CAPE EXPEDITION—SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE NEW ZEALAND SUB-ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION, 1941-45

THE COLEOPTERA OF THE AUCKLAND AND CAMPBELL ISLANDS

by

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Issued under the authority of the Hon. T. Clifton Webb, Minister of Scientific and Industrial Research

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FOREWORD

THIS SERIES OF REPORTS is based in the main on collections of specimens and data made at the Auckland and Campbell Islands in the years 1941–45. Early in 1941, coast-watching stations were established at Port Ross, Carnley Harbour, and Perseverance Harbour, and the personnel of from three to five men at each were relieved only once a year. Standing instructions issued by Navy Office included a recommendation that the men should, in addition to service routine, record general observations on natural phenomena. In making a selection of suitable volunteers, the Aerodromes Branch of the Works Department was able from 1942 to post at each station at least one man with some professional qualifications in geology or biology. The names of most of them are given below in the list of committee members, but the collections were enriched by the work of many others who made no claim to professional status as naturalists.

In 1944, coast-watching was abandoned and the Auckland Islands stations closed, but in that year special opportunities were given for visits to the Snares and Disappointment Island. The Campbell Island station was continued for routine meteorological reporting and ionosphere research, but, except for the inclusion of a report on Aurorae as number one of this series, all results of this work are published elsewhere. Biological and geological material collected after 1945 has not generally been included, and these reports may be regarded as covering the work of the "Cape Expedition" which was the war-time code name for parties in the field between 1941 and 1945.

Arrangements for the writing of reports and for publication have been dealt with by a committee consisting of Dr. H. H. Allan (Chairman), Dr. J. Marwick, the Directors of Auckland, Dominion, Canterbury, and Otago Museums, and the following field collectors: C. A. Fleming, J. H. Sorensen, W. H. Dawbin, E. G. Turbott, and R. W. Balham. The Committee is indebted to authors who have undertaken to prepare reports, and to Mr. F. R. Callaghan, Secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and to his staff, for arrangements for publication.

R. A. FALLA,

Hon. Secretary, Cape Expedition Reports Committee.

THE COLEOPTERA (BEETLES) OF THE AUCKLAND AND CAMPBELL ISLANDS

By ALBERT E. BROOKES

(*Manuscript received by Cape Expedition Committee on 12th December, 1947*)

INTRODUCTION

THE first beetles to be recorded from the Auckland Islands were obtained in 1840 by the French Expedition, Voyage au Pole Sud, under the command of M. J. Dumont D'Urville. They were few in number, and were described by Guerin, and Blanchard, between 1841 and 1853. In 1874 a larger collection from the Auckland Islands was obtained by the German Scientific Expedition under H. Krone, three new genera and eighteen species being described by Kiesenwetter and Kirsch, in 1877. This paper does not appear to be generally known, and apparently Broun knew nothing of it when he wrote his Report in 1909, otherwise a good deal of confusion may have been avoided.

In 1907 The Canterbury Philosophical Society Expedition visiting the Snares, Auckland, and Campbell Islands collected a number of insects, including beetles, the latter being examined by Broun as stated above. Some of the species described by Broun had already been recorded by either Blanchard or Kirsch, and concerning these some confusion had existed for some considerable time In this Broun was not altogether to blame, the inadequate descriptions and the inaccessibility of the types for comparisons added to difficulties in determination. Some of the species described by Kiesenwetter and Kirsch are still in doubt, and will remain so until such time as specimens taken in recent years can be compared with the types. At present it is impossible to separate some of Broun's species from those of earlier authors, and in the circumstances it is better to treat these as separate species where the synonymy is in doubt. Kirsch has placed two of his species in *Steriphus,* a genus of the *Curculionidae,* used by Erichson for a Tasmanian species only, and it is practically certain that neither this genus nor *Pantopoes* Schonherr, another Australian genus, extends into the subantarctic sector. In 1914, Dr. Mortensen, during his investigation of the marine fauna of the Auckland and Campbell Islands, made a small collection of beetles and larvae, which were examined by Dr. R. J. Jeannel, of Paris, and Dr. G. Larsson, of Copenhagen, Denmark, respectively. The writer had the privilege of examining this material, which was in fine fresh condition.

Collecting on the Snares in 1907 was limited to only five hours. No further collecting had been carried out there until November, 1947, when an expedition headed by Dr. R. A. Falla, now Director of the Dominion Museum, Wellington, and Dr. R. C. Murphy, of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, investigated the bird life on the group. They also obtained several new beetles which will be described in a separate paper at a future date. Of the seven genera recorded from the group—all being represented by single species—*Mecodema, Diglymma, Morychus, Odontria,* and *Pseudhelops,* all are common to the mainland, the first two also to Stewart Island. *Synteratus* is apparently endemic, *Aucklandius*

alone being common also to both the Auckland and Campbell Islands. The mainland species ascribed to *Oopterus* require revision, as some of the species apparently require removal to other genera. *Oopterus* up to the present has not been recorded from either the Snares, or Stewart Island. Further systematic collecting on these islands would no doubt add appreciably to the present records, as they are situated much nearer the mainland than either the Auckland or Campbell groups.

The Bounty Islands have apparently little or no vegetation, and are therefore not conducive to insect life. They are for the most part covered with guano, deposited by the thousands of various seabirds inhabiting them for the greater part of the year. Only two insects have so far been recorded from this small group, *Thomosis guanicola* Broun, a small beetle belonging to the Hydrophilidae, and *Ischyroplecton isolatum* Hutton (a weta), a member of the *Orthoptera,* both being endemic. These wind and spray-swept islands are situated nearly five hundred miles to the east and south of the most southern point of Stewart Island.

The Antipodes Islands are situated a little to the south of the Bounty group, and almost in the same longitude, and the same distance from Stewart Island. So far as I am aware, these islands have never been investigated entomologically, and there does not appear to be any record of insects existing there. However, I believe that when an opportunity presents itself for closer investigation, some will eventually be discovered. The Auckland Islands, situated further south, but much nearer to Stewart Island, than either the Bounty or Antipodes groups, have yielded a number of interesting beetles, some lepidoptera, and other forms of insect life, resulting from their having a comparatively good covering of herbaceous and low forest vegetation. There is still a good field here for further investigation, and with scientific and systematic collecting there is little doubt that the present records would be substantially increased.

Campbell Island, situated still further south, and to the east of the Aucklands, has now also produced some interesting forms of beetles. *Kenodactylus capito* Broun, originally described from the group, is now recorded from the Auckland Islands. *Kenodactylus,* a genus of the *Trechinae,* at first thought to be endemic, is now also recorded from Tierra del Fuego, S. America, and the Falkland Islands. Another member of this group of small beetles, *Maoritrechus rangitotoensis* (Brookes), described by the writer from the Auckland Province in 1932, is now considered to be congeneric with *Temnostega antarctica* Enderlein, 1905, described from specimens found on Possession Island, one of the Crozet group, situated in the southern Indian Ocean, and almost in the same latitude as Stewart Island. *T. rangitotoensis,* although specifically distinct from *T. antarctica,* forms a very interesting link between the New Zealand mainland and the remote Crozets. It is quite possible that by very careful searching *Temnostega* may be discovered on some of our southern islands. We now have definite evidence of more genera being common to both the Campbell and Auckland Islands. Previously, only two were known, *Oopterus* and *Pseudhelops,* to which can now be added *Kenodactylus, Omalium, Liochoria, Antarcticodomus* gen. nov., *Aucklandicus, Catodryobiolus* gen. nov., *Hycanus,* and *Acalles,* while *Austroinsulus* gen. nov., links the Auckland and Stewart Islands. Broun has recorded *Pseudhelops substriatus* and *P. nodosus* from our southern mainland (*Roy. Soc. N.Z.* [*N.Z. Inst.*] *Bull. 1,* p. 47). Dr. Jeannel has also described *Loxomerus* (*Pristancylus*) *capito* from specimens in the Broun collections in the British and Paris Museums, taken in the Lake Wakatipu region, Southland (*Revue Franc. d'Entom.,* t. v, p. 17, 1938). This provides

a further interesting link with our southern islands. In reference to *Holcaspis pantomelas* (Blanchard), (*Argutor*), Mr. E. B. Britton, of the British Museum, in his revision of the New Zealand species of the *Pterostichini* (1940), states that the "Type has been lost, and it is impossible to identify the species from the description and figure". It is more likely that the species came from the mainland, as no other specimens of this group have been found at the Auckland Islands.

Triplax brouni Pascoe is another species recorded from the Auckland Islands by Enderlein (*Deut. Sudpol. Exped., 1901–1903,* vol. x [Zoologie II], p. 503). Also by Dr. Jeannel (*Revue Franc. d'Entom.,* t. v, p. 54).

Pascoe's species was described from "Auckland", and was collected by Broun, probably at Tairua, in the Auckland Province, and whether this has been misinterpreted for Auckland Is., I am unable to say. This beetle is rare, and there does not appear to be any record of its being found outside the Auckland Province. It is almost certain that this and the foregoing record for the Auckland Islands is an error, and both have been deleted from the present list.

I have not been able to examine sufficient material from South Georgia, Tierra del Fuego, or the Falklands, to form any definite opinion as to their relationship with our Neozelanic coleopterous fauna. With the exception of *Kenodactylus,* of which I have not seen specimens from the above last two localities, they do not appear to be closely allied. On the western side, however, through the kindness of the late Dr. G. Arrow, of the British Museum, and Dr. R. Jeannel, of the Paris Museum, I have been able to study a good series of specimens from Kerguelen, and some from other groups of this area, but also find that none is closely related to the Neozelanic species except *Temnostega,* previously mentioned, and *Meropathus,* whose means of intrusion into this area is not yet fully understood.

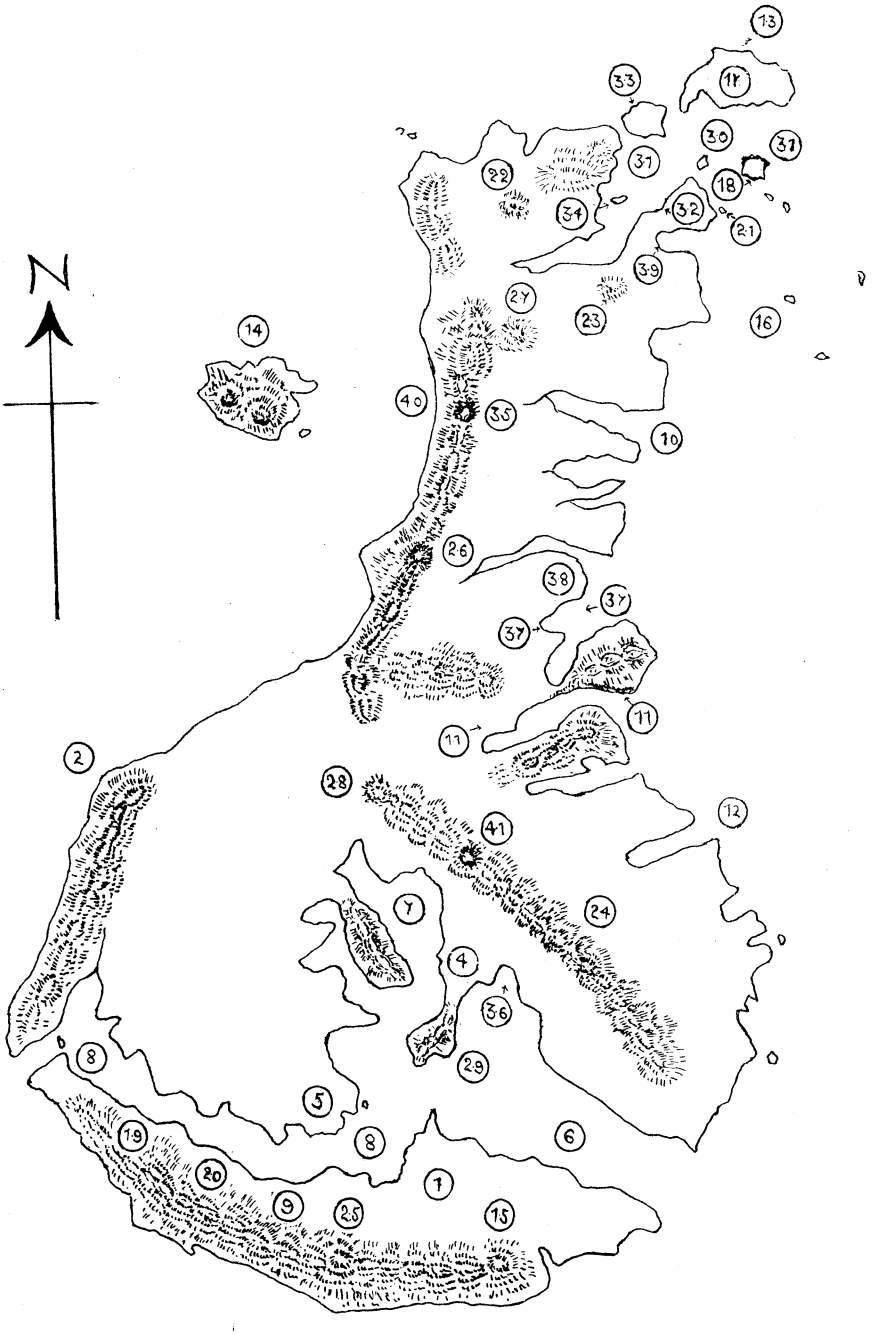
The following is a summary of the genera and species now recorded from the four subantarctic islands, up to and including the present list.

Auckland Islands	Genera,	42	Species,	64
Bounty Islands	„	1	„	1
Campbell Island	„	19	„	26
Snares Islands	„	7	„	7

The collection now reported on was obtained by various members of the "Cape Expedition" located on the Auckland and Campbell Islands during the years 1942 to 1945. A number of new and interesting forms were discovered, and it has been found necessary to propose seven new genera for some of the twenty-two new species and two subspecies. There are also records of several other genera and species, as well as some introduced exotic forms, all of which have been dealt with in their respective positions in the general systematic list. There are also others of which only single specimens were obtained, and it is deemed advisable only to record them until such time as more material is available for study. Full acknowledgment has been given to all collectors for their individual efforts under the various groups, and further notes will be found under "Remarks" in the general list.

The writer is fully aware that some inaccuracies may occur in this Report; the work has not been without difficulties, but it is believed, and hoped, that at least some confusion has been eliminated and that a more up-to-date basis for future investigation has been presented.

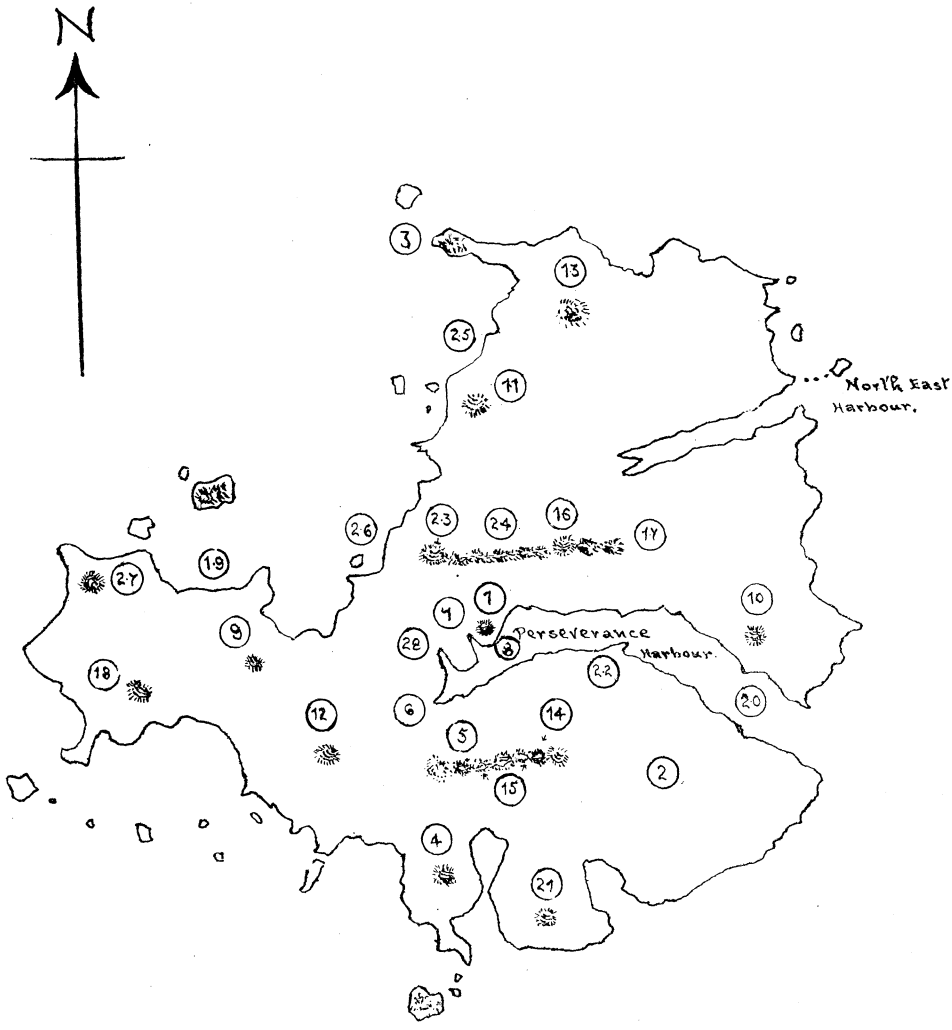
COLLECTING STATIONS AND UNINVESTIGATED AREAS
AUCKLAND ISLANDS



COLLECTING STATIONS, AUCKLAND ISLANDS

	No.
Adams Island	1
Bristow Point	2
Camp No. 1, Port Ross (Ranui Cove)	3
Camp No. 2, Musgrave Peninsula, Carnley Harbour	4
Camp Cove, Carnley Harbour	5
Carnley Harbour	6
Carnley Harbour (North Arm)	7
Carnley Harbour (Western Arm)	8
Central Range, Adams Island	9
Chambres Inlet, East Coast	10
Cliffs above Norman Inlet, East Coast	11
Deep Inlet, East Coast	12
Derrycastle Reef, Enderby Island	13
Disappointment Island, off West Coast	14
Dome; summit and neighbouring ridge, Adams Is.	15
Dundas Island, East Coast	16
Enderby Island, northern entrance to Port Ross	17
Ewing Island, Port Ross	18
Fairchilds Garden, Adams Island	19
Forest floor, Adams Island	20
French Island, Port Ross	21
Hooker Hills (main island), uninvestigated	22
Meggs' Hill (main island), uninvestigated	23
Mt. D'Urville (Mt. Schnackenberg) (main island)	24
Mt. Dick, Adams Island	25
Mt. Easton (main island)	26
Mt. Eden (main island), uninvestigated	27
Mt. Raynal (Flat Topped Mountain) (main island)	28
Musgrave Peninsula, Carnley Harbour	29
Ocean Island, Port Ross	30
Port Ross	31
Ranui Cove, Port Ross	32
Rose Island, Port Ross	34
Shoe Island, Port Ross	34
Stony Peak (main island)	35
Tagua Bay, Carnley Harbour	36
Tandy Inlet, East Coast	37
"Tops" (north of Tandy Inlet), East Coast	38
Webling Bay (near entrance to Port Ross)	39
Western Cliffs, West Coast	40
Wilkes Peak (Mt. Ashley) (main island)	41

COLLECTING STATIONS AND UNINVESTIGATED AREAS
CAMPBELL ISLAND



COLLECTING STATIONS, CAMPBELL ISLAND

	No.
Beeman Hill	1
Campbell Island	2
Courrejolles Point	3
Eboule Peak (uninvestigated)	4
Filhol Peak	5
Garden Cove, Perseverance Harbour	6
Head of Tucker Cove, Perseverance Harbour	7
Lookout Bay, Perseverance Harbour	8
Menhir Hill	9
Mowbray Hill	10
Mt. Azimuth	11
Mt. Dumas	12
Mt. Faye (uninvestigated)	12
Mt. Honey	14
Mts. Honey-Filhol Peak Ridge	15
Mt. Lyall	16
Mt. Lyall Ridge	17
Mt. Paris (uninvestigated)	18
North-West Beach	19
Perseverance Harbour	20
Puiseux Peak	21
Shoal Point, Perseverance Harbour	22
St. Col Peak	23
St. Col Ridge	24
West Coast	25
Windlass Bay	26
Yvon Villarceau Peak region	27
Camp Cove, Perseverance Harbour	28

SYSTEMATIC LIST OF THE COLEOPTERA RECORDED FROM THE AUCKLAND AND CAMPBELL ISLANDS

Suborder ADEPHAGA
Family CARABIDAE
Subfamily MIGADOPINAE
Genus LOXOMERUS Chaudoir, 1842
Subgenus LOXOMERUS Jeannel, 1938 (s. str.)

LOXOMERUS (s. str.)

nebrioides Guerin-Meneville, 1841. Auckland Is.
largus sp. nov. „ „

Subgenus PRISTANCYLUS Blanchard, 1853

LOXOMERUS (PRISTANCYLUS)

brevis Blanchard, 1853

Genus CALATHOSOMA Jeannel, 1938

CALATHOSOMA

rubromarginatus Blanchard, 1853. Auckland Is.

