fulvous bristles scattered over its disc. The round pink scales so conspicuous on *P. binodes* are almost entirely absent. Antennæ and tarsi ferruginous. Length, 5 lines.

The only exponent of this species in my collection I obtained from the foliage of *Fagus cunninghami*, in October, 1875, at Tairua.

Hybolasius concolor.

This species has rather a more elongate outline than *H. crista.* Head and thorax, with sparingly distributed pubescence. Thorax, striate. Elytra, coarsely punctured; suture, distinct; pencillated crests of dark bright orange colour. The pubescence occurs in small patches of longish hairs irregularly disposed. The femoræ are more distinctly clavate, and the tarsi more dilated than in *H. crista.* Colour, pitchy red. Length, 3 lines.

One specimen taken at Tairua.

Coccinella whitiangii.

Form, ovate and convex; colour, fulvous. Thorax, minutely punctured. Two large fuscous patches extend from the base to beyond the middle, the space between being greatest near the base. Disposed over its entire disc are small patches of a lighter colour. The lateral and anterior margins have a distinct rim. Elytra, punctured throughout; on either side of the suture there is a well-defined row of fuscous impressions; suture, distinct; the lateral rim of each moderately reflexed. Length, 2¼ lines.

One specimen I found at Whitiangi (Mercury Bay), in 1873.

Art. XLIX.—*Description of a new species of the genus* Cicindela.

By Captain Broun.

[*Read before the Auckland Institute, 7th August, 1876.*]

The difficulty so frequently experienced in obtaining duplicates of many species of the indigenous Coleoptera, and the delay caused by referring them to British entomologists for identification, have induced me to offer for publication in the "Transactions of the New Zealand Institute" the following description of a new species of the genus *Cicindela*, which I found on the bank of a creek flowing through the Hikuwai forest, about ten miles inland from Tairua, during January last.

In order to ascertain whether any of our local entomologists were acquainted with the insect, I sent a brief description of it to Captain Hutton, Director of the Museum at Dunedin, who, in reply, informed me that he believed it to be a new species, of which he had discovered two specimens at Martin Bay, on the north-west coast of Otago.

CICINDELA HUTTONI, n. sp.

Similar in form to *C. tuberculata*, but less robust.

Antennæ, basal, and four terminal joints, fuscous; remainder, tawny. Head and thorax only slightly lustrous. Elytral discs covered with minute tubercles irregularly disposed; impunctate; without trace of green foveoles; fuscous and lustreless. The lateral white stripe of each elytron is interrupted in front of the middle fascia; the humeral fascia distinct, slightly prolonged as a curved streak towards the suture; distinctly punctured throughout. The femoræ, tibiæ, and tarsi are almost destitute of the bristles so conspicuous in the other species; dull and concolourous. Under side of body non-setaceous, fuscous, and lustreless. Long. 4½ lines.

I have named this interesting species after Captain Hutton, who has so greatly contributed to our knowledge of the insect-fauna of these islands.

ART. L.—*On the* Anthribidæ *of New Zealand.* By D. SHARP.

[*From the "Annals and Magazine of Natural History," June, 1876.*]

AT the present time the insect-fauna of New Zealand seems to be receiving a fair share of the attention to which it is entitled by its intrinsic importance. It is well known to naturalists that the fauna and flora of the islands in question possess many features of peculiar interest; and there is reason to suppose that when the insect-fauna is adequately known it will be seen to accord in its character with the other component groups of the fauna and flora.

In the present paper I deal with the species of the family or sub-family of Coleoptera, known as *Anthribidæ;* and though I have only twelve new species to describe, I have not found my task an altogether simple one. The greatest difficulty I have had to contend with has been that of ascertaining the limits of the genera and larger groups in use, for the purpose of classification. The family *Anthribidæ* itself is separated only in a vague and uncertain manner from some of the other families of Coleoptera; indeed, by some authorities it is considered to be only a sub-family of *Curculionidæ;* while those who accept the name as representing a distinct family are not altogether agreed as to the amount of its components—Lacordaire, for instance, excluding from it *Urodon*, which is included in the family by C. J. Thomson.

At present, however, about 430 described species compose the family; and these species are distributed among no less than 108 genera, being an average of just four species to a genus. The study of these genera and their groups is attended with great difficulties; for they are divided from one another by no strongly marked peculiarities, and in many cases the