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DESCRIPTIONS
OF
NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF COLEOPTERA.

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PART II.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mount Albert, Auckland,
13th December, 1911.

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

LIST OF NEW GENERA AND SPECIES.

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SECTION II.

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Group PSELAPHINI.

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3410. *Corticaria picicornis* *Broun.*

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3412. *Abraeus phyllobius* *Broun.*

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3413. *Sacina laetans* *Broun.*

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3417. *Saphobius laticollis* *Broun.*

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3424. *Phymatophaea sculptipennis* *Broun.*
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3428. *Adelium calcaratum* *Broun.*
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3438. *Platyomida verrucosa* *Broun.*
 3439. *Aporolobus albosparsus* *Broun.*
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3441. *Phrynixus rufiventris* *Broun.*
 3442. *Sosgenes longicollis* *Broun.*
 3443. *Bantiades suturalis* *Broun.*
 3444. " *nodosus* *Broun.*
 3445. *Araeoscapus brevicollis* *Broun.*

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3446. *Toecris laevicostata* *Broun.*

Group MOLYTIDAE.

3447. *Lyperobius hudsoni* *Broun.*
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3449. *Exeiratus setarius* *Broun.*
 3450. *Geochus sulcatus* *Broun.*
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3452. *Erirehinus pectoralis* *Broun.*

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3453. *Acalles flynni* *Broun.*
 3454. " *notoporhinus* *Broun.*
 3455. *Xenacalles simplex* *Broun.*
 3456. " *nodifer* *Broun.*
 3457. *Scelodolichus flectipes* *Broun.*
 3458. *Metacalles picatus* *Broun.*
 3459. *Getacalles sparsus* *Broun.*
 3460. " *fasciatus* *Broun.*
 3461. *Atylodes foveiger* *Broun.*

Group COSSONIDAE.

3462. *Allaorus scutellaris* *Broun.*

Group ANTHRIBIDAE.

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

Group CERAMBYCIDAE.

3465. *Didymocantha hudsoni* *Broun.*

Group LAMIIDAE.

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

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 3474. *Eutassa fuscicollis* *Broun.*
 3475. *Rhinanisus sulcirostris* *Broun.*
 3476. *Macroscytalus crenatus* *Broun.*
 3477. *Attarus tristis* *Broun.*
 3478. *Agastegnus biimpressus* *Broun.*
 3479. *Eucossonus rostralis* *Broun.*
 3480. *Allaorus piciclava* *Broun.*
 3481. *Pselactus ferrugineus* *Broun.*

Group CNEMACANTHIDAE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

♀. Length, 27 mm.; breadth, 9 mm.

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

3389. *Mecodema angustulum* sp. nov.

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

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

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

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

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

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

♂. Length, 20 mm.; breadth, 6 mm.

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

3390. *Mecodema dissonum* sp. nov.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Length, 20 mm.; breadth, 6 mm.

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

Group ANCHOMENIDAE.

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

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

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

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

♂. Length, 10 mm.; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

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

Group ANISODACTYLIDÆ.

Taenarthrus gen. nov.

Body apterous, subdepressed, and glabrous.

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

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

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

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

3392. *Taenarthrus philpotti* sp. nov.

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

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

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

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

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

Group ALEOCHARIDAE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Group TACHYPORIDAE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3396. *Conurus laetulus* sp. nov.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Group OMALIDAE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3398. *Omalium hilarum* sp. nov.

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

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

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

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

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

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

3399. *Omalium sanguineum* sp. nov.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Group PSELAPHIDAE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fem.—Almost exactly similar, metasternum unimpressed.

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

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

Group PSELAPHINI.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Group TYRINI.

Plesiotyrus gen. nov.

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

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

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

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

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

The type, 2345, now *Plesiotyrus crassipes*, still unique, is a shining dark-red insect, with scanty yellowish pubescence, distant and indistinct punctation, and opaque legs. It measures $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm. by $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

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

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

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

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

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

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

♂. Length, $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.; breadth, $\frac{4}{5}$ mm.

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

Group COLYDIDAE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Length, 5 mm.; breadth, 2 mm.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Length, 2 mm.; breadth, 1 mm.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Group PYCNOMERIDAE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3409. *Pycnomerus ocularius* sp. nov.

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

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

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

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

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

Length, 3 mm.; breadth, 1 mm.

Mount Te Aroha. Three found in November, 1910.

Group LATHRIDIDAE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Group MYCETOPHAGIDAE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Group HISTERIDAE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Elytra without marginal striae. Scutellum minute.

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

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

Group CORYLOPHIDAE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Group BYRRHIDAE.

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

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

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

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

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

Underside shining, with distinct fulvescent setae.

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

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

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

3415. *Pedilophorus humeralis* sp. nov.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Length, 9 mm.; breadth, $5\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

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

Group LUCANIDAE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GROUP COPRIDAE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Group DASYLLIDAE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3421. *Mesocyphon vestitus* sp. nov.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3422. *Mesocyphon longicornis* sp. nov.

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

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

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

Underside finely pubescent, the abdomen irregularly maculate with brown.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Group CLERIDAE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3425. *Phymatophaea fuscitarsis* sp. nov.

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

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

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

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

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

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

3426. *Phymatophaea breviclava* sp. nov.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Group MELYRIDAE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Group HELOPIDAE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Length, 11 mm.; breadth, 5 mm.

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

3429. *Adelium tinctum* sp. nov.

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

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

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

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

Length, 12 mm.; breadth, 5½ mm.

Paradise, Wakatipu. One from Mr. Hudson.

Group MELANDRYIDAE.

Axylita gen. nov.

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

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

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

3430. *Axylita sericophora* sp. nov.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

***Allorchesia* gen. nov.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

3431. *Allorchesia validipes* sp. nov.

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

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

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

♂. Length, 5 mm.; breadth, 1½ mm.

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

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

Neorchesia gen. nov.

Body arched above, elongate-oval.

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

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

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

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

3432. *Neorchesia divergens* sp. nov.

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

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

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

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

The acuminate and divergent elytral apices will aid its identification.

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

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

Mecorchesia gen. nov.

Body very elongate and nearly quite parallel.

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

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

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

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

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

3433. *Mecorchesia spectabilis* sp. nov.

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

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

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

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

♂. Length, 11 mm.; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

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

3434. *Mecorchesia brevicornis* sp. nov.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lyperocharis gen. nov.

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

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

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

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

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

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

3435. *Lyperocharis agilis* sp. nov.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nothotelus gen. nov.

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

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

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

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

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

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

3436. *Nothotelus ocularius* sp. nov.

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

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

Length, 3 mm.; breadth, 1 mm.

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

Group ANTHICIDAE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Length, 2½ mm.; breadth, ½ mm.

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

Group OTIORHYNCHIDAE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Group RHYPAROSOMIDAE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3444. *Bantiades nodosus* sp. nov.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Group CYLINDRORHINIDAE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Group MOLYTIDAE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Group HYLOBIIDAE.

Exeiratus gen. nov.

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

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

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

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

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

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

3449. *Exeiratus setarius* sp. nov.

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

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

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

Underside coarsely punctate, with a few pale short setae.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3451. *Geochus morosus* sp. nov.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Group ERIRHINIDAE.

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

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

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

Femora slightly angulate underneath, the posterior pair subdentate.

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

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

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

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

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

Group CRYPTORHYNCHIDAE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3454. *Acalles notoporhinus* sp. nov.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3456. *Xenacalles nodifer* sp. nov.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mount Te Aroha, November, 1910. Unique.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recognizable by the unasperate surface and unusually rufescent squamosity.

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

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

3460. *Getacalles fasciatus* sp. nov.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Atylodes gen. nov.

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

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

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

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

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

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

3461. *Atylodes foveiger* sp. nov.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Group COSSONIDAE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Group ANTHRIBIDAE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3464. *Anthribus imitarius* sp. nov.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Group CERAMBYCIDÆ.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Group LAMIIDÆ.

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

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

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

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

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

Legs moderate, with long, slender, whitish hairs.

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

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

A second specimen is darker, with greyish clothing.

3467. *Hybolasius vittiger* sp. nov.

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

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

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

Underside fuscous, with greyish pubescence.

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

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

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

GROUP CRYPTOCEPHALIDAE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3469. *Bryobates nigricans* sp. nov.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW ZEALAND INSTITUTE.

BULLETIN No. 1, PART III.

ISSUED 29TH MAY, 1914.

DESCRIPTIONS
OF
NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF COLEOPTERA.By MAJOR T. BROUN, F.E.S.

PART III.

THIS part contains descriptions of six new genera and 174 species of New Zealand beetles, and a copy of Dr. Sharp's paper on *Scymnus circularis*.

Almost all of these insects were discovered by Mr. A. Philpott, of Invercargill, and Mr. T. Hall, of Methven, within the past year (1912), which, as all our entomologists are aware, was a very unfavourable one for indigenous insects.

Naturalists who may read this paper can hardly fail to notice the remarkable number of species brought to our knowledge during the winter from the mountainous region near Methven by Mr. Hall, whose indefatigable devotion to scientific research, without pecuniary reward, should win the respect and admiration of all who love Nature.

The first section of the following list consists of new species of *Pselaphidae*, about eighty of which were sent to me from the British Museum on the 19th March, 1911, with a request that I would identify them. The descriptions of Nos. 3482 to 3493 were published in Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 10 (December, 1912), and of Nos. 3494 to 3503 in ser. 8, vol. 11 (February, 1913), under the supervision of the authorities of the British Museum, and copies, on arrival here, were forwarded to the colonial museums for reference.

Mount Albert, Auckland,
11th December, 1912.

LIST OF NEW GENERA AND SPECIES.

- Group PSELAPHIDAE.
3482. *Sagola carinata* Broun.
 3483. " *ventralis* Broun.
 3484. " *occipitalis* Broun.
 3485. " *longula* Broun.
 3486. " *pallidula* Broun.
 3487. " *spiniventris* Broun.
 3488. " *grata* Broun.
 3489. " *bifoveiceps* Broun.
 3490. " *biimprensa* Broun.
 3491. " *clavatella* Broun.
 3492. " *lawsoni* Broun.
 3493. " *latula* Broun.
 3494. *Euplectopsis sanguineus* Broun.
 3495. " *duplicatus* Broun.
 3496. " *clavatulus* Broun.
 3497. *Prectomorphus longiceps* Broun.
 3498. " *brevicornis* Broun.
 3499. " *egenus* Broun.
 3500. *Vidamus modestus* Broun.
 3501. " *sternalis* Broun.
 3502. *Zealandius fovealis* Broun.
 3503. *Eupines simplex* Broun.
- Group CICINDELIDAE.
3504. *Cicindela waiourensis* Broun.
- Group CNEMACANTHIDAE.
3505. *Mecodema puncticolle* Broun.
 3506. *Metaglymma ovicolle* Broun.
 3507. *Diglymma marginale* Broun.
- Group FERONIDAE.
3508. *Trichosternus halli* Broun.
 3509. *Pterostichus fossalis* Broun.
 3510. " *butrowsi* Broun.
- Group ANISODACTYLIDAE.
3511. *Lecanomerus labralis* Broun.
 3512. " *incertus* Broun.
- Group BEMBIDIIDAE.
3513. *Anillus marginatus* Broun.
 3514. " *punctigerus* Broun.
- Group DRYOPIDAE.
3515. *Hydora vestita* Broun.
 3516. " *lanigera* Broun.
 3517. " *subaenea* Broun.
- Group PSELAPHIDAE.
3518. *Sagola halli* Broun.
 3519. " *colorata* Broun.
 3520. " *dilucida* Broun.
 3521. " *insueta* Broun.
 3522. " *suturalis* Broun.
 3523. " *fuscipalpis* Broun.
 3524. " *disparata* Broun.
 3525. " *bituberata* Broun.
 3526. *Euplectopsis tibialis* Broun.
 3527. " *terrestris* Broun.
 3528. " *femoralis* Broun.
 3529. " *curvipennis* Broun.
 3530. *Dalma gigantea* Broun.
 3531. *Vidamus bryophilus* Broun.
 3532. *Zealandius basalis* Broun.
3533. *Zealandius spinifer* Broun.
 3534. *Byraxis illustris* Broun.
 3535. " *anisarthra* Broun.
 3536. " *bisulcifrons* Broun.
 3537. *Hamotulus angulipes* Broun.
 3538. *Pselaphus trifoveatus* Broun.
- Group SCAPHIDIDAE.
3539. *Baeocera sternalis* Broun.
- Group CORYLOPHIDAE.
3540. *Sacina curtula* Broun.
- Group COLYDIIDAE.
3541. *Ulonotus proprius* Broun.
 3542. *Notoulus truncatus* Broun.
 3543. " *longipes* Broun.
 3544. *Bitoma obsoleta* Broun.
 3545. *Coxelus instabilis* Broun.
 3546. *Heterargus parallelus* Broun.
 3547. *Gathocles angulifer* Broun.
 3548. *Protarphius pallens* Broun.
- Group PYCNOMERIDAE.
3549. *Pycnomerus tenuiculus* Broun.
- Group LATHRIDIDAE.
3550. *Lathridius rugifrons* Broun.
 3551. " *dualis* Broun.
 3552. *Corticaria unicolor* Broun.
 3553. " *vagepunctata* Broun.
 3554. " *castanea* Broun.
 3555. " *robusta* Broun.
 3556. " *latulipennis* Broun.
 3557. " *clavatula* Broun.
 3558. *Lithostygnus serripennis* Broun.
 3559. " *cuneiceps* Broun.
- Group DERMESTIDAE.
3560. *Trogoderma puncticolle* Broun.
- Group BYRRHIDAE.
3561. *Synorthus substriatus* Broun.
 3562. " *versipilus* Broun.
 3563. *Pedilophorus aemulator* Broun.
- Group DASYCYLLIDAE.
3564. *Mesocyphon bifoveatus* Broun.
 3565. " *lateralis* Broun.
 3566. " *halli* Broun.
- Group TELEPHORIDAE.
3567. *Asilis flavipennis* Broun.
- Group MELYRIDAE.
3568. *Dasytes fuscitarsis* Broun.
 3569. *Arthracanthus fulvipes* Broun.
 3570. " *fossicollis* Broun.
 3571. " *atriceps* Broun.
- Group CLERIDAE.
3572. *Phymatophaea o'connori* Broun.
- Group PTINIDAE.
3573. *Ptinus plagiatus* Broun.

Group OPATRIDAE.

3574. *Paraphylax exiguus* Broun.

Group PYTHIDAE.

3575. *Salpingus semilaevis* Broun.3576. " *atrellus* Broun.3577. " *denticollis* Broun.

Group MELANDRYIDAE.

3578. *Neorchesia terricola* Broun.

Group OEDEMERIDAE.

3579. *Metasclera nigricans* Broun.3580. " *arborea* Broun.3581. *Sessinia stictica* Broun.

Group OTIORHYNCHIDAE.

3582. *Nicaeana catoptoides* Broun.3583. " *placida* Broun.3584. " *gracilicornis* Broun.3585. *Tigones humeralis* Broun.3586. " *flectiscapus* Broun.3587. *Protolobus granicollis* Broun.3588. *Haplolobus frontalis* Broun.3589. " *granulatus* Broun.3590. *Catoptes spectabilis* Broun.3591. " *subnitidus* Broun.3592. " *curvatus* Broun.3593. " *carinalis* Broun.3594. " *argentalis* Broun.3595. " *fumosus* Broun.3596. *Brachyolus asperatus* Broun.3597. " *fuscipictus* Broun.3598. *Echinopeplus verrucatus* Broun.3599. " *dorsalis* Broun.3600. *Inophloeus pensus* Broun.3601. " *sulcicollis* Broun.

Group RHYPAROSOMIDAE.

3602. *Lithocia angustula* Broun.3603. *Araeoscapus ocularius* Broun.3604. *Bantiades cupiendus* Broun.3605. *Abantiades nodipennis* Broun.3606. " *pusillus* Broun.3607. *Clypeorhynchus nodiceps* Broun.

Group HYLOBIDAE.

3608. *Bryocatus alternans* Broun.3609. " *jugosus* Broun.3610. " *nodicollis* Broun.3611. " *nigrirostris* Broun.3612. " *amplus* Broun.

Group HAPLONYCHIDAE.

3613. *Geochus pyriformis* Broun.3614. " *suffusus* Broun.3615. " *variegatus* Broun.3616. " *distinguens* Broun.3617. " *lateralis* Broun.

Group ERIRHINIDAE.

3618. *Erirhinus sylvaticus* Broun.3619. *Dorytomus fulvescens* Broun.3620. " *melastictus* Broun.3621. " *albisetosus* Broun.3622. " *terrestris* Broun.3623. " *floricola* Broun.3624. *Neomycta seticeps* Broun.3625. *Alloprocas muticus* Broun.3626. *Simachus cuneipennis* Broun.3627. *Etheophanus punctiventris* Broun.3628. *Colabotelus dealbatus* Broun.3629. *Hoploeneme propinqua* Broun.3630. *Oreocharis carinulata* Broun.3631. " *latipennis* Broun.3632. " *lineirostris* Broun.3633. *Stephanorhynchus halli* Broun.3634. *Stenopactola proluxa* Broun.

Group CRYPTORHYNCHIDAE.

3635. *Acalles confusus* Broun.3636. " *bicristiceps* Broun.3637. " *ignotus* Broun.3638. *Tychanus squamosus* Broun.3639. *Crisius latirostris* Broun.3640. *Getacalles posticalis* Broun.3641. " *fulvicornis* Broun.3642. " *parvulus* Broun.3643. " *variellus* Broun.3644. " *oblongus* Broun.3645. *Onias albicristis* Broun.3646. *Allanalcis laticollis* Broun.3647. *Zeacalles carinellus* Broun.3648. " *estriatus* Broun.

Group COSSONIDAE.

3649. *Pentarthrum brevicorne* Broun.3650. *Tanyosoma impressella* Broun.3651. " *aciphyllae* Broun.3652. *Rhinanisis halli* Broun.3653. " *fusiformis* Broun.3654. *Sericotrogus plexus* Broun.3655. *Agastegnus concinnus* Broun.3656. " *thoracicus* Broun.3657. " *rugipennis* Broun.3658. *Gaucrocryphus mirandus* Broun.

Group ANTHRIBIDAE.

3659. *Anthribus venustus* Broun.

Group LAMIIDAE.

3660. *Somatidia rubella* Broun.3661. " *suturalis* Broun.3662. " *ruficornis* Broun.3663. " *halli* Broun.3664. *Hybolasius lineiceps* Broun.

Group EUMOLPIDAE.

3665. *Pilacolaspis rugiventris* Broun.3666. *Aphilon impressa* Broun.3667. *Caccommolpus flectipes* Broun.

Group GALERUCIDAE.

3668. *Luperus insolitus* Broun.3669. " *anthracinus* Broun.3670. " *bullatus* Broun.3671. " *discrepans* Broun.3672. " *dilatatus* Broun.3673. " *iridescens* Broun.3674. " *aurellus* Broun.

Group COCCINELLIDAE.

3675. *Scymnus prolongatus* Broun.3676. " *halli* Broun.3677. " *circularis* Sharp.3678. " *nigritulus* Broun.

Group CICINDELIDAE.

3504. *Cicindela waiouraensis* sp. nov. *Cicindela* Linné, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1.

Oblong, only slightly convex, subglabrous; head and thorax nitid, viridescens, tinged with purplish-red; elytra subopaque, more or less violaceous-black, with numerous metallic-green spots, the larger ones irregularly distributed near the base and apex but forming a series near each side of the suture; the cream-coloured bands are moderately narrow, they form on each elytron a lateral curve from the shoulder to the middle thigh where it extends a little inwardly; united to this, but leaving a dark angular spot at the side, a prolongation to the hind thigh extends from the middle obliquely backwards nearly to the suture; the apical band does not reach the hind thigh, but extends obliquely forwards; legs and antennae somewhat infuscate and violaceous; labrum and base of mandibles of the same colour as the elytral bands.

Head almost as broad as the thorax, obtusely elevated in front as far back as the middle of the eyes, distinctly but irregularly strigose. Labrum transverse, with 4 setigerous punctures, the central tooth broadly angulate, but not projecting further than the one at each side of it, the outer angles obtuse. Thorax slightly broader than long, abruptly constricted in front, from thence gently narrowed, with slightly flattened and very distinctly margined sides; a broad deep furrow extends obliquely inwards from each anterior angle towards the middle, the base is abruptly depressed and contracted, the sculpture consists of distinct but very irregular rugae. Scutellum triangular, densely sculptured. Elytra oblong, nearly thrice the length of the thorax, broader than it is at the base, obliquely narrowed behind, distinctly margined, their apices divergent, moderately acute but evidently reflexed; the surface irregularly studded with minute tubercles, the suture moderately elevated throughout.

Underside dark violaceous, with many white setae on the breast; 5th ventral segment rounded towards the middle, which is angularly emarginate.

This, though resembling *C. tuberculata*, is nevertheless manifestly different. It is considerably larger. The head is less depressed between the eyes. The central tooth of the labrum is not acutely produced. The thoracic disc is more elevated, so that the front and base appear more abruptly constricted and depressed, and its sides are unmistakably marginate. The elytral apices, instead of being horizontally and sharply prolonged, are divergent, and evidently bent upwards.

♂. Length, 15 mm.; breadth, 5 mm.

Waiouru, near Mount Ruapehu. A somewhat damaged specimen is all I possess; it was presented to me in June, 1912, by Mr. A. C. O'Connor, who informed me that Mr. G. V. Hudson had captured several specimens.

Group CNEMACANTHIDAE.

3505. *Mecodema puncticolle* sp. nov. *Mecodema* Blanchard, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 7.

Oblong, only slightly convex, moderately nitid; black, antennae and tarsi nigro-piceous, tips of palpi fulvescent.

Head narrower than thorax, evidently punctate, more finely and distantly on the vertex; its sides and the forehead with deep longitudinal striae, and with a few feebly impressed transverse ones between

the eyes. Thorax somewhat broader than long, apex slightly yet widely emarginate, the sides slightly crenulate, gradually curvedly narrowed behind the middle, more strongly near the base, posterior angles obtusely rectangular; mesial groove well marked but not quite reaching the base or apex, both of these have short longitudinal striae, the basal fossae are deep and moderately large, the punctation is distinct, nowhere close, not at all rugose but rather irregular, there being very few punctures near the narrow marginal channels. Elytra oblong-oval, very little broader than the frontal portion of thorax, quite twice its length; each elytron is more or less distinctly quadricostate, the inner pair of costae, as well as the suture, are rather broad and nearly smooth but only very feebly elevated, the intervals between them are marked with irregular aciculate impressions; the space between the 2nd and 3rd costae is distinctly but somewhat irregularly punctate, the sculpture between the 3rd and 4th consists of larger punctiform impressions near the base, but at the middle they become smaller and biseriate; the 4th costa is smooth and convex but does not attain the shoulder; the marginal punctation is also coarse near the base and appears irregularly biseriate near the middle, and the whole apical sculpture is very coarsely punctiform and irregular.

Underside shining, black; the head has transverse rugae on the middle and punctures at the sides. Prosternum smooth along the hinder part of the middle, its flanks coarsely and rugosely punctured. Metasternum medially impunctate. Abdomen nearly smooth, having only some moderately fine punctures at the base and fine transverse wrinkles on the terminal segment, which at the apex is bipunctate on each side of the middle.

Legs stout; anterior tibiae slightly, the intermediate obviously, the posterior not at all, prominent at the outer extremity. Antennae rather scantily pubescent from the 4th joint onwards.

This species, owing to its punctate head and thorax, bears some resemblance to *M. sculpturatum*, 13. The latter, however, is brightly bronzed, with rufescent legs, and more convex eyes; the head and thorax are rather closely and coarsely rugose-punctate, and the elytra are covered with a multitude of remarkable, often radiating, rugae so that the inner costae are hardly discernible.

♂. Length, 24 mm.; breadth, 8 mm.

Totara, Southland. I am indebted to Mr. A. Philpott, of Invercargill, for the only specimen as yet brought to light. It was found by him on the 3rd November, 1901.

3506. *Metaglymma ovicolle* sp. nov. *Metaglymma* Bates, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 11.

Elongate-oblong, slightly convex, nitid; black; palpi, antennae, and legs piceo-rufous.

Head nearly straight behind, with coarse, but not deep, irregular interocular rugae. Thorax suboviform, its length and breadth almost equal, a little wider near the middle than it is elsewhere, more narrowed, but not abruptly, behind than in front; lateral margins simple, rather thin, most distinct and somewhat elevated near the base, the apex widely but not very deeply incurved; disc almost quite smooth, with some feeble wrinkles at the sides and a few short rugae at the middle of the base, mesial groove well marked but not reaching the front, basal foveae deep, rather small, and situated close to the indefinite angles. Elytra

rather broader than the thorax, more than double its length, slightly curvedly narrowed near the base; their striae deep, regular, closely and rather coarsely punctured, the interstices near the suture are rather broader and flatter than the outer ones, the 9th is broad and smooth but does not extend to the shoulder, the marginal punctures become irregular behind.

Underside nearly smooth; prosternal process broadly impressed between the coxae; terminal ventral segment quadripunctate at the apex.

Antennae distinctly pubescent from their 5th joint onwards. Anterior tibiae moderately prolonged at the outer extremity, the intermediate strongly, the posterior hardly at all, angulate externally.

The oviform thorax and more elongate elytra distinguish this species from *M. doulli*, 2611. In Sharp's *M. sulcatum*, 1764, the head is without rugae, and the thoracic margins are infringed on by the 6 setigerous punctures at each side.

♂. Length, 20 mm.; breadth, 6 mm.

Otaraiia, near Martinborough. Described from a specimen found by Mr. A. C. O'Connor in April, 1911.

3507. *Diglymma marginale* sp. nov. *Diglymma* Sharp, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 980.

Elongate, only slightly convex, nitid; black, legs rufo-piceous.

Head, including the large and prominent eyes, quite as broad as the front of the thorax, depressed and finely punctate behind so that the vertex seems convex; labrum medially emarginate. Thorax apparently elongate, really just as broad as it is long; its sides trisetose, distinctly margined, only moderately rounded near the middle, sinuously narrowed behind, yet straight near the rectangular posterior angles; basal fossae elongate, situated near the sides and extending to the base, the space between them with numerous distinct punctures, the middle of the basal margin has several very short striae; near the subtruncate apex there are some fine punctures and a shallow fovea near each side, the central groove almost attains the base and apex. Elytra elongate-oval, twice the length of the thorax and rather broader than it is at the base, the lateral margins somewhat reflexed and thickened, near the rounded shoulders particularly; their striae are moderately deep and very finely punctate, but become irregular towards the extremity, the half-dozen marginal punctures are rather coarse.

Underside glossy black, flanks of prosternum finely rugose and punctate, the abdomen with undulating slender rugae, its terminal segment quadripunctate at apex.

Antennae shorter than the head and thorax, 3rd joint rather longer than contiguous ones, chestnut-red and with distinct fulvous pubescence from the 5th joint onwards.

Tibiae without any apical prolongation; middle tarsi almost as elongate and slender as the posterior.

Rather less convex, and with more strongly developed elytral margins than usual. Mentum tooth simple, triangular.

♀. Length, 14 mm.; breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hump Ridge, near Invercargill; February, 1912. One from Mr. A. Philpott.

Group FERONIDAE.

3508. *Trichosternus halli* sp. nov. *Trichosternus* Chaudoir, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 31.

Oblong, slightly convex, glossy; black, the elytra tinged with red and their sides distinctly viridescent, the thorax along its sides and near the basal angles also greenish; legs piceous, the tarsi, antennae, and palpi rufo-piceous, these last paler at the extremity.

Head smooth, with well-developed frontal foveae; labrum emarginate. Eyes prominent. Thorax a third broader than long, widest before the middle, only moderately rounded there, gradually but hardly at all sinuously narrowed towards the exactly rectangular posterior angles, its base slightly and widely incurved, the apex more strongly; mesial groove well marked, but not reaching the base or front, basal fossae large and expanded towards the angles, the disc nearly smooth, having only a few feebly impressed striae across it. Scutellum striate. Elytra oblong, slightly sinuate near the apices, not thrice the length of the thorax, a little broader than it is, with moderately dentiform shoulders; their striae though distinct are not very deep, and finely yet rather indistinctly punctate; the dorsal interstices are almost plane, the 3rd are rather broader than adjacent ones and are irregularly tripunctate, the 7th are sex-punctate.

Legs normal, the middle tibiae somewhat compressed and pointed at the extremity.

Underside shining black, nearly quite smooth, the terminal ventral segment quadripunctate at the apex.

No described species is precisely similar. *T. sylvius*, 72, as well as 71 and 73, also from Canterbury, differ in convexity, in depth of elytral striae, and general appearance.

♂. Length, 20 mm.; breadth, 6½ mm.

Mount Hutt, near Methven. This bears the name of its discoverer, Mr. T. Hall, who has, under unfavourable conditions, found many new species there.

3509. *Pterostichus fossalis* sp. nov. *Pterostichus* Bonelli, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 31.

Elongate-oblong, slightly convex, shining; aeneo-niger, antennae and legs nigro-piceous, terminal joints of the former, the tarsi, and palpi more rufescent.

Head, including the prominent eyes, as broad as front of thorax, nearly smooth, with the common frontal impressions. Thorax nearly a third broader than long, apex moderately incurved, the base more slightly so in the middle; its sides distinctly margined, moderately rounded, rather wider before the middle than in front, a little sinuously narrowed towards the rectangular but not projecting posterior angles; disc very feebly wrinkled, its sides smooth, mesial groove well marked but not quite touching the apex, basal fossae large, each with a smaller impression on its outer slope and extending right to the base. Scutellum striate. Elytra oblong-oval, at the base slightly wider than the thorax, fully twice its length, with dentiform humeral angles, they are somewhat broader near the hind thighs than elsewhere, with slight subapical sinuosities; their striae are well marked and very finely punctate, there is no scutellar striole; the interstices are subequal, just perceptibly convex, and quite impunctate; on each elytron, between the 8th stria

and the rather narrow finely sculptured marginal channel, there is a distinct groove with about 15 punctures.

Underside shining, the flanks of the prosternum finely, the mesosternum more closely and distinctly punctate; terminal ventral segment quadripunctate.

This belongs to the *Trichosternus*-like section, having a setigerous puncture at each side before the middle and another at the hind angle of the thorax, but is distinct from any species located in it on account of the elytral sculpture and the presence of the secondary thoracic foveae.

♀. Length, 21 mm.; breadth, 7 mm.

Hump Ridge, near Invercargill. A single female, found by Mr. A. Philpott.

3510. *Pterostichus burrowsi* sp. nov.

Elongate, moderately slender, slightly convex, glossy; black, head and thorax faintly aeneous, legs piceous; the palpi, mandibles, labrum, tarsi, and antennae piceo-rufous.

Head nearly as large as the thorax, smooth, with rather shallow elongate frontal impressions and an angular fovea on the vertex; there are 2 setigerous punctures near each eye and 6 at the truncate margin of the labrum; mandibles obliquely striate, the left strongly dentiform at the base. Eyes moderately large and prominent. Thorax very slightly broader than long, base and apex medially emarginate, a little wider and rounded before the middle than elsewhere, gradually narrowed behind, with a slight sinuation near the rectangular posterior angles, the anterior angles a little depressed and rounded, lateral margins distinct; disc almost smooth, the central groove well marked but not attaining either base or apex, basal fossae rather narrow, scarcely more than a fourth of the whole length. Scutellum striate at the base. Elytra elongate-oval, nearly thrice the length of the thorax, rather broader than it is near the middle, slightly so at the base, the shoulders not dentiform, they are moderately sinuate behind, with broadly rounded apices; their striae are moderately impressed, with slender irregular punctures near the suture, and become more or less interrupted posteriorly, the outer three are similarly interrupted nearly throughout; 3rd and 5th interstices very slightly wider than the others, nearly plane, the former have each a single puncture at, or just behind, the posterior femora; the scutellar striolae are short.

Femora moderately stout; posterior trochanters elongate. Antennae pubescent from the middle of the 4th joint onwards, not extending backwards as far as the base of the thorax.

This belongs to the section consisting of species with 4 setae at each side of the thorax. It is somewhat similar to the northern *P. praecox*, 1470, which, however, is rather larger, with obviously longer antennae, less oval elytra, broader apices, and emarginate labrum. In Guerin's *P. subaenea*, 79, the thoracic fossae are broad, and in *P. oediacema* Bates these fossae are duplicate; both, moreover, differ in other particulars.

♀. Length, 14 mm.; breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mount Hutt, near Methven. A single female, found under a stone, at a height of about 3,000 ft., by Mr. William Burrows, in whose honour it has been named. He accompanied Mr. Hall, and found several other species, when the mountain was covered with snow a foot deep. In some spots they were up to the waist in snow. They started at 6 a.m., ascended

to 4,200 ft., and returned at 9 p.m. on the 28th October, 1912, with a considerable number of species.

Group ANISODACTYLIDAE.

3511. *Lecanomerus labralis* sp. nov. *Lecanomerus* Chaudoir, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 46.

Oblong, moderately convex and nitid; piceo-niger; labrum, mandibles, and thoracic margins pitchy-red; the margins of elytra behind the posterior femora fusco-rufous; the legs, palpi, and basal joints of antennae fulvo-testaceous, remaining joints infusate.

Head narrower than thorax, nearly smooth; labrum as long as broad. Thorax only a fourth broader than it is long, widest near the middle, its sides finely but distinctly margined, gently rounded, posterior angles obsolete, base and apex subtruncate; the surface almost smooth and unimpressed, there being only an abbreviated and rather slight groove along the centre. Elytra oblong, rather broader than the thorax and fully twice its length, slightly wider near the hind thighs than at the base, their sides a little flattened or expanded behind, only very feebly sinuate near the apices; their striae are regular, sharply impressed, and impunctate; with broad, plane interstices, on each of the 3rd there is a small puncture in line with the posterior femora; there are no scutellar striae.

Male.—Tarsi, intermediate and anterior, only moderately dilated, the 2nd joint of the latter pair rather longer but hardly broader than the transverse 3rd, 4th distinctly smaller and not lobate; hind tibiae slightly curved and, like the middle pair, bearing several spiniform setae.

Differentiated from 95, 97, and 1565 by the presence of punctures on the 3rd elytral interstices, the more elongate labrum, and details of sculpture and coloration. It most nearly resembles 1565.

♂. Length, 5 mm.; breadth, 2 mm.

Epsom, base of Mount Eden. A single specimen obtained amongst decaying leaves on the rough scoria in December, 1911.

3512. *Lecanomerus incertus* sp. nov.

Oblong-oval, only moderately convex, shining; nigro-piceous; the labrum, mandibles, and apex of thorax rufescent; the legs, palpi, and basal joints of antennae more or less fusco-testaceous, joints 3 to 11 of these latter infusate and distinctly pubescent; the elytral margins broadly fulvo-testaceous behind but more narrowly rufescent towards the base.

Head, including the large prominent eyes, slightly broader than front of thorax, with a small interocular fovea; labrum transverse. Thorax a third broader than long, base and apex subtruncate, its sides finely margined, moderately rounded in front, very gradually narrowed backwards, posterior angles rounded and obsolete; the central stria almost reaches the base and apex, but there are no other perceptible impressions. Elytra oblong-oval, widest in line with the hind thighs, hardly at all sinuate towards the extremity, almost thrice the length of the thorax and rather broader than it is at the base; their striae simple, narrow, and distinct; interstices broad, plane, and impunctate.

Male.—Anterior tarsi broadly dilated, basal joint small and subtriangular, 2nd largest and semicircular, 3rd equally broad but shorter

and less rounded at the base, 4th smaller than 3rd, emarginate in front; the middle pair of nearly similar structure.

This, no doubt, is most nearly related to 95, *L. latimanus* Bates, but it is longer. There is no allusion to the prominent eyes in his description, but he stated that it has a short scutellar striole "between the 1st and 2nd striae" on each elytron. In the present species the sutural striae do not attain the base, but at that point, and nearer to the suture, there is a pair of scutellar striae. The 2nd stria of each, at the base, has a very distinct puncture, but there is no trace of a scutellar striole between it and the sutural stria.

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

Mount Hutt, near Methven. Described from a specimen found by Mr. T. Hall, in December, 1911, at a height of about 3,500 ft.

Obs.—The eyes are more prominent than those of *L. fuliginosus*, 98, which, perhaps, is near to *L. latimanus* Bates, who, as stated by Dr. Sharp (p. 1000, Man. N.Z. Colept.), named specimens found by me at Tairua as his *L. latimanus*. Subsequently my Tairua specimens were described by Dr. Sharp as a new species, 1794, *L. marginatus*. As Bates considered this latter species to be merely a variety of his *L. latimanus*, my 98 and *L. incertus* are evidently very different in some respects.

Group BEMBIDIIDAE.

3513. *Anillus marginatus* sp. nov. *Anillus* Jacquelin Duval, Lacord., Hist. des Ins. Col., tom. 1, p. 380.

Subdepressed, nitid, with dense, minute, subgranular sculpture; fulvescent, legs and antennae pale testaceous; bearing numerous distinct, erect, greyish setae, and also some scattered elongate ones.

Head slightly convex, oblong, as long as the thorax, a little narrowed and finely margined anteriorly; broadly but not deeply bisulcate; labrum transverse, entire. Eyes invisible. Thorax cordate, its length and breadth about equal, base and apex truncate, gradually narrowed behind the middle; lateral margins well developed but not forming definite posterior angles, these, however, are not broadly rounded; the disc with some fine scattered punctures, median groove moderately impressed, not reaching the front, owing to a slight elevation there, there are no basal foveae, but there is an obsolete curvate impression near the middle of the base. Elytra twice as long as the thorax, evidently broader than it is at the base, with oblique rounded shoulders, their sides distinctly margined and nearly straight, gently narrowed posteriorly, apices very broadly rounded and leaving the broad pygidium uncovered; the dorsum is flat, without striae or other impressions, but on the middle of the base of each elytron there is a small granule.

Legs setigerous, moderately elongate; anterior tibiae stout, considerably bent near the extremity, deeply emarginate inwardly below the middle; joints 2-4 of the corresponding tarsi small and cordiform, the 5th as long as the basal, with slender claws.

Antennae stout, reaching backwards to the thoracic base, with slender setae; basal two joints thick and of about the same length, 3rd nearly as long as the 2nd, somewhat abruptly contracted near the base; joints 4-10 subglobular and nearly equal, the terminal conical, not as long as the preceding two combined.

In *A. pallidus*, 1644, and *A. phyllobius*, 2678, the base of the thorax is arcuate-emarginate. In Sharp's *Cillemum subcaecum*, 1811, the thorax

is transverse, with extremely obtuse hind angles, and the eyes, as is the case in 3028, *A. monticola*, though minute, are quite discernible.

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

Invercargill. Described from a specimen received from Mr. A. Philpott in October, 1912.

3514. *Anillus punctigerus* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, nitid; fusco-testaceous, antennae and legs paler; with numerous distinct, erect, and some longer greyish-yellow setae.

Although very similar to *A. marginatus* in appearance and structure, this species differs considerably.

The head has rather deeper frontal furrows. The thorax is not as long as broad, it is evidently broader, at the base particularly, and its surface is smoother; the lateral margins are bent inwards at the base so as to form obtuse angles, and there is a slight sinuosity just before each of them; the central groove attains the apex, and between it and each side there is a small shallow fovea, the basal depression is angular and deeper and extends almost from one side to the other, so that there seems to be a fovea near each angle. On each elytron there is a puncture near the base, another near the middle, and a third behind but situated closer to the side. The tibiae are of the same form, but the basal joint of the anterior tarsi is broader, though not definitely prominent at the inner angle.

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

Mount Hutt, near Methven. Mr. T. Hall found a specimen of this fragile little beetle under a stone, at an elevation of 2,000 ft., on the 28th October, 1912.

Group DRYOPIDAE.

3515. *Hydora vestita* sp. nov. *Hydora* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 672 (*Pachycephala*).

Elongate, slightly convex, subopaque; piceous, claws rufo-castaneous; densely covered with minute pale brassy scales, and short, slender, somewhat curled greyish setae.

Head free, nearly as long as the thorax, almost abruptly narrowed in front of the eyes, indistinctly punctate. Eyes rather large, subrotundate, quite free from the thorax, widely distant from each other, and moderately prominent. Thorax widest and bisinuate at the base, gradually narrowed anteriorly, with acutely rectangular posterior angles; it is slightly longer than broad, a little uneven above, its basal half being just perceptibly on a higher plane than the front, usually with a linear impression along the middle but not reaching the base, which is bifoveate, near each side there is a distinct basal plica or carina, the sculpture is similar to that of the head. Scutellum subcordate, longer than broad. Elytra, at the base, rather broader than the thorax, almost thrice as long as it is, their sides finely margined and slightly expanded backwards; they are moderately finely and closely seriate-punctate for two-thirds of the length, the apical sculpture is indefinite, the apices slightly dehiscent.

Legs slender and elongate, with some fine greyish setae; tibiae almost straight.

Antennae hardly any longer than the head, implanted close to the front and inner margin of the eyes, of normal structure.

Claws thickened at the base, often closely applied to each other, and thus appearing like thick single claws.

Underside opaque, piceous, without visible sculpture, with many depressed, short, slender brassy setae. Anterior coxae prominent, distinctly separated, their cavities open. Prosternal process projecting just beyond the coxae, and extending into the rather broad mesosternal cavity. Metasternum with a fine groove along the middle.

The peculiar vestiture will lead at once to the identification of this species.

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

Methven, Canterbury. Discovered by Mr. T. Hall, who kindly sent me a dozen specimens in December, 1911.

3516. *Hydora lanigera* sp. nov.

Subopaque, fusco-piceous; the elytra and middle of thorax covered with decumbent and suberect slender brassy setae; the remainder of the body and the front tibiae with short dark woolly pubescence, on the head the hairs are coarser and almost form cilia over the eyes; the basal two joints of the antennae and the claws are castaneous.

Head very closely and finely punctured. Thorax, at the base, rather broader than it is long, gradually narrowed towards the front, with acutely rectangular posterior angles; its surface densely and finely yet quite distinctly punctate, but often smeared with slimy matter which conceals the sculpture; it is not uneven, having only a short linear impression along the middle, and rather indistinct basal plicae. Scutellum distinct. Elytra thrice the length of the thorax, very little broader than it is at the base, their sides nearly straight, the margins most distinct near the middle; they are finely substriate-punctate nearly to the extremity, and near the base of each elytron, between the sutural and 2nd striae, there is an oblique series of punctures.

Legs elongate, the tibiae unusually thick.

Antennae with their 2nd joint slightly stouter than but only about half the length of the 1st, both of these bear outstanding setae; 3rd nearly as long as the 2nd but very slender near the base, joints 4-10 successively expanded and abbreviated, the terminal conical and rather longer.

Underside finely and indistinctly sculptured, thinly clothed with rather elongate yellowish hairs. Terminal ventral segment as long as the basal, distinctly emarginate at the apex. Prosternal process scarcely projecting beyond the coxae.

Larger than *H. vestita*, with evidently thicker legs and tarsi. The short woolly clothing of the anterior tibiae, the coarse hairs that extend over the eyes and the paler basal joints of the antennae, and the more elongate pubescence of the under-surface render this species abundantly distinct from any other.

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

Ardagh, near Methven. Four individuals were forwarded by Mr. T. Hall during January and February, 1912.

3517. *Hydora subaenea* sp. nov.

Nitid, aeneo-piceous, legs rufo-piceous, tarsi more rufescent, the claws and basal joints of the antennae fulvescent; thinly clothed with curled and suberect slender brassy setae.

