laterally before the middle, base and apex truncate; along the middle of the disk there is a broad impression, which is deepest behind; between this and each side there are two flattened spaces, one near the front, the other at the base; these cause the surface to appear uneven, there is no discernible punctuation; the sides are blackish. *Scutellum* distinct, with ochraceous scales. *Elytra* broader than thorax at the base, about twice as long as they are broad, nearly parallel-sided for two-thirds of their length, humeral angles oblique, apices a little divergent and prolonged, but not acute; the dorsum is flat, with four series of elongate punctures on each elytron; the fifth interstices are gradually raised backwards and terminate abruptly in horizontal nodosities at the summit of the apical declivity; two other nodosities are placed further back and nearer to the suture; the narrow hinder part bears pallid scales; their sides are vertical and have three series of punctures along each.

Legs long and moderately slender. *Tarsi* pilose, third joint deeply lobate. *Antennæ* finely setose; scape gradually incrassate and attaining the back of the eye; basal two joints of the funiculus equally elongate, the following four decrease in length and are nearly oviform, the seventh is almost obconical; club elongate-oval, apparently four-jointed.

The *ocular lobes* are well developed, so that the prosternum seems abruptly emarginate. *Corbels* of hind tibiæ flattened, but with a narrow external space bordered with ciliæ.

When compared with the typical species (*I. inuus*), it will be noticed that the bald triangular apical portion of the rostrum is more distinctly marked off, the eyes are less acuminate in front, the prosternum is more suddenly and deeply incurved, and the basal two segments of the abdomen are relatively longer.

Length (rostr. incl.) 5, breadth 2 lines.

Riverton.

One received from Mr. J. H. Lewis.

Inophlæus discrepans, sp. n.

Subopaque, piceous, covered with small greyish-yellow scales and numerous erect grey setæ; antennæ pitchy red, tarsi infusate red.

Rostrum one fourth shorter than thorax, feebly tricarinate. *Thorax* only slightly broader than long, moderately rounded laterally; tuberculate-rugose, rufescent, and finely punctured in front. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* ample, nearly double the width of the thorax, shoulders curvedly narrowed, sides nearly straight but much contracted posteriorly, declivity almost vertical, with somewhat acutely prolonged apices; dorsum slightly convex; the punctures are disposed in series, but at the base the inner two on each elytron form grooves, and there the suture and third interstices are a little raised, the third and fifth interstices at the top of the declivity are nodiform, and below these nodosities the suture is slightly elevated.

Underside fusco-piceous, clothed with inconspicuous scales and grey setæ. Prosternum incurved. Metasternum with a distinct fovea on the middle at the base. Second ventral segment in the middle nearly as long as the first, the suture strongly sinuate, the fifth with an elongate central depression.

Antennæ elongate, finely hispid; scape gradually but only moderately thickened, it reaches the hind margin of the eye; funiculus (exclusive of the four-jointed club) of the same length as the scape, basal two articulations of equal length, third distinctly shorter than second, joints 4 to 7 decrease in length.

Scrobes open above in front, but become vague towards the lower part of the eyes, these latter rounded above, but acuminate below. *Ocular lobes* but little developed and minutely ciliate. Posterior *tibiæ* at the extremity with a narrow truncate space, bordered with two series of ciliæ. Basal joint of the *tarsi* scantily clothed.

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

One from Mr. Sandager's collection, under the number 5392, sent by Mr. Lewis.

Another specimen (no. 5391), sent by Mr. Lewis as the male, is a much narrower *Catoptes*-like insect, having well-developed ocular lobes. Its rostrum is rather longer and even more feebly carinate. The thorax appears narrower and is not obviously rugose. The elytra are almost twice as long as broad, with simple apices, the first and third interstices are only indistinctly raised at the base, the third and fifth are less evidently elevated and nodose behind, and the hind declivity is more gradual. The basal two ventral segments are flattened and the fifth is simple. The basal joint of the posterior tarsi is almost nude underneath and the truncate external surface of the tibiæ is extremely narrow.

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

Inophlæus longicornis, sp. n.

Oblong, moderately narrow, opaque; fusco-piceous, densely clothed with small, round, flat, fusco-testaceous and pitchy squamæ, which, however, do not form definite spots; there are also some coarse setæ, these on the hind body are serial; antennæ and tarsi rufo-piceous.

