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DESCRIPTIONS
OF
NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF COLEOPTERA.

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PART IV.

THE researches of Messrs. A. Philpott, of Invercargill; M. O. Pasco, of Queenstown; F. R. Field, of Opotiki; W. and L. Burrows, of Methven; and Mr. T. Hall, within the past twelve months, have enabled me to prepare the following record.

Exclusive of fifteen species of *Pselaphidae* in my own collection, one from Mr. A. Brookes, of Mount Albert, and two of the *Carabidae* from Mr. Field, these six new genera and 105 species were almost all found in the South Island, half of them by Mr. T. Hall whilst he resided at Methven.

In the following list the numbers are in continuation of those in Bulletin No. 1, Part III, published by the New Zealand Institute.

LIST OF NEW GENERA AND SPECIES.

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Group CNEMACANTHIDAE.

3679. *Mecodema halli* sp. nov. *Mecodema* Blanchard, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 7.

Subdepressed, moderately broad; glossy black, legs, antennae, and mandibles piceo-rufous.

Head, eyes included, almost as broad as thorax, with deep rugae on the forehead, almost unimpressed elsewhere, but with the usual setigerous punctures near each eye; labrum medially emarginate. Thorax widest near the front, curvedly narrowed backwards, more so behind, the base with almost straight sides; lateral margins entire, the channels only slightly broader in front than behind, with several setigerous punctures; it is only a sixth broader than long, almost smooth, having only a few short, rather fine, longitudinal striae at the base, which, like the apex, is only slightly emarginate, median groove narrow, not attaining the base or apex, basal foveae deep and subrotundate. Elytra oblong-oval, widest near the posterior femora, gently narrowed towards the base, rather broader there than the thorax, $2\frac{1}{4}$ times its length; their striae regular and distinct, deeper and broader near the sides, moderately coarsely punctured there, rather finely near the suture; interstices almost plane, the outer ones more convex, 3rd and 5th slightly wider than the others, the 7th sometimes tripunctate near the base, the common lateral space smooth, apical sculpture less regular and coarser.

Posterior tibiae simple, the others moderately prominent at the outer angles, the intermediate asperate. Antennae pubescent from their 5th joint onwards.

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

In size and appearance this most nearly resembles *M. cognatum*, 2603, but it is rather broader, the thorax is differently formed, with broader lateral channels, deeper and more rotundate basal fossae, more distinctly punctate-striate elytra, and with 4 instead of 6 punctures on the extremity of the last ventral segment.

Length, 24–25 mm.; breadth, $8-8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mount Hutt, near Methven. Named in honour of Mr. T. Hall, who found his first specimen on the 10th January, 1913, at an elevation of 3,500 ft.; two or three more were obtained on other occasions at 4,500 ft.

3680. *Mecodema huttense* sp. nov.

Elongate, moderately nitid; black, tarsi, antennae, and palpi piceous, these last with rufescent tips.

Head rather narrower than thorax, distinctly punctured behind the eyes, and with some finer punctures on the vertex, forehead with longitudinal rugae, those near the eyes somewhat curved. Thorax about a fourth broader than long, its sides indistinctly crenulate, only slightly rounded, gradually narrowed behind the middle, more strongly but not abruptly near the base, where its sides are nearly straight, the rounded anterior angles are a little explanate, the base and apex feebly emarginate and with short longitudinal striae; disc without obvious transverse striae, central groove marked but scarcely reaching the base or apex, basal fossae deep, extending to the sides and basal margin, there are several distinct punctures near the fossae but only a few on the intervening space, the front and sides are distantly, the anterior angles more closely punctate. Elytra oblong-oval, double the

length of thorax; on each there are 5 feebly impressed finely punctured striae with plane interstices, which are more or less finely wrinkled behind the middle, the 6th stria is broader and irregularly sculptured, some of the punctures near the base and extremity being larger than the others, the 7th and 8th striae are shallow but their punctation is close, that of the former rather coarser than the latter, the lateral punctures behind the middle are very coarse and distant, the whole of the apical sculpture is coarse and irregular.

Antennae with distinct pubescence on the 5th and following joints. Front and middle tibiae with prominent outer angles, the latter asperate, the posterior simple. Terminal joint of maxillary palpi truncate at the extremity but only moderately thick. Mentum tooth minutely bifid.

Underside shining black. Flanks of prosternum distinctly but not very closely punctured. Abdomen finely wrinkled near the sides, the last segment transversely strigose, bipunctate at each side of the middle at the apex.

This hardly at all resembles *M. halli*, and is unlike any other in my collection. Castelnau's *M. impressum*, 16, from Dunedin, is described as being of a rather brilliant dark-copper colour, with the front angles of the thorax covered with a dense punctation, and with 3 or 4 rather large punctiform impressions between the 7th and 8th elytral striae. In *M. huttense* the interval between these striae is so narrow, and almost obliterated behind the middle, that only very minute punctures could be placed there. Although I have not seen *M. impressum*, I have no doubt it is the nearest ally of *M. huttense*.

♂. Length, 21 mm.; breadth, $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mount Hutt. Unique; one caught by Mr. T. Hall on the 15th March, 1913, at a height of 4,500 ft.

3681. *Mecodema persculptum* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, elongate, moderately shining; black, legs, antennae, and palpi piceous.

Head rather narrower than thorax and, including the mandibles, equaling it in length; densely, coarsely, and irregularly rugose in front, coarsely and closely punctate, and with short rugose interstices behind; labrum subtruncate, with an obvious basal depression. Eyes prominent, about equidistant from the thorax and antennae. Thorax a fifth broader than long, its sides finely crenulate, not expanded, slightly rounded for two-thirds of the length, a good deal curvedly narrowed behind, the base much contracted and straight-sided, with obtuse angles; disc closely, coarsely, and irregularly rugose, the rugae here and there interrupted by short longitudinal impressions and more or less finely punctured; base and apex slightly emarginate, both scored with deep longitudinal, somewhat irregular striae, the base, in addition thereto, with numerous punctures; median furrow well marked but abbreviated, basal fossae deep but not large. Elytra oblong-oval, only a sixth broader than thorax, $2\frac{1}{2}$ times its length, rather wider than it is at the base, only moderately narrowed behind; their sculpture consists of coarse oblong or punctiform impressions, these are subseriate near the suture but become more rotundate and irregular, and a little deeper towards the sides, the usual smooth lateral space is narrow.

Underside shining black. Prosternum slightly wrinkled and punctate in the middle, its flanks more coarsely punctured, its process broadly grooved. Metasternum and posterior coxae rugose. Abdomen nearly smooth along the middle, with some fine punctures and irregular wrinkles near the sides,

the terminal segment transversely strigose and quadripunctate at the extremity.

Antennae shorter than the head and thorax, finely pubescent from their 5th joint onwards. Front and middle tibiae only moderately, the posterior not at all prominent at the extremity, the intermediate somewhat dilated inwardly below the middle and asperate externally.

In Sharp's *M. rugiceps*, 1759, which is not represented in my collection, the thoracic disc is "evenly covered with deep, quite uninterrupted transverse lines." *M. nitidum*, 2597, is smaller and more brilliant, with finer and much less dense sculpture on the head and thorax, and the intermediate tibiae instead of being dilated inwardly are nearly quite straight there. These are the nearest species.

♂: Length, $19\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, 6 mm.

Lake Mackenzie, Otago. Described from one example found by Mr. M. O. Pasco, of Queenstown, on the 3rd November, 1912.

3682. *Mecodema ambiguum* sp. nov.

Elongate, somewhat attenuate behind, nitid; black, legs and antennae piceous, tips of palpi rufescent.

Head rather narrower than thoracic apex, without definite frontal or interocular rugae, moderately finely punctured behind. Thorax hardly a sixth broader than long, base feebly, the apex more widely but not at all deeply emarginate; its sides not crenulate, gently rounded in front, more curvedly narrowed behind the middle, the base much contracted and straight-sided, lateral channels narrow and of almost equal width throughout, with several setigerous punctures; disc very slightly convex, smooth, with a simple shallow impression near each anterior angle, basal fossae moderately large and deep, the central groove well marked but not reaching the base or apex. Elytra oblong-oval, about a sixth broader than thorax, nearly twice its length, a good deal curvedly narrowed near the extremity; with slightly impressed and finely punctured striae and almost plane interstices on the middle; 6th and 7th striae deeper, their punctures moderately coarse and subquadrate, with convex interstices, 8th striae rather shallow, their punctation a little finer; the common broad lateral space on each is smooth, marginal channels distinctly punctate, the apical sculpture irregular.

Legs normal, front and middle tibiae moderately prominent at the outer extremity, the latter pair somewhat asperate, the posterior simple. Antennae pubescent from the 5th joint onwards.

Underside glossy black, flanks of prosternum moderately punctate but without rugae; terminal ventral segment bipunctate at each side of the apex.

Castelnau's *M. impressum*, 16, is described as having the anterior angles of the thorax covered with a dense punctation. *M. laevicolle*, 3166, from Bold Peak, is smaller and more glossy, the elytra are broader behind, the 4 or 5 inner striae on each are indefinite, obsolete at the base, the 7th and 8th interstices are scarcely at all carinate, and the prosternum is rugose; with these exceptions, it is certainly very similar. The common frontal longitudinal striae, as well as the interocular ones, are absent; this forms another aid to identification.

♂. Length (mandibles inclusive), 25 mm.; breadth, $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Ben Lomond, Otago. One from Mr. A. Philpott, found early in December, 1912.

3683. *Metaglymma curvidens* sp. nov. *Metaglymma* Bates, Ent. Mo. Mag., 1867, p. 78, and Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 10.

Elongate, slightly convex, moderately nitid; black, antennae, palpi, and tarsi rufo-piceous.

Head rather narrower than thorax, depressed and obsoletely wrinkled behind the prominent eyes, with well-marked irregular rugae, and a setigerous puncture, near each of these; forehead minutely punctate and broadly trisulcate; labrum almost semicircular, with 6 setigerous punctures; mandibles curvate, distantly punctured. Thorax apparently elongate, yet of exactly equal length and breadth, the sides finely margined, indistinctly crenulate, nearly straight to behind the middle, somewhat abruptly contracted and parallel near the base; disc nearly plane, with fine transverse striae, median groove distinct but not attaining the apex, basal foveae moderate, situated close to the lateral margins. Elytra oblong-oval, twice as long as thorax, rather broader than it is at the base, a little wider near the hind thighs, gradually narrowed posteriorly; each elytron with 8 moderate, finely and rather indistinctly punctured striae, these are deeper at the base, but become obliterated by the rugose irregular apical sculpture; interstices almost plane, the 3rd, 5th, and sutural slightly broader than the others, the 7th unipunctate near the hind thigh, the broad space between the external striae and lateral margin is smooth.

Antennae extending backwards to the middle of thorax, joints 5-7 scantily, the following ones more evidently pubescent, 3rd rather longer than contiguous ones.

Tibiae, anterior and intermediate, prominent at the outer extremity, the posterior less so, the middle and hind pairs somewhat asperate.