Head finely and rather distantly punctured. Eyes moderately large and prominent. Thorax of the usual form, considerably narrowed towards the front, slightly longer than broad; a little uneven, with a shallow longitudinal impression behind the middle and sometimes with a transverse curvate one near the base, its punctation like that of the head, the basal plicae moderately distinct. Elytra thrice the length of the thorax, rather broader than it is at the base, their sides margined and almost straight as far as the hind thighs; they are substriate-punctate, the punctures are rather coarse but become indistinct behind.

Legs elongate and moderately slender, with fine greyish setae. Antennae finely pubescent, their last joint evidently larger than its predecessor.

This, in appearance, most nearly approaches *H. nitida*, 1664, which, however, is rather larger and darker, with a shorter, less anteriorly narrowed thorax, and more regularly striate-punctate elytra. It has only been found in the south of Otago.

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

Clevedon, near Auckland. Two found by Mr. G. Campbell Munro.

Group PSELAPHIDAE.

3518. *Sagola halli* sp. nov. *Sagola* Sharp, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 134.

Elongate, subdepressed, nitid; dark rufous, the legs and antennae paler, palpi and tarsi flavescent; pubescence yellow, slender, elongate, and suberect, that of the hind-body coarser and mingled with long, erect setae.

Head rather short, almost as broad as the middle of the thorax, with rounded hind angles; frontal channel broad and deep, a little expanded at the middle, and prolonged quite as far as the back of the eyes, basal foveae not sharply limited, subangulate; antennal tubercles slightly elevated and indistinctly punctate. Eyes moderately large, more prominent behind than in front. Thorax cordate, slightly broader than long; median fossa large, subquadrate, the basal pair of punctures small but distinct, lateral foveae deep and extending from the middle to the base. Elytra oblong, nearly double the length of the thorax; sutural striae deep and indistinctly punctured, the intrahumeral interrupted, sometimes with a single puncture, in others bipunctate at the base, the posterior impression always elongate. Hind-body as broad as the elytra, rather shorter, its first visible segment without distinct brassy scales and hardly as long as the 2nd or 3rd, the others narrowed and somewhat deflexed.

Antennae as long as the head and thorax, bearing slender elongate hairs, their basal joint hardly the length of the following three combined; 2nd oviform, rather longer than broad and a little thicker than 4th, the 3rd distinctly smaller than contiguous ones, oviform or subglobular; 4th and 5th about equal, oblong-oval, joints 6-8 rather shorter and broader, 9th and 10th transversely quadrate yet only a trifle broader, the 11th larger, with a narrow apical appendage; their structure, however, is not exactly alike in all individuals. Legs simple.

Underside rufo-castaneous, distinctly pubescent. Head with a brightly fringed lamina behind the middle, and a well-marked fovea between each eye and the base. Basal ventral segment concealed by the femora, 2nd slightly shorter than 3rd or 4th, the 5th hardly as large as its predecessor; 6th broadly triangular, paler and longer than

the 5th, with a very deep emargination which is occupied by the oval operculum or supplementary segment.

Fem.—Head not as broad, with a median depression across it underneath. Terminal ventral segment, 6th, simple, a third of the width of the 5th. Elytra somewhat narrowed towards the base.

This must be placed in the same section as *S. laminata*, 2469, which, however, in the male has a rather narrower head, without distinct foveae underneath; the elytra are rather shorter, evidently narrowed before the middle, and, in both sexes, quite fulvous; the ventral segments differ, so do some minor details.

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

Padding Hill, near Methven. About a dozen specimens were detected amongst leaf-mould in May, 1912, by Mr. T. Hall, in honour of whom the species has been named.

3519. *Sagola colorata* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, elongate, moderately nitid; head and thorax rufous, sparingly clothed with depressed, very slender, elongate greyish hairs; elytra with a few longer, outstanding dark ones at the sides, castaneo-rufous; hind-body fuscous, with yellowish pubescence and long erect setae; antennae and legs infusate red, tarsi fulvescent.

Head nearly as large as the thorax, feebly rounded behind, with obtuse hind angles; antennal tubercles rather flat, frontal channel oblong, extending as far as the middle of the eyes, occipital punctures minute. Eyes rather large, quite a third of the length of the head, only slightly prominent. Thorax oviform, rather wider at the middle than elsewhere, the median depression near the base rotundate but not large, basal punctures small, lateral foveae deep but not extending forwards further than the middle. Elytra quite oblong, almost double the length of the thorax, indefinitely punctate, the sutural striae well marked throughout and with 2 or 3 basal punctures in each, alongside each there is an additional basal puncture, intrahumeral striae tripunctate. Hind-body of the same length as, but just perceptibly narrower than, the elytra, first visible segment rather shorter and more thickly pubescent than the others, 2nd and 3rd subequal, 4th rather longer, rounded and fulvescent at the extremity, the 5th invisible.

Legs moderately elongate, tibiae a little dilated near the extremity.

Antennae as long as the head and thorax, with fine elongate pubescence, very gradually thickened, their 1st joint barely twice as long as broad, 2nd as broad but shorter and subglobular, 3rd rather smaller than contiguous ones, joints 4–6 subglobular, 7–10 laxly articulated, 9th and 10th strongly transverse, 11th larger, conical, its distinct apical appendage marked off by a band of pale pubescence.

Underside fuscous, with distinct yellowish hairs, segments 2–4 subequal, 5th longer, rather widely emarginate behind, 6th conical. Metasternum convex.

After careful comparison with all the members of Section 14, to which it belongs, none were found to agree with it. The fuscous hind-body and lower surface, subovate head, elongate parallel-sided elytra, and apparent absence of the 5th dorsal segment, in conjunction, will help entomologists to identify it.

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

McClennan's Bush, near Methven. Described from a single female found on the 25th March, 1912, by Mr. T. Hall.

3520. *Sagola dilucida* sp. nov.

Shining, elongate, thinly clothed with pale-yellow, depressed, elongate pubescence, the hind-body and sides of elytra with longer erect hairs; fulvous, head and thorax more rufescent, legs and palpi yellow.

Head nearly as large as the thorax, slightly curvedly narrowed behind the moderately large and prominent eyes; antennal tubercles moderately elevated, the frontal channel oblong, extending as far as the middle of the eyes, occipital foveae well marked and punctiform, hind angles obtuse, not at all prominent. Thorax suboviform, rounded and widest just at or before the middle, of about equal length and breadth; discal depression angulate in front, basal punctures small, the lateral foveae prolonged forwards to the middle. Elytra subquadrate, slightly longer than broad, slightly narrowed towards the base, a third longer than, and nearly twice as broad as, the thorax, very slightly depressed before the middle; sutural striae distinct, minutely pluripunctate near the base, the dorsal rather short, each consisting of a basal puncture and longer impression. Hind-body as broad as the elytra, slightly longer, its uncovered segments slightly increase in length, the basal shortest.

Legs of moderate length; tibiae gradually dilated, the posterior with a short process at the inner extremity, directed backwards yet hardly projecting beyond the apex.

Antennae as long as the head and thorax, with slender hairs, gradually yet very distinctly incrassate from the 4th joint onwards; basal joint quite red, finely punctate, twice as long as broad, 2nd half as long, not as thick, subovate, 3rd smaller, subrotundate; joints 4-6 rather broader than long, subglobular, 7th and 8th rather broader, 9th and 10th strongly transverse, the terminal larger, with, in addition, a distinct apical appendage.

Underside sparsely punctate, with decumbent greyish pubescence. Metasternum elongate, longitudinally impressed behind; 2nd ventral segment slightly shorter than the 3rd, 5th rather longer than 4th, the 6th broadly rounded behind, its central portion oviform and somewhat prominent or convex near the apex.

S. guinnessi, 3373, is the nearest species, but it is rather larger. Its frontal channel is remarkably short, hardly extending to the front of the eyes, the occipital foveae are more approximated, it has a basal puncture alongside each of the sutural striae, and the antennae are longer and less expanded near the extremity.

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

Epsom, base of Mount Eden. A single male is all that I could find during four visits; January, 1912.

3521. *Sagola insueta* sp. nov.

Elongate, subdepressed, shining, indistinctly punctate; light rufous, legs and antennae a little paler, tarsi fulvescent, hind-body fusco-rufous; pubescence yellowish, coarser on the abdomen, which, as well as the elytra, bears also long erect setae.

Head about as large as the thorax, slightly rounded behind the moderately large and prominent eyes, with obtuse hind angles; antennal tubercles slightly elevated, frontal channel oblong and extending to behind the eyes, occipital foveae well marked and punctiform. Thorax widest at or just before the middle, discal depression moderate, subrotundate, basal punctures small but distinct, lateral foveae moderate, hardly extending forwards as far as the middle; it is rather longer than

broad. Elytra oblong, slightly narrowed towards the base, a third longer than the thorax and nearly twice as broad behind; they are slightly though broadly impressed before the middle, sutural striae deep throughout, a little expanded but without punctures at the base, dorsal striae of about half the whole length, not distinctly interrupted, having only an ill-defined basal puncture in one, and none at all in the other. Hind-body about as long and broad as the wing-cases, 2nd and 3rd visible segments largest, equal, 4th deflexed, 5th narrow, the basal with minute brassy scales.

Antennae as long as head and thorax, distinctly pubescent, of nearly equal thickness from the 4th joint onwards; basal joint fully twice as long as broad, 2nd and 3rd subovate, a little longer than broad, the latter about a third smaller; 4th and 5th oblong-oval, joints 6-8 moniliform and subequal, 9th and 10th subquadrate, 11th conical, not double the length of the penultimate.

Underside chestnut-red, with distinct pubescence; metasternum convex; 2nd and 3rd ventral segments largest, 5th truncate behind, 6th conical, simple.

The presence of minute squamae on the basal dorsal segment without definite male characters underneath is very unusual. The rather long legs, oblong elytra with almost entire dorsal striae, taken together, will lead to its recognition.

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

Curiosity Gully, near Methven. One found amongst moss on the 6th July, 1912, by Mr. T. Hall. It should be located near the preceding species.

3522. *Sagola suturalis* sp. nov.

Shining, rufous, elytra only slightly paler, legs and antennae light chestnut-red, tarsi and palpi yellow; pubescence flavescens, slender and elongate, rather scanty, suberect even on the head and thorax.

Head rather small, the genae nearly straight, with obtuse hind angles; antennal tubercles nearly flat, very narrowly separated at the apex, frontal channel oblong, extending as far as the back of the eyes, occipital foveae small but slightly elongated. Eyes moderately small but convex. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, moderately rounded and widest at or just before the middle; discal depression subrotundate, basal punctures small, lateral foveae deep and extending forwards to the middle. Elytra oblong, very gently narrowed near the base, a third longer and broader than the thorax, almost plane; sutural striae well marked throughout, minutely pluripunctate, finely tripunctate alongside each near the base, the dorsal striae composed of a basal puncture and longer impression but not prolonged beyond the middle. Hind-body rather longer than the elytra, a little narrowed near the base, the terminal segments deflexed, the 1st exposed segment with some minute brassy scales and only slightly shorter than the intermediate ones.

Legs slender, not very elongate; posterior tibiae somewhat arched below the middle.

Antennae not as long as the head and thorax, only moderately stout; basal joint red, twice as long as broad, 2nd very slightly longer than broad, the next evidently smaller and subglobular, joints 4-8 subglobose, 4th and 5th fully as thick as the 2nd, 8th distinctly smaller, 9th and 10th transverse, laxly articulated, terminal subconical, hardly twice the length of the penultimate.

Underside castaneo-rufous, with distinct yellowish pubescence. Metasternum with a narrow angular fovea behind. Ventral segments 2-4 almost equal, rather broad, 5th rather shorter, depressed and slightly incurved behind, 6th rather shorter and slightly emarginate, the supplementary short but quite definite, obtusely triangular and convex.

In *S. insucta* the head is broader, the eyes though larger are less convex, the sculpture, of the wing-cases particularly, is different, and the antennae are longer and do not accord structurally.

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

Rakaia Gorge, near Methven. Mr. T. Hall sent me two examples, found amongst leaf-mould on the 5th June, 1912.

3523. *Sagola fuscipalpis* sp. nov.

Elongate, subdepressed, nitid, dark fusco-rufous, elytra chestnut-red, the femora, middle of tibiae, and the palpi more or less infusate, tarsi fulvescent; pubescence yellowish, elongate, suberect, mingled with longer erect hairs behind.

Head rather smaller than the thorax, slightly narrowed behind, with obtuse angles; antennal tubercles nearly flat, separated by a narrow groove, frontal channel oblong, extending as far as the back of the eyes, occipital foveae distinct. Eyes moderate. Thorax about as long as broad, moderately rounded and widest at or just before the middle; discal depression subquadrate or rotundate, not sharply defined, basal punctures small, lateral foveae deep, not prolonged as far as the middle. Elytra oblong, a third longer than the thorax, slightly narrowed near the base, nearly plane above; they are obsolete punctured, the sutural striae are well marked, the dorsal are formed of a basal puncture and elongate impression and are about half the whole length. Hind-body of the same width as the elytra but slightly longer, 1st exposed segment a little shorter than the following ones, with some minute brassy scales, the terminal ones deflexed.

Antennae as long as the head and thorax, rather thick, gradually incrassate, with elongate pubescence, joints 7-11, in addition thereto, are thickly studded with minute brassy setae; basal joint thick, red, twice as long as broad, 2nd as thick, nearly half as long, a little narrowed at the base, the next smaller than contiguous ones yet not very small; joints 4-6 quite as broad as the 2nd but shorter, 7-10 transversely quadrate, the terminal conical, longer but not broader than preceding ones, but without any definite apical appendage.

Underside chestnut-red, the coxae paler, with elongate yellowish pubescence, the terminal segment with very long, slender, erect setae. Metasternum convex; 3rd and 4th segments larger than the 2nd, 5th as long as 4th at the sides, widely emarginate behind, 6th broadly sinuate near each side of the apex, the supplementary obtusely triangular.

Referable to the same section as *S. misella* and its allies, but with a narrower head, and thick, short antennae. It is distinguishable from North Island species by the infusate legs and palpi, and the peculiar vestiture of the last five joints of the antennae.

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

Mount Hutt, near Methven. Three examples discovered by Mr. T. Hall, on the 12th April, 1912, amongst decaying leaves on the ground.

3524. *Sagola disparata* sp. nov.

Shining, dark rufo-fuscous, elytra castaneo-rufous, the knees, extremity of tibiae, and the tarsi paler than the elytra; pubescence yellowish-grey, to a great extent slender and elongate, and outstanding even on the head and thorax.

Head considerably narrowed in front of the eyes, very slightly and curvedly behind them, posterior angles obtuse; antennal tubercles rather flat, frontal channel oblong, deep, extending as far as the back of the eyes, occipital foveae punctiform. Eyes moderately large, not very convex, situated at the sides just in front of the broad part of the head. Thorax subcordate, rounded and widest at or just before the middle, of about equal length and breadth; discal depression subangulate behind, basal punctures distinct, lateral foveae rather small, not extending forwards to the middle. Elytra as broad behind as they are long, a good deal narrowed towards the base, a third longer than the thorax; their surface almost flat, sutural striae well marked throughout, without adjacent basal punctures, intrahumeral striae a third of the whole length, indistinctly interrupted. Hind-body rather wider in line with the 3rd visible segment than at the base, a third longer than the elytra, its segments only very slightly increasing in length.

Underside nitid, dark fusco-rufous, with elongate greyish pubescence. Head deeply impressed across the middle. Metasternum rather short and convex. Abdomen elongate, segments 2-4 equal, 5th distinctly shorter, 6th longer than 5th at the sides, deeply emarginate in the middle, the operculum almost semicircular, with an oblique shallow stria.

Legs elongate, finely pubescent; tibiae slightly arched externally below the middle.

Antennae with short grey pubescence and longer outstanding hairs, as long as the head and thorax, rather thick from the 4th joint onwards; basal joint stout, its length hardly double the breadth, the next nearly as thick but only half as long; joints 3-7 laxly articulated, each having a slender basal stalk, the 3rd about as long as the contiguous ones but narrower, 5-10 distinctly transverse, equal, rather broader than the 4th, the terminal conical, longer than preceding ones.

This belongs to the same section as Dr. Sharp's *S. misella*, 248. The bright wing-cases are in marked contrast to the rest of the body. The basal articulation or stalk of the intermediate joints of the antennae, their abrupt enlargement from the 4th joint onwards, and the structure of the terminal ventral segment, will enable naturalists to separate it from all the allied species.

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

Old Man Range, Otago. One in the Dominion Museum at Wellington, another in my collection; both found by Mr. J. H. Lewis.

3525. *Sagola bituberata* sp. nov.

Elongate, subdepressed, nitid; sanguineous, abdomen fusco-rufous, legs and antennae paler, palpi and tarsi fulvescent; pubescence yellow, with many very long, erect, slender setae on the elytra and hind-body.

Head slightly narrowed behind the moderate eyes, with obtuse angles; antennal tubercles flat, abruptly vertical in front, frontal channel extending as far as the middle of the eyes, narrow in front, a little expanded behind, occipital foveae quite as large as the hind portion of the frontal channel. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, cordate,

widest and rounded before the middle; discal depression subquadrate, basal punctures small, lateral foveae also small, not extending forwards as far as the middle. Elytra suboblong, a third longer and, behind, equally broader than the thorax, very gradually narrowed towards the base; they are very slightly depressed before the middle, with well-marked sutural striae, the dorsal are half the whole length, each is composed of a basal puncture and elongate impression. Hind-body rather longer than the elytra, slightly broader in line with the 3rd visible segment, which is slightly longer than the 2nd, 4th and 5th deflexed, the basal bears minute brassy squamae.

Antennae thick, rather longer than the head and thorax, bearing slender grey setae; basal joint twice as long as broad, the next obconical and half as long, 3rd smallest, subglobose or obconical; joints 4-10 of about equal size, evidently broader than the 3rd, 4th and 5th more or less obconical, 6-10 subquadrate, 6th and 7th slightly broader than 10th, terminal conical.

Legs rather elongate, tibiae very slightly arched externally.

Male.—Underside chestnut-red, with elongate yellow pubescence. Metasternum moderately short and convex. Abdomen elongate, the 2nd segment rather shorter than the 3rd; 4th longer, slightly but widely emarginate behind, depressed in the middle, and at the apex with a pair of prominent tubercles which are directed upwards and backwards; 5th with a median depression and emarginate behind, 6th slightly and obtusely prominent at each side, the operculum broadly conical.

The body, from the apex of the 3rd dorsal segment to the base of the elytra, is *Pselaphus*-like, being gradually narrowed anteriorly. It differs from *S. misella*, 248, in having the head and thorax narrower and the elytra longer. The frontal channel is decidedly narrower, especially in front, the antennae are stouter, with more quadrate joints, and the erect hairs on the body are evidently more elongate. The 3rd ventral segment in *S. prisca* is bituberculate.

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

Grey-mouth. Three specimens in the Dominion Museum at Wellington, found by Mr. J. H. Lewis.

3526. *Euplectopsis tibialis* sp. nov. *Euplectopsis* Raffray, Gen. Ins. (Wytsman), *Pselaphidae*, p. 82.

Small, elongate, subdepressed, nitid; light chestnut-red, legs and antennae fulvescent; with distinct, but not elongate, decumbent, greyish-yellow pubescence.

Head smaller than the thorax, narrowed in front, genae short, nearly straight, with obtuse hind angles; antennal tubercles small, slightly elevated and distant, the surface nearly plane, moderately finely punctate, with small, indistinct interocular foveae. Thorax slightly longer than broad, oviform, moderately rounded and widest near the middle, its punctation not coarse, nor close, and somewhat irregular; lateral foveae oval, extending forwards to the middle and joined to the transverse basal fossa by a groove, discal stria abbreviated, not reaching the front or the basal depression. Elytra subquadrate, longer and broader than the thorax, curvedly narrowed before the middle so that the base is but little broader than that of the thorax; indistinctly punctate, the broad sutural striae are punctiform at the base, dorsal striae also broad, tapering towards the middle and not attaining the extremity. Hind-body as long as the elytra, finely and on some parts closely punctured; basal three

segments horizontal, slightly decreasing in length, the 1st transversely impressed at the base.

Legs moderately elongate and slender; the front and middle tibiae slightly arched externally; the posterior more strongly arched and expanded below the middle, and from that point distinctly curvedly narrowed to the slender extremity, their tarsi rather longer than the others.

Antennae nearly as long as the head and thorax, with very slender pubescence; 2nd joint stout, oblong-oval, almost as large as the basal, 3rd hardly longer than broad, distinctly narrowed at the base; joints 4-8 short and bead-like, the 5th and 7th slightly larger than adjacent ones; 9th and 10th subquadrate, the former the smaller yet nearly double the bulk of the 8th; terminal conical, nearly the length of the preceding three united.

Underside chestnut-red, with fine pubescence. Prosternum carinate along the middle. Metasternum convex. Abdomen elongate, basal segment acutely angulate between the coxae, segments 2-4 slightly decrease; 5th shorter than 4th in the middle but nearly as long at the sides, 6th deeply emarginate, slightly longer than the 5th, the terminal longer, the operculum oblong but rounded at the extremity.

The form of the posterior tibiae is peculiar, and will at once lead to its identification.

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

Rose Hill, near Methven. One, taken out of leaf-mould on the 25th March, 1912, by Mr. T. Hall.

3527. *Euplectopsis terrestris* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, elongate, nitid; light castaneo-rufous, elytra somewhat fulvescent, legs and antennae paler, tarsi and palpi flavescent; with distinct, moderately elongate, subdecumbent, yellowish pubescence, rather coarser on the abdomen and with a few upright setae there.

Head evidently smaller than the thorax, subovate, genae nearly straight, with obtuse hind angles; finely but not closely punctate, the foveae moderately large and deep, placed just behind the eyes, and more or less confluent with the depressed anterior portion, the antennal tubercles distant and a little elevated. Eyes moderate, placed behind the middle. Thorax rather longer than broad, moderately rounded and widest at or just before the middle, obliquely narrowed towards the apex and not as broad there as the head; it is finely and distantly punctured, the discal channel is broad and deep and extends almost from the apex to the basal depression, which reaches the hind margin, lateral foveae deep so that the sides in front of them appear swollen, the transverse connecting groove is distinct. Elytra oblong, slightly narrowed near the base, broader and a third longer than the thorax, with somewhat ill-defined punctures; sutural striae well marked, punctiform at the base, where there is a puncture near each; dorsal striae broad and moderately deep at the base, becoming indistinct towards the middle. Hind-body rather shorter than the elytra, the basal three segments slightly increasing in length, the 1st with a median transverse depression at the base, terminal segments deflexed. Legs simple, moderately elongate.

Antennae of about the same length as the head and thorax, 2nd joint oblong-oval and as long as the visible portion of the basal, 3rd rather longer than broad and distinctly narrowed near the base; joints 4-7 small and bead-like, the 5th and 7th slightly larger; 8-10 transversal,

somewhat loosely articulated, the 8th slightly larger than its predecessor but not as broad as the following ones, the terminal conical and sub-acuminate, as long as the preceding two.

Underside pale chestnut-red, finely and distantly punctate, with distinct greyish pubescence. Head and prosternum finely carinate along the middle, the former with many erect setae. Metasternum moderately elongate and convex. Ventral segments 2-4 slightly decrease, 5th little more than half as long as the 4th in the middle; 6th deeply semicircularly emarginate, longer than the 4th in the middle; 7th longest, with the oblong operculum extending its whole length.

This is distinct from Reitter's series with a *Vidamus*-like head, such as his *E. brevicollis*, 3200, and equally so from his *E. longicollis*, 3198, both of which he placed in *Trichonyx*. At present it may be located in the same section as *E. monticola*, 1648. The moderately enlarged 8th antennal joint and the rather large 7th ventral segment will lead to its discrimination.

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

Bell Rock, near Methven. A single male found by Mr. T. Hall on the ground amongst dead leaves, 5th September, 1912.

3528. *Euplectopsis femoralis* sp. nov.

Slender, subdepressed, nitid, with irregular and not at all sharply defined punctures; light chestnut-red, legs and antennae paler, palpi and tarsi flavescent; sparingly covered with moderately short, sub-decumbent, pale-yellowish pubescence.

Head evidently smaller than the thorax, genae nearly straight, with obtuse posterior angles, antennal tubercles small and distant; its surface subopaque, finely but not closely punctate, with small interocular foveae. Eyes situated behind the middle, not prominent, small, with coarse facets. Thorax almost oblong-oval, more narrowed in front than behind, its apex narrower than the head, the punctation irregular and distant; the subrotundate lateral foveae united to the angular basal depression by a transverse stria, the discal channel narrow and not reaching the basal fossa or apex. Elytra subquadrate, curvedly narrowed near the base, scarcely wider than the thorax there; sutural striae distinct, punctiform at the base, with a basal puncture near each; the dorsal striae also punctiform at the base, rather narrow and prolonged to the middle. Hind-body as long as the elytra, basal three segments almost horizontal and equal, the 1st with a short median depression at the base.

Legs robust; femora strongly incrassate, the front and middle pairs particularly; intermediate tibiae rather shorter than the posterior and considerably thicker.

Antennae shorter than the head and thorax, gradually thickened near the extremity; 2nd joint oblong-oval, quite as long as the stout basal; joints 3-8 small, 3rd subquadrate, 5th and 7th slightly larger, 8th smallest; 9th larger than 8th but not as broad as the transverse 10th, the terminal conical and acuminate, as long as the preceding three together.

Underside with pale pubescence. Head and prosternum finely carinate along the middle. Metasternum very short. Abdomen elongate, segments 2-4 gradually decrease, 5th very short in the middle only; the 6th semicircularly emarginate, the enclosed 7th transversely oval, its oblong operculum extending the whole length.

The disproportionately developed legs and rather narrow body are in marked contrast, and form the distinguishing feature of the species. *E. antiquus*, 1898, is in some respects the nearest species, but in it the thorax is quite oval, with clearly marked punctures, and its legs are much less incrassate.

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

Pudding Hill, near Methven. Another of Mr. T. Hall's discoveries amongst decaying forest leaves on the ground, on 4th May, 1912, and, considering its minute size, creditable to his skill and perseverance. Unique.

3529. *Euplectopsis curvipennis* sp. nov.

Nitid, elongate, but not slender, subdepressed, without perceptible punctation; pubescence distinct, greyish, and subdecumbent; castaneorufous, legs and antennae evidently paler, tarsi and palpi flavescens.

Head distinctly smaller than the thorax, a good deal narrowed in front of the moderately large eyes, genae rather short, with rounded hind angles, antennal tubercles flattened; interocular foveae well marked and rather deeper than the depressed frontal portion. Thorax not longer than broad, almost regularly rounded from base to apex; the transverse stria in front of the base connects the angulate basal fossa and the rotundate lateral foveae, which are not at all prolonged forwards, mesial channel well marked throughout and nearly reaching the apex. Elytra rather broader and a third longer than the thorax, subquadrate, with gently curved sides, nearly as much narrowed behind as in front; sutural striae rather broad, punctiform at the base, where there is a separate puncture alongside each; intrahumeral impressions bipunctate at the base, distinctly duplicated, their inner portion narrower and more elongated than the outer. Hind-body of the same length as the elytra, curvedly narrowed and deflexed near the extremity, its basal three segments slightly decrease in length.

Antennae rather slender, of nearly the same length as the head and thorax, with some elongate pubescence towards the extremity; 2nd joint oviform and almost as long as the basal, the next more slender, narrowed near the base, and evidently longer than broad; joints 4 and 5 rather longer than the following ones, 7th subquadrate and rather larger than the small 8th; 9th and 10th subglobular and nearly as long as broad, the former the smaller, yet distinctly larger than the 8th, the terminal subconical, very slightly broader than the penultimate, but about as long as the preceding two combined.

Legs stout, intermediate tibiae more expanded towards the extremity than the others.

Reitter's *E. rotundicollis*, 3201, is smaller, but, owing to the shape of the thorax, might be mistaken for this species. Reitter's description implies a rotundate, finely punctured head, slightly impressed thoracic lateral grooves, and a punctate dorsal segment; none of these are applicable to *E. curvipennis*, besides which the antennae differ, and the curvature of the elytra, though slight, is hardly likely to have escaped his observation.

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

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

3530. *Dalma gigantea* sp. nov. *Dalma* Sharp, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 132.

Robust, moderately nitid and convex, finely yet quite distinctly punctate; infusate red, palpi and tarsi fulvescent; thinly clothed with

inconspicuous, rather short and slender, yellowish pubescence, but the apices of the elytra and dorsal segments are thickly ciliate with elongate, rather coarse, bright-yellow setae.

Head as long as thorax, considerably narrowed behind the very prominent eyes; the pair of large rotundate foveae, situated between the eyes and base, are confluent with the depressed frontal portion, the occiput has an angular median emargination at its base. Thorax rather broader than long, narrower than elytra, rounded and widest at the middle, very abruptly contracted and straight-sided behind, obliquely narrowed anteriorly; basal median fossa large and deep, tapering towards the front, and terminating as a fine stria near the apex; the lateral foveae extend forward as far as the middle, and from the inner margin of each a linear impression proceeds straight forward to the narrow frontal portion; the connecting transverse stria near the base is somewhat indefinite. Elytra a third broader than long, longer than the thorax; the shoulders rounded, each with a minute prominence behind, so that the side of each elytron appears sinuously narrowed before the middle; sutural striae well marked, foveiform at the base, with a slight plica between each and the deep broad impression inside the shoulder. Hind-body quite as long and almost as broad as elytra, basal three segments marginate and subequal, the others deflexed, the 1st with a transverse basal depression.

Legs stout, distinctly punctate and pubescent; anterior and posterior tibiae a little incrassate below the middle, rather deeply excavate near the extremity, these cavities sharply margined, the intermediate pair grooved externally, so that in both sexes the basal joint of the tarsi is almost concealed.

Male.—Antennae stout, finely pubescent, equalling the head and thorax in length; basal joint not twice as long as broad, 2nd fully as thick, moniliform, rather broader than long, the next smaller, also bead-like; joints 4 to 7 transverse, slightly increasing in breadth, 8th evidently shorter and a little broader than the preceding ones; 9th subquadrate, very large, almost wholly concave underneath; 10th small, hardly any larger than third; terminal joint elongate-conical and acuminate, rather narrower but more elongate than the 9th.

Underside of head with numerous long erect setae, and a deep rotundate basal fovea. Prosternum carinate along the middle. Metasternum short and convex. Basal ventral segment covered by the femora but distinctly fringed behind, segments 2-4 subequal, 5th shorter, 6th emarginate behind, 7th moderate, with a central oblong operculum.

Maxillary palpi with the 2nd joint elongate, slender near the base, clavate at the extremity, 3rd stout and subtriangular, 4th pubescent, rather slender and elongate, slightly oval, not securiform.

Fem.—With 6 ventral segments. Joints 4-8 of the antennae transversely moniliform and differing but little, 9th rather larger than 10th; the sides and apices of elytra fuscous. In other details like the male.

This is almost a giant amongst the ordinary *Euplectini*. When compared with *D. pubescens*, 244, this is seen to be larger, it is nearly concolorous, quite perceptibly punctate, and with different vestiture. The head is more elongate, with more convex, outstanding eyes. The abrupt contraction of the basal portion of the thorax causes the hind part of the dilated middle portion to appear angulate. There is a lateral sinuosity behind each shoulder. The remarkable tibial excavations are very distinct. The terminal joint of the maxillary palpi

instead of being securiform-oval is rather slender. In Dr. Sharp's generic diagnosis it is stated that there are 6 ventral segments: he had two males and a female. In a reversed male found near Auckland, and another from Mount Hutt, I find there are 7, the last with an oblong operculum, as is the case in *D. gigantea*.

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

Mount Hutt. A single female discovered by Mr. T. Hall in April, 1912, under a stone near an ant's nest, at an elevation of 2,500 ft. The male was found under similar conditions at Scott's Gully on the 1st March, 1913.

3531. *Vidamus bryophilus* sp. nov. *Vidamus* Raffray, Gen. Ins. (Wytsman), *Pselaphidae*, p. 89.

Robust, moderately shining; fusco-rufous, legs paler; elytra of a brighter red; head and thorax finely, the elytra and hind-body thickly, pubescent, and also bearing elongate, upright setae, mostly yellow.

Head large, suboblong, as broad as the middle of the thorax, the genae slightly curvedly narrowed, hind angles rounded and obsolete; indistinctly punctate, the foveae large, prolonged and confluent in front. Eyes moderate. Thorax slightly convex, widest before the middle, more gradually narrowed behind than in front, of about equal length and breadth; it is finely punctured, indistinctly near the middle; discal fossa large, obtusely angular, and prolonged as a distinct groove to the basal margin, which is distinctly bipunctate; lateral foveae large and extending forwards, the flexuous groove connecting them with the median fossa rather shallow. Elytra nearly twice the length and breadth of the thorax, but a good deal narrowed towards the base, not perceptibly punctate; sutural striae well marked, punctiform at the base, where there is a puncture alongside each; intrahumeral impressions deep, short, and broad, more or less evidently duplicate and bipunctate. Hind-body as broad as the elytra but shorter, 3rd segment deflexed and rather shorter than the 2nd, which is nearly as long as the basal.

Tibiae slightly arched and expanded towards the extremity, with distinct fulvous setae there, the intermediate somewhat thickened but not calcarate inwardly at the apex.

Antennae as long as the head and thorax, with slender outstanding setae; 2nd joint oblong-oval and nearly as long as the basal, joints 3, 4, 5, and 7 almost similar to the 2nd, 6th and 8th smaller, 10th subquadrate and rather broader than the 9th, the terminal conical and subacuminate.

Underside fusco-rufous and finely pubescent; 2nd ventral segment distinctly longer than the next, 4th shorter than the 3rd but as long as the 5th, the 6th large, semicircularly emarginate, 7th also large, the operculum well marked, oblong-oval. Anterior coxae prominent but not spined. Trochanters all simple.

Rather larger and perceptibly broader than *V. calcaratus*, 3210, and *V. trochanteralis*, 3380, without the inner calcar of the intermediate tibiae of the former and the spined trochanters of the latter.

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

Rakaia Gorge, near Methven. Unique. Found amongst moss on the 27th September, 1912, by Mr. T. Hall.

3532. *Zealandius basalis* sp. nov. *Zealandius* Raffray, Gen. Ins. (Wytsman), *Pselaphidae*, p. 111.

Elongate, slightly convex, nitid; castaneo-rufous, legs and antennae paler, tarsi and palpi flavescent; sparingly clothed with moderately elongate yellowish pubescence.

Head nearly as large as the thorax, gradually narrowed anteriorly, genae nearly straight, with obtuse hind angles; moderately finely but not closely punctate; occipital foveae rotundate, not deep, and not perceptibly prolonged forwards; it is nearly plane in front, antennal tubercles small, distant, and a little elevated. Eyes situated near the middle, small but convex, with very few coarse facets. Thorax oviform, hardly longer than broad, rounded and widest near the middle, nearly smooth in front, but with two series of distinct, yet not coarse, punctures across the base; discal groove moderately broad, extending from near the apex to the basal fossa, which is only indistinctly united to the rotundate lateral foveae. Elytra about as long as broad, behind much broader than the thorax, but curvedly narrowed before the middle so as to be but little wider than it is at the base; they are not smooth, being somewhat indefinitely sculptured; sutural striae broad throughout, deep at the base, and in some lights appearing duplicate; the dorsal almost similar but more shallow behind; interstices carinate. Hind-body about as long as the wing-cases, deflexed behind, basal three segments subequal, the 1st with a short impression at the middle of the base. Legs simple, moderately elongate, the anterior longest.

Antennae as long as the head and thorax, their 2nd joint oblong-oval, hardly as long or thick as the basal, 3rd distinctly narrowed at the base; joints 4-8 small and moniliform, the 5th and 7th slightly larger than the others; 9th and 10th distinctly larger, transversely quadrate, the former the smaller; 11th conical, acuminate, as long as the preceding two together.

Underside shining, chestnut-red, with distinct yellowish pubescence on the abdomen. Prosternum with a slender longitudinal carina. Basal ventral segment partly uncovered, ciliate behind, the 2nd with a distinct angular prominence extending quite half-way over the middle of the 3rd, which is somewhat concave between the centre and each side; 4th and 5th of almost equal length, the latter very slightly incurved behind, and with a minute median tubercle at its extremity; 6th much shorter, impressed across the middle, the 7th transverse, the operculum indefinite.

This should be placed near *Z. raffrayi*, 3382, and its near allies, 3383 and 3384, but it is differentiated by the characters of the male, and by the transverse series of punctures on the base of the thorax.

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

Curiosity Gully, Rakaia Gorge. A single male found amongst dead leaves on the ground, on 9th August, 1912, by Mr. T. Hall.

3533. *Zealandius spinifer* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, moderately elongate, nitid; castaneo-rufous, legs and antennae fusco-fulvous, tarsi and palpi testaceous; pubescence yellowish, subdecumbent, rather short, abdomen with a few erect setae.

Head suboblong, as large as the thorax, genae curvedly narrowed behind, with obtuse hind angles; nearly smooth along the middle, finely punctured at the sides, the foveae moderately large, situated behind the eyes, more or less distinctly prolonged and confluent in front, antennal

tubercles widely separated and moderately elevated. Eyes minute, with coarse facets, placed near the middle. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, rounded and widest just before the middle, less narrowed behind than in front, where it is narrower than the head, without perceptible punctation; lateral foveae large, indistinctly prolonged anteriorly, united to the deep transverse basal fossa, discal groove moderately broad and deep and attaining the apex. Elytra suboblong, slightly narrowed towards the rounded shoulders, rather broader and a third longer than the thorax, apparently smooth; sutural striae broad, deep and foveiform at the base, and just behind it appearing duplicate; the dorsal nearly similar, but becoming shallow behind; interstices carinate. Hind-body hardly as long as the elytra, basal three segments subequal, the others deflexed.

Legs moderately elongate; intermediate tibiae rather thicker and more curved than the others, somewhat notched at the extremity, the outer angle slightly prolonged, the inner shorter, angulate and slightly projecting inwardly.

Antennae rather slender, shorter than the head and thorax; basal joint cylindrical, its length double the breadth, second oval, distinctly longer than broad, the next small and narrowed towards the base; joints 4-8 small and bead-like, the 5th and 7th slightly larger; 9th twice as large as its predecessor but not as broad as the transverse 10th, the terminal largest, subovate.

Underside chestnut-red, finely pubescent. Head with a large fovea behind the middle and finely carinate in front. Prosternum carinate along the middle. Metasternum elongate, with a large rotundate impression behind the middle. Basal ventral segment hidden by the femora, segments 2-5 subequal, the 2nd transversely elevated at each side of the middle, 5th widely emarginate, 6th large, widely impressed at the base, with an indistinct median, conical operculum. Intermediate trochanters with very prominent spines, those of the posterior much less distinct.

The finely sculptured shining surface prevents its being placed in the same section as the typical exponents of the genus, such as *Z. obscurus*, 2478, and 2477. It can be at once separated from *Z. raffrayi*, 3382, by the absence of the thick longitudinal carina at the base of the metasternum, which, moreover, has the operculum of the last ventral segment distinctly convex. 3383 is distinguished by its small, closely punctate head, and 3384 by its broad *Vidamus*-like body.

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

Putting Hill, near Methven. One found by Mr. Hall on the 4th May, 1912, amongst dead leaves on the ground.

3534. *Byraxis illustris* sp. nov. *Byraxis* Reitter, Gen. Ins. (Wytzman), *Pselaphidae*, p. 193.

Shining, moderately convex, elongate, subovate, bearing some long, slender, erect greyish hairs; fusco-rufous, elytra brighter red, tarsi and palpi fusco-testaceous; antennae pitchy-red, their enlarged 9th and 10th joints nigrescent, minutely asperate, with short grey pubescence.

Head subquadrate, a little narrowed behind the moderately prominent eyes; slightly depressed between the small antennal tubercles, the interocular foveae obsolete or entirely absent. Thorax a little longer than broad, moderately rounded and widest before the middle, with small lateral foveae. Elytra elongate, nearly double the length and

breadth of the thorax, gently narrowed towards the base; with distinct sutural striae, and a few shallow, indistinct punctures which are almost seriate. Hind-body as broad as the eltyra, but shorter and much darker.

Legs moderately elongate, posterior tibiae a little arched below the middle.

Antennae about as long as the head and thorax; basal joint stout, its length scarcely double the breadth, the next subquadrate, joints 3-6 of about equal width, the 4th, however, hardly longer than broad, 7th and 8th transverse, the latter evidently the shorter; 9th abruptly enlarged, subquadrate, oblique at the extremity, rather longer on the outer side than the inner, with a minute spiniform appendage near its inner extremity; 10th rather larger, rounded outwardly, with a small lobe-like dilatation at the inner side of its base.

Underside dark red, with some fine yellowish pubescence. Metasternum broadly and deeply depressed along the middle; 2nd ventral segment with a pair of large prominences extending nearly the whole length, these are testaceous, finely ribbed and flattened on the surface, but somewhat tilted towards each other; intermediate segments incurved behind and very short in the middle; 5th widely emarginate behind and impressed across the middle; 6th large, transversely oval, finely yet quite distinctly punctate.

The rather elongate body, large terminal joints of the antennae, and peculiar prominences on the 2nd ventral segment are its distinctive characters.

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

Broken River, Canterbury. Two specimens, numbered 5170 and 5172 respectively, were sent to me several years ago by Mr. J. H. Lewis, but as he informed me that he had also sent them to Dr. Sharp I declined to describe them then. As Dr. Sharp apparently has not named this species, I have now described it. Exactly the same remarks are applicable to the following species.

3535. *Byraxis anisarthra* sp. nov.

Sanguineous, nitid, legs fusco-rufous, tarsi and palpi infuscate; sparingly clothed with slender, elongate, erect greyish hairs on the wing-cases, more thickly on the abdomen with decumbent ones.

Head as long as the thorax but rather narrower, smooth, interocular foveae obsolete. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, widest and rounded at the middle, without sculpture. Eltyra oblong, nearly double the length and breadth of the thorax, their sides slightly rounded, with well-marked sutural striae, and a few fine, indistinct, scattered punctures. Hind-body rather narrower, and evidently shorter than the wing-cases, its basal segment slightly longer than the next, the others deflexed. Legs slender, posterior tibiae slightly arched and thickened near the extremity.

Antennae shorter than the head and thorax, with short greyish pubescence; basal joint thick, not twice as long as broad, 2nd supquadrate, only very slightly longer than broad, 3rd considerably smaller, obconical, 4th very short, twice as broad as the 3rd; 5th oblong, enormously developed, a third of the entire length, apparently with a basal fovea underneath; joints 6-8 small and transverse; 9th quadrate, double the width of the preceding one; 10th of the same breadth as the penultimate but a third longer, both of these together smaller than the 5th.

Underside rufo-castaneous. Metasternum depressed along the middle, the hollow, behind especially, with obtusely elevated lateral borders. Basal segment of the abdomen exposed, but very short and truncate in the middle behind; 2nd large, unimpressed, with a pair of small yet distinct tubercles near the middle; 3-5 short but distinct, all incurved behind; 6th large, with a small median fovea.

Fem.—Antennae with greyish pubescence; 2nd joint shorter than the 1st; 3rd and 4th equal, smaller than the 2nd; 5th suboblong, broader than 4th; joints 6-8 successively but only moderately dilated; 9th not as broad as the transverse 10th; 11th largest, subconical.

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

Broken River. Mr. J. H. Lewis sent a male and a female, numbered respectively 5366 and 5173.

The structure of the 5th and 9th antennal joints and the sculpture of the underside distinguish it from *B. lewisi*, 3052, the only other species of the same section.*

3536. *Byraxis bisulcifrons* sp. nov.