Rostrum subparallel, slightly expanded at apex, tricarinate, one fourth shorter than thorax. *Antennæ* elongate, extending backwards to the humeral angles, with fine grey setæ; scape rather slender, attaining the back of the eye; funiculus with the basal two joints equally elongate, third and fourth nearly equal, distinctly shorter than the preceding ones, fifth rather smaller than seventh; club elongate-oval, finely pubescent. *Thorax* moderately rounded laterally, widest before the middle, rather more narrowed in front than behind; it is about as long as broad, its surface is irregularly rugose and has a shallow median furrow. *Scutellum* distinct, greyish. *Elytra* oblong, shoulders gently rounded, so as scarcely to exceed the base of the thorax in width, their sides nearly straight, but much narrowed apically; disk nearly plane, with series of punctures, third and fifth interstices moderately elevated and terminating in nodosities on top of the declivity, sutural region horizontally prolonged so as to form a duplicated protuberance, which, however, hardly extends beyond the top of the posterior declivity.

Legs elongate, femora medially incrassate; tibiæ flexuous, anterior mucronate.

Scrobes deep in front, but, owing to the squamosity, *Ann. & Mag. N. Hist. Ser. 7. Vol. xiv.*

appearing shallow before reaching the lower angle of the eyes. *Ocular lobes* well developed. *Corbels* of posterior tibiae cavernous, the external truncate surface of moderate breadth and with inner and outer ciliae. Basal *ventral segment* deeply impressed between the coxæ.

Male.—The basal four antennal joints, though decreasing slightly, are not far from being equal in length; the terminal three are nearly twice as long as they are broad.

Evidently allied to *I. rhesus*, of narrower outline, differently coloured, with longer antennæ and club, smaller elytral punctures, &c. From *I. suturalis* it may be readily distinguished by the more obviously carinate rostrum, narrower hind body, and longer thorax.

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

Dyers Pass, Canterbury.

I am indebted to Mr. H. Suter for my specimens.

Group *Cylindrorhinidæ*.

PPARCHUS, gen. nov.

Allied to *Sargon*, the rostrum more expanded in front, yet less so than in *Anagotus*. The *scrobes* become vague behind and are directed to the lower surface. The *eyes* are transverse, almost truncate in front, and rather near the thoracic margin. *Ocular lobes* only feebly developed, but the prosternum is distinctly emarginated. The *scape* is shorter and just touches the front of the eye. The *funiculus* is longer than the scape, the basal two joints are equal and moderately long, joints 3 and 4 are longer than broad, and 5 to 7 are bead-like. *Club* oviform, pointed, and pubescent. The *tarsi* have dense brush-like soles, but with a bare linear space along the middle; their third joint is deeply bilobed. Anterior *coxæ* slightly separated.

In *Phoxoteles* the eyes touch the front of the thorax and the *tarsi* are narrow, with scantily clad soles. In *Phæophanus* the eyes and *scrobes* are very similar, but the *ocular lobes* are well developed and the tarsal vestiture is very scanty.

Pparchus Lewisi, sp. n.

Elongate, piceous, covered with depressed, greyish, rather elongate scales.

Rostrum slightly shorter than the thorax, feebly tricarinate above, its apex with a few yellowish setæ, but otherwise nude, and irregularly punctate. *Thorax* of equal length and breadth, subcylindrical, widest near the front, evidently

narrower behind, and there nearly parallel-sided, apex medially emarginate, base truncate; its surface is uneven, there is a broad longitudinal depression behind the middle, some punctures are visible near the front, but the rest of the sculpture consists of short, irregular, shining rugæ, those near the base are transverse, the others longitudinal; the deflexed sides are coarsely punctate-rugose. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* oblong, oviform, wider than thorax at base, shoulders rather narrow; the third interstices are distinctly elevated from the base to the top of the posterior declivity, but do not become nodiform there, they being slightly raised nearly as far as the apices; the fifth are also cariniform, but do not extend so far back; the seventh unite with the third at the extremity; between each of these there are two series of ill-defined coarse punctures; the apices are dehiscent, but not projecting.

Underside irregularly punctate, clothed with grey setiform scales. Abdomen elongate, basal segment broadly depressed medially, longer than second, third and fourth moderately short, fifth nearly as long as the preceding two taken together, sixth very short and curvate. *Legs* normal.