Subfamily BEMBIDIINAE
Genus OOPTERUS Guerin-Meneville, 1841

OOPTERUS

clivinoides Guerin, 1841. Auckland Is.
plicaticollis Blanchard, 1853. Auckland Is.
guerini Kirsch, 1877. Auckland Is.
laticollis Kirsch, 1877. Auckland Is.
aucklandicus sp. nov. Auckland Is.
marrineri Broun, 1909. Campbell Is.
tarsalis Broun, 1909. Campbell Is.
elongellus Broun, 1909. Campbell Is.

Subfamily TRECHINAE
Genus KENODACTYLUS Broun, 1909

KENODACTYLUS

capito Broun, 1909. Campbell Is., Auckland Is.

Subfamily ANCHOMENINAE
Genus LAEMOSTENUS Bonelli, 1809

LAEMOSTENUS

complanatus Dejean, 1828. (Introduced.) Campbell Is.

Suborder POLYPHAGA
Series HAPLOGASTRA
Superfam. STAPHYLINOIDEA
Family CATOPIDAE
Subfamily ANEMADINAE
Genus PARACATOPS Portevin, 1907

PARACATOPS
antipoda (Kirsch), 1877. (*Choleva.*) Auckland Is.

Subfamily CATOPINAE
Genus AUSTROCATOPS gen. nov.

AUSTROCATOPS
campbellicus sp. nov. Campbell Is.

Family LIMNEBIIDAE
(HYDRAENIDAE)

Subfamily HYDRAENINAE
Genus MEROPATHUS Enderlein, 1901

MEROPATHUS
chuni campbellensis subsp. nov. Campbell Is.

Family STAPHYLINIDAE
Subfamily ARPEDIOMIMINAE
Genus ARPEDIOMIMUS Cameron, 1917

ARPEDIOMIMUS
kronei (Kiesenwetter), 1877. Auckland Is.

Subfamily OMALIINAE
Genus OMALIUM Gravenhorst, 1802

OMALIUM
albipenne Kiesenwetter, 1877. Auckland Is.
pacificum Kiesenwetter, 1877. Auckland Is.
insulare Kiesenwetter, 1877. Auckland Is.
subcylindricum Kiesenwetter, 1877. Auckland Is.
venator Broun, 1909. Campbell Is.

Subfamily STAPHYLININAE
Genus CREOPHILUS Samouelle, 1819

CREOPHILUS
oculatus Fabricius, 1775. (Introduced.) Auckland Is.

Subfamily ALEOCHARINAE
Genus ATHETA Thomson, 1859

ATHETA
politulus Broun, 1880. (Introduced.) Campbell Is.

Genus HALMAEUSA Kiesenwetter, 1877

HALMAEUSA

antarctica Kiesenwetter, 1877. Auckland Is.

Genus BAEOSTETHUS Broun, 1909

BAEOSTETHUS

chiltoni Broun, 1909. Campbell Is.

Superfam. HYDROPHILOIDEA
Family HYDROPHILIDAE
Subfamily SPHAERIDIINAE
Genus RYGMODUS White, 1846

RYGMODUS

modestus White, 1846. (Introduced.) Auckland Is.

Genus NAMOSTYGNUS Broun, 1909

NAMOSTYGNUS

pictus Kirsch, 1877. Auckland Is.

Series SYMPHIOGASTRA
Superfam. DISCILLIDAE
Genus EPICHORIUS Kirsch, 1877

EPICHORIUS

aucklandiae Kirsch, 1877. Auckland Is.

Family CYPHONIDAE
(HELODIDAE)
Genus CYPHON Paykull, 1799

CYPHON

sp. (record only). Auckland Is.

Superfam. BYRRHOIDEA
Family BYRRHIDAE
Subfamily BYRRHINAE
Genus LICHORIA Pascoe, 1875

LICHORIA

sumptuosa Broun, 1909. Auckland Is.
longula Broun, 1909. Auckland Is.
sorenseni sp. nov. Campbell Is.

Superfam. ELATEROIDEA
Family ELATERIDAE
Subfamily ELATERINAE
Genus LIMONIUS Eschscholtz, 1829

LIMONIUS

nitidofuscus Blanchard, 1853. Auckland Is.

Superfam. CLEROIDEA
Family CLERIDAE
Subfamily KORYNETINAE
Genus NECROBIA Olivier, 1795

NECROBIA
rufipes Degeer, 1775. (Introduced.) Auckland Is.

Family TEMNOCHILIDAE
Subfamily TEMNOCHILINAE
Genus TENEBROIDES Piller & Mitterp., 1783

TENEBROIDES
mauritanicus (Linné), 1758. (Introduced.) Auckland Is.

Superfam. BOSTRYCHOIDEA
Family ANOBIIDAE
Subfamily ANOBIINAE
Genus STEGOBIUM Motschulsky, 1860

STEGOBIUM
paniceum (Linné), 1761. (Introduced.) Auckland Is.

Superfam. NITIDULOIDEA
Family NITIDULIDAE
Genus ANTARCTICOTECTUS gen. nov.

ANTARCTICOTECTUS
aucklandicus sp. nov. Auckland Is.

Superfam. CUCUJOIDEA
Family LATHRIDIIDAE
Tribe LATHRIDIINI
Genus LATHRIDIUS Herbst, 1793

LATHRIDIUS
nodifer Westwood, 1793. (Introduced.) Campbell Is.

Tribe CORTICARIINI
Genus CORTICARIA Marsham, 1802

CORTICARIA
sp. (record only). Campbell Is.

Superfam. COCCINELLOIDEA
Family COCCINELLIDAE
Subfamily COCCINELLINAE
Genus RHIZOBIUS Stephens, 1832

RHIZOBIUS
aucklandiae Kirsch, 1877. Auckland Is.

Genus ADALIA Mulsant, 1850

ADALIA

bipunctata (Linné), 1758. (Introduced.) Auckland Is.

Genus VERONICOBIUS Broun, 1893

VERONICOBIUS

subantarcticus sp. nov. Campbell Is.

Superfam. TENEBRIONOIDEA
Family OEDEMERIDAE
Genus CARPHURUS Erichson, 1840

CARPHURUS

venustus Kiesenwetter, 1877. Auckland Is.

Family TENEBRIONIDAE
Subfamily HELOPINAE
Genus ANTARCTICODOMUS gen. nov.

ANTARCTICODOMUS

fallai sp. nov. Auckland Is. and Campbell Is.

Genus PSEUDHELOPS Guerin-Meneville, 1841

PSEUDHELOPS

tuberculatus Guerin, 1841. Auckland Is.
wenhami sp. nov. Auckland Is.
eastoni sp. nov. Auckland Is.
posticalis Broun, 1909. Campbell Is
interruptus Broun, 1909. Campbell Is.

Superfam. PHYTOPHAGOIDEA
Family ANTHRIBIDAE
Genus ANTHRIBUS Geoffroy, 1862

ANTHRIBUS

aucklandicus sp. nov. Auckland Is.

Family CURCULIONIDAE
Subfamily OTIORHYNCHINAE
Genus AUCKLANDIUS Blanchard, 1853

AUCKLANDIUS

cinereus Blanchard, 1853. Auckland Is.
benhami (Broun), 1909. Auckland Is.
tetricus (Broun), 1909. Auckland Is.
erubescens (Broun), 1909. Auckland Is.
grandis (Broun), 1909. Auckland Is.
sorenseni sp. nov. Campbell Is.
cupreosus sp. nov. Campbell Is.
aterimus sp. nov. Campbell Is.
aterimus aucklandicus subsp. nov. Auckland Is.

Genus CAMPBELLORHINUS gen. nov.

CAMPBELLORHINUS
seticostatus sp. nov. Campbell Is.

Genus CATODRYOBIOLUS gen. nov.

CATODRYOBIOLUS
antipodus sp. nov. Auckland Is. and Campbell Is.

Genus INOCATOPTES Broun, 1901

INOCATOPTES
incertus Broun, 1901. Auckland Is.

Genus HETEREXIS Broun, 1909

HETEREXIS
sculptipennis Broun, 1909. Auckland Is.
laeviusculus Broun, 1909. Auckland Is.

Subfamily CYLINDRORHININAE

Genus STERIPHUS Erichson, 1842

STERIPHUS
veneris Kirsch, 1877. Auckland Is.
opacus Kirsch, 1877. Auckland Is.

Subfamily RHYPAROSOMINAE

Genus PHRYNIXUS Pascoe, 1875

PHRYNIXUS
remotus sp. nov. Auckland Is.

Genus HYCANUS Broun, 1905

HYCANUS
cockaynei Broun, 1905. Auckland Is.
frontalis Broun, 1909. Auckland Is.
robustus sp. nov. Campbell Is. and Auckland Is.

Genus PSEUDOHYCANUS gen. nov.

PSEUDOHYCANUS
fallai sp. nov. Auckland Is.

Genus STILBODISCUS Broun, 1909

STILBODISCUS
setarius Broun, 1909. Campbell Is.
exiguus sp. nov. Campbell Is.
bifoveatus sp. nov. Campbell Is.

Subfamily CLEONINAE

Genus GROMILUS Blanchard, 1853

GROMILUS

insularis Blanchard, 1853. Auckland Is.

Subfamily HYLOBIINAE

Genus AUSTROINSULUS gen. nov.

AUSTROINSULUS

turbotti sp. nov. Auckland Is.

Subfamily ERIRRHININAE

Genus PERISTOREUS Kirsch, 1877

PERISTOREUS

innocens Kirsch, 1877. Auckland Is.

Genus PACTOLOTYPUS Broun, 1909

PACTOLOTYPUS

depressirostris (Kirsch). Auckland Is.

Subfamily CRYPTORRHYNCHINAE

Genus ACALLES Schonherr, 1826

ACALLES

kron(e)ii Kirsch, 1877. Auckland Is.

campbellicus sp. nov. Campbell Is.

planidorsis Kirsch, 1877. Auckland Is.

Genus PACHYDERRIS Broun, 1909

PACHYDERRIS

punctiventris Broun, 1909. Auckland Is.

Subfamily RHYNCHOPHORINAE

Tribe CALANDRI

Genus SITOPHILUS Schonherr, 1838

SITOPHILUS

oryzae (Linné). (Introduced.) Auckland Is.

Subfamily COSSONINAE

Tribe DRYOPHTHORINI

Genus DRYOPHTHORUS Schonherr, 1826

DRYOPHTHORUS

bituberculatus (Fabricius), 1775. Auckland Is.

The above list contains all the species that the author can trace as having been recorded from the islands. In the General List it will be noticed that some of the species were not obtained by the Expedition. The systematic classification is based on the researches of Boving, Craighead and Peyerimhoff, and adopted by Blackwelder in his Checklist of the coleopterous insects of Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and South America.

GENERAL SYSTEMATIC LIST OF SPECIES*

CARABIDAE

MIGADOPINAE

Loxomerus Chaudoir, 1842

Heterodactylus Guerin-Meneville, 1841. *Rev. Zool.*, p. 213 (preoccupied).
Loxomerus Chaudoir, 1842. *Bull. Moscow*, XV, p. 854.
Loxomerus Chaudoir, Lacordaire, 1854. *Hist. Ins. Gen. Coleopt.*, t. I, p. 275.
Loxomerus Chaudoir, Jeannel (s. str.), 1938. *Revue Fran. d'Entom. France*, t. V, f. I, p. 17.

Loxomerus (s. str.) *nebrioides* (Guerin-Meneville), 1841. *Rev. Zool.*, p. 214

Pristancylus castaneus Blanchard, 1853. *Voy. Pole Sud*, IV, p. 23, pl. II, fig. I.
Loxomerus ambiguus Broun, 1909. *Subantarct. Is. N.Z.*, vol. I, p. 92.
Loxomerus ambiguus Broun, Jeannel, 1938. *Revue Fran. d'Entom. France*, t. V, f. I, p. 17.

Type: In Paris Museum.

Localities: Auckland Is.—French Is., Port Ross, 1 ♀, Dr. R. A. Falla, November, 1943 (list no. 6). Ocean Is., Port Ross, 12 ♂ ♂, 4 ♀ ♀, E. G. Turbott, 1 ♂ (mutilated), Dr. R. A. Falla, September, 1943 (list no. 17, field no. 265). Ewing Is., Port Ross, 2 ♂ ♂, 3 ♀ ♀, Dr. R. A. Falla, September 9, 1943 (list no. 30, field no. 272). Shoe Is., Port Ross, 1 ♂ (immature), Dr. R. A. Falla, November 8, 1943 (list no. 19). Musgrave Peninsula, Carnley Harbour, 1 ♂, C. A. Fleming (no date stated) (list no. 46). Adams Is., 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (both mutilated), C. A. Fleming, October 11, 1942 (list no. 37).

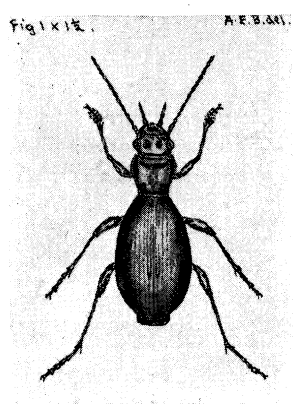


FIG. 1. *Loxomerus largus*. × 1½

Loxomerus (s. str.) *largus* sp. nov. Fig. 1, × 1½, pl.

Large, elongate, piceo-rufous. *Antennae* have the first four joints rufous, others fuscous. *Palpi*, base of *Mandibles*, *Legs* and *Tarsi* also rufous. *Elytra* with fine striae.

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* List, and field numbers given in parentheses, refer to the various collections made by members of the Expedition, and the list supplied with the specimens received. The old generic names where used in association with those now in use, as well as the author's name where the species was originally described under a different genus, are enclosed in parentheses. Where the species was originally placed in a different family, the family name is enclosed in brackets.

Head broad, subquadrate, base not as wide as thorax, a little rounded in front; forehead depressed, rugose; sides of antennal orbits bicarinate, the portion between the middle and borders of eyes, and antennae broadly irregularly impressed; between the antennae there is a well impressed transverse line, and a little in front at each side a setigerous puncture; basal portion convex, smooth, impunctate, more or less reticulated with fine microscopic irregular lines. *Labrum* rugosely broadly rounded in front, with six setigerous punctures; base of mandibles membraneous. *Scrobes* large, broad, without setae. *Antennae* filiform, reaching back to about middle thighs, basal joint stout, with a setigerous puncture on upper side, second short, third, fifth and sixth about equal, shorter than fourth, seventh to eleventh gradually diminishing in length, first four glabrous, others pilose, terminal tapered at extremity. *Palpi* stout; *Maxillary* long, basal joint cylindrical, second of equal length, more slender, subclavate, terminal longer, rounded at extremity. *Eyes* moderate, a little prominent, finely facetted. *Thorax* subcordate, a little broader than long, widest before middle, gradually roundly narrowed in front, a little sinuously backwards, base subtruncate, closely adapted to elytra, posterior angles quadrate, a little broadly incurved in front, with narrowly rounded, slightly prominent angles; basal fovea large, elongate, dorsal line not reaching base or apex, sides finely margined; sculpture similar but finer than that of head. *Elytra* elongate-oval, wider than thorax at base, and almost three times as long, widest about hind thighs, gradually rounded to base, more sharply towards the obtuse apices, without any constriction; *Disc* flatly convex; each *Elytron* has eight fine lightly impressed, obscurely punctate striae, those on the sides almost obsolete, the second abbreviated, ending on top of the hind slope, their punctures very small and distant; *Intervals* flat, sides margined with some large punctures, more apparent near the apices. *Scutellum* narrow, broadly transverse. *Legs* long; *Femora* stout, anterior *Tibiae* slender at base, laterally compressed, a little expanded at extremity, subtruncate there and armed with a row of short stout spines above, and spinous-like setae below; there is a moderately long spur at the inside at the base of the first tarsal joint, and another at the upper end of the apical notch, which like the extremity has some bright golden spinous setae, surface with some distantly placed fine spines; middle *Tibiae* slender, extremities armed with two long slender spurs, and some short spines and setae similar to anterior; posterior long and slender, and likewise armed; anterior *Tarsi* stout, basal joint elongate, second obconical, little more than the length of first, third short, transverse, fourth narrower and longer than third, its base narrow, deeply excavated, its upper border strongly emarginate, the outer angle rounded, the inner roundly produced to nearly half the length of terminal, which is longer than third and fourth combined, inner and outer angles of first, second, and third spinous, fourth finely setose above and below, underside of others brush-like; *Claws* slender; intermediary moderately stout, first joint as long as the following two combined, third shorter than second, fourth deeply excavated, terminal slender, clavate at extremity; posterior long, slender. *Underside* shining; anterior *Coxae* not widely separated, middle moderately, posterior more so. *Prosternum* steeply convex, its process moderately broad with a longitudinal shallow groove. *Episternum* finely rugosely punctate. *Metasternum* deeply, narrowly emarginate at middle. *Ventral Segments* convex, the first, in middle, rather longer than second and third taken together, latter two about equal, fourth longer than preceding, terminal short, broadly rounded; sides of first, second and third impressed with a rather large puncture at the middle on each side, and a smaller one above, fourth longitudinally impressed along lateral borders and a small puncture close

to the suture, also one on the terminal a little more towards the middle; all except terminal transversely strigose.

Holotype ♂, length, 17 mm.; breadth, 6 mm.

Allotype ♀, length, 18 mm.; breadth, 7 mm.

In Dominion Museum coll., Wellington.

Paratypes in author's collection.

Localities: Auckland Is. The *holotype* and ♂, *paratype* is from the forest floor, north coast of Adams Is., taken by A. Eden and E. G. Turbott, September, 1944. The *allotype* and two ♀ ♀, *paratypes* were taken under stones on the Dome summit and neighbouring ridge, at an elevation of about 2,000 feet, by M. G. Easton and E. G. Turbott, November 19, 1944.

Remarks: The females differ from the males only in their rather larger size, and the anterior and middle *Tarsi* not dilated. The new species is readily separated from *L. nebrioides* by its relatively larger size, less convex form, smoother appearance, finely impressed *Elytral Striae;* broader and flatter *Intervals,* and narrower *Thorax.*

Subgenus Pristancylus Blanchard, 1853

Voy. Pole Sud, IV, 1853, p. 22.

Loxomerus (*Pristancylus*) *brevis* Blanchard, 1853

Euthenarus (?) *cilicollis* Broun, 1902. *Trans. Roy. Soc. N.Z.* (*N.Z. Inst.*), vol. xxxiv, p. 176.
Loxomerus cilicollis Broun, 1909. *Subant. Is. N.Z.,* vol. I, p. 94.
Loxomerus fossulatus Broun, 1909. *Ibid.,* p. 93, fig. 4, pl. V.
Loxomerus (*Pristancylus*) *brevis* Blanchard, 1853. Jeannel, 1938, *Revue Fran. d'Entom.,* t. V, p. 17.

Type: In Paris Museum.

Localities: Auckland Is.—Shoe Is., Port Ross, 2 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀, E. G. Turbott, July 8, 1944. Port Ross camp, 1 ♀, A. Eden (no date given), 1944. Disappointment Is., 1 ♂, E. G. Turbott, July 15, 1944; Mt. D'Urville (main is.), lower slopes, 2 ♂ ♂, E. G. Turbott, August 20, 1944. Western Cliffs, above Norman Inlet (main is.), 2 ♂ ♂, E. G. Turbott, November 29, 1944. North Arm, Carnley Harbour, 1 ♂, E. G. Turbott, October 25, 1944. Adams Is., Dome and neighbouring ridge, under stones on summit, 2,100 feet, 1 ♂, 2 ♀ ♀, E. G. Turbott, November 11, 1944. Stony Peak (main is.), 1,923 feet, var. 3 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀, M. G. Easton, April 16, 1945. Mt. Easton (main is.), 2,039 feet, var. 1 ♂, M. G. Easton, April 23, 1945.

Remarks: The specimens from high altitudes are rather smaller than those from less elevated localities on the main island. The lateral margins of thorax, elytra and apical portion of suture, more distinctly castaneous; measurements are as follows:

Stony Peak, ♂, length, 10 mm., breadth, 4 mm.
♂, length, 10·25 mm., breadth, 4·25 mm.
Mt. Easton, ♂, length, 10·25 mm., breadth, 4·5 mm.

No females were taken at this station.

Calathosoma Jeannel, 1938

Revue Fran. d'Entom., t. V, fac. I, p. 18, figs. 22-25.

Calathosoma rubromarginatum (Blanchard), 1853

(*Calathus*) *rubromarginatus* Blanchard, 1853. *Voy. Pole Sud,* IV, p. 24, pl. II, fig. 3.
Eutherarus huttoni Broun, 1902. *Trans. Roy. Soc. N.Z.* (*N.Z. Inst.*), vol. xxxiv, p. 177.
Loxomerus huttoni Broun, 1909. *Subantarct. Is. N.Z.*, vol. I, p. 94.
Loxomerus (*Pristancylus*) *huttoni* Broun, Jeannel, 1938, *Revue Fran. d'Entom.*, t. V, p. 17.

Type: In the Paris Museum (female).

Locality: Auckland Is.