Shining, moderately convex; rufo-piceous, legs fuscous, tarsi and palpi a little paler; scantily clothed with greyish, elongate and slender, mostly upright setae.

Head smaller than thorax, gradually narrowed anteriorly, curvedly narrowed behind the eyes; slightly longitudinally bi-impressed in front, with 2 indistinct small interocular foveae, and a central occipital puncture. Eyes situated behind the middle, rather large, but only very moderately convex. Thorax about as long as broad, widest and rounded before the middle, without any perceptible sculpture. Elytra nearly double the length and breadth of the thorax, gently curvedly narrowed anteriorly, with somewhat oblique shoulders, so that the base hardly exceeds that of the thorax in width; sutural striae well developed throughout, each elytron has some shallow indistinct punctures which almost form three irregular series. Hind-body evidently shorter than the elytra, basal segment rather larger than any of the others, which are deflexed.

Legs moderately stout; posterior tibiae rather longer than the others, slightly curved and thickened towards the extremity.

Antennae shorter than the head and thorax, with slender setae; basal joint stout, not twice as long as broad, 2nd rather smaller, 3rd still smaller, 4th also short but distinctly broader than the 3rd; 5th remarkably large, its basal portion transversely quadrate and broader than the 4th, its larger apical portion subtriangular, strongly but not acutely

*The original specimen of *B. lewisi*, not being in such a condition as to admit of manipulation, had to be described just as it was, gummed on cardboard. Mr. T. Hall fortunately found two males on the mountains near Methven quite recently; these enable me to add a description of the lower surface.

3052. *Byraxis lewisi*.

Male.—Anterior trochanters distinctly spined. Metasternum broadly depressed from base to apex, the cavity with distinctly but obtusely raised sides. Basal ventral segment covered; 2nd large, medially depressed, with 2 tubercular elevations extending nearly the whole length, and rather widely separated behind; the 6th with a deep, large, subrotundate central fovea. Ninth antennal joint somewhat concave underneath, and with a hook-like appendage near its inner extremity—this is not visible from above when mounted in the ordinary manner unless the antenna is twisted.

expanded outwardly towards its extremity, where it is twice as broad as the 9th; 6th small, scarcely longer than broad, attached to the inner extremity of the 5th; 7th bead-like and rather broader than contiguous ones; 9th moderately large, subtriangular, hardly broader than the 8th at its base, quite as large as the preceding two combined; 10th subovate, rather longer and evidently broader than the penultimate.

Underside nitid, fusco-rufous, sparingly and finely pubescent. Anterior coxae acutely prominent; the trochanters with small spines. Metasternum depressed along the middle, more narrowly in front than behind. Second abdominal segment with a pair of moderate, subcontiguous tubercles, the 6th with a shallow transverse median fovea.

B. anisarthra may be separated at once by its quite oblong, enormously developed 5th antennal joint. In *B. lewisi* the corresponding joint, though relatively large, does not exceed the 9th in bulk. The present species differs from both of these in many details, and may be distinguished by the lateral dilatation of the conspicuous 5th joint of the antennae.

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

Mount Hutt. Mr. T. Hall forwarded two males, found on the 28th October, 1912, at an altitude of about 3,000 ft.; none of the other sex were secured.

3537. *Hamotulus angulipes* sp. nov. *Hamotulus* Schaufuss, Gen. Ins. (Wytzman), *Pselaphidae*, p. 390. Syn. *Tychotyrys* Broun, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. 12, p. 168.

Subovate, irregularly narrowed anteriorly, moderately convex, nitid, impunctate; fusco-rufous, elytra of a brighter red, tarsi and palpi flavescent; clothed, but not thickly, with long and slender upright yellow setae.

Head moderately elongate and parallel in front, genae pubescent and distinctly narrowed behind, the occiput scarcely as wide as the thoracic apex; frontal channel well marked, ending in line with the front of the eyes, ocular foveae distinct. Eyes moderately large and very prominent. Thorax about a third longer than broad, slightly contracted at the apex, a little wider before the middle than elsewhere, with a curvate impression near the base united to an elongate fovea at each side. Elytra broad, curvedly narrowed towards the base, hardly any broader there than the thorax, and about a third longer than it is; they are convex behind the middle, with distinct sutural striae which are deeply foveate at the base; intrahumeral impressions broad, deep and foveiform at the base, tapering and obsolete behind the middle. Hind-body of about the same length as the wing-cases, curvedly narrowed and deflexed posteriorly, convex along the middle.

Legs long and moderately slender, pubescent; anterior tibiae almost straight, intermediate somewhat curved below the middle; the posterior armed inwardly, just below the middle, with a triangular spiniform process, and below that point somewhat curved inwardly.

Antennae longer than the head and thorax, rufo-testaceous, with infusate pubescence; basal joint stout, cylindric, fully double the length of the oblong 2nd, the next not quite as thick but rather longer, 4th distinctly shorter, scarcely longer than broad, 5th and 6th elongate, each about twice as long as broad, 7th shorter, yet longer than broad, 8th smallest, transverse; 9th and 10th subequal, laxly articulated, subquadrate, both a little narrowed towards the base and nearly double

the breadth of the 8th; the terminal oblong-oval, not as long as the preceding two combined, foveate underneath.

Underside fusco-rufous, with unevenly distributed yellowish pubescence. Metasternum nearly glabrous and depressed along the middle; close to this, and at each side of it, there is a strongly elevated vertical process which is bifid at the summit. Basal ventral segment pubescent and covered by the femora, 3rd slightly longer than the adjoining ones; 5th semicircularly emarginate, only a little longer than its predecessor in the middle; 6th rather larger than 5th, slightly foveate in the centre, subtruncate behind; 7th minute, broadly triangular, and resting on the large operculum or terminal segment, which is rounded and distinctly margined behind.

H. sternalis, 2744, most nearly resembles this; in it, however, the head and thorax are shorter and broader. The metasternal process, at each side of the middle, is close to the intermediate coxa, it is entire, and vertical in front; in *H. angulipes* each process is situated exactly at the middle, distant from the coxa, and is bifid at its extremity. In 2744 the 5th ventral segment has a transverse median depression, and the 6th is concave for half of its whole width, the minute 7th is broadly triangular.

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

Curiosity Gully, Rakaiia Gorge, near Methven. The specimen described above was taken out of moss on the face of a rock by Mr. T. Hall on the 6th July, 1912, just about the middle of a rather severe winter.

3538. *Pselaphus trifoveatus* sp. nov. *Pselaphus* Herbst, Gen. Ins. (Wytsman), *Pselaphidae*, p. 304.

Elongate, narrowed anteriorly, shining; castaneo-rufous, antennae, palpi, and tarsi more or less fulvescent; pubescence yellow, depressed, very thinly distributed, more thickly at the extremity of the elytra and almost forming a cilium there.

Head elongate, its sides nearly straight in front of the moderately large eyes, much narrowed behind them, not quite smooth; the frontal channel extends as far back as the middle of the eyes, it is slightly but not at all abruptly expanded there and almost touches the pair of foveae behind the eyes, its hind part is convex. Thorax convex, and, excluding the distinct minutely and densely sculptured neck, rather longer than broad, widest at the middle; with a curvate impression in front of the base and a small elongate fovea at each side. Elytra about a third longer than the thorax, widest behind, considerably narrowed towards the base, bearing only a few depressed straight hairs; the sutural striae are very fine, but alongside each there is a broad flattened space, which is deep and foveiform at the base but obsolete towards the extremity, there is a similarly formed but much shorter impression near each shoulder. Hind-body as long and fully as broad as the elytra, basal segment about as long as the other deflexed ones taken together, with a few fine, slightly curled hairs.

Legs elongate, femora subclavate, tibiae arched externally, thickened towards the extremity and distinctly pubescent there.

Antennae slightly longer than the head and thorax; basal joint red, its length double the breadth, 2nd nearly as thick and fully half as long; 3rd more slender and longer than the 2nd and distinctly longer than the 4th; joints 5-8 nearly equal, all evidently longer than broad;

9th and 10th distinctly stouter than the preceding ones, the terminal elongate-oval.

Male.—Underside chestnut-red. There is a patch of grey sponge-like vestiture on the middle of the prosternum, another at each side of the elevated mesosternal process, and the short basal ventral segment is similarly covered. Metasternum medially convex, broadly depressed behind. Second ventral segment large, with an elongate median impression at the extremity, and a punctiform fovea between the middle and each side; 3rd and 4th very short in the middle, the 5th barely visible at the middle but much prolonged outwardly, 6th large, deeply emarginate, the subovate operculum with a small basal fovea.

Maxillary palpi elongate, 3rd joint short; the terminal flexuous, its clavate portion fully a third of its whole length.

The sculpture of the head distinguishes this species from Sharp's *P. pauper*, 226, and, moreover, the curled part of its clothing on the elytra and hind-body is just the reverse of what it is in *P. pauper*.

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

McClennan's Bush and Rakaia Gorge, near Methven. Both sexes obtained by Mr. T. Hall amongst dead leaves in March, 1912.

Group SCAPHIDIDAE.

3539. *Baeocera sternalis* sp. nov. *Baeocera* Erichson, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 665.

Minute, convex, oval, glabrous, nitid, impunctate; nigro-piceous, legs infusate red, tarsi and basal joints of antennae usually fulvescent, remaining joints of the latter fuscous.

Head only half as broad in front as it is in line with the eyes, with large antennal cavities. Thorax widest at the base, which is obtusely angulate at the middle, its sides with slender margins and curvedly narrowed towards the front. Scutellum invisible. Elytra of the same width as the thorax at the base and closely adapted thereto, about twice its length, with fine lateral margins, apices very broadly rounded; towards the extremity fine sutural striae can be seen. Pygidium reddish, conical, but not much exposed.

Underside shining, nigrescent, with a few very slender greyish hairs: Metasternum with elongate or punctiform impressions near its sides. Basal segment of abdomen very large; the next three equally short, with deep sutures, each finely bipunctate near the middle; 5th much narrowed, its apical suture very fine; 6th short.

Antennae filiform, with a few slender setae, their 2nd joint about as long as the 1st, both moderately stout, joints 3-7 elongate and slender, 8th rather shorter, 9th to 11th darker and broader.

The large antennal cavities and metasternal sculpture distinguish this species. The body is rather narrowly oval.

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

Pudding Hill and McClennan's Bush, near Methven. Mr. T. Hall has forwarded a small series of specimens which he detected amongst leaf-mould in April and May, 1912.

Group CORYLOPHIDAE.

3540. *Sacina curtula* sp. nov. *Sacina* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1071.

Oblong, subdepressed, nitid; covered with dark ashy, decumbent, very slender pubescence; fuscous, the front of the thorax and apices of elytra fusco-testaceous, the legs more rufescent.

Thorax about a third broader than long, distinctly margined, bisinuate at the base, strongly rounded and almost transparent in front, its punctation fine and rather distant. Scutellum large, curvilinearly triangular, sparingly punctured. Elytra oblong, nearly double the length of the thorax, as wide as it is at the base, finely margined, gently narrowed posteriorly, with broadly rounded apices; finely but quite definitely punctured, with a slight impression behind the scutellum, but without sutural striae.

Underside with slender ashy pubescence; breast and basal segment of abdomen fuscous, finely and moderately closely punctate, remaining segments more or less testaceous. Prosternal process acuminate in front, the coxae distinctly but not widely separated. Mesosternum well developed, transverse, its fine posterior suture truncate between the widely distant coxae. Metasternum large, rather broader than long, quite straight behind; the coxae further apart than the intermediate ones and with a shallow elongate impression in front of each. Basal ventral segment not quite as large as the metasternum, 2-4 about equally short, 5th feebly emarginate, evidently longer than the 4th in the male, 6th short and broad.

Antennae and head invisible from above, basal two joints stout and elongate, 3rd slender, the following four indistinct; club rather large, triarticulate, its basal joint triangular, the next shorter, the terminal suboblong.

Femora robust, tibiae simple; terminal tarsal joint rather longer than the others taken together; claws minutely appendiculate at the base.

Shorter and relatively broader than *S. oblonga*, 1913, with finer and darker pubescence.

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

Bell Rock and other places near Methven. Seven specimens found by Mr. T. Hall in February and September, 1912.

Group COLYDIDAE.

3541. *Ulonotus proprius* sp. nov. *Ulonotus* Erichson, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 186.

Elongate-oblong, transversely convex, opaque; the thorax and elevations on the elytra of a slightly rufescent fusco-testaceous hue; the remainder of the elytra, the head, and legs more or less infusate; antennae fulvescent, tarsi darker; sparingly and irregularly clothed with short, somewhat curvate, straw-coloured setae and greyish scale-like matter.

Head large, nearly plane, obtusely expanded, but not elevated, at the antennal insertion, its surface with granular sculpture. Eyes small but prominent. Thorax, exclusive of lobes, of about equal length and breadth, irregularly and indistinctly granulate, with a rather broad and deep channel along the middle; anterior lobe large, extending from the middle of each side to the front of, but widely separated from, the eye, the 2nd very short yet projecting outwardly almost as far as the other, the posterior angles apparently formed of or armed with a pair of minute unequal spines. Elytra more than double the length of the thorax, rather broader than it is at the base, with nearly straight distinctly and regularly denticulate sides, they are gradually rounded behind, with simple apices; alongside the suture they are moderately coarsely seriate-punctate but irregularly elsewhere; on each elytron a

narrow elongate ridge extends backwards from the middle of the base, in line with that there is an oblong nodule near the hind thigh, and on the summit of the posterior declivity a prominent nodosity, a pair of smaller ones outside the last extend towards the posterior femur, and on the middle, but nearer the side, there is a ridge similar to that near the base.

Antennae rather slender, as long as the thorax, their basal joint half-hidden above; 3rd elongate, as long as the 2nd but much thinner; 4th and 5th rather longer than broad; joints 6-8 short and bead-like; 9th larger than 8th but smaller than the quadrate 10th; the terminal conical, slightly narrower but rather longer than the 10th.

Legs with more or less curvate setae, the tibiae a little arcuate and thickened outwardly near the middle; tarsi simple, their basal three joints subequal and, together, shorter than the 4th.

A peculiar and rather slender species, having a rather narrow triarticulate antennal club. The thorax appears abruptly contracted near the base, the flattened anterior lobe is entire and unusually large, and its bispinose posterior angles are without precedent. It should be located near *U. uropterus*, 3222, which, however, is a much larger insect with strongly produced elytral apices.

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

Rakaia Gorge, near Methven. We are indebted to Mr. T. Hall for the detection of this interesting species. One individual, found amongst decaying leaves on the 5th June, 1912, is all I have seen.

3542. *Notoulus truncatus* sp. nov. *Notoulus* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 183 (*Ablabus*).

Oblong, moderately convex, variegate; fuscous, the front and explanate sides of the thorax, the antennae and tarsi more or less castaneo-rufous; unevenly clothed with slender, rather short, somewhat curled or suberect, yellow setae, which, on the elytra, are mingled with greyish scale-like matter; on the middle of each elytron, behind the posterior femur, there is a fuscous spot; legs and club dull rufo-fuscous.

Head indistinctly granulate, only slightly elevated at the point of the antennal insertion. Thorax rather broader than long, its sides explanate and trilobed, the front lobe a little larger than the 2nd, the 3rd still smaller and situated between the middle and base, posterior angles obtuse and leaving a gap between each and the shoulder, the apex deeply incurved near each side; disc uneven, indistinctly granulate, trifoveate in front, the central fovea narrower and not quite as large and deep as the others; on the middle there is an ill-defined impression, and the base is unequally trifoveate. Elytra as broad as the widest part of the thorax, fully twice its length, obliquely narrowed and subvertical behind; their sculpture is entirely hidden by the vestiture, but appears to be seriate-punctate; at the middle of the base, on each elytron, there is a distinct nodiform elevation, and there is a pair of smaller ones behind, besides these there are 2 or 3 which are more obtuse and less easily seen. Legs rather short, tibiae straight, bearing curled setae.

Antennae shorter than the thorax, very scantily pubescent; their basal joint half covered by the lateral dilatation of the head, 2nd thick and subobconical, 3rd as long as its predecessor but not half as stout, the following two slightly longer than broad, joints 6-8 short and moniliform, 9th only slightly broader; club abruptly enlarged, densely pubescent, biarticulate.

N. varicornis, 3086, most nearly resembles this species, which, on account of the indefinite sculpture, has been difficult to describe. When examined from above the pale elytra seem to be nearly plane and obtusely truncate at the top of the dark posterior declivity, on which, half-way down, there is a pair of paler nodosities

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

McClelland's Bush, near Methven. Two examples sent to me by Mr. T. Hall on the 15th March, 1912, both obtained from leaf-mould at a height of 1,500 ft.

3543. *Notoulus longipes* sp. nov.

Oblong, opaque, fuscous; elytra covered with tawny curled setae, the head and thorax more thinly clothed with yellowish ones; legs and antennae ferruginous.

This species is like *N. truncatus*, but is larger, with distinctly longer legs, more prominent eyes, and differently formed antennae.

The elytra are almost flat along the middle, each, on top of the posterior declivity, is distinctly, contiguously trinodose; there is a smaller nodosity near the side and slightly in advance, and in line with this, but before the middle, a larger one, the basal elevation is more elongate, and the shoulders are somewhat prominent, the apices are slightly dehiscent, and the declivity is not nodose.

Antennae nearly glabrous, shorter than the thorax, their basal joint more than half-hidden, 2nd thick and hardly any longer than broad, 9th scarcely broader than the 8th; club large, its first joint transverse, the terminal as broad but nearly twice as long.

Underside dull rufo-fuscous, with numerous short, depressed yellowish setae; 3rd and 5th ventral segments finely and rather distantly granulate, the 3rd more distinctly near the sides, the 4th with a transverse series.

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

Hump Ridge, near Invercargill. Two examples found by Mr. A. Philpott in February, 1912.

3544. *Bitoma obsoleta* sp. nov. *Bitoma* Herbst, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 192.

Elongate, subdepressed, opaque; nigrescent, legs and antennae infusate, the former paler; irregularly and thinly clothed with distinct, decumbent pale-yellowish setae.

Head almost as large as the thorax, rather flat, with indistinct granular sculpture, very slightly elevated over the antennal cavities. Eyes moderately prominent. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, widest at the obtuse anterior angles, which, however, do not extend as far forwards as the middle of the rounded apex; the sides are somewhat explanate in front, gradually narrowed backwards, and only indistinctly serrate. posterior angles indefinite, but not rounded; disc slightly uneven, with 5 shallow, ill-defined, obsolete impressions, its granular sculpture hardly discernible. Scutellum subquadrate. Elytra thrice the length of the thorax, rather broader than it is at the base, very gradually and slightly expanded posteriorly, with strongly rounded, feebly divergent apices; they are broadly but not at all deeply depressed before the middle, and seem to be finely seriate-punctate, or granulate, when examined in different ways; on each elytron there is a slight, elongate basal elevation, and further back, in line with the 1st, there

are two equally indefinite, oblong inequalities; the surface appears a little uneven, so that the serial sculpture is somewhat interrupted.

Antennae shorter than the head and thorax; 2nd joint stout, oblong, as long as the uncovered portion of the basal, 3rd elongate and slender, 4th a little longer than the next, joints 6-8 small and subglobular, 9th slightly broader; club abruptly enlarged, terminal joint longer than the transverse 10th.

Most nearly related to *B. picicornis*, 2762, but much more slender; both are without thoracic lobes. In the type of 2762 the elytra, towards the sides, seem to have 3 or 4 slender costae—there is no trace of these in the present species; in the former, on each elytron, there is a conspicuous rotundate spot, formed of exceedingly minute white setae, near the base, and in a variety from the vicinity of Methven there are several white specks towards the extremity—all these are lacking in *B. obsoleta*.

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

Rakaia Gorge, near Methven. One found amongst dead leaves on the ground by Mr. T. Hall on the 1st November, 1912.

3545. *Coxelus instabilis* sp. nov. *Coxelus* Latreille, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 195.

Elongate, subparallel, subopaque; piceous, the thorax and parts of the elytra usually more or less rufescent, antennae dark red, the club piceous, legs obscure fusco-rufous; the squamiform setae vary from fulvous to greyish, they are irregularly distributed and on most parts decumbent, but on the hind part of the elytra they are suberect, and in most specimens form 3 small spots or crests on each, the apparently bare portions of the dorsum bear finer inconspicuous hairs, and in most cases there is a thick basal patch on each elytron.

Head narrower than the thorax, with flattened granules, these, however, become indistinct in front. Eyes moderately large and prominent, setigerous. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, slightly rounded and wider before the middle than near the gently narrowed basal portion, with rectangular, or slightly prominent, posterior angles; the lateral margins are not perceptibly crenulate, and the channels inside them are deeper and broader near the front than towards the base; the apex is sinuate near each side, but its angles hardly project further than the middle; the surface is covered with granules, in each of these there is a minute puncture, there is a depression along the middle, in some cases narrow, in others expanded, and the basal region is more or less evidently trifoveate. Elytra quite double the length of the thorax, slightly wider than it is at the base, with subrectangular shoulders; sometimes they are impressed along the middle so that the suture appears a little elevated, they bear series of granules and linear, sometimes indefinite interstices, the suture on top of the posterior declivity is somewhat thickened but not crested.

Antennae shorter than the thorax, their basal joint not visible from above; 2nd stout, oblong; 3rd nearly as long but much more slender; joints 4-8 decrease in length; 9th obconical, distinctly larger than 8th; club abruptly enlarged, its basal joint strongly transverse, the apical narrower and subrotundate.

Tibiae with short but distinct yellowish setae on the outside, those along the inside very slender.

Underside dark fuscous or somewhat rufescent, with numerous fine yellow setae, head punctate behind, the breast and abdomen distinctly and rather evenly granulate.

C. helmsi, 3084, may be distinguished at a glance by the numerous erect blackish setae, and the pair of dark sutural crests on the summit of the hind slope. *C. elongatus*, 2764, is concolorous, slightly larger, and bears more evenly distributed vestiture. Its thorax is nearly a third longer, and its shoulders are obtuse.

Length, 3 mm.; breadth, quite 1 mm.

McClennan's Bush and Pudding Hill, near Methven. About twenty specimens were received from Mr. T. Hall during April and May, 1912, all taken from leaf-mould at an elevation of about 1,500 ft. After spending an entire day in their examination, I came to the conclusion that they are representatives of a single variable species.

3546. *Heterargus parallelus* sp. nov. *Heterargus* Sharp, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1085.

Elongate, subparallel, only slightly convex, without nodiform elevations, subopaque; obscurely rufescent, the hinder part of elytra and sometimes the middle of thorax fuscous; thinly clothed with short, slender, yellow setae.

Head granulate behind, the forehead a little depressed and marked off by a curved interantennal impression, the clypeus very prominent. Thorax slightly broader than long, deeply sinuate near each side in front so that the angles appear prolonged as far as the minute eyes; its flattened sides are a little rounded near the front but only obsoletely serrate; base with a deep sinuosity near each side, its angles subacute and directed backwards; the surface is a little uneven, having a pair of short frontal and oblique basal elevations, and it is covered with somewhat flattened granules. Elytra twice the length of the thorax, scarcely at all broader than it is at the base, with subrectangular shoulders; they bear regular series of small suboblong granules; interstices linear, the 3rd slightly elevated near the base and behind, the 5th less distinctly so, not at all at the base.

Antennae shorter than the thorax, their basal joint almost wholly exposed, quite the length of the 2nd, and rather thicker; 3rd slender, longer than broad; joints 4-6 subquadrate, 7th and 8th moniliform, 9th rather broader; club abruptly enlarged, biarticulate. Tibiae finely setose.

Underside dull rufo-fuscous, with some minute setae, covered with flattened granules, the flanks of the prosternum included, bisulcate between the front coxae, the back of the head transversely rugose.

This most nearly resembles *H. subaequus*, 3406, which, however, is more slender, with less prominent shoulders, the base of the thorax is more rounded in the middle, and the sculpture is somewhat different.

Length, 3-3½ mm.; breadth, 1⅓-1½ mm.

Hump Ridge, near Invercargill. Found by Mr. A. Philpott in February, 1912, at an altitude of 3,000 ft.

3547. *Gathocles angulifer* sp. nov. *Gathocles* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1086.

Robust, oblong, moderately convex, subopaque; fuscous, the antennae, tarsi, the front and sides of the thorax and indefinite marks on the elytra rufescent; sparingly clothed with erect, slender, yellowish setae.

Head smooth in front, granulate behind. Thorax about a third broader than long, emarginate near each side of the apex, so that the angles, which extend to the middle of the eyes, appear prominent; its sides are moderately explanate and irregular but not denticulate, a little rounded in front and slightly sinuate behind, the posterior angles are prominent though not acute, and directed backwards and slightly outwards; the surface is distinctly granulate, less closely on the centre than elsewhere, there is a large impression along the middle and a pair of smaller ones at the base. Elytra only slightly broader than the thorax, not twice its length, with prominent humeral angles; their sculpture consists of nearly regular series of small granules and narrow longitudinal interstices, the 3rd of these latter are a little elevated near the base, but there are no definite nodules anywhere.

Antennae shorter than the head and thorax; the uncovered portion of the basal joint is as stout and nearly as long as the 2nd, which is twice the thickness of the equally elongate 3rd, joints 4-8 gradually decrease in length, none however are transverse, 9th moniliform, slightly broader than its predecessor; club broad, finely pubescent, biarticulate.

Legs with short setae; basal joint of the tarsi slightly longer than the 2nd, the terminal longer than the basal three combined.

Underside dark fuscous, granulate, but the flanks of the prosternum are smooth, the last ventral segment nearly so, the head is densely and minutely sculptured and has some moderately coarse punctures. The prosternal process is bisulcate.

This differs from the type of the genus, 1936, by the absence of nodiform elevations, and by the flat, not hollowed, and less anteriorly dilated sides of the thorax. There is an obvious gap near each side, at the base of the thorax, so that the thoracic and humeral angles are remarkably distinct. The description has been drawn up from a pair of thoroughly cleaned specimens.

The species of this genus are more robust and thickset than those of *Heterargus* and possess larger eyes.

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

Mount Hutt and McClennan's Bush, near Methven. A dozen individuals were secured from leaf-mould during April, 1912, at a height of 1,500 ft., by Mr. T. Hall. In their natural condition they are encrusted with dried sappy matter.

3548. *Protarphius pallens* sp. nov. *Protarphius* Broun, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. 12, p. 183.

Oblong, transversely convex, the body and legs fusco-testaceous; in its natural habitat covered with light-tawny sappy matter, through which slender, erect, yellowish setae protrude.

Thorax broader than long, very finely, distantly, and irregularly granulate, with a broad, somewhat angular, impression along the middle and a pair of basal foveae, its sides explanate and slightly rounded. Elytra rather broader than the thorax, twice its length; when carefully denuded the 3rd interstices appear smooth, without any sign of granulation, and only slightly elevated on the disc but nodiform behind, the 5th are only indistinctly raised, between the suture and each of these there are duplicate series of rather coarse, distinctly separated punctures, the sides are similarly punctate; before they are cleaned the 3rd interstices appear obtusely elevated at the base, less so near the middle, and terminate in conspicuous nodosities on the top of the perpendicular

declivity, the 5th are less evidently nodiform and hardly at all elevated along the disc.

Underside rufo-fuscous. Metasternum with transverse series of granules. Basal ventral segment granulate, rather longer than any of the intermediate ones, each of which has a well-marked transverse impression between the middle and sides, the 5th as well as the preceding two are without granules, all have deep sutures.

Antennae 11-jointed, the 1st and 2nd joints thick, 3rd about twice as long as broad, 4-9 small and submoniliform; club broad, biarticulate.

This may prove to be a local form of 2770, *P. tricavus*.

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

McClennan's Bush, near Methven. Found by Mr. T. Hall amongst decaying leaves in April, 1912.

Obs.—*P. ruficornis*, 2768. From the same source I have several specimens of a variety of this dark-legged and slightly larger species. These differ from *P. pallens* by the absence of the lateral depressions on the intermediate ventral segments, as well as in other details. I found my two specimens of 2768 in the North Island, on Mount Pirongia, in December, 1892.

Group PYCNOMERIDAE.

3549. *Pycnomerus tenuiculus* sp. nov. *Pycnomerus* Erichson, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 208.

Elongate, subparallel, very slightly convex, glabrous, moderately nitid; piceo-rufous, antennae and legs rather paler.

Head narrower than the thorax, distinctly but not very closely punctate, its sides obtusely elevated between the antennae and eyes. Thorax hardly any longer than broad, slightly wider near the front than behind, lateral margins distinct and forming the rectangular posterior angles; apex subtruncate in the middle, with a short sinuosity behind each eye, its subacute angles, however, do not extend further forwards than the middle; discal impression broad but not deep, longitudinally divided by a smooth line, as coarsely but not as closely punctured as the sides. Elytra twice the length of the thorax, a little wider near the middle than at the base, a good deal narrowed towards the extremity; base arcuate-emarginate, the subacute humeral angles are but little wider than the thorax and scarcely project beyond its base; their striae are moderately deep and regular, the pair at each side of the suture are deeper at the base, their punctures are distinctly separated and rather elongate but not coarse; interstices rather broader and less convex than the outer ones, with fine serial punctures; the suture is bent outwards and subcarinate at the apices.

This most nearly approaches *P. arcuatus*, 3408, but is smaller, more slender, and more rufescent. The thoracic impression is shallow, and the shoulders are not thickened and prominent.

Eyes moderately large; terminal antennal joint rather narrower than the 10th and distinctly marked off.

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

McClennan's Bush, near Methven. One from Mr. Hall, 23rd April, 1912.

Group LATHRIDIDAE.

3550. *Lathridius rufifrons* sp. nov. *Lathridius* Herbst, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 232.

Subovate, moderately elongate, only slightly convex, glabrous, nitid; head and thorax dark rufous; elytra, legs, and antennae more or less pale chestnut-red.

Head nearly as broad as the thorax, with a well-marked groove along the middle, moderately coarsely, closely, and rugosely punctured and rather dull. Eyes large and prominent. Thorax subquadrate, of about equal length and breadth, slightly wider in front than elsewhere, lateral margins a little explanate, indistinctly serrate, and feebly sinuate near the middle, posterior angles rectangular, the anterior obtusely rounded; the surface coarsely, closely, and somewhat rugosely punctate, with a broad groove, which is expanded behind, along the middle, the transverse impression near the base becomes foveiform at each side, before the middle but near each side there is a small rounded fovea, its base is truncate. Scutellum broad, small, concave in the middle. Elytra obovate, with distinct rims, arcuate-emarginate at the base, of the same width as the thorax there, fully thrice its length, widest before the middle, and a good deal narrowed posteriorly; they are slightly depressed behind the base, and very distinctly and regularly punctate-striate throughout.

Antennae nearly as long as the head and thorax, their basal joint nearly thrice the thickness of the oviform 2nd, 3rd, evidently shorter than 4th, which as well as joints 5-7 are slender and elongate, 8th slightly shorter and broader; club broad, its intermediate joint strongly transverse and broader than the basal, the terminal nearly twice as long.

At once recognizable from other species by its unusual coloration, obovate elytra, thoracic sculpture, and rather broad antennal club.

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

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

3551. *Lathridius dualis* sp. nov.

Elongate, subdepressed, shining, nude, variegate; head and thorax more or less fusco-rufous; elytra pale brown or fusco-testaceous, with a large, dark fuscous, depressed spot on each between the base and the middle, another of irregular shape across the top of the posterior declivity, and a third at the side behind the shoulder; legs and antennae obscurely fulvescent.

Head rather coarsely punctate and rugose, with a distinct groove along the middle. Eyes moderate, prominent. Thorax a third longer than broad, deeply constricted near the base, which is paler and nearly smooth; along the middle of the coarsely punctate, rugose frontal portion there is a broad impression with slightly raised borders, the lateral margins are somewhat flattened. Scutellum transverse. Elytra obviously broader than the thorax at the base, more than double its length, rather broader near the hind thighs than at the base, distinctly and closely punctate-striate, with smooth, slightly raised interstices, near each side there is a depression in line with the hind thigh.

Antennae shorter than the head and thorax, basal joint twice as thick as the next, joints 3-8 distinctly longer than broad, the terminal longer than the 9th and 10th.

Underside nitid, piceo-fuscous, nearly smooth and nude, basal ventral segment with a large, minutely sculptured depression extending from each side nearly to the middle.

With the exception of the Tasmanian *L. nigromaculatus*, no species I am acquainted with has similarly marked elytra; these, however, are much paler, with more definite marks, and the body is less slender and glossy.

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

Ardagh, McClellan's Bush, and Methven. Several specimens sent to me by Mr. T. Hall.

3552. *Corticaria unicolor* sp. nov. *Corticaria* Marsham, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 234.

Minute, nitid, rufo-castaneous, antennae and tarsi fulvescent, with series of inconspicuous, slender greyish hairs on the elytra.

Head narrowed anteriorly, moderately coarsely but not very closely punctured. Eyes moderately convex, distinctly faceted, large, occupying fully half of each side of the head. Thorax oviform, slightly longer than broad, widest behind the middle, base finely margined, with a rotundate median fovea near the base, its sculpture like that of the head. Elytra elongate, oviform, slightly arcuate-emarginate at the base, only slightly broader there than the thorax; they are evidently subseriate-punctate, more finely behind, with a sutural depression at the base, and a less obvious one near each subcarinate shoulder.

Antennae not as long as the head and thorax, their 2nd joint oviform, nearly as long but only half as thick as the basal, joints 3-5 rather longer than broad, 6-8 small and moniliform; club loosely articulated, its terminal joint not quite as long as the 9th and 10th combined.

Underside rufo-castaneous, relatively coarsely and closely punctate, the abdominal segments 2-5 more finely, these together hardly longer than the first. Thinly clothed with fine yellowish pubescence.

The first part of the description will enable this species to be separated from those already known.

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

City Council's reserve, Methven. A solitary example was taken off a tree covered with moss and lichen, at an elevation of 2,300 ft., by Mr. T. Hall, in July, 1912.

3553. *Corticaria vagepunctata* sp. nov.

Subovate, minute, slightly convex, nitid; rufo-fuscous, head paler, the tibiae and basal joints of tarsi fusco-testaceous, the terminal joint of these latter and the antennal club infuscate; sparingly clothed with distinct, somewhat arched, grey hairs.

Head, including the eyes, nearly as broad as the thorax, distantly and finely punctured. Thorax rather broader than long, more narrowed in front than behind, its base distinctly margined; with a small shallow basal fovea, and a slight transverse impression near each side, its punctation distant and moderately fine. Scutellum broad. Elytra a little broader than the thorax at the base, nearly thrice its length, with moderately rounded sides, their punctation distinct, rather distant, but not quite seriate.

Antennae scarcely the length of the head and thorax, their 2nd joint about as long as the 1st but much thinner, joints 3-8 slender, gradually

decreasing in length; club laxly articulated, its terminal joint longer than either of the preceding ones.

Underside fusco-rufous, the head and last four abdominal segments more rufescent or paler, with depressed greyish hairs; metasternum and basal ventral segment distantly punctate.

Somewhat similar to *C. erythrocephala*, 1605, much more distantly and finely punctured, with less prominent eyes, much narrower hind-body, and different coloration.

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

Ardagh, near Methven. A single individual found near the residence of W. J. Dickie, Esq., M.P., on the 25th March, 1912, by Mr. T. Hall.

Obs.—From the same source I have three specimens of *C. melasoma*, 3061, originally found on Mount Maungatua, in southern Otago.

3554. *Corticaria castanea* sp. nov.

Subovate, slightly shining; pale castaneous, legs and antennae testaceous, club infusate; the elytra with numerous distinct, subdecumbent, yellowish-grey setae.

Head broader than the front of the thorax, distinctly but not closely punctured, with large, prominent eyes. Thorax broader than long, rounded and widest behind the middle, broadly impressed towards the sides in front of the base, somewhat flattened but not foveate on the middle near the front, moderately coarsely but not closely punctate. Scutellum broad. Elytra oblong-oval, slightly broader than the thorax at the base, thrice its length, in some cases with feebly raised shoulders and indefinite sutural striae, their punctation moderately coarse and regular yet not quite seriate.

Antennae as long as the head and thorax, their 2nd joint nearly as long but not as stout as the 1st, joints 3–7 slender, longer than broad; 8th shortest; basal joint of the club very slightly longer than the next, the terminal oviform, longer than the intermediate.

Underside somewhat nitid, fuscous, the head reddish, finely and distantly punctate, with slender greyish pubescence.

Distinguishable from *C. puber*, 415, and its allies by the concolorous body and pale legs, &c.

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

Methven and Ardagh. Six specimens from Mr. T. Hall during January and February, 1912.

3555. *Corticaria robusta* sp. nov.

Elongate, slightly convex and nitid; rufo-fuscous, the thorax, elytral declivity, and shoulders usually more rufescent, tarsi fusco-testaceous, antennae reddish, the club darker; evenly but not thickly covered with distinct, moderately elongate, subdecumbent, yellowish-grey setae.

Head rather narrower than the thorax, moderately coarsely but not closely punctured. Eyes large, with coarse facets. Thorax nearly a third broader than long, its sides rounded and distinctly denticulated, the basal margin contracted and depressed; its punctation rather deeper than that of the head, the basal fovea large but not deep. Scutellum broad. Elytra oblong-oval, rather broader than the thorax at the base, more than thrice its length, without depression or humeral plicae; they are moderately coarsely but not seriatly punctured and appear feebly

rugose, the sculpture becomes less distinct behind, and each, from the middle backwards, has a shallow sutural stria.

Antennae as long as the head and thorax, joints 3-8 slender, gradually shortened, all, however, are elongate; 9th and 10th obconical, their length about double the breadth, the terminal elongate-oval.

Underside nigro-fuscous; the breast moderately coarsely, the abdomen more finely punctured; with numerous elongate, depressed grey setae; metasternum not longer than the basal ventral segment, with a median groove behind the middle.

Male.—Legs elongate, basal joint of anterior tarsi oblong and somewhat dilated. Elytral apices narrower than those of the female, in which sex they are broad and obtusely rounded.

Manifestly larger than any other indigenous species, most nearly resembling *C. longula*, 3060, but with the sides of the thorax evidently denticulated from front to base.

Length, 3 mm.; breadth, fully 1 mm.

Methven; January, 1912. Half a dozen individuals sent by Mr. T. Hall, in company with 3060.

3556. *Corticaria latulipennis* sp. nov.

Convex, rather broad, nitid, very thinly clothed with rather short, slender, greyish, decumbent setae; elytra piceous, head and thorax somewhat rufescent, antennae and legs castaneous, tarsi testaceous but with infusate terminal joints.

Head nearly as broad as the thorax, moderately coarsely punctured, less closely on the middle. Eyes prominent, occupying more than half of the sides of the head. Antennae equalling the head and thorax in length, with slender outstanding fuscous setae, 2nd joint oviform, nearly as long as the basal but only half as thick, joints 3-8 slender and elongate, the 3rd and 4th not quite as long as the 5th or 6th; club laxly articulated, with elongate-oval joints, the last thicker than the others. Thorax broader than long, widest and well rounded at the middle, without perceptible lateral denticles; it is coarsely and moderately closely punctured, lightly transversely impressed before the base, and with a punctate, distinct groove just in front of the basal margin, but without any discal foveae. Scutellum broad, rounded behind, sometimes bipunctate. Elytra rather broader than the thorax at the base, still broader near the middle, their sides moderately rounded, lateral margins hardly discernible from above; they are broadly impressed near the suture before the middle, the shoulders are a little rounded, finely margined, and distinctly elevated, the sutural striae are visible behind, their coarse punctation is irregular near the base but seriate beyond; the length is more than double that of the thorax.

Underside nigrescent, coxae castaneous; the breast and basal ventral segment are moderately coarsely punctured, the other segments indistinctly; pubescence scanty, but concentrated, so as to form a small patch on the terminal segment.

Somewhat similar to *C. discoidea*, 420, in form, but there the likeness ends. In one example the hind-body is oviform and not so broad as the others; this, no doubt, is the male.

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

Epsom, near the base of Mount Eden. I searched the locality on three occasions, in October, November, and December, 1911, but could not find more than a single specimen each time.

3557. *Corticaria clavatula* sp. nov.

Subovate, only moderately broad, nitid, with distinct yellowish pubescence; piceo-fuscous, head faintly rufescent, legs and antennae testaceous, club darker.

Head rather broader than front of thorax, moderately but not closely punctured. Eyes prominent, widely distant above, rather smaller than usual. Thorax broader than long, widest just behind the middle, rather more coarsely, but not closely, punctured than the head, transversely impressed near the base, without foveae, but with a transverse stria in front of the basal margin. Scutellum large, broad, rounded behind. Elytra more than twice the length of the thorax, somewhat broader than it is at the base, widest near the middle, lateral margins invisible from above; with subserrate, oblong, and rather distant punctures, shoulders obtusely elevated, the sutural striae moderately distinct throughout, in one example there is a longitudinal impression alongside the suture near the base.

Antennae scarcely as long as the head and thorax, with very slender setae; 2nd joint oviform, rather shorter and much thinner than the 1st; joints 3-7 slender, gradually decreasing in length; 8th small and moniliform; club rather short and broad, its basal joints obconical, 1st slightly longer than broad, the next shorter and broader, 3rd largest, ovate.

The moderately small rotundate eyes, broad sutural striae, the concolorous body and flavescent legs, together with the antennal structure, are distinctive.

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

Epsom, Auckland. Two examples, November and December, 1911, amongst decaying leaves between rough scoria boulders.

3558. *Lithostygnus serripennis* sp. nov. *Lithostygnus* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 950.

Slender, elongate, slightly convex, glabrous, shining; chestnut-red, antennae and tarsi fulvescent.

Head oblong, slightly narrowed anteriorly, with a pair of ill-defined carinae, these are somewhat curved from the eyes towards the middle and then prolonged obliquely forwards, so as to become convergent in front, though not smooth there is no distinct sculpture.

Thorax not as long as broad, its sides broadly flattened and finely crenate, widest before the middle, gradually narrowed backwards, with acute posterior angles; a broad depression near the front has sharply elevated, but rather irregular, apical and lateral margins, behind it is obtusely bituberculate; another depression extends right across the disc, and is bounded by the obtuse, transverse basal ridge. Elytra oblong-oval, double the length of the thorax, hardly wider than it is at the base; on each elytron there are 2 slender dorsal costae, the outer forms the dorsal rim almost from the base to the extremity, the inner is nearly straight, it extends from the base and is very slightly curved inwardly near the apex, the suture is just as distinctly raised throughout; between each of these there are double series of large, subquadrate, punctiform impressions; the lateral margins bear many minute denticles and therefore appear serrate.

Antennae short, basal joint thick and subquadrate, 2nd of nearly similar form but much smaller, joints 3-9 slender, small and moniliform,

the 4th and 5th slightly longer than 3rd; club biarticulate, both joints oblong, the terminal the larger.

In *L. minor*, 2358, the elytral costae are considerably more elevated and the punctation deeper and coarser. The sides of the head in front of the eyes are distinctly margined. The antennal club is shorter and broader, and the thoracic sculpture is different.

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

Broken River, Canterbury. Two examples found by Mr. J. H. Lewis amongst dead leaves, 24th March, 1908.

3559. *Lithostygnus cuneiceps* sp. nov.

Slender, elongate, nude, nitid; chestnut-red, antennae and tarsi fulvescent.