Length (rostr. incl.) $8\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 3 lines.

Ida Valley.

The name of its discoverer, Mr. J. H. Lewis, is applied to this fine weevil. The specimen is unique.

TOCRIS, gen. nov.

Body oblong. *Head* and *rostrum* broad and flat, conjointly as long as the thorax and almost as broad as that is; the rostrum pterygiate at apex. *Scrobes* open above, deep, rather abruptly bent towards the lower surface, but not reaching the eyes. *Scape* straight and gradually incrassate, it attains the back of the eye. *Funiculus* evidently longer than the scape; basal three joints only moderately elongate, the first slightly longer than either of the following two; fourth longer than broad; joints 5 to 7 almost bead-like; club large, oval. *Eyes* distant from thorax and from each other, distinctly faceted, quite transverse, narrow in the longitudinal direction, acuminate below. *Thorax* subquadrate, narrowed behind, base and apex truncate, ocular lobes obsolete. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* ovate-oblong, a little wider than the thorax at the base. *Legs* elongate, femora moderately clavate. *Tibiæ* mucronate, the posterior without any external truncature at the extremity. *Tarsi* rather narrow, basal three joints distinctly longer than

broad, the third with rather short lobes; their soles almost bare, being only fringed with fine setæ.

Prosternum incurved. *Front coxæ* almost contiguous, the intermediate moderately, the posterior widely separated. *Metasternum* short. *Abdomen* with six segments; the basal, in the middle, nearly twice the length of the second, third and fourth short, fifth nearly as long as the preceding two combined, sixth very short and curvate, sublunate.

In appearance, owing to the thick short rostrum, the typical species approaches some Australian genera (*Psalidura*, *Talaurhinus*, and *Sclerorhinus*, for example), but in structure these are really quite dissimilar. There is no resemblance between it and any other New Zealand form.

Tocris latirostris, sp. n.

Subopaque, black, sparsely clothed with decumbent, slender, grey squamæ; antennæ and tarsi rufo-piceous.

Rostrum rather flat, with a slight cariniform elevation at each side extending from the antennal insertion towards the inner or upper part of the eye, and with a feeble central carina; its surface and sides irregularly punctate and more squamositate than the rest of the body; its apex and the mandibles form a nearly perpendicular face. *Head* short, with an interocular fovea. *Antennæ* sparingly setose, club finely pubescent. *Thorax* broadly rounded laterally at its widest portion, the frontal half, the hinder part is almost suddenly narrowed, has straight sides and rectangular angles; its surface somewhat uneven, there being a longitudinal depression behind the middle and a broad oblique one near each side in front; its punctuation is not very coarse or close, but behind the middle becomes irregular and quite rugose. *Elytra* very little rounded laterally, each with six series of punctures, those near the sides very coarse; the third, fourth, and fifth interstices are a little elevated from the base to the hind declivity, which, however, is not abrupt, but the sides are vertical.

Underside punctate, similar in colour and vestiture to the upper surface. Fifth ventral segment with a broad apical impression.

Length (rostr. incl.) 6, breadth $2\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Ben Lomond, Lake Wakatipu.

One example found by Mr. G. Howie and forwarded by Mr. J. H. Lewis.

Group Rhyparosomidæ.

Pachyprypnnus modicus, sp. n.

Pyriform, opaque, fuscous black, covered with greyish-yellow sappy matter and patches of squamiform setæ; antennæ obscure red, tarsi red.

Rostrum strongly arched, feebly grooved or carinate in front, somewhat ridged and thickly squamositate behind, but without well-marked crests; it is gradually but considerably thickened towards the eyes. *Antennæ* clothed with fine brassy setæ; scape clavate, attaining just beyond the middle of the eye; funiculus gradually incrassate, stout, second joint as long as but more slender than first, seventh subquadrate; club red, compact, nearly round. *Eyes* distant from thorax and from each other, most prominent behind. *Thorax* subcylindrical, as long as broad, basal region depressed; with three moderate, longitudinal, setose elevations extending from the apex to beyond the middle. *Elytra* emarginated and closely adapted to the thorax at the base, where they are of the same width; the scutellar area is depressed; they are broadest near the almost vertical posterior declivity; their sculpture indefinite, consisting seemingly of series of coarse distant punctures; they bear several small setose elevations, these, however, are not conspicuous.