Remarks: The type of *Euthenarus huttoni* Broun, in the Canterbury Museum, Christchurch, is badly mutilated, having lost the antennae and most of the legs. Through the kindness of Dr. G. Larsson, who has sent me a male specimen, taken by the Mortensen Expedition at the Auckland Is., in 1914, I have now been able definitely to clear up the uncertainty regarding the generic position of Broun's species. The species does not appear to be at all common, as no specimens were obtained by any member of the "Cape Expedition". Broun states that his specimen, a male, was found under a stone at Carnley Harbour. The specimens taken by Dr. Mortensen were probably also from some locality in this area, most likely Adams Is., but there is no definite information on this point, as all specimens of the various species I have seen are labelled "Auckland Is.", but some have, without doubt, been taken on Adams Is. The peculiar abbreviated elytral striae of Broun's type is also quite evident in the specimen now in my collection.

Bembidiinae

Oopterus Guerin-Meneville, 1841

Rev. Zool., p. 123.

Oopterus Guerin-Menev. Lacordaire, 1854. *Hist. Ins. Gen. Coleopt.*, t. I, p. 243; Atl. t. 10, pl. 10, fig. 1.

Oopterus clivinoides Guerin, 1841. *Rev. Zool.*, 1841, p. 123

Oopterus clivinoides Guerin, Blanchard, 1853. *Voy. Pole Sud*, p. 43, t. 2, fig. 16.
Oopterus clivinoides Guerin, Lacordaire, 1854. *Hist. Ins. Gen. Coleopt.*, t. I, p. 243; Atl. t. 10, pl. 10, fig. I.
Oopterus tripunctatus Broun, 1909. *Subantarct. Is. N.Z.*, vol. I, p. 87.

Type: In Paris Museum.

Localities: Auckland Is.—Tagua Bay, Carnley Harbour, 1 ♀, E. G. Turbott, November 21, 1944. North Arm, Carnley Harbour, 1 ♀, E. G. Turbott, October 10, 1944. Musgrave Peninsula, Carnley Harbour, 1 ♂, W. H. Dawbin, October 22, 1943 (list no. 42). 1 ♂ (immature), H. T. Wenham, March 10, 1943 (list no. 44). Tandy Inlet, E. coast, 1 ♂, H. T. Wenham, February 3, 1945.

Oopterus plicaticollis Blanchard, 1853. *Voy. Pole Sud.*, p. 44, t. 2

Oopterus plicaticollis Blanchard, Broun, 1909. *Subantarct. Is. N.Z.*, vol. I, p. 87.

Type: In Paris Museum.

Localities: Auckland Is.—Enderby Is., northern entrance to Port Ross, 2 ♀ ♀. E. G. Turbott, June 8, 1944. Ocean Is., Port Ross, 1 ♂, E. G. Turbott, April, 1944. Mt. Raynal [= Flat Topped Mountain] (main is.), 1 ♂, E. G. Turbott, August 19, 1944.

Oopterus guerini Kirsch, 1877. *Deut. Entom. Zeit.*, xxi, p. 158

Oopterus laticollis Kirsch, 1877. *Ibid.*, p. 159

Types: Location unknown to me.

Remarks: These two species cannot be recognised from the descriptions given.

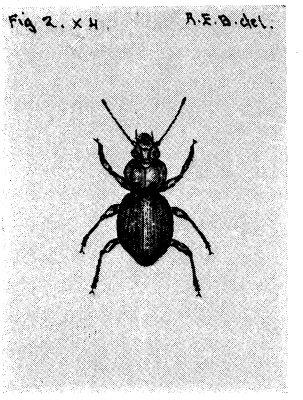


FIG. 2. *Oopterus aucklandicus.* × 4

Oopterus aucklandicus sp. nov. Fig. 2, × 4, pl.

Head, Thorax, and *Elytra* piceo-rufous, shining. *Antennae, Palpi, Legs, Tarsi, Ventral* sutural borders, and apical portion of terminal *Segment* fulvous.

Head subquadrate, convex, with an elongate irregular elevation at sides of eyes, extending forward; there is a narrow elongate fovea in front, and another punctiform one about middle of eyes. *Eyes* prominent, ocular carina well defined. *Antennae:* basal joint stout, second short, third rather shorter than first, more slender, fourth as long as second, fifth to tenth about equal, terminal elongate. *Thorax* broader than long, widest about middle, gradually rounded to base and front; apical margin slightly broadly incurved, base truncate, angles rectangular, anterior rounded; lateral channels narrow, dorsal line distinct, not quite reaching base or apex; both apical and basal areas obliquely transversely impressed in opposition, at each side of middle near base there are some irregular rugose shallow impressions, also a short longitudinal plica on the inside of the basal angles. *Elytra* broadly oval, with well defined lateral borders, widest just before middle, gradually rounded to thorax and apices, each with six well impressed, obscurely punctate striae; apical carina extending to seventh interval; *Intervals* slightly convex, almost flat, third broadest, tripunctate, base a little broader than thorax, shoulders rounded. *Scutellum* triangular. *Underside:* shining, all the *Ventral Segments* impressed with a shallow sulcus along the centre, and bearing two setigerous punctures on each side; sides broadly impressed, with some scattered punctures. *Legs: Femora* and anterior *Tibiae* stout, intermediate and posterior slender; basal joint of anterior *Tarsi* as long as broad in the male, second to fourth transverse, gradually diminishing, terminal as long as preceding three combined. *Claws* slender.

Holotype ♂, length, 4·3 mm.; breadth, 1·75 mm. In Dominion Museum coll., Wellington.

Allotype ♀, length, 4·5 mm.; breadth, 2 mm. In author's collection.

Localities: Auckland Is.—The *holotype* was taken on the summit of Mt. Raynal (Flat Topped Mountain), 2,114 feet, under frozen stones by E. G. Turbott, August 19, 1944. The *allotype* was also taken by the same collector on Rose Is., at the northern entrance to Port Ross, June 15, 1944.

Remarks: Both specimens are a little damaged. This species has quite a different outline, apart from its smaller size, and proportionately broader form, from either of the previously recorded species from the Aucklands. The *Head* is shorter and quite differently impressed; the *Elytra* are more distinctly striate, and the thoracic impressions distinctive. However, when it is possible for a comparison to be made with *O. laticollis* Kirsch, this species may be found to be closely allied thereto, but until then it is not possible to arrive at a definite conclusion.

The name Mt. Raynal now replaces that of Flat Topped Mountain, shown on older maps. It is situated at the western end of the central range of the main island, and one of the highest in the group.

Oopterus marrineri Broun, 1909. *Subantarct. Is. N.Z.*, vol. I, p. 88, pl. V, fig. 3

Type: In Broun coll., British Museum.

Localities: Campbell Is.—2 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀ (no definite locality or date), 1942 (list no. 8). 8 ♂ ♂, 5 ♀ ♀ (no definite locality or date), 1943 (list no. 2). 1 ♂, 2 ♀ ♀ (no definite locality or date), 1943 (list no. 25). Lyall Ridge, 2 ♂ ♂, 2 ♀ ♀, May 30, 1942. All were collected by J. H. Sorensen.

Oopterus tarsalis Broun, 1909. *Ibid.*, p. 89

Type: In Broun coll., British Museum.

Localities: Campbell Is.—St. Col Peak, no ♂ ♂, 2 ♀ ♀, May 28, 1944 (list no. 20). Lyall Ridge, no ♂ ♂, 2 ♀ ♀, May 30, 1942 (list no. 15). Mt. Lyall, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, November 11, 1944. 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (no definite locality or date), 1943 (list no. 11, A. C. 43 283). All were collected by J. H. Sorensen.

Oopterus elongellus Broun, 1909. *Ibid.*, p. 89

Type: In Broun coll., British Museum.

Localities: Campbell Is.—St. Col Peak, 3 ♂ ♂, 2 ♀ ♀, May 28, 1944 (list no. 20). 3 ♂ ♂, 8 ♀ ♀ (no definite locality or date), 1943 (list no. 11, A. C. 43 283). All were collected by J. H. Sorensen.

Trechinae

Kenodactylus Broun, 1909

Ibid., p. 90.

Kenodactylus Broun, Jeannel, 1938. *Revue Fran. d'Entom.*, t. IV, p. 255.
Kenodactylus Broun, Jeannel, 1938. *Ibid.*, t. V, p. 52.
Aepomorphus Jeannel, 1926. *Monogr. Trech.*, L'Ab., xxxii, p. 447.

Kenodactylus capito Broun, 1909. *Subantarct. Is. N.Z.*, vol. I, p. 90, fig. 2, pl. 5

Type: In Broun coll., British Museum.

Localities: Campbell Is. (type). 1 ♂ (no definite locality), May 14, 1942, under a stone just above high-tide mark. 3 ♀ ♀, Perseverance Harbour, May 22, 1941

(list no. 1). All taken by J. H. Sorensen. Auckland Is.—1 ♀, Camp Cove, Carnley Harbour, August 17, 1944. Western Harb., Carnley Harb., a good series, but only a few females were taken under stones in the intertidal zone, September 7 and 16, 1944, by E. G. Turbott (new record).

Remarks: The genus *Kenodactylus* is now known to have a fairly wide range. The discovery of it at the Auckland Is. is not surprising. Dr. Jeannel has recorded it from Tierra del Fuego, South America, and the Falkland Is. The statement by Dr. Jeannel that "The two known *Kenodactylus;* that of Tierra del Fuego, and the Campbell Is. are not submarine," does not appear to be quite correct. *K. capito,* at least, is found living in the intertidal zone, and with the one exception mentioned above, all have been taken in this situation. There is no record of its ever having been taken off the beaches.

ANCHOMENINAE

LAEMOSTENUS Bonelli, 1809

Mem. Ac. Turin, I, table. synopt.
Pristonychus Dejean, 1828. *Dej. Species III,* p. 43 (1).

Laemostenus complanatus Dejean, 1828. *Dej. Species* IIII, p. 58

Locality: Campbell Is.—Head of Tucker Cove, Perseverance Harbour. One specimen was captured in the vegetable store, by J. H. Sorensen, evidently taken to the island in a crate of vegetables from the mainland, where it is quite common in many localities.

Remarks: A cosmopolitan species with a number of synonyms.

CATOPIDAE

ANEMADINAE

PARACATOPS Portevin, 1907

Ann. Soc. Entom. Fran., p. 69.

Paracatops Portevin, Jeannel, 1922. *Arch. Zool. Exped.,* t. 61, p. 40.
Cnemopsilus Portevin, 1914. *Ann. Soc. Entom. Belg.,* LVIII, p. 190.
Bolichocatops Portevin, 1914. *Ibid.,* p. 191.
Dolichocatops Portevin, 1914. *Ibid.,* p. 191.
Paracatops Portevin, Jeannel, 1936. *Monog. Catop., Mem. Mus. Nat. (Hist. Nat.), Paris,* n. ser., t. I, p. 182.
Choleva Broun, 1880-1886. *Man. N.Z. Coleo.,* pts. I-V, nec *Choleva* Latreille.
Choleva Broun, 1895. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.,* ser. 6, vol. XV, pp. 123, 124 (January), nec *Choleva* Latreille.
Choleva Broun, 1909. *Ibid.,* ser. 8, vol. III, p. 330 (February), nec *Choleva* Latreille.
Choleva Broun, 1911. *Trans. Roy. Soc. N.Z. (N.Z. Inst.),* vol. xliv, pp. 216, 217, nec *Choleva* Latreille.
Choleva Broun, 1910-1923. *Roy. Soc. N.Z. (N.Z. Inst.) Bull. I,* pts. 1-8, nec. *Choleva* Latreille.
Choleva M. Hatch, 1928. *Coleo. Cat.,* pars. 95, p. 75 (austral. spec., pars).

Paracatops antipoda (Kirsch), 1877. *Deut. Entom. Zeit.,* XXI, p. 164 (*Choleva*)

Choleva avivorus Broun, 1909. *Subantarct. Is. N.Z.,* vol. I, p. 101 (*Catops*).
Paracatops oceanica Dupont, in litt., (Portevin, 1907).
Paracatops antipoda (Kirsch), Jeannel, 1936. (*P. avivorus* Broun and *P. oceanica* Dupont). *Monog. Catop., Mem. Mus. Nat. (Hist. Nat.) Paris,* n. ser., t. I, p. 189.

Type: In Dresden Museum.

Localities: Auckland Is.—Port Ross (camp no. 1), 3 ♀ ♀, Dr. R. A. Falla, February, 1943 (list no. 14). Port Ross (no definite locality or date), 1 ♀, C. A. Fleming, 1942 (list no. 3). Ewing Is., Port Ross, 1 ♀, Dr. R. A. Falla, September 15, 1943 (list no. 30). North Arm, Carnley Harbour, 1 ♀, E. G. Turbott, October 25, 1944.

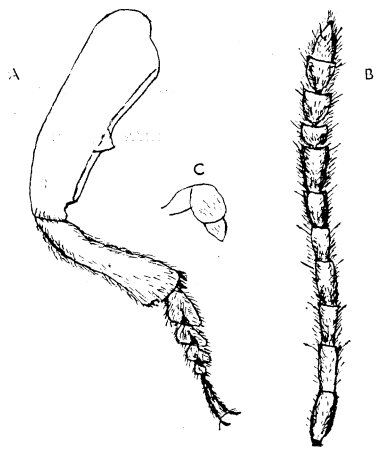
Remarks: Males appear to be somewhat rare, none were found. *Cnemopsilus femoratus* Port. (♂) and *Paracatops brouni* Port. (♀) are synonyms of *P. lugubris* Sharp. *Dolichocatops schenklingi* Port. is a synonym of *P. relatus* Broun. Both are New Zealand species. (Jeannel, 3, pp. 182, 189, 190.)

CATOPINAE

Austrocatops gen. nov.

Anterior leg of male differing from *Paracatops* by the *Femora* being armed with a small conical tooth on the lower side of the inner edge. *Antennae* more slender, and the *Maxillary Palpi* more robust.

The species for which this genus is proposed cannot be included in *Paracatops* owing to the presence of the femoral tooth and the absence of the tibial notch. In *Catops* the *Femora* are similarly armed, but this genus is confined to the Northern Hemisphere and has a different outline, and the *Antennae* stouter.



Text Fig. 1
A. Anterior right leg of ♂
B. Antennae
C. Maxillary palpi. × 33

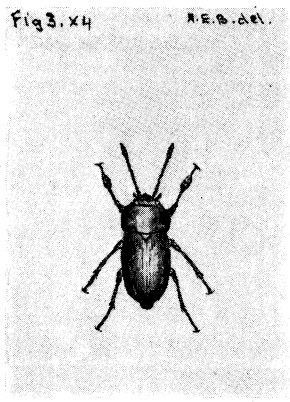


Fig. 3. *Austrocatops campbellicus.* × 4

Austrocatops campbellicus sp. nov. Fig. 3, × 4, pl.

Oblong-ovate, convex, deep to fusco-reddish-brown; clothed with fine golden coloured hairs above and below; first six points of *Antennae, Palpi* and *Tarsi* fulvous.

Head about two-thirds as long as thorax, broadly rounded in front; base as wide as thorax in front, finely punctate. *Eyes* small, transverse, a little prominent; basal joint of *Antennae* only slightly stouter than the three following, elongate, one to five subcylindrical, sixth and seventh subquadrate, eighth small, transverse, ninth and tenth obovate, terminal elongate-ovate; first five joints setose, other pilose, with fine setae intermingled. *Thorax* transverse, widest at base, trisinuate there, emarginate in front, sides broadly rounded, front angles roundly deflexed, basal quadrate, sides and base finely margined, medially triangularly depressed at base, surface convex, finely and closely punctate. *Elytra* elongate, somewhat narrower at base than thorax, gradually narrowed to the rather broadly rounded apices; the whole surface sculptured with fine, transverse, undulating lines, broken up with irregular, longitudinal interrupted sculpture, and clothed with fine recumbent golden hairs; sutural line on each side distinct. *Scutellum* triangular. *Underside* a little lighter in colour. *Legs* of moderate length; *Femora* stout; anterior medially armed with a small tooth; anterior *Tibiae* a little incrassate apically, intermediate curved, posterior straight; anterior *Tarsi* shorter than others, transversely dilated in the male, intermediate less so, basal joint almost as long as following three combined; posterior long and slender; pilose, more strongly beneath; *Claws* simple. *Ventral Segments* shining, finely granulose, clothed similar to upper surface, also the *Legs*. *Pygidium* exposed.

Holotype ♂, length, 3·5 mm., breadth, 1·6 mm.

Allotype ♀, length, 3·8 mm., breadth, 1·5 mm.

In Dominion Museum coll., Wellington.

Paratypes in author's collection.

Localities: Campbell Is.—8 ♂ ♂, 10 ♀ ♀ (no definite locality), all more or less damaged; 9 specimens (list no. 2), 2 (list no. 8), 7 (list no. 16). All were collected by J. H. Sorensen; the latter beneath leaf-mould on August 8, 1943.

Remarks: The genus *Catops* ranges throughout Europe, extending to North America, and the north-west portion of North Africa, bordering on the Atlantic, and Mediterranean, several species being circumpolar.

LIMNEBIIDAE
(HYDRAENIDAE)
HYDRAENINAE

MEROPATHUS Enderlein, 1901

Zool. Anz., Bd. 24, pp. 121-122, figs. 1-6.

Meropathus Enderlein, 1909. *Deut. Sudpol. Exped.*, 1901-1903, vol. X (Zoologie ii), pp. 411-412, fig. 10.

Meropathus Enderlein, Wiss. 1903. *Ergebn. Deut. Tiefsee-Exped.*, Bd. 3, p. 206, figs. 20-22, 24.

Meropathus chuni Enderlein, 1901. *Zool. Anz.*, Bd. 24, pp. 122–124, figs. 1–6 (♀)

Ochthebius spec. Kidder, 1876. *Bull. Unit. St. Nat. Mus.*, Nr. 3, p. 49.
Ochthebius spec. C. O. Waterhouse, 1879. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. London*, vol. clxviii, p. 231.
Ochthebius spec. Studer, 1889. *Forschungsreise S.M.S. Gazelle*, Bd. 3, p. Ic4 u. 126.
Meropathus chuni Enderlein, Zaitzev, 1908. *Catal. Coleopt. Aquat., Horae Soc. Entom. Ross.*, xxxviii, p. 336.
Meropathus chuni Enderlein, 1909. *Deut. Südpol. Exped.* 1901-1903, p. 412, fig. 10.

Meropathus chuni campbellensis subsp. nov.

Differing from the typical species by its broader form in proportion to length. Legs a little stouter, and their colour ferrugineous, with only the apical portions of *Femora, Tibiae,* and terminal *Tarsal* joints fuscous. The *Antennae* have the two basal joints piceo-rufous, and the others piceous. The elevations and depressions on the *Elytra* more obvious. In fresh specimens the *Legs* are testaceous, these probably not being quite mature. The elevated parts of the *Head, Thorax,* and sides of *Elytra* bearing crowded decumbent fulvous setae, finer on *Legs*. In the typical species the colouration is more or less fuscous, legs included.

Holotype ♂, length, 2·7 mm., breadth, 1 mm.

Allotype ♀, length, 3 mm., breadth, 1·25 mm.

In Dominion Museum coll., Wellington.

Paratypes in author's collection.

Locality: Campbell Is.—Courrejolles Point, a good series from amongst turf around nests of Mollymawks, taken by J. H. Sorensen, September 13, 1947.

Remarks: The typical species belongs to Kerguelen, which is rather remote from the Campbell Is. The peculiar vestiture of this interesting beetle, when fresh, is, or may be, an adaptation to a sub-parasitic existence on some of the larger sea-birds. This may appear to be a rather bold hypothesis, but the fact of its living near their nests strengthens the suggestion.

STAPHYLINIDAE

ARPEDIOMIMINAE

Arpediomimus Cameron, 1917

Entom. Month. Mag., LIII, p. 277.

Arpediopsis Cameron, 1917. *Ibid.*, p. 124.
Arpediomimus Cameron, Jeannel, 1940. (4), pp. 116, 117.
Arpediomimus Cameron, Blackwelder, 1944. *Unit. St. Nat. Mus., Bull.* 185, pt. I, p. 101.

Arpediomimus kron(e)ii (Kiesenwetter), 1877. *Deut. Entom. Zeit.*, xvi, pp. 155, 161, 162

Omalium kronii Kiesenwetter, 1877. *Ibid.*
Omalium longiceps Broun, 1914. *Roy. Soc. N.Z.* (*N.Z. Inst.*) *Bull. I*, pt. 2, p. 89.
Omalium longiceps Broun, Jeannel, 1940. (4), p. 118.
Arpediomimus kronei (Kiesenwetter), Jeannel, 1940. *Ibid.*, p. 118.

Type: In Dresden Museum.

Locality: Auckland Is.

Remarks: There were no specimens in the collection brought back by the expedition. This is a mainland species, and has evidently been introduced. The type of *Omalium longiceps* Broun is from Hakapoua, Southland, N.Z.

OMALIINAE

OMALIUM Gravenhorst, 1802

Coleo. Micro. Brunsv., p. 111 (I).

Omalium Gravenhorst, Lacordaire, 1854. *Hist. Ins. Gen. Coleopt.*, t. II, p. 143.
Homalium Gemminger and Harold, 1868. *Catalog. Coleopt.*, t. II, p. 665.

Omalium albipenne Kiesenwetter, 1877. *Deut. Entom. Zeit.*, xxi, pp. 155, 162, 163
Omalium pacificum Kiesenwetter, 1877. *Ibid.*, pp. 155, 163, 164
Omalium insulare Kiesenwetter, 1877. *Ibid.*, pp. 155, 163
Omalium subcylindricum Kiesenwetter, 1877. *Ibid.*, pp. 155, 164

Types: In Dresden Museum (?).