Head oblong, gradually narrowed in front of the eyes, broadly bilobate longitudinally, and with an obtuse ridge along the middle, the carina which starts from each eye, and is slightly curved near it, is obliquely prolonged forwards. Eyes small and convex, with coarse facets, situated on the upper part of the sides, and with an obtuse projection behind each. Thorax broader than long, widest before the middle, well rounded there, gradually narrowed behind, posterior angles rectangular, its sides broadly explanate and finely crenulate; disc very uneven, having a subquadrate depression near the front with irregularly carinate lateral margins, these form angles at their terminations, there is another depression near the base with an obtuse ridge behind it. Elytra oblong-oval, nearly twice the length of the thorax, and in the middle as broad as the widest part of the thorax, the shoulders are oblique, and behind each there is a more or less obvious sinuosity, their finely serrate lateral margins become invisible near the extremity; the inner costae are slightly curved near the apices but less so at the base, the outer form the dorsal margins behind but only begin between the middle and hind thighs, the suture is not elevated, between it and the inner costae there are double series of coarse punctiform impressions similar to those between the inner and outer costae.

Antennae glabrous, 2nd joint globular, not as large as the basal, joints 3-9 small and slender, 4th and 8th slightly longer than broad, the 3rd and 9th shorter and globular; club not abruptly dilated, both joints suboblong.

Underside obscure fusco-rufous. Head transversely trisulcate in front.

Rather more slender than *L. costatus*, 1713, in which the thorax is abruptly contracted behind, the elytral costae are more prominent, the antennae differ, the club is broader, and its basal joint is cup-shaped or obconical.

The insect is generally covered with greyish sappy matter. The description has been drawn up from a carefully cleaned specimen. The sculpture of the head is best seen when examined sideways.

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

Epsom. Nearly a dozen specimens were secured from dead vegetable matter amongst native trees and shrubs at the base of Mount Eden during the last three months of 1911.

Obs.—In the genus *Metophthalmus*, described by Wollaston ("Insecta Maderensia," p. 192), the antennae are only 10 articulate, the head is laterally crenulate, and the eyes are so placed that the insect is incapable of seeing what may be beneath it. In *Lithostygnus* the eyes

are nearly as prominent below as they are above, the antennae are 11-jointed, and the sides of the head are simple.

Group DERMESTIDAE.

3560. *Trogoderma puncticolle* sp. nov. *Trogoderma* Latreille, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 240.

Oblong, slightly transversely convex, subopaque; fusco-piceous, with a few indefinite, obscurely rufescent spots, legs fusco-rufous; irregularly clothed with distinct greyish-yellow and finer cinereous pubescence.

Head rather small, closely punctate. Eyes moderately large. Thorax much broader than long, curvedly narrowed towards the front; the base widely bisinuate and, at the middle, obtusely angulate and partly covering the scutellum, posterior angles acute and slightly directed backwards; its surface closely and distinctly punctured. Elytra of the same width as the base of the thorax, slightly narrowed near the extremity, with broadly rounded apices; they are feebly transversely impressed before the middle, rather finely and indefinitely punctured, more distantly and finely behind. Legs moderately slender, finely setose, with straight tibiae.

Antennae short, basal two joints short and stout, joints 3-6 slender and more or less testaceous, the 6th shortest; 7-10 infuscate, not at all produced inwardly, evidently broader than the preceding ones, 9th and 10th transversely quadrate, 11th conical, hardly twice the length of the penultimate.

Underside piceo-fuscous, sparingly clothed with slender yellowish hairs.

T. 4-fasciatum, 1692, from Mokohinau Island, is the nearest species, but in it the thorax is distantly and finely punctate, and its vestiture is entirely different.

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

Methven and Rakaia Gorge. Apparently rare. Found by Mr. T. Hall at an elevation of about 1,100 ft.

Group BYRRHIDAE.

3561. *Synorthus substriatus* sp. nov. *Synorthus* Broun, Bulletin No. 2, N.Z. Inst., p. 9.

Convex, subrotundate, or broadly oval, moderately shining; fusco-castaneous, legs light fusco-rufous, tarsi and antennae flavescent; pubescence yellowish-grey, slender and elongate and mostly decumbent on the elytra, rather coarser and irregularly disposed on the head and thorax.

Head about as broad as the thoracic apex, moderately finely, closely, and somewhat irregularly punctured, the forehead very broadly rounded but not perceptibly margined. Thorax fully twice as broad as long, its sides finely margined and gradually narrowed towards the deflexed and subacute anterior angles; the apex widely, yet only very slightly, sinuate near each side, finely margined there, the base truncate, with acute angles; its surface moderately finely but not closely punctate. Scutellum absent. Elytra of the same width as the thorax at the base, more than double its length, curvedly narrowed and deflexed posteriorly; their punctation fine and distant for the most part, the basal portion with shallow, coarser, and slightly rugose sculpture, there are no sutural striae, but on each elytron there are 4 or 5 oblique, obsolete grooves on the basal half.

Tibiae finely setose, the middle and hind pairs arched, and tapering towards the extremity, anterior with a short external groove near the apex. Membranous appendage of the 3rd tarsal joint well developed; claws dentate at the base.

Antennae shorter than the head and thorax, with very slender pubescence; basal joint reddish, punctate, oblong, rather longer and broader than the next, 3rd slender and almost as long as the following three, 7th slightly broader than 6th, joints 8-10 transverse, the terminal about as long as the preceding two combined.

Underside nitid, rufo-castaneous, rather thickly clothed with depressed, elongate, slender yellowish hairs; closely and distinctly punctured, but with a smooth spot between the middle and each side of the 2nd ventral segment, the frontal portion of the metasternum more coarsely but distantly punctured.

This must be placed in Section 3, next to 1608, from which it differs by the aeneous head, much finer and less upright clothing, more elongate antennae, and peculiar elytral sculpture.

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

Mount Hutt, near Methven. One found by Mr. T. Hall on the 28th October, 1912, at a height of about 3,000 ft.

3562. *Synorthus versipilus* sp. nov.

Convex, subrotundate, moderately nitid; fusco-niger, tibiae and antennae rufous, tarsi and palpi testaceous; pubescence erect, elongate, and slender, principally pale greyish-yellow, but with many upright fuscous setae along the middle.

Head as broad as front of thorax, moderately finely and irregularly but not closely punctate; the forehead broadly rounded but not perceptibly margined. Thorax quite twice as broad as long, its sides finely margined and gradually narrowed anteriorly; apex widely sinuate near each side, its angles deflexed and acute, posterior angles sharply rectangular; the punctation like that of the head. Elytra of the same width as the thorax at the base, fully twice its length, curvedly narrowed and deflexed posteriorly, rather finely and distantly punctured.

Tibiae with slender pallid setae, the middle pair more distinctly arched externally than the others, all tapering towards the extremity, the membranous tarsal appendages well developed; claws apparently simple.

Antennae with fine greyish setae, not as long as the head and thorax; 2nd joint evidently smaller than the basal; 3rd slender, nearly as long as the following three, which are about equal; 7th slightly larger than 6th but distinctly smaller than the 8th; 9th and 10th still broader, both transverse; terminal conical, not quite the length of the preceding two together.

Underside brownish-black, nitid, with decumbent, elongate, yellowish pubescence; abdomen closely and distinctly punctate, middle of metasternum with some coarser punctures.

Smaller than *S. substriatus*; the coloration, vestiture, and elytral sculpture different.

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

McClennan's Bush and Rose Hill, near Methven. Two examples forwarded by Mr. T. Hall during the present year. From the same source I have a variety of *S. mandibularis*, 3157.

3563. *Pedilophorus aemulator* sp. nov. *Pedilophorus* Steffahny =
Morychus, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 244.

Convex, oval, glossy; aeneous; head, thorax, and base of elytra more or less rufescent; the legs, mandibles, and basal joint of antennae rufous, remaining joints fusco-fulvous, tarsi testaceous.

Head distinctly punctured, distantly along the middle, closely near the sides, with many slender grey setae; forehead curved but not margined. Thorax fully twice as broad as long, base bisinuate, with acute angles; the sides straight but narrowed anteriorly, finely margined; apex sinuate near the sides, with acute, deflexed angles; its punctuation distinct, very irregular, and rather distant, the median longitudinal space almost smooth; it bears a few short, slender, greyish setae. Scutellum smooth, triangular. Elytra almost thrice the length of the thorax, of the same width as it is at the base; their sculpture like that of the thorax, irregular and distant, becoming nearly obsolete behind, the intervals minutely reticulate; some minute setae are discernible.

Tibiae finely setose, moderately arched externally, the posterior near the base only; the anterior broadly grooved along the outer part of their front face; tarsal appendages well developed; claws thickened at the base.

Antennae of about the same length as the head and thorax, finely pubescent; 2nd joint not quite as long as the basal, and more slender; joints 3-5 elongate, successively decreasing; 6-10 gradually expanded, the terminal conical, hardly as long as the preceding two combined.

Underside nitid, fusco-niger, with numerous fine greyish-yellow setae; abdomen finely and closely punctured, the middle of metasternum more coarsely and distantly. Trochanteral portion of coxal laminae nearly twice as long, from front to rear, as the lateral.

This most nearly resembles *P. probus*, 2793, which, however, has blackish legs; it is without setae on the head and thorax; the front tibiae, below the middle, have slightly expanded lateral margins; it has 2 smooth spots on the head, the thorax is less transverse and more closely and evenly punctured, and the tarsi are more slender and elongate.

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

Curiosity Gully, near Methven. Three specimens were picked out of leaf-mould by Mr. T. Hall on the 9th August, 1912. One of them is without the labrum, so that the mandibles are wholly exposed.

Group DASCYLLIDAE.

3564. *Mesocyphon bifoveatus* sp. nov. *Mesocyphon* Sharp, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 316.

Elongate, subdepressed, slightly nitid; fuscous, legs and antennae more or less rufo-testaceous, terminal joints of these latter slightly darker, labrum and mandibles rufescent; covered with decumbent, distinct, yellowish-grey, and more slender inconspicuous ashy setae.

Head almost as broad as the thorax, abruptly narrowed, and prolonged in front, unimpressed, closely and finely granulate. Labrum and mandibles prominent. Thorax small, a third broader than long, its sides slightly rounded, not at all flattened, finely margined; with subrectangular angles, the anterior somewhat deflexed; apex truncate, base slightly rounded; the surface rather finely punctate-granulose on some parts, simply granulate on others. Scutellum large, minutely

Underside black. Basal ventral segment covered by the femora, segments 2-5 about equal, the 6th deeply semicircularly emarginate, 7th subrotundate.

This differs from its nearest ally, *A. pilicornis*, 2821, by its broader lateral thoracic margins, less definite posterior angles, flavescent elytra and pubescence, and less glossy surface.

♂. Length, $4\frac{2}{3}$ mm.; breadth, $1\frac{3}{8}$ mm.

Putdington Hill, near Methven. A single specimen found by Mr. T. Hall on the 1st February, 1912. He also found a few examples of *A. pilicornis* at Methven.

Group MELYRIDAE.

3568. *Dasytes fuscitarsis* sp. nov. *Dasytes* Paykull, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 328.

Subdepressed, elongate, moderately shining; nigrescent, elytra tinged with blue, legs and antennae fuscous; thinly clothed with inconspicuous, rather short and slender, suberect, dark-ashy pubescence.

Head rather broader, eyes included, than the front of the thorax; bi-impressed in front, distinctly but not closely punctured, with minute, dense sculpture near the sides. Thorax slightly longer than broad, widest at the middle, a good deal narrowed in front, nearly straight behind; disc slightly convex, its punctation distinct and, except on the middle, moderately close, the intervals minutely sculptured. Scutellum moderately large, rounded behind. Elytra thrice the length of the thorax, rather broader than it is at the base, slightly wider behind; they are closely punctured, more coarsely than the thorax, and in some lights appear slightly rugose, humeral impressions shallow.

Legs elongate; posterior tarsi as long as the tibiae.

Antennae hardly as long as the head and thorax, shorter in the female; 2nd joint nearly as long as the basal, joints 3-5 a little longer than the following ones.

In *D. laticeps*, 600, the thorax is not perceptibly contracted anteriorly, its punctation is coarser, and the pubescence is yellowish. *D. constrictus*, 1392, as well as 1393, have distinct yellowish setae. These are the nearest allies.

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

Rakaia Gorge, near Methven. Two males and a female were sent to me by Mr. Hall during October and November, 1912.

3569. *Arthracanthus fulvipes* sp. nov. *Arthracanthus* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 781.

Elongate, subdepressed, slightly nitid; elytra with numerous distinct, suberect, rather short, nearly white setae, those on the head and thorax more slender and disposed irregularly; head and thorax of a dark-bronze colour, elytra less nigrescent, the suture faintly, the apices more distinctly fulvescent, legs and basal four joints of the antennae fulvous, the remaining joints and the palpi fuscous.

Head, including the large eyes, as broad as the thorax, broadly bi-impressed in front, very minutely and densely sculptured, rather finely and distantly punctured on the middle. Thorax slightly broader than long, or of equal length and breadth, somewhat rounded and widest at the middle, moderately constricted near the front, with obtuse posterior angles; its sculpture like that of the head but with slightly more distinct punctures, it is transversely impressed at the base and obliquely

so at each side. Scutellum very short. Elytra thrice the length of the thorax, evidently broader than it is at the base, very gradually and slightly expanded posteriorly, broadly rounded at the extremity; their punctation very distinct and rather close, intrahumeral impressions well marked.

Legs elongate and slender; posterior tarsi as long as the tibiae; basal joint of the anterior evidently shorter than the next, with a distinct hook-like process at its inner extremity.

Antennae longer than the head and thorax, 2nd joint stout but much shorter than the basal, 3rd and 4th about equally elongate, joints 5-10 slightly longer and thicker, a little dilated towards the extremity but not serrate, the terminal shorter.

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

Rakaia Gorge, near Methven. Two examples, found by Mr. T. Hall on the 19th October and 1st November, 1912.

3570. *Arthracanthus fossicollis* sp. nov.

Elongate, shining; nigrescent, bronzed, legs and basal four joints of the antennae fulvescent.

Differs from *A. fulvipes* as follows:—

Head and thorax shining, without minutely sculptured intervals between the punctures. Thorax slightly longer than broad, its base unimpressed in the middle, but with a large oblique fossa at each side of it. Scutellum larger. Elytra concolorous, rather more coarsely punctured, without impressions near the shoulders. The spiniform process of the basal tarsal joint directed downwards, and therefore less perceptible from above.

Length, 3 mm.; breadth, 1 mm.

Rakaia; 27th September, 1912. Unique. Also captured by Mr. T. Hall.

3571. *Arthracanthus atriceps* sp. nov.

Elongate, subdepressed, glossy; head and thorax black, elytra somewhat cyaneous; antennae and legs piceous, the tarsi and extremity of tibiae reddish-chestnut; sparingly clothed with inconspicuous, slender, suberect, dark-ashy pubescence.

Head, including the large prominent eyes, rather broader than the thorax, finely and distantly punctate, the broad frontal impressions convergent behind and more or less obviously prolonged as a broad groove along the occiput. Thorax quite as long as broad, a little constricted near the front, widest at or just behind the middle; rather more distinctly punctured than the head, without definite posterior angles; near the base there is a shallow median impression and another at each side; these, however, are obsolete. Scutellum very short. Elytra fully thrice the length of the thorax, broader than it is at the base, almost or quite straight-sided, with broadly, singly rounded apices; they are closely punctured, much more coarsely than the thorax, and there is a distinct impression near each shoulder.

Legs elongate and slender; tarsi as long as the tibiae, basal joint of the anterior barely half the length of the 2nd, with a distinct curved spiniform process at the inner extremity.

Antennae longer than the head and thorax, their basal four joints castaneous, in structure like those of *A. fulvipes*.

The slender inconspicuous pubescence and uniformly blackish surface are distinctive features.

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

Rakaia Gorge. Two examples from Mr. T. Hall on the 9th October, 1912.

Group CLERIDAE.

3572. *Phymatophaea o'connori* sp. nov. *Phymatophaea* Pascoe, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 334.

Shining, moderately elongate, without inequalities of surface; thinly clothed with erect, slender, elongate pubescence; dark-bluish or bronzed green, the tibiae, tarsi, and antennae cyaneous, club piceous.

Head distinctly punctate, more closely between the eyes than behind. Thorax of equal length and breadth, moderately rounded and widest behind the middle, much, but more gradually, narrowed anteriorly than it is behind; distinctly punctured near the sides, more distantly and rather finely along the middle, with an angular impression in front of the subcordate scutellum and a transverse basal one near each side. Elytra thrice the length of the thorax, evidently broader than it is at the base, very gently expanded posteriorly; each with a more or less well-marked intrahumeral impression, their surface with dense coriaceous sculpture, and therefore rather less glossy than the thorax.

Antennae finely pubescent, basal joint stout, 2nd oblong, joints 3-7 elongate, 8th much shorter; club large, opaque, finely and densely pubescent, its basal joint rather longer than the next, the terminal oviform. Claws not dentate.

Var.—Femora chestnut-red, except at the extremity.

No recorded species is at all similar.

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

Silverstream, near Wellington. Two specimens have been presented to me by Mr. A. C. O'Connor, who captured them during November, 1911.

Group PTINIDAE.

3573. *Ptinus plagiatus* sp. nov. *Ptinus* Linné, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 337.

Convex, slightly nitid; fusco-rufous, but with a large subangular blackish spot, on each elytron, about a third of the whole length, extending from the middle of the side but not reaching the suture; legs and antennae chestnut-red; thickly covered with depressed, tawny, and longer rufo-fulvous setae, those on the thorax more erect, irregularly disposed, and coarser.

Head smaller than the thorax, prolonged in front of the prominent eyes, apparently punctate. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, widest before the middle, a good deal narrowed behind, apex rounded; the median channel extends from the apex, and becomes somewhat foveiform at the base, its punctation is irregular, for the most part hidden by the rough vestiture, but in one example there is a series of punctures across the base. Scutellum oblong. Elytra twice the length of the thorax, a third broader, shoulders curvedly narrowed, sides nearly straight, apex rounded; they are distinctly and closely seriate-punctate along the centre, indistinctly elsewhere, but the dark areas seem impunctate and bear only a few slender fulvous hairs.

Legs elongate; tibiae nearly straight, a little thickened towards the extremity, with flavescens setae; basal joint of the tarsi rather longer than the next, 4th smallest, 5th as long as the preceding three, with slender claws.

Antennae elongate, moderately slender, with yellow pubescence; basal joint stout, 2nd but little shorter than the next, joints 4-10 about equal, each longer than broad and a little dilated beyond the base, the terminal longer than the 10th.

Fem.— $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. by quite $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The clothing almost entirely tawny, elytral punctures rather slender, the antennae less elongate but thicker.

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

Rakaia Gorge, near Methven. One male found by Mr. T. Hall on the 9th August, 1912; the female found by Mr. A. Philpott on the Hump Ridge, near Invercargill, in December, 1911.

A specimen sent to the British Museum for comparison with the extensive series of types of this cosmopolitan genus was kindly returned to me with the information that it was unknown there. It may be readily identified by the conspicuous nigrescent space on each elytron.

The widespread *Ptinus fur* and the Tasmanian *P. tectus* have been found at Methven by Mr. Hall feeding on the common laurel shrubs.

Group OPATRIDAE.

3574. *Paraphylax exiguus* sp. nov. *Paraphylax* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 354.

Suboblong, rather broad, subopaque; covered with, on the sides of the thorax particularly, depressed greyish scale-like matter, and erect infusate and greyish setae; fusco-piceous, antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous, legs variegate, the tibiae fuscous near the middle but pale near the base and extremity.

Head nearly as long as the thorax, with very prominent coarsely granulated eyes. Thorax a third broader than long, a little wider before the middle than behind, with somewhat flattened uneven sides, the base oblique towards each side, without definite angles; disc uneven, depressed along the middle, its sculpture entirely concealed. Elytra subquadrate, nearly a third longer than broad, but little wider than the thorax, their sides slightly rounded, subvertical behind; the dorsum on a higher plane than the thorax, but depressed at the base; they are rather finely seriate-punctate near the suture, and bear some very small irregular crests.

Antennae rather longer than the head and thorax, with numerous, moderately coarse, outstanding fuscous setae, their basal joint subquadrate and fully exposed, the next almost similar, 3rd rather longer than broad, joints 4-6 subequal, 7th and 8th distinctly longer than broad yet quite stout, 9th rather longer than 10th, the terminal subrotundate.

This is little more than half the bulk of any of the other species, its thorax is without frontal prominences, and the elytral base is much less deeply emarginate and depressed in the middle. It is most like *P. varius*, 645.

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

Curiosity Gully, near Rakaia Gorge. One found amongst leaf-mould by Mr. T. Hall on the 6th July, 1912.

Group PYTHIDAE.

3575. *Salpingus semilaevis* sp. nov. *Salpingus* Illiger, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 398.

Elongate, very slightly convex, glossy, nearly glabrous, having only a few slender erect grey setae behind; head and thorax of a pale-reddish coppery-brown; elytra fuscous at the middle of the base and behind the posterior femora, their central portion and the shoulders pale testaceous; antennae rufous but becoming darker towards the extremity, the legs somewhat fulvescent.

Head as broad as the front of the thorax, narrowed anteriorly, nearly smooth on the middle, with moderately coarse punctures near the sides, distinctly margined from the eyes to the antennae. Eyes very prominent, transversal. Thorax cordate, the length and breadth subequal, apex truncate, widest near the front, with deep lateral foveae at the base, so that the sides seem somewhat abruptly narrowed there; it is moderately coarsely, not at all closely, and irregularly punctured, quite smooth in front, across the base there is a slender groove, there are no perceptible lateral margins. Scutellum rounded behind, twice as broad as long. Elytra with subquadrate shoulders, evidently broader than the thorax at the base and nearly thrice its length, with finely margined, nearly straight sides; they are bi-impressed alongside the suture at the base, broadly yet feebly impressed before the middle, their punctation is like that of the thorax but subseriate, and ceases abruptly in line with the hind thighs.

Legs elongate, tibiae finely bispinose at the apex.

Antennae with the basal joint much thicker than the next, joints 3-5 longer than broad, 6th and 7th shorter, all these feebly and scantily pubescent; the following darker ones are distinctly pubescent, laxly articulated, and broader, the 8th is rather smaller than the 9th, the 11th is oviform.

Of about the same size as *S. angusticollis*, 704, yet differing from it and its nearest allies in most details. The abrupt cessation of the elytral sculpture is an aid to identification, though the smaller *S. perpunctatus*, 702, belonging to the North Island, is somewhat similar in that respect.

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

Mount Hutt, and McClelland's Bush, near Methven. One from each locality; both found by Mr. T. Hall in February, 1912.

3576. *Salpingus atrellus* sp. nov.

Elongate, rather narrow, shining, nigro-piceous, slightly aeneous, tibiae and antennae infuscate red.

Agrees in most details with *S. semilaevis*, but with less prominent eyes. The thorax is less rounded, narrower near the front, appears longer, and therefore less cordiform. The punctation everywhere is rather finer, that of the wing-cases being more regularly arranged in rows.

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

Mount Hutt. A single individual from Mr. T. Hall.

5 77. *Salpingus denticollis* sp. nov.

Nitid, nearly glabrous, having only very few erect setae, variegate; thorax fusco-rufous, head darker; elytra piceo-fuscous, each with an indistinct fusco-testaceous mark extending backwards from the shoulder

and curved inwards near the middle, and a subapical spot of similar colour; legs and antennae infuscate red.

Head moderately coarsely punctured, less so on the middle. Eyes prominent. Thorax cordate, about as long as broad, coarsely and irregularly punctate, with a smooth linear space along the middle, each side with 3 or more dentiform projections. Scutellum broad, generally punctate. Elytra broader than thorax at the base, more than twice its length, coarsely and subseriately punctured to beyond the hind thighs.

Underside nitid, nigro-fuscous, the head and coxae rufescent. Sternum moderately coarsely but not closely punctured, the abdomen distantly and more finely and bearing some suberect, slender, yellowish setae.

This should be placed between *S. perpunctatus*, 702, and *S. ornatus*, 2848, but differs from both by the presence of the lateral thoracic prominences. It is darker than either of these. The pale marks on the elytra, though similar in shape to those of 2848, are much less distinct, whilst those of 702 are flavescens and occupy half of their surface.

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

Rose Hill, and McClelland's Bush, near Methven. Nearly a dozen specimens found by Mr. T. Hall during February and March, 1912.

Group MELANDRYIDAE.

3578. *Neorchesia terricola* sp. nov. *Neorchesia* Broun, N.Z. Inst., Bulletin No. 1, Part 2, p. 114.

Subopaque, fuscous; femora, tarsi, and basal joints of antennae more or less fusco-testaceous; densely covered with depressed, slender, and elongate ashy pubescence; body slightly convex, suboviform, very elongate.

Head finely, yet distinctly, and moderately closely punctured, rounded and margined behind. Thorax about a third broader than long, curvedly narrowed towards the front, which is obtusely rounded; base slightly bisinuate, its angles subrectangular; with transversely undulating minute granular sculpture, between the middle and each side there is a shallow basal fovea. Scutellum strongly transverse. Elytra four times the length of the thorax, of the same width as it is at the base, somewhat broader near the middle, gradually narrowed posteriorly, with subacute, slightly divergent apices; sutural striae very narrow, their sculpture finer than that of the thorax, less distinctly granular.

Antennae densely pubescent, rather longer than the head and thorax, implanted close to the front of the eyes; 3rd joint slightly longer than either of the preceding two or following ones, joints 4-7 slightly diminish, the 7th nevertheless is longer than broad, 8-10 subquadrate, the terminal longer.

Tibiae not asperate; the posterior shortest, subtriangular, hardly the length of the pectinate apical spurs; basal tarsal joint thicker and rather longer than the following three united, with slender claws.

Underside fuscous, closely and minutely sculptured, with yellowish pubescence. Metasternum distinctly grooved along the middle. Prosternal process broad in front and acuminate behind, almost touching that of the mesosternum.

Considerably smaller than *N. divergens*, 3432, with manifestly different thoracic sculpture.

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

Mount Hutt and Rakaia Gorge. Eight specimens found amongst decaying leaves on the ground during February and May, 1912, by Mr. T. Hall. Some are paler, and in one the scutellum is invisible; this, however, is, I think, owing to the thorax being tilted up in front when mounted on cardboard.

Group OEDEMERIDAE.

Metasclera gen. nov.

Antennae implanted on minute prominences between, and in line with, the front of the eyes, subfiliform; basal joint pyriform, 2nd small and oviform; 3rd as long as 4th, these and the following six about equally elongate, the terminal elongate-oval. Maxillary palpi with cultriform terminal joints. Eyes entire, oval, transverse, moderately prominent. Epistome short, not distinctly marked off from the forehead. Labrum transverse. Legs slender, posterior femora very slightly clavate; tibiae without distinct terminal spurs, the intermediate flexuous in both sexes. Tarsi moderately slender, penultimate joints considerably prolonged underneath.

The above characters, conjointly, differentiate this genus from the South American *Cycloderus*, and the New Zealand *Techmessa*, *Techmessodes*, and *Phytilea*.

3579. *Metasclera nigricans* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, elongate, slender, moderately nitid; nigrescent, antennae and legs fuscous, palpi and tarsi fusco-testaceous; sparingly clothed with distinct, short, suberect, whitish hairs, and also bearing some upright, slender, elongate setae.

Head short, broader than the thorax, widest in line with the eyes, much narrowed behind; moderately coarsely and closely punctured, less closely on the vertex. Thorax truncate at the base and apex, sometimes longer than broad, in other examples subquadrate, a little constricted before the middle; its punctation not close but moderately coarse; at each side in front there is a subrotundate impression, a transverse one near the base, and an elongate one along the middle, none, however, are sharply defined. Scutellum oblong. Elytra thrice the length of the thorax and about a third broader, subparallel, rounded behind; more coarsely punctured than the thorax, more finely behind.

Legs finely pubescent; the tibiae more distinctly near the apices, the intermediate pair bent inwardly near the extremity.

Antennae more than half the length of the body, with distinct dark pubescence.

Underside blackish; the abdomen finely punctate, the metasternum more coarsely and with a well-marked median depression behind. Structural details similar to those of *Techmessa*.

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

Ardagh and McClennan's Bush, near Methven. Nearly a dozen specimens of this unattractive, fragile insect were found by Mr. T. Hall during the early part of 1912.

3580. *Metasclera arborea* sp. nov.

Elongate, subdepressed, moderately closely and coarsely punctate throughout, nitid; nigrescent; antennae, palpi, and legs fuscous; thinly covered with inconspicuous, slender, decumbent ashy pubescence.

Head broader than the thorax, narrowed behind; the epistome marked off by a distinct basal groove. Eyes entire, subrotundate, rather large and prominent. Thorax truncate at the base and apex, of variable length, sometimes slightly longer than broad, somewhat narrowed anteriorly; with a well-marked impression at each side in front, a groove along the middle, and usually with a broad fossa near the base. Elytra parallel-sided, rounded behind, with obtuse shoulders, broader than the thorax and four times its length, the sutural region depressed near the base, their punctation slightly rugose.

Legs elongate and slender as seen from above; but in a reversed specimen the posterior femora are widely emarginate at the base, considerably dilated and obtusely angulate in the middle, and from there tapering towards the extremity; this undoubtedly is a male; unfortunately both tibiae had been bitten off before I secured the specimen. Tarsi slender, simple, their claws distinctly thickened near the base.

Antennae half the length of the body, inserted like those of *M. nigricans*; 2nd joint subglobose and very short, joints 3-10 equally elongate, each slightly dilated towards the extremity, the terminal even thicker near its apex.

Underside closely and moderately finely punctate, with slender greyish pubescence, metasternum with a median depression behind.

It is unlikely that it will be permanently associated with *M. nigricans*, from which it may be easily separated, irrespective of structural details, by its larger size and slender cinereous pubescence.

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

Waimarino and Erua. Five examples, all more or less mutilated, were taken off shrubs at an elevation of about 2,700 ft., during January, 1909 and 1910.

3581. *Sessinia stictica* sp. nov. *Sessinia* Pascoe, Journ. Entom., 2, p. 45.

Elongate, subdepressed, slightly nitid, covered with slender, decumbent, yellowish hairs; fulvescent, elytra testaceous; the tips of the femora nigrescent, as are also an oviform spot on each side of the thorax before the middle, another on each shoulder, and 4 pairs on the elytra near the suture, the 1st pair at the base, the subapical very small.

Head nearly as long as the thorax, its punctation moderately close and shallow. Thorax nearly a third longer than broad, rather wider near the front than at the base, its sides sinuate behind the middle, base and apex finely margined; the surface slightly uneven, having an elongate angular basal impression, and an obtuse median elevation towards the front, its sculpture similar to that of the head. Scutellum subquadrate. Elytra four times the length and nearly double the width of the thorax, with rounded shoulders, their apices entirely covering the abdomen; they are more closely and finely punctured than the thorax, and each is more or less perceptibly quadricostate.

Antennae filiform, finely and densely pubescent, slightly longer than the elytra, inserted at the sides in front of the eyes; basal joint a little arched and about as long as the 3rd; 2nd small, yet oblong; joints 3-10 nearly equal, the terminal rather shorter, its apical portion distinctly narrower than the middle.

Legs slender and elongate, the tibiae finely bicalcarate at the extremity. Tarsi elongate, basal joint longest, 3rd triangular, 4th moderately expanded, broadly excavate above, feebly emarginate at the

apex, but not bilobed, 5th slender; claws slightly thickened at the base; posterior tarsi quadriarticulate, the basal joint longer than the other taken together.

Maxillary palpi moderate, penultimate joint subtriangular, much shorter than the preceding one, the terminal cultriform and equalling the 2nd in length.

Eyes large and prominent, with coarse facets, subtruncate or only feebly emarginate in front.

This, owing to the structure of the palpi, must be placed next to *S. thoracica*, 2853, but it differs from every other New Zealand species of the group by its obvious maculation.

Length, 11 mm.; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Motueka, Nelson. A single specimen, mounted on cardboard, in the Dominion Museum, at Wellington, is the only one I have seen.

Group OTIORHYNCHIDAE.

3582. *Nicaeana catoptoides* sp. nov. *Nicaeana* Pascoe, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 427.

Oblong-ovate, rather elongate, moderately convex; fusco-piceous, legs and antennae ferruginous; thickly covered with depressed tawny squamae, which, however, become darker on the hind-body, where there are also some erect grey setae.

Rostrum short and stout, finely carinate along the middle. Thorax rather longer than broad, slightly rounded near the middle, without ocular lobes, base and apex truncate, its granular sculpture indistinct in front. Scutellum small. Elytra subcordate, about twice the length of the thorax, just perceptibly broader at the base than it is, obliquely narrowed behind, with strongly rounded apices; they are distinctly striate-punctate but, owing to the squamosity, appear striate.

Legs moderately elongate, bearing greyish scales and setae; tibiae somewhat flexuous, the anterior mucronate; tarsi setose, their penultimate joint dilated and deeply lobed.

Antennae moderately elongate, setose; scape somewhat bent, moderately stout, implanted near the apex, and reaching backwards to the thoracic apex; basal joint of the funiculus not longer than 2nd, joints 3-6 obconical, longer than broad, 7th rather shorter; club densely pubescent, elongate-oval, indistinctly quadriarticulate.

Underside piceous, slightly nitid, with white scales and slender elongate setae. Prosternum incurved in front. Abdomen with transversely rugose sculpture.

Fem.—Almost entirely covered with tawny scales, having only an interrupted dark fascia near the top of the posterior declivity. This sex is broader and more *Catoptes*-like than the male.

The eyes are more prominent than those of Pascoe's *N. modesta*, 749, so that the continuity of the head and rostrum appears somewhat interrupted. The scape is rather more elongate, but as that of *N. nesophila*, 3259, is just as long this new species cannot be satisfactorily separated from *Nicaeana*.

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

Rakaia Gorge, near Methven. Five individuals have been examined, all found amongst decaying leaves and fine sand on the 5th June, 1912, by Mr. T. Hall.

3583. *Nicaeana placida* sp. nov.

Suboblong, only moderately convex, opaque; piceous, legs and antennae fusco-rufous; covered with flat, pale-tawny squamae, which along the sides become nearly grey; the setae are numerous, moderately coarse, suberect, and grey.

Rostrum parallel, slightly, but not abruptly, narrower than the head, about half the length of the thorax, not carinate. Eyes free from the thorax, widely distant above, nearly flat, subrotundate. Thorax very slightly wider at the middle than elsewhere, of about equal length and breadth, base and apex truncate, without inequalities, its punctation invisible. Scutellum indistinct. Elytra arcuate-emarginate at the base, a little wider than the thorax there, quite twice its length, their sides gently rounded, not abruptly declivous behind; rather finely striate-punctate, interstices simple, rather plane.

Scape straight, only moderately stout, gradually thickened, attaining the back of the eye; 2nd joint of funiculus more slender and slightly shorter than the 1st, joints 3-5 subequal, scarcely longer than broad, 6th and 7th slightly shorter; club oblong-oval, indistinctly quadri-articulate.

Legs with coarse white setae; tibiae flexuous.

Ocular lobes absent. Posterior corbels not cavernous. Scrobes more lateral than in the type of the genus, 749, and the contour of the head and thorax less continuous.

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

Methven. Unique. Found during December, 1911, by Mr. T. Hall.

3584. *Nicaeana gracilicornis* sp. nov.

Oblong-oval, moderately convex, subopaque; piceo-fuscous, antennae infusate red, legs more obscurely so, the terminal tarsal joint darker; thickly covered with flat grey squamae, and bearing also many erect white setae, those on the limbs and antennae more slender.

Rostrum about half the length of the thorax, with a fine carina extending from the antennal insertion as far as the back of the eyes; these are moderately prominent and subrotundate. Thorax of almost equal length and breadth, base and apex truncate, the sides only slightly rounded, its surface indistinctly punctate. Scutellum indistinct. Elytra subcoarctate, with gently rounded, obsolete shoulders, which are just discernibly broader at the base than the thorax, twice its length, much narrowed but not vertical behind, rather indefinitely substriate-punctate.

Tibiae slightly flexuous, mucronate; posterior tarsi more slender than the intermediate.

Antennae rather slender and elongate; scape somewhat bent, very gently incrassate towards the extremity, reaching the thoracic margin; basal two joints of funiculus moderately elongate and almost equal, 3rd rather longer than the next, 7th obconical and slightly larger than 6th; club elongate-oval and acuminate.

The scrobes are normal, but the eyes and antennae are like those of *N. catoptoides*, and there are no ocular lobes. The rostral carina is unusually long. The thorax is rather shorter, and the elytra are less distinctly sculptured than in *N. catoptoides* which has much darker clothing.

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

Curiosity Gully, near Methven. My specimen was found by Mr. T. Hall amongst decaying leaves on the ground, on the 6th July, 1912.

3585. *Tigones humeralis* sp. nov. *Tigones* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 855. Syn. *Protophormus* Sharp, p. 1178.

Robust, only slightly convex, opaque; piceous, antennae and tarsi dark fusco-rufous, the penultimate joints of the latter piceous; almost wholly covered with tawny grey squamae, there being only very few darker ones; the setae moderately elongate, subdecumbent, almost seriate on the elytra.

Rostrum a third shorter than the thorax, pterygiate, with a distinct carina along the middle, and a broad groove on each side of it. Eyes moderately convex. Thorax of equal length and breadth in the male, slightly broader than long in the other sex, subcylindric, very little narrowed anteriorly; its surface uneven, having an irregular though slight elevation along the middle, and some other inequalities, but the punctation is concealed. Scutellum distinct. Elytra evidently broader than the thorax at the base, rather more than double its length, their sides nearly straight to beyond the hind thighs, with rounded apices, the shoulders obtusely prominent; they are distinctly seriate-punctate, the 3rd interstices are obtusely elevated at the base, indistinctly so along the middle, and terminate as elongate nodosities at or just below the top of the posterior declivity, the 5th are slightly raised from before the middle backwards, and end as nodosities which are nearly as large as those on the 3rd, the 7th are less distinctly nodiform behind.

Legs squamose and bearing outstanding grey setae; tibiae flexuous, mucronate, more or less finely denticulate inwardly, the posterior corbels with a narrow external truncature.

Scape finely setose and attaining the thoracic apex; 1st and 2nd joints of funiculus equal, the others obconical, all longer than broad; club elongate-oval, acuminate, indistinctly quadriarticulate.

Easily separable from Sharp's *Protophormus binodulus*, 2090, by the greater bulk, by the abruptly broader elytral base, larger eyes, and bisulcate rostrum.

♂, Length (rostrum inclusive), 7 mm.; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ♀, $7\frac{1}{3}$ mm. by 3 mm.

Pudding Hill, near Methven; February, 1912. Three found by Mr. T. Hall. Also a varietal form at McClellan's Bush on the 15th March.

3586. *Tigones flectiscapus* sp. nov.

Elongate, slightly convex, subopaque; piceous, antennae and legs infusate red; covered with depressed squamae, most of which are grey tinged with pink, the others are light brown and irregularly distributed; the setae on the elytra are erect and yellowish, those on the legs and tarsi are almost white.

Rostrum a third shorter than the thorax, moderately dilated in front, rufescent and bearing white setae there, squamose elsewhere. Eyes more distant from each other than they are from the thorax, longitudinally oval, rather prominent. Thorax subcylindric, closely punctate, without irregularities or rugae, its length and breadth equal, only very slightly wider near the middle than elsewhere. Scutellum oblong. Elytra with obtusely prominent shoulders, at the base fully a third broader than the thorax, just thrice its length, their sides straight as far as the hind thighs, gradually narrowed but not vertical behind, with subacuminate apices; their striae are fine and apparently impunctate.

the suture is obtusely elevated behind, the 3rd interstices are slightly raised, but not nodose, at the top of the declivity, the 5th lower down.

Tibiae finely denticulate inwardly, flexuous, the anterior considerably bent near the extremity; posterior corbels not perceptibly cavernous.

Scape somewhat bent, gradually incrassate, just attaining the thoracic apex; joints 2 and 3 of the funiculus equal and, singly, almost as long as the 1st, joints 4-6 rather longer than broad, 7th slightly shorter and broader; club very elongate-oval, triarticulate, densely pubescent.

This is, I have no doubt, nearly related to Sharp's *Protophormus gracilis*, 2089, but differs in vestiture and other details, the scape is quite distinctly bent near the middle, and the anterior tibiae are more flexuous throughout, and more bent inwardly than in any other species.

Length (rostrum inclusive), $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

McCleman's Bush, near Methven. My specimen was sent to me by Mr. T. Hall on the 26th February, 1912.

3587. *Protolobus granicollis* sp. nov. *Protolobus* Sharp, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1188.

Opaque, moderately elongate, slightly convex; the derm when denuded appears slightly nitid and fuscous or pitchy-red, in its natural state it is concealed by the dense covering of depressed tawny squamae and coarse erect white setae; tarsi and antennae fusco-rufous, the tibiae sometimes fusco-testaceous.

Rostrum not as broad as the head, somewhat transversely depressed at the base, shorter than the thorax, with some slender setae at the extremity. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, its sides a little rounded, narrower at the base than at the middle; somewhat uneven above, being transversely impressed near the front and longitudinally at the middle of the base, its sculpture granular. Elytra suboblong, with slightly rounded shoulders, not abruptly narrowed behind, they are rather broader than the thorax at the base, but not twice its length; on each, alongside the suture, there is a distinct series of punctures, the interstice outside is obtusely elevated from the base to the top of the posterior declivity, the next interstice is separated by 2 series of punctures, it is obsolete near the base but becomes nodiform behind, between these but half-way down the declivity there is a more prominent nodosity.

Legs thickly clothed; the anterior tibiae with fine yellowish setae near the extremity, the extremity of the posterior dilated, ciliate externally, but without any visible external truncature; penultimate tarsal joint expanded and strongly bilobed.

Scape implanted near the apex, gradually incrassate, bearing some moderately coarse setae and reaching the back of the eye. Funiculus rather more elongate, with finer setae, its 2nd joint as long as the 1st, joints 3-7 moniliform and of about equal size; club elongate-oval, subacuminate, densely and finely pubescent, indistinctly triarticulate.

Underside densely covered with flat tawny scales and nearly quite white elongate setae. Prosternum strongly incurved in front, so that the contiguous coxae occupy the space between the emargination and the base. Metasternum as long as the 2nd ventral segment, which is slightly medially angulate in front.

The mandibular scar is visible. The ocular lobes, as seen from above, are only slightly developed. The eyes are lateral and quite flat, so that the continuity of the head and rostrum is scarcely at all interrupted.

The type of the genus, Sharp's *P. obscurus*, 2104, is not in my collection as yet, but its elongate thorax and short 2nd joint of the funiculus, independently of other details, show that it is very different from this species. Pascoe's *Trachyphloeus porculus*, also referable to *Protolobus*, has, according to its description, bicalcarate anterior tibiae and slender setae.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 3-3½ mm.; breadth, 1½ mm.

Rakaia Gorge, near Methven. Three examples secured from leaf-mould on the 18th May, 1912, by Mr. T. Hall. Until at least partially cleaned the sculpture cannot be seen; the shape of the body, too, could not be determined until freed from particles of sand and sappy matter.

3588. *Haplolobus frontalis* sp. nov. *Haplolobus* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1198.

Opaque, rather elongate, only moderately convex; fusco-piceous, antennae and tarsi more or less pitchy-red; evenly and closely covered with tawny grey depressed squamae, and numerous grey setae which are suberect on the thorax but decumbent and seriate on the elytra.