Legs stout, coarsely setose; the two hinder pairs of tibiæ gradually expanded, not flexuous, all mucronate.

Considerably smaller than either nos. 762 or 1413, and of peculiarly rounded outline posteriorly. The hollowed portion of the penultimate joint of the hind tarsi is very small, just sufficient for the insertion of the claw-joint; this latter is large, curved, and thickened towards the extremity.

Length (rostr. excl.) $1\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Rangiahua, Hokianga.

I am indebted to Mr. J. W. Graham, a farmer of that district, for the only specimen I have seen.

Clypeorhynchus inophlæoides, sp. n.

Elongate, uneven; opaque, fusco-piceous, irregularly clothed with dull tawny hair-like scales; antennæ and tarsi rufescent.

Rostrum and head equal to the thorax in length, the former indefinitely tricarinate and coarsely punctured, its apical portion nude and distantly punctate. *Eyes* oblique, oviform. *Head* with an elongate central fovea. *Thorax* slightly longer than broad, subcylindrical, widest before the middle, with tubercular sculpture and a deep median furrow. *Elytra* a

little broader than thorax at the base, their length twice that of the breadth; disk somewhat flattened, with a broad impression along each side of the suture; scutellar region also depressed, the surface therefore uneven but without distinct punctures or striæ; the sides are vertical and slightly uneven and gently narrowed posteriorly, on each there are five or six series of distinct punctures; the apical portion is much narrowed and nearly perpendicular, on the top there is a pair of conspicuous nodosities, there is also a smaller one below each of these.

Antennæ slender and elongate, sparingly setose; scape clavate and attaining front of thorax; basal joint of funiculus flexuous and double the length of the elongate following one, third and fourth longer than broad, joints 5 to 7 moniliform; club elongate-oval, terminal joint evidently longer than either of the preceding two. *Femora* slender at base, inflated medially; tibiæ flexuose; tarsi with yellow setæ, their third joint deeply lobed.

The *ocular lobes* are moderately developed, not so much so as in *C. gracilipes*. The *prosternum* is deeply emarginate and very coarsely punctured. The *abdomen* bears a few pale depressed setæ, the basal segment is longer than the second, with the suture incurved, the following two are short, with straight sutures.

This species, owing to its *Inophlæus*-like hind body, is the most remarkable member of the genus.

Length (rostr. incl.) $4\frac{3}{4}$, breadth 2 lines.

Invercargill.

A single specimen received from Mr. J. H. Lewis.

BÆOSOMUS, gen. nov.

Body subovate. *Rostrum* stout, subparallel, nearly as long as thorax. *Scrobes* deep, oblique, extending from near apex to lower part of eyes. *Scape* short, basal half slender, the other strongly incrassate, it attains the eye. *Funiculus* 6-articulate, first joint slender at base, but much dilated apically, about two thirds the length of the other five combined, joints 2-6 short, gradually expanded. *Club* ovate, apparently compact, almost equalling the funicle in length. *Eyes* widely distant above, free from thorax, small and rather flat, transverse. *Thorax* nearly as long as broad, bisinuate at base, more contracted in front than behind. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* subovate, broader than thorax. *Legs* stout. *Femora* clavate, briefly grooved near extremity. *Tibiæ* flexuous, with well-developed apical spurs. *Tarsi*

short, their soles sparsely setose; penultimate joint entire underneath, excavate above. *Claws* simple.

Prosternum deeply incurved, the obtuse outer angles of the emargination representing ocular lobes. *Anterior coxæ* prominent, globose, contiguous, and situated near the hind margin; the intermediate moderately, the posterior widely separated. *Metasternum* short, plane or concave. *Abdomen* narrowed behind, second segment as long as the metasternum, the first much longer; there is a curvate impression between these; third and fourth very short, with deep straight sutures.

In some respects *Bantiades* approaches this genus; it is, however, well differentiated by the strongly dentiform thighs and seven-jointed funicle.

Bæosomus tacitus, sp. n.

Convex, piceous, densely covered above and below with greyish sappy or easily-detached scale-like matter which usually conceals the sculpture.