Locality: Auckland Is.

Remarks: No specimens of any of these species were obtained by the expedition. Here again it is quite impossible to recognise any of the above species without reference to the types.

Omalium venator Broun, 1909. *Subantarct. Is. N.Z.*, vol. I, p. 98

Type: In Broun coll., British Museum.

Localities: Campbell Is.—A good series of both sexes were taken with other species by J. H. Sorensen in 1942 (no definite locality) (list no. 8). A further lot of six specimens in 1943 (list no. 8). Four others were taken on Mowbray Hill, among fragments of egg shells of the Wandering Albatross (*Diomedea exulans*) by J. H. Sorensen, April 22, 1945 (list no. 34).

The following mainland species have now been transferred to *Omaliomimus* Jeannel, 1940 (4), p. 117: *Omalium litoreum* Broun (type), *Omalium litoreus* Broun, *Omalium setipes* Broun, *Omalium conicus* Fauvel.

STAPHYLININAE

CREOPHILUS Samouelle, 1819

Entom. Compend., p. 172.

Creophilus oculatus Fabricius, 1775. *Syst. entom.*, p. 265

Type: Location unknown to the writer.

Locality: Auckland Is.

Remarks: Kiesenwetter and Kirsch record this species from the Auckland Is. (p. 155). It is a common mainland species found in both islands. Gemminger and Harold in their catalogue give Brazil as the habitat for the species, which is an error. *Creophilus* in America does not extend further southwards than Central America.

ALEOCHARINAE

ATHETA Thomson, 1859

Skand. Coleopt., vol. I, p. 39.

Atheta politulus Broun, 1880. *Man. N.Z. Coleopt.*, pt. I, p. 119

Omalium politulus Broun, 1880. *Ibid.*
Ischnoderus politulus Broun, Hutton, 1904. *Index Faun. Nov. Zeal.*, p. 184.

Type: In Broun coll., British Museum.

Locality: Campbell Is.

Remarks: This is another mainland species that has become introduced at the Campbell Is. (new record). Dr. Cameron, to whom I referred this species, determined it as above. The type is from Parua Bay, Whangarei Harbour, N. Auckland. One specimen only was taken from leaf-mould by the writer, collected by C. A. Fleming in 1942.

Halmaeusa Kiesenwetter, 1887

Deut. Entom. Zeit., xxi, pp. 154, 160, 161.

Halmaeusa antarctica Kiesenwetter, 1877. *Ibid.*, p. 161

Type: In Dresden Museum (?).

Locality: Auckland Is.

Remarks: No specimens were obtained by the expedition.

Baeostethus Broun, 1909

Subantarct. Is. N.Z., vol. I, p. 96, fig. 7, pl. V.

Baeostethus chiltoni Broun, 1909. *Ibid.*, p. 97

Type: In Broun coll., British Museum.

Locality: Campbell Is., Perseverance Harbour: Two specimens were obtained by J. H. Sorensen, May 25, 1941 (list no. 1).

Remarks: This species appears to be very uncommon.

HYDROPHILIDAE

SPHAERIDIINAE

Rygmodus White, 1846

Voy. Ereb. and Terr. Ins., p. 11.

Rygmodus White, Lacordaire, 1859. *Hist. Ins. Gen. Coleopt.*, t. V, p. 477.
Rygmodus White, Broun, 1880. *Man. N.Z. Coleopt.*, pt. I, pp. 79, 80.
Rygmodus White, Sharp, 1884. *Trans. Entom. Soc. London*, pp. 470, 471.

Rygmodus modestus White, 1846. *Voy. Ereb. and Terr., Ins.*, p. 11

Rygmodus pedinoides White, 1846. *Ibid.*, p. 12. [Tenebrionidae.]
Rygmodus pedinoides White, Sharp, 1884. *Trans. Entom. Soc. London*, p. 471.
Rygmodus pedinoides White, Enderlein, 1909. *Dut. Sudpol. Exped.*, vol. 7 (Vool. II), p. 503. [Tenebrionidae.]
Rygmodus modestus White, Zaitzev, 1908. *Catal. Coleopt. Aquat., Horae Soc. Entom.*, p. 375.

Type: In British Museuem.

Locality: Auckland Is.

Remarks: Enderlein records this species from the Auckland Is. (p. 503), apparently on the authority of Blanchard. I cannot find any authentic record of its ever having been taken there. Blanchard does refer to it (*Voy. Pole Sud,* IV, p. 175), but gives the locality "New Zealand". For the present it had better remain on the list until further collecting is carried out. However, I have little doubt that the record is an error. It has a wide range on the mainland, being common to both islands.

NAMOSTYGNUS Broun, 1909

Subantarct. Is. N.Z., vol. I, p. 98.

Namostygnus pictus (Kirsch), 1877. *Deut. Entom. Zeit.*, xxi, pp. 154, 159

Cyclonotum pictum Kirsch, 1877. *Ibid.*

Coleostoma pictum Kirsch, Zaitzev, 1908. *Catal. Coleopt. Aquat., Horae Soc. Entom.*, p. 122.

Namostygnus rufipes Broun, 1909. *Subantarct. Is. N.Z.*, vol. I, p. 99.

Type: In Dresden Museum (?).

Localities: Auckland Is.—17 specimens were obtained from the following localities: Depot Hill, 6 taken from a dead albatross, E. G. Turbott, August 17, 1944; North Arm, Carnley Harbour, 2, E. G. Turbott, October 25, 1944; Musgrave Peninsula, Carnley Harb., 4, W. H. Dawbin, October 22, 1943 (field no. 529); South of Tandy Inlet, 1, H. T. Wenham, January 21, 1945, under stones, alt. 100 ft. (list no. 40, field no. 22); 4 (no locality stated) from leaf-mould, E. G. Turbott, December, 1944.

Remarks: The markings on this species are very variable, some showing them well developed, while in others they are faint, or almost obsolete.

DASCILLIDAE

EPECHORIUS Kirsch, 1877

Deut. Entom. Zeit., xxi, pp. 155, 165, 166.

Epichorius aucklandiae Kirsch, 1877. *Ibid.*, p. 166

Type: In Dresden Museum (?).

Locality: Auckland Is.

Remarks: This species is unknown to me and there were no specimens in the collection. The size given, 8 x 2 mm., is far greater than that attained by any species of *Cyphon*.

CYPHONIDAE

(HELODIDAE)

CYPHON Paykull, 1799

Fauna Suec., Upsala, II, p. 117.

Cyphon sp.

Locality: Auckland Is.—Adams Is., one specimen only, allied to some of the mainland species, Dr. R. A. Falla, February 2, 1944 (list no. 28, field no. 460). The specimen has been returned to the Dominion Museum

BYRRHIDAE

BYRRHINAE

LIOCHORIA Pascoe, 1875

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4), xvi, p. 212.

Liochoria sumptuosa Broun, 1909. *Subantarct. Is. N.Z.*, vol. I, p. 103

Type: In Broun coll., British Museum.

Locality: Auckland Is.—Disappointment Is., top of ridge above landing, 1 ♀, M. G. Easton and E. G. Turbott, December 9, 1944. Adams Is., Dome and neighbouring ridge; under stones on summit, alt. 2,100 ft., 1 ♀, M. G. Easton and E. G.

Turbott, November 18, 1944. Adams Is., north coast, from forest floor, 1 ♂, Dr. R. A. Falla, September 15, 1943 (list no. 28, field no. 460). Musgrave Peninsula, Carnley Harb., 1 ♀ (mutilated), C. A. Fleming (no date). Ewing Is., Port Ross, 1 ♂, Dr. R. A. Falla, September 15, 1943 (list no. 30). Port Ross Camp, 1 ♂, A. Eden (no date).

Liochoria longula Broun, 1909. *Ibid.*, p. 104, pl. 111, figs. 2-4

Type: In Broun coll., British Museum.

Locality: Auckland Is.

Remarks: No specimens were obtained by the expedition. The type is from Carnley Harb., and apparently somewhat rare or very uncommon.

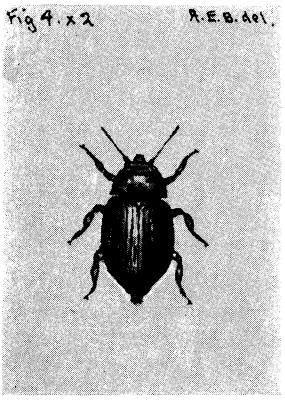


FIG. 4. *Liochoria sorenseni*. × 2

Liochoria sorenseni sp. nov. Fig. 4, × 2, pl.

Elongate, shining, aeneous, with greenish, coppery, or bluish reflections. *Antennae* elongate, piceo-rufous. *Legs: Femora* rufo-piceous, *Tibiae* rufescent, *Tarsi* fulvous. *Forehead* vertical.

Head transverse, as wide as thorax is in front, broadly roundly narrowed anteriorly, with a small fovea on each side of the vertex a little behind the antennae; the sides slightly constricted between eyes and antennal orbits. *Eyes* transverse, placed close to the thoracic border. *Antennae* reaching back to middle thighs, first joint stout, with a distinct basal stalk, second shorter and more slender, stouter than third, subcylindrical, fourth and fifth about equal length, a little thickened towards extremity, sixth to tenth perfoliate, terminal forming a narrow oval club; the last six joints setose, others less so. *Thorax* transverse, convex, bisinuate at base, subtruncate apically, a little emarginate behind eyes, widest at base; its angles rectangular, sides finely margined, gradually narrowly rounded to head. *Elytra* elongate, base as wide as thorax, gradually narrowed to the rounded apices; convex, obscurely striate, which are impunctate; sutural margins a little raised, continuing around the apices for a short distance, a narrow area on each side of the suture longitudinally depressed, shallow, extending almost to the apical

margin, where the sculpture becomes a little uneven; the whole surface very finely punctate, that of *Head* and *Thorax* a little coarser and more distant; sparingly clothed with short, fine suberect, brassy or golden coloured setae. *Scutellum* triangulate, punctate. *Legs: Femora* moderately stout, *Tibiae* sparingly setose, compressed; anterior nearly straight, middle curved outwardly, posterior less so, all excavated on their inner side; *Tarsi* setose above, pilose beneath; basal joint of anterior oblong, as long as second and third combined, second half the length of first, third deeply excavated above, produced forward beneath into an elongate flattened lobe, extending to half the length of the somewhat clavate fifth, which is almost as long as all others combined, fourth very short; *Claws* moderate, a little thickened at base. *Underside* shining, finely punctate; *Prosternum* short, its process moderately broad, rounded posteriorly and fitting into a rounded pit at the margin of the *Mesosternum,* which is very short; Middle *Coxae* rather widely separated, more so than posterior; posterior *Coxal Laminae* raised for the reception of femora; *Metasternum* moderately long; basal *Ventral Segment* short, second about one and a quarter times as long as first is in the middle, third shorter than preceding, fourth shorter than third, terminal almost as long as preceding two combined, sides a little irregularly impressed. The male has a terminal ventral appendage with a short cylindrical membraneous process, terminating with a fine seta on each side. The female differs from the male in the partly exposed, ciliated *Pygidium.*

Holotype ♂, length, 8·5 mm., breadth, 4·7 mm.

Allotype ♀, length, 8·25 mm., breadth, 4 mm.

In Dominion Museum coll., Wellington.

Paratypes in author's collection.

Localities: Campbell Is.—Head of Tucker Cove, Perseverance Harbour, *holotype,* and two *paratypes,* December 13, 1946. St. Col Peak, *allotype,* and four *paratypes,* May 28, 1942. All were collected by J. H. Sorensen.

Remarks: In December, 1946, Mr. Sorensen collected some leaf-mould for me around tussocks and under *Dracophyllum* at Tucker Cove, from which I obtained three specimens, one of which I selected as the *holotype,* as those in the "Cape" collection were not up to condition for describing.

This species is quite different from *L. sumptuosa* Broun, being a little larger, but shorter than *L. longula* Broun, with which it is more closely allied.

ELATERIDAE

ELATERINAE

Limonius Eschscholtz, 1829

Arch. II, I, p. 33.

Gambrinus Leconte, 1853. *Trans. Am. Philos. Soc.,* (2), X, p. 453.

Limonius nitidofuscus Blanchard, 1853. *Voy. Pole Sud,* IV, p. 88, pl. 6, fig. 10

Limonius nitidofuscus Blanchard, Enderlein, 1909. *Deut. Sudpol. Exped.,* vol. X (Zool. II), p. 502.

Type: In Paris Museum.

Locality: Auckland Is.

Remarks: No specimens were found by the Expedition.

CLERIDAE

KORYNETINAE

NECROBIA Olivier, 1795

Entom., IV, p. 76.

Necrobia rufipes De Geer, 1775. *Mem. hist. des Ins.*, V, p. 165

Locality: Auckland Is.

Remarks: No specimens from the Auckland Is. have been seen by the writer. It has been recorded by Kiesenwetter and Kirsch.

TEMNOCHILIDAE

(OSTOMIDAE, TROGOSITIDAE, OSTOMATIDAE)

TEMNOCHILINAE

TENEBROIDES Piller and Mitterpacher, 1783

Iter der Poseg., etc., Budae, p. 87.
Trogosita Olivier, 1790. *Entom.*, II, Paris, p. 19.

Tenebroides mauritanicus (Linné), 1758. *Syst. Nat.*, I, p. 417

Locality: Auckland Is.

Remarks: This is another cosmopolitan species evidently introduced from the mainland, where it is common in both islands. It is recorded by Kiesenwetter and Kirsch.

ANOBIIDAE

ANOBIINAE

STEGOBIUM Motschulsky, 1860

Schren. Reis. For. Amurl., p. 154, St. Petersburg.
Sitodrepa Thomson, 1863. *Skand. Coleopt.*, V, p. 166.

Stegobium paniceum (Linné), 1761. *Fauna Suec.*, p. 145

Locality: Auckland Is.

Remarks: A single specimen of this cosmopolitan species was taken with other coleoptera. It is known from the mainland, but does not appear to be very common.

NITIDULIDAE

ANTARCTICOTECTUS gen. nov.

Head: Base narrower than thorax, more than half its length. *Mandibles* small, apparently bifid at extremity. *Labrum* emarginate in front, its sides oblique. *Submentum* subquadrate, anterior margin trucate, deeply emarginate outwardly, angles produced forward, forming acute projections. *Mentum* short, transversely triangular. *Ligula* short, acutely produced at centre, its lobes longer. *Palpi* stout, terminal joint of *Maxillary* elongate-oval. *Antennae* subclavate, setose, reaching back to about intermediate thighs; basal joint stout, second shorter, more slender, third only

slightly longer, and more slender than preceding, these three joints subpyriform; fourth shorter than fifth, sixth to eighth subequal, ninth almost as long, tenth transverse, terminal obliquely outwardly rounded, subacuminate. *Eyes* rotundate, coarsely facetted, a little prominent, placed well clear of thorax. *Thorax* subquadrate, sides parallel, apical angles rounded to base of head; base bisinuate, with rectangular angles. *Elytra* wider than thorax at base, shoulders obliquely rounded. *Scutellum* distinct, transverse, roundly wider at middle than at base. *Legs:* Anterior and intermediate *Femora* stout, posterior moderately so, their basal parts slender; *Tibiae* slender, straight, apical portion moderately clavate; *Tarsi* slender, five jointed; first three short, about equal length, fourth very small, terminal slender, as long as all others combined; *Claws* simple, slender. Underside: *Prosternum* convex, medially produced backwards, forming an *Intercoxal Process* reaching back beyond mesosternal border; sides in front of the coxal cavities excavated to allow free movement of femora. *Mesosternum* very short. *Metasternum* elongate, its posterior margins roundly deflexed, forming with the deeply and broadly emarginate flanks of the basal ventral segment a rather deep excavation for the reception of the posterior *Femora;* basal *Ventral Segment* as long as second and third combined, roundly produced forward between the coxae, fourth about half the length of second, terminal semicircular, all lightly impressed at sides; intermediate *Coxal Borders* raised, their cavities higher, transverse; anterior not widely separated, intermediate moderately, posterior less so. *Pygidium* exposed.

Genotype: *Antarcticotectus aucklandicus* gen. and sp. nov.

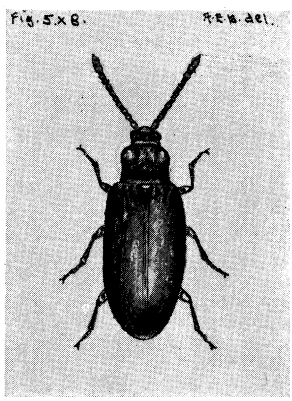


FIG. 5. *Antarcticotectus aucklandicus.* × 8

Antarcticotectus aucklandicus sp. nov. Fig. 5, × 8, pl.

Elongate, shining. *Head* and *Thorax* fusco-rufous. *Antennae, Elytra, Legs* and *Tarsi* fulvous.

Head quadrate, a little less than half the length of thorax, roundly elevated behind antennae, with an interantennal depression; basal portion convex, its surface moderately closely punctate. *Thorax* convex; sides straight, more closely punctate than head; there is a narrow transverse depression near centre of base, and a dark, minute, granular elevation on each side of the middle near the front. *Elytra* elongate, uneven, closely adapted to thorax, widest about middle, gradually narrowed to the individually rounded apices; sutural borders slightly raised; on each side between the suture and humeral angles, a rounded elevation, here the sides are obliquely,

steeply depressed, giving a raised appearance to the shoulders; their whole surface finely and evenly punctate, and sparingly clothed with fine, suberect, pallid setae. *Underside* also punctate, and clothed similar to upper surface, but more scattered.

Holotype ♂, length, 3·3 mm., breadth, 1·3 mm.

In Dominion Museum coll., Wellington.

Paratype ♀, length, 3·5 mm., breadth, 1·3 mm.

In author's collection.

Locality: Auckland Is.

Remarks: Only two specimens were found, both are damaged. The *holotype* is from Musgrave Peninsula, Carnley Harbour, at the south end of the main island, taken by C. A. Fleming (no date stated), and has one intermediate tarsus missing (list no. 46). The *paratype* is from Port Ross, at the north end, secured by A. Eden (no date stated). This specimen has lost both antennae, and parts of several legs, and is mounted on its back, and has been used to describe the underside characters. It is evident that the species ranges throughout the island, and further systematic collecting would no doubt yield additional specimens of this very interesting beetle. Its systematic position is somewhat obscure. Superficially it is not unlike *Neocercus electus* Broun, from the mainland. It is, however, quite distinct in several respects, the *Femora* are not so stout, and lack the apical notch, the *Antennae* also being of different form. The produced angles of the submentum, although present in *Neocercus,* are longer and more acute. It should be placed alongside of that genus in the New Zealand list.

LATHRIDIIDAE

LATHRIDIINI

LATHRIDIUS Herbst, 1793

Natursyst., Kafer, Berlin, V, p. 3.
Stephostethus Leconte, 1878. *Proc. Am. Philos. Soc.,* xvii, p. 601.

Lathridius nodifer Westwood, 1739. *Intro. Mod. Class. Insects,* vol. I, p. 155, t. 13, fig. 23

Lathridius antipodum White, 1846. *Voy. Ereb. and Terr. Ins.*, p. 18.

Locality: Campbell Is.

Remarks: Three specimens captured by J. H. Sorensen, in 1942 (list no. 8). This is another widely distributed species, being recorded from Great Britain, the Continent of Europe, North and South America, and New Zealand.

CORTICARIINI

CORTICARIA Marsham, 1802

Entom. Brit., I, p. 106.

Corticaria sp.

Locality: Campbell Is.

Remarks: A single specimen was captured by J. H. Sorensen, in 1942 (list no. 8). It is allied to some of our mainland species, but it is desirable to only record it until other specimens are found. The specimen has been returned.

COCCINELLIDAE

COCCINELLINAE

RHIZOBIUS Stephens, 1832

Ill. Brit. Entom., Coleopt., V, p. 396.

Rhizobius aucklandiae Kirsch, 1877. *Deut. Entom. Zeit.*, xxi, pp. 156, 173, 174

Type: In Dresden Museum (?).

Locality: Auckland Is.

Remarks: There are no specimens in the collection brought back, the species being quite unknown to me.

ADALIA Mulsant, 1850

Spec. des Col. Trim. Securip., p. 49 (I).
Adalia Mulsant, Lacordaire, 1876. *Hist. Ins. Gen. Coleopt.*, t. xii, p. 175.

Adalia bipunctata (Linné), 1758. *Syst. Nat.*, ed. X, p. 364

Locality: Auckland Is.—Deep Inlet.

Remarks: One specimen only was taken by C. A. Fleming, in 1942 (a new distributional record). The species has a number of synonyms, being almost cosmopolitan. The specimen has been returned.

VERONICOBIUS Broun, 1893

Man. N.Z. Col., pt. IV, p. 1393.

Veronicobius subantarcticus sp. nov. Fig. 6, × 6, pl.