Flanks of prosternum, the mesosternum, and terminal ventral segment finely transversely striate; this last segment quadripunctate at the apex.

Mentum tooth triangular, acute and curved upwards at the extremity, with a pair of conspicuous setigerous punctures at its base. Palpi stout, their terminal articulations suboviform, truncate at apex, double the length of the penultimate.

The elongate form, indefinitely punctate elytral striae, the interfemoral punctures, and the peculiar mentum tooth, conjointly, distinguish this from every described species.

♀. Length, 20 mm.; breadth, nearly 6 mm.

Opotiki. A single female received during December, 1912, from Mr. F. R. Field, together with some other species of *Coleoptera*.

3684. *Oöpterus basalis* sp. nov. *Oöpterus* Guérin, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 54.

Nitid, piceous, lateral margins of the thorax and elytra, and the suture of the latter, piceo-rufous, head and thorax sometimes equally rufescent, legs and antennae chestnut-red, palpi infusate, paler near the extremity.

Head with well-marked interocular furrows, and, including the large slightly convex eyes, as broad as the thoracic apex. Antennae stout, attaining the shoulders, 1st and 2nd joints glabrous, 3rd and 4th more scantily pubescent than the following ones. Thorax slightly broader than long, rounded and widest at or just before the middle, gradually but evidently narrowed behind, with distinctly rectangular posterior angles; disc a little convex, almost smooth, median groove well marked but not reaching either base or apex; basal foveae moderately large, not prolonged forwards, each

separated from the lateral margin by a slight carina, the whole basal region punctate. Elytra oviform, broader than and nearly thrice the length of the thorax, with strongly rounded shoulders and distinct marginal channels; sutural striae well marked throughout, the next pair less so, and more or less finely punctured, those beyond are less definite and become obsolete posteriorly; 3rd interstices tripunctate, the usual apical carinae are well developed.

Male.—Basal joint of anterior tarsi oblong, its inner extremity prolonged, the next similar but shorter.

Fem.—Basal joint oblong, 2-4 cordiform but smaller.

O. pygmaeus, 2618, has a cordiform, impunctate thorax, with narrower lateral margins and less distinct posterior angles, and the basal foveae are somewhat prolonged anteriorly. It is the nearest species.

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

Ben Lomond, Otago. One of each sex found by Mr. A. Philpott, of Invercargill, in December, 1912.

Group FERONIDAE.

3685. *Trichosternus blandellus* sp. nov. *Trichosternus* Chaudoir, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 31.

Elongate-oblong, only slightly convex, shining, variegate; the nigrescent parts faintly violaceous, the lateral channels and basal fossae of the thorax and the sides of elytra bright metallic green, the head and thoracic disc slightly viridescent, elytra somewhat cupreous on the middle; antennae, labrum, mandibles, legs, and palpi more or less rufo-piceous, these last with rufescent tips.

Head rather narrower than thorax, smooth, frontal impressions moderately deep and elongate; with a setigerous puncture at each front angle of the forehead and a pair near each eye; labrum widely emarginate. Eyes prominent, the genae somewhat swollen below them. Thorax a third broader than long, widest before the middle, moderately rounded there, gradually narrowed towards the rectangular posterior angles, its apex moderately incurved, the base less so; disc almost quite smooth, with a slight impression near each front angle, basal fossae large and deep, extending almost to the angles and with a slight impression between them, median groove hardly attaining the apex; lateral margins and channels well developed, the latter somewhat expanded behind. Scutellum almost smooth. Elytra oblong, with dentiform shoulders, a little wider than thorax at the base, hardly thrice its length, moderately sinuate and narrowed towards the extremity, their sides broadly explanate behind; they are finely punctate-striate, and have short scutellar striolae; interstices plane near the suture, convex towards the sides, 3rd, 5th, and 7th evidently broader than the others, these last usually distinctly sexpunctate, the 3rd bipunctate behind the middle.

Legs moderate, intermediate tibiae laterally compressed and prolonged at the extremity.

Underside brilliant black, head viridescent, prosternal process setigerous, terminal ventral segment quadripunctate at apex.

When placed alongside the male of *T. antarcticus*, 65, this species is seen to be narrower and less convex, the alternate interstices of the elytra are unmistakably broader, so that the 4th and 6th are little more than half the width of the 3rd or 5th, whilst the sutural ones are flat; the coloration also is dissimilar. No other species resembles it.

♂. Length, 25 mm.; breadth, $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Fem.—25 mm. by 9 mm. Head and thorax almost wholly viridescent, elytral disc more fusco-cupreous, alternate interstices nearly plane, the 4th and 6th much less narrowed. This is even less like the female of 65 than the male is.

Mount Hutt. Found by Mr. T. Hall at an elevation of 4,500 ft., one male on the 15th March, 1913, and the female on the 1st January, 1913.

3686. *Pterostichus pascoi* sp. nov. *Pterostichus* Bonelli, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 44 (*Feronia*).

Subdepressed, elongate-oblong, slightly nitid; black, palpi, antennae, and legs nigro-piceous.

Head rather narrower than thorax, smooth, with rather deep frontal impressions and an abbreviated interocular groove; labrum emarginate. Eyes prominent, their orbits not swollen. Thorax in the middle nearly a third shorter than the greatest width, which is just before the middle, the sides considerably sinuously narrowed behind, with quite rectangular posterior angles, base and apex evidently medially emarginate; its surface smooth, the central groove attains both base and apex, parallel with the latter a well-marked curvate impression terminates in a transversal fovea behind each eye, basal fossae deep. Scutellum striate at base. Elytra oblong-oval, with dentiform shoulders, almost thrice the length of thorax, rather broader than it is at the base, somewhat wider near the hind thighs, sinuously narrowed towards the extremity; their striae are rather shallow near the suture, a little deeper at the sides, all very finely punctate; interstices almost plane, the 3rd with 3, 5th with 2, 7th with 6 or 8 rather larger punctures.

Intermediate tibiae with the apical portion laterally compressed, turned slightly inwards, and prolonged over the basal joint of the tarsi.

When compared with the same sex of 1776, this is seen to be less glossy, rather broader, and less convex. The mandibles are less curved and acute at the extremity. Thorax without transverse discal striae, but with a distinct frontal impression. Elytra flatter, broader behind the posterior femora, with finer and less perceptibly punctate striae. Legs more robust. The last ventral segment at each side of the middle, at the apex, has only a single setigerous puncture, whereas in 1776, and its varietal form, 2636, *P. oneroaensis*, there are always two.

♂. Length, 29 mm.; breadth, 10 mm.

Ben Lomond, Otago. One, received on the 28th February, 1913, along with several other novelties, chiefly weevils, from Mr. M. O. Pasco, of Queenstown, in whose honour this fine species has been named.

3687. *Pterostichus bullatus* sp. nov.

Robust, oblong, moderately convex, nitid; nigrescent, marginal channels of thorax and elytra somewhat violaceous, legs, antennae and palpi rufopiceous, elytra with a few erect ferruginous setae.

Head large, almost as broad as front of thorax, nearly smooth, with moderate frontal impressions, the labrum widely emarginate. Eyes prominent. Thorax subcordate, emarginate at base and apex, so that the length in the middle is but little more than half of the greatest width, near the front, the sides are strongly margined and gradually narrowed from before the middle to the rectangular but not at all prominent posterior angles; disc nearly smooth, having only a few obsolete undulating striae

and some longitudinal ones at the centre of the base, the lateral channels are well developed, the slight frontal curvate impression is subfoveate behind each eye, the median sulcus extends from the basal margin almost to the apex, basal fossae large, with a shallow impression between them; there is a setigerous puncture at each hind angle and another before the middle. Scutellum striate at base. Elytra oblong-oval, less than thrice the length of thorax, their dentiform shoulders slightly broader than its base, rather wider near the hind thighs, distinctly narrowed towards the broad apices; their fine sutural striae are minutely punctate and entire, the others are irregular; the 3rd, 5th, and 7th interstices are broad and moderately convex but so interrupted that each appears to consist of from 5 to 7 distinctly separated more or less oblong elevations; the marginal channels are seriate-punctate.

Underside shining black, nearly smooth. Terminal ventral segment obtusely elevated behind and bipunctate at each side of the middle at the apex.

♀. Length, 28 mm.; breadth, 11 mm.

Greenstone Flat, near Queenstown. A single female found by Mr. M. O. Pasco on the 1st November, 1912.

The remarkable elytral sculpture distinguishes this from every other species of our *Feronidae*.

3688. *Pterostichus fieldi* sp. nov.

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

Head rather narrower than thorax, smooth, with well-marked frontal impressions, bipunctate alongside each eye; labrum feebly emarginate, quadripunctate; mandibles somewhat rufescent, deeply obliquely striate. Eyes moderately prominent, rotundate, their orbits swollen behind. Thorax of equal length and breadth, apex deeply incurved, with obtuse angles, the base widely but not deeply emarginate, its angles acutely rectangular; the sides distinctly marginate, evenly and moderately rounded to behind the middle and distinctly sinuate towards the base; disc nearly smooth, with a few fine longitudinal striae at the base and apex, median groove well impressed but not reaching the front, basal foveae deep, only moderately broad, situated nearer the sides than the middle. Scutellum striate at base. Elytra oblong-oval, hardly double the length of thorax, a little broader, with simple gradually narrowed shoulders, sinuously but not abruptly contracted towards the moderately broad extremity; on each there are 7 deep, regular, very finely, almost imperceptibly punctured striae; interstices nearly plane, slightly convex towards the sides, the 3rd, 5th, and 7th a little broader than the others.

Underside glossy black. Flanks of prosternum finely and irregularly punctate. Terminal ventral segment obtusely angulate medially at the extremity, subtruncate near the middle, sinuate towards the sides, with a single apical puncture near each side.

Femora robust, the posterior angulate, almost dentiform underneath, tibiae slightly curved and dilated towards the extremity. Antennae normal.

This differs from *P. hybridus*, 1469, in having the thorax broader near the front, distinctly sinuate behind, and with acutely rectangular posterior angles; the elytral striae are not at all interrupted. *P. pellax*, 1147, the only other close ally, has a more quadrate thorax, irregularly punctured elytral striae, and convex interstices. All have, or had, 4 setae at each side

of the thorax, and therefore belong to the same section. These setae, however, are often displaced when the insect has to be freed from dirt.

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

Opotiki. A single specimen, discovered by Mr. F. R. Field, whose name has been given to it.

Group ZOLINI.

3689. *Zolus subopacus* sp. nov. *Zolus* Sharp, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1000.

Oblong-oval, slightly convex, rather dull; fusco-niger, the forehead, mandibles, elytral margins, and basal joint of antennae piceo-rufous, remaining articulations, tibiae, and tarsi more or less infusate-red, femora darker, palpi fulvous.