Rostrum closely and coarsely sculptured. *Thorax* rather broader than long, rounded laterally, somewhat uneven, coarsely and closely punctate. *Elytra* broader than thorax at base, truncate in the male, bisinuate in the female; there are two slight basal elevations on the third interstices and two small ones on the top of the posterior declivity: the other nodiform elevations are still smaller and inconspicuous, the hinder part is nearly vertical; they are regularly striate, and the interstices are strongly transversely rugose; in the female there are series of minute nodules.

Male.—*Rostrum* thick, slightly arched, almost parallel-sided. *Antennæ* inserted before the middle.

Female.—*Rostrum* slightly narrowed and nearly bare in front of the antennal insertion, nearly one third of the whole length.

Metasternum and basal ventral segment flat or broadly impressed.

Length (rostr. incl.) $1-1\frac{1}{8}$, breadth nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Ida Valley.

About a dozen examples from Mr. J. H. Lewis.

Group *Eirrhinidæ*.

Philacta maculifera, sp. n.

Subovate, convex, moderately nitid, pale testaceous, covered with decumbent greyish hairs, which on the thoracic

disk are disposed transversely; on the alternate elytral interstices there are some darker oblong spots.

Rostrum elongate and slender, arched, slightly expanded and infusate in front. *Mandibles* prominent. *Thorax* transverse, rounded laterally, constricted at the base and apex, its punctuation moderately fine and close. *Scutellum* large, albescent. *Elytra* large, broader than the thorax at the base, with rounded shoulders, widest near the middle; there are three finely punctured discoidal striæ on each, beyond these the sculpture consists of series of punctures.

Femora moderately inflated near the middle, but not dentate. *Tibiae* incurved and quite unarmed, but deeply excavate at the extremity. *Tarsi* pilose underneath; the middle of the third joint, however, is apparently nude.

Prosternum truncate and densely ciliate in front. *Front coxæ* prominent and contiguous, situated at the extreme base of the prosternum; the intermediate moderately separated by the mesosternal process; the posterior widely distant, their cavities extending to the epipleuræ. *Abdomen* slightly convex, basal segment one third longer than the second and medially emarginate behind, third and fourth conjointly longer than the second.

The *antennæ* are more elongate and slender than in the typical species, no. 789; the scape is clavate at the extremity; the basal joint of the funiculus is nearly twice the length of the second, joints 4-6 are transverse; club oval, triarticulate. The elytral striæ are narrower and the punctures are finer and more distant from one another, and the shoulders are less narrowed. The eyes are rotundate, rather large, moderately convex, and quite free from the thoracic margin. The insect is larger, brighter, and more glossy than *P. testacea*, which, moreover, is unspotted.

Length (rostr. excl.) $2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines.

Port Lyttleton.

Three examples from Mr. J. J. Walker.

Oreocharis ferruginea, sp. n.

Elongate, subopaque, brick-red, dorsum covered with fulvescent squamæ; on the elytral disk numerous erect pallid setæ occur, but on the sides and on the legs the setæ are greyish and more slender; the side of each elytron is nearly nude and red, so as to form a marked contrast to the upper surface.

Rostrum stout, subparallel, punctate, nearly nude, with an indistinct central carina. *Mandibles* somewhat prominent.

Head broader than the rostrum, punctate. *Eyes* rotundate, convex, widely separated above, and distant from the thorax. *Scape* flexuous, slender at base. *Funiculus* not longer than the scape, basal joint evidently largest, the following two longer than broad, joints 4-6 small and moniliform; *club* nearly as long as the funicle, elongate-oval, its basal articulation two or three times longer than the preceding sixth joint, the second still larger, third apparently entire and about twice the length of the preceding two taken together. *Thorax* slightly narrowed and constricted anteriorly, base and apex truncate, the length and breadth about equal, punctate; on some places individual scales are wanting, thus causing an almost maculate appearance. *Scutellum* elongate. *Elytra* elongate, nearly twice the width of the thorax at the base, moderately narrowed behind; the red sides are punctate-striate, but the discoidal portion, though punctured, does not exhibit well-marked striae. *Femora* moderately inflated, the front pair emarginate near the extremity, the others strongly angulated.

An easily recognized species, owing to its bright coloration and rather large size.

Length (rostr. excl.) $2\frac{5}{8}$, breadth 1 line.

Nelson Mountains.

One mounted specimen kindly sent to me by Mr. G. V. Hudson.

Oreocharis pullata, sp. n.

Nitid, pitchy black, knees and tarsi castaneous, thinly clothed with inconspicuous cinereous pubescence.