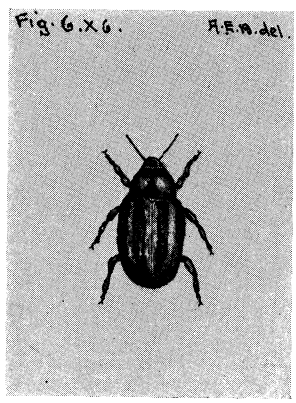


FIG. 6. *Veronicobius subantarcticus.* × 6

Elongate-ovate, convex, testaceous; base of *Thorax,* disc, and sides of *Elytra, Mesosternum, Metasternum,* and three basal *Ventral Segments* fuscous. *Eyes* small, black. *Tarsi* four jointed. Apparently apterous.

Head, including eyes, almost as wide as thorax in front; partly retracted in the specimens before me. *Clypeus* subglobose; suture rounded, a little narrowed from eyes towards front. *Eyes* small, rounded above, their lower inner angles distinctly rectangular. *Antennae* inserted in front of eyes, setose, basal joint stout, somewhat

incrassate, second subcylindrical, shorter than third, which is slender, fourth to eighth short, about equal length, last three forming an elongate, narrow oval club. *Thorax* transverse, about one third broader than long, widest about middle, broadly rounded at front and base a little incurved in front, base bisinuate, closely applied to elytra; front angles slightly oblique, posterior almost rectangular; sides finely margined; disc with an indistinct longitudinal impression, more noticeable in front. *Elytra* elongate, obviously wider at base than elsewhere, gradually narrowed to the moderately rounded apices; sutural area from base, for more than half its length, narrowly depressed, and on top of the declivity slightly raised; the surface shows indications of indistinct, narrow, irregular, rounded intervals, only visible with a good lens when turned sideways; the whole surface, *Head* and *Thorax* included, finely, not closely, punctate, and clothed with fine, short, erect, yellowish hairs. *Legs:* anterior *Femora* moderately stout, a little curved outwardly; intermediate stouter, posterior more so; basal joint of anterior *Tarsi* stout, clavate, second shorter, third shorter still but prolonged to half the length of terminal concealing the minute fourth terminal slender; *Claws* short. *Underside* shining, convex, finely distantly punctate, legs also, and clothed with fine, long, recumbent pallid hairs; anterior *Coxae* widely separated; intermediate more so, posterior wider; *Prosternal Process* broad, almost reaching the mesosternal border, truncate there; *Mesosternum* short, its *Intercoxal Process* broad, truncate behind. *Metasternum* rounded in front, with a fine bisinuose carina, curving away from and extending backwards beyond the coxal borders; medially triangularly depressed, with a fine central line; basal *Ventral Segment* as long as second and third combined, truncate between coxae, second little more than half the length of first, third and fourth about equal, with almost straight impressed sutures, fifth a little wider, longer at centre, rounded posteriorly, not well marked off from the small semicircular terminal.

Holotype ♂, length, 3 mm., breadth, 1·5 mm.

Allotype ♀, length, 3 mm., breadth, 1·75 mm.

In Dominion Museum coll., Wellington.

Paratype ♂, in author's collection.

Locality: Campbell Is., 3 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀ (no definite locality), J. H. Sorensen, 1943, with other species (list no. 2).

Remarks: This small interesting beetle agrees very well with the mainland genus *Veronicobius* Broun, and the slight differences do not warrant generic distinction. *Veronica,* as the name suggests, is the host shrub of the genotype, *V. hirtus* Broun, and as *Veronica benthami* is common on Campbell Is., it is possible that it may be the host of the new species, but this seems somewhat doubtful, owing to it being apparently apterous. The elytral markings are very variable, some specimens showing them faintly, others to a greater or lesser degree.

OEDEMERIDAE

Carphurus Erichson, 1840

Entomogr., I, p. 132.

Carphurus venustus Kiesenwetter, 1877. *Deut. Entom. Zeit.,* xxi, p. 167

Type: In Dresden Museum (?).

Locality: Auckland Is.

Remarks: I have not seen any specimens of this species.

TENEBRIONIDAE

HELOPINAE

ANTARCTICODOMUS gen. nov.

Head: Mentum short, broadly truncate; *Ligula* narrow, conical; *Maxillary Palpi* stout, basal joint cylindrical, second and third obconical, terminal oval, more or less setose; *Labial* also stout, first and second joints cylindrical, terminal ovate; *Mandibles* short, stout, inwardly angled, bifid at extremity. *Antennae* reaching back to three-quarters of the length of thorax; basal joint stout, almost as broad as long, second half the length of first, more slender, third, fourth and fifth about equal length, not so stout as preceding, sixth to eighth clavate, ninth and tenth subquadrate, a little transverse, terminal ovate; joints two to eight setose, last three pilose. *Eyes* rotundate, coarsely facetted, widely separated, quite free from thoracic margin. *Thorax* cordate, *Elytra* elongate, broad. *Legs: Femora* stout, *Tibiae* slender, a little clavate, with a minute spine at inner extremity; *Corbels* minutely spinose; *Tarsi* four jointed, terminal almost twice the length of others combined; *Claws* angulate inwardly near base. *Coxae* not contiguous; anterior, and intermediate narrowly, posterior more widely separated. *Pygidium* partly exposed, ciliated at extremity. Apterous.

Genotype *Antarcticodomus fallai* gen. and sp. nov.

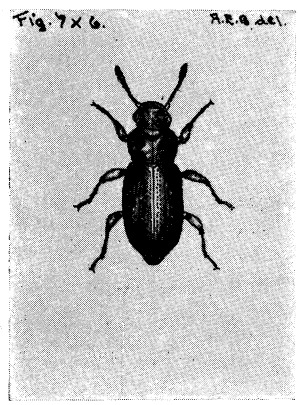


FIG. 7. *Antarcticodomus fallai.* × 6

Antarcticodomus fallai sp. nov. Fig. 7, × 6, pl.

Blueish-black, aeneous. *Head* and *Thorax* dull. *Elytra* shining. *Antennae:* basal joint rufous, others fuscous. *Legs: Femora* and *Tarsi* fusco-rufous; *Claws* fulvous.

Head as wide as thorax is in front, narrowed anteriorly, uneven in front; on each side of middle a shallow depression, another on the disc close to base; *Labrum* broadly rounded in front, shining, ciliated. *Thorax* convex, truncate at base and apex, widest just before middle, roundly obliquely narrowed to base and front; there is a fine discal longitudinal line, not quite reaching base; surface uneven, with some shallow depressions, and one in each of the basal angles, which are obliquely rounded; its whole surface, including the *Head,* finely punctate, and irregularly strigose, and clothed with numerous short, very fine recumbent yellowish hairs. *Elytra* somewhat viridescent, striate-punctate, closely adapted to, and wider than thorax; humeral angles

rounded, sides narrowly margined, a little narrowed to apices, which are broadly rounded; each *Elytron* with nine rows of small punctures; *Intervals* of irregular width, disc flatly convex; sides from the shoulders descend more steeply. *Scutellum* transverse, broadly rounded. *Underside* piceous, shining, punctate, rugosely sculptured; *Head* and *Prosternum* transversely strigose, with some rather larger and distant punctures on the *Episternum; Ventral Segments* more finely transversely sculptured; basal as long in middle as the two following combined, second to fifth gradually decreasing; *Sutures* margined.

Holotype ♂, length, 2·75 mm., breadth, 1 mm.

Allotype ♀, length, 3 mm., breadth, 1·25 mm.

In Dominion Museum coll., Wellington. Paratypes in author's collection.

Localities: Campbell Is. (holotype), J. H. Sorensen, 1943 (no definite date), 6 specimens (list no. 2); 3 specimens (list no. 8). Auckland Is.—French Is., Port Ross (allotype), Dr. R. A. Falla, November 21, 1943, 3 specimens (list no. 18). All the specimens are more or less damaged.

Remarks: This is another interesting small species, and its occurrence on both the Auckland and Campbell Islands is surprising. It has no near relative on the mainland, but should be, I consider, included in the *Helopinae*. It will be interesting to see whether at some future time it will be discovered in other localities of the Auckland group. The *holotype* was selected from the Campbell Is. material on account of its better condition.

PSEUDHELOPS Guerin-Meneville, 1841

Rev. Zool., p. 124.

Pseudhelops tuberculatus Guerin, 1841. *Ibid.*, p. 12

Pseudhelops tuberculatus Guerin, Blanchard, 1853. *Voy. Pole Sud,* IV, p. 175, t. II, fig. 17.

Pseudhelops tuberculatus Guerin, Kiesenwetter and Kirsch, 1877. *Deut. Entom. Zeit.*, xxi, p. 166.

Pseudhelops tuberculatus Guerin, Broun, 1909. *Subantarct. Is. N.Z.*, vol. I, p. 106.

Type: In Paris Museum.

Localities: Auckland Is.—Ocean Is., Port Ross, a dozen specimens of both sexes, E. G. Turbott, April, 1944. Port Ross, 1 ♂, C. A. Fleming (no definite date), 1942 (list no. 5). North of Tandy Inlet, alt. 100 ft., under rata bark, 3 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀, H. T. Wenham, January 21, 1945 (list no. 40, field no. 22). North Tandy Inlet, "Tops," 1 ♀, H. T. Wenham, February 4, 1945 (list no. 42, field no. 26). (No locality) 1 ♀, H. T. Wenham, February 3, 1945 (list no. 41, field no. 21). Enderby Is.; Derry Castle Reef, 1 ♀, var., E. G. Turbott, July 8, 1944. Musgrave Peninsula, Carnley Harb., 1 ♂, 1 ♀, W. H. Dawbin, October 10, 1943 (field no. 529); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, C. A. Fleming (no date, list no. 46). Stony Peak (main is.), alt. 1,923 ft., 11 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀, M. G. Easton, April 16, 1945. Mt. Easton (main is.), alt. 2,039 ft., 1 ♂, M. G. Easton, April 23, 1945.

Pseudhelops wenhami sp. nov. Fig. 8, × 2, pl.

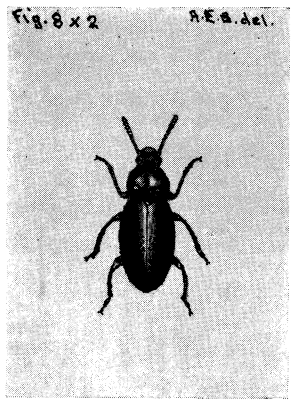


FIG. 8. *Pseudhelops wenhami.* × 2

Piceous, elongate, convex, shining; *Antennae, Legs, Tarsi,* and *Elytral Suture* piceo-rufous; upper edge of hind *Tibiae* transversely impressed.

Head, including eyes, narrower than thorax is in front, widest at antennal insertion, obliquely narrowed towards the truncate *Clypeus,* inwardly curvedly narrowed from eyes to base; lateral borders in front of eyes swollen, and raised; portion behind clypeus depressed, centre ridged, with a small interocular impression on each side; *Labrum* rounded in front, punctate, bearing numerous setae; the whole surface moderately, not very closely punctate. *Eyes* rotundate, a little prominent. *Antennae* stout, basal joint large, second short, very little longer than broad, third elongate, fourth rather longer than second, fifth slightly wider with a narrower base, sixth subquadrate, seventh pyriform, eighth to tenth almost as broad as long, terminal elongate-oval; last four joints and part of seventh pilose. *Thorax* uneven, one fifth broader than long, widest at middle, very gradually rounded to front and base, both bisinuate; their angles roundly obtuse, basal more so; lateral borders margined; there is a short longitudinal impression extending along the basal border to the not large, oblique fossae near the angles; immediately in front on each side, a rather large irregular impression, and another smaller oblique one near the front angles; base closely adapted to elytra; the whole surface more finely punctate than head. *Elytra* elongate, widest in front of hind thighs, a little narrowed obliquely towards front, considerably sinuously narrowed posteriorly; shoulders rounded; each *Elytron* bears eight shallow, irregularly impressed striae, becoming obsolete towards base; the whole surface very finely punctate; there is only one definite apical elevation, that on the third interval, the fifth, which is short, is a little roundly swollen at its extremity, seventh also, just on top of the hind slope. *Scutellum* curvilinearly triangulate. *Legs: Femora* stout, punctate and setose on lower side; *Tibiae* slightly outwardly curved, almost straight inwardly; *Tarsi* setose. *Underside* shining, finely distantly punctate-setose, and with fine irregular to rugose sculpture; *Ventral Segments* a little depressed along their lateral borders.

Holotype ♂, length, 9·5 mm., breadth, 3·75 mm. In Dominion Museum coll., Wellington.

Paratype ♂, length, 9 mm., breadth, 3·75 mm. In author's collection.

Locality: Auckland Is.—Adams Is., below Mt. Dick, alt. 300 ft., H. T. Wenham, February 20, 1945.

Remarks: This is apparently a very local and uncommon species, only two specimens being found. It is longer than *P. tuberculatus* and either of the two Campbell Is. species; and has a broader, and more quadrate thorax; the impressed lines of the posterior femora and thoracic impressions are distinctive. In the *paratype* the thoracic impressions are not so well marked, the elytral striae are weaker, and the apical elevations less obvious. The nearest species appears to be *P. posticalis* from the Campbell Is., which is smaller, and has the basal angles of the thorax almost rectangular, whereas in the new species they are distinctly obtusely rounded.

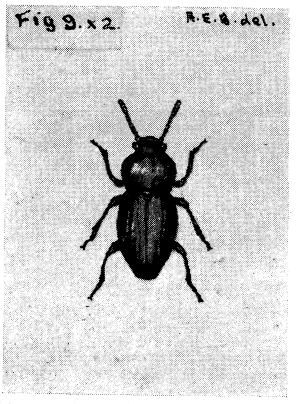


FIG. 9. *Pseudhelops eastoni.* × 2

Pseudhelops eastoni sp. nov. Fig. 9, × 2, pl.

Elongate, smooth, slightly shining; nigro-fuscous, with slightly blueish reflections, more noticeable at the apices of *Elytra; Legs,* front margin of *Head*, and first seven joints of *Antennae* rufo-castaneous, last four lighter.

Head uneven, including eyes narrower than thorax, rounded in front, a little constricted at base, transversely impressed between antennae, coarsely rugose between eyes. *Antennae* rather stouter than in *P. tuberculatus,* which has the fifth, sixth and seventh joints almost equal, whereas the new species has the fifth more elongate, sixth shorter, and seventh more globose. *Eyes* strongly transverse, moderately coarsely facetted. *Thorax* convex, about one third broader than long, slightly bisinuate in front and at base; sides obliquely narrowed towards base, rounded in front, widest about middle, sides margined, base and front more finely; front angles deflected, rounded, basal obtusely so; there is a small shallow punctate impression on each side near base, midway between disc and lateral margins, also a short, obscure median line at base, otherwise the whole surface is smooth and very finely punctate. *Elytra* elongate, two and a half times the length of thorax, widest in front of middle, roundly narrowed to base, where it is wider than thorax; sides from the widest part roundly narrowed to opposite the declivity, then more abruptly, and sinuately to apices; the contour of the sides appearing almost angulate; surface finely, obscurely striate-punctate, the punctures along the lateral borders and apices larger and more pronounced; apical tubercles not prominent, third, fifth and seventh intervals at apices roundly swollen, each diminishing in length and strength respectively. *Scutellum* small, subquadrate, rounded behind. *Legs* rather more robust than in *P. tuberculatus.*

Holotype ♂, length, 9·5 mm., breadth, 4 mm. In Dominion Museum coll., Wellington.

Locality: Auckland Is.—Mt. Easton (main is.), alt. 2,039 ft., one only, M. G. Easton, April 23, 1945.

Remarks: This species is readily separated from *P. tuberculatus* by its more robust form and more conspicuously coloured legs. This is another local and apparently uncommon species. The *holotype* is somewhat damaged, owing to becoming very brittle through long immersion in spirits. I have hesitated to describe it, but as the locality is a remote one, and may not again be visited for some considerable time, and the distinction from other described forms is so obvious, I consider the recording of it as a new species is amply justified.

Pseudhelops posticalis Broun, 1909. *Subantarct. Is. N.Z.*, vol. I, p. 107

Type: In Broun coll., British Museum.

Localities: Campbell Is.—Mt. Lyall, 1 ♂, November 19, 1944 (list no. 45). St. Col Peak, 3 ♀ ♀, July 5, 1942 (list no. 20). All collected by J. H. Sorensen.

Remarks: The species would appear to be uncommon or restricted in its range on the island.

Pseudhelops interruptus Broun, 1909. *Ibid.*, p. 108

Type: In Broun coll., British Museum.

Localities: Campbell Is.—St. Col Peak, 5 ♂ ♂, 7 ♀ ♀, July 5, 1944 (list no. 45). Same locality, 1 ♂, 2 ♀ ♀, 1942 (no date, list no. 8). Lyall Ridge, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, May 30, 1942 (list no. 15). No exact locality stated, 3 ♂ ♂, 2 ♀ ♀, 1943 (list no. 12, A. C. 43, 298). All collected by J. H. Sorensen.

ANTHRIBIDAE

(PLATYSTOMIDAE, ANTHOTRIBIDAE)

ANTHRIBUS Geoffroy, 1862

Ins. d. envir. d. Paris, I, p. 306.

Anthribus aucklandicus sp. nov. Fig. 10, × 3, pl.

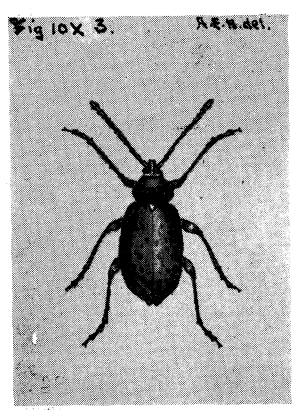


FIG. 10. *Anthribus aucklandicus.* × 3

Rostrum short; *Eyes* prominent; *Antennae, Femora,* penultimate *Tarsal* joints and *Derm* dull reddish-brown; *Tibiae* paler; *Elytral Apices* acuminate.

Rostrum almost as wide in front as at base, a little wider at middle, slightly rounded towards front and back. *Mandibles* large, bidentate at extremity, with a spiniform seta in the *Scrobes*. *Antennae* moderately long, reaching back to between middle and hind thighs; basal joint short, stout, cylindrical, partly hidden from above, second about as long as first, clavate, third to eighth slender, gradually thickened towards extremity, third almost twice the length of second, fourth to sixth about equal, seventh shorter, eighth shorter still, ninth obconical, tenth transverse, terminal suboval; the last three forming a loosely articulated, pilose club, with a few fine outstanding setae. *Head* at base as wide as thorax is in front, with a subcarinate border, narrowed anteriorly, constricted around the ocular orbits. *Eyes* rather large, circular, coarsely facetted. *Thorax* convex, a little broader than long, widest behind middle, abruptly obliquely narrowed to the almost truncate base, gradually rounded forward, a little incurved in front; disc uneven, apically a little raised; on each side near middle, a shallow depression, another at basal angles, one on each side in front of scutellum, and another on each side opposite widest part. *Elytra* elongate, wider than *thorax* at base, gradually rounded to the acutely, shortly prolonged, divergent apices; widest just in front of hind thighs, shoulders rounded; *Disc* with eight rows of punctate striae, sides narrowly margined, continued around base where it is broader. The whole surface densely covered with fine, recumbent, yellowish clothing, with bare spaces, giving a more or less dappled appearance; *Rostrum, Head* and *Thorax* likewise. *Scutellum* small, rounded. *Legs* moderately long, anterior longest; *Femora* stout; *Tibiae* elongate, slender, a little clavate; basal tarsal joint as long as second and third combined, subclavate, second about twice as broad in front as at base, a little emarginate, third very small, bilobed, almost concealed by second, terminal slender, as long as the two preceding taken together; *Claws* appendiculate. *Underside* shining, finely rugosely punctate, clothed as above but more sparingly; anterior *Coxae* raised, almost contiguous, placed nearer the posterior than anterior border of the *Prosternum,* intermediate separated by a moderately broad *Intercoxal Process,* bent upward to the *Mesosternum,* which is on a higher plane, truncate in front; posterior more widely separated; frontal border of *Metasternum* carinate; basal *Ventral Segment* roundly triangulate in front, fitting into the rather deep emargination of the metasternum; almost as long in middle as second and third combined, second longer than third, which is a little sharply raised medially, fourth narrow, only half the length of second, fifth transverse, almost crescent shaped, deflected downwards; first basal *Suture* almost straight, second inwardly curved, third more so, fourth semicircular.

Holotype: Sex (?), length, 6 mm., breadth, 2·5 mm.

Type: In Dominion Museum coll., Wellington.

Locality: Auckland Is.—Port Ross. The unique specimen was captured by Dr. R. A. Falla in 1943 (no definite date).

Remarks: This species has no near relative among our mainland forms. For the present it is placed in *Anthribus*. When further specimens are available for study, it may be found necessary to transfer it to another genus of the family.

CURCULIONIDAE
OTIORHYNCHINAE
AUCKLANDIUS Blanchard, 1853

Voy. Pole Sud, IV, p. 202 (emend.) (*Oclandius*) Blanchard.
Catodryobius Broun, 1909. *Subantarct. Is. N.Z.,* vol. I, p. 108.

Aucklandius cinereus Blanchard, 1853. *Ibid.,* p. 203, t. 13, fig. 17

Type: This was originally in the Paris Museum, but is now lost.

Locality: Auckland Is.

Remarks: After examining in detail all Broun's species of *Catodryobius,* and comparing them with the original description of *Aucklandius* (*Oclandius*) Blanchard, it appears quite evident that they belong to the same genus. Blanchard's genus therefore cannot be ignored, and must stand. Which of the several species now recorded formed the genotype will probably never be known. There was only a single specimen, which from the description of the thorax "a little broader than long", was probably a female. As the original description as a whole is applicable to more than one of the known species it would not be advisable to fix a *neotype.* In the circumstances it would be better to retain Broun's specific names in all cases for the present, and until such time as a complete series of all the species are available for further study.

Aucklandius benhami (Broun), 1909. *Subantarct. Is. N.Z.,* vol. I, p. 110
Catodryobius benhami Broun, 1909. *Ibid.,* p. 110.

Type: Location not known.

Locality: Auckland Is.—Enderby Is.

Remarks: This is one of the finest species of the series. It appears to be endemic on Enderby Is., where very little collecting was carried out. No specimens were obtained by the expedition.

Aucklandius tetricus (Broun), 1909. *Ibid.,* p. 110. Figs. 11–13, pl. 111
Catodryobius tetricus Broun, 1909. *Ibid.*

Type: In Broun coll., British Museum.

Localities: Auckland Is.—Musgrave Peninsula, Carnley Harb., 2 ♂ ♂, C. A. Fleming (no date, list no. 46). Tagua Bay, Carnley Harb., 1 ♂, E. G. Turbott and A. Eden, December 12, 1944. Port Ross, Lookout Station, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (taken *in cop.*), Dr. R. A. Falla, February, 1943. Ocean Is., Dome, under stones on summit, alt. 2,100 ft., 1 ♂, M. G. Easton and E. G. Turbott, November 18, 1944.

Remarks: Specimens vary greatly in colour; in those from Port Ross, the male is a rich red-brown, flecked with golden scales, the female is of a darker shade, with numerous fine greenish ones.

Aucklandicus erubescens (Broun), 1909. *Ibid.,* p. 111, fig. 1, pl. 111
Catodryobius erubescens Broun, 1909. *Ibid.*

Type: In Otago University coll., Dunedin.

Localities: Auckland Is.—Port Ross, 1 ♂, 1942 (no date, list no. 33), also 1 ♀, 1942, no date (list no. 9); both taken by G. E. Jones. Port Ross, Camp No. 1, 1 ♂, R. W. Balham, August 20, 1943 (list no. 4). Musgrave Peninsula, Carnley Harb., 1 ♂, 1 ♀, C. A. Fleming (no date, list no. 46). Carnley Harb., 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Messrs. Knowles and Pollock, 1941 (no date, list no. 35). Adams Is., Dome summit, alt. 2,100 ft., 1 ♀, M. G. Easton and E. G. Turbott, August 28, 1944.

Remarks: The Mortensen Expedition collected several specimens of this species in 1914, which were kindly submitted for inspection by Dr. G. Larsson, of the Copenhagen University.

Aucklandius grandis (Broun), 1909. *Ibid.*, p. 112, fig. 15, pl. 111
Catodryobius grandis Broun, 1909. *Ibid.*

Type: In Hudson coll., Dominion Museum.

Localities: Auckland Is.—Disappointment Is., 2 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀, December 9, 1944. Adams Is., N. coast, 1 ♀, September, 1944; the specimens from both localities were taken by E. G. Turbott and M. G. Easton. No locality stated, 1 ♀ (dead and abraded), H. T. Wenham, February 2, 1945 (list no. 39).

Remarks: This is the largest species of the series recorded, but appears to be uncommon. So far it has only been recorded from the two localities mentioned.

Aucklandius sorenseni sp. nov. Fig. 11, × 1½, pl.

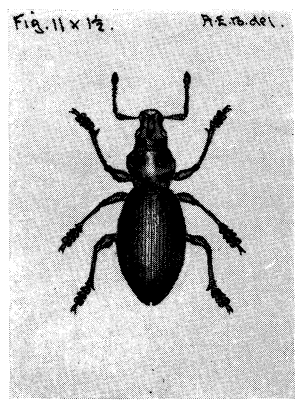


FIG. 11. *Aucklandius sorenseni.* × 1½

Elongate, black, more or less shining, clothed along sides with fine pallid scales. *Head, Antennae,* and *Legs* piceo-rufous; *Femora* finely setose, *Tibiae* and *Tarsi* more strongly.

Rostrum stout, finely punctate, shorter than thorax, a little pterygiate at antennal insertion, which is before the middle; almost flat on top, with an indistinct, rather broad, longitudinal elevation along the middle, not in any way carinated; lateral border impressions shallow; *Scrobes* obliquely descending in front of eyes. *Head,* including eyes, not quite as wide at base as thorax is in front, subquadrate, smooth, finely punctate, with an interocular fovea. *Antennae* setose, *Scape* stout, incrassate at extremity, reaching to back of eyes; first two joints of *Funiculus* about equal length, third half that of preceding, fourth to seventh moniliform; last three forming an elongate, narrow, finely pilose, obtuse club. *Thorax* punctate, subquadrate, very little broader than long, truncate at base and front; widest before middle, a little narrowed behind, more abruptly, and constricted in front; dorsal line well marked, extending from base, but not reaching apex; broadly impressed in front on each side of middle, another pair just behind, nearer base; their central portion punctiform; base more or less rugosely impressed. *Elytra* elongate, wider than thorax at base, broader behind thighs, striate-punctate; sutural borders, third, and fifth *Intervals* a little raised, outer ones more so; apices subacute, a little divergent; the whole surface very finely rugosely sculptured and granulate; tip of *Pygidium* exposed. *Legs:*

Femora stout, *Tibiae* a little inwardly rounded, truncate at extremities, acutely produced at inner angles, asperate along inner edge, *Corbels* fringed with short spiniform setae; *Tarsi* stout, spongy beneath; first two joints obconical, third large, transverse, deeply bilobed, terminal slender, as long as first two combined. *Underside* fusco-rufous, shining, with sparsely distributed yellowish suberect setae; *Gullar Line* distinct; anterior *Coxae* contiguous, intermediate narrowly, posterior widely separated. *Prosternum* a little medially raised, *Mesosternum* rather long in front, *Intercoxal Process* narrow, short, *Metasternum* medially depressed; basal *Ventral Segment* as long as second and third combined, broadly depressed, longitudinally ridged, inwardly rounded posteriorly, suture not distinctly defined at middle, second almost as long as third and fourth taken together, which are both narrow and of equal length, terminal roundly conical; all more or less laterally impressed.

Holotype ♂, length, rostrum included, 17 mm., breadth, 6 mm.

Allotype ♀, length, rostrum included, 18·5 mm., breadth, 7·5 mm.

In Dominion Museum coll., Wellington. Paratypes in author's collection.

Localities: Campbell Is.—Head of Tucker Cove, Perseverance Harb. (types), alt. 60 ft., 4 ♂ ♂, 6 ♀ ♀, November 10, 1945. Mt. Azimuth, alt. 800 ft., 4 ♂ ♂, 7 ♀ ♀, October 14, 1942. West coast, 1 ♂, 5 ♀ ♀ (no date or altitude stated). Mt. Honey, 11 ♂ ♂, 12 ♀ ♀, January 24, 1943. All the specimens were collected by J. H. Sorensen.

Remarks: This fine weevil is quite distinct from any of the Auckland Islands forms. Mr. Sorensen informs me that this species was noticed to feed on the plant known as *Chrysobactron rossi* Colenso, at night, and was found during the daytime hiding under leaf-mould and among grass roots. In the Mt. Azimuth specimens the *mesosternum* is somewhat shorter and the *underside* more rufescent. Judging from the series of specimens collected, this species appears to be the only one generally distributed on the island. It has been named for its discoverer, who has been successful in obtaining several other interesting forms.

Aucklandius cupreosus sp. nov. Fig. 12, × 1½, pl.

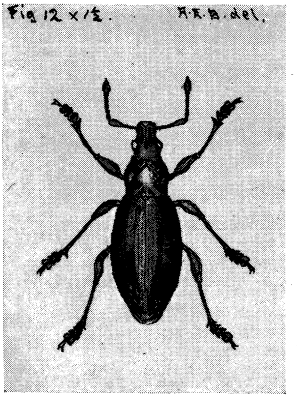


FIG. 12. *Aucklandius cupreosus.* × 1½

Elongate, fuscous, sparingly clothed with fine cupreous scales, more apparent along the sides than elsewhere; *Rostrum* tricarinate; extremity of *Scape, Funiculus, Legs,* and *Tarsi* piceo-rufous, *Tibiae* with yellowish setae; *Underside* shining.

Rostrum short, stout, punctate, a little more than half the length of thorax; no wider at antennal insertion than at base, sides a little inwardly narrowed, clypial *Suture* well defined; *Scrobes* extending to front margin of eyes. *Antennae: Scape* slender, incrassate at extremity, shorter than *Funiculus;* first two joints of latter slender, clavate, not very long, second only a little shorter than first, third to seventh moniliform, last three forming an elongate club, obtuse at extremity. *Head,* including eyes, subquadrate, very little wider at base than at front, finely punctate, with a short, elongate, inter-ocular fovea. *Thorax* broader than long, widest just before middle, a little narrowed behind, gradually towards front, base slightly bisinuate, truncate in front, disc uneven, apex with a short ridge, basal half with a short longitudinal dorsal line; on each side of middle there is a large irregular depression, with a punctiform fovea near centre; surface finely rugosely sculptured, punctate. *Elytra* elongate-oval, one and a half times as long as rostrum, head, and thorax combined; striate-punctate, *Intervals* narrow, a little convex, subcostiform, third and fourth converging near top of hind slipe, abbreviated there; striae with moderate punctures, not close, separated by about their own diameter; sides very gradually rounded, widest about hind thighs. *Legs* typical. *Underside,* including legs, ornamented with shining coppery scales; *Ventral Segments* punctate-setose, with evident, distantly distributed, minute asperities, terminal with a short longitudinal line in the middle, which is a little depressed.

Holotype ♂, length, rostrum included, 16·5 mm., breadth, 6 mm.

Allotype ♀, length, rostrum included, 19·5 mm., breadth, 7·5 mm.

In Dominion Museum coll., Wellington. Paratypes in author's collection.

Locality: Campbell Is.—Mt. Honey, 18 ♂ ♂, 14 ♀ ♀, J. H. Sorensen, January 1, 1943.

Remarks: Separated from all other Campbell Is. species by its distinctive colour. The *Prosternum* in front of the coxae is more transversely triangulate and the *Mesosternum* shorter than in *A. aterimus.* In some specimens the fourth *Interval* is interrupted by transverse impressions near the posterior end. All the specimens vary in size in both sexes. A variety also exists from the same locality, about a dozen specimens were taken in which the derm is distinctly rufous, instead of fuscous. No specimens from any other locality were obtained.

Aucklandius aterimus sp. nov. Fig. 13, × 1½, pl.

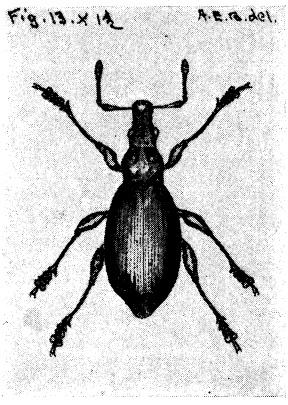


FIG. 13. *Aucklandius aterimus.* × 1½

Elongate, black, opaque, convex. *Antennae* and *Legs,* including *Tarsi,* piceo-rufous. Almost nude.

Rostrum stout, punctate, shorter than thorax, as broad in front as at base; sides a little inwardly curved, lateral borders hardly raised, longitudinally narrowly elevated at middle, ending in front in an inter-antennal minute fovea; behind, at front of head, along each side of middle there is a rather broad, shallow groove. *Antennae: Scape* a little longer than in *A. cupreosus,* and somewhat stouter, and less incrassate at extremity; basal joint of *Funiculus* longer than second, third to sixth moniliform, seventh longer than second, third to sixth moniliform, seventh longer and stouter; last three forming an elongate, narrow oval club, obtuse at extremity. *Head* subquadrate, with a short inter-ocular fovea and a small rounded depression on each side. *Thorax* a little broader than long, widest before middle, slightly narrowed behind, obliquely towards, and a little constricted in front, truncate there and also at base; dorsal line well impressed, extending from base to within a short distance of apical border; somewhat depressed on each side at front, finely distantly punctate, rugose at base. *Elytra* elongate, widest about hind thighs, very gradually rounded to thorax, and apices, a little explanate at shoulders; each *Elytron* with seven rows of small shallow punctures, not closely placed; *Intervals* flat, moderately broad, humeral angles acute, not in any way produced; the whole surface very finely transversely sculptured; sides, including thorax, with sparingly distributed pallid scales and very short setae. *Scutellum* small, triangulate. Tip of *Pygidium* exposed, ciliate. *Legs: Femora* stout, *Tibiae* outwardly rounded, inwardly truncate, and acutely produced at extremity, finely setose, with a few asperities along inner edge; *Corbels* surrounded with the usual fringe of spiniform setae; *Tarsi* typical. *Underside* similar to preceding species; basal ventral depression in the male is wider and more strongly sculptured.

Holotype ♂, length, rostrum included, 19 mm., breadth, 6·8 mm.

Allotype ♀, length, rostrum included, 20 mm., breadth, 8 mm.

In Dominion Museum coll., Wellington. Paratypes in author's collection.

Locality: Campbell Is.—Mt. Puiseux, 4 ♂ ♂, 2 ♀ ♀, J. H. Sorensen, January 24, 1943.

Remarks: This is the largest species of the Campbell Is. series so far discovered. It is readily distinguished from *A. sorenseni* by its larger and narrower form, less strongly impressed *Elytral Striae,* and being almost without vestiture; the *Intervals* of the female only being a little raised, and convex towards apices. It is not represented in the collection from any other locality, and apparently is not common.

Aucklandius aterimus aucklandicus subsp. nov.

The central longitudinal line of *Rostrum* is finer, and its lateral borders not so well defined as in the typical species; *Scape* is a little stouter. *Thoracic Ocular Lobes* are feebly evident, and the dorsal line not so well impressed. *Scutellum* rather smaller and more rounded, otherwise there is little difference.

Holotype ♂, length, rostrum included, 18 mm., breadth, 6·75 mm.

In Dominion Museum coll., Wellington.

Allotype ♀, length, rostrum included, 19 mm., breadth, 8 mm.

In author's collection.

Locality: Auckland Is.—Adams Is., Dome, under stones on summit, alt. 2,100 ft., 1 ♂, 1 ♀, E. G. Turbott, November 18, 1944.

Remarks: This species agrees so well, in the main, with the typical species that until a larger series is available for further study, I consider it advisable to unite it with *A. aterimus,* notwithstanding the different habitat.

Campbellorhinus gen. nov.

Rostrum stout, shorter than thorax, with an oblique apical ridge on each side forming a V; depressed between antennae, with a short median carina, ending in a small interocular elongate fovea; *Scrobes* short, rather broad medially, abruptly descending in front of eyes and ending there, quite open above. *Antennae* setose, *Scape* a little clavate at extremity. *Head* as wide at base as thorax, almost as long as rostrum. *Eyes* transverse. *Thorax* as long as head and rostrum combined, longer than broad, widest about middle, gradually narrowed towards head, a little concavely to base; bisinuate in front, subtruncate behind. *Elytra* elongate, with four somewhat irregular *Costae* on each side; *Intervals* wide. *Legs* setose; *Femora* moderately stout, *Tibiae* almost straight, only a little produced inwardly at extremities; anterior *Tarsi* stouter than others, first two joints about equal, obconical, third deeply bilobed, their lobes rounded in front, fourth a little clavate, as long as first two combined, first three strongly setose above, brush-like below; *Claws* moderately stout, simple. *Underside* shining, punctate, with sparsely distributed short recumbent yellowish hairs; *Gula* with a distinct sulcus, strongly transversely sculptured; anterior *Coxae* contiguous; intermediate narrowly, posterior widely separated; posterior borders of anterior *Coxal Cavities,* where they meet at the centre of the prosternum, are a little raised and flattened there; curved backwards, and continue on until they meet those of the prosternal; in the centre of the junction, both in front and behind, is a very small, rounded, nodulous elevation, these together with the borders are a bright fulvous colour; *Mesosternum* short, limited by the raised coxal cavity borders, *Process* subparallel, truncate posteriorly, reaching about centre of coxae; *Metasternum* deeply emarginate, its intercoxal border truncate; basal *Ventral Segment* broadly rounded, impressed in front, its suture sinuate; second at sides, as long as basal; third and fourth about equal, fifth almost as long as preceding two combined, its suture thread-like; terminal small, subconical; *Sutures* of the second, third, and fourth truncate, the latter two a little raised. *Mandibular Scar* present. Apterous.

Genotype: *Campbellorhinus seticostatus* gen. and sp. nov.

Campbellorhinus seticostatus sp. nov. Fig. 14, × 2, pl.

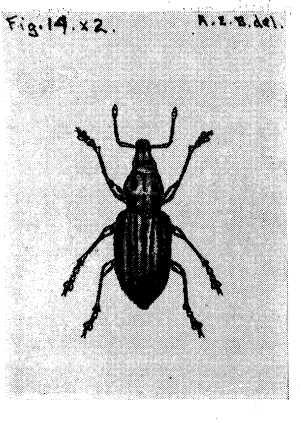


Fig. 14. *Campbellorhinus seticostatus.* × 2

Fuscous; *Rostrum, Antennae,* and *Legs* rufo-piceous; *Thorax* piceo-rufous. *Elytra* clothed with fine yellowish scales, and short hairs, those on the costae longer, suberect, more conspicuous. *Head, Rostrum* and *Scrobes* likewise clothed.

Head finely punctate. *Rostrum* in front with some rather long bright yellow hairs. *Antennae* moderately slender; *Funiculus* about one and a third times as long as scape; first three joints a little elongate, basal longest, others respectively shorter; fourth to seventh moniliform, last three forming an elongate, narrow pilose club. *Eyes* not prominent, placed well in front of thorax. *Thorax* uneven, sides flatly depressed in front, more so behind middle; dorsal area flattened, with a moderately broad sulcus, extending from base to apical border, but interrupted at middle; its whole surface moderately rugosely sculptured, and punctate, with patches of scales similar to other parts, and very short hairs. *Elytra* striate-punctate; first, third, fifth, and seventh *Intervals* irregularly raised, forming distinct costae, third and seventh converging, joining about halfway down hind slope, fifth abbreviated there; a little wider at base than thorax; sides gradually rounded from shoulders to hind thighs, where it is widest, and then more broadly narrowed to the rounded apices, which are a little constricted in front. *Scutellum* small, transverse.

Holotype ♂, length, rostrum included, 11 mm., breadth, 3·75 mm.

Allotype ♀, length, rostrum included, 12·5 mm., breadth, 4·5 mm.

In Dominion Museum coll., Wellington. Paratypes in author's collection.

Localities: Campbell Is.—Windlass Bay, west coast, one of each sex (*holotype* and *allotype*), November 22, 1947. Behind St. Col Peak, west coast, 1 ♂, 3 ♀ ♀, November 27, 1947. St. Col Peak Ridge, 3 ♂ ♂, October 29, 1947. Yvon Villarceau Peak region, 11 ♂ ♂, 8 ♀ ♀, October 29, 1947. Between Tucker and Camp Coves, Perseverance Harb., 2 ♀ ♀, October 27, 1947. Tucker Cove, Perseverance Harb., 3 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀, November 14, 1947. Garden Cove, Perseverance Harb., 9 ♂ ♂, 4 ♀ ♀, November 1, 1947. Lookout Bay, Perseverance Harb., 3 ♂ ♂, November 16, 1947. All were taken by J. H. Sorensen, either under *Chrysobactron rossi,* tussock, or amongst turf.

Remarks: This is an intermediate form between *Aucklandius* and *Catodryobiolus* gen. nov., which is smaller, eyes more prominent, and the thorax ridged along centre. The new species has a rather shorter and proportionately stouter *Rostrum* than *Aucklandius;* while the setiform *Costae* are distinctive. In some specimens the outer *Costae* are not so well developed as others.

Catodryobiolus gen. nov.

Elongate, rather narrow, *Rostrum* stout, carinated, shorter than thorax, a little wider at antennal insertion than at base; *Scrobes* begin near apex, narrow there, broadening towards and just reaching eyes, quite open above; *Mentum* truncate at apex, obliquely narrowed at sides, borders roundly raised, impressed, rosette-like; central area depressed; *Peduncle* transverse, emarginate at apex and sides, gradually narrowed backwards to a short fine carina; *Palpi* invisible; *Gullar Suture* well marked. *Antennae* setose; *Thorax* longer than broad. *Elytra* elongate, oval, seriate-punctate. *Legs* and *Tarsi* proportionally similar to *Aucklandius. Underside:* anterior *Coxae* a little prominent, almost contiguous, situated medially between anterior and posterior prosternal borders; intermediate separated by a narrow *Process;* posterior rather widely so; *Mesosternum* very short; *Abdomen* elongate, basal *Segment* almost as long as second and third combined, broadly incurved at suture, second hardly as long as the equal third and fourth taken together, fifth

cuneiform, sutures of second, third, and fourth straight, obviously a little raised; *Epipleurae* very narrow. Apparently apterous.

Genotype: *Catodryobiolus antipodus* gen. and sp. nov.

Catodryobiolus antipodus sp. nov. Fig. 15, × 2, pl.