Head, including the large moderately prominent eyes, nearly as broad as front of thorax, with a few feeble rugae, the elongate impression near each eye is not deep, and the plica obtuse, the forehead has 2 setigerous punctures and a small median fovea. Thorax subquadrate, a fourth broader than long, base truncate, apex slightly and widely emarginate; the sides very distinctly and evenly margined, a little wider before the middle than elsewhere, gently curvedly narrowed in front, nearly straight and only slightly narrowed behind, posterior angles rectangular; median groove not abbreviated but rather slender, basal foveae large, with a distinct plica between each and the side, there are no punctures, only a few obsolete longitudinal striae near the base and short transverse ones on the middle of the disc. Scutellum broad. Elytra oviform, widest near the middle, a good deal but not abruptly narrowed posteriorly, they are more than double the length of the thorax and a little broader than it is at the base; they are feebly striate, quite obsoletely towards the sides, with almost quite flat interstices, the 3rd are finely tripunctate, the suture is slightly convex, the apical carinae are distinct, and the marginal channels well developed, there are 4 lateral punctures behind each shoulder and about the same number towards the extremity.

Antennae pubescent from the middle of the 3rd joint onwards, and extending to just beyond the middle femora. Tarsi with fine yellow setae above.

The subopaque surface, impunctate and subquadrate thorax, and feebly impressed elytral striae distinguish this from the other species.

♀. Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, 3 mm.

Ben Lomond, Otago. A single specimen found by Mr. A. Philpott, of Invercargill, early in December, 1912.

Group HYDROPHILIDAE.

Gitocyloma gen. nov.

Body oblong-oval, only moderately convex. Labrum invisible. Eyes slightly prominent, finely faceted. Antennae 8-articulate, basal joint elongate, fully the length of the following four united, 2nd oblong, 3rd nearly as long as 2nd but more slender near its base, 4th small and transverse, 5th also short but twice as broad; club large, 3-jointed, laxly articulated. Maxillary palpi moderately short, their basal joint concealed from above, 2nd large and clavate, the next twice as long as broad, thickened towards the extremity, terminal of nearly the same length and thickness as its predecessor.

Mentum transversely quadrate, subtruncate in front, medially depressed. Antennal cavities large, extending from the front of and alongside the

subtruncate inner margin of the eyes. Prosternum widely emarginate at the apex, somewhat obtusely elevated but not definitely carinate along the middle, and projecting acutely as far as the middle of the contiguous coxae, and with a distinct curved groove proceeding from each of these half-way towards the side. Mesosternal process narrow, quite vertical in front; intermediate coxae slightly separated. Metasternum moderately elongate, obtusely and angularly elevated in the middle. Abdomen with 5 segments, the basal rather larger than the next, without any trace of median carina. Femora distinctly punctate and pubescent underneath. Tibiae finely spinose externally, bicalcarate at the extremity. Tarsi elongate, setose below, basal joint of the posterior evidently shorter than the next. Claws simple.

Cyloma and *Psephoboragus* are the only other New Zealand genera with 8-jointed antennae. Both are distinguishable by the more convex and subrotundate body, emarginate mentum, different mesosternal process, and shorter metasternum.

The cosmopolitan *Cercyon* more nearly resembles it in form, but it has 9-jointed antennae, a broad horizontal mesosternal process, and the basal ventral segment and prosternum are medially carinate, &c.

3690. *Gitocyloma nigratus* sp. nov.

Glabrous, nitid, nigro-piceous, the sides of thorax and margins of elytra castaneo-rufous, the apical portion of these latter paler, tibiae rufous, antennae and tarsi infusate, claws testaceous.

Head immersed up to the eyes, almost as broad as front of thorax, the forehead truncate; its surface finely, yet distinctly, and moderately closely punctate. Thorax quite twice as broad as long, gently curvedly narrowed anteriorly, with obtuse angles, the apex very slightly rounded in the middle and sinuate towards the sides, the base subtruncate and closely applied to the elytra, lateral margins slender; its punctation similar to that of the head. Scutellum rather large, subtriangular, finely punctured. Elytra oblong, rounded behind, thrice the length of the thorax; the sutural striae distinct near the extremity but becoming quite obsolete before the middle; on each elytron there are about 5 more or less regular dorsal series of moderately fine punctures, the intervals are rather more finely punctate near the middle.

Tibiae with very few setiform spines. Tarsal vestiture yellow. Antennal club opaque, its last joint with a foveiform cavity underneath.

Underside subopaque, nigrescent, closely and minutely sculptured, and bearing inconspicuous, fine, ashy pubescence.

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

Mount Hutt. I am indebted to Mr. T. Hall for the two specimens, which he found on the 25th January, 1913.

Group STAPHYLINIDAE.

3691. *Quedius burrowsi* sp. nov. *Quedius* Stephens, Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coleopt., tom. 2, p. 84.

Elongate, black, head and thorax shining, with outstanding fuscous setae along the sides, elytra and abdomen clothed with elongate depressed ashy pubescence; mandibles, antennae, and legs rufo-piceous.

Head oviform, narrower than thorax, medially bipunctate in line with the middle of the eyes, and at the inner margin of each, quadripunctate

behind them, and with a pair of punctures at the basal margin; clypeus membranous, short and dark; labrum not emarginate but with a broad groove along the centre. Eyes longitudinally oval, nearly flat, covering more than half of the sides of the head. Thorax slightly longer than broad, base and hind angles rounded, its sides finely margined, nearly straight, but very gently narrowed anteriorly, apex widely emarginate, with obtuse somewhat deflexed angles; disc distinctly quadripunctate along each side of the middle, more finely tripunctate near each side of the apex, between each side and the submedian series there are 9 irregularly placed punctures, and there are some fine ones on the basal margin. Scutellum large, triangular, with minute, distant, subgranular sculpture. Elytra rather broader than long, apices with rounded angles but oblique towards the suture, with moderately close punctiform sculpture. Hind-body elongate, irregularly and rather finely punctate, terminal styles moderate.

Tibae finely spinose, anterior tarsi only moderately expanded.

Antennae not as long as the head and thorax, their 3rd joint rather shorter than the basal but slightly longer than 2nd, joints 4-10 subequal, dull and minutely pubescent, the penultimate rather longer than broad.

The thorax is like that of *Q. puncticollis*, 2703, but it is emarginate in front, the head is evidently elongate-oval, the mandibles are shorter, the labrum is more prominent and has a well-marked central groove, and the insect itself is larger.

The New Zealand species in my cabinet are divided into sixteen sections; these two belong to Section VI.

♀. Length, $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Pudding Hill, near Methven. One female, found on the 13th April, 1913, during a wet, stormy day, by Mr. L. Burrows, of Methven, after whom it has been named.

3692. *Quedius hirtipennis* sp. nov.

Elongate, head and thorax glossy aeneo-niger, with some long fuscous setae, elytra thickly covered with decumbent yellowish hairs, hind-body slightly variegated chestnut-brown, with less conspicuous pubescence; legs fusco-testaceous, basal joint of antennae yellow, 2-4 less so, 5-11 infusate.

Head oviform, narrower than thorax, smooth along the middle, bipunctate alongside the eyes, closely and finely punctate behind them, and with an oblique pair of punctures there. Eyes occupying half the sides of the head. Thorax rather broader than long, base and posterior angles rounded, its sides slightly curvedly narrowed towards the truncate apex, anterior angles obtuse and deflexed; disc bipunctate at each side of the middle, the lateral and basal margins with a few fine punctures; near each side there is a shallow rotundate fovea in front, and an elongate impression farther back. Scutellum large, triangular, of a pale-chestnut hue, pubescent and finely punctate. Elytra subquadrate, with oblique apices, their close punctation much concealed by the vestiture. Hind-body gradually attenuate posteriorly, rather more than half the whole length, somewhat irregularly and finely punctured, bearing many long nigrescent setae towards the extremity, its last segment strongly rounded behind, terminal appendages of moderate length.

Anterior tarsi with strongly dilated transverse basal articulations, the terminal joint slender.

Antennae shorter than the head and thorax, basal 4 joints of nearly equal length, 10th slightly longer than broad, the terminal still longer and oviform.

The broadly expanded anterior tarsi and flavescent wing-cases distinguish this species from *Q. enodis*, 207, and the other species, 208 and 206, belonging to Section VII.

♂. Length, 7 mm. ; breadth, $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Pudding Hill, near Methven. A single male caught by Mr. T. Hall on the 4th May, 1912.

Group OMALIDAE.

3693. *Ischnoderus curtippennis* sp. nov. *Ischnoderus* Fauvel, Hist. Nat. Nouv. Caledon., Caen, 1867, p. 46.

Elongate, parallel, subdepressed, nitid; light castaneo-rufous, legs, antennae, and palpi somewhat flavescent; pubescence scanty, greyish, short, slender, and suberect, but longer and more conspicuous on the abdomen.

Head large, obcordate, its obtuse hind angles slightly wider than the thorax, very gradually narrowed towards the minute eyes, more narrowed in front, base medially emarginate, the forehead not quite truncate, being a little oblique towards the sides; it is moderately coarsely and irregularly but not closely punctate, with a pair of distinct elongate foveae behind, the space between these, like the bi-impressed forehead, is almost smooth. Neck short, about half the width of the occiput. Thorax a third broader than long, widest and slightly curved before the middle, gently narrowed towards the rectangular posterior angles, its sides distinctly margined and slightly explanate, base and apex truncate; its punctation similar to that of the head, the disc broadly, longitudinally, but not deeply bi-impressed, the interval smooth. Elytra very short, scarcely longer than thorax, gently narrowed anteriorly, apices with rounded angles and oblique towards the suture; they are coarsely, irregularly, and distantly punctured, and without sutural striae. Hind-body elongate, nearly half the entire length, indistinctly sculptured, with broad margins, basal segment usually short, terminal small, subtriangular, and yellowish, the intermediate ones about equal.

Tibiae slightly expanded towards the extremity, finely setose. Tarsi slender, basal joints of the posterior short and compact, only 3 visible above, and together hardly any longer than the claws, the terminal elongate.

Antennae rather shorter than head and thorax, with slender outstanding setae; basal joint pyriform, very thin at the base, 2nd oviform, evidently smaller than the basal, the next as long as the 2nd but more slender and gradually narrowed towards its base, 4th and 5th small and moniliform, joints 6-10 abruptly broader, somewhat laxly articulated, 8-10 strongly transverse, terminal conical, not quite as long as preceding two combined.

The minute eyes, obsolete ocelli, indefinite scutellum, and abbreviated elytra are its most obvious characteristics; these are indications of generic differentiation. The 6th ventral segment of the male is short and without incision, the 7th narrow and subconcave. The head of the female is rather less dilated than that of the other sex.

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

Pudding Hill, near Methven. One female found amongst dead leaves on the ground, at a height of 3,000 ft., on the 13th April, 1913, by Messrs. T. Hall and L. Burrows; the other sex on the 28th November, 1912.

3694. *Omalissus scutosus* sp. nov. *Omalissus* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1042.