Rostrum stout, quite a third shorter than the thorax, with a slight transverse impression just in front of the eyes; squamose, except at the setigerous apex, indistinctly carinate along the middle. Head short, becoming gradually broader than the rostrum. Thorax truncate at the base and apex, subcylindric, slightly longer than broad, a little wider before the middle than elsewhere, with well-developed ocular lobes, but without definite sculpture. Elytra subcordate, twice the length of the thorax, a little broader than the thorax at the base and slightly arcuate-emarginate there, rather gradually narrowed posteriorly; they are substriate-punctate, the 3rd and 5th interstices are slightly elevated but nowhere nodiform.

Scape inserted near the apex, in cavernous scrobes that are situated on the upper surface; it is moderately stout, very gradually thickened, and attains the thoracic margin. Funiculus setose, the 1st and 2nd joints about equal, joints 3-7 obconical, successively shortened; club elongate-oval, acuminate, finely pubescent, quadriarticulate, the apical joint, however, is small or indistinct.

Rather larger than *H. saevus*, 2122, the antennae and thorax longer, in 2122 the latter is broader than long. The eyes are slightly convex, the outline of the head and thorax therefore appears less continuous than in *H. saevus*. The basal impression of the rostrum serves as a good discriminative character. The head and rostrum are very much like those of *Nicaeana*, which, however, is without ocular lobes.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 7 mm.; breadth, 2½ mm.

Mount Hutt. Unique. Found by Mr. T. Hall, at an altitude of 3,500 ft., on the 30th March, 1912.

3589. *Haplolobus granulatus* sp. nov.

Subopaque, fusco-niger, antennae and tarsi piceo-rufous; sparingly clothed with decumbent greyish setae, which, on the legs and tarsi, are more slender, numerous, and nearly quite white.

Rostrum finely carinate along the middle, with an oblique feeble impression at each side of its base. Eyes moderately convex. Thorax rather longer than broad, of the usual form; its sculpture consists of small, closely placed granules, in most of these there is a minute puncture. Scutellum smooth but minute. Elytra seriate-punctate, 3rd interstices slightly elevated, the 5th even less distinctly, the suture

obtusely raised behind, apices rounded and just visibly dehiscent, their whole surface is granulate, but much less evidently than the thorax.

In general form and structure this agrees with *H. frontalis*, but in appearance more nearly resembles *H. aethiops*, 2123, which, however, is somewhat nitid, its thorax is broader than long, with rugose sculpture; the elytral apices are slightly produced, but the shoulders are more rounded; its eyes are flat, and the scrobes are broader above, the funiculus is shorter, and the tarsi are more slender.

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

Mount Hutt. One individual. Another of Mr. T. Hall's captures during bad weather; 30th March, 1912.

3590. *Catoptes spectabilis* sp. nov. *Catoptes* Schoenherr, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 428. Syn. *Irenimus* Pascoe, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 443.

Body moderately elongate and convex, opaque; piceous, antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous, legs darker; entirely covered with tawny squamae and paler, moderately elongate setae, which are suberect on the thorax, but on the elytra are decumbent and subseriate.

Rostrum about a third shorter than the thorax, slightly dilated near the apex, finely setigerous there, with a carina along the middle. Thorax of nearly equal length and breadth, base and apex subtruncate, slightly wider before the middle than elsewhere; its surface just a little uneven, having an oblique frontal impression near each side, with indistinct punctate-granulose sculpture. Scutellum small and indistinct. Elytra subcordate, rather elongate, not quite straight at the base, which is slightly broader than that of the thorax in the male, more evidently in the other sex, more than double the length of the thorax, with somewhat obliquely narrowed shoulders, the posterior declivity attenuate and vertical; owing to the squamosity they appear rather indistinctly seriate-punctate, but on denuded spots the sculpture is well marked; the 3rd interstices are unevenly and slightly elevated, the 5th even less raised, both terminate in moderate nodosities on the top of the declivity, the suture is prolonged backwards so as to form a contiguous pair of remarkable horizontal protuberances which project over the laterally compressed declivity.

Legs elongate, rather slender, with grey setae; tibiae flexuous, mucronate; tarsi rather narrow, their penultimate joint moderately expanded and bilobed.

Antennae rather slender; scape implanted near the apex and reaching the back of the eye, with nearly white scales and a few erect setae; basal joint of funiculus a little thicker but not longer than the 2nd, joints 3-7 obconical, 3rd and 4th distinctly longer than broad; club elongate-oval, triarticulate, finely pubescent.

Underside with many elongate grey setae; the 2nd ventral segment, in the middle, almost as long as the 1st; 5th subtriangular, fully the length of the 3rd and 4th combined, with a rather large and deep angular fovea near the base.

Scrobes apical, visible above, indistinctly prolonged obliquely downwards. Eyes just free from the thorax, oblique, not prominent. Ocular lobes only feebly developed. Posterior corbels simple, without any external truncature.

The remarkable sutural protuberances at the summit of the posterior declivity enable it to be at once separable from every species except

C. posticalis, 2106, which, however, differs in the darker squamae and rather minute setae. Its rostrum is much broader, the antennae are distinctly thicker, and the 2nd joint of the funiculus is shorter than the 1st, the eyes are larger, the legs are stouter, with manifestly broader tarsi; the elytra are arcuate-emarginate at the base, so that the shoulders seem obtusely prominent, and the sutural prominences have a downward curvature.

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

Mount Hutt, near Methven. Three specimens found by Mr. T. Hall during February, 1912, at a height of 3,500 ft.

3591. *Catoptes subnitidus* sp. nov.

Elongate, moderately convex, piceous, antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous; thickly covered with depressed, slightly glossy squamae, chiefly of a light-coppery or rufescent hue, a few, however, are nigrescent; the setae are suberect but not elongate, rather scanty, and quite grey.

Rostrum subparallel, a third shorter than the thorax, with an indistinct central carina. Eyes moderately large. Thorax with gently rounded sides, slightly wider near the middle than at the base, only a fifth broader than long, without superficial inequalities, its punctation completely hidden. Scutellum minute, nitid. Elytra narrow, nearly thrice the length of the thorax, very little broader than it is anywhere, of the same width as it is at the base, their sides very slightly curved, gradually narrowed and sloping behind; they are seriate-punctate, the 3rd interstices are slightly and unevenly elevated and end abruptly at the commencement of the posterior declivity, they are not, however, distinctly nodiform there, the 5th are even less elevated, the suture is moderately raised half-way down the declivity.

Legs and tarsi with elongate grey hairs; tibiae distinctly flexuous, not thick; 2nd tarsal joint narrow, nearly as long as the basal, the penultimate broadly expanded and deeply divided.

Antennae rather slender and elongate, setigerous; basal two joints of funiculus equally elongate, 3rd nearly as long as the 2nd, joints 4-7 gradually decrease, all longer than broad; club very elongate-oval, indistinctly annulate.

C. tibialis, 1519, and *C. stolidus*, 1520, are, as regards form, the nearest allies. The former has its rostrum shorter, more apically incrassate, and distinctly carinate, its antennae are less slender and elongate, but the tarsi are broader, and the clothing is different.

In 1520 the thorax, being narrower, appears longer, the elytra are broader than the thorax at the base, the tarsi and antennae are thicker, and the vestiture is quite dissimilar.

Length (rostrum inclusive), $5\frac{2}{3}$ mm.; breadth, 2 mm.

Pudding Hill, near Methven. Unique. Captured on the 1st February, 1912, by Mr. T. Hall.

3592. *Catoptes curvatus* sp. nov.

Elongate, moderately convex, opaque, piceous; squamosity dense, flat, light tawny brown, much darker across the top of the posterior declivity, distinctly paler but not griseous below it; setae not numerous, pale, rather short and erect; antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous.

Rostrum finely carinate along the middle, slightly dilated, punctate, and rufo-piceous in front. Eyes rather large, transverse, but little convex. Thorax rather wider before the middle than elsewhere, its sides

nearly straight but gently narrowed behind, about a fifth broader than long, broadly impressed in front, and with an oblong impression at the middle of the base, not at all asperate, its fine and rather distant punctation concealed. Scutellum indistinct. Elytra elongate, subcordate, just double the length of the thorax, hardly any broader than it is at the arcuate-emarginate base, only about a fourth broader at the middle, the declivity laterally compressed; they are distinctly yet not coarsely seriate-punctate, the 3rd interstices are slightly elevated and terminate behind in small blackish nodosities, the 5th less distinctly so, the sutural region forms an obtusely but distinctly elevated curve along the declivity.

Antennae setigerous, rather elongate and slender; scape very gradually thickened and attaining the thoracic margin; 2nd joint of the funiculus as long as the 1st, joints 3-6 evidently longer than broad, 7th subtriangular, shorter than preceding ones; club elongate-oval, quadri-articulate.

Legs and tarsi with grey setae; tibiae flexuous, the posterior somewhat bent inwardly at the middle; 2nd tarsal joint subtriangular, longer than broad.

Fem.—Broader, $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm., with darker clothing, her thorax distinctly broader than long, the interstices obsolete elevated, their nodosities more distinct, the curvature of the posterior declivity like that of the male.

The males of three species, 1519, 2384, and 2875, bear some resemblance to that of this species. The first is more brightly variegated, with shorter antennae and broader tarsi, its scutellum is distinct, and the suture along the declivity is not prominent. The second has much thicker legs, the femora especially, joints 3-6 of the funiculus are much shorter, the rostral carina is more strongly developed, and the posterior declivity is subvertical and simple. The third, *C. spermophilus*, is a more robust insect, the female particularly. The male has a distinct rostral carina, a more or less evident linear impression along the middle of its thorax, stouter legs, and the declivity differs. In none of these are the scrobes as broad and open above at the apex as they are in *C. curvatus*. The ocular lobes are moderately developed.

♂. Length (rostrum inclusive), $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Mount Hutt and Pudding Hill, near Methven. A male and two females received from Mr. T. Hall.

Var.—Paler, anterior tibiae denticulate, rostral carina indistinct; one individual.

3593. *Catoptes carinalis* sp. nov.

Opaque, fuscous, covered with depressed variegated scales, principally pale brown, with irregular blackish spots which almost form an irregular curve on the top of the hind declivity, this, underneath, is bordered by greyish ones, there are also some indefinite grey spots on the dorsum, and a better-marked elongate one on the middle of the thorax; the setae are mostly grey, moderately elongate, and erect; antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous.

Rostrum a third shorter than the thorax, slightly dilated and rufescent in front, with a very distinct, rather thick carina along the middle. Eyes moderately large, nearly flat. Thorax very slightly wider near the middle than elsewhere, nearly a fourth broader than long, without inequalities, its sides covered with yellowish-grey squamae. Scutellum

indistinct. Elytra slightly incurved at the base, hardly any broader there than the thorax, fully twice its length, with oblique shoulders, near the middle about a third broader than the widest part of the thorax; they are seriate-punctate, with simple interstices.

Legs with grey setae; tibiae more flavescens than the femora, slightly flexuous; 2nd tarsal joint much smaller than the 1st, the penultimate nearly double its breadth and cleft almost to the base.

Antennae moderately elongate, bearing outstanding fuscous setae, the scape with some slender grey ones also; 2nd joint of the funiculus quite the length of the 1st, joints 3-6 obconical, rather longer than broad, 7th somewhat shorter and broader; club elongate-oval, quadriarticulate, finely pubescent.

Of about the same size and shape as 2112, 2113, and 2114, but differing from that series by the speckled vestiture, more slender antennae, and the conspicuous rostral carina. Structural characters normal.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 5 mm.; breadth, 2 mm.

pudding Hill, near Methven. A solitary male from Mr. T. Hall, 1st February, 1912.

3594. *Catoptes argentalis* sp. nov.

Suboblong, narrowed anteriorly, moderately convex, subopaque, piceous, legs and antennae rufo-fuscous; covered mostly with depressed silvery-grey squamae, but some light-chocolate ones form a pair of basal spots on the thorax, and a few less definite ones on the wing-cases, the most distinct being a pair near the suture on top of the declivity; the setae are more numerous behind than elsewhere, they are nearly quite white and suberect.

Rostrum subparallel, more than half the length of the thorax, not carinate. Eyes quite free from the thorax, widely distant above, transversely oval. Thorax very little broader than long, its sides gently and evenly rounded, the punctation invisible. Elytra oblong, a little arcuate-emarginate at the base, which is slightly wider than that of the thorax, fully twice its length, with slightly rounded shoulders; they are finely seriate-punctate, with moderately broad enodose interstices.

Scape moderately stout, gradually thickened, finely setose, almost reaching backwards to the thorax; 2nd joint of the funiculus as long as the basal, joints 3-7 moniliform; club oblong-oval, indistinctly quadriarticulate.

Scrobes subapical, slightly prolonged obliquely downwards. Ocular lobes feebly developed. Posterior corbels without any distinct external truncature.

This cannot well be mistaken for any other species, unless, perhaps, Sharp's *C. brevicornis*, 2112, but its elytra seem to be without punctation, their sutural region is for the most part fuscous, and the 2nd joint of the funiculus is shorter than the 1st.

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

Taiieri, Otago. Unique. Forwarded by Mr. S. W. Fulton.

3595. *Catoptes fumosus* sp. nov.

Subovate, moderately convex, opaque, fusco-piceous, legs fuscous, antennae and tarsi piceo-rufous; covered with depressed, inconspicuous, cinereous squamae, and some yellowish-grey setae, which on the 3rd and 5th interstices and the hinder part of the elytra are erect and longer than the others.

Rostrum a third shorter than the thorax, very slightly dilated at the extremity, with a slender carina along the middle; it is a little nitid, with almost quite grey scales, and bears elongate fulvescent setae at the apex. Head short and convex. Thorax of equal length and breadth, slightly wider just before the middle than elsewhere; without inequalities of surface, indistinctly punctate-granulose. Scutellum oblong. Elytra subcordate, rather more than twice the length of the thorax, broader than it is at the base, with slightly rounded sides and shoulders, and simple apices; their sculpture shallow, substriate-punctate near the suture, 3rd interstices unevenly and slightly elevated from the base backwards but not distinctly nodose behind, the 5th even less so, the suture is only a little elevated below the summit of the declivity.

Tibiae flexuous, minutely denticulate along the lower edge; posterior corbels with double cilia but not distinctly truncate between them.

Scape straight, inserted near the apex, and attaining the thoracic margin; 2nd joint of the funiculus almost as long as the 1st, joints 3-7 obconical, gradually shortened; club elongate-oval and triarticulate.

Scrobes subapical, open above, with a slight downward prolongation towards the middle. Ocular lobes very feebly developed. Eyes obliquely oval.

As this cannot be permanently located either in *Inophloeus* or *Catoptes*, it must be placed near 2879, *Catoptes duplex*, which in structure it most nearly resembles. It is, however, a broader insect, the rostral carina is very slender, without any trace of grooves alongside it.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 8 mm.; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Rakaia Gorge, near Methven. One found by Mr. T. Hall on 29th September, 1912.

3596. *Brachyolus asperatus* sp. nov. *Brachyolus* White, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., pp. 432 and 1194.

Opaque, moderately broad; piceous, antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous, legs less rufescent, the hind pairs with blackish spots; closely covered with depressed tawny and dark-fuscous scales, those of the latter colour cover a large space on the side of each elytron and form small irregular spots on the dorsum and declivity, the suture, however, is somewhat coppery red; the setae are suberect, moderately coarse, grey and fuscous, but not numerous.

Rostrum a little dilated near the extremity, nearly as long as the thorax, tricarinate above. Head short, obliquely narrowed anteriorly. Eyes rather large, flat, oblique, and transverse. Thorax slightly broader than long, a little wider near the front than elsewhere; somewhat uneven, having an oblique frontal impression near each side and 3 irregular basal ones. Elytra with narrowed shoulders, so that the base, which is oblique towards the sides, does not exceed in width that of the thorax, they are fully twice its length and, at their widest part, about a third broader, their sides are only feebly curved and the posterior declivity is nearly vertical and somewhat obliquely contracted, with slightly acuminate and divergent apices; the dorsum appears a little asperate, having several small irregular nodiform inequalities, and series of moderately coarse but not very regular punctures; the 3rd interstices are slightly, on some parts not at all, elevated, but terminate on top of the declivity as prominent nodosities, the 5th are not perceptibly elevated and their nodosities are much smaller; along the upper half of the declivity the suture is slightly curved and prominent.

Scape distinctly setose, rather stout, gradually incrassate, a little shorter than the funiculus, and attaining the thoracic margin; 2nd joint of funiculus as long as the basal, joints 3-5 evidently longer than broad, 6th and 7th obconical, slightly shorter and broader; club elongate-oval, triarticulate.

Legs and tarsi with grey setae; tibiae flexuous, the anterior almost straight outwardly; posterior femora with a pale spot above, near the extremity.

Dr. Sharp described five species, 2116-20, inclusive; none of these are in my collection, and some will probably be placed in distinct genera. After studying their descriptions I find that *B. asperatus* does not agree with any one of them. The 3rd interstices do not project over the base of the thorax as in 2117 and 2118; in 2116 the 3rd and 5th interstices are united behind so as to form, on each elytron, a large triangular nodosity; in 2119 the 5th interstices are nodiform behind but the 3rd are not; whilst in 2120 the sides of the thorax are distinctly plicate or submarginate behind.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 5 mm.; breadth, 2 mm.

McClellan's Bush, near Methven. A single male found by Mr. T. Hall on the 26th February, 1912.

Var.—Three specimens secured by Mr. Hall on the 1st of the same month at Pudding Hill measure 6 mm. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; the elytra are not asperate, along the middle they are nearly plane, the squamosity is much less variegate, and the 3rd and 4th tarsal joints are usually piceous. I treat these as representing a variety intermediate between this and the following species.

3597. *Brachyolus fuscipictus* sp. nov.

Opaque, piceous, antennae and tarsi dark fusco-rufous; the clothing pale brown, somewhat coppery along the middle of the elytra, light tawny or greyish on the thorax and sides of the apical declivity, dark fuscous on top of the latter and along the side of each elytron; the setae greyish.

Rostrum nearly a third shorter than the thorax; distinctly carinate along the middle, its sides obtusely and less evidently. Thorax slightly broader than long, a little wider before the middle than elsewhere; a little uneven, broadly obliquely impressed in front towards the sides, tri-impressed near the base, and with a slight median carina before the middle. Elytra double the length of and quite a third broader than the thorax but, owing to the rounded shoulders, hardly broader than it is at the base, the posterior declivity much narrowed and vertical below the middle; their broad sutural area is nearly plane and indistinctly punctate, the punctures near the sides are seriate, moderately coarse and distant; the 3rd interstices are only obtusely projecting at the base, they are moderately and unevenly elevated backwards and their terminal nodosities are thick and prominent, the 5th are simple and have smaller nodosities behind; the suture, along the upper half of the declivity, is obtusely elevated and thickened and almost curvate, below that point it is perpendicular, apices subacuminate.

Legs clothed and marked like those of *B. asperatus*, but the anterior tibiae are evenly and gently curved externally. Antennae similar.

Underside with fuscous and tawny scales, and many long and rather coarse setae, but those on the finely punctate terminal segment are much finer on the middle; the basal abdominal segment is broadly depressed and longer than the next, which is medially angulate in front, the 3rd

and 4th together are as long as the 2nd. Mentum depressed and almost filling the buccal cavity. Mandibular scar well marked.

Distinguishable from *B. asperatus* by the greater bulk, the shorter and less evidently tricarinate rostrum, by the absence of small nodiform dorsal inequalities, the thoracic ridge, and nearly flat sutural region of the elytra.

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

Pudding Hill. Mr. T. Hall is the discoverer.

3598. *Echinopeplus verrucatus* sp. nov. *Echinopeplus* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 851.

Body dilated posteriorly, opaque, piceous, densely covered with depressed greyish squamae.

Rostrum as long as the thorax, its apical portion gradually expanded and setigerous, behind that point parallel-sided; with a fine carina along the middle. Eyes very slightly convex, transversal. Thorax truncate at the base and apex, nearly as long as broad, a little wider before the middle than elsewhere, its sides almost straight behind; the surface with irregular, moderate wart-like sculpture. Scutellum indistinct. Elytra twice the length of the thorax, scarcely any wider than it is at the base, emarginate there; their sides slightly uneven, each having about 4 obtuse nodosities, they are gradually dilated towards the top of the posterior declivity; the dorsum is not quite flat, it is seriate-punctate alongside the suture but the sculpture elsewhere is somewhat similar to that of the thorax; on the summit of the posterior declivity, which is vertical and considerably narrowed, there is a pair of large, nearly horizontal protuberances, these project slightly beyond the declivity and between them there is an evident sutural gap; the obtuse lateral prominence on each elytron does not extend so far back as the other, and there is a wide oblique sinuation between them.

Legs elongate, bearing many grey setae as well as scales; tibiae flexuous, mucronate, denticulate along the inner face; tarsi with close brush-like vestiture underneath.

Scape inserted close to the apex and attaining the front of the eye, gently incrassate, and covered with grey decumbent setae; funiculus with fine grey and outstanding infusate setae, its 2nd joint equals the 1st in length, joints 3-7 obconical, quite as long as broad, the 7th slightly broader than its predecessor; club elongate-oval, acuminate, quadriarticulate, the terminal joint small, and, owing to the fine dense pubescence, sometimes indistinct.

Ocular lobes well developed. Scrobes quite open above at the apex and prolonged along the lower surface towards but not reaching the lower part of the eye. Posterior corbels simple, without any external truncature.

The type of this genus, *E. dilatatus*, 1515, is differentiated by the more infusate clothing, shorter and more apically dilated rostrum, which, moreover, has a thick central ridge and a groove along each side of it. The legs and antennae are evidently thicker. The elytral punctation is more distinct, and the dorsum terminates behind, on each elytron, in the form of a large oblique dilatation, with a wide sutural interval between it and its fellow of the other elytron. Its posterior corbels are cavernous, having duplicate cilia, with a narrow, truncate intervening space.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 8 mm.; breadth (maximum), $3\frac{3}{8}$ mm.

Rakaia Gorge, near Methven. Described from a single individual found by Mr. T. Hall on the 18th May, 1912.

3599. *Echinopeplus dorsalis* sp. nov.

The description of *E. verrucatus*, with the following exceptions, is applicable to this species.

Squamosity more infuscate, rostrum and thorax rather longer, elytra shorter, legs and tarsi notably thicker.

Thorax subcylindric, hardly any broader in front than it is behind, its sides nearly straight, the surface with tubercular and closer sculpture, and with a well-marked channel along the middle. Elytra almost parallel-sided from the base to the posterior elevations, 3rd and 5th interstices elevated from the base towards the middle, these when examined sideways are seen to consist of series of rounded tubercles; the dorsum terminates as a pair of widely separated subrotundate elevations which do not project backwards, the outer nodosity, on each elytron, extends outwardly, and between it and the subsutural one there is a deep but not wide sinuosity.

Underside shining, piceous, covered with white scales and elongate decumbent setae; terminal ventral segment with many minute as well as coarser punctures. Prosternum incurved in front. The mentum fills the buccal cavity, and the lunate basal impression has its front margin slightly raised.

Dr. Sharp's species of *Heterodiscus*, 2121 and 2590, have 4 distinct grooves on the rostrum, and the form of the elytral dilatations is materially different. His genus *Heterodiscus* is synonymous with *Echinopeplus*.

Length (rostrum inclusive), $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth (maximum), $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Rakaia Gorge. My specimen was discovered on the 26th June, 1912, by Mr. T. Hall.

3600. *Inophloeus pensus* sp. nov. *Inophloeus* Pascoe, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 439.

Oblong, rather broad, slightly convex, opaque; nigrescent, antennae and tarsi piceo-rufous; covered with depressed, rather small, dark, and obscure tawny scales, those on the rostrum and sides of the thorax of a more or less pinkish hue; the setae are slender, decumbent, and greyish, but are more conspicuous and erect on the posterior declivity.

Rostrum a third shorter than the thorax, slightly dilated in front, with a distinct but slender carina along the middle, broadly impressed alongside it, the lateral carinae obtuse. Head short, with a narrow and rather small interocular fovea. Thorax a little wider and rounded before the middle than behind, slightly broader than long, without inequalities, and with only a few fine punctures visible. Scutellum subtriangular, small. Elytra thrice the length of the thorax, rather broader than it is at the base, with curvedly narrowed shoulders, their sides nearly straight as far as the hind thighs, considerably narrowed behind, with strongly produced apices; the disc slightly convex, rather finely and not closely seriate-punctate; the 3rd and 5th interstices are as broad as the others, only feebly elevated near the base, rather more distinctly behind and, though ending abruptly at the summit of the declivity, not prominent and nodiform there, the suture is thick and horizontal but hardly projects beyond the vertical declivity.

Tibiae flexuous, not denticulate, with fulvescent setae at the extremity; the posterior corbels with duplicate external cilia and narrow truncate intervals.

Scape elongate, just attaining the thoracic apex; 2nd joint of the funiculus as long as the basal, 3rd nearly as long, the next rather shorter, joints 5-7 obconical and rather longer than broad; club finely pubescent, elongate-oval, acuminate, quadriarticulate, its terminal joint smallest.

Eyes transverse and slightly oblique. Ocular lobes well developed. Scrobes subapical, deep and open above, with a shallow downward prolongation.

Nearly as long as *I. sulcifer*, 1618, with relatively broader and shorter elytra, more prolonged apices, and very much finer punctation, but lacking the almost dentiform projections of the 3rd interstices and the thoracic groove. In 1618 the scape is much thicker, and only reaches the middle of the eye.

♂. Length (rostrum inclusive), 11 mm.; breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mount Hutt, near Methven. A single individual found by Mr. T. Hall, at a height of 3,500 ft., on the 30th March, 1912.

3601. *Inophloeus sulcicollis* sp. nov.

Elongate, rather narrow, slightly convex, opaque; piceous, antennae and tarsi piceo-rufous; thickly covered with tawny-grey squamae, and with a few decumbent, rather short, greyish setae.

Rostrum nearly a third shorter than the thorax, a little dilated at the apex, without definite grooves, but with a slender carina along the middle. Thorax of equal length and breadth, only slightly broader before the middle than elsewhere; a little uneven, not at all coarsely punctate, with a rather broad, well-marked channel extending from base to apex. Scutellum oblong, slightly flavescent. Elytra not quite truncate at the base and hardly broader than the thorax there, nearly thrice its length, with slightly rounded sides and shoulders, considerably narrowed and subvertical behind, with obtuse and slightly divergent but not at all prolonged apices; disc nearly plane, subseriate-punctate; 3rd and 5th interstices slightly but unevenly elevated, and terminating as obtuse horizontal prominences on top of the declivity, the suture also is horizontally prominent but does not project beyond the declivity; the discal sculpture in one specimen is somewhat interrupted by irregular, obtuse, transverse rugae.

Tibiae flexuous, finely denticulate along the lower face, with distinct fulvous setae at the extremity; posterior corbels with narrow intervals between the double external cilia.

Scape inserted near the apex and just reaching the thoracic margin; basal joint of the funiculus longer than the next, joints 2-4 moderately elongate and slightly successively shortened, 5-7 obconical and rather shorter than preceding ones; club densely pubescent, elongate-oval, acuminate and triarticulate.

Ocular lobes well developed. Eyes nearly flat, obliquely oval. Scrobes subapical, deep and open above, obliquely prolonged but not reaching the lower part of the eyes.

I. longicornis, 2886, is the nearest species, but it is a good deal larger, with longer antennae, a bisulcate rostrum, the thorax is rugose or subtuberculate, and the elytra have prominent posterior nodosities.

♂. Length (rostrum inclusive), 8 mm.; breadth, quite $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Curiosity Gully, near Methven. Only two examples have been seen both found amongst dead leaves on the 9th August, 1912, by Mr. T. Hall

Obs.—*Inophloeus* is divisible into two sections; in the first the scape attains the middle of the eye, in the second the thoracic apex.

Group RHYPAROSOMIDAE.

3602. *Lithocia angustula* sp. nov. *Lithocia* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1470.

Suboblong, rather narrow, slightly convex and nitid; thinly clothed with erect, moderately slender, fulvescent and fuscous setae; rufocastaneous, the base and apex of the femora sometimes infuscate.

Rostrum without distinct crests, as long as the thorax, arched; with a carina along its basal half, its frontal portion somewhat expanded and finely bicarinate; scrobes deep, foveiform, and quite open above. Head short, narrowed anteriorly. Eyes rather flat, just free from the thorax, subrotundate. Thorax as long as it is broad, widest and obtusely prominent before the middle, somewhat abruptly narrowed anteriorly, quite gradually behind, base and apex truncate; the disc coarsely and irregularly but not closely punctured, quite finely near the apex, rather indistinctly at the sides. Elytra subovate, nearly double the length of the thorax, humeral angles moderately porrect and clasping the base of the thorax, posterior declivity not vertical; on each there are 6 series of coarse, distinctly separated punctures, these, however, become finer on the declivity, which is substriate; the 3rd interstices are distinctly elevated at the base, but there are no perceptible nodosities or crests elsewhere.

Legs moderately elongate, bearing numerous pale or fulvous setae; tibiae distinctly mucronate at the inner extremity; 3rd tarsal joint slightly dilated, excavate above, emarginate in front, but not bilobed.

Scape inserted before the middle, attaining the back of the eye, gradually incrassate, with fuscous setae; 2nd joint of funiculus rather shorter than the basal, 3-6 nearly equal, broader than long; club subrotundate, finely pubescent, indistinctly articulated.

Underside obscure rufous, with fine yellow setae. Prosternum deeply emarginate. Metasternum short, rugosely punctate. Basal ventral segment truncate between the coxae, bifoveate there, finely punctate on the middle, coarsely at the sides; 2nd nearly the length of the 1st, its frontal suture sinuate, finely and distantly punctured, but with a transverse series of coarser punctures behind; 5th simple, longer than the abbreviated 3rd and 4th together.

This is a narrower insect than the typical species, *L. fimbriata*, 2549, and lacks its conspicuous woolly vestiture.

The tawny encrustation of its natural condition almost entirely conceals the true coloration, sculpture, and clothing. The specimens described above have been scraped with the point of a needle and brushed with benzine.

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

McClellan's Bush, near Methven. Seven individuals obtained amongst decaying leaves, on the ground, during April, 1912, by Mr. T. Hall.

3603. *Araeoscapus ocularius* sp. nov. *Araeoscapus* Broun, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. 12, p. 299.

Convex, moderately elongate, subopaque; fuscous, the rostrum, thorax, antennae, and legs somewhat rufescent; irregularly and rather thinly clothed with depressed and suberect curled yellow setae.

Rostrum arched, elongate, as long as the thorax, its frontal half moderately expanded, shining and glabrous at the extremity, the basal portion slightly ridged along the middle. Eyes small, lateral, more distant from each other than they are from the thorax. Scape flexuous, minutely setose, gradually incrassate, implanted before the middle and attaining the eye, 2nd joint of funiculus as long as the 1st, joints 3-6 short and subquadrate, 7th evidently larger than preceding ones, as broad as the base of the club, which is ovate but short, densely pubescent, and with indefinite apical articulations. Thorax about a third longer than broad, suboviform, somewhat contracted in front; the disc a little uneven, having a longitudinal elevation on the middle and a pair of oblique ones before the base; its punctation is rather indistinct and irregular, neither coarse nor close, but finer in front than it is elsewhere. Elytra suboviform, humeral angles not at all porrect and only very slightly wider than the base of the thorax, twice its length, not quite vertical behind; they are rather coarsely seriate-punctate, substriate behind, with the scutellar region broadly but not deeply depressed; the 3rd interstices are moderately elevated, less distinctly, sometimes not at all, towards the top of the posterior declivity, but always slightly outwardly curved near the middle, the 5th in some cases have short basal elevations; across the summit of the declivity, and near the sides, the setae are usually more or less concentrated, but the sutural region is nearly bare.

Underside dull dark fuscous; basal ventral segment fully as long as the 2nd, broadly impressed behind, distantly punctate, and bearing some short decumbent greyish setae; the 2nd often impunctate, but obviously medially angulate in front; 5th longer than the much abbreviated 3rd and 4th conjointly. Prosternum deeply emarginate in front.

The specimens, though somewhat variable, and in their natural state often smeared with an exudation, are, I think, referable to a single species, distinguishable from its allies by the small eyes and the slight, yet constant, outward curvature of the 3rd elytral interstices. The foveiform scrobes are quite visible from above. In one or two examples the elytral punctures are shallow and hardly discernible, in others the basal portion of the thorax is minutely subtuberculate.

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

Mount Hutt, Pudding Hill, and McClennan's Bush, near Methven. Several specimens obtained from leaf-mould by Mr. T. Hall, at an altitude of 1,500 ft., during April and May, 1912.

3604. *Bantiades cupiendus* sp. nov. *Bantiades* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1371.

Oblong, slightly convex, subopaque; elytra dark fuscous and slightly nitid, thorax obscurely rufescent, the antennae and tarsi castaneo-rufous, the front pair of legs and the middle of the other pairs of femora reddish; irregularly clothed with fine decumbent yellowish and grey setae, those of the latter colour most apparent behind; on each elytron, on the 3rd interstice, near the middle, a spot is formed of slightly

coarser and brighter setae; the legs bear slender outstanding greyish setae.

Rostrum subparallel, moderately arched, as long as the thorax and about a third of its width, covered with tawny scale-like matter, indefinitely tricarinate. Head retracted, so that the widely separated transverse eyes are not wholly exposed. Thorax of equal length and breadth, moderately contracted in front, with nearly straight sides behind, its base a little rounded; disc obsolete, the front distinctly and closely punctured, it is somewhat uneven, having an obtuse oblong elevation on the middle and a shallow impression along each side of it. Elytra suboblong, narrowed near the extremity, arcuate-emarginate at the base, twice the length of the thorax and rather broader than it is at the base; their punctures are coarse and distinctly separated, but only the sutural pair of rows on each elytron are seriate, the posterior declivity is substriate; the shoulders are slightly prominent, the 3rd interstices are distinctly elevated at the base and subnodose on top of the declivity, the 5th has also a small nodosity but it is not placed as far back; the posterior vestiture is patchy but does not form definite crests.

Scape normal; funiculus with outstanding slender greyish setae, 2nd joint oblong but hardly as long as the 1st, the following ones compact, nearly equal, almost transversely quadrate; club ovate, densely pubescent, its apical articulations small and indistinct.

Somewhat similar to *B. fuscatus*, 2396, but with the rostrum and thorax longer; the legs and scape, though alike in structure, are more slender, and the sculpture of the thorax and elytra is quite different. It can hardly be mistaken for 2551, 3443, or 3444.

Length (rostrum exclusive), 4 mm.; breadth, 2 mm.

McClennan's Bush, near Methven. I am indebted to Mr. T. Hall for my specimen, which was found amongst decaying leaves on the ground in April, 1912.

Abantiades gen. nov.

Suboblong, uneven, slightly convex, setigerous.

Rostrum parallel, moderately arched and slender, as long as thorax. Scrobes lateral, beginning between the middle and apex, and prolonged underneath to the front and lower part of the eyes. Head deeply immersed. Eyes just free, flat, transverse, truncate inwardly, distant from each other. Thorax without ocular lobes, truncate in front, slightly bisinuate at the base, the length and breadth nearly equal. Scutellum absent or indistinct. Elytra subcordate, oblong, broader than the thorax at the base, not vertical behind.

Scape elongate and slender, implanted between the middle and apex, not reaching backwards as far as the eyes. Funiculus 7-articulate, moderately stout, basal joint rather thicker but not longer than 2nd, joints 3-6 subquadrate or moniliform, 7th slightly broader than preceding ones. Club ovate, quadriarticulate, basal joint largest.

Femora broadly grooved below near the extremity, all with a prominent median tooth. Tibiae uncinatae, strongly arcuate above the middle, posterior and middle corbels quite open and ciliate. Tarsi rather narrow, the penultimate joint moderately expanded and bilobed; claws small.

Prosternum subangularly emarginate from the front half-way to the coxae, these are contiguous, prominent, and situated near the base. Intermediate coxae moderately separated by the distinct, slightly raised mesosternal process; the posterior widely distant. Metasternum short.

Basal ventral segment subtruncate between the coxae, not longer than the 2nd, 3rd and 4th rather short. Mentum transverse, peduncle cuneiform.

Nearly related to *Bantiades* (Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1371), but differentiated therefrom by the elongate and slender rostrum and scape, the rectilinear scrobes, which are not at all open above, by the contiguous front coxae, the mesosternal process, less strongly dentate thighs, and the more distinctly lobate penultimate tarsal joint.

3605. *Abantiades nodipennis* sp. nov.

Suboblong, uneven, opaque; fuscous, covered with a film of tawny sappy matter, and decumbent, minute, scale-like brassy setae; antennae, legs, and rostrum more or less pale rufo-castaneous or flavescent.

Rostrum fuscous near the apex, finely tricarinate and bisulcate along the middle. Scape nearly glabrous, having only a few slender, inconspicuous setae, somewhat thickened near the extremity. Thorax slightly wider near the front than elsewhere, a little contracted just at the apex, very gradually narrowed behind; its frontal portion slightly depressed and closely punctured. Elytra twice the length of the thorax, their sides broadly expanded just behind the base, somewhat sinuate at the middle, gradually narrowed but not acuminate behind; they are subseriate-punctate, the 3rd interstices are distinctly nodiform at the base and the summit of the declivity, but less distinctly in the middle; there are 3 nodosities near each of the hind thighs, besides other smaller inequalities above, and there is another half-way down the declivity at each side.

Underside fuscous, with flavescent setae.

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

Curiosity Gully, Rakaiia Gorge. Described from a single example found on the 6th July, 1912, by Mr. T. Hall, amongst dead leaves on the ground.

3606. *Abantiades pusillus* sp. nov.

Suboblong, moderately convex, subopaque; testaceous, irregularly clothed with very short, decumbent, yellowish setae.

Rostrum slightly arched, parallel, equalling the head and thorax in length, indistinctly punctate, with a fine carina along the middle. Thorax of the same length and breadth, subquadrate, abruptly contracted and quite truncate at the apex, which, however, is nearly double the width of the head; its surface slightly uneven, the punctuation very irregular, rather coarse yet indistinct. Elytra subcordate, rather wider than the thorax at the base, which is bisinuate, gradually narrowed posteriorly; alongside the suture they are seriate-punctate, but more irregularly beyond; the 3rd interstices are prominent or nodiform at the base, and slightly obtusely elevated as far as the top of the declivity, but not distinctly nodose there; the 5th are trinodose on one elytron, but indistinctly so on the other; the sides, just behind the shoulder, are somewhat thickened.

Eyes small, transverse, oblique, hardly free from the thorax, situated at the sides. Club broadly oval.

Scarcely more than half the bulk of the typical species, and with different sculpture. The only specimen found is a little immature; older ones, therefore, may be darker in colour.

Length (rostrum exclusive), 2 mm.; breadth, 1 mm.

Rakaia Gorge, near Methven. Discovered amongst leaf-mould on the 5th June, 1912, by Mr. Hall.

3607. *Clypeorhynchus nodiceps* sp. nov. *Clypeorhynchus* Sharp, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1210.

Convex, subopaque, thinly and unevenly clothed with short, hair-like, fulvous scales, a few of which are suberect; fusco-castaneous, the rostrum, antennae, legs, front of thorax, and basal elevations of the elytra more or less rufescent.

Rostrum nearly the length of the thorax, its clypeal portion glabrous, finely yet quite distinctly punctate, the basal half obtusely ridged along the middle, with somewhat rugose lateral sculpture. Head short, with a pair of distinct, rotundate, interocular nodules. Thorax about half the length and breadth of the elytra, nearly a fourth longer than it is broad, widest before the middle, sinuously narrowed behind, with a short apical contraction; the surface uneven, a little nitid, distinctly but not closely punctured in front, the punctures elsewhere less sharply defined; an impression extends from the apex but does not reach the base, near each side, in line with the dilated portion, there is a large tubercle. Elytra suboblong-oval, with oblique shoulders so that the base is no wider than that of the thorax; on each there is a fine, simple, sutural stria, the other striae are interrupted or irregular; near the middle of the base there is a nodiform elevation and another on the shoulder, and between these and the top of the hind declivity there are several unequal, irregularly placed ones, near the suture a series of distant minute granules can be seen, others are irregularly distributed, the posterior declivity is subpunctate-striate.

This remarkable species may be at once separated from all the others by the interocular nodules and prominent thoracic tubercles.

Length (rostrum exclusive), $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, 3 mm.

Hump Ridge, near Invercargill. Mr. A. Philpott kindly gave me the only specimen he found in February, 1912.

Group HYLOBIIDAE.

Bryocatus gen. nov.

Minute, subovate, slightly convex.

Rostrum moderately arched and stout, never very slender, parallel, as long as thorax. Scrobes deep, lateral, beginning near the apex, and prolonged underneath to the eyes. Scape straight, inserted between the middle and apex and extending backwards to the front of the eye, slender at the base, gradually incrassate towards the extremity. Funiculus 6-articulate; basal joint obconical, stout, largest; the next much smaller, only slightly, sometimes not at all, longer than broad; joints 3-6 transverse, gradually becoming thicker. Club abruptly enlarged, oblong-oval, indistinctly triarticulate. Head short, narrowed anteriorly, globose below. Eyes just free from thorax, widely distant above, flat, rather small, oblique, their greatest bulk from above downwards. Thorax oval, of about equal length and breadth, base and apex truncate, without ocular lobes. Scutellum absent or obsolete. Elytra emarginate and slightly broader than thorax at the base, and at least twice its length.

Legs moderately stout and elongate; femora subclavate, nearly straight below but arched above, unarmed; tibiae somewhat flexuous, with well-developed apical spurs, the intermediate and posterior with, in addition, a small calcar at the outer as well as the inner extremity.

Tarsi short, basal joint obconical, 2nd strongly transverse, penultimate broadly dilated and bilobed, the terminal short and thick, with small claws.

Prosternum emarginate in front, the coxae prominent and contiguous. Intermediate coxae moderately, the posterior widely separated. Metasternum short. Basal ventral segment subtruncate between the coxae, it as well as the 2nd rather large, but without any well-marked suture between them, 3rd and 4th short and, together, hardly half the length of the 5th.

The rather stout rostrum, small eyes, 6-jointed funiculus, rather elongate oviform thorax, the absence of the scutellum, and the peculiar armature of the tibiae form a combination of characters not met with in any genus of the group known to me. It should be placed near *Eiratus*.

3608. *Bryocatus alternans* sp. nov.

Subopaque, fuscous, without inequalities of surface; legs fusco-testaceous, as are a vitta along the middle and each side of the thorax, the elytra with several specks formed apparently of minute pale setae; antennae and tarsi nigrescent, the rostrum sometimes reddish.

Thorax slightly longer than broad, feebly impressed and constricted in front, oval, with flat squamae, and moderately coarse shallow punctures. Elytra slightly broader behind the posterior femora than at the base, their sides, however, are nearly straight, though the declivity is much narrowed; their striae are rather deep and extend to the apices, but appear impunctate; the interstices are minutely asperate or rugose, the 3rd and 5th, and the suture, are broader than the others; under the microscope numerous minute flavescent setae can be seen.

Underside castaneo-rufous, with pale squamae. Metasternum and basal ventral segment depressed along the middle, the 2nd nearly as long as the 1st but sloping backwards and medially impressed, the 5th obtusely elevated at each side.

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

Curiosity Gully, near Rakaiia Gorge. This remarkable little weevil, apparently very rare, was discovered during winter—6th July, 1912—by Mr. T. Hall, under moss growing on the face of a rock.

Obs.—Since the above descriptions were prepared the following species have been discovered, also under moss.

3609. *Bryocatus jugosus* sp. nov.

Subovate, rather broad, uneven, opaque; fusco-piceous, the legs, but not the tarsi, light brown; thickly covered with minute, depressed, tawny-grey squamae.