Rostrum longitudinally finely punctate-rugose. *Thorax* about as long as it is broad, its sides a little rounded, distinctly constricted near the apex, moderately coarsely and closely punctured. *Elytra* evidently wider than the thorax at the base, rather gradually narrowed posteriorly, striate-punctate, the striae distinct towards the apices; interstices finely punctured, on some parts appearing slightly rugose. *Legs* elongate, middle and hind femora strongly angulated underneath; posterior tibiae incurved.

Somewhat similar to *O. cyanea* (no. 1267), but with a longer rostrum, without any interocular impression, and with more distinct elytral sculpture and more prominent shoulders.

Length (rostr. excl.) 2, breadth $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Nelson Mountains.

A single mounted example, received from Mr. G. V. Hudson.

Group Scolopteridæ.

GONOROPTERUS, gen. nov.

Body squamose. *Rostrum*, in repose, extending to middle coxæ. Scrobes beginning near apex and extending towards lower part of eyes. *Head* twice width of rostrum. *Eyes* large, rather flat, rounded above, somewhat angulate below in front. *Thorax* longer than broad, narrowed anteriorly, bisinuate at base, armed in front with two stout, horizontal, spiniform processes. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* broader than thorax, humeral angles with large, obtuse, horizontal angulations, apices acuminate, the disk with two large prominences. *Legs* normal; anterior *femora* simple, the intermediate and posterior with spiniform angulations underneath; hind *tibiæ* flexuous.

The genus must be placed near *Ancistropterus*; it most nearly resembles *A. pilosus*, but differs therefrom in having a broader rostrum, large, depressed, and quite lateral eyes, acuminate or spiniform elytral apices, and more especially in having prominent thoracic spines; this last character, indeed, differentiates it from all the genera of the Scolopteridæ.

Gonorocterus spinicollis, sp. n.

Piceous, a little nitid, legs and antennæ rufo-castaneous; clothed with variegated scales, on some parts these resemble the derm in colour, on others they are dull grey and inconspicuous, but for the most part, particularly on the sternum and femora, they are sordid yellow; in shape, too, the squamæ differ, some being minute and rounded, whilst others are slender and elongate; they are depressed, and do not apparently form spots or bands, though perfect specimens may be better marked.

Rostrum finely quadricarinate, but with the apex smooth and somewhat expanded. *Thorax* rather finely and irregularly punctured. *Elytra* coarsely striate-punctate; near the base, however, the sculpture is nearly obsolete; the discoidal tubercles are large and directed outwards as well as upwards; in line with these, but a little further back, there are two slight, elongate, nodiform elevations, and on each of the fifth interstices, towards the extremity, there is a similar small elevation; the sides from the humeral angulations backwards are vertical or somewhat inflexed. *Tarsi* pilose, their penultimate joint short and lobate. *Claws* not dentate.

Length (rostr. excl.) 3, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Wanganui.

Described from an old imperfect specimen, marked A, which was given to me by Mr. Marshall many years ago. As no other example has been found since then, I thought it advisable to describe it.

Group Cryptorhynchidæ.

Crisius dorsalis, sp. n.

Variegata, piceous, rostrum and legs reddish.

Rostrum stout, nearly as long as the head and thorax, its base with rufescent squamæ, the sculpture linear, but finely punctate at the extremity. *Thorax* slightly transverse, its apical third constricted and bearing a pair of small obtuse crests, the basal portion closely and coarsely punctured and nearly covered with red scales, there being only a few ochraceous ones near each side; there are two median squamose elevations in front and two smaller ones near the base, which therefore appears as if it were longitudinally depressed; its sides are a little uneven. *Scutellum* invisible or very minute. *Elytra* broader than the thorax at the base, much narrowed posteriorly; each shoulder has an oblique oblong elevation; there are seven unequal nodosities along each side, the fifth and sixth are small, the seventh is placed near the apex; on the dorsum there are several nodosities of variable size, the squamosity is chiefly ferruginous, but the flattened basal median area is covered with minute pallid scales; on this pale portion and along the hind slope there are four series of punctures which almost form striæ behind; the external punctuation is interrupted. *Legs* squamose, the tibiæ with pale outstanding setiform scales.