Elongate, subdepressed, almost parallel-sided, moderately nitid; piceo-castaneous, head and thorax darker, lateral margins of the latter and a large indefinite space on each elytron obscurely rufescent; mandibles, antennae, and legs chestnut-red, tarsi flavescent; thorax and elytra with minute, slender, suberect greyish setae, the head and hind-body with moderately elongate, decumbent greyish-yellow pubescence.

Head as long as thorax but rather narrower, nearly straight behind the eyes, obliquely contracted anteriorly, forehead subtruncate and smooth, the rest of the surface moderately finely, distantly, and irregularly punctured, and with a pair of small shallow frontal impressions. Eyes quite lateral, rather large, but not at all conspicuous. Thorax about a third broader than long, a little rounded and depressed in front, gradually narrowed behind, with rectangular posterior angles, base and apex subtruncate, with fine lateral rims; its punctation rather fine and distant on the middle, more distinct near the sides. Scutellum moderately large, subtriangular, finely punctate. Elytra slightly longer than broad, a third longer than the thorax, apices truncate but with rounded outer angles; there is a slight depression near the scutellum, behind this the suture is somewhat elevated, their sculpture is like that of the thorax but more or less irregularly subseriate. Hind-body as wide as the elytra but rather longer, finely but not closely punctate, basal four segments broadly marginate, 2-5 slightly increase in length, the 1st shorter, terminal small, triangular, and much paler.

Tibiae nearly straight, with external spiniform setae.

Antennae rather short, very gradually incrassate, basal joint twice as long as broad yet only slightly longer than the next, 3rd rather shorter, 4th and 5th short and bead-like, joints 6-10 transversely quadrate, terminal subovate, not as long as 9th and 10th combined.

Labrum prominent, semicircularly emarginate. Mandibles broad near the base, curved and acute at the extremity.

Independently of minor details this species is at once separable from *O. castaneus*, 1865, by its well-developed scutellum.

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

Puttling Hill, near Methven. One, amongst a miscellaneous collection from Messrs. T. Hall and L. Burrows, on the 13th April, 1913.

Group FARONINI.

3695. *Sagola socia* sp. nov. *Sagola* Sharp, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 134.

Elongate, subparallel, subdepressed, indistinctly punctate, nitid; sparingly covered with greyish-yellow, slender and elongate, suberect setae, more thickly on the hind-body; light chestnut-red, legs and antennae paler, tarsi and palpi fulvescent.

Head rather smaller than thorax, genae nearly straight, with obtuse hind angles; frontal channel moderately broad, extending from back part of the eyes but becoming narrow between the flattened antennal tubercles, occipital foveae small but distinct. Eyes moderately large. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, widest and rounded before the middle; lateral and median basal foveae subrotundate, basal margin bipunctate. Elytra subquadrate, hardly a third longer than thorax, a good deal narrowed before the middle yet rather broader at the base than the thorax; sutural striae moderately deep, intrahumeral impressions irregular, the left not reaching

the base, the right consists of a basal puncture and elongate stria which is prolonged beyond the middle. Hind-body nearly a third longer than elytra, 3rd segment slightly longer than 1st or 2nd, the others deflexed.

Legs moderately elongate and slender, tibiae only slightly curved externally.

Antennae rather longer than head and thorax, with slender outstanding setae; basal joint cylindric, not double the length of the next; 3rd small and bead-like, hardly half the size of 2nd, 4th and 5th about as broad as the 2nd but shorter; 6th abruptly enlarged, broadest, rounded at the base, unsymmetrical; 7th also large, suboblong; 8th bead-like, scarcely as large as the 5th; 9th and 10th somewhat larger; 11th conical, not pointed, shorter than preceding two.

Underside with elongate yellow pubescence. Head with a transverse depression at each side just behind the mentum, another extends right across between the eyes, and there is a more shallow one behind. Ventral segments 2-4 subequal, 5th widely emarginate, much shorter than 4th in the middle; 6th longer, subtruncate behind, 7th obtusely triangular.

In Section VI there is only a single species, *S. anisarthra*, 1884. This must be placed with it, but 1884 is almost pitchy-red, the frontal channel of the head is deeper and broader, there is a basal puncture between each of the sutural and dorsal striae, and joints 4 to 7 of the antennae are unequally enlarged, these are transversely moniliform, the 4th and 5th are the largest and are very different in shape from the 6th and 7th of *S. socia*. These species, therefore, can be easily identified.

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

Pudding Hill, near Methven. Unique; found amongst decaying snow-grass, at an elevation of 3,500 ft., by Mr. T. Hall, on the 10th December, 1912.

3696. *Sagola setiventris* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, irregularly narrowed anteriorly, elongate, shining, obsolete punctate; castaneo-rufous, legs and antennae paler, tarsi and palpi yellow; with distinct, decumbent, yellowish pubescence, and a few long erect setae behind.

Head smaller than thorax, very slightly curvedly narrowed behind the moderately prominent eyes, posterior angles obtuse; frontal channel deep, relatively broad, barely extending as far as the back of the eyes, and becoming much narrower between the antennal tubercles, occipital foveae deep and moderately large. Thorax rounded and widest just before the middle, very little longer than broad, suboviform; median basal fossa subrotundate, lateral foveae deep at the base and extending forwards almost to the middle, base bipunctate. Elytra a third longer than thorax, gently narrowed towards the base yet rather wider than it is there, finely and indistinctly punctured; sutural striae moderately broad, deepest at the base, intrahumeral impressions also deep there, prolonged backwards to the middle, apparently entire. Hind-body as long as elytra and as broad at the base, its first visible segment rather shorter than 2nd or 3rd, the terminal very narrow.

Legs simple, moderately elongate and slender.

Antennae as long as head and thorax, rather slender, slightly and gradually incrassate; 2nd joint oblong-oval but shorter than the basal; 3rd small but as long as broad; joints 4-6 moniliform, not transverse; 7th and 8th

hardly any larger but narrowed apically; 9th and 10th transversely quadrate, the latter the larger; 11th conical, larger than the penultimate.

4th ventral segment a good deal larger than 2nd or 3rd, 5th as long as 3rd; 6th short and narrower than 5th, its apical suture indefinite, 7th only half the width of 6th, strongly rounded behind, minutely and densely sculptured, both of these bear very elongate grey setae. Underside of head with a deep groove across it just in front of the eyes.

Rather smaller than *S. guinnessi*, 3373, with more slender antennae and legs, smaller eyes, much longer frontal channel, intrahumeral impressions not divided, and without basal punctures between them and the sutural striae. It is the nearest ally.

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

Erua. January, 1911. One in my own collection.

3697. *Sagola crassulipes* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, elongate, of interrupted outline, nitid; head, thorax, and basal joint of antennae rufous, remaining joints, legs, and hind-body light chestnut-red, elytra bright fulvous, tarsi and palpi flavescent; pubescence yellow, elongate, slender on head and thorax, disposed transversely on the former, thicker, longer, and more or less erect on the elytra and hind-body.

Head as broad as thorax in line with the prominent eyes, a little narrowed just behind these, hind angles rounded and obsolete; antennal tubercles distinctly elevated and separated in front by a very thin groove, the channel behind these is deep, of almost equal width throughout and nearly reaches the base, which is finely bipunctate. Thorax of about the same length and breadth, widest and rounded before the middle, cordate, without discernible punctation; median basal fossa deep and somewhat narrowed behind, the base distinctly bipunctate, lateral foveae deep at the base and prolonged to the middle. Elytra nearly a third broader behind than they are long, considerably narrowed towards the base, the suture and base finely punctate; sutural striae deep, intrahumeral impressions also deep and extending backwards to the middle, each consists of a basal puncture and elongate impression. Hind-body parallel, as broad as elytra and nearly twice their length, 2nd segment slightly longer than contiguous ones.

Legs robust, pubescent; anterior femora with a semicircular basal excision, its inner angles acute; front tibiae slightly curved externally, the posterior less so, intermediate bent inwardly below the middle and thickened towards the extremity.

Antennae longer than head and thorax, stout; basal joint cylindric, not quite as long as following three combined, 3rd smallest and globular; joints 2, 4, and 5 almost equal and subrotundate, 6th and 7th slightly broader, narrowed in front; 8 to 10 a little broader, subtransverse, nearly equal; the terminal quadrate, but with a pubescent apical appendage so as to appear conical.

Underside with conspicuous yellow pubescence, femora and tarsi inclusive. Head minutely sculptured in front, the smooth curvate impression extending half-way across the middle has a central prominence behind. Ventral segments 2-4 subequal, 5th shorter, slightly incurved at the extremity, as is the shorter 6th, the supplementary finely yet distinctly punctate, its operculum subovate.

This species, on account of the deep emargination of the front thighs, must be located in Section IV, near *S. flavipes*, 2471, from which it differs in colour, its antennae are manifestly thicker, the elytra are less distinctly

punctured, the legs are stouter; in 2471 the tibiae taper towards the extremity, just the reverse of their structure in *S. crassulipes*, and the lower surface of the head is materially different.

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

Epsom, base of Mount Eden. Unique; found on the 12th February, 1912.

3698. *Sagola opercularis* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, elongate, of interrupted contour, shining; light chestnut-red, legs and antennae paler, tarsi and palpi yellow; pubescence distinct, yellowish, thicker on hind-body, and with long erect setae there and along the sides of elytra.

Head rather short and, including the moderately prominent eyes, almost as wide as thorax, obliquely or slightly curvedly narrowed behind; frontal channel deep and moderately broad, extending from behind the eyes, but becoming narrower and distinctly separating the slightly raised antennal tubercles; occiput moderately bipunctate. Thorax quite as broad as long, widest and rounded in front of the middle, much narrowed behind; basal median fossa subquadrate, base bipunctate, lateral foveae deep but hardly reaching the middle. Elytra suboblong, a third longer than thorax, gradually but slightly narrowed towards the base; sutural striae deep, punctiform at base, where there is a distinct puncture near each, intrahumeral striae prolonged beyond the middle, each bipunctate at the base. Hind-body quite as long and broad as the elytra, basal segment rather shorter than following ones, with a few minute brassy scales near its base.

Legs moderately elongate and slender; tibiae slightly expanded towards the extremity.

Antennae somewhat longer than head and thorax, moderately slender, slightly incrassate from the 4th joint onwards; 2nd joint obconical, but little more than half the length of the basal, 3rd very small yet slightly longer than broad; 4th and 5th oblong-oval, 6th shorter, joints 7-10 more or less transverse, terminal conical, not much longer than the penultimate.

Underside pubescent. Head with a transverse depression between the eyes and a central flattened elevation behind. Abdomen distinctly but not closely punctate, appearing minutely granulate in some lights, 3rd and 4th segments each rather longer than 2nd, 5th a little shorter than 4th, 6th deeply emarginate, the operculum convex, elongate-oval, broadly grooved along the middle.

This differs considerably from *S. insuetus*, 3521, and other species from the neighbourhood of Methven. It should be placed in Section IX, after *S. nitida*, 3364, which, however, is larger, with stouter and differently formed antennae and thicker legs, the frontal channel nearly attains the occiput, the intervals between the sutural and intrahumeral striae are at least bipunctate, and the terminal ventral segments are obviously dissimilar.