Rostrum parallel, arched, evidently longer than the thorax, punctate and bearing some short setae in front. Thorax rather broader than long, widest near the middle, more abruptly narrowed in front than behind; uneven, with an irregular, interrupted ridge along each side of the middle, and rather coarsely and somewhat rugosely punctured. Elytra arcuate-emarginate, and but little broader than the thorax at the base, a third longer than it is, wider near the middle, posterior declivity vertical; they are striate, with more or less elevated interstices, the 3rd and 5th broadest; the 3rd are ridged, but interrupted in the middle, in other specimens they are more irregular and nodose; the 5th are trinodose, the sides are also slightly uneven.

Femora robust; anterior tibiae arched externally, a little thickened inwardly at the middle, and distinctly uncinata at the extremity.

Scape gradually incrassate, rather short, hardly attaining the eye; funiculus with a few dark setae, basal joint stout and about a third of the whole length, joints 2-4 small and subquadrate, 5th and 6th bead-like and transverse, broader and shorter than the preceding ones; club large, oblong-oval, indistinctly articulated.

Underside densely covered with greyish scales and a few slender setae. Prosternum deeply emarginate in front. Basal ventral segment longer than the next, the suture moderately definite, the 5th rather short, with a rotundate fovea at its extremity.

The broader form, rough surface, shorter thorax, and vertical posterior declivity are sufficiently distinctive.

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

Bell Rock, near Methven. Three examples found by Mr. T. Hall, under moss, 5th September, 1912.

3610. *Bryocatus nodicollis* sp. nov.

Subovate, opaque, of a pale yellowish-chestnut hue, the squamae, or scale-like matter, on the elytral interstices slightly greyish, there are also a few distinct suberect grey setae; tarsi only a little infusate, antennae darker but not nigrescent, the slender portion of the scape paler.

Rostrum parallel, arched, rather longer than the thorax; with a few fine greyish setae, those on the apparently impunctate apex more conspicuous. Thorax of about the same length and breadth, with moderately rounded sides, rather broader near the middle than elsewhere; no distinct punctation is visible, but on each side of the middle there is a somewhat flattened nodosity, and a little in advance there is another at each side, these are best seen from the front. Elytra obovate, a third longer than the thorax, emarginate at the base, and scarcely any wider than the thorax there, broader just before the middle, not vertical behind; they are striate, but not perceptibly punctate; the 3rd and 5th interstices are not distinctly broader than the others, and none are speckled.

Smaller than *B. alternans*, the rostrum rather shorter and thicker, the thorax shorter and with different sculpture, the elytra not at all straight-sided and with simple interstices; the scape is a little shorter, slender near the base but more clavate at the extremity; the tarsi are narrower, and the penultimate joint less expanded.

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

Bell Rock. A single individual found amongst moss on the 15th September, 1912, by Mr. T. Hall.

3611. *Bryocatus nigrirostris* sp. nov.

This resembles *B. alternans*, but the following disparities necessitate its separation:—

Rostrum nitid, nearly nude, subcarinate along the middle, rather more elongate, and slightly, though quite definitely, narrowed towards its base. Scape evidently longer and more slender throughout. Thorax broader, not longer than it is broad, for the most part fusco-testaceous, with an oblong blackish spot at each side of the middle, at the base, and with the greater part of each side similarly dark.

Underside piceous, nearly glabrous. Metasternum and basal two ventral segments coarsely and closely punctate and impressed along the middle, 5th segment more finely sculptured, with short grey setae, about half of its surface occupied by a rotundate fovea.

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

Curiosity Gully, near Methven. Mr. T. Hall obtained a pair of specimens from moss on the 6th August, 1912.

3612. *Bryocatus amplus* sp. nov.

Subopaque, piceo-rufous, funiculus and tarsi nigrescent; unevenly covered with depressed, pale tawny-grey squamae.

Rostrum stout, parallel, slightly longer than the thorax, nearly smooth along the middle in front, its punctation irregular, moderately distinct but becoming shallow towards the base. Thorax widest and obtusely prominent before the middle, more obliquely narrowed in front than behind; moderately coarsely, but not deeply, and closely punctured, with minutely sculptured intervals, the length and breadth about equal. Elytra evidently broader than the thorax at the base, not twice its length, with gently rounded and gradually narrowed sides, the posterior declivity subvertical; they are nearly plane along the middle but somewhat uneven towards the sides; with narrow, apparently impunctate striae, interstices punctate and slightly rugose, the 3rd rather broader than the inner ones, obtusely elevated near the base and subnodose at the summit of the declivity; near the middle of each elytron an oblique depression extends towards the shoulder, this interrupts the 5th and outer interstices, the 5th otherwise would resemble the 3rd; the declivity is narrowed and sharply striate.

Scape slightly flexuous, barely attaining the eye, and with a short but quite definite basal articulation; 2nd joint of funiculus almost as long and stout as the 1st, 3rd slightly longer than broad; joints 4-6 short and moniliform, very gradually dilated; club large, indistinctly articulated. Legs normal.

Metasternum as long as the basal ventral segment, both broadly depressed, 5th nearly as long as the preceding two, with an oblong median fovea.

Very different from all the preceding species, about twice the size, the thorax proportionally shorter, the elytra much broader. There is a minute granule which may represent the scutellum; it does not, however, so far as I can see, penetrate between the wing-cases. The short, bent, stalk-like articulation at the base of the scape is also peculiar.

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

Puttling Hill, near Methven. One individual only, secured by Mr. T. Hall on the 4th May, 1912.

Group HAPLONYCHIDAE.

3613. *Geochus pyriformis* sp. nov. *Geochus* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 445 (*Geophilus*).

Convex, widest near posterior femora, rounded and subvertical behind, gradually narrowed anteriorly, nitid; sparingly and irregularly clothed with distinct, but not coarse, decumbent, straw-coloured setae; rostrum opaque, piceous, more rufescent at the tip, thorax and tarsi castaneo-rufous, elytra and antennae fulvescent, the club and legs fuscous; on each elytron a blackish mark extends from the middle of the base as far as the hind thigh, it is then curved inwardly to the

3rd interstice, and near the side almost unites with a less distinct lateral mark.

Rostrum nearly plane, about half the length of the thorax, in front not as broad as the head, much narrowed behind, feebly trisulcate. Eyes flat, with coarse facets, longitudinally oval, situated in front, on the upper surface, the interval between them not more than the width of each. Thorax slightly broader than long, widest at the base, where it is obliquely curved towards the sides, gradually narrowed anteriorly, its surface moderately coarsely and closely punctured. Scutellum invisible. Elytra twice the length of the thorax, the base arcuate-emarginate, closely adapted to the thorax and no wider than it is there, but nearly twice as broad behind the middle, their sides are moderately rounded, but not at all explanate or margined, and considerably narrowed below and near the apices; each has 5 dorsal, moderately coarsely punctured but not deep striae, and slightly elevated simple interstices.

Legs stout, with a few fine, rather short, decumbent grey setae, the hind pairs of tibiae with yellow outstanding cilia near the extremity, the anterior pair widest at the middle, and much narrowed externally towards the extremity, with small terminal spurs; tarsi normal.

Scape glabrous, implanted just before the middle and reaching the back of the eye, slightly curved, rather slender, but subclavate at the extremity; basal joint of funiculus considerably thicker but hardly longer than the 2nd, 3rd and 4th just a little longer than broad, 5th and 6th bead-like, 7th very slightly larger; club oblong-oval, finely pubescent, its 1st joint subtriangular, the next largest and subquadrate, the 3rd narrower.

The pyriform contour, dark elytral marks, and the form and position of the eyes are its distinctive features.

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

Mount Hutt, near Methven. One, found amongst dead rata leaves on the ground, on the 12th April, 1912, by Mr. T. Hall.

3614. *Geochus suffusus* sp. nov.

Subovate, moderately convex and shining; sparingly and irregularly clothed with distinct, but not coarse, suberect straw-coloured setae, which are most numerous, yet not concentrated, on the after part of the elytra; thorax almost wholly, elytra partly rufescent, the sides and parts of the disc of these latter more or less fusco-piceous, and usually with a fulvescent or reddish band just below the top of the posterior declivity; rostrum dull piceous, legs fuscous, tarsi and antennae fusco-rufous, the latter sometimes fulvescent.

Rostrum about half the length of the thorax, of normal shape, with 3 indistinct carinae which become convergent behind. Eyes moderately large, coarsely granulate, extending to the sides of the head. Thorax rather broader than long, widest at the base, gradually narrowed towards the front, only obsoletely constricted there, coarsely and closely punctate, its base oblique towards the sides. Elytra closely applied to the thorax, of the same width as it is at the base, twice its length, their sides rounded, widest near the middle, the declivity subvertical; they are coarsely punctate-striate near the suture, and the interstices there are slightly elevated, near the sides the striae are less distinct.

Legs rather long, with slender and rather short decumbent greyish setae; anterior tibiae broad above, not angulate below the middle,

narrowed towards the extremity, with small spurs; tarsi oblong, of normal structure. Antennae similar to those of *G. pyriformis*.

Manifestly different from *G. pyriformis* in shape and coloration, with larger eyes, shorter thorax and rostrum, &c.

Underside subopaque, rufo-piceous, the last three dorsal segments rufous, with a few small slender grey setae, rather coarsely but not very closely punctured. Prosternum plane, without any trace of rostral canal, deeply and widely incurved in front, the coxae widely separated, but not as far apart as the hind pairs. Metasternum very short, with a slight straight ridge in front. Basal segment of abdomen flat, subtruncate between the coxae, medially sinuate behind, rather larger than the next, 3rd and 4th with very deep straight sutures and, together, fully the length of the 5th. Mentum rather small, subquadrate, the peduncle transverse.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 2 mm.; breadth, 1-1½ mm.

Mount Hutt. About a dozen individuals secured by Mr. T. Hall on the 12th April, 1912. Found amongst leaf-mould.

3615. *Geochus variegatus* sp. nov.

Nitid, for the most part light castaneo-rufous, the posterior declivity fuscous; across each elytron, near the hind thigh, a dark transverse spot appears depressed; rostrum and antennal club piceous; the setae are yellowish, very distinct, somewhat curled, more numerous and suberect across the commencement of the declivity.

Rostrum quite half the length of the thorax, dilated in front, contracted behind, finely tricarinate, opaque. Eyes moderately large, flat, extending to the sides of the head. Thorax nearly a third broader than long, rather wider at or behind the middle than it is at the base, somewhat contracted in front; moderately coarsely and closely punctate, with a slight ridge along its anterior portion. Elytra twice the length of the thorax, nearly double its width near the middle, their sides rounded so as hardly to exceed the breadth of the thorax at the base, the declivity subvertical and obliquely narrowed at its sides; disc somewhat flattened but a little uneven, with broad, coarsely punctured striae, and irregularly elevated interstices which, across the top of the hind declivity, are more or less evidently nodiform, the declivity itself is more finely, yet quite definitely punctate-striate.

Legs stout, femora with fine depressed setae, those on the tibiae erect; anterior tibiae thick, obliquely narrowed externally below the middle.

Antennae of normal structure.

Though nearly similar to *G. posticalis*, 3291, this may be separated therefrom by the brighter appearance, the elytra being fulvescent, they are also abruptly broader than the thorax, and have more definite striae and interstices.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 2-2½ mm.; breadth, 1½ mm.

Mount Hutt and Pudding Hill. One from each of these places; both found amongst dead foliage, on the ground, by Mr. T. Hall during March and May, 1912.

3616. *Geochus distinguens* sp. nov.

Convex, nitid, broadest behind the shoulders; mostly chestnut-red, the sides and front of the thorax, the suture, a pair of transverse marks, and a large apical triangular mark on each elytron, more or less dark brown; legs dull fuscous, antennae fulvescent; the setae yellow, distinct,

rather thinly and evenly distributed, mostly decumbent, fine and greyish on the legs.

Rostrum quite half the length of the thorax, contracted near the middle, obsolete tricarinate. Eyes large, nearly flat, with coarse facets, extending to the sides of the head. Thorax a third broader than long, widest at the base, distinctly but not abruptly narrowed before the middle; moderately finely and rather distantly punctured, with a smooth, indistinctly elevated line along the middle. Elytra widely arcuate-emarginate at the base, of the same width there as the thorax, double its length, broader and more convex just behind the oblique shoulders than they are elsewhere, curvedly narrowed behind, the dorsum sloping backwards; they have series of rather distant moderate punctures, some of the interstices are slightly elevated near the base but not on the dark spots, which seem depressed, the declivity is striate.

Legs thick, anterior tibiae obliquely narrowed close to the extremity, not at all prominent externally at the middle. Tarsi and antennae like those of *G. pyriformis*.

No similar species has been described.

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

Epsom, on the lower slope of Mount Eden, Auckland. A solitary individual found by me on the 12th February, 1912, amongst decaying leaves on the scoria, which at that place is exceedingly rough.

3617. *Geochus lateralis* sp. nov.

Nitid, castaneo-rufous, the middle of each elytron sometimes infuscate, antennae fulvescent; sparingly clothed with distinct yellowish setae, which on the thorax are depressed, on the elytra suberect; the body widest just behind the posterior femora, moderately convex along the middle, elytra somewhat flattened towards the sides and apex.

Rostrum evidently shorter than the thorax, broad, narrowed behind, opaque, indistinctly tricarinate. Eyes flat, of moderate size, reaching the sides of the head. Thorax nearly a third broader than long, widest at the base, which is oblique at each side of the middle; it is much narrowed towards the front, and distinctly but not closely punctate. Elytra of the same width as the thorax at the base, closely fitted to it, and nearly twice its length; their sides are flattened, very distinctly margined, moderately rounded, gradually expanded; the declivity not quite vertical, considerably narrowed but not margined; they are moderately coarsely seriate-punctate, substriate behind.

Scape glabrous, clavate at extremity; funiculus very thinly and finely pubescent, 2nd joint of about the same length as the 1st but much more slender, joints 3-5 short, 6th and 7th rather larger; club distinctly pubescent and articulated, elongate-oval.

Anterior tibiae slightly prominent above the middle, gradually narrowed towards the extremity.

Underside slightly nitid, with a few short, slender setae; the breast and basal abdominal segment coarsely but rather distantly punctured, remaining segments minutely and densely sculptured. Prosternum plane. Metasternum short, with a straight ridge across its front. Basal ventral segment on a slightly higher level than the 2nd, truncate between the coxae, slightly incurved behind.

The sharply marked elytral margins, the absence of nodiform elevations on the interstices, the more convex basal ventral segment, and different tibiae distinguish this from the northern *G. marginalis*, 2541.

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

Mount Hutt, near Methven. Found on the ground amongst decaying leaves, 23rd April, 1912, by Mr. T. Hall.

Group ERIRHINIDAE.

3618. *Erirhinus sylvaticus* sp. nov. *Erirhinus* Schoenherr, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 449.

Elongate, subovate, moderately convex and nitid; castaneous, thorax paler along the middle and sides, rostrum piceous; legs fuso-testaceous, the tips of the femora and tibiae a little darker, antennae obscurely fulvescent, club fuscous; sparingly clothed with inconspicuous, slender, somewhat curled yellowish setae.

Rostrum quite as long as the thorax, moderately stout and arched, its anterior half slightly expanded, substriate-punctate. Head immersed up to the eyes, globose below. Thorax very slightly longer than broad, a little constricted in front, its sides nearly straight, the apex truncate, base nearly so; it is moderately coarsely and closely punctured. Elytra nearly double the length of the thorax, each elytron oblique at the base, so that the shoulders, though obtuse, appear slightly prominent, their sides are feebly rounded, but behind gradually narrowed; they are regularly and moderately coarsely striate-punctate, more distinctly striate near the suture and behind, with rather narrow interstices.

Legs robust, femora simple, anterior tibiae minutely mucronate, the posterior somewhat bent inwardly; penultimate tarsal joints bilobed but only slightly dilated.

Scape moderately slender, very gently incrassate towards the extremity, inserted half-way between the middle and apex and attaining the front of the eye; basal joint of funiculus stout, narrowed towards its base, as long as the following three united, 2nd rather longer than broad, joints 3-6 subquadrate, 7th more moniliform and shorter; club large and broad, oblong-oval, triarticulate, densely pubescent.

In form and general appearance like 2917, *E. spadiceus*, but considerably smaller, with the tibiae not at all strongly mucronate. The scrobes are just perceptible above, in front. The eyes are flat and obliquely oval. There are no ocular lobes. The scutellum is obsolete or altogether absent. The club is abruptly marked.

Length (rostrum exclusive), 2 mm.; breadth, nearly 1 mm.

McClennan's Bush, near Methven. A single specimen found by Mr. T. Hall on the 23rd April, 1912.

3619. *Dorytomus fulvescens* sp. nov. *Dorytomus* Stephens, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 453.

Elongate, only slightly convex, moderately shining, uniformly fulvescent, sparingly clothed with rather short, slender yellowish setae.

Rostrum arched, slender, parallel, more than twice the length of the thorax; finely and distantly punctured in front, substriate-punctate behind. Thorax a third broader than long, rounded and widest at the middle, more gradually narrowed in front than behind, base and apex truncate; distinctly and moderately closely punctate. Scutellum sub-oblong. Elytra very slightly oblique at the base towards the obtuse shoulders, rather broader than the middle of the thorax, almost four times its length, with singly rounded apices; regularly and distinctly striate-punctate, the interstices bent at or near the extremity and minutely but obsoletely punctured.

Legs moderately stout, all the femora angulate and moderately dentate underneath; tibiae slightly flexuous and mucronate; tarsi setose underneath, 3rd joint dilated and deeply bilobed, the terminal longer than the 1st; claws appendiculate at the base.

Scape slender, medially inserted, barely reaching the eye; basal joint of funiculus largest, narrowed towards its base, 2nd evidently more slender and shorter but distinctly longer than the next, joints 4-6 moniliform, 7th broader than its predecessors; club oblong-oval, indistinctly quadriarticulate.

There are no ocular lobes. Eyes obliquely oval, with distinct facets. Mandibles slightly prominent, curved externally, acute at the extremity. Palpi visible above.

Somewhat similar to the North Island *D. maorinus*, 3295, but more flavescens, with narrower eyes, the sides of the thorax more strongly rounded, with less distinctly striate elytra, the posterior tibiae less bent and incrassate, and with differently formed antennal joints.

♀. Length (rostrum exclusive), $2\frac{3}{8}$ mm.; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hump Ridge, near Invercargill. Unique. Discovered by Mr. A. Philpott in February, 1912.

3620. *Dorytomus melastictus* sp. nov.

Elongate-ovate, slightly convex, subopaque; pale testaceous, the rostrum, antennae, and tarsi slightly fulvescent; a streak along the middle of the thorax, but not reaching the apex, and a rotundate spot midway between it and each side nigro-fuscous, between the hind thighs there are 6 dark, less sharply marked spots; elytra thickly covered with decumbent, rather coarse and moderately elongate, pale-yellowish setae, those on the thorax more slender and elongate, of a brighter yellow, and arranged transversely.

Rostrum rather longer than the thorax, moderately slender, arched, parallel; smooth but not distinctly carinate along the middle, seriate-punctate at the sides. Thorax slightly broader than long, rounded and widest at or just before the middle, considerably narrowed in front; moderately but not closely punctured. Scutellum oblong. Elytra with obtuse shoulders, not quite truncate at the base, broader than the thorax there, nearly thrice its length, gradually narrowed posteriorly, with individually rounded apices; they are striate-punctate, their sculpture, however, is rendered indefinite by the vestiture; interstices minutely punctured, the intermediate terminate abruptly at the commencement of the hind slope, they are not nodiform there, but just below them there appears to be a depression on each elytron. Pygidium exposed, rather broad, closely punctate and finely setose.

Femora clavate and angulate underneath, the hind pairs more dentiform than the anterior; tibiae mucronate and somewhat flexuous, the front pair rather longer than the others; penultimate tarsal joints widely bilobed; claws subdentate at the base.

Scape slender, thicker near the extremity, inserted near the apex and just attaining the front of the eye; basal joint of the funicle largest, 2nd slender and evidently shorter; joints 3-6 diminish, the 7th rather shorter and broader; club quadriarticulate, oblong-oval.

Underside testaceous, but a streak along each side of the prosternum, the sides of the metasternum and 1st abdominal segment and a large portion of segments 2-4 are nigrescent. Metasternum depressed and sulcate along the middle, rather longer than the 1st segment, which is

broadly medially impressed, and rounded between the coxae, 2nd hardly as long as the 3rd and 4th combined, the 5th longer, subtruncate at the apex, broadly impressed in the middle, 6th short.

More like *D. sudus*, 1255, from the far north, than any other species; rather larger, differently marked, with more robust legs, longer antennae, more elongate and almost cuneiform elytra. The exposure of the pygidium is a very unusual character.

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

Mount Hutt, near Methven. Two specimens found by Mr. T. Hall, at an elevation of 3,500 ft., on 14th February, 1912.

3621. *Dorytomus albisetosus* sp. nov.

Elongate, slightly convex and nitid; nigro-fuscous, legs and funiculus paler, scape testaceous; irregularly covered with decumbent, distinct, almost white, and a few less conspicuous flavescent setae, those on the thorax more slender and disposed transversely.

Rostrum moderately slender, subparallel, arched, longer than the thorax; substriate-punctate, nearly smooth in front. Head retracted up to the eyes, globose below. Thorax a third broader than long, base and apex truncate, its sides rounded, rather more narrowed in front than behind; moderately finely but not closely punctured, and, owing to the clothing, appearing somewhat transversely rugose. Scutellum small but distinct, subrotundate. Elytra thrice the length of the thorax, rather broader than it is at the base, their sides nearly straight as far as the middle, gradually narrowed posteriorly; distinctly striate-punctate, interstices with minute serial punctures.

Legs stout; anterior femora subelavate, the other pairs angulate and minutely dentate below; tibiae flexuous and mucronate; penultimate tarsal joints moderately expanded and bilobed; the claws appendiculate at the base.

Scape inserted midway between the middle and apex, extending to the front of the eye, rather slender and flexuous and thickened near the extremity; basal joint of funiculus pale, stout, largest, as long as the following two combined, narrowed towards the base, 2nd of similar form but much more slender, joints 3-6 short and subequal, 7th transverse and bead-like; club oblong-oval, densely hairy, indistinctly articulated.

Eyes subrotundate, inwardly truncate. Without ocular lobes.

Hypotagea variegata, 806, most nearly resembles it in facies.

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

Curiosity Gully, near Methven. One found by Mr. T. Hall on the 9th September, 1912.

3622. *Dorytomus terrestris* sp. nov.

Elongate, slightly convex and nitid; obscure fusco-rufous, legs fusco-testaceous, funiculus and club more or less infusate; elytra thickly covered with decumbent rather coarse yellowish-grey setae, the thorax with more slender and elongate irregularly arranged pubescence.

Rostrum shining, double the length of the thorax, rather slender, arched, parallel, seriate-punctate behind, nearly smooth in front. Thorax slightly constricted and impressed in front, a little broader than long, its sides gently rounded; distinctly and moderately closely punctured. Scutellum subtriangular. Elytra oblong, more than twice the length of the thorax, broader than it is, feebly biarcuate at the base, curvedly narrowed behind; regularly and distinctly striate-punctate, interstices minutely punctate.

Legs stout; femora moderately clavate, all minutely dentate underneath; anterior tibiae nearly straight, finely mucronate; tarsi normal, claws appendiculate.

Scape slender and elongate, inserted behind the middle and just reaching the front of the eye; basal joint of funiculus very elongate and gradually thickened, 2nd also elongate, yet little more than half the length of the 1st; joints 3, 4, and 6 rather longer than broad, 7th rather shorter than preceding ones; club very elongate and rather narrow, about as long as joints 4-7 of the funicle combined, quadri-articulate, densely pubescent.

Eyes moderately large, not at all prominent, nearly obliquely oval. No ocular lobes.

Another ally of *D. maorinus*, 3295, but less parallel and elongate, and at once recognized by the thickly and rather coarsely clothed hind-body. The antennal insertion differs and the club is more elongate. The elytra are shorter and broader, and the interstices are much less sharply defined. In all these species the front legs are rather longer than the others.

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

Rakaia Gorge, near Methven. I have seen two specimens, both found by Mr. T. Hall during June, 1912, amongst decaying leaves on the ground.

3623. *Dorytomus floricola* sp. nov.

Elongate, subovate, slightly convex, subopaque; fuscous, legs fusco-testaceous, scape somewhat fulvescent; elytra thickly clothed with yellowish-grey, decumbent, hair-like scales or setae, which render the rather ill-defined maculation still more obscure; the setae on the thorax are slender and disposed transversely.

Rostrum parallel, moderately stout and arched, a third longer than the thorax, not at all dilated towards the extremity, punctate along the sides, with fine, rather indistinct setae, those on the head coarse. Thorax a third broader than long, its sides but little rounded, more narrowed, but not abruptly, in front than behind, distinctly but not very closely punctured. Scutellum distinct. Elytra oblong, slightly emarginate at the base, broader there than the thorax, quite twice its length; they are moderately finely punctate-striate; interstices nearly plane, finely punctured, the 3rd and 5th confluent, somewhat thickened and prominent at the commencement of the hind slope; a large testaceous space extends backwards from each shoulder and then inwardly to the suture, there is also a median one behind, these, however, are not very definite.

Scape inserted near the apex, rather slender, attaining the front of the eye; basal joint of funiculus largest, incrassate at apex, 2nd slender and a little longer than the next, 4-6 nearly equal, 7th slightly broader and moniliform; club oblong-oval, triarticulate.

Femora angulate below, the hind pairs also minutely dentiform; tibiae stout, nearly straight, mucronate; tarsi finely setose underneath, claws subdentate.

Underside nitid, piceous, moderately and distantly punctate, 5th segment more closely. Metasternum somewhat rugose and flattened in the middle; basal segment rather longer than the 2nd, both flat in the middle, their suture sinuate, 3rd and 4th together as long as the basal, 5th truncate behind, 6th very short, concave at the base. Setae distinct. greyish.

Fem.—Rostrum rather longer and more slender, smooth along the middle, punctate at the sides, nearly glabrous, scape implanted before the middle.

The scale-like vestiture of the elytra, and their rather vague markings, will aid in identification.

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

Rakaia Gorge. Shaken off flowering-shrubs by Mr. T. Hall on the 20th November, 1912. Two males and one female.

3624. *Neomycta seticeps* sp. nov. *Neomycta* Pascoe, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 457.

Nitid, rufescent, legs and scape fulvescent, funiculus infuscate; elytra with distinct suberect grey setae, those on the thorax elongate, much more slender and decumbent, the head with coarse white setae.

Rostrum as long as the thorax, moderately and gradually expanded towards the extremity, indistinctly bicarinate, and seriate-punctate. Head broader than long, punctate. Thorax subquadrate, only slightly broader than long, its sides gently rounded, distinctly and closely-punctured. Scutellum triangular. Elytra oblong, evidently broader than the thorax, nearly thrice its length, curvedly narrowed behind; disc slightly convex, regularly and distinctly striate-punctate, with simple interstices.

Legs moderately elongate and stout, the anterior rather longer than the others; front femora with a minute denticle underneath, the others subangulate; tibiae mucronate at the extremity, the hind pairs flexuous.

Scape inserted near the apex and reaching the eye, gradually incrassate; basal joint of the funiculus paler and larger than the others, narrowed towards its base; 2nd slender, shorter than the 1st but longer than the next, joints 3-6 slightly decrease, 7th bead-like but not broader than long; club oblong-oval, triarticulate.

Underside chestnut-red, with grey hairs, distinctly and distantly punctate, the prosternum closely. Anterior coxae contiguous, large and prominent, leaving only a short space uncovered either before or behind them. Metasternum as long as the basal two segments united; 1st segment strongly rounded between the coxae, sinuate behind, the next rather shorter and not quite as long as the 3rd and 4th together.

The scrobes are slightly open and visible above. Eyes rotundate, slightly prominent, and nearly as far from the thorax as they are from each other. Without ocular lobes.

This species is of a darker red than any part of Pascoe's *N. pulicaris*, 807, but not as dark as 808, with whiter and slightly coarser setae, on the head especially. The rostrum is broader and dilated in front, and the sides of the thorax are less rounded.

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

Mount Hutt, near Methven. Another unique from Mr. T. Hall, found at a height of 3,500 ft. on the 14th February, 1912. From the same source several of 807 have been received.

3625. *Alloprocas muticus* sp. nov. *Alloprocas* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1375.

Oblong, slightly convex and nitid; with slender yellowish-grey setae, these are decumbent on the head and thorax, but suberect and rather shorter on the hind-body; fusco-testaceous, rostrum, antennae, and legs faintly rufescent, the lower half of the front tibiae distinctly nigrescent, the other pairs less so.

Rostrum moderately stout and arched, subparallel, as long as the thorax, nearly smooth in front, seriate-punctate behind. Head inserted up to the eyes. Thorax nearly as long as broad, a little narrower in front than behind, its sides but little rounded, base and apex truncate; its punctation close but only moderately coarse. Scutellum oblong, punctate. Elytra oblong, with obtuse shoulders, broader than the thorax, more than double its length; regularly and distinctly striate-punctate, the interstices with fine serial punctures.

Femora unarmed, tibiae mucronate, the anterior rather longer than the hind pair; penultimate tarsal joints widely bilobed; claws appendiculate.

Scape rather slender, implanted near the apex and attaining the front of the eye; basal joint of the funicle largest, joints 2-5 successively decrease, all, however, are longer than broad, the 2nd shorter than the 1st, 6th and 7th moniliform but not transverse; club elongate-oval, quadriarticulate, densely pubescent and fuscous.

Underside fusco-testaceous, moderately but not closely punctate, with greyish setae. Metasternum rather longer than the basal segment of the abdomen, which latter is subangulate between the coxae and somewhat sinuate behind, 2nd rather shorter, hardly longer than the 3rd and 4th together. The median emargination of the prosternum, in front, has dentiform angles.

Eyes rotundate, rather large, just free, with distinct facets, situated almost entirely on the upper surface. Ocular lobes absent.

More robust than *A. rufus*, 2399, the coloration altogether paler, and differentiated from all the species of closely allied genera by the nigrescent lower half of the anterior tibiae.

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

Hump Ridge, near Invercargill. Two examples found by Mr. A. Philpott in February, 1912.

3626. *Simachus cuneipennis* sp. nov. *Simachus* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 963.

Elongate, subfusiform, only slightly convex and nitid; castaneo-fuscous, rostrum rufescent, legs and antennae more or less fusco-rufous, club piceous; pubescence grey, distinct and decumbent, more slender and disposed transversely on the thorax.

Rostrum arched, slender, longer than the thorax, striate-punctate behind, more finely and distantly punctured in front. Head immersed up to the eyes, globose underneath. Thorax truncate at the base and apex, rather broader than long, its sides moderately rounded, widest near the middle; distinctly punctured, more closely near the sides than on the middle. Scutellum small. Elytra nearly thrice the length of the thorax, rather wider than it is at the base, gradually narrowed towards the obtuse extremity; they are distinctly and moderately closely substriate-punctate, with simple interstices.

Femora subclavate but unarmed; tibiae gently expanded towards the extremity, quite mutic there. Tarsi finely setose underneath, penultimate joints moderately dilated and bilobed, the terminal longer than the basal; claws appendiculate at the base.

Scape slender, incrassate at the apex, implanted just before the middle and reaching the eye. Funiculus 6-articulate, basal joint stout, twice as long as broad, narrowed towards the base; 2nd smaller, yet rather longer than broad, 3rd subquadrate, 4th and 5th moniliform

and slightly shorter, 6th transverse, broader than preceding ones; club large, ovate, obsoletely triarticulate.

Underside rufo-fuscous, distinctly but not closely punctate, with slender grey setae. Prosternum widely emarginate in front. Metasternum half as long as broad. Basal ventral segment slightly longer than the metasternum, 2nd slightly longer than the 3rd or 4th, neither of which is abbreviated, being together as long as the 1st.

Evidently more slender than *S. montanus*, 1739, the pubescence grey instead of being yellow, the rostrum more slender, the antennal insertion rather further from the apex, the scutellum less distinct, and the elytra more elongate but not distinctly striate.

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

Mount Hutt, near Methven. Five individuals found by Mr. T. Hall during February and March, 1912, at an altitude of 3,500 ft.

3627. *Etheophanus punctiventris* sp. nov. *Etheophanus* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1232.

Compact, convex, subovate, nitid; rufescent; the rostrum, base of thorax, an interrupted band across the hinder part of the elytra, and the posterior declivity fusco-piceous; antennae and tarsi pale ferruginous or fulvescent; sparingly clothed with slender, suberect, flavescent, and numerous upright fuscous setae.

Rostrum quite as long as the thorax, very slightly broader in front than behind, longitudinally rugose, but not definitely carinate or striate. Head inserted up to the oblique transverse eyes. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, more, yet gradually, narrowed in front than behind, only slightly broader near the middle than at the base; moderately coarsely and closely punctured, more finely in front, with scarcely any slender subdepressed setae. Elytra nearly twice as broad and long as the thorax, arcuate-emarginate at the base but hardly any broader than the thorax there, their sides rounded, the hind declivity subvertical; they are rather coarsely striate-punctate, with about 6 punctures only in each of the dorsal striae.

Femora stout and elongate, and, like the tibiae, with coarse outstanding setae; penultimate tarsal joints broadly expanded and bilobed.

Scape inserted near the apex and barely reaching the eye, incrassate near the extremity; 2nd joint of funiculus slender and shorter than the basal, 3rd and 4th subquadrate, 5-7 shorter and broader; club finely pubescent, short, ovate, indistinctly articulate.

Underside nearly plane, fuscous, terminal ventral segment rufescent, with numerous depressed slender yellowish setae. Prosternum deeply emarginate in front; anterior coxae slightly separated, the posterior very widely. Metasternum very short, truncate behind. Basal ventral segment largest, rather coarsely and closely punctate, 2nd rather shorter and less closely punctured, its frontal suture distinct and sinuate; the next two short, with deep sutures, the 5th shorter than the preceding two combined, with about 6 coarse punctures.

Distinguishable from *E. pinguis*, 2171, by the coarse sculpture of the under-surface and subcontiguous front coxae; and from *E. striatus*, 3138, by the more shining surface, rather narrower form, distinct elytral punctation, almost complete absence of the finer vestiture, and the less elongate erect setae.

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

Mount Hutt, and McClennan's Bush, near Methven. Apparently rare, three specimens only having been found by Mr. T. Hall, during March and April, 1912, amongst dead leaves on the ground.

Colobotelus gen. nov.

Rostrum slightly arched, fully as long as the head and thorax combined, half the width of the head, parallel. Mandibles porrect, not curvate. Scrobes subfoveiform, visible above, situated between the middle and apex, not perceptibly prolonged backwards. Scape slender, straight, attaining the front of the eye. Funiculus 7-articulate, basal two joints equally elongate, joints 3-7 gradually decrease in length, all longer than broad. Club elongate-oval, triarticulate. Head short. Eyes rotundate, moderately large and prominent, more widely distant from each other than they are from the thoracic margin. Thorax without ocular lobes, base and apex truncate, sometimes broader than long, moderately constricted in front. Scutellum triangular. Elytra broader than thorax at the base, attenuate posteriorly, with rounded apices. Pygidium exposed.

Femora elongate, moderately clavate, unarmed. Tibiae simple. Tarsi with squamose soles; elongate, their basal joint longer than 2nd, 3rd unexpanded, cleft to the base, the terminal slender, nearly the length of the others taken together. Claws large, thickened near the base.

Mentum large, oblong, filling the buccal cavity, but leaving the rigid palpi exposed. Prosternum medially convex, coxae prominent and contiguous; the intermediate coxae evidently, the posterior widely separated. Metasternum moderately elongate. Abdomen elongate, basal segment as long as the metasternum, slightly longer than the next, subtruncate between the coxae, medially sinuate behind; 3rd and 4th together longer than the 2nd and as long as the cuneiform 5th.

The exposure of the pygidium is of rare occurrence even in *Eugnomus* and *Hoplocneme*; both of these, however, have strongly dentate femora. The mandibles and scrobes differ from those of the ordinary *Eriirhinidae*, in which group, nevertheless, this genus should be located.

3628. Colobotelus dealbatus sp. nov.

Opaque, moderately convex; piceous, densely covered with depressed, mostly circular squamae, greyish, pale chocolate, and tawny, the dark ones usually cover a large irregular space before, and another behind, the middle of the elytra, and a portion of the thorax; antennae and legs fusco-rufous.

Rostrum with a slight carina along the middle, its punctation rather shallow and indefinite, its basal half clothed with grey scales. Head closely punctured, subdepressed, sometimes concave, and with a longitudinal groove between the eyes, near the front and inner part of each of these a minute crest is visible. Thorax slightly broader than long, a good deal narrowed or constricted in front, distinctly and closely punctured, with a slight ridge along the middle. Elytra about thrice the length of the thorax, evidently broader than it is at the base, gradually narrowed backwards, with distinct, regular, closely punctured striae.

Scape and basal joints of the funiculus more or less finely squamose, remaining joints sparingly setose.

Underside piceous, covered with almost quite white oval scales, the terminal ventral segment fringed with greyish setae at the extremity.

The male is rather smaller, its rostrum is rather shorter, and the thorax is a third broader than long.

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

Alexandra. Three examples were kindly placed at my disposal by Mr. A. C. O'Connor. They were found on the 12th December, 1911.

3629. *Hoplocneme propinqua* sp. nov. *Hoplocneme* White, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 461.

Body moderately nitid, very thinly clothed with short, fine, cinereous hairs; cyaneous, antennae and femora piceous, the tibiae and tarsi more rufescent.

Rostrum slightly longer than the head, half its width, with a few distinct punctures. Head subquadrate, not as broad as it is long, with obtuse angles; very distinctly punctate, rather distantly on the middle. Eyes widely separated above, slightly prominent, only moderately large. Thorax of nearly equal length and breadth, constricted in front, very gently widened backwards; closely and rather coarsely punctured, with narrow, somewhat transversely rugose intervals. Scutellum distinct. Elytra oblong, with rounded apices, twice the width of the thorax at the base and four times its length; their punctation is not quite seriate, it is as coarse as that of the thorax, but becomes less definite behind, the intervals though small are distinct and smooth. Pygidium nigrescent, punctate.

Scape slender, very gradually thickened, almost reaching the back of the head; funiculus rather shorter, basal joint evidently the largest, 2nd slightly longer than broad, joints 3-6 small and subquadrate; club as long as joints 2-6 of the funiculus united, finely pubescent, quadri-articulate, the terminal joint small. Posterior femora dilated, strongly angulate and dentiform underneath; the other pairs simple.

The type of the genus, *H. hookeri*, 818, is larger, its eyes are twice as large, and the elytra are regularly striate-punctate. *H. punctatissima*, 819, is densely punctured, the punctures on the elytra are irregularly crowded together without smooth interstices.

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

McClennan's Bush, near Methven. A single individual taken by Mr. T. Hall on the 15th March, 1912.

3630. *Oreocharis carinulata* sp. nov. *Oreocharis* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 864.

Elongate, subovate, moderately convex, somewhat nitid; nigrescent, the scape, knees, and tarsi more or less castaneo-rufous; the squamae depressed, rather coarse, nearly pure white, unevenly distributed, and intermingled with slender cinereous setae.

Rostrum rather longer than thorax, but not half its breadth, slightly arched, subparallel, moderately coarsely punctate. Head of about equal length and breadth, narrowed anteriorly. Thorax subconical, about as long as it is broad; distinctly but not very closely punctured, the scales somewhat concentrated along the middle and sides. Scutellum distinct, squamose. Elytra evidently broader than the thorax at the base and fully twice its length, narrowed posteriorly, their rounded apices not covering the pygidium; they are striate-punctate, and each elytron is more or less distinctly bicarinate.

Scape sparingly pubescent, attaining the back of the eye. Funiculus slender, shorter than the scape; basal joint stout, largest, about as long

as the 2nd and 3rd combined, both of these suboblong, 4th to 6th transverse; club oblong-oval, almost equalling the funiculus in length, its 3rd joint as long as both of the basal ones but not perceptibly annulate.

Femora elongate, the anterior simple, the intermediate obtusely, the posterior acutely angulate underneath; hind tibiae scarcely at all dilated.

Eyes only moderately prominent, almost as distant from the thorax as they are from each other. Thorax without ocular lobes.

Underside with elongate white scales; 5th ventral segment as long as the preceding three together.

This bears some resemblance to 2164 and 3300 only; both of these, however, are double its size, they are quite dull, with strongly angulate and dentiform posterior femora, and neither has carinate elytra.

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

Hump Ridge, near Invercargill. Two were obtained by Mr. A. Philpott in February, 1912, the male, measuring $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. by 1 mm., has been returned to him.

3631. *Oreocharis latipennis* sp. nov.

Subopaque, rufo-castaneous; the head, all but the rufescent apical portion of the rostrum, the club, and the terminal joint of the tarsi more or less piceous, antennae infuscate; sparingly clothed with slender, decumbent, yellowish-grey setae, and a few elongate, grey, scattered squamae.

Rostrum as long as thorax, a little arched, quite half the width of the head, slightly constricted behind the antennal insertion, rugosely punctate. Head unimpressed, moderately coarsely punctured. Thorax slightly broader than long, a little constricted near the apex; its punctation rather coarse and close. Scutellum oblong. Elytra fully thrice the length of the thorax, almost double its width at the base, with straight sides to beyond the posterior femora, their apices rounded and leaving uncovered the testaceous pygidium; they are punctate-striate, with closely asperate interstices; on the top of the hind slope of each, on the 2nd interstice, there is a very small dark crest, and behind this the surface is irregularly infuscate.

Femora elongate, the anterior simple, the intermediate notched near the extremity underneath; the posterior more elongate and armed with a very prominent dentiform angulation, the tibiae of this pair somewhat arched and dilated along the front below the middle.

Antennae slender; funiculus shorter than the scape, its basal joint largest, 2nd rather longer than 3rd, joints 4-6 small; club large, oblong, almost the length of the funicle, its 3rd joint apparently entire and longer than the preceding ones combined.

More opaque than *O. nigriceps*, 1540, with different vestiture, the elytra not narrowed before the posterior declivity, their interstices rough, the antennae more slender, &c.

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

Mount Hutt, near Methven. One found by Mr. T. Hall, at an altitude of 3,500 ft., on the 30th March, 1912.

3632. *Oreocharis lineirostris* sp. nov.

Elongate, slightly nitid, fulvescent, head and thorax reddish, club only a little infuscate; pubescence very distinct, not slender, yellowish-grey, thorax with a few white scales along the middle, scutellum similarly squamose.

Rostrum fully the length of the thorax, more than half the width of the head, a little narrowed between the antennae and the middle; more finely punctured than the head, slightly flattened along the middle, this part bordered at each side by a slender line. Head rather narrow and closely punctate. Thorax as long as it is broad, moderately constricted near the apex, closely punctured, more coarsely than the head, but more finely in front. Elytra nearly four times the length of the thorax, not twice its width at the base, almost straight as far as the hind thighs, their apices rounded and not covering the closely sculptured quite red pygidium; they are striate-punctate, the interstices are finely rugose, and the 2nd, on each, bears a small crest on the summit of the declivity.

Femora of unequal length, the anterior shortest, notched at the extremity and dentate underneath, the intermediate strongly dentiform, the posterior still more so.

Scape flexuous, gradually thickened and attaining the back of the eye; funiculus nearly as long as the scape, basal joint moderately thick but only very little longer than the elongate 2nd, 3rd slightly longer than broad; joints 4-6 moniliform, hardly at all transverse; club large, not equal to the funiculus in length, its 3rd joint apparently entire, subacuminate, hardly exceeding its predecessor in length.