This is smaller than *C. obesulus*, Sharp, and may be distinguished therefrom by the coarse thoracic punctuation, obsolete scutellum, less dentiform femora, coarsely uneven elytral margins, contracted posterior portion, and by the pale flattened space.

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

Forty Mile Bush.

Described from a specimen which was found by Mr. H. Suter.

Group Cossonidæ.

Pentarthrum crassellum, sp. n.

Subcylindrical, moderately shining, rufo-piceous, bearing many minute grey hairs, which on the posterior declivity

become yellow and more obvious; antennæ and tarsi pitchy red.

Rostrum quite cylindric, stout, moderately finely but distinctly punctate, more coarsely and rugosely between the prominent eyes; these latter are sharply limited by the large smooth neck. *Thorax* quite one third longer than broad, rounded towards the base, a good deal narrowed anteriorly, abruptly constricted there; its surface is coarsely and moderately closely punctured, but more finely and closely near the apex. *Scutellum* distinct, rounded. *Elytra* parallel-sided; the hind slope, however, is somewhat contracted, so that the lateral margins there seem expanded; there is a distinct sutural notch at the apex; they are punctate-striate, the punctures are close and coarse, so that the striae appear crenate, the interstices bear fine serial punctures. *Antennæ* normal, basal joint of the funiculus evidently larger than the second, club rather narrow and pubescent.

P. porcatum, Sharp (no. 2198), may be readily separated by the absence of hairs and interstitial punctures. From the female of *P. punctatissimum* (no. 2194) it is distinguished by the darker colour, larger size, more distinctly punctured rostrum, more coarsely but less rugosely sculptured thorax, larger scutellum, deeper and more coarsely punctured elytral striae, and narrower antennal club. The other allies of the *P. sculpturatum* group, with each of which it has been compared, present more or less obvious differences.

Length (rostr. incl.) nearly 2, breadth $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Picton.

A single female, found by Mr. J. J. Walker.

HECTÆUS, gen. nov.

Body elongate. *Thorax* ovate-cylindric. *Elytra* elongate-oblong. *Scutellum* absent. *Legs* long. Anterior *tibiae* without hooks, but acute at the apices. *Tarsi* rather short, third joint bilobed but not expanded, the terminal about equal in length to the preceding three combined, with two claws. *Antennæ* finely setose, long and stout, inserted above at the apex of the rostrum. *Scape* slightly flexuous, gradually incrassate, attaining the thoracic margin. *Funiculus* as long as the scape, 7-articulate, basal joint longest, second slightly longer than broad, third and fourth subquadrate, seventh transverse, slightly broader than its predecessor; club ovate, compact. *Eyes* absent or abortive, not visible.

Prosternum elongate, emarginate; front *coxæ* prominent, slightly separated, placed near the basal margin; the inter-

mediate pair distinctly, the posterior widely distant. *Metasternum* short. *Abdomen* elongate, basal two segments broadly impressed, the first longest, third and fourth moderately short, with deep straight sutures.

The *rostrum* is about half the length of the thorax, and is almost pterygiate at the apex, so that the scrobes are quite open above and somewhat similar to those of an *Otiorynchus*. As the insect is blind and without the scutellum and the tibial hooks, its position in the section having a seven-jointed funiculus is apparently unique.

Hectæus rubidus, sp. n.

Body moderately convex, a little nitid, ferruginous; antennæ and tarsi testaceous; its clothing consists of a few erect slender grey hairs.

Rostrum with some slender pallid squamæ near the base. *Thorax* almost nude, not twice as long as it is broad, slightly wider before the middle than elsewhere, its sides gently rounded, its surface moderately coarsely but not closely punctured. *Elytra* rather wider than thorax at the base, twice its length, their sides nearly parallel, apices simple, rounded; distinctly and moderately coarsely striate-punctate, interstices rather narrow, plane, each with a series of minute punctures; they bear numerous erect, short, grey setæ. *Legs* finely setose; femora long and somewhat clavate; tibiæ stout, a little flexuous, the intermediate and posterior unarmed at the extremity. *Metasternum* and basal ventral segments distinctly but not closely punctate.

Length (rostr. incl.) 1, breadth $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Ida Valley, Otago.

One example found by Mr. J. H. Lewis.

Group Scolytidæ.

MESOSCOLYTUS, gen. nov.