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

Rakaia Gorge, near Methven. A solitary individual, found by Mr. T. Hall on the 27th December, 1912.

3699. *Sagola brevisternis* sp. nov.

Elongate, slightly convex, not parallel, very glossy; castaneo-rufous, legs and antennae much paler, tarsi and palpi yellow; very thinly clothed with suberect, slender yellowish pubescence and a few outstanding setae.

Head almost as broad as thorax, feebly rounded but not narrowed behind the moderately prominent eyes; frontal channel deep, extending beyond the back of the eyes, much narrowed there, less so in front, occipital foveae elongate; antennal tubercles somewhat elevated, contiguous in front, distinctly separated behind, with a few fine punctures. Thorax widest and rounded before the middle, much narrowed behind; basal median fossa subquadrate, base finely bipunctate, lateral foveae deep and prolonged to the middle. Elytra of equal length and breadth, a good deal narrowed towards the base, slightly longer than thorax; sutural striae deep, apparently bipunctate at base, the suture minutely pluripunctate, intrahumeral striae composed of a basal puncture and elongate impression hardly extending as far as the middle, there is no basal puncture between these and the sutural striae. Hind-body twice as long as elytra, basal three segments subequal, the broad margins of the 1st and 2nd distinctly incrassate and somewhat prominent towards the extremity, the terminal quite unfolded, nearly horizontal and obtusely triangular.

Legs elongate and slender, tibiae distinctly pubescent, a little arched externally below the middle.

Antennae a third longer than head and thorax, moderately slender, 2nd joint oblong-oval, evidently shorter than the basal, 3rd narrower than adjacent ones, obconical, distinctly longer than broad; joints 4 and 5 oblong-oval but shorter than 2nd, 6th and 7th rather shorter, the latter a little broader than 6th and narrowed apically; 8th and 9th almost transversely quadrate yet hardly as broad as 10th, 11th conical, larger than the penultimate.

Underside rather densely and evenly pubescent. Head with a deep interocular depression. Metasternum convex, very short in comparison with the abdomen. Basal ventral segment quite concealed, 2nd to 4th large, with deep sutures, somewhat convex, 5th rather shorter, 6th obtusely triangular.

The form of the head comes within the definition of Section V, but none of its members agree with it. The unique male of *S. laticeps*, 3362, from Greymouth, belonging to Section III, more nearly resembles it in general appearance, but the shape of the head and zigzag outline of the basal dorsal segments are entirely dissimilar.

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

Pudding Hill, near Methven. One, found on the 4th May, 1912, by Mr. T. Hall, but held in reserve, hoping that the male might be found.

3700. *Sagola rustica* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, elongate, not parallel, nitid; rather thickly clothed, except the head and thorax, with elongate yellow pubescence and long upright setae; castaneo-rufous, legs and antennae much paler, tarsi and palpi yellow.

Head only very slightly narrowed behind the moderately prominent eyes, with obtuse angles, almost as broad as thorax; frontal channel broad and deep, extending to beyond the back of the eyes, much narrower between the somewhat elevated antennal tubercles, occiput rather finely yet distinctly bipunctate. Thorax about as long as broad, widest and rounded before the middle; basal median fossa deep and subquadrate, base bipunctate, lateral foveae deep and prolonged to the middle. Elytra of equal length and breadth, nearly a third longer than thorax, with slightly rounded hind

angles, gradually narrowed before the middle; sutural striae deep, punctiform at base, with a basal puncture near each, intrahumeral striae composed of a basal puncture and elongate impression extending to beyond the middle. Hind-body a third longer than elytra, fully as broad but a little narrowed at the base, its basal three segments subequal, the apical deflexed and moderately broad.

Legs elongate and slender, tibiae slightly curved externally towards the extremity.

Antennae rather longer than head and thorax, moderately slender; 2nd joint subovate, little more than half the length of the 1st, 3rd small, obconical, very slightly longer than broad, 4th obconical, joints 5 to 8 bead-like and nearly alike; 9th and 10th transverse, rather broader than 8th, 11th subconical, not elongate.

Underside with distinct yellow pubescence. Ventral segments 2-4 subequal, 5th rather shorter, truncate behind, 6th short and broad, semi-circular behind.

Easily distinguishable from *S. brevisternis* by its smaller size, much less irregular contour, longer intrahumeral impressions, with a basal juncture between each and the suture, by the shorter, flatter, and more parallel hind-body, smaller rotundate occipital punctures, the different antennal structure and broad terminal ventral segment. Both may be placed together until the males are found.

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

Rakaia Gorge. A single female discovered by Mr. T. Hall on the 18th May, 1912.

3701. *Sagola confusa* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, elongate, shining; rufous, legs and antennae light chestnut-red, tarsi and palpi yellow; thinly clothed with decumbent yellowish pubescence and a few long erect setae.

Head apparently smooth, subquadrate, slightly narrower than thorax, genae very feebly curved, with rounded hind angles; antennal tubercles a little elevated, in front almost in contact, frontal channel deep and broad, a little narrowed between the tubercles, extending as far as the back of the eyes, occipital foveae moderately large. Thorax cordate, rather broader than long, minutely and distantly punctate; median basal fossa large, subrotundate, lateral foveae deep, not prolonged beyond the middle, base finely but distinctly bipunctate. Elytra subquadrate, rather broader and a third longer than thorax, slightly narrowed before the middle; sutural striae simple, with a basal puncture close to each, intrahumeral striae composed of a basal puncture and longer impression just reaching the middle; outside each of these some small punctures seem to form an additional stria, the suture is minutely punctate. Hind-body as broad as but rather longer than the elytra, distantly and finely punctate, basal segment shorter than 2nd or 3rd.

Legs moderately elongate and slender, tibiae slightly dilated towards the extremity.

Antennae equalling the head and thorax in length, basal joint red, nearly twice as long as broad, 2nd as thick and fully half as long, 3rd subglobular and very small; 4th and 5th rather longer than broad, 6-8 rather shorter and somewhat narrowed apically, 9th and 10th rather larger, subquadrate, terminal conical, not as long as preceding two.

Underside scantily pubescent. Head with an interocular furrow. Ventral segments 2 to 4 slightly increase, 5th as long as 4th, 6th shorter, narrower and truncate behind, 7th short, obtusely triangular.

This belongs to Section V, but differs from every species in it. When examined from behind, the occipital foveae appear almost confluent with the frontal channel, and thus approach the furcate form of Raffray's *S. punctulata*. The distinct basal punctures near the sutural striae and the outer punctures or additional striae are somewhat similar to those of Raffray's *S. frontalis*, but in his species these striae are situated near the middle of each side. These together are good distinguishing characters.

Var. ♂. Elytra rather longer, without basal punctures near the sutural striae, the hind portion of intrahumeral impressions shorter. Howick.

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

Hunua Range, Clevedon. Unique; one of my own captures; in it the 6th ventral segment is nearly nude.

3702. *Sagola longipes* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, elongate, of interrupted outline, nitid, distantly and minutely punctate; light chestnut-red, elytra and legs somewhat fulvescent, palpi and tarsi yellow; very thinly clothed with rather short, decumbent, greyish pubescence.

Head almost as broad as thorax, gradually narrowed anteriorly, genae not narrowed, with rounded hind angles; frontal channel only moderately broad and deep, hardly extending as far as the back of the eyes, narrowed between the somewhat flattened tubercles, occipital foveae elongate. Thorax slightly broader than long, widest and strongly rounded before the middle, considerably narrowed behind, obliquely so in front, where it is about half the width of the occiput; basal fossa deep and subrotundate, lateral foveae of similar form, hardly attaining the middle, the base distinctly bipunctate. Elytra of equal length and breadth, a third longer than thorax, widest and slightly rounded behind, distinctly narrowed before the middle; sutural striae entire, punctiform at base, intrahumeral impressions short, consisting of a pair of punctures, the posterior the larger. Hind-body not quite as broad as elytra at the base, nearly double their length, basal three segments horizontal, the 1st shorter than 2nd or 3rd, terminal ones much narrowed.

Legs rather elongate, moderately slender, tibiae only slightly expanded below the middle, but becoming slender at the extremity.

Antennae a third longer than head and thorax, a little thickened apically; basal joint red, its length fully twice the breadth, 2nd half as long, 3rd moderately small, rather longer than broad; 4th and 5th oblong, 6-8 very slightly shorter and broader, 9th and 10th transversely quadrate, the terminal conical, longer than the penultimate.

Ventral segments 2 to 4 evidently increase, 5th slightly longer than 4th, much narrowed apically, 6th shorter and narrower, obtusely triangular.

Of irregular contour, the antennae, legs, and hind-body rather elongate, and differing otherwise from the species composing Section V. *S. osculans*, 1576, is a male, it has a broader head with less obtuse angles, its frontal channel is deeper but tapers behind, the thorax is gradually narrowed towards the base. In *S. fulva*, 1881, the head is more like that of 1576. *S. rectipes*, 1878, has the head gradually narrowed in front of the eyes, as in *S. longipes*, but it is not as broad, and its elytra are oblong, &c. These are the nearest species in my collection.

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

Woodhill, Kaipara Railway. Found on the underside of a log nearly thirty years ago, and set aside in the hope of finding a male. The locality has been "cleared"; it is now smothered with pennyroyal (*Hedeosoma*), a plant abhorred by native insects, so it is probable that this useful beetle has been exterminated.

Obs.—A decoction of pennyroyal and some oily or resinous substance, applied when warm, would, I believe, deter wood-borers, codlin-moth, and other destructive insects from depositing their eggs on fruit-trees.

3703. *Sagola indiscreta* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, elongate, irregularly narrowed anteriorly, indistinctly punctate, nitid; light rufous, elytra, legs and antennae somewhat fulvescent, palpi and tarsi yellow; pubescence yellowish, slender and suberect.

Head nearly as broad as thorax, gradually narrowed in front of the moderately prominent eyes, straight behind these, with obtuse angles; antennal tubercles a little elevated, slightly separated in front, median channel deep and moderately broad, nearly reaching the occiput, narrowed there, basal foveae elongate. Thorax as long as broad, rounded and widest before the middle, gradually narrowed behind; basal fossa deep and subrotundate, lateral foveae also deep, not prolonged beyond the middle, base distinctly bipunctate. Elytra of equal length and breadth, a third longer than thorax, somewhat narrowed before the middle; sutural striae deeper and broader before the middle than behind, with a small basal puncture near each, intrahumeral striae deep, extending to the middle, each composed of a basal puncture and elongate impression. Hind-body slightly longer than elytra, basal segment not quite as broad as and rather shorter than following ones, with minute, depressed grey scales, terminal segments deflexed, only moderately narrow.

Legs elongate, tibiae finely ciliate, and more slender near the extremity than at the middle.

Antennae quite a third longer than the head and thorax, very gradually and slightly thickened; basal joint red, its length double the width, 2nd oviform, hardly longer than broad, 3rd smallest, oviform, slightly longer than broad, 4th and 5th oblong-oval, joints 6 to 8 slightly broader, laxly articulated, 9th and 10th subquadrate, broader than preceding ones, terminal, conical, shorter than 9th and 10th together.