Differs from *O. latipennis* in most details, in its more elongated thorax and elytra particularly; the antennae are longer and stouter, the club is more distinctly annulate and tapers towards the extremity, and the eyes are more longitudinally oval. In general contour it more nearly resembles *O. uniformis*, 3303, which, however, is thickly covered with circular fulvous scales.

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

Mount Hutt. This is another of Mr. Hall's discoveries on the 30th March, 1912. Described from a single specimen.

3633. *Stephanorhynchus halli* sp. nov. *Stephanorhynchus* White, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 462.

Robust, without crests or tubercles; densely covered with depressed, elongate, testaceous scales, and some grey ones which, on the elytra, are disposed in series; along the middle of the thorax there is a fuscous streak, and another, much less distinct, near each side, the sides of the head and elytra are similarly marked, and the depressed parts of the elytral disc are also streaked but rather more glossy; antennae rufocastaneous.

Rostrum arched, as long as the thorax, moderately ridged from behind the antennae to the front of the eyes, with a groove along each side of the ridge, the apical portion darker and bearing some fulvous setae. Head rather shorter than the rostrum, not abruptly constricted behind, with a well-marked channel from the eyes to its base, so that its sides near the middle appear ridged. Eyes very convex and prominent. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, constricted just behind the raised apical margin, very slightly and broadly impressed along the middle, its base slightly emarginate in front of the oblong scutellum, there is no visible punctation. Elytra at the base exceeding the thorax by half its width, thrice its length, with rounded shoulders, they are oblong, or only very gradually narrowed backwards, with simple apices; they are moderately striate-punctate, the subdepressed sutural portion indistinctly so; the 3rd interstices, reckoning the suture as the first, are broader and more elevated than the others, and at the extremity unite with the indistinctly raised outer ones.

Legs with irregular fuscous spots; femora, the anterior included, with strongly dentiform angulations underneath; all the tibiae flexuous, the posterior most strongly, with fulvescent setae near the extremity.

Antennae slender, basal two joints of funiculus equal; club quadri-articulate, its 2nd joint only slightly longer than the 1st.

Underside piceous, with dense testaceous vestiture, consisting of coarse hairs on the metasternum and base of abdomen but of elongate scales elsewhere; basal ventral segment rather longer than 2nd, broadly yet slightly depressed, its apex widely sinuate, 3rd and 4th with deep sutures, together as long as the 5th, which is impressed along the middle and strongly rounded behind, the supplementary segment broadly margined.

Readily distinguishable from *S. costifer*, 2170, by its very convex outstanding eyes, by the grooves alongside the broader rostral ridge, the more obviously channelled head, rather thicker and more brightly coloured clothing, and larger size.

S. insolitus, with similar eyes, may be at once recognized by examining it sideways, when it will be seen that the ridge along the rostrum is gradually elevated backwards and terminates abruptly and vertically at the front of the eyes, thus leaving a very evident gap between it and the convex hinder part of the head; the elytral disc is nearly plane, and the vestiture is grey. There are no other similar species.

Length (rostrum exclusive), 9 mm.; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mount Hutt, near Methven. Found feeding on myrtle, at an elevation of 3,500 ft., by Mr. T. Hall, whose name has been attached to it.

Stenopactola gen. nov.

Body squamose. Rostrum not distinctly narrower than the front of the head, parallel, evidently shorter than the thorax. Scrobes subapical, extending obliquely downwards about half-way to the eyes. Scape flexuous, gradually incrassate, inserted between the middle and apex and attaining the back of the eye. Funiculus 7-articulate, basal joint stout, largest, 2nd rather longer than broad, joints 3-6 small and moniliform, the 7th rather broader. Club oblong-oval, about half the length of the funiculus, quadriarticulate, its terminal joint very small. Head short, as broad as the front of thorax. Eyes lateral, only slightly prominent, twice as distant from each other as they are from the thorax, subrotundate, with distinct facets. Thorax cylindrical, without ocular lobes. Scutellum minute. Elytra, at the base, oblique towards the sides, very elongate-oval, covering the pygidium. Femora elongate, unequal, the posterior longest, only slightly angulate underneath. Tibiae much shorter, unarmed, somewhat arcuate externally. Tarsi short, with pubescent soles, penultimate joint broadly expanded and bilobed, the terminal rather longer than the basal; claws thickened at the base.

Prosternum incurved in front, the coxae contiguous and equidistant from the base and apex. Intermediate coxae only moderately, the posterior widely separated. Metasternum hardly as long as broad. Abdomen elongate, basal segment truncate between the coxae, slightly sinuate behind, obviously longer than the 2nd, 3rd and 4th together equally as long as the 5th.

Nearly related to *Pactola* Pascoe, but differentiated by the elongate form and total absence of superficial inequalities. In the type of his genus (Man. N.Z. Coleoptera, p. 465) the rostrum is abruptly narrower

than the head, the eyes are larger and placed more on the upper surface; the posterior femora are very strongly dilated, with a large dentiform angulation underneath, similar to those of *Stephanorhynchus*; and the oblong-quadrate elytra are nearly thrice the width of the thorax at the base, but in *Stenopactola* the elytral base is scarcely at all broader than that of the thorax.

3634. *Stenopactola prolixa* sp. nov.

Narrow, very elongate, the hind-body twice the length of the rostrum, head, and thorax combined, without crests or tubercles, only slightly convex; obscure fusco-rufous, legs fulvescent, antennae testaceous, club infusate; densely covered with small, depressed, circular squamae of a bright-tawny hue, and a few suberect, rather longer, greyish ones; sometimes the thorax along the middle and the sides of the elytra are infusate.

Rostrum and head together slightly shorter than the thorax, the first nearly glabrous and pitchy-red at the apex. Thorax nearly a third longer than broad, apex feebly rounded, its base somewhat oblique towards the sides, only indistinctly constricted before the middle, its punctation concealed by the squamosity. Elytra quite thrice the length of the thorax, but not any broader at the base; regularly and rather finely striate-punctate, with moderately broad, nearly plane interstices. Legs squamose.

Underside fusco-testaceous, distinctly but not very closely punctate, bearing depressed setae along the middle but scales near the sides and on the last ventral segment.

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

Mount Hutt. Three individuals forwarded by Mr. T. Hall, who found them on the 30th March, 1912. One of these is less brightly coloured, and appears greyish.

Group CRYPTORHYNCHIDAE.

3635. *Acalles confusus* sp. nov. *Acalles* Schoenherr, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 488.

Subovate, opaque, elytra more convex than the thorax; covered with variegated, depressed, tawny and grey scales, and bearing also numerous erect ones, in some specimens those on the thoracic disc are brighter; fusco-piceous, antennae and tarsi fusco-fulvous, the tibiae somewhat similar.

Rostrum moderately arched, stout, parallel, nearly as long as the thorax, rufescent and finely setose near the apex. Head broader than the rostrum, but not abruptly so, minutely bicristate between the flat eyes. Thorax widest just behind the frontal contraction, slightly narrower towards the truncate base, rather broader than long; it is distinctly and closely punctate, the squamae near the sides and front are suberect. Elytra subcordate, nearly vertical and considerably narrowed behind, nearly double the length of and much broader than the thorax, but, owing to the oblique shoulders, scarcely at all wider than it is at the base; they are evidently striate-punctate, the erect squamae usually form a distant pair of crests on top of the posterior declivity, the sides are a little uneven, sometimes small clusters of scales cause a few asperities nearer the middle, those on the shoulders are often ferruginous.

Legs stout and elongate, the tibiae with short outstanding squamae. Tarsi setose, not sponge-like below, their basal joint almost the length of the terminal, the penultimate somewhat expanded and bilobed.

Scape inserted between the middle and apex, not extending backwards as far as the eye, gradually incrassate; 2nd joint of funiculus nearly the length of the 1st but much more slender, 3rd slightly longer than broad, joints 4-6 bead-like, 7th rather broader; club elongate-oval, finely pubescent, triarticulate.

Underside thickly covered with rather coarse, depressed greyish squamae. Pectoral canal deep, and extending to the front of the intermediate coxae. Metasternum abbreviated, so that the posterior and middle coxae almost touch each other. Basal ventral segment nearly twice the length of the 2nd, both broadly channelled along the middle, 3rd and 4th on a rather lower plane and, together, longer than the 2nd, 5th also coarsely squamose.

The scutellum is absent, the scrobes and eyes are normal, the insect nevertheless differs from all the other New Zealand species in facies.

Length (rostrum exclusive), 2-2½ mm.; breadth, 1½ mm.

Rakaia Gorge, near Methven. Half a dozen specimens were found amongst decaying leaves and fine sand by Mr. T. Hall on the 18th May, 1912.

3636. *Acalles bicristiceps* sp. nov.

Convex, subovate, the thorax abruptly narrower than the elytra, opaque, uneven; fusco-piceous, antennae and tarsi fulvescent; thickly covered with slightly variegated, chiefly light-brown or tawny squamae, the scutellar region nigrescent; tibiae obscurely reddish.

Rostrum moderately arched, subparallel, longer than the thorax, subseriate-punctate near the middle, more finely and closely near the somewhat rufescent apex. Head short, bicristate between the subrotundate eyes. Thorax somewhat abruptly contracted in front for half its length, closely but not coarsely punctured, bicristate at the apex, quadricristate across the front of the broad basal half, its greatest length and breadth about equal. Elytra more convex than the thorax, considerably broader, but with oblique shoulders, so that the base hardly exceeds that of the thorax in width, their sides are but little rounded, and the posterior declivity though not vertical is much narrowed; they are striate-punctate in reality, but, owing to the squamae, appear indistinctly striate; the 3rd interstices are bicristate, the 5th tricristate; half-way down the hind declivity there is usually a transverse series of dark erect scales. Legs moderately elongate and bearing suberect variegated scales; tarsi rather narrow, basal joint evidently longer than the next, the penultimate only moderately expanded and bilobed; they are covered with decumbent slender setae.

Scape rather slender, gradually incrassate, implanted at or just before the middle, and attaining the front of the eye. Funiculus elongate, 2nd joint slightly longer but more slender than the basal, joints 3-7 become shorter and broader, the last is of the same width as the club, which is very elongate-oval, densely pubescent, and with its basal joint as long as the following two.

Underside densely squamose, to a great extent nigro-fuscous, but with numerous nearly white scales also. Prosternal canal cavernous behind, and limited between the intermediate coxae by raised borders. Metasternum hardly longer than the 2nd abdominal segment, the basal a third longer, 3rd and 4th together almost as long as the 2nd, 5th small.

Scutellum absent. Ocular lobes moderate.

Length (rostrum exclusive), 3-3¼ mm.; breadth, 1½ mm.

Bell Rock, near Methven. Four examples obtained from leaf-mould on the 15th September, 1912, by Mr. T. Hall.

None of the northern species resemble it, and, though differing greatly in appearance, it should be located near *A. confusus*.

3637. *Acalles ignotus* sp. nov.

Compact, convex, rather elongate, attenuated towards both extremities, without conspicuous crests or inequalities, opaque; thickly covered with depressed, oviform, principally light-brown squamae, but with paler ones behind; on the suture, from the summit of the posterior declivity to the apex, overlapping grey scales form a pair of contiguous streaks, and a single one on each elytron near the side; antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous, rostrum dark red.

Rostrum moderately arched, nearly as broad as the head, gently narrowed towards the centre, of nearly the same length as the thorax; feebly carinate along the middle, distinctly and closely punctate in front, squamose behind. Head short, globose underneath. Eyes quite lateral, subrotundate, only obtusely pointed. Thorax very little broader than long, gradually narrowed towards the front, obsoletely constricted there; its punctation invisible, the apical scales are erect, and a pair of small dark spots may be seen near each side. Elytra almost double the length of the thorax, of the same width as it is, and closely adapted to it at the base, they are gradually narrowed posteriorly, and the declivity is curved; their sculpture seems to consist of rather distant serial punctures.

Legs robust, thickly clothed with variegated scales; femora elongate, deeply grooved underneath; tarsi rather narrow, with slender yellow setae above and below, their 3rd joint moderately expanded and bilobed.

Antennae finely setose; scape gradually incrassate, medially inserted, hardly reaching the eye; funiculus more elongate, its basal joint stouter and rather longer than the next, neither very elongate, 3rd and 4th slightly longer than broad, joints 5-7 short, successively dilated so that the last is as broad as the base of the club, which is sub-oblong and triarticulate, its basal joint quite half of the entire length.

Underside densely covered with tawny or fuscous scales. Pectoral canal profound, with strongly rounded elevated borders between the middle coxae. Metasternum short and medially depressed. Abdomen elongate, distinctly and closely punctured; basal segment obtusely angulate in front, broadly depressed, very large; 2nd segment apparently no longer than the moderately developed 3rd or 4th, but without any well-marked frontal suture; 5th as long as the preceding two combined.

In general form and structure this approaches *Xenacalles triangulatus*, 1427, but the absence of the scutellum excludes it from that genus.

Length (rostrum exclusive), 3 mm.; breadth, 1½ mm.

Rakaia Gorge. Described from two examples found by Mr. T. Hall amongst dead leaves on the ground in June, 1912. Another specimen found recently is darker.

3638. *Tychanus squamosus* sp. nov. *Tychanus* Pascoe, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 498.

Subovate, convex, opaque; thickly covered with depressed and sub-erect squamae, those near the sides and hinder part are piceo-fuscous, the others are fusco-testaceous, they overlap one another and occupy

a large portion of the thoracic disc and an oblong basal space on the middle of the elytra, but behind are more irregularly distributed; antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous.

Rostrum parallel, slightly arched, half the width of the head, of about the same length as the thorax, and squamose almost to its extremity. Head immersed up to the eyes, plane between these. Thorax contracted anteriorly, but not abruptly, for nearly half of the whole length, fully a third broader than long; somewhat flattened above, without distinct crests, its coarse punctation hidden by the tilted squamae. Scutellum concealed. Elytra oblong, gradually narrowed and subvertical behind, not perceptibly wider at the base than the thorax, twice its length; they are coarsely seriate-punctate near the suture, but more irregularly beyond; the 3rd interstices are slightly raised near the base, there are several small patches of erect concentrated scales but no conspicuous crests.

Scape medially inserted, attaining the eye, clothed with pale elongated scales and a few setae. Funiculus with slender setae, its 2nd joint slightly longer than the elongate 1st and, combined, quite equalling the scape in length, 3rd and 4th equal and evidently longer than broad, the 7th shorter than the 5th or 6th; club oblong-oval and acuminate, its dense pubescence concealing the articulations.

Legs with depressed and outstanding squamae, all the femora dentate underneath; tarsi with elongated scales above, their basal joint as long as the terminal, the 3rd moderately expanded and bilobed.

The pale tilted squamae on the dorsum form its principal peculiarity; there is some evidence of this in 2944, which, on account of its subdentate femora, would find a more fitting place near this species than in *Acalles*.

Length (rostrum exclusive), 5½ mm.; breadth, 3 mm.

Pudding Hill, near Methven. Described from a specimen found on the 4th May, 1912, by Mr. T. Hall.

3639. *Crisius latirostris* sp. nov. *Crisius* Pascoe, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 500.

Convex, subovate, uneven, rufo-fuscous; densely covered with depressed squamae of a tawny, sometimes fulvescent, hue, but usually the median basal space of the elytra, as well as the nodosities, are dark fuscous; antennae and legs fusco-rufous.

Rostrum rather broad, arched, subparallel, as long as the thorax, constricted at the base; pitchy-red and finely punctate near the extremity, squamose behind, obsoletely carinate along the middle. Head globose and rufescent underneath, distinctly impressed between the eyes. Thorax nearly a third broader than long, abruptly contracted in front, which is obtusely produced and slightly bicristate; it has a median pair of rounded crests and in some examples a minute pair behind, no punctation is visible. Elytra subcordate, evidently more convex than the thorax, twice its length, but hardly broader than it is at the base, their posterior declivity subvertical; they are indistinctly seriate-punctate, on each elytron, near the base, there is an irregular elongate elevation, the summit of the declivity is trinodose, and a single nodosity is placed near the side but more in advance, sometimes the declivity itself is minutely trinodose, the dorsum elsewhere is somewhat uneven.

Scape inserted just before the middle and reaching backwards to the eye, slightly clavate at the extremity; 2nd joint of the funiculus slender but only a little longer than the 1st, 3rd generally rather longer than broad, the following two moniliform, 6th and 7th broader, transverse; club large, densely pubescent, triarticulate. Femora obtusely dentiform underneath, the anterior more distinctly.

Underside more or less coarsely punctate and bearing numerous tawny setae; basal ventral segment ample, the next, in the middle, but little longer than the 3rd or 4th. The raised border of the pectoral canal extends as far as the back of the intermediate coxae. Metasternum very short.

The unusually broad rostrum, interocular depression, subvertical posterior declivity, obtusely or obsoletely dentate thighs, and rather short 2nd joint of the funiculus are its distinguishing features. It may be placed near *C. signatus*, 2156.

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

McClelland's Bush, near Methven. Four from Mr. T. Hall, found amongst leaf-mould on the 23rd April, 1912.

3640. *Getacalles postalalis* sp. nov. *Getacalles* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1380.

Oblong, convex, opaque; fuscous, legs obscurely rufescent, antennae and tarsi castaneo-rufous; densely covered chiefly with decumbent tawny squamae, along the middle of the thorax there is an indefinite white streak, and many whitish ones, depressed and erect, are scattered over the elytra; across the suture, near the top of the hind declivity, there is a dark-fuscous spot, and other small specks elsewhere.

Rostrum parallel-sided, moderately arched, as long as the thorax, its apex with yellow setae only. Thorax a third broader than long, its anterior half abruptly contracted, with a pair of obtuse elevations near the middle in front of the broad basal portion, which, at the sides, bears outstanding squamae, its punctation is close and coarse but hardly discernible. Scutellum grey. Elytra oblong, vertical behind, quite double the length of the thorax, their obtusely prominent shoulders rather exceed the base of the thorax in width; alongside the suture the coarse punctures are seriate, but towards the sides they become irregular and are intermingled with obscure elevations; there is, on each elytron, a short basal elevation of the 2nd interstice, the 3rd is somewhat unevenly raised from near the base and subnodose just in front of the declivity, below this there is a smaller nodosity, and in line with it, at the side, a more conspicuous one.

Legs squamose, and also with erect squamiform setae; femora obtusely dentate; tarsi finely setigerous.

Scape inserted between the middle and apex, attaining the front of the eye, gradually thickened; 2nd joint of funiculus as long as the 1st but more slender, 6th and 7th rather broader than preceding ones. Club ovate, basal articulation large, oblong, the others small.

The nearest species, *G. ventralis*, 1682, originally placed in *Tychanus*, is larger and darker, with stouter legs and antennae, the punctation of the elytra is more distinct but the posterior declivity is less vertical.

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

McClelland's Bush, near Methven. Two specimens found amongst decayed leaves in April, 1912, by Mr. T. Hall.

3641. *Getacalles fulvicornis* sp. nov.

Oblong, compact, convex, opaque; fusco-piceous, legs fusco-rufous, antennae and tarsi fulvescent; thickly covered with depressed tawny and erect paler squamae, the latter predominate near the sides and form several small tufts on the elytra.

Rostrum stout, parallel, somewhat arched, as long as the thorax, its sculpture hidden by the squamosity. Thorax slightly longer than broad, contracted and a little depressed in front for nearly half its length, closely and moderately coarsely punctured. Scutellum grey. Elytra truncate at the base, just perceptibly broader than the thorax there, twice its length, their sides straight as far as the top of the subvertical declivity; they are striate-punctate alongside the suture and behind, elsewhere coarsely but irregularly seriate-punctate; there are about a dozen small, irregularly placed crests on the dorsum; on the 3rd interstices there are 2 small nodosities, the smaller on top of the hind declivity, the other just below it, there is another on the 5th; these, however, as well as the discal punctation, are invisible until the surface has been denuded.

Legs with pale depressed and erect scales. Tarsi rather narrow, penultimate joints only slightly dilated and bilobed.

Scape inserted near the apex, attaining the front of the eye, rather slender near the base, gradually incrassate beyond, almost glabrous; funiculus finely pubescent, 2nd joint scarcely twice as long as broad, nearly as long as the 1st but more slender; joints 3-7 subquadrate and about equal; club densely pubescent, elongate-oval, quadriarticulate.

The fulvescent antennae and tarsi, and evidently more elongate club, the rather longer rostrum and differently sculptured elytra distinguish this species from *G. minor*, 2411, the nearest species.

Length (rostrum exclusive), 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ mm.; breadth, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Curiosity Gully and Rakaia Gorge, near Methven. Three found by Mr. T. Hall during August and September, 1912, amongst decaying vegetable matter, on the ground.

3642. *Getacalles parvulus* sp. nov.

Oblong, convex, opaque; fuscous, legs somewhat rufescent, antennae and tarsi fulvescent; densely clothed with depressed tawny and greyish scales, and with more elongate erect greyish ones near the sides and forming about ten small tufts on the after part of the elytra.

Rostrum rather longer than the thorax, squamose. Thorax about a third broader than long, moderately contracted in front, closely punctate. Elytra oblong, subtruncate at the base, and, owing to the obtuse but slightly prominent shoulders, appearing a little broader than the thorax there, they are almost twice its length, and striate-punctate.

Underside densely squamose and punctured. Rostral canal profound, extending to the middle of the intermediate coxae. Metasternum excessively short, so that the middle and posterior coxae are in contact. Basal ventral segment twice the length of the 2nd, its hind suture sinuate, the next two short and on an abruptly lower level, the 5th longer than the 2nd. Soles of the tarsi finely setose. Palpi visible, short and thick.

Considerably smaller than *G. fulvicornis*, the vestiture finer and more variegated with grey, with a shorter thorax, the scutellum indistinct or sunken, the legs relatively more slender, joints 3-7 of the funicle quite moniliform, and the club shorter.

Length (rostrum exclusive), 2 mm.; breadth, 1 mm.

Rakaia Gorge. Another of the minute ground-weevils discovered by Mr. T. Hall. Two specimens, 27th September, 1912.

3643. *Getacalles variellus* sp. nov.

Convex, oblong, rather elongate, opaque, variegate; fuscous, legs fusco-rufous, antennae light ferruginous; covered with depressed tawny, grey, and pale reddish-brown squamae; numerous short, erect, blackish setiform scales are distributed over the surface, and there are 4 equally dark spots just below the top of the posterior declivity; erect grey scales are unequally concentrated here and there, and form 6 small crests near the top of the declivity.

Rostrum hardly as long as the thorax, of normal form, piceous and nearly bare at the apex, covered with short rufo-fuscous squamae elsewhere. Thorax of equal length and breadth, abruptly contracted before the middle, without distinct crests or elevations, but with a slight carina along the middle, its punctation entirely concealed. Scutellum grey. Elytra oblong, nearly double the length of the thorax, a little broader than it is, with slightly prominent shoulders, the posterior declivity narrowed but not vertical; they are moderately coarsely seriate-punctate, but towards the sides the punctures are less regular, the declivity appears to be substrate. Femora subdentate.

Underside moderately coarsely but not closely punctate; with depressed greyish-yellow squamae on the breast, those on the abdomen are fulvescent and closer, but the sides from the middle of the 2nd segment to the 5th are quite black. Rostral canal very deep, extending to the front of the intermediate coxae, and with elevated borders there. Metasternum medially depressed, very short, so that the middle and hind coxae touch each other. Basal ventral segment largest, its hind suture oblique towards the sides, 3rd and 4th moderately abbreviated and, together, nearly as long as the 2nd. Soles of the tarsi with silky vestiture.

Of decidedly more elongate contour than *G. posticalis*, its surface less asperate, the posterior declivity not perpendicular, the thorax without median nodosities. The 2nd joint of the funiculus is quite as long as the basal but more slender, 3rd rather longer than the next, 6th broader than 5th, the 7th still broader; club elongate-oval, its terminal three articulations, together, hardly as long as the first. This species, indeed, is different from any other in several particulars.

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

Rakaia Gorge. A single specimen obtained from leaf-mould on the 9th October, 1912, by Mr. T. Hall.

3644. *Getacalles oblongus* sp. nov.

Oblong, convex, opaque; fuscous, the rostrum, front of thorax, and elytral punctures somewhat rufescent, tarsi and antennae rufo-castaneous; covered with depressed tawny and slightly variegate erect squamae, legs inclusive.

Rostrum nearly as long as the thorax, moderately coarsely, longitudinally, rugosely punctate. Thorax nearly a third broader than long, abruptly narrowed before the middle; somewhat uneven, but without well-marked crests or elevations, with a slender median carina behind, rather coarsely and closely punctured, less so near the apex. Scutellum grey. Elytra oblong, fully twice the length of the thorax, a little wider than it is at the base, with slightly prominent shoulders; near the suture they are coarsely striate-punctate, more finely on the hind declivity;

the interstices are rather narrow and a little uneven, the 3rd and 5th are slightly thickened and elevated, but not distinctly nodiform, near the top of the declivity, where they are bordered behind by short blackish setae; the lateral sculpture is irregular, consisting of coarse punctures and obtuse intervals.

Scape inserted between the middle and apex and barely reaching the eye, it is rather slender, flexuous, and gradually incrassate. Funiculus longer than the scape, its 2nd joint hardly longer but more slender than the basal, 3rd and 4th slightly longer than broad, 7th transverse and rather broader than the preceding ones; club densely pubescent, elongate-oval, its apical articulations small.

Underside clothed mostly with tawny scales, but on the middle of the abdominal segments 2-5 they are fulvescent, those on the sides nigrescent.

The quite oblong form, the absence of crests and definite marks, and substriate elytra are distinctive.

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

McClellan's Bush, near Methven. One found by Mr. T. Hall on the 23rd April, 1912, amongst leaf-mould.

3645. *Onias albicristus* sp. nov. *Onias* Broun, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 8, vol. 4, p. 153, August, 1909.

Convex, subovate; the derm slightly nitid; piceous, rostrum shining, pitchy-red, antennae and tarsi fulvescent; nearly covered with variegated depressed squamae, chiefly light brown, and numerous long, outstanding dark setae; across the top of the posterior declivity, slightly shorter and thicker setae, usually form 4 small white tufts; and there are a few white setae on the front of the thorax; on the elytra a few nigrescent spots can be seen.

Rostrum about as long as the thorax, gradually expanded towards the extremity; smooth along the middle, finely punctured near the sides. Thorax oviform, rather narrow, evidently longer than broad, a little wider behind the middle than elsewhere; without inequalities of surface, coarsely and moderately closely punctate. Elytra subovate, of the same width as the thorax at the base, widest near the hind thighs, nearly, but not abruptly, vertical behind, they are more convex than the thorax and about a third longer; the disc is seriate-punctate, their hinder portion striate; there is a black spot inside each shoulder, another near the middle of each elytron, and a transverse series just in front, and another below the white crests, these series, however, are mere specks.

Legs long and slender, with erect elongate setae; tarsi narrow, their basal and terminal joints nearly equal, the penultimate bilobed and moderately expanded.

Scape short, gradually thickened, implanted at or just behind the middle; funiculus more elongate, basal joint much thicker and slightly longer than the 2nd, joints 3-5 slender, successively shortened, the 5th, however, is not transverse, 6th and 7th broader; club ovate, triarticulate.

Underside nigrescent, with coarse greyish setae. Basal ventral segment flat, coarsely punctate, subtruncate between the coxae, twice the length of the metasternum; 5th reddish, nearly smooth, almost straight behind, the 6th short, obtusely rounded.

Somewhat similar to *O. latisulcatus*, 2967, in form and vestiture, but lacking the conspicuous central thoracic groove; it is further differentiated by the white tufts across the top of the hind declivity, and other details.

Length (rostrum exclusive), 2-2½ mm.; breadth, 1½ mm.

Bell Rock, near Methven. Mr. Hall sent three specimens which he picked out of leaf-mould on the 5th September, 1912.

3646. *Allanalcis laticollis* sp. nov. *Allanalcis* Broun, Trans. N.Z. Inst., vol. 45, p. 141.

Convex, subovate, opaque, piceous, antennae and tarsi fusco-fulvous; densely covered with depressed squamae which, for the most part, are dark or light fuscous, those on the rostrum and sides of the thorax are somewhat testaceous, as are a small spot on each shoulder and more irregularly placed ones on the elytra.

Rostrum piceo-rufous, about as long as the thorax, very gradually and slightly narrowed towards the middle, moderately subseriate-punctate in front. Head deeply immersed; eyes rather small and widely distant above. Thorax of nearly the same length and breadth, a good deal, but not sharply contracted in front, its apex subtruncate and broader than the head, the basal two-thirds with gently rounded sides; the middle of the disc is nearly flat, and its moderately coarse and close punctuation is entirely hidden. Elytra obovate, widest near the middle, much narrowed and subvertical behind, not double the length of the thorax, subtruncate or feebly arcuate and hardly any broader than the thorax at the base; on each there are 4 well-marked, apparently simple, dorsal striae; the 3rd interstices are slightly more elevated than the others but are not perceptibly nodiform or crested on top of the declivity.

Legs squamose; femora very long and thick; tibiae abruptly incrassate above but very slender at the base, the anterior pair slightly bent inwardly.

Scape inserted at or just behind the middle, gradually incrassate, not quite attaining the eye; 2nd joint of the funiculus as long as but more slender than the 1st, joints 3-7 short, slightly increasing in thickness; club finely pubescent, oblong-oval, its basal joint much larger than the apical ones taken together.

There are only two somewhat similar species, *A. aulacus*, 2570, and *A. allostethus*, 2571, both of which are much lighter in colour. In the former the hind-body is broader and subrotundate, the thorax is more gradually narrowed to the width of the head and therefore subconical, the eyes are larger and more approximated above, the scape is rather shorter, the penultimate tarsal joint is more expanded but the 4th is more slender. 2571 may be at once separated by the smooth line along the middle of the thorax.

Length (rostrum exclusive), 2 mm.; breadth, 1¼ mm.

Rakaia Gorge, near Methven. Three individuals, one minus the head and rostrum, were forwarded by Mr. T. Hall on the 18th May, 1912, and were taken out of leaf-mould.

3647. *Zeacalles carinellus* sp. nov. *Zeacalles* Broun, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. 12, p. 379.

Compact, very convex, elongate-ovate, subopaque, variegate; castaneo-rufous, legs more infusate, tarsi and antennae paler, rostrum nitid, dark red; covered for the most part with depressed fulvescent squamae, but grey ones form a broad ill-defined streak along each side of the thorax, a curved one extending from each shoulder towards the middle, and 3 irregular transverse ones further back, none of these, however, are sharply marked; at the base of each elytron there is a blackish streak, the suture also is dark there, and there is a similar

mark at each side behind the posterior femora; whitish scales form a pair of small crests near the suture on the top of the posterior declivity.

Rostrum rather broad, slightly narrowed towards the middle, a little arched, as long as the thorax, constricted at the base, seriate-punctate along the sides. Thorax of equal length and breadth, gradually narrowed towards the front, base subtruncate; apparently moderately and closely punctured, with a slight carina extending from the base to beyond the centre. Elytra of the same width as the thorax at the base, twice its length, rather broader before the middle than elsewhere, vertical behind; on each there is a sutural stria which reaches the apex, the other striae are slender and less definite, or are represented by series of narrow punctures; interstices broad and plane, the 2nd somewhat nodiform on the summit of the declivity, which, lower down, bears some erect infusate setae.

Femora elongate but stout, the anterior pair longest; tibiae shorter, with outstanding external setae; tarsi thickly setose underneath, their penultimate joint widely expanded, subtruncate at the extremity, grooved above but not distinctly lobate.

Scape medially inserted, gradually incrassate, attaining the eye; funiculus longer, its 2nd joint as long as the 1st but more slender, the next slightly longer than broad, the 7th shorter and broader than the preceding ones; club oblong-oval, pubescent, its basal joint as long as the indistinct terminal ones.

Though resembling *Z. binodus*, 3139, this species is larger, differently marked, with narrow elytral striae and broader tarsi, and it has a fine thoracic carina of which there is no trace whatever in 3139.

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

McClennan's Bush, near Methven. Found amongst decaying leaves on the ground, at an altitude of 1,500 ft., during April, 1912, by Mr. T. Hall.

3648. *Zeacalles estriatus* sp. nov.

Opaque, fuscous, antennae and tarsi somewhat fulvescent, legs rather darker, rostrum ferruginous; closely covered with depressed, variegated scales, chiefly flavescent intermingled with grey, but without forming definite spots; on each elytron there is a dark, oblong, median basal spot, near the sides there are moderately coarse, erect setae which are darker than those on the legs.

Rostrum opaque, moderately coarsely and irregularly punctate. Elytra without striae, having only, on each, 3 discal series of elongate punctures.

This is close to *Z. carinellus*, but it is differentiated by the absence of the thoracic carina, its opaque rostrum, elytral sculpture, more indistinct crests, more slender legs, and less variegate surface.

Length (rostrum exclusive), 2 mm.; breadth, 1 mm.

Unique. From the same source as the preceding species.

Group COSSONIDAE.

3649. *Pentarthrum brevicorne* sp. nov. *Pentarthrum* Wollaston, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 508; Broun, "Revision of the New Zealand *Cossonidae*," Trans. N.Z. Inst., vol. 41, p. 155.

Fusiform, nitid; rostrum, thorax, and antennae light rufous, elytra and legs pale castaneous; very scantily clothed with suberect, short and slender, inconspicuous greyish setae.

Rostrum half the length of the thorax, subparallel, broad, slightly impressed along the middle, moderately coarsely but distantly punctate behind, more finely in front, longitudinally rugose at the sides; occiput with a few fine punctures. Thorax slightly convex, ovate-triangular, very little longer than broad, slightly constricted in front, somewhat contracted at the base; disc moderately coarsely but not closely punctured, more closely and rugosely at the sides, the apex nearly smooth. Scutellum distinct. Elytra hardly wider than the thorax at the base, scarcely double its length, their sides not quite straight, gradually narrowed posteriorly, with simple apices; they are distinctly substriate-punctate, quite striate behind; interstices with fine serial punctures and very slightly rugose; on each shoulder, above, there is a minute swelling that can hardly be called a nodule.

Scape straight, medially inserted, very short, gradually incrassate; 2nd joint of funiculus shorter than the 1st, yet rather longer than the following transverse ones; club rather short, ovate.

Legs short and stout; penultimate tarsal joints excavate above but not lobed.

Wollaston's *P. sericatum*, 905, which I have not seen, is differentiated by its subcylindrical form and subopaque pale rufescent surface. This species is distinguishable from his *P. zealandicum* by its shorter and paler body, more triangular and less constricted thorax, and manifestly shorter legs and antennae.

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

Wairiri, Kaikoura. One found by Mr. W. L. Wallace.

3650. *Tanysoma impressella* sp. nov. *Tanysoma* Broun, Trans. N.Z. Inst., vol. 41, p. 166.

Elongate, subparallel, subdepressed, slightly nitid; dark rufo-castaneous, antennae and tarsi of a lighter hue; sparingly clothed with slender, decumbent, inconspicuous, greyish-yellow pubescence.

Rostrum shorter than the thorax, broader near the front than behind, slightly dilated at the point of antennal insertion, just before the middle; finely and irregularly but not closely punctate. Head narrowed anteriorly, not elongate, rather more distinctly punctured, the occiput included, than the rostrum. Thorax a third longer than broad, distinctly constricted near the apex, its sides nearly straight, but somewhat curvedly narrowed near the base; its surface only moderately coarsely and closely punctured, less closely along the middle, which is flattened or feebly impressed. Scutellum small, yet quite distinct. Elytra twice the length of the thorax, hardly as broad as it is, truncate at the base, gradually narrowed behind the middle, with simple apices; they are distinctly and regularly striate-punctate, the interstices are moderately narrow, with indistinct serial punctures, and appear slightly rugose.

Legs elongate yet stout, tibiae distinctly pubescent near the extremity; the lobes of the penultimate tarsal joints all well developed.

Antennae elongate; scape slightly curved, gradually incrassate; 2nd joint of the funiculus of about the same length as the basal, 3rd quite as long as broad, 5th transverse, rather shorter and broader than its predecessor; club rather narrow and elongate, its apical articulations small, with fine pubescence.

When compared with the same sex of *T. angusta*, 1626, this is seen to have rather more slender antennae, with an evidently narrower club,

the thorax is shorter, more curved near the base, and, instead of having a smooth obsolete elevated line along the middle, it is flattened or impressed behind the middle.

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

Mount Hutt, near Methven. Described from a single female found by Mr. T. Hall, at an altitude of 3,500 ft., on the 12th April, 1912.

3651. *Tanysoma aciphyllae* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, elongate, only very slightly nitid; fusco-rufous, antennae and tarsi paler; thinly covered with subdecumbent, slender yellowish hairs.

Rostrum more than half the length of the thorax, moderately stout, considerably but not abruptly narrowed behind the middle, truncate at the apex; rather dull, with dense minute sculpture, and rather finely but distantly punctured in front, more distinctly behind. Head sculptured like the basal portion of the rostrum, the post-ocular dilations indistinct. Thorax a third longer than broad, constricted in front, slightly wider behind the middle than elsewhere, curvedly narrowed near the base; only moderately coarsely and not very closely punctate, with an abbreviated smooth line along the middle, the apex also smooth in the middle, but the intervals between the discal punctures are more or less minutely sculptured. Scutellum distinct, but small. Elytra double the length of the thorax, of about the same breadth, slightly narrowed behind, with simple apices, the base subtruncate; they are regularly and moderately striate-punctate, the interstices have minute serial punctures and appear slightly rugose. Legs normal; the penultimate joint of the anterior tarsi with well-developed lobes, the lobes of the other pairs less expanded.

Scape inserted between the middle and apex, rather stout, incrassate for half its length; 2nd joint of the funiculus as long as the basal, 3rd subquadrate, 4th and 5th slightly shorter and broader; club oblong-oval, with small apical articulations.

Fem.—More nitid, and of a slightly lighter red. The form and sculpture of the rostrum similar to those of the same sex of 1626. Antennae medially inserted, rather longer and more slender than those of the male, the joints of the funiculus more sharply defined, the club slightly longer and narrower; thorax without any central line but more distantly punctate; the lobes of the anterior and intermediate tarsi moderately expanded, the posterior pair less distinctly.

Underside moderately coarsely and closely punctured. Metasternum nearly as long as the basal two ventral segments combined, the suture between these latter indistinct.

The smaller size, more flavescent vestiture, and less evidently lobed posterior tarsi will enable entomologists to distinguish either sex from 1626.

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

Rakaia Gorge, near Methven. Two females and one male taken out of the flower-stems of spear-grass, on the 18th May, 1912, by Mr. T. Hall.

3652. *Rhinanisus halli* sp. nov. *Rhinanisus* Broun, Trans. N.Z. Inst., vol. 41, p. 171.

Elongate, subparallel, subdepressed, slightly nitid; rufous, antennae and tarsi obscurely fulvescent; sparingly clothed with slender, subdecumbent, yellowish-grey pubescence.

Rostrum broad and parallel for half its length in front, distinctly narrowed behind, very slightly arched; closely and moderately coarsely punctured, rather more finely and distantly in front, distinctly depressed along the middle, hardly more than half the length of the thorax. Head narrowed anteriorly to the same width as the base of the rostrum, similarly sculptured to behind the eyes, the occiput not quite smooth. Eyes not prominent. Thorax a third longer than broad, widest behind the middle, very gradually narrowed anteriorly, a little constricted near the apex; usually broadly impressed or flattened along the middle, where the punctation, though moderately coarse, is not as close as it is near the front and sides, the middle of the apex is almost smooth. Scutellum small but distinct. Elytra truncate at the base and scarcely wider than the thorax there, twice its length, their sides almost quite straight, very gradually narrowed posteriorly, with simple apices; they are plane, distinctly and closely seriate-punctate; interstices with minute serial punctures and, in some aspects, appearing rugose.

Legs moderately stout; anterior tibiae flexuous, distinctly uncinatè, and acutely angulate at the inner extremity; tarsi slender, penultimate joints slightly dilated, deeply excavate above and subbilobed.

Scape gradually incrassate, inserted before the middle; 2nd joint of the funicle not quite as long as the basal and more slender, the next not quite as long, 4th and 5th rather shorter and broader; club oblong-oval, with small-apical articulations, pubescent.

Underside shining, rufo-castaneous, finely pubescent, moderately coarsely and closely punctured, the last three segments rather more finely; basal ventral segment a little longer than the 2nd, broadly depressed along the middle, its apical suture straight but fine, these segments together are rather longer than the metasternum.

Fem.—Less robust, the rostrum more slender, distinctly narrowed behind, and more finely sculptured. Scape medially inserted.

Rather more robust than the other members of the genus. It most nearly resembles the male of *R. elongatus*, 2980, but is evidently broader, and has the rostrum almost canaliculate.

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

Bell Rock, near Methven. Six males and two females found amongst dead leaves on the ground, on 5th September, 1912, by Mr. T. Hall, whose name has been given to it.

3653. *Rhinanisus fusiformis* sp. nov.

Fusiform, nitid; the rostrum, thorax, and legs piceous, elytra castaneous, antennae and tarsi pale ferruginous; pubescence scanty, suberect, short, slender, and greyish.

Rostrum half the length of the thorax, subparallel, broad and slightly arched in front, evidently contracted towards the eyes; finely and distantly punctured on the middle in front, rather closely, coarsely, and somewhat rugosely behind, and as far as the back of the eyes. Head gradually narrowed to the width of the rostrum, the occiput with a few fine punctures. Eyes nearly flat, lateral, subrotundate. Thorax moderately rounded and widest quite behind the middle, gradually narrowed anteriorly, slightly constricted in front; the disc only slightly flattened, moderately coarsely but not closely punctate, smooth at the apex; curvedly narrowed near the base. Scutellum small but distinct. Elytra feebly arcuate at the base and just a little broader than the thorax there, gently narrowed behind, with, individually, slightly

rounded apices; they are substriate-punctate, the sutural striae only are moderately distinct; interstices with fine serial punctures, the 3rd bent outwardly at the extremity.

Legs moderately stout; tibiae strongly uncinatae; penultimate tarsal joints hollowed above and sublobate.

Scape implanted before the middle, nearly straight, very gradually and slightly thickened; 2nd joint of the funiculus smaller than the 1st but rather longer than the next, 5th subquadrate; club densely pubescent, oblong-oval, of about the same length as the last three joints of the funiculus combined.

With the exception of the more convex, fusiform body, this species agrees structurally with *Rhinanisus*. The first part of the description will lead to its recognition.

♂. Length (rostrum inclusive), nearly 2½ mm.; breadth, fully ¾ mm.

Curiosity Gully, near Methven. One found by Mr. T. Hall on the 9th August, 1912, amongst leaf-mould.

3654. *Sericotrogus plexus* sp. nov. *Sericotrogus* Wollaston, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 521.

Elongate, narrow, slightly convex, subopaque; fusco-piceous, legs dark fusco-rufous, antennae and tarsi light chestnut-red; sparingly clothed with yellow, rather long and slender, subdecumbent hairs and a few ashy inconspicuous ones.

Rostrum nearly a third shorter than the thorax, slightly arched, moderately stout, gently narrowed behind the antennal insertion, nearly smooth along the middle, finely punctate near the sides, more distinctly and closely towards its base. Eyes hardly at all prominent. Thorax suboviform, a third longer than broad, a little rounded and wider just behind the middle than elsewhere, gradually narrowed anteriorly, slightly constricted near the apex, not at all depressed; distinctly but not very closely punctate, with very minutely sculptured intervals. Scutellum small but distinct. Elytra without depressions, subparallel, rather wider than the thorax at the base, more than twice its length, narrowed near the obscurely rufescent, singly slightly rounded apices; they are moderately closely striate-punctate, the sutural striae most distinct and becoming deeper behind; interstices with almost duplicate series of minute punctures and appearing rugose, the 3rd do not reach the extremity, but are bent and prolonged forwards at the sides.