Body narrow, cylindrical. *Head* deeply immersed in the excavate pronotum. *Antennæ* implanted close to the eyes, basal joint curvate, elongate, twice the length of all the others combined; second stout, triangular; remaining joints gradually expanded, extremely short, and so closely articulated as to be almost indistinguishable. *Club* large, flattened, and compact, broadly oval, not visibly articulated above. *Eyes* depressed, distinctly faceted, strongly transverse, widely distant. *Thorax* large, without lateral margins. *Scutellum* small. *Legs* slender, femora laterally compressed;

tibiæ slender at base, expanded beyond, minutely denticulate externally, the two front pairs obliquely truncate at the extremity, the posterior obliquely rounded. *Tarsi* filiform and slender, not as long as the *tibiæ*, the basal three joints elongate and nearly equal, third not lobate, and interposed between it and the elongate terminal joint there is a minute but distinct fourth joint.

Front coxæ large, prominent, almost contiguous, the intermediate and posterior just perceptibly separated. *Abdomen* rather longer than the metasternum, its segments with straight sutures, that between the basal two very fine, the others deep; the segments are horizontal and on the same plane, the first is distinctly longer than the second, the third and fourth are nearly equal to one another, but shorter than the preceding one.

In *Scolytus* the general form may be termed stumpy, the anterior *tibiæ* terminate in prominent curvate hooks externally, the elytra are quite truncate at the apex, and the abdomen is retracted and suddenly bent upwards, so that the metasternum is abruptly prominent. In the genus here described the *tibiæ* are unarmed at the outer extremity, the ventral segments are horizontal and are contiguous with the epipleuræ throughout. *Tomicus* more nearly resembles this genus in contour, but the eyes are emarginate and the posterior portions of the elytra are either truncate or excavate and spinose.

Mesoscolytus inurbanus, Broun.

Cylindrical, slightly nitid, rufo-piceous or nigrescent, sparingly clothed with erect, slender, yellowish hairs; legs and antennæ testaceous or pale castaneous.

Thorax longer than broad, base truncate, its rounded anterior portion transversely punctate-rugose or granulate, its appearance depending upon the direction from which it is examined; the basal part is finely and distantly sculptured and the middle of the disk is somewhat elevated. *Elytra* with three or four ill-defined striae near the apices, but on the dorsum with series of moderately fine punctures, interstices simple. *Scutellum* smooth. The antennal club, though palette-like above, is feebly articulated underneath, the bald basal joint being as long as the three pubescent terminal ones.

Underside shining, brownish black, sparingly clothed with elongate but extremely slender greyish hairs. Flanks of prosternum finely punctured. Metasternum convex, almost

smooth, but with a short furrow behind along the middle. Ventral segments finely punctate, but without other marks.

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

Clevedon.

The unique damaged specimen found about thirty years ago at Tairua (no. 629) was referred to *Apate*, but the capture of two more recently on the Hunua Range enables me to define the position of the species more accurately, so I thought it advisable to redescribe it.

Group Lamiidæ.

Somatidia testudo, sp. n.

Convex, moderately elongate, slightly nitid, rather sparsely pubescent, rufo-fuscous; the base, sides, apex, and a post-median fascia of the elytra fuscous.

Thorax transverse, its greater portion rounded laterally, widest at the middle, much narrowed, almost constricted, near the base; its surface is moderately coarsely and irregularly punctured except on a large triangular discoidal space, which is quite smooth; its clothing is yellowish, decumbent, and scanty, but more concentrated before the scutellum. *Elytra* rather elongate, broadest before the middle; their pubescence is very fine, depressed, and ash-coloured, there are also numerous short, erect, reddish setæ; the punctuation is coarse and irregular, there is a slight longitudinal elevation on each near the base, but no other inequalities.

Antennæ stout, shorter than the body, reddish, pubescent, joints 4-11 more or less infusate, third joint longest, about one third longer than fourth. *Femora* stout, infusate; tibiæ and tarsi testaceous, the former with a brown spot near the extremity, their basal portion also infusate.

Abdomen fuscous, very gradually narrowed backwards; segments 1-4 slightly diminish in length, fifth longer than the preceding one; its covering consists of depressed cinereous hairs.

The smooth shield-like space on the thorax and the rather scanty inconspicuous pubescence render its recognition a comparatively easy matter.

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

Otago.

One from Mr. Sandager.

Auckland, New Zealand,
15th March, 1904.