Underside light chestnut-red, with elongate yellow pubescence. Head with a deep curvate impression across it in front of the eyes. Ventral segments 2-4 gradually increase, 5th longer in the middle, much narrowed and slightly rounded behind, 6th short and narrow, impressed along the middle, 7th short and broad.

This comes near *S. rectipes*, 1878, in Section V, but is rather larger, manifestly darker, with more elongate, differently formed antennae, nearly similarly shaped head, but the thorax is broader and the elytra are not oblong. In 1878 the basal joint of the antennae is shorter, the 3rd is small and short, joints 4 to 8 are distinctly narrowed apically, and the 9th and 10th are transverse. *S. rustica* differs in being smaller and darker, it has shorter antennae, smaller occipital foveae, a rather narrower thorax with the basal fossa subquadrate, &c.

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

Howick, near Auckland. One in my own collection, taken off the underside of a log in December, 1885.

3704. *Sagola rotundiceps* sp. nov.

Nitid, subdepressed, elongate, of interrupted contour, minutely and distantly punctured; infusate-red, elytra, legs, and antennae light chestnut-red, palpi and tarsi yellow; pubescence scanty, elongate, greyish-yellow.

Head nearly as large as thorax, subrotundate, widest in line with the moderate eyes, curvedly narrowed behind these, hind angles obtuse; frontal channel moderately deep, rather narrow, extending beyond the back of the eyes, occipital foveae well marked and slightly elongate. Thorax cordate, of about equal length and breadth, rounded and widest before the middle, distinctly narrowed behind; basal fossa deep and subrotundate, lateral foveae large and deep, extending to the middle, base distinctly bipunctate. Elytra subquadrate, slightly rounded and widest behind the middle, gradually narrowed towards the base, a third longer than thorax; sutural striae rather deep and broad, intrahumeral impressions apparently undivided, deep, prolonged nearly to the middle. Hind-body rather narrower than elytra at the base, longer than they are, basal segment with minute, depressed brassy scales, rather shorter than 2nd or 3rd, the terminal narrow, obtusely triangular.

Legs moderately elongate and slender, simple.

Antennae rather longer than head and thorax, basal joint fully twice as long as broad, 2nd oviform, barely half the length of 1st, 3rd more slender, obconical, small, rather longer than broad, 4th oviform; joints 5 to 8 slightly broader, narrowed apically, 9th hardly as broad as the transverse 10th, the terminal conical, rather longer than penultimate.

Ventral segments 2-4 normal, 5th slightly longer, 6th shorter and narrower, 7th almost as long, obtusely triangular. Head with an interocular groove.

This, owing to the moderately narrow frontal channel, does not agree with any of the species in Section IX; it is, however, evidently broader than the slender linear stria of *S. lineata*, 2719, belonging to Section VII. It is more elongate and less parallel than *S. nitida*, 3364, with more slender, longer, and differently formed antennae, and with very different elytral sculpture. The other species from Mount Egmont, *S. diversa*, 3366, belongs to Section II. The nearest ally is 3364.

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

Stratford, base of Mount Egmont. Unique; taken off the underside of a log.

3705. *Sagola fulvipennis* sp. nov.

Elongate, elytra and abdomen subparallel, shining, very finely and distantly punctate; head and thorax rufous, elytra fulvous, but more rufescent near the base, hind-body chestnut-red, legs paler, tarsi and palpi flavescent; distinctly clothed with elongate, suberect, greyish-yellow hairs, and with some longer upright setae behind.

Head nearly as broad as thorax, hardly at all narrowed behind the moderately prominent eyes, with obtuse angles; frontal channel deep, broad near the slightly elevated tubercles, becoming narrower and almost penetrating the basal margin, occipital foveae small and punctiform. Thorax subcordate, rounded and widest at or just before the middle; basal fossa deep and subquadrate, lateral foveae also deep and extending to the middle, base distinctly bipunctate. Elytra of about equal length and breadth, a third longer than thorax, feebly rounded behind, a little narrowed towards the base, broadly impressed or flattened there; sutural striae deep and

finely punctate near the base, with a puncture alongside each, intra-humeral impressions tripunctate, hardly reaching the middle, their front margin sexpunctate. Hind-body rather longer than elytra, basal segment rather shorter than 2nd or 3rd, with minute depressed brassy scales, the terminal very narrow.

Legs moderately elongate, tibiae feebly arched externally.

Antennae as long as head and thorax, basal joint red, not twice the length of the suboviform 2nd, 3rd small and subglobular, 4th oviform, joints 5-8 slightly increase in width, narrowed in front; 9th and 10th distinctly broader, transverse, 11th conical, not as long as preceding two together.

Underside finely punctate, with suberect greyish pubescence. Head with a transverse groove midway between the mentum and eyes and a deep central groove behind. Ventral segments 2-4 normal, 5th nearly as long as 4th, 6th short, truncate behind; 7th much longer, rather broad, rounded behind, slightly concave, with a flat almost semicircular basal lamina occupying about half of its whole area.

Distinguishable by its bright-fulvous elytra, tripunctate intrahumeral impressions, and by the peculiar lamina within the terminal ventral segment. The head is rather narrower than in the older members of Section V, and the thorax being almost as much oviform as cordate it may at present be located near *S. spinifer*, 2723, in Section XIV.

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

Tairua, Auckland. December, 1874; one found on the lower side of a log.

3706. *Sagola bifida* sp. nov.

Shining, subdepressed, elongate, of irregular outline, finely and distantly punctate; light chestnut-red, elytra and legs flavescent; sparingly clothed with elongate, suberect, pale pubescence and upright setae.

Head, including the rather prominent eyes, almost as broad as thorax, gradually curvedly narrowed behind, its angles obsolete; antennal tubercles distinctly elevated, slightly separated in front; frontal channel deep, widest in front, very narrow on reaching the well-marked, somewhat elongated occipital foveae. Thorax of equal length and breadth, rounded and widest before the middle, considerably narrowed behind; basal fossa deep and subrotundate, lateral foveae deep and attaining the middle, base evidently bipunctate. Elytra short, rather broader than long, a good deal narrowed towards the base; sutural striae deeper at the base than behind, intra-humeral impressions entire, deep, reaching the middle but not touching the base. Hind-body not quite as wide as elytra at the base, nearly twice their length, basal three segments horizontal, the 1st slightly shorter than the others, the terminal narrow, with a distinct median notch so as to appear obtusely bifid at the extremity.

Legs elongate, moderately stout, tibiae slightly arched externally.

Antennae stout, scarcely as long as head and thorax, basal joint punctate, its length double the breadth, the next short and oviform, 3rd obconical but small; joints 4-8 subequal, as thick as the 2nd, all narrowed apically; 9th and 10th distinctly broader, transverse, the terminal conical, rather longer than the penultimate.

Ventral segments 2-4 increase, 5th rather shorter, 6th rather shorter than 5th, widely emarginate, 7th subquadrate, widely notched at the extremity, and its base with a flat, broad, obtusely triangular lamina occupying half of the whole surface.

The prominent, obtusely bifid apex of the last dorsal segment is its principal differentiating feature. The ventral segments, in structure, most nearly resemble those of *S. fulvipennis*. The elytra in shape are like those of *S. sulcator*, 1575, which belongs, as does the present species, to Section IX, but 1575 has a broader and more rotundate head, its frontal channel is prolonged right to the base, and the occipital foveae are minute and apt to be overlooked.

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

Woodhill, Kaipara Railway. One found on the underside of a log by myself many years ago.

3707. *Sagola posticalis* sp. nov.

Elongate, subparallel, subdepressed, nitid, finely and irregularly punctate; fusco-rufous, antennae and legs paler, palpi and tarsi yellow; thinly clothed with suberect greyish pubescence.

Head almost as broad as thorax, contracted in front, very slightly curvedly narrowed behind, with obtuse angles, eyes moderately prominent; antennal tubercles nearly plane, finely yet distinctly punctured, frontal channel deep, moderately broad, narrowed anteriorly, extending as far as the back of the eyes, occipital foveae small and punctiform. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, rounded and widest just before the middle, apex much narrower than the occiput; basal fovea subrotundate, the lateral ones deep, hardly reaching the middle, base finely bipunctate. Elytra flat, suboblong, slightly narrowed before the middle, a third longer than thorax; sutural striae deep, with a basal puncture alongside each, intrahumeral striae deep, prolonged to the middle, usually tripunctate. Hind-body as long and broad as elytra, basal segment much shorter than 2nd or 3rd, apical segment short and broad, subangulate at extremity.

Legs moderately elongate, tibiae slightly expanded below the middle.

Antennae longer than head and thorax, moderately slender, very slightly and gradually thickened; basal joint red, not double the length of the oviform 2nd; 3rd small, very little longer than broad; 4th oviform, evidently smaller than 2nd; joints 5-7 narrowed apically; 8-10 laxly articulated, transverse, only slightly broader than preceding ones, the terminal conical, not twice the length of penultimate.

Ventral segments 2-5 normal, 6th as long as 5th, unusually broad, semicircularly emarginate, enclosing the very small subrotundate 7th.

Fem.—6th segment short, broadly triangular.

Like *S. suturalis*, 3522, Section X, in some respects, but smaller and of a lighter hue. The head manifestly broader. Elytra rather more narrowed near the base, and therefore less perfectly oblong; intrahumeral striae much longer and tripunctate, but with a single puncture only between them and the suture. The rather broad, medially angulate, apical dorsal segment will lead to its separation from other species.

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

Wairiri, Kaikoura. A somewhat mutilated specimen of each sex found by Mr. W. L. Wallace.

3708. *Sagola laetula* sp. nov.

Glossy, subdepressed, not perceptibly punctate, elytra and hind-body parallel; castaneo-rufous, elytra fulvescent, legs slightly more infusate than elytra, palpi and tarsi yellow; very thinly covered with fine yellowish-grey pubescence and upright elongate setae.

Head almost as broad as thorax, genae nearly straight, hind angles as wide as the eyes, obtuse, not at all prominent; antennal tubercles nearly plane, frontal channel deep, moderately broad, slightly narrowed in front, extending just beyond the back of the eyes, occipital foveae slightly elongate. Thorax cordate, about as long as broad; basal fossa subquadrate, lateral foveae deep, prolonged to the middle, base distinctly bipunctate. Elytra suboblong, not double the length of thorax, somewhat narrowed before the middle; sutural striae deep, subpunctiform at the base, with a small basal puncture near each, intrahumeral striae composed of a basal puncture and more elongate impression reaching the middle. Hind-body as long as elytra, minutely and distantly punctate, basal segment shorter than 2nd or 3rd, the last obtusely triangular.

Legs moderately elongate and slender, tibiae slightly expanded towards the extremity.