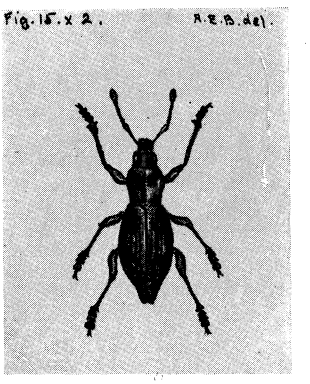


FIG. 15. *Catodryobiolus antipodus*. × 2

Dull, opaque above, *Rostrum* and *Legs* fulvous, *Thorax* and *Elytra* vandyke-brown, also antennal club. *Antennae* and *Tarsal* joints rufescent. *Underside* shining; *Abdomen* rufescent.

Rostrum about half as long as thorax, with a distinct central carina; sides inwardly curved, slightly raised, hardly carinate, sparingly clothed above with short yellow hairs, tip with some yellowish setae. *Head* slightly transverse, as wide as thorax is at front, a little depressed at its junction with rostrum. *Antennae: Scape* clavate; first two joints of *Funiculus* elongate, third to seventh moniliform, last three forming a rather stout club. *Eyes* convex, oval, obliquely directed forward below; placed well clear of thorax. *Thorax* about one eighth longer than broad, widest before middle, obliquely roundly narrowed towards front, and gradually so to the lightly sinuate base, truncate in front; a dorsal ridge extends from base to apex; frontal portion on each side obliquely depressed from centre towards angles, sides behind middle compressed; the whole surface finely, irregularly strigosely sculptured, impunctate. *Elytra* elongate-oval, widest at hind thighs, where it is twice the width of thorax; gradually rounded to base and the narrowly divergent apices; there are six rows of punctures of each side, *Intervals* flat on disc, subcostate at sides; sutural narrow towards front, widening apically; disc somewhat uneven from hind thighs back; on top of the declivity, the third, fourth and fifth *Intervals* are a little raised in an oblique line, interrupted, and depressed immediately below, where the third is again shortly raised; sculptured similar to thorax. The whole upper surface, including *Head* and *Rostrum,* clothed with exceedingly fine scales and short hairs, some longer, and coarser on sides of elytra and hind slope. *Underside* clothed with short recumbent hairs; *Tibiae* and *Tarsi* setose, the latter strongly pilose beneath.

Holotype ♂, length, rostrum included, 10·5 mm., breadth, 3·7 mm.

In Dominion Museum coll., Wellington.

Allotype ♀, length, rostrum included, 9·5 mm., breadth, 4 mm.

In author's collection.

Paratype ♀, length, rostrum extended, 11·5 mm., breadth, 4·5 mm.

This specimen is badly mutilated, all *Legs* and *Antennae* are missing. It has been mounted on its back for studying the underside.

Localities: Auckland Is.—Ocean Is., Port Ross (*holotype*), E. G. Turbott, April, 1944. Adams Is. (*paratype*), Dr. R. A. Falla, February 2, 1944 (list no. 28). Campbell Is. (*allotype*), J. H. Sorensen, October 9, 1942.

Remarks: Only three specimens were found. I have seen another obtained by the Mortensen Expedition, also at the Auckland Is., without definite locality. This species greatly resembles a small form of *Aucklandius* (*Catodryobius* Broun), but the quite different mouth parts, proportionately narrower form, and ridged thorax, readily distinguish it. As will be noticed, the species occurs in both the north and south of the Auckland Is., and is evidently well distributed, but apparently uncommon. Its occurrence on Campbell Is. is another instance of an apterous species being common to both groups.

Inocatoptes Broun, 1901

Trans. Roy. Soc. N.Z. (*N.Z. Inst.*), vol. xxxiv, p. 178.

Inocatoptes incertus Broun, 1901. *Ibid.*

Inocatoptes incertus Broun, 1909. *Subantarct. Is. N.Z.*, vol. I, p. 113.

Type: In Canterbury Museum coll., Christchurch.

Locality: Auckland Is.

Remarks: There are no specimens in the collection before me having the main character used by Broun for this genus well developed, e.g., the raised posterior border of the *Prosternum*. I have closely examined the type in the Canterbury Museum, and conclude that the other characters used cannot be considered as of any importance in relation to this genus, as they are more or less present in *Aucklandius*. The type is, as Broun states, immature, and is now in very poor condition, both the *Mesosternum* and *Metasternum* have been pushed out of place by pinning, and the *Abdomen* contracted, and in my opinion should not have been described. The posterior border of the *Prosternum* is emarginate, and a little raised, the same as in *Aucklandius;* the anterior Coxae also have the minute *Process* on the inner side which are also present in some species of that genus, which are not mentioned by Broun. The conclusion arrived at is that *Inocatoptes incertus* Broun is only an immature *Aucklandius erubescens* Broun, but until further collecting is carried out this opinion cannot be taken as conclusive, the coleopterous fauna of the Auckland Is. being still imperfectly known. There is also another label attached to the type, in Broun's handwriting, bearing the name *Inophloeus ? incertus,* in which he originally intended to place it. There is also another attached by Gourlay, with the name *Aucklandius cinereus* Blanchard, but the specimen does not compare at all well with this species—of which I have a copy of the original description—except perhaps in size.

Heterexis Broun, 1909

Subantarct. Is. N.Z., vol. I, p. 113.

Heterexis sculptipennis Broun, 1909. *Ibid.*, p. 114

Type: In Broun coll., British Museum.

Localities: Auckland Is.—Adams Is., Dome, and neighbouring ridge, under stones on summit, alt. 2,100 ft., 6 ♂ ♂, 5 ♀ ♀, November 18, 1944; 1 ♀, August 28,

1944. North coast, Adams Is. (from forest floor), 1 ♀, September 30, 1944, all were collected by M. G. Easton and E. G. Turbott. Below Mt. Dick, Adams Is., alt. 300 ft., among rocks, one specimen, H. T. Wenham, February 20, 1945 (list no. 47). Adams Is. (from forest floor), 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Dr. R. A. Falla, February 2, 1944 (list no. 28, field no. 460). Wilkes Peak, main island, on summit, alt. about 1,000 ft. (complete *elytra* only), E. G. Turbott, August 19, 1944.

Remarks: The species appears to be confined to Adams Is. The Wilkes Peak record is no indication that the species exists on the main island, as the specimen may have been carried there by a bird.

Heterexis laeviusculus Broun, *Ibid.*, pp. 114, 115

Type: In Broun coll., British Museum.

Locality: Auckland Is.—Adams Is., Dome and neighbouring ridge, under stones on summit, alt. 2,100 ft., 1 ♂, 1 ♀, M. G. Easton and E. G. Turbott, November 18, 1944; also 1 ♂, August 28, of the same year.

Remarks: This species is also confined to Adams Is., and appears to be somewhat rare, judging by the few records of its capture. The first two specimens were taken by the late Captain Bollons, of the then Government steamer "Hinemoa," feeding on *Ligusticum antipodum* Homb. and Jacq. One of these specimens stated by Broun to have been retained in the Canterbury Museum collection cannot be found there.

CYLINDRORHININAE

Steriphus Erichson, 1842

Wiegm. Arch., I, p. 190.

Steriphus veneris Kirsch, 1877. *Deut. Entom. Zeit.*, xxi, p. 168

Type: In Dresden Museum (?).

Locality: Auckland Is.

Steriphus opacus Kirsch, 1877. *Ibid.*, p. 169

Type: In Dresden Museum (?).

Locality: Auckland Is.

Remarks: The two species described, and placed in the above genus by Kirsch, cannot be recognized by the descriptions alone, and their identity can only be determined by an examination of the types, which are not available to students in the Dominion. *Steriphus* is a Tasmanian genus and unlikely to occur in the subantarctic sector.

RHYPAROSOMINAE

Phrynixus Pascoe, 1875

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., September.

Phrynixus remotus sp. nov. Fig. 16, × 4, pl.

Opaque, derm blackish-brown, clothing light brown. *Rostrum* tricarinate. *Antennae* and *Legs* more or less rufescent. *Elytra* striate-punctate, with numerous small elevations.

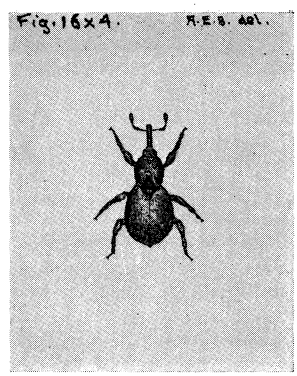


FIG. 16. *Phrynixus remotus.* × 4

Rostrum longer than thorax, moderately slender, arched, a little expanded apically from the antennal insertion; strongly carinate, intermediate grooves well defined; *Scrobes* narrow, foveaform in front, extending back to front margin of eyes. *Antennae* not stout, inserted just before middle of rostrum; *Scape* flexuous, a little incrassate apically; *Funiculus* compact, basal joint stout, short, second almost as long and stout, third to fifth transverse, about equal width, sixth wider, seventh largest, more strongly transverse, last three forming an oval, pilose club; base of seventh joint with two or three spine-like setae. *Eyes* small, rotundate, coarsely facetted, approximate above, placed a little in advance of thoracic border. *Head* very short, narrowed in front. *Thorax* subquadrate, truncate in front, and at base, widest behind middle, sides obliquely narrowed in front, and to base; surface uneven, rugosely punctate, with scattered granules; on each side of centre there are two oblique parallel longitudinal ridges, the inner ones meeting at the middle, the enclosed space triangularly depressed; at about the middle of the outer ridge another short one proceeds in the opposite direction, forming a more or less Y-shaped impression; sides near basal angles a little compressed; a little in front of middle there are four crested elevations in a transverse row, and the surface is sparingly clothed with squamiform scales. *Elytra* two and a half times as long as thorax, widest at hind thighs, gradually narrowed in front, more broadly so behind, constricted before the rather narrow apices; surface very uneven, rugosely, coarsely punctate-striate, and granulate; scutellar area widely depressed, joining with that of thorax; *Intervals* more or less interruptedly elevated, the third at base more so than others, the elevation on the fifth longer, but behind that on the third, seventh only a little raised; on top of the declivity there are two subcircular rows of small elevations, shortly interrupted between, those on the fifth intervals largest, there are smaller ones on the declivity and along the sides; the larger ones bear on top some curled coarse setae, others have squamae. *Legs* robust, bearing elongate pallid scales; *Femora* medially inflated, somewhat constricted apically; *Tibiae* flexuous, apex of anterior inwardly rounded, with a fringe of short, yellowish spines, continued for a short distance up on the inner side; intermediate shorter than anterior; posterior a little longer; inner angles acutely produced; *Tarsi* short, basal joint quadrate, short, second and third about equal, transverse, the latter deeply excavated, terminal almost as long as all others combined; *Claws* simple. *Underside:* anterior *Coxae* almost contiguous; posterior border of *Prosternum* longer than in front, intermediate *Coxae* moderately widely separated, posterior more so; *Mesosternum* long; *Metasternum* very short, deeply and broadly emarginate behind; basal *Ventral*

Segment little more than half as long as second is in middle, which is longer than the last three taken together, third and fourth very short, about equal, their *Sutures* straight; terminal subsemicircular; first two segments remotely punctate, with a few scattered recumbent broad-based acuminate scales or setae.

Holotype ♂, length, rostrum included, 3·4 mm., breadth, 1·75 mm.

In Dominion Museum coll., Wellington.

Locality: Auckland Is. No exact locality or date, E. G. Turbott, 1944.

Remarks: The unique specimen is very much like a *Bradyopate,* but the form of the *Prosternum* and *Mesosternum,* and the *Eyes* being quite free from the thoracic borders exclude it from that genus. It is apparently quite remote from any of the mainland forms. Its strongly carinated *Rostrum* and the position of the eyes make it easily recognizable.

Hycanus Broun, 1905

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, vol. xv, June, p. 545.

Hycanus cockaynei Broun, 1905. *Ibid.*

Hycanus cockaynei Broun, 1909. *Subantarct. Is. N.Z.,* vol. I, p. 116.

Type: Location uncertain.

Locality: Auckland Is.

Remarks: No specimens of this species were found.

Hycanus frontalis Broun, 1909. *Ibid.*

Type: In Hudson coll., Dominion Museum, Wellington.

Localities: Auckland Is.—Adams Is., Dome, under stones on summit, alt. 2,100 ft., 2 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀, M. G. Easton and E. G. Turbott, November 18, 1944. Adams Is. (from forest floor), 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Dr. R. A. Falla, February 2, 1944. North Arm, Carnley Harb., 1 ♂, E. G. Turbott, October 25, 1944; also from Western cliffs, above Norman Inlet, 1 ♂, November 29, 1944. Stony Peak (main island), alt. 1,923 ft., 3 specimens, M. G. Easton, April 16, 1945. Also Mt. Easton (main island), alt. 2,039 ft., 1 specimen, April 23, 1945.

Remarks: This species is well distributed over the southern portion of the group. It should eventually be found in more northern situations on the islands.

Hycanus robustus sp. nov. Fig. 17, × 3, pl.

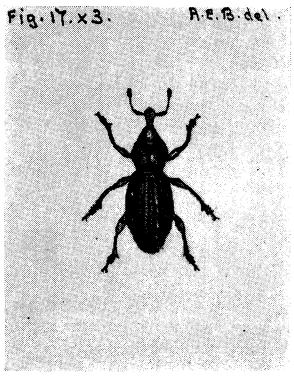


Fig. 17. *Hycanus robustus.* × 3

Fuscous; *Antennae,* anterior margin of *Thorax* and *Tarsi* ferruginous; *Femora* and *Tibiae* rufo-piceous.

Rostrum stout, shorter than thorax, a little pterygiate at middle, finely tricarinate, not depressed between antennae; contracted behind; *Scrobes* lateral, deep, not attaining margin of eyes. *Scape* not flexuous, robust, shorter than *Funiculus,* which has the first two joints clavate, second shortest, fifth to seventh moniliform, last three forming a rather robust club. *Head,* as well as *Rostrum* finely, not closely, punctate, with a small feeble interocular fovea. *Eyes* almost flat, coarsely facetted. *Thorax* a little wider in front than head, longer than broad, widest in front of middle, slightly concavely narrowed to front, obliquely to base; frontal and basal margins truncate, a little elevated at apex; *Disc* with a rather broad, shallow, longitudinal furrow, transversely interrupted at the middle; there is a very short longitudinal ridge in the centre of the apical area; a little depressed from front angles towards centre; surface irregularly, finely, distantly punctate. *Elytra* without elevations, about twice the width of thorax at its widest part, shoulders rounded, sides subparallel to beyond hind thighs, then narrowed to the rather broadly rounded apices; surface finely subcostate, with six rows of irregular punctures; *Sutural Borders* and third *Interval* more raised than others. The whole surface bears sparsely distributed short suberect yellowish hairs, those on the fore part of *Rostrum* longest, others on sides and hind portion of *Elytra* more conspicuous. *Scutellum* obsolete. *Underside* black, with a few scattered granules on the middle of the second *Ventral Segment. Tibial Extremities* are a little more inwardly produced than in other members of the genus and armed with a short moderate spine.

Holotype ♂, length, rostrum included, 5 mm., breadth, 2·3 mm.

In Dominion Museum coll., Wellington.

Allotype ♀, length, rostrum included, 5·8 mm., breadth, 2·3 mm.

In author's collection.

Localities: Campbell and Auckland Is. One of each sex only. The *holotype* is from Campbell Is., taken by J. H. Sorensen, in 1943 (no date or definite locality stated). The *allotype* is from Dundas Is., Auckland Is., taken by Dr. R. A. Falla, October 18, 1943.

Remarks: In the female the thoracic depressions differ from those of the male as follows: the furrow is shallow in the middle, and the short ridge is not apparent. Viewed sideways, there is a small depression at the front and base on each side, in a transverse line with the deeper parts of the central furrow; the *Rostrum* is also a little broader with a central carina and a short one on each side close to the eyes. In the new species the *Scape* is much stouter than in *H. frontalis* Broun, to which it is closely allied. The specimens do not in any way compare with the description of *H. cockaynei* Broun, although the measurements of both species are approximate.

Pseudohycanus gen. nov.

Rostrum a little arched, shorter than thorax, medially carinate, moderately stout, pterygiate in front; the apex somewhat abruptly bent downwards. *Scrobes* open above, their outer apical borders a little roundly elevated. *Antennae* inserted before middle of *Rostrum,* setose. *Scape* moderately stout, a little flexuous, subparallel for almost its whole length, subcylindrical, reaching back beyond eyes. *Funiculus* slender, basal three joints elongate, clavate, first as long as three following combined, second a little longer than third, fourth to sixth about equal, ovate, seventh transverse,

last three forming an ovate-conical club. *Head* at base as wide as thorax is in front. *Eyes* transverse, placed free of thorax, not at all prominent. *Thorax* uneven, a little longer than broad, widest before middle, rounded and a little constricted in front, gradually obliquely narrowed to base, sides in front obliquely depressed, *Ocular Lobes* absent; *Disc* with a rather broad groove, extending almost from base to apex, base slightly bisinuate, subtruncate in front. *Elytra* elongate-oval, widest about middle thighs, striate-punctate, humeral angles obliquely rounded, sides compressed before the broadly rounded apices. *Scutellum* obsolete. *Femora* stout, anterior subangulate at inner middle. *Tibiae* slender, almost straight outwardly, sinuate inwardly, a little produced at apical angles, and armed with short spines, upper and lower edges setose, with some short spinal processes; intermediate and posterior more slender. *Tarsi* short, strongly setose, first joint of anterior subquadrate, second a little transverse, third not quite so long as the two preceding, deeply bilobed, fourth about as long as all others combined. *Claws* simple. *Underside* shining, blackish. *Gula* strongly transversely strigose. *Prosternum* punctate, with a distinct posterior sulcus. Anterior *Coxae* just clearly separated, medially placed between prosternal borders, intermediate moderately separated, posterior widely so. *Mesosternal Process* arched, elongately triangular. *Metasternal* borders carinated. First two *Ventral Segments* medially depressed, about equal length at sides, third shorter, fourth shorter still, terminal subconical.

Genotype: *Pseudohycanus fallai* gen. and sp. nov.

Pseudohycanus fallai sp. nov. Fig. 18, × 1½, pl.

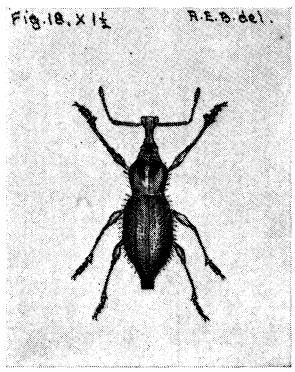


FIG. 18. *Pseudohycanus fallai*. × 1½

Opaque, fuscous. *Antennae, Tibiae* and first three joints of *Tarsi* fusco-rufous, terminal and *Claws* castaneous. Sparingly clothed with fine suberect long yellowish setae, more abundant on *Elytra* than elsewhere.

Head moderately coarsely punctate at base. *Rostrum* in front rugosely sculptured, and bearing some bright golden setae. *Thorax* with larger and more distant punctures than those on head. *Elytra* flatly convex, with six rows of punctures on each side; sutural line ridged; sculpture moderately rugose.

Holotype ♂, length, rostrum included, 9·5 mm., breadth, 2·8 mm.
Allotype ♀, length, rostrum included, 9 mm., breadth, 3·3 mm.
In Dominion Museum coll., Wellington.

Paratype ♂, length, rostrum included, 8·5 mm., breadth, 2·75 mm.

In author's collection.

Localities: Auckland Is.—Adams Is., situated at the southern end of the group (*holotype* and *allotype*), collected from the forest floor by Dr. R. A. Falla, February 2, 1944. Ocean Is., Port Ross, northern end (*paratype*), E. G. Turbott, April, 1944.

Remarks: Only three specimens were found.

Pseudohycanus differs from *Hycanus,* to which it is closely allied, in its larger and proportionately narrower outline. Also the form of the *Scape,* which in *Hycanus* is incrassate at extremity, and only the first two joints of the *Funiculus* are elongate-clavate, whereas the first three are of this form in *Pseudohycanus,* and the anterior *Coxae* are not contiguous. There are also other differences. The female of the new species differs from the male in being shorter and broader, and the first two *Ventral Segments* less depressed in middle.

Stilbodiscus Broun, 1909

Subantarct. Is. N.Z., vol. I, p. 117.

Stilbodiscus setarius Broun, 1909. *Ibid.,* p. 118, fig. 6, pl. V

Type: In Broun coll., British Museum.

Allotype ♀, length, rostrum included, 8·3 mm., breadth, 2·75 mm.

In Dominion Museum coll., Wellington.

Locality: Campbell Is., 6 ♂ ♂, 8 ♀ ♀ (no definite locality), taken at various times between September, 1942, and 1945, by J. H. Sorensen.

Remarks: The species was described from a single ♂ specimen. I now add a note on the other sex. The ♀ is broader and a little longer. *Elytra* flatly convex, considerably narrowed between hind thighs and apices, which are somewhat dehiscent and acute. *Pygidium* a little exposed.

Two characters of this species not mentioned by Broun are the broad, slightly inflexed sides of the *Elytra,* which are almost vertical, and the abbreviation of the fourth, fifth, and sixth *Intervals;* the fourth and sixth converging and joining halfway down the posterior slope and completely insulating the fifth.