Legs stout and moderately elongate; penultimate joints of anterior tarsi moderately expanded and evidently bilobed, those of the other pairs less distinctly.

Scape inserted just before the middle, somewhat curved, moderately incrassate towards the extremity; 2nd joint of the funiculus nearly as long as the basal, joints 3-5 obconical, 3rd very slightly longer than broad; club finely pubescent, elongate-oval, about as long as joints 2-5 of the funiculus taken together.

Differentiated principally from *Agastegnus* by the manifestly bilobed anterior tarsi and the unimpressed thorax and elytra; and from *Sericotrogus* by the long, indistinctly quadriarticulate club, more elongate antennae and curvate scape, longer rostrum, and less prominent eyes.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 3½ mm.; breadth, ¾ mm.

Bell Rock, near Methven. One found by Mr. T. Hall, on the 15th September, 1912, amongst decaying leaves on the ground.

As I have already instituted no fewer than forty new genera in this group, it is not advisable to create others unless necessary for specially distinct species.

3655. *Agastegnus concinnus* sp. nov. *Agastegnus* Broun, Trans. N.Z. Inst., vol. 41, p. 182.

Subdepressed, moderately broad, nitid, variegate; the head, front of thorax, and club piceo-fuscous; antennae, rostrum, legs, and remainder of thorax more or less rufescent; elytra testaceous, but reddish at the sides, and with a faintly infuscate spot on the middle of each elytron, and another on the summit of the posterior declivity, both, however, are obsolete; the elytra bear some rather inconspicuous greyish hairs, but those on the head and thorax are elongate, slender, depressed, and bright yellow.

Rostrum rather shorter than the thorax, moderately broad and parallel in front, gently narrowed behind the middle, slightly arched; more finely punctured in front than behind, nowhere closely. Head distantly punctate, the occiput nearly smooth. Thorax rather longer than broad, moderately rounded and widest behind the middle, more gradually narrowed in front than behind, constricted near the apex, the basal margin thickened at the sides and almost forming distinct angles; it is moderately coarsely but not closely punctured, but the dark apical space is almost smooth; there is an oblong basal impression, with a smooth central line proceeding from it as far as the frontal constriction. Scutellum distinct, smooth. Elytra truncate at the base, distinctly broader than the thorax there, twice its length, gradually narrowed near the extremity; they are nearly plane and without dorsal depressions, closely and distinctly striate-punctate, more evidently striate behind; interstices with minute serial punctures, the 3rd somewhat thickened and elevated towards the extremity, sharply bent and angulate there, and extending for a short distance along the side, the space enclosed by the fork thus formed is distinctly depressed.

Scape inserted before the middle, slightly flexuous, a good deal thickened near the extremity; 2nd joint of funiculus nearly as long as the basal, joints 4 and 5 transverse; club large, oblong-oval, densely pubescent.

The North Island *A. coloratus*, 1630, is the only similar species; this one, however, is a trifle more robust, it is more brightly coloured; its thorax is more gradually narrowed anteriorly, and the discal impression does not extend forwards; the elytra are less abruptly narrowed posteriorly, and their pubescence in 1630 is quite elongate; the legs and rostrum are stouter, but the eyes are less prominent. The penultimate tarsal joints are slightly dilated, excavate above at the extremity, but not bilobed.

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

Mount Hutt, near Methven. Described from a solitary individual found by Mr. T. Hall, at a height of 3,500 ft., on the 14th February, 1912.

3656. *Agastegnus thoracicus* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, elongate, narrowed anteriorly, shining; red, antennae and tarsi a little paler; very scantily clothed with suberect grey pubescence.

Rostrum slightly arched, rather shorter than the thorax, sub-cylindric, just perceptibly narrowed before and behind the middle; finely punctate, rather more closely and coarsely behind, and as far as the back of the rather flat subrotundate eyes. Thorax rather longer than broad, moderately rounded and widest behind the middle, gradually narrowed towards the apical constriction; moderately coarsely but not closely punctured, more finely and distantly at the apex; with a rather deep impression, which is broadest at the base and nearly reaches the apex, and occupies fully a third of the entire width. Scutellum distinct. Elytra just twice the length of the thorax, a little broader than it is at the base, but not quite as broad there as near the hind thighs, gradually narrowed behind; they are only obsoletely bi-impressed across the disc, but distinctly striate-punctate, the suture is subcarinate and divergent near the extremity; interstices finely rugose but without definite serial punctures, the 3rd somewhat thickened and elevated behind, sharply bent at the extremity and prolonged forwards at the sides.

Legs moderately elongate; penultimate tarsal joints grooved above but not distinctly bilobed.

Scape medially inserted, flexuous, very little incrassate at the extremity; 2nd joint of funiculus as long as the basal, 3rd and 4th very slightly longer than broad, 5th shorter, all obconical; club densely pubescent, elongate, nearly as long as joints 2-5 of the funicle.

Somewhat similar to *A. femoralis*, 1751, from Mount Egmont, but in that species the rostrum and thorax are more finely sculptured, the scape is more curvate, and the club is shorter. The apical sculpture of the elytra is almost exactly the same in both species; it may, indeed, be considered a generic character. The remarkable thoracic impression distinguishes this species at a glance.

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

Mount Hutt, near Methven. Found by Mr. T. Hall, at an elevation of 3,500 ft., on the 30th March, 1912. The specimen is somewhat mutilated, and it is probable that better ones will be more thickly pubescent.

3657. *Agastegnus rugipennis* sp. nov.

Elongate, rather narrow, slightly convex and nitid; scantily clothed with rather short and slender cinereous setae; piceous, rostrum and antennae, but not the club, rufous, legs and base of elytra pitchy-red, tarsi paler.

Rostrum rather shorter than the thorax, a little arched and parallel in front, feebly dilated at the point of antennal insertion, slightly narrowed towards the base; finely and distantly punctate in front, more coarsely and closely behind. Head rather short, its sculpture like that of the rostrum to behind the eyes, more distantly on the middle, and with an elongate impression there; occiput smooth but short. Eyes very slightly convex. Thorax rather longer than broad, its sides only moderately rounded, a little wider behind the middle than elsewhere, and somewhat contracted at the apex; coarsely but not closely punctured, slightly impressed along the middle, the contracted portion more finely punctured, and nearly smooth on the centre. Scutellum distinct. Elytra subcylindric, feebly biarcuate at the base, slightly broader than the thorax there, twice its length, narrowed near the extremity, with singly rounded apices, thus forming a slight sutural notch; disc nearly plane, striate-punctate, the striae deeper behind; interstices with fine

serial punctures and rugose, the 3rd raised and bent outwardly at the extremity; in some lights the striae appear to be crenate-punctate.

Femora stout, subclavate; tibiae rather short, with strongly developed apical hooks; penultimate tarsal joints a little dilated, excavate above, but not perceptibly lobed.

Scape medially inserted, attaining the middle of the eye, slightly flexuous and incrassate towards the extremity; 2nd joint of the funiculus smaller than the basal, joints 3-5 successively shortened and expanded; club densely pubescent, oblong-oval, nearly as long as joints 2-5 of the funicle taken together.

Underside shining, nigro-piceous; metasternum and basal two ventral segments moderately coarsely punctate, the former distinctly longitudinally grooved behind, the latter, together, nearly the length of the metasternum, both slightly impressed in the middle, their suture indistinct.

This does not accord very well with the typical members of the genus, but after prolonged study I see no more suitable place for it at present.

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

Bell Rock, near Methven. Two individuals obtained from leaf-mould on the 15th September, 1912, by Mr. T. Hall.

3658. *Gaurocryphus mirandus* sp. nov. *Gaurocryphus* Broun, Trans. N.Z. Inst., vol. 41, p. 185.

Fusiform, moderately nitid; castaneo-rufous, antennae and tarsi ferruginous; pubescence conspicuous but not dense, bright yellow, slender, very elongate and decumbent on the rostrum and thorax, sub-erect on the elytra.

Rostrum slightly arched, half the length of the thorax, a little contracted behind the middle; very distinctly and moderately closely punctate in front, more coarsely, closely, and quite rugosely behind, and as far as the back of the eyes; occiput short, distantly but distinctly punctured. Thorax widest and rounded near the base, curvedly narrowed there, gradually towards the front, constricted near the apex, its length a third more than the breadth; it is only very slightly convex, moderately closely and rather coarsely punctured. Scutellum smooth, small but distinct. Elytra very little wider than the base of the thorax, not twice its length, a good deal narrowed behind; they are nearly plane above, moderately coarsely striate-punctate, quite striate behind; interstices with serial punctures and rugose. Legs stout; penultimate tarsal joints slightly expanded, excavate but not lobate.

Scape inserted just before the middle, stout, gradually incrassate, straight; joints 2-5 of the funicle subtransverse and nearly equal; club oblong-oval, hardly as long as the preceding three joints together.

The rostrum is relatively longer and narrower than that of the male of *Pentarthrum zealandicum*, 903, the thorax is longer but the elytra are shorter, the eyes though smaller are more convex, the scape is shorter; and the rostrum of the female of *G. auricomus*, 1302, is only slightly narrower but longer than that of the male, and therefore essentially different in structure from that of *Pentarthrum*. These notes will be more useful to students than my comparing this species with 1302, of which I obtained two examples during forty years.

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

McClennan's Bush, near Methven. I am indebted to Mr. T. Hall for my specimen, which was found on the 15th March, 1912.

Group ANTHRIBIDAE.

3659. *Anthribus venustus* sp. nov. *Anthribus* Geoffroy, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 545.

Variagate, subopaque, the derm, however, is shining; antennae light brown, but with the basal joint and half of the next blackish; pubescence decumbent, elongate, mostly dark grey and intensely black and somewhat patchy on the elytra; coarser flavescens hairs form a fascia across the top of the posterior declivity, a pair of contiguous spots on each elytron before the middle, 3 small ones on the base of thorax, and a much larger sublunate spot near each side in front of the carina, the scutellum and middle of the tibiae are similarly clothed, and there is a minute speck near each eye; the frontal portion of the thorax is covered with reddish-brown pubescence.

Rostrum as long as the thorax, a good deal dilated and obtusely angulate in front, slightly emarginate behind the small labrum; its surface closely, moderately coarsely, and somewhat rugosely punctured, and with a slender carina along the middle. Thorax a fifth broader than long, gradually narrowed anteriorly, more abruptly at the base, its punctation fine in front, but, owing to the vestiture, indistinct elsewhere; the carina moderately distant from the elytra, subtruncate at the middle, rounded at the sides. Scutellum small. Elytra oblong, rather broader than the thorax and twice its length, with broadly rounded apices; they are only slightly convex, without perceptible crests, and only indistinctly punctate. Pygidium short and vertical.

Antennae inserted at the sides, near the front, slightly longer than the head and thorax; their 2nd joint rather longer than the exposed portion of the basal, subclavate at the extremity; joints 3-8 gradually decrease in length, all evidently longer than broad; club oblong, triarticulate, finely pubescent, its basal joint subtriangular, the intermediate transversely quadrate, the terminal conical.

Underside shining black, with fine grey pubescence.

This is congeneric with Sharp's *A. browni*, 964. The eyes are unemarginate, moderately prominent, and broadly oval. It is the prettiest and most conspicuously marked species as yet found in New Zealand, and cannot, therefore, be mistaken for any other.

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

Invercargill. Caught by Mr. A. Philpott on the 10th August, 1912, and generously presented to me for description.

Group LAMIIDAE.

3660. *Somatidia rubella* sp. nov., *Somatidia* Thomson, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 600.

Nitid, convex, much narrowed and depressed towards the junction of the thorax and elytra; irregularly clothed with distinct decumbent and suberect fulvous hairs, but destitute of erect conspicuous setae; almost wholly fusco-rufous, the elytra rather more infusate, tarsi and tibiae more or less obscurely fulvescent, these latter pale brown near the base and apex.

Head broader than the front of the thorax, with a few distinct punctures, the intervals minutely sculptured. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, subglobular, its sides strongly rounded and rather more narrowed and depressed towards the base than it is in front; it is moderately coarsely but rather distantly punctured, a little more

closely in front. Scutellum triangular, small. Elytra elongate-oval, widest at or just before the middle, their shoulders quite obsolete and not exceeding in breadth the base of the thorax, which is barely half their length; their punctation is scanty and irregular.

Antennae concolorous, finely pubescent, and bearing also numerous longer hairs; they extend backwards beyond the posterior femora, their long 3rd joint attains the base of the elytra, the 4th and 5th are about equal and only very slightly longer than the following ones. Femora moderately clavate, the tibiae with elongate greyish setae.

Underside shining, rufo-castaneous, the coxae and terminal ventral segments fulvescent, sparingly clothed with slender yellow hairs. Abdomen very finely transversely rugose; basal segment fully as long in the middle as the following three combined; 5th longer than 4th, finely margined, ciliate, and subtruncate at the extremity; supplementary segment deeply transversely concave at the base, as long as the penultimate, scantily pubescent.

The female measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm., is less convex, usually darker, and has the thorax less rotundate.

The first part of the description, and the more distant thoracic punctation, will enable this species to be separated from *S. pinoides*, 1051, which somewhat resembles it in form.

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

Mount Hutt and McClennan's Bush. Half a dozen specimens sent to me by Mr. T. Hall, who found them amongst decaying leaves on the ground, at an elevation of 1,500 ft., in April, 1912.

3661. *Somatidia suturalis* sp. nov.

Convex, nitid; head and thorax fusco-rufous, elytra darker, antennae and legs concolorous chestnut-red; sparingly covered with slender greyish-yellow hairs, and, on the elytra, with some short erect setae.

Head distinctly punctate. Thorax as long as broad, subglobular, moderately closely punctured, rather more coarsely than the head. Elytra quite double the length of the thorax, not any wider than it is at the base, with almost regular series of moderately coarse punctures, which, however, do not reach the apices; the suture is slightly raised and somewhat cariniform.

Antennae pubescent, and with numerous pale slender setae; their 3rd joint though elongate does not extend backwards as far as the base of the thorax, the 4th and 5th are subequal, the 11th barely attains the top of the hind slope.

Tibiae with some elongate setae, which are darker and more congregated along the external emargination of the intermediate pair than elsewhere.

This must be placed near *S. rubella*, but it is smaller, with differently formed antennae, the thorax is more evenly and closely punctured, the elytral punctation is seriate, and the suture subcarinate.

♂. Length, 3 mm.; breadth, 1 mm.

Rose Hill, near Methven. A single individual from Mr. T. Hall on the 25th March, 1912.

3662. *Somatidia ruficornis* sp. nov.

Nitid, moderately broad and convex; dark fuscous or coppery, the thorax more rufescent; antennae immaculate, rufous, becoming paler towards the extremity; tibiae obscurely fulvescent, the basal and apical

marks rather darker but not fuscous; the vestiture decumbent, fulvous, moderately coarse and dense but leaving nude the sides of the thorax, the humeral region, and a curved streak between the hind thighs with a broad sutural prolongation behind it; the erect setae though numerous are slender but not very elongate.

Head distantly punctate, the vertex plane. Thorax slightly broader than long, widest and rounded near the middle, gradually narrowed behind, moderately closely and coarsely punctured. Elytra somewhat broadly oval, fully twice the length of the thorax, almost double its width in the middle, but hardly at all broader than it is at the base; they are irregularly and distantly punctate.

Antennae finely pubescent and bearing also many longer hairs, and reaching backwards to beyond the hind thighs; their elongate 3rd joints attain the shoulders, the 5th is just perceptibly, if at all, longer than the 4th.

Femora subelavate but slender at the base; intermediate tibiae slightly thicker than the others, with elongate greyish setae near the external emargination.

Underside dark fuscous, with fine close sculpture, and greyish pubescence; 5th ventral segment reddish, longer than the 4th, subtruncate at the apex.

The species most nearly approaching this in bulk and facies are *S. signata*, 2275, and *S. lineata*, 3000. Both, however, are armed with a denticle at each side of the thorax. In 2275 the tips of the antennal joints are infuscate, there seems to be a slender line along the middle of the thorax, the surface is rather flatter and less shining. In 3000 there is a distinct stria on the head. *S. latula*, 2582, though similarly marked, is a much more robust insect.

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

Padding Hill and McClelland's Bush, near Methven. Found amongst leaves on the ground during April and May, 1912, by Mr. T. Hall. Apparently rare.

3663. *Somatidia halli* sp. nov.

Elongate, convex, moderately nitid, without crests, tubercles, or outstanding setae, variegate; thorax and elytra fuscous, the frontal portion of the former much paler, the latter with an irregularly formed testaceous fascia between the hind thighs and mottled with greyish pubescence behind; the vertical forehead, antennal tubercles, and basal three joints of the antennae bright chestnut-red; femora infuscate, their slender basal portion much paler; tibiae and tarsi yellow, the former with a blackish band above, and a small dark spot near the extremity; joints 5–11 of the antennae pale-reddish or testaceous at the base, fuscous beyond; the body unevenly clothed with very fine, depressed, greyish pubescence, but on the darker parts corresponding with the derm in colour.

Head distinctly but not closely punctate in front, the vertex flat and dull black. Thorax convex, slightly longer than broad, widest and rounded before the middle, gradually narrowed backwards; its punctation distinct, nowhere very close, somewhat irregular, but not leaving definite smooth spots. Scutellum elongate-triangular, covered with yellowish pubescence. Elytra elongate-oval, a fourth wider in line with the posterior femora than the broadest part of the thorax, of the same breadth as it is at the base, the hind slope not at all abrupt and gradually

attenuate; near the base each is slightly bi-impressed longitudinally, they are rather more coarsely punctured than the thorax, almost seriatly alongside the suture, but much more finely and remotely near the sides of the fascia.

Antennae with pale pubescence and some longer hairs underneath, reaching backwards quite as far as the top of the hind declivity; 3rd joint elongate, equalling the following two together and attaining the base of the thorax, the 4th slightly longer than the 5th.

Underside infusate and finely pubescent; 5th ventral segment shorter than its predecessor, truncate or feebly emarginate at the extremity.

Fem.—Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, quite $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The thorax rather broader than long, sparingly and irregularly punctate so that the middle, a large spot near each side, and the base seem smooth. Elytra not longitudinally impressed near the base. The general colour darker. Fifth ventral segment rounded behind, longer than 4th.

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

Puttling Hill, near Methven. Described from a pair taken together, so that there can be no doubt respecting the sexes.

In addition to these, three mutilated males were found on Mount Hutt; two are almost entirely of a pale-chestnut hue, the other is but little darker but has two light-brown marks on each elytron.

This species, another of Mr. T. Hall's numerous discoveries, now bears his name.

3664. *Hybolasius lineiceps* sp. nov. *Hybolasius* Bates, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 609.

Subdepressed, elongate, subopaque; fuscous, the elytral suture and costae somewhat rufescent; with slender, elongate, mostly decumbent, yellow pubescence, and a few erect grey setae; antennae and tibiae dark fusco-rufous, the femora lighter.

Head rather narrow, with small flat eyes; finely granulate, depressed between the antennae, and with a distinct central stria nearly reaching the clypeus, which, together with the labrum and mandibles, are red. Thorax quite as broad as long, closely and finely punctate-granulose; lateral tubercles obtuse, its sides near the base somewhat abruptly narrowed; the disc slightly uneven, not definitely tuberculate, and with a shallow angular impression near the middle. Elytra gradually tapering towards the strongly rounded, slightly dehiscent apices, at the base evidently broader than the thorax, thrice its length; their whole surface distinctly and moderately closely punctured; on each elytron there is a basal prominence, behind which the surface seems depressed, near the hind thigh an obtuse longitudinal elevation extends backwards, and another, but shorter one, more distant from the suture, is placed near the apex.

Antennae concolorous, with finely, closely, and rugosely sculptured basal articulations, 3rd and 4th joints very long, extending beyond the intermediate and posterior femora respectively, the 6th reaches the apex. Tibiae nearly straight.

H. piceus, 1553, is almost wholly rufo-piceous, its head though rather narrow is unimpressed, its thorax is shorter, and the posterior tibiae are distinctly bent.

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

Rakaia Gorge. One found on the 5th June, 1912, by Mr. T. Hall.

Group EUMOLPIDAE.

3665. *Pilacolaspis rugiventris* sp. nov. *Pilacolaspis* Sharp, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1305.

Oblong, moderately convex, nitid, rather thickly covered with distinct pale-brassy pubescence; fuscous, slightly bronzed; palpi, antennae, and legs testaceous.

Head narrower than front of thorax, moderately finely and closely punctate, more sparingly behind, where there is a linear longitudinal impression. Eyes subrotundate, prominent. Thorax about a third broader than long, widest and rounded at the middle, somewhat sinuate behind; posterior angles rectangular, the anterior a little depressed and prominent; the basal and lateral margins more distinct than the frontal; its surface a little uneven, being feebly bi-impressed near each side, the punctation like that of the head, not coarse, but moderately close. Scutellum quadrate, with a few fine punctures. Elytra nearly thrice the length of the thorax, slightly broader than it is at the base, a little broader near the hind thighs, with rounded apices; their punctation irregular, hardly any coarser than that of the thorax, the sutural striae obsolete near the base and only slightly impressed behind.

Legs stout; tibiae a little dilated and excavate near the extremity; claws appendiculate.

Antennae stout, reaching backwards to the middle thighs, 2nd joint subglobular, the following ones elongate, 3rd as long as 4th, the terminal ones rather more slender.

Underside fusco-testaceous, slightly aeneous, with distinct greyish pubescence, finely transversely rugose, the penultimate and terminal ventral segments punctate.

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

Methven. Three found by Mr. T. Hall during November and December, 1911. In one the sides of the thorax are obtusely angulate; this no doubt is the male. *P. huttoni*, 1100, is the nearest species, but it has grey pubescence, and the scutellum is more triangular and closely punctured.

3666. *Aphilon impressa* sp. nov. *Aphilon* Sharp, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 629.

Convex, broadly oviform, glabrous, shining; nigro-aeneous, antennae and legs testaceous.

Head, including the convex eyes, almost as wide as front of thorax; slightly bi-impressed between the eyes, and with a short, longitudinal, median groove behind. Thorax twice as broad as long, widely but not deeply emarginate in front, its sides finely margined, scarcely at all rounded but gradually narrowed anteriorly, the base feebly bisinuate, with rectangular but not prominent angles; in front there is a short groove on the middle, and between it and each side a large foveiform somewhat transversal impression, near the base it is slightly bi-impressed; its punctation is fine, shallow, and distant, near the base, however, there are numerous coarser punctures. Scutellum distinct, smooth, and subcordate. Elytra of the same width, at the base, as the thorax, closely applied thereto, thrice its length; their sides finely margined, only moderately rounded, rather wider near the middle than elsewhere; they are without any obvious sculpture, but in certain lights vague indications of irregular striae may be detected.

Antennae equalling the head and thorax in length; their basal joint stoutest, straight along the outer side, the inner arched; 2nd cylindrical, slender, shorter than the 3rd, which, as well as the 4th, is twice as long as broad; joints 5-7 rather shorter, 8th and 9th slightly shorter and broader, and somewhat oviform; 10th suboblong; 11th elongate-oval, almost as long as the 9th and 10th combined.

Tibiae moderately stout, slender near the base, curved externally, slightly impressed at the outer extremity. Tarsi thick, of normal structure.

Underside shining, piceo-niger, bearing short, depressed, greyish setae. Abdomen finely and irregularly punctate; its basal segment as long as the following three conjointly; 5th nearly double the length of its predecessor, subtruncate at apex, so that there appears to be a short, apically rounded, supplementary segment.

From all the species of about equal bulk this is distinguishable by the thoracic impressions and apparently smooth elytra.

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

McClennan's Bush, near Methven. Mr. T. Hall, on the 25th March, 1912, sent me a specimen which he found amongst leaf-mould. It is the first of this genus that has been secured in the South Island.

3667. *Cacomolpus flectipes* sp. nov. *Cacomolpus* Sharp, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1308.

Convex, subrotundate, glabrous, nitid; aeneo-niger, legs and palpi dark rufous, antennae and tarsi chestnut-red.

Head rather narrower than front of thorax, slightly impressed or flattened and finely rugosely punctate on the middle, its sides smooth. Thorax more than twice as broad as it is long, gently curvedly narrowed anteriorly, the apex widely incurved and nearly as distinctly margined as the sides, the base slightly rounded; its punctuation fine, distant, and irregular. Scutellum moderately large, triangular, smooth. Elytra, at the base, just a trifle broader than the thorax, thrice its length; they are only moderately, but not at all regularly seriate-punctate.

Antennae slightly and gradually thickened, longer than the head and thorax, finely pubescent from the 4th joint onwards; basal joint stoutest, 2nd rather shorter than 3rd yet twice as long as broad, joints 3-10 distinctly longer than broad, the terminal rather more elongate than the penultimate.

Legs stout, only the tips of the femora visible from above; intermediate and posterior tibiae moderately slender near the base, somewhat twisted and bent at the middle, considerably dilated below that point; the anterior not twisted, much less incrassate, grooved at the outer extremity, and bearing yellow pubescence.

Underside immaculate, bronzed black, with numerous fine grey setae, sparingly and finely punctured.

This species is chiefly remarkable for the tibial structure. It should be placed near *C. pullatus*, 2299, which, however, is smaller, more distinctly and closely punctured, and with ordinary tibiae. The species numbered 2297 and 2298 must be very different, judging by their descriptions, but I have not seen either of them.

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

Mount Hutt, near Methven. One discovered by Mr. T. Hall, at an elevation of 3,500 ft., on the 30th March, 1912. The large basal joints of the tarsi show that it is a male.

Group GALERUCIDAE.

3668. *Luperus insolitus* sp. nov. *Luperus* Geoffroy, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 631. Syn. *Adoxia*.

Subdepressed, elongate, nitid; cyaneous, the elytra slightly viridescent, their basal and apical portions and the suture faintly aeneous, legs and antennae fuscous; sides of thorax and hinder part of elytra with a few slender erect greyish setae.

Head as broad as the thorax, smooth behind, with a few interocular punctures, the tubercles almost flat and slightly brassy. Thorax transversely quadrate, only a fourth broader than long, apex truncate; base somewhat rounded near the sides so that its angles are not sharply marked, the anterior scarcely at all thickened, the sides well margined and nearly straight; its punctation distinct, moderately close and irregular, the intervals not quite smooth, in front of the scutellum there are some very slender transverse rugae. Scutellum depressed. Elytra thrice the length of the thorax, a little wider than it is at the base, their sides almost quite straight, apices broad and rounded, their margins more easily seen from above than those along the sides; they are impressed near each shoulder and alongside the suture, the latter is very distinctly elevated throughout, their punctures are rather finer and closer than those on the thorax, with densely and minutely sculptured intervals, towards the extremity the sculpture is more coriaceous. Pygidium vertical, just visible, with distinct white setae.

Legs unusually stout, with grey setae; tibiae slightly bent inwardly, gradually incrassate towards the extremity.

Antennae densely pubescent, extending to beyond the middle femora; basal joint slightly rufescent, rather longer than the next two united; 2nd oviform and evidently shorter than the 3rd, which is shorter than any of the following ones; joints 4-10 about equally elongate and slightly expanded apically; the terminal rather longer than its predecessor, acuminate.

The Southland beetles almost invariably present some well-marked differentiating features. This one is no exception to the rule. The ordinary interocular tubercles are flattened, the elytral suture is rather sharply and obviously elevated, the tibiae are bent in the opposite direction, and the 2nd antennal joint is short and oviform.

Length, 4 mm.; breadth, 1½ mm.

Hump Ridge, near Invercargill. One was found by Mr. A. Philpott in February, 1912, at an altitude of 3,500 ft. Unfortunately the collecting season was a very bad one; hardly any of the alpine plants were in flower, and insects generally were very scarce.

3669. *Luperus anthracinus* sp. nov.

Elongate, subdepressed, glabrous; glossy, intensely black, legs and basal three joints of antennae fuscous, remaining articulations dull smoky-black, terminal joint of tarsi nitid and nigrescent.

Head nearly as broad as the thorax, indefinitely sculptured, the tubercles very slightly elevated. Eyes rather large and moderately prominent. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long, base and apex truncate, widest before the middle, posterior angles obtuse, the anterior slightly incrassate, lateral margins well developed; the surface just a little uneven, without definite impressions or punctation. Scutellum broad and smooth. Elytra subparallel, with broadly rounded apices, shoulders obtuse; they are broader than the thorax and rather more than four

times its length, and are very distinctly, irregularly, closely, and slightly rugosely punctured right to the extremity; there is a well-marked basal depression near each shoulder. Pygidium entirely covered.

Legs elongate, with short greyish setae; posterior tibiae arched externally, their tarsi nearly as long; claws appendiculate.

Antennae, filiform, equalling the body in length, finely pubescent; basal joint slightly curved, moderately thickened, as long as the succeeding two together, 2nd shorter than 3rd, joints 4-10 elongate, 11th rather shorter.

We have no other recorded species like it.

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

Hump Ridge. Unique. Taken by Mr. A. Philpott in February, 1912, at a height of 3,500 ft.

3670. *Luperus bullatus* sp. nov.

Elongate, subdepressed, glabrous, nitid; aeneous, thorax and scutellum feebly rufescent, antennae and legs infusate, femora paler at the base.

Head smooth behind, iridescent between the eyes, with moderate tubercles. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long, apex truncate, widest just before the middle, its sides distinctly margined, more gradually narrowed behind than in front, anterior angles thickened and a little prominent; base finely margined, truncate, but slightly oblique near the sides, so that its angles, though slightly incrassate, are not quite rectangular; disc with exceedingly minute dense sculpture, remotely and very finely punctured on the middle, rather more distinctly towards the sides and centre of the base. Scutellum triangular, smooth. Elytra rather broader than the thorax, four times its length, with straight sides, narrowed near the extremity, apices obtuse or subtruncate; they are somewhat transversely rugose, with close, irregular, moderately fine punctures; inside each shoulder and along the basal portion of the suture there is a depression, the space between these is obtusely elevated. Pygidium invisible.

Antennae filiform, reaching backwards to the middle of the elytra; basal joint moderately thickened towards the extremity, 2nd rather shorter than the next, these together hardly longer than the 1st or 4th; joints 5-10 about equally elongate, 11th as long as 10th, apparently with a narrow apical appendage or false joint. Posterior tibiae slightly arched externally; front claws with elongate basal teeth.

In general contour this approaches the beautiful *L. princeps*, 2310, but the colour and sculpture are altogether dissimilar and its legs are much shorter.

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

Mount Hutt. A single specimen was found lying on the snow, at an elevation of 4,200 ft., by Mr. T. Hall, on the 28th October, 1912.

3671. *Luperus discrepans* sp. nov.

Elongate, slightly convex, nitid, with a few fine grey setae on the front of the head, elytral apices, and pygidium; nigrescent, elytra of a greenish hue, the head and two spots on the thorax with a coppery gloss.

Head deeply and broadly sulcate along the middle, less so at its base, it is as broad as the front of the thorax, finely sculptured but impunctate. Eyes large and prominent. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long, its sides very distinctly margined and gently rounded, the

anterior angles only slightly thickened and more nearly rectangular than the posterior; the disc closely and minutely sculptured and a little uneven, having a pair of subcontiguous, yet only slight, median elevations, behind these, but widely distant from each other, there are 2 even less elevated, of a rufescent or coppery hue, the space between these is finely rugose, some shallow punctures are visible near the base. Scutellum triangular, glossy. Elytra five times longer than the thorax, rather broader than it is at the base, very gradually expanded posteriorly, with broadly rounded apices; there is a broad sutural depression near the base and another within each shoulder, between these depressions the punctation is a little finer and not quite as close as that of the rest of their surface. Pygidium uncovered, nearly horizontal, and somewhat cyaneous.

Legs more or less fuscous, elongate; tibiae nearly straight, the grey setae slender above but becoming coarser towards the extremity, they are without spurs; tarsi rather broad, their terminal joint piceous; claws appendiculate at the base.

Antennae filiform, thickly pubescent, nearly attaining the posterior femora, of a more rufescent and paler brown near the base than beyond; 2nd joint nearly twice as long as broad yet evidently shorter than the next, joints 4-8 distinctly longer than the 3rd, the 9th and 10th rather shorter than the 4th.

Nearly related to 3356, also from the Tararua Range; more obviously narrowed anteriorly, the thorax more uneven and less perceptibly punctured, the basal depressions of the elytra deeper but their punctures a little finer, the tarsi evidently broader, and the head more broadly grooved but not at all brassy.

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

Mount Dennan. One from Mr. A. C. O'Connor. A second measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. by $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm., and is, I believe, the female. Both were captured on the 26th December, 1910.

3672. *Luperus dilatatus* sp: nov.

Subdepressed, shining, with very few fine grey setae on the forehead, elytral apices, and pygidium; elytra cyaneous and considerably dilated behind the middle, head black, thorax also dark but somewhat aeneous; legs light yellowish-brown, antennae fuscous, their basal joints paler.

Head smooth, interocular tubercles moderately elevated, separated by a rather broad deep groove. Eyes large and prominent. Thorax a third broader than long, with rather broadly margined, nearly straight sides; anterior angles very slightly thickened and not at all prominent, the posterior somewhat incrassate just in front of the true basal margin, which is oblique near the sides; its punctation very fine and distant. Scutellum small. Elytra fully four times the length of the thorax, quite double its breadth near the hind thighs, much narrowed towards the base, with rounded apices; they are closely and distinctly punctured throughout, and rather broadly impressed inside each shoulder. Pygidium horizontal, short, broadly rounded behind, densely and minutely sculptured.

Legs moderately stout and elongate; tibiae nearly straight, with slender greyish setae, the posterior indistinctly serrate externally; tarsi moderately stout, claws appendiculate.

Antennae filiform, not attaining the hind thighs; 2nd joint not quite as long as the 3rd, joints 4-11 elongate.

The dark-blue posteriorly dilated elytra, and the almost perfectly smooth glossy thorax, taken together, distinguish it from every other species.

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

Mount Hutt. Found by Mr. T. Hall on the 27th February, 1912. Unique.

3673. *Luperus iridescens* sp. nov.

Elongate, subdepressed, glabrous, nitid; aeneous, the head and thorax distinctly, elytra slightly rufescent, legs and antennae pale brown.

Head nearly as broad as thorax, smooth behind, with moderately small tubercles. Eyes large and prominent. Thorax a third broader than long, its sides distinctly margined, almost straight behind the middle, a little narrowed towards the incrassate laterally prominent anterior angles, the base slightly rounded near the sides so that its angles are only obtusely rectangular; disc finely and distantly punctate, the intervals very minutely sculptured. Scutellum small. Elytra nearly four times the length of the thorax, rather broader than it is at the base, slightly wider near the hind thighs, with rounded apices; they are closely and distinctly but not at all coarsely punctured throughout, with only slight impressions near the shoulders, but the suture near the base is more evidently depressed. Pygidium deflexed, strongly curved, minutely sculptured, and bearing a few grey setae.

Legs moderately elongate and slender; tibiae nearly straight, with distinct grey setae, the posterior minutely serrate externally; basal two joints of the tarsi rather narrow, 3rd short and moderately expanded; claws appendiculate.

Antennae filiform, not reaching the posterior femora, 2nd joint almost as long as the 3rd, 4-11 about equally elongate.

Smaller than *L. lewisi*, 3017, evidently iridescent, the thorax less strongly transverse, the elytra viridescent, the scutellum smaller. The unusually thick and laterally prominent anterior angles of the thorax isolate these two species. Sharp's *L. aenescens*, 2316, which I have not seen, is described as having the thorax twice as broad as long, with only slightly thickened front angles, and a long narrow pygidium; it must, therefore, differ considerably from *L. iridescens*.

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

Mount Hutt. Another of Mr. T. Hall's discoveries on the 27th February, 1912. A solitary individual.

3674. *Luperus aurellus* sp. nov.

Elongate, slightly convex, shining; of a golden coppery hue, the forehead viridescent; legs and basal joints of antennae pale brown, remaining articulations and the last joint of the tarsi darker.

Head nearly as broad as the front of the thorax, with some slender grey setae on the forehead, without definite punctation, the tubercles well developed. Eyes large and prominent. Thorax a third broader than long, the sides distinctly margined, very little wider before the middle than elsewhere, anterior angles slightly incrassate and subrectangular, the base marginate and a little rounded near the sides so that its angles are not quite straight; disc very minutely and densely sculptured, its punctation fine, distant, and irregular, rather more distinct, yet not at all coarse, near the base. Scutellum subtriangular. Elytra rather broader than thorax at the base, four times its length, with

obtuse shoulders, slightly expanded posteriorly, apices broadly rounded; the sutural and humeral impressions moderate, their punctation distinct, but not coarse, even to the extremity, and moderately close. Pygidium a little exposed, almost glabrous, bluish.

Legs moderately elongate; tibiae nearly straight, the almost white setae on the two hind pairs much thicker than those on the anterior, the posterior finely serrate along the outside, more coarsely near the extremity; tarsi not broad, their claws appendiculate.

Antennae filiform, not extending as far as the hind thighs; 2nd joint almost as long as the next, joints 4-11 about equally elongate.

The first part of its description will enable it to be separated from every other New Zealand species. The fine serration of the posterior tibiae is observable in the series from 2305 to 2309, and may hereafter prove useful in dividing the members of the genus into sections. In general form and sculpture it comes near *L. aeneus*, 1114, from Lindis Pass, Otago.

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

Mount Hutt. One only, captured by Mr. T. Hall on the 14th February, 1912. Unfortunately, the bad weather prevented more than one or two individuals of any of these flower-frequenting species being found.

Group COCCINELLIDAE.

3675. *Scymnus prolongatus* sp. nov. *Scymnus* Kugelmann, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 645.

Semi-opaque, broadly oval, convex; pubescence subdecumbent, distinct, yellowish-grey, finer on the elytral disc; olivaceo-niger, the legs and basal three joints of the antennae light chestnut-red, remaining joints and the tarsi more or less infuscate, thoracic apex pallid.

Head punctate. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long, the base rounded in the middle but oblique towards the rectangular angles, its sides finely margined and curvedly narrowed near the obtuse anterior angles, the apex widely emarginate; its surface shining, moderately finely but not closely punctured, rather more closely near the sides. Scutellum triangular, punctate. Elytra dull, with moderately coarse and close but shallow punctures, and finely rugose interstices, each with 2 or 3 obsolete basal striae, and with the suture slightly thickened alongside the scutellum; they are of the same width as the thorax at the base, a little broader behind the shoulders, distinctly margined, considerably, almost obliquely, narrowed and depressed near the extremity, and with distinctly though obtusely prolonged apices.

Legs stout, finely pubescent; claws simple.

Antennae nearly as long as the head and thorax, 2nd joint rather shorter than the thicker 1st or the more slender 3rd; joints 4-8 nearly equal, all rather longer than broad; 9th and 10th distinctly enlarged, slightly longer than broad, straight externally but gradually dilated inwardly towards the extremity, the terminal not as broad as the penultimate.

This species is remarkable on account of the dull, slightly asperate or coriaceous sculpture of the elytra, and their conspicuously prolonged apices.

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

Curiosity Gully, near Methven. One found amongst dead leaves on the ground by Mr. T. Hall, 9th August, 1912.

3676. *Scymnus halli* sp. nov.

Robust, broadly oval, convex, moderately nitid; black, the knees, basal joint of the tarsi, and the antennae more or less rufo-castaneous, front margin of thorax pale-yellowish; irregularly clothed with greyish, moderately elongate, suberect and decumbent hairs, which run in different directions.

Head closely and finely punctate. Thorax twice as broad as long, similar to that of *S. prolongatus* in form, moderately closely and finely punctured, with distinct lateral margins. Elytra fully thrice the length of the thorax, wider than it is in the middle, broadly rounded at the extremity; they are more distinctly punctured than the thorax, more finely behind, and there is an obtuse elevation near each shoulder.

Tibiae moderately dilated near the middle but tapering towards the base and apex. Tarsi stout, their 2nd joint much prolonged underneath, the terminal nearly as long as the preceding ones combined; all the claws appendiculate for quite half their length, their apical portion slender and much curved.

Underside finely punctate and pubescent, the abdomen rufo-fuscous. Prosternal process cuneiform and distinctly margined.

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

Mount Hutt, and Ardagh; February and March, 1912. A single specimen from each locality, found by Mr. T. Hall, of Methven. This, the largest species of the genus known to me, is named in honour of its discoverer, who during an inclement year has systematically investigated the insect fauna of his neighbourhood.

3677. *Scymnus circularis* Sharp, "Insect Life," vol. 1, p. 1889.

Rotundatus, convexus, nigerrimus, pube longiore pallide-grisescente irregulariter vestitus, fortiter punctatus; abdomine rufescente, antennis tarsisque flavis, ad apices fuscis.

Long., 3 mm.

Thorax sparingly punctured, with a very small flavescent mark on the anterior margin on each side. Elytra rather coarsely and not closely punctured, bearing fine, rather long, almost white pubescence; this pubescence is not depressed, and the individual hairs do not take a straight or parallel direction. Prosternal lines subparallel, slightly curvate at the anterior margin, and slightly sinuate behind. Metasternum sparingly and rather coarsely punctate; hind coxae very widely separated. Front and middle claw with a long appendage extending the greater part of the length of the claw, and with free sharp extremity, so that the claw appears bidentate; claw of hind foot with shorter lobe.

A species smaller in size, but very similar in colour and outline (*S. fagi*, 1135), has been found by Captain Broun on *Fagus Cunninghami* in the North Island. *S. circularis* is smaller and of much more circular form than *S. restitutor*, and differs in the structure of the claws and other important particulars.

Picton. Found by Mr. Richard Helms in 1884.

3678. *Scymnus nigrutilus* sp. nov.

Oblong-oval, moderately convex, nitid; nigrescent, the front of the head and sides of thorax fusco-testaceous, antennae and tarsi similarly pale, legs more or less infusate; rather thickly clothed with conspicuous, suberect, yellowish-grey hairs.

Head distinctly and moderately closely punctured. Eyes large, prominent and subrotundate, with coarse facets. Thorax a third broader than long, apex subtruncate, base rounded; the sides finely margined, slightly flattened and gently rounded, more narrowed in front than behind, posterior angles rectangular, the anterior obtuse; its punctation irregular, much finer and more distant on the middle than near the sides. Elytra twice the length of the thorax, rather broader, with slightly curvedly narrowed shoulders; they are moderately closely punctured, rather more coarsely than the thorax, in some instances the longitudinal space between the middle and base of each elytron is more finely sculptured.

Antennae shorter than the head and thorax, finely pubescent; 2nd joint shorter and much narrower than the basal, 3rd rather elongate, 4th and 5th nearly equal, rather longer than joints 6-8; club triarticulate. Claws appendiculate at the base.

Underside dark fuscous, finely pubescent; metasternum longitudinally grooved, behind the middle, not at all coarsely and hardly as closely punctured as the abdomen. Basal segment as long as the following two united; 5th shorter than 4th, feebly emarginate and finely margined behind; the 6th almost semicircularly emarginate.

The almost uniformly brownish-black body, and the thick, irregularly disposed pubescence form good distinguishing features. The more convex *S. picinus*, 1140, besides being considerably larger, is more rotundate and usually aeneous.

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

Methven, and adjacent localities. Apparently sufficiently common during January and February to be serviceable to agriculturists. This is another of Mr. T. Hall's novelties.