Antennae rather longer than head and thorax, only moderately stout, slightly and gradually incrassate; 2nd joint subovate, quite half as long as the basal; 3rd small yet slightly longer than broad; 4th and 5th oblong-oval; 6th rather shorter but not quite as short as 7th; joints 8-10 subquadrate, nearly alike; 11th conical, longer than 10th.

Ventral segments 2-4 normal, 5th as long as 4th; 6th shorter, medially truncate, prolonged at the sides; 7th as long as 6th, broad, obtusely triangular.

S. sobrina, 1877, near which this species should be placed, has short elytra, they are much narrowed towards the base, with short intrahumeral impressions; the basal thoracic fossa is subrotundate and the adjacent punctures are small; the frontal channel is broader in the middle, but becomes slender near the base, &c.

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

Hunua Range, near Clevedon. One found amongst leaf-mould during my second visit to the locality.

The underside of the head has a broad central lamina, which is curved, but not ciliate behind, and therefore differs from *S. laminata*, 2469, in Section XII.

3709. *Sagola concolorata* sp. nov.

Shining, almost wholly chestnut-red, the legs but little paler, tarsi and palpi yellow; sparingly clothed with greyish pubescence; body subdepressed, elytra and hind-body subparallel, finely, distantly, and irregularly punctured.

Head rather short, smaller than thorax, gradually narrowed anteriorly, genae nearly straight, with obtuse angles, these, however, are just perceptibly less prominent than the eyes; antennal tubercles nearly plane, separated in front by a distinct groove, frontal channel deep, moderately broad throughout, extending as far as the back of the eyes, occipital foveae well marked and slightly elongate. Thorax about as long as broad, rounded and widest before the middle, distinctly narrowed behind; lateral foveae deep, less so at the middle, basal punctures small but distinct, almost confluent with the subquadrate fossa. Elytra oblong, a third longer than thorax, very slightly narrowed towards the base; sutural striae deep, with a small basal puncture alongside each, intrahumeral striae hardly attaining the middle, consisting of a basal puncture and more elongate impression. Hind-body rather shorter than elytra, basal segment rather short, bearing

depressed, minute greyish setae, the next slightly shorter than 3rd, the terminal narrow, obtusely triangular.

Legs elongate, moderately stout, tibiae a little expanded below the middle.

Antennae not longer than head and thorax, only moderately thick; basal joint red, hardly twice as long as broad; the next stout, suboviform, quite half the length of 1st; 3rd small, not longer than broad; 4th oviform, laxly articulated; joints 5-7 subequal, slightly shorter; 8th nearly as broad as the transverse 9th or 10th, the terminal conical, longer than the penultimate.

Ventral segments 2-5 normal; 6th shorter than 5th, very much narrower, semicircularly emarginate; 7th short, transversely oval. Head with a curved depression across it in front of the eyes.

This, along with *S. indiscreta*, may be placed in a separate section on account of the somewhat *Vidamus*-like head. It is nearer *S. indiscreta* than any other species in Section V, but has a relatively broader, less anteriorly prolonged head, a shorter frontal channel; stouter, differently formed antennae, and larger but less prominent eyes.

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

Tairua, near Auckland. One in my own collection, taken off the under-side of a log during 1874.

Group EUPLECTINI.

3710. *Euplectopsis perpunctatus* sp. nov. *Euplectopsis* Raffray, Gen. Ins. (Wytzm.), *Pselaphidae*, 1908, p. 82.

Subopaque, very slightly convex, elongate, subparallel; dark rufous, legs and antennae chestnut-red, tarsi and palpi yellowish; pubescence distinct, greyish, mostly decumbent.

Head small, contracted in front of the moderately large eyes, genae straight, with obtuse angles; rather closely and distinctly punctate, interocular foveae obsolete, antennal tubercles small and distant, its pubescence very slender. Thorax oviform, slightly longer than broad, its apex nearly as wide as the occiput; very distinctly, closely, rather deeply and sharply punctured, the median basal impression and lateral foveae rather shallow, the discal groove more distinct but not quite attaining either the base or apex. Elytra subquadrate, with curvedly narrowed shoulders, somewhat broader and a third longer than thorax, much more finely and irregularly punctured; sutural striae well marked, punctiform at base, alongside each an additional slender stria extends from the base to beyond the middle, intrahumeral impressions not very deep and indistinctly prolonged backwards. Hind-body finely punctured, of about the same length and breadth as elytra, basal three segments nearly equal and horizontal, the 1st transversely impressed at the base.

Femora robust; tibiae moderately arched externally, the intermediate with a distinct, rather thick, oblique prolongation of the inner extremity.

Antennae shorter than head and thorax, 2nd joint oblong-oval, as long as the basal, 3rd obconical, very little longer than broad; joints 4-8 short and moniliform; 9th evidently broader than 8th, but not as large as 10th, the terminal large, conical and acuminate, equalling the 9th and 10th in length, these three distinctly pubescent and forming a well-marked club.

Underside nitid, chestnut-red, with yellow pubescence. Prosternum carinate. Metasternum with an obvious fovea behind the middle. Basal ventral segment densely fringed, quite visible, acutely projecting between

the coxae; segments 2-4 diminish; 5th much shorter in the middle, widely incurved behind; 6th nearly twice as long in the middle, semicircularly emarginate; 7th transversely oval, its operculum oblong.

Scarcely any part of the sculpture corresponds with that of previously recorded species. The absence of interocular foveae, the stout calar-like process at the inner extremity of the middle tibiae, and the deep sharply defined thoracic punctation are distinctive. *E. pusillus*, 2732, in Section XI, is perhaps the nearest species.

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

Papakura Bush, near Auckland. Found by myself on the 3rd March, 1893, amongst dead leaves on the ground (one only).

3711. *Euplectopsis nitipennis* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, elongate, sparingly clothed with rather short greyish pubescence; head and thorax rather dull dark red, elytra shining, of a light bright red, abdomen slightly nitid, antennae and legs light chestnut-red, tarsi and palpi flavescent.

Head small, slightly narrowed but not curved behind the moderately large eyes, distinctly and moderately closely punctured, without foveae, antennal tubercles small and widely separated. Thorax oviform, scarcely longer than broad, widest and rounded at the middle; very distinctly and moderately closely punctured, apex nearly smooth and narrower than the occiput; the transverse basal impression not deep and not distinctly connected with the small shallow lateral foveae, median groove quite definite but not quite reaching the apex. Elytra subquadrate, somewhat broader and a third longer than thorax, slightly curvedly narrowed before the middle; irregularly and finely punctate, sutural striae well marked and appearing duplicate, having a slender groove at the outside as far as the middle, intra-humeral impressions foveiform at the base, each with a shallow prolongation. Hind-body finely punctured, a little rounded at the sides, hardly as long or broad as the elytra, basal three segments subequal.

Legs moderately stout, tibiae very slightly arcuate.

Antennae shorter than head and thorax, nearly similar to those of *E. perpunctatus*, their 3rd joint shorter.

A little smaller and less parallel than *E. perpunctatus*, the elytra of a much brighter red, hind-body not straight-sided and less horizontal, the legs not as stout, and the intermediate tibiae without the conspicuous inner prolongation of the extremity. The structure of the underside almost exactly alike in both species.

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

Auckland Domain. One in my own collection, found during January, 1908, amongst leaf-mould, on the ground.

Euplectopsis eruensis Broun, 3206, Trans. N.Z. Inst., vol. 44, p. 408.

Male.—Antennae rather shorter than head and thorax, 2nd joint oblong-oval, fully the length of the exposed portion of the basal; 3rd obconical, slightly longer than broad but much smaller than 2nd; joints 4, 6, and 8 small, transversely moniliform; 5th and 7th slightly larger; 9th abruptly enlarged, subquadrate, distinctly larger than the transverse 10th, the terminal gradually attenuate, subconical, as long as preceding two combined.

Legs robust, intermediate tibiae moderately expanded, with an angular process near the inner extremity, the outer portion more prolonged.

Underside pubescent. Head distantly and finely granulate, with upright setae and a slender median carina. Prosternum carinate. Metasternum convex, broadly depressed along the middle. Ventral segments 2 to 4 diminish; 5th widely incurved, very short in the middle; 6th twice as long, semicircularly emarginate; 7th large, transversely oval, its operculum oblong.

The nearest ally, *Euplectopsis fastigiatus*, 3377, has prominent outstanding eyes. The thorax is somewhat ridged between the sides and the more sharply margined groove along the middle, and the lateral foveae have well-marked frontal prolongations. The sutural and intrahumeral striae are more deeply impressed at the base. The intermediate tibiae are more expanded towards the extremity, and are deeply notched there.

The description of the female will be found on page 408, Trans. N.Z. Inst., vol. 44, but the male was not secured till the year following.

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

Erua. Described from specimens in my own collection.

3712. *Euplectopsis duplex* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, elongate, nitid; light rufous, elytra somewhat fulvescent, legs and antennae paler, tarsi and palpi yellow; sparingly covered with distinct, decumbent, rather short greyish setae.

Head rather smaller than thorax, slightly narrowed behind the moderately large eyes, with obtuse angles; interocular foveae large, slightly prolonged and convergent in front, vertex nearly smooth and obtusely angulate in the middle, its sides closely but not very distinctly punctured; antennal tubercles small and distant, the interval truncate. Thorax oviform, moderately rounded and widest near the middle, rather more narrowed in front than behind, about as long as broad, irregularly and distinctly but not coarsely punctate; median groove well marked, narrowed towards but not quite reaching the apex, basal fossa angulate and prolonged almost to the basal margin, with a transverse stria connecting it with the broad but not deep lateral foveae, which extend nearly to the front. Elytra oblong, broader than and double the length of the thorax, their punctation shallow and indefinite, obsolete behind; sutural striae broad, deep at the base, their outer portion as deeply impressed as the inner to beyond the middle and appearing duplicate; intrahumeral impressions short and broad, deep at the base. Hind-body almost as broad as elytra but a third shorter, deflexed and rounded behind, finely and indistinctly punctate; 2nd segment only slightly longer than 1st, both with deepish basal sutures, 3rd as long as 2nd.

Legs simple, of moderate length, tibiae slightly arched outwardly.

Antennae as long as head and thorax, rather slender, club evidently triarticulate; 2nd joint oblong-oval, not twice as long as broad, nearly as stout and long as the basal; joints 3-8 moniliform and small, 5th and 7th slightly broader than contiguous ones, 9th more than double the width of the small 8th, 10th still more transversal; terminal largest, conical, fully equalling preceding two in length.

Underside of head moderately coarsely punctate, grooved along the middle. Prosternum carinate. Ventral segments 2 to 4 slightly diminish; 5th shorter in the middle, widely incurved behind; 6th almost circularly emarginate, enclosing the narrow 7th and its oblong operculum.

Manifestly different from the nine Auckland species in Section VI, smaller than any of them; more in accord with the description of *E. duplicatus*,

3495, a Greymouth specimen in the British Museum, but the structure of the ventral segments is very different; the elytra of 3495 are subquadrate, and the lateral thoracic foveae are deep and subrotundate but not prolonged anteriorly.