Stilbodiscus exiguus sp. nov. Fig. 19, × 3, pl.

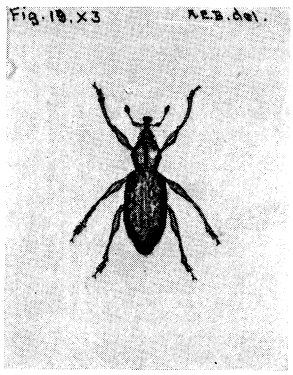


Fig. 19. *Stilbodiscus exiguus.* × 3

Small, elongate, opaque. *Head,* apical portion of *Rostrum,* sides of *Thorax, Abdomen,* and medial area, and sides of *Elytra,* more or less fuscous. *Scape, Legs,* and other parts ferruginous; base of *Rostrum* and *Funiculus* rufescent.

Rostrum short, stout, arched, shining, truncate, and punctate in front, with some erect, yellowish setae, foveate between antennae; there is a median carina, starting from just above the scrobes; an oblique one on each side converging at base, lower down another, reaching halfway to eyes. *Scrobes* reaching eyes, expanded in front, open above. *Antennae* moderately slender, setose. *Scape* clavate, reaching to back of eyes; basal joint of *Funiculus* almost as long as three following combined; first and second clavate, third to sixth short, seventh a little transverse, club rather stout. *Head* short, almost smooth. *Eyes* transverse, just free of thorax. *Thorax* as long as broad, but appearing longer, widest before middle, obliquely roundly narrowed to base and front, *Disc* uneven, broadly bi-impressed; base and apex truncate; surface appears to be finely granulate, without punctures. *Elytra* subcostate, abruptly narrowed beyond hind thighs to rounded apices; base a little wider than thorax, shoulders narrowly rounded.

The surface has some dark markings, giving a somewhat variegated appearance; the whole surface including that of *Thorax,* clothed with fine, not close, suberect pallid setae, coarser on legs and underside, as in the typical form; second *Ventral Segment* has several short transverse ridges on the lateral borders.

Holotype ♂, length, rostrum included, 6 mm., breadth, 1·9 mm.

Allotype ♀, length, rostrum included, 6·5 mm., breadth, 2·3 mm.

In Dominion Museum coll., Wellington.

Locality: Campbell Is. A dozen specimens, including both sexes, no definite locality or date, J. H. Sorensen (list no. 11, A. C. 43, 283).

Remarks: Readily distinguished from the typical species by its constant smaller size and dull appearance. The largest specimen of the series measures under 7 mm. Specimens also vary a great deal in colour, some being almost entirely fuscous, castaneous, or variegate, but all have the same dull appearance.

Stilbodiscus bifoveatus sp. nov. Fig. 20, × 3, pl.

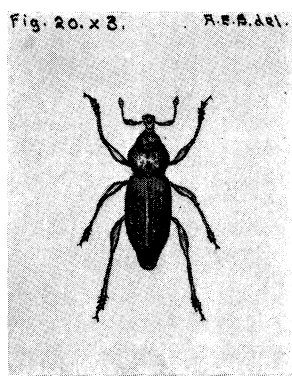


FIG. 20. *Stilbodiscus bifoveatus.* × 3

Elongate, narrow, convex, castaneous. *Head,* sides of *Thorax,* disc of *Elytra* sometimes fuscous. *Thorax* bi-foveate, dull. *Elytra,* tip of *Rostrum,* and *Underside* shining.

Rostrum feebly tricarinate, punctate, and setose in front. *Thorax* a little longer than broad, widest before middle, sides roundly narrowed towards and a little constricted in front; obliquely to base; dorsal line well marked, interrupted about middle to form two well impressed foveae, but generally connected by a fine shallow groove between; apical and basal margins truncate, the former a little medially raised; the whole surface appears to be rugosely, moderately, distantly punctate. *Elytra* wider than thorax, almost parallel to beyond hind thighs, then somewhat abruptly, and constrictly narrowed to the individually rounded apices, leaving a narrow notch between; humeral angles rounded; surface with six rows of moderate punctures on each side; *Intervals* with short, transversely slightly raised sculpture. *Scutellum* minute. *Pygidium* a little exposed. The whole surface, including *Head* and *Thorax,* bearing sparingly distributed, fine suberect clothing. *Abdomen* more or less punctate.

Holotype ♂, length, rostrum included, 6·5 mm., breadth, 2·3 mm.

Allotype ♀, length, rostrum included, 7 mm., breadth, 2·5 mm.

In Dominion Museum coll., Wellington.

Paratypes in author's colleciton.

Localities: Campbell Is., 3 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀, are in the collection obtained by Mr. J. H. Sorensen, of the "Cape Expedition". 2 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀, were taken by the writer from leaf-mould, collected from around tussocks and under *Dracophyllum* scrub, at the head of Tucker Cove, Perseverance Harb., by Mr. J. H. Sorensen, December 13, 1946. Also 1 ♀ was obtained from leaf-mould brought back by Mr. C. A. Fleming in 1943. The measurements of the several paratypes are as follows, 2 ♂ ♂, in Dominion Museum coll., length (including rostrum in all cases), 7·3 mm. x 2·4 mm. and 7·2 mm. x 2·3 mm., respectively. From Tucker Cove, 2 ♂ ♂, in author's coll., 2 ♂ ♂, length, 7 mm. x 2 mm. and 7·2 mm. x 2·3 mm., respectively; 2 ♀ ♀, length, 6·5 mm. x 2·2 mm., 6·5 mm. x 2 mm., respectively. In a series of six specimens, 3 ♂ ♂ and 3 ♀ ♀, of *S. setarius,* the measurements are as follows, 8·5 mm. x 2·75 mm., 8 mm. x 2·5 mm., 7 mm. x 2·4 mm., 8 mm. x 2·75 mm., 8·3 mm. x 2·8 mm. (rostrum vertical, not extended), 2·6 mm. x 2·75 mm., respectively.

Remarks: It will be noticed that the above measurements constantly place *S. setarius* proportionately larger. Not having seen Broun's type, which is probably in the British Museum, I have taken the larger specimens as his species, as they agree better with the description, figure, and size given. However, the two species are separable at a glance, irrespective of size, by the flattened, uneven central portion of the thorax in *setarius* and the more convex and narrower thorax in the new species, which, unlike *setarius,* is not broadly impressed.

CLEONINAE

GROMILUS Blanchard, 1853

Voy. Pole Sud, IV, p. 208.

Gromilus insularis Blanchard, 1853. *Ibid.,* t. 14, fig. 11

Type: In Paris Museum (?).

Locality: Auckland Is.

Remarks: The description of this species is not available to me. I have not seen any specimens from the locality belonging to this subfamily.

HYLOBIINAE

Austroinsulus gen. nov.

Rostrum moderate, not stout, arched, subcylindrical, a little flattened and truncate in front, broadened at base, slightly constricted at centre. *Scrobes* narrow, deep, following the curve of the rostrum to base of eyes; upper borders carinate. *Antennae* 11 articulate. *Scape* slender, flexuous, incrassate at extremity. *Funiculus* finely setose; first joint moderately stout, clavate, second shorter, more slender, of similar form, third to sixth very short, compact, very gradually increasing in stoutness, seventh larger, transverse; three terminal forming an oval, pilose club. *Head* as wide as thorax in front, short, strongly globose below. *Eyes* transverse, flat, coarsely facetted, small, inconspicuous. *Thorax* about as broad as long, widest just before middle, abruptly rounded, and constricted in front, gradually narrowed to the truncate base; a little emarginate in front, without *Ocular Lobes. Elytra* twice the length of thorax, and wider at base, lightly rounded to hind thighs, where it is widest, from there on obliquely narrowed to and a little constricted before the rounded apices. *Scutellum* minute, rotundate. *Femora* stout, anterior roundly angulate medially. *Tibiae* moderately stout, almost straight outwardly, bisinuate inwardly, extremity oblique, inner angle mucronate, upper outer angle with a distinct well developed uncus, curved inwardly. Anterior *Tarsi* short, first two joints about equal length, third as long as preceding two taken together, transverse, cordate, excavated above, not bilobed, fourth as long as all others combined; first three finely setose; intermediate proportionately longer, posterior longest. *Claws* short, simple. *Prosternal Process* reaching middle of the narrowly separated anterior *Coxae;* intermediate moderately, posterior widely separated. *Mesosternum* short, its *Intercoxal Process* broad, somewhat elevated, truncate, forming a juncture with the continuous carinated borders of the *Coxal Cavities. Metasternum* broadly emarginate between coxae. *Abdomen:* basal *Segment* a little longer than second, the *Suture* not very distinct, at sides only a slight impression, in the middle depressed, and appears to be fused together; third and fourth narrow, about equal length, fifth roundly subconical. *Epipleura* very narrow. Apterous.

Genotype: *Austroinsulus turbotti* gen. and sp. nov.

Austroinsulus turbotti sp. nov. Fig. 21, × 4, pl.

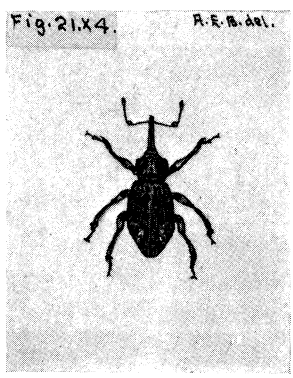


Fig. 21. *Austroinsulus turbotti.* × 4

Robust, opaque, piceo-rufous, with some very sparsely distributed yellowish scales. *Scape,* terminal joints of *Tarsi,* and *Claws* rufous; strongly sculptured above and below; underside of *Femora* fulvous.

Rostrum shining, very finely longitudinally strigose for three-quarters of its length, base rugose. *Head* more finely sculptured than base of rostrum. *Thorax* flatly convex, coarsely rugosely punctate, with an irregular smooth central ridge, extending from near apex into a broad basal depression; there is also a smaller one on each side, opposite the widest part, apical margin a little elevated at middle. *Elytra* with seven narrow, deep, irregularly sinuate, punctate striae on each side, punctures not definite, except on sides, but more or less crenulating the *Interval* borders. With the exception of the first two *Intervals* all are more or less interruptedly elevated; the third has an elongated one at base, just behind a short one, and then a longer one; the fifth has a larger one on top of the declivity, another a little in advance of that on the third; sixth and seventh also elevated, a little in advance of each other, all forming an oblique line; apical borders of the *Suture* also swollen; there are also some small ones on the sides and shoulders; surface moderately rugosely sculptured. *Femora* and *Tibiae* punctate, setose.

Holotype ♂, length, rostrum included, 4 mm., breadth, 1·7 mm.

In Dominion Museum coll., Wellington.

Allotype ♀, length, rostrum included, 4 mm., breadth, 1·7 mm.

In author's collection.

Locality: Auckland Is.—North Arm, Carnley Harb., one pair only, taken from a dead tree stump, E. G. Turbott, August 26, 1944 (list no. 24).

Remarks: Unfortunately, both specimens are somewhat mutilated. The *holotype* has the anterior and middle tarsi and the last joint and claw missing on the left side. The *allotype* has most of the antennae and anterior tarsi missing. The writer also collected a damaged specimen of this species, from under bark, at Halfmoon Bay, Stewart Is., in February, 1943. The species must, I consider, be placed in the *Hylobiinae.* It is, however, like some species of *Allaorus,* but is much larger, and the upper spine on the anterior tibiae of that genus is not present. Although I have not seen a determined specimen of *Stilboderma impressipennis* Broun, which Marshall has now placed in the *Cossoninae,* the species now described appears closely related, so far as I can judge from the description, but the first tarsal joint is only about one quarter the length of terminal, and the callosities on top and on slope of declivity are quite conspicuous in the new species.

ERIRRHININAE

Peristoreus Kirsch, 1877

Deut. Entom. Zeit., xxi, p. 171.

Erirhinus Broun, 1880, (non Schonher). *Man. N.Z. Coleopt.,* pt. I, p. 449.
Dorytomus Broun, 1880 (non Germar). *Ibid.,* p. 453.
Dorytomodes Marshall, 1926. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.,* Ser. 9, vol. xviii, p. 9, July.

Peristoreus innocens Kirsch, 1877. *Deut. Entom. Zeit.,* xxi, p. 170

Erirhinus dracophyllae Broun, 1909. *Subantarct. Is. N.Z.,* vol. I, p. 118, fig. 6, pl. 111.

Types: In Dresden Museum (?) and Broun coll., British Museum.

Locality: Auckland Is.—Musgrave Peninsula, Carnley Harb., a single specimen, H. T. Wenham, March 10, 1945 (list no. 44). Adams Is., from north and south shores of Lake Turbott, three specimens, E. G. Turbott, September, 1944.

Remarks: This is considered to be a very common species, and the paucity of specimens obtained can only be accounted for by the fact that no "beating" was carried out. In 1926 Sir Guy Marshall proposed a new genus, *Dorytomodes,* for the reception of all the New Zealand species assigned to both *Erirrhinus* Schr. and *Dorytomus* Gemar, as they did not conform to the generic characters of their northern relatives. Kirsch had evidently come to the same conclusion when he proposed *Peristoreus.* There is no doubt that Broun's *E. dracophyllae* is identical with Kirsch's species. It now appears that *Peristoreus* must come into use for all the New Zealand species and that *Dorytomodes* Marshall becomes a synonym. Apparently the previous name had been overlooked.

Pactolotypus Broun, 1909

Subantarct. Is. N.Z., vol. I, p. 119.

Pactolotypus depressirostris (Kirsch), 1877

Cyttalia depressirostris Kirsch, 1877. *Deut. Entom. Zeit.,* xxi, pp. 169, 170.
Pactolotypus striatus Broun, 1909. *Subantarct. Is. N.Z.,* vol. I, pp. 119, 120, pl. V, fig. 5.

Types: In Dresden Museum (?) and Broun coll., British Museum.

Locality: Auckland Is.—Musgrave Peninsula, Carnley Harb., one specimen only (no definite date), C. A. Fleming, 1943 (list no. 46).

Remarks: The species is apparently not uncommon, and undoubtedly more specimens would have been taken had "beating" been resorted to.

CRYPTORRHYNCHINAE

Acalles Schonherr, 1826

Curcul. Disp. Meth., p. 295.

Acalles kron(e)ii Kirsch, 1877. *Deut. Entom. Zeit.,* xxi, pp. 156, 172, 173
Acalles piciventris Broun, 1909. *Subantarct. Is. N.Z.,* vol. I, p. 120.

Types: In Dresden Museum (?) and Broun coll., British Museum.

Locality: Auckland Is.

Remarks: There are no specimens of this species in the collection brought back. The description given by Broun, and the size, agrees very well with that of Kirsch, and there is little doubt as to both species being conspecific.

Acalles campbellicus sp. nov. Fig. 22, × 8, pl.

Minute, elongate, convex, fuscous. *Antennae, Tibiae, Tarsi,* and front of *Thorax,* fusco-rufous. *Rostrum, Head, Body* and *Legs* clothed with greyish squamae and short thick setae. *Scape* and *Funiculus* setose.

Rostrum stout, shorter than thorax, a little broadened in front of antennal insertion; gradually narrowed to base. *Scrobes* reaching front margin of eyes. *Scape* shorter than funiculus, reaching beyond margin of eyes. *Funiculus* has the basal

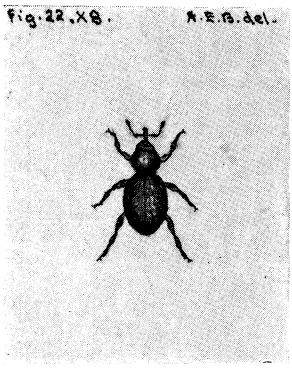


FIG. 22. *Acalles campbellicus.* × 8

joint subpyriform, as long as the following two combined, second elongate, half as long as first; third to seventh moniliform, last three forming a compact, oval, obtuse, thinly pilose club. *Head* as broad at base as thorax is in front. *Thorax* longer than broad, widest just behind middle, strongly rounded there, constricted in front, gradually narrowed to the truncate base; apical portion raised and a little produced forward, very gradually obliquely rounded to sides; somewhat flattened at middle base, transversely impressed in front, strongly rugose-punctate. *Elytra* elongate-ovate, widest at hind thighs, broader than thorax at base, very little narrowed towards front, sinuously towards apices, which are a little constricted in front; deeply punctate-striate. *Femora* stout, slightly flexuous, a little incrassate at extremity. *Tibiae* short, straight, mucronate. *Tarsi* short, basal joint elongate, second obconical, third transverse, bilobed, terminal about as long as all others combined. *Claws* simple. *Underside* shining, strongly distantly punctate, rostral canal deep, its posterior border in line wtih those of *Coxae;* basal *Ventral Segment* large, almost as long as all others taken together, second longer than the very short third and fourth, which are depressed, terminal broadly rounded, as long in middle as the two preceding combined.

Holotype ♂, length, rostrum included, 1·75 mm., breadth, 0·7 mm.

In Dominion Museum coll., Wellington.

Paratype ♂, length, rostrum included, 1·8 mm., breadth, 0·8 mm.

In author's collection.

Locality: Campbell Is., two specimens only (no definite locality or date), J. H. Sorensen, 1942.

Remarks: The two specimens were found clinging to Mr. Sorensen's clothes, while passing through *Dracophyllum* scrub, both being a little damaged. This is another interesting addition to the coleopterous fauna of Campbell Is. Obviously quite distinct from the Auckland Is. species.

Acalles planidorsis Kirsch, 1877. *Deut. Entom. Zeit.,* xxi, p. 172

Type: In Dresden Museum (?).

Locality: Auckland Is.

Remarks: I have not seen any specimens of this species.

PACHYDERRIS Broun, 1909

Subantarct. Is. N.Z., vol. I, p. 121.

Pachyderris punctiventris Broun, 1909. *Ibid.*

Type: In Hudson coll., Dominion Museum, Wellington.

Localities: Auckland Is.—Port Ross, one specimen, C. A. Fleming, 1942 (list no. 42). Musgrave Peninsula, Carnley Harb., one specimen, no collector's name or date attached (list no. 43).

Remarks: This species cannot be confused with either of the *Acalles* from the Auckland Is. Its larger size and the presence of the *Scutellum* readily separate it.

RHYNCHOPHORINAE

CALANDRI

SITOPHILUS Schonherr, 1838

Gen. et sp. Curcul., IV, 2, p. 979.
Calandra of authors (not Clairville, 1798).

Sitophilus oryzae (Linné), 1763. *Amoen. Acad.*, VI, p. 395

Sitophilus oryzae Linné, Kiesenwetter and Kirsch, 1877. *Deut. Entom. Zeit.*, xxi, p. 173.

Locality: Auckland Is.

Remarks: This is another cosmopolitan species recorded by Kiesenwetter and Kirsch. I have not seen any specimens from this locality. It is quite common in many districts on the mainland.

COSSONINAE

DRYOPHTHORINI

DRYOPHTHORUS Schonherr, 1826

Curcul., Disp. Meth., p. 332.
Dryophthorus Schonherr, Lacordaire, 1866. *Hist. Ins. Gen. Coleopt.*, t. vii, p. 322.

Dryophthorus bituberculatus (Fabricius), 1775. *Systema Entom.*, p. 171

Curculio bituberculatus Fabricius, 1775. *Ibid.*
Calandra bituberculata Fabr., Olivier, 1807. *Entom.*, V, p. 95, t. 13, fig. 167.
Dryophthorus bituberculatus Fabr., White, 1847. *Voy. Ereb. and Terr.*, Ins., p. 17, fig. 7, pl. 3 (error in determination).
Dryophthorus bituberculatus Fabr., Kiesenwetter and Kirsch, 1877. *Deut. Entom. Zeit.*, xxi, pp. 156, 173.
Dryophthorus bituberculatus Fabr., Leng, 1920. *Catalog. Coleopt. N. Amer.*, p. 334 (New Zealand).

Locality: Auckland Is.—Port Ross.

Remarks: There seems to be quite a lot of confusion surrounding this species. New Zealand is cited by various authors as its habitat. Lacordaire cites Polynesia, which, of course, covers a wide field. White wrongly associated this species with our common North Island *Mitrastethus baridioides* Redtenbacher, and figures this species under the above name, which is entirely wrong, although he states: "It is very doubtful whether the insect described by Schonherr and figured here be the Fabrician species". White also admits that there were discrepancies in his specimens

that did not agree with the original description. It is now practically certain that the habitat, New Zealand, given for *Dryophthorus bituberculatus* is an error. *Mitrastethus* is not a *cossonid,* and the two species are not in any way related. White also states that his specimens were taken in *Kaudi* (*Kauri*) wood (*Dammara australis*). It is very common in the *Kauri* forests, but I can find no record of it having been taken outside the Auckland Province, to which the *Kauri* is limited. What the species really is that was taken on board the vessel at Port Ross still remains uncertain, and could only be solved by an examination of the specimen in question. The genus *Dryophthorus,* although widely distributed, contains few species.

According to Lacordaire, it occurs in Europe, North Africa, Madagascar, North America, Polynesia, and New Caledonia. The figured species of Schonherr, referred to by White, is probably *D. excavatus,* from Madagascar. It appears that White's specific name, *bituberculatus,* will have to stand, as it antedates that of *baridioides* Redtenbacher, but the species can hardly be said to be tuberculated; on top of the declivity the elytra are very lightly depressed in parts, making the surface appear raised.

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