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

Epsom, base of Mount Eden. One male in my own collection, 17th November, 1912, and a female on the 9th December, 1912.

3713. *Euplectopsis cuneiceps* sp. nov.

Elongate, subparallel, only slightly convex, very glossy; dark rufous, legs and antennae light chestnut-red, tarsi and palpi yellow; very thinly clothed with decumbent greyish pubescence.

Head much smaller than thorax, with obtuse hind angles, gradually narrowed anteriorly; finely and irregularly punctate, frontal depression furcate and terminating farther back than the eyes in a pair of distinct foveae, antennal tubercles well separated, the occiput somewhat convex, and with a minute angular depression behind. Eyes situated behind the middle, small, composed of very few coarse facets. Thorax oviform, slightly longer than broad, moderately rounded and widest at the middle, its apex hardly as broad as the occiput; it is distantly, quite perceptibly and irregularly punctured, discal longitudinal groove well marked but not reaching the apex, basal fossa angular, not distinctly united to the lateral foveae, these are moderately large and deep, each with a feebly curved linear prolongation, so that in some aspects the middle of each side seems a little swollen. Elytra subquadrate, gently curvedly narrowed near the base, hardly broader than the thorax there, of about the same length as it is; they are indistinctly punctate, sutural striae well marked, foveiform at the base, intrahumeral impressions deep at the base, prolonged but more shallow at the middle. Hind-body of the same length and breadth as elytra, indistinctly punctate, basal three segments subequal, the 1st with a small median basal depression.

Legs moderately elongate, simple, tibiae only very slightly curved externally.

Antennae shorter than the head and thorax, 2nd joint oblong, longer than the basal, the next very little longer than broad, joints 4 to 8 short and moniliform; 9th rather broader than 8th, but not as broad as the 10th; the terminal large, conical and acuminate, equalling the preceding three in length.

Underside rufescent, finely pubescent. Prosternum not carinate. Basal ventral segment covered by femora, 2nd and 3rd rather longer than the next, 5th shorter, widely but not deeply emarginate; 6th large, rounded behind.

The cuneiform head, sculpture of thorax and elytra, glossy surface, and absence of the prosternal carina show that the only specimen discovered as yet, a female, is most likely the exponent of a distinct genus. It must be located in a section by itself.

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

Epsom, base of Mount Eden. Found amongst dead leaves on very rough scoria in November, 1911.

3714. *Euplectopsis bryocharis* sp. nov.

Elongate, slightly convex, nitid; fusco-rufous, legs and antennae paler, tarsi and palpi yellow; rather thickly covered, except the head and thorax, with subdepressed, distinct, greyish pubescence.

Head subquadrate, very slightly narrowed behind the moderately prominent eyes, its sides punctate, occiput nearly smooth; interocular foveae not deep, prolonged and confluent in front, antennal tubercles small and distant. Thorax oviform, rounded and widest at the middle, of about equal length and breadth, finely and distantly punctured; the ante-basal impression with a broad groove extending almost to the basal margin, lateral foveae subrotundate, each with a slight linear anterior prolongation and the usual transverse basal connecting stria, median furrow moderately broad but not attaining the apex. Elytra subquadrate, slightly narrowed near the base, a third longer than thorax, rather broader than it is, irregularly but not closely or very definitely punctate; sutural striae deep and punctiform at the base, the basal puncture alongside each with a short slender stria proceeding from it, intrahumeral impressions broad, deep at the base, hardly extending backwards as far as the middle, their inner margins slightly carinate, the shoulders more elevated. Hind-body rather shorter than elytra, much rounded and deflexed posteriorly, finely and distantly punctate, basal three segments slightly increase, the 1st with a transverse impression at the base.

Legs moderately elongate, tibiae slightly arched.

Fem.—Antennal joints 9 and 10 transverse, almost equal.

Male.—Antennae as long as head and thorax, 2nd joint oblong, 3rd short and obconical, joints 4–8 short and subglobular, 5th and 7th slightly larger; 9th and 10th evidently broader, the latter more transversal than the subquadrate 9th; 11th conical, subacuminate, equalling the preceding two in length.

Underside nitid, chestnut-red. Metasternum convex, longitudinally impressed behind. Basal ventral segment densely ciliate with yellow pubescence, the next three diminish, 5th as long as 4th, widely incurved behind, 6th rather longer, semicircularly emarginate, 7th transversely oval, its oblong operculum rather large.

E. tibialis, 3526, has a smaller and much more anteriorly contracted head, and strongly arched posterior tibiae. *E. terrestris*, 3527, is a more stoutly built insect, the interocular and thoracic impressions are manifestly deeper, and the 8th antennal joint being distinctly larger than its predecessors the club is almost 5-articulate.

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

Bell Rock, near Methven. One of each sex taken from moss on the face of a rock, the male somewhat damaged, on the 15th September, 1912, by Mr. T. Hall.

3715. *Euplectopsis blandiatus* sp. nov.

Elongate, moderately robust, shining, elytra and hind-body parallel, head and thorax narrower; light chestnut-red, tarsi and palpi yellow; sparingly clothed with flavescent hairs, those on the hind-body longer and suberect.

Head small, including the moderately large and prominent eyes, nearly as broad as the thorax, slightly narrowed behind these, much more so in front; finely punctate, interocular foveae well marked and somewhat prolonged anteriorly, the occiput triangularly impressed behind, antennal tubercles small and distant. Thorax oviform, widest and moderately rounded at the middle, its apex a little narrower than the occiput; finely yet quite definitely, rather irregularly but not closely punctured; lateral foveae oviform, occupying fully half of each side, each with a linear frontal

prolongation; basal median depression subangulate, nearly reaching the basal margin, connected with the lateral foveae by a transverse stria, discal groove distinct but not attaining the apex. Elytra oblong, broader and quite a third longer than thorax, with rounded shoulders; less evidently punctured than the thorax, sutural striae deep, punctiform at the base, with a distinct basal puncture near each; intrahumeral impressions bipunctate at base, somewhat duplicate, the outer portion deep and rather short, the inner longer but less distinct. Hind-body as broad as elytra but rather shorter, finely and indistinctly punctate, 2nd and 3rd segments slightly longer than the unimpressed 1st.

Legs elongate and moderately stout; tibiae nearly straight, the intermediate with a small process near the inner extremity.

Antennae almost equalling head and thorax in length, 2nd joint oblong, nearly as long as the basal; 3rd obconical and rather shorter; joints 4 to 6 small and bead-like; 7th and 8th more transversal, the latter slightly the larger; 9th rather broader than 8th but not quite the width of the 10th; the terminal not at all broader than penultimate, elongate and acuminate, as long as preceding three together.

Underside nitid, finely pubescent. Prosternal carina obsolete. Metasternum depressed along the middle. Ventral segments 2-4 gradually diminish; 5th widely incurved, half the length of 4th in the middle; 6th twice as long as 5th, distinctly impressed transversely, circularly emarginate; 7th transversely oval, its operculum distinct, oblong.

The only specimen of *Euplectopsis clavatulus*, 3496, from Greymouth, is in the British Museum, and without doubt is the nearest ally. This species is rather larger, the antennae are somewhat different, so also are the lateral thoracic foveae; the metasternum and 6th ventral segment are distinctly impressed, and the prosternal carina seems to be absent.

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

Scott's Gully, near Methven. One found on the 15th March, 1913, by Mr. T. Hall, amongst leaf-mould, and two or three others on Pudding Hill.

3716. *Euplectopsis impressus* sp. nov.

Elongate, of interrupted outline, slightly convex, shining; castaneorufous, legs and antennae paler, tarsi and palpi yellow; pubescence greyish-yellow, rather scanty, distinct, suberect on elytra and hind-body.

Head rather smaller than thorax, a little curvedly narrowed behind the moderately large eyes, indistinctly punctate; interocular foveae well marked and confluent in front, occiput convex, triangularly impressed behind, antennal tubercles small and distant. Thorax rounded and widest near the middle, its apex nearly as broad as the occiput, finely, irregularly, and distantly punctured; median groove very distinct, extending from the basal margin nearly to the apex, but interrupted by the subangular median basal impression, lateral foveae subrotundate but with a sulciform prolongation in front of each, both connected by the usual transverse ante-basal stria. Elytra fully a third longer than thorax, widest behind the middle, curvedly narrowed near the base, their punctation fine and irregular; sutural striae deep, punctiform at base, with a basal puncture near each; intrahumeral foveae duplicate, bipunctate at base, broad and deep there but becoming shallow towards the middle. Hind-body finely punctate, rather shorter than elytra, basal three segments subequal, the 1st with a transverse basal depression.

Legs moderately stout and elongate, tibiae nearly straight, simple.

Antennae about as long as head and thorax, 2nd joint oblong, 3rd obconical, hardly longer than broad, joints 4-6 small; 7th slightly larger than 6th, but not as broad as the 8th, which is nearly as broad as the transverse 9th; the terminal conical, equalling the preceding two.

Underside distinctly pubescent. Prosternum carinate. Metasternum simple; 6th ventral segment unimpressed, circularly emarginate, the others like those of *E. blandiatus*.

Recognizable at once by the depression on the basal dorsal segment, rather thicker though nearly similar antennae, and the unimpressed metasternum and 6th ventral segment, and carinate prosternum.

Fem.—8th antennal joint very small.

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

Rakaia Gorge, near Methven. Described from a male found by Mr. T. Hall on the 9th October, 1912, and a pair from Mount Hutt on the 28th of the same month. These two are more thickly pubescent than the first one.

3717. *Euplectopsis dorsalis* sp. nov.

Nitid, fulvescent, indistinctly punctate; thinly covered with suberect straw-coloured hairs, and a few longer ones on the hind-body.

Nearly related to *E. impressus*. The head less quadrate, more narrowed anteriorly, with more prominent eyes. Median thoracic groove shorter. Elytra and hind-body more parallel, the 2nd dorsal segment with a basal impression similar to that of the 1st; 6th ventral segment twice as long as the 5th, more deeply emarginate; 7th transversely oval, its operculum large, oblong; 4th and 6th antennal joints smallest, 8th broader than 7th.

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

Rakaia Gorge. Unique; found by Mr. T. Hall on the 18th May, 1912.

3718. *Euplectopsis elongellus* sp. nov.

Shining, slightly convex, elongate, elytra and hind-body parallel; light chestnut-red, antennae and legs paler, tarsi and palpi yellow; somewhat thickly clothed with yellowish-grey, moderately elongate, suberect pubescence.

Head smaller than thorax, genae almost straight, with obtuse angles, occiput convex and angularly impressed behind; interocular foveae not very deep, more or less confluent in front, antennal tubercles small and distant, the punctation fine. Eyes moderately large. Thorax rather longer than broad, subovate, moderately rounded and widest at or just before the middle, irregularly, rather distantly, and finely punctured, smooth in front and narrower there than the head; lateral foveae deep, oviform, extending to the middle, with a slight anterior prolongation, the connecting transverse stria deep and angulate at the middle and extending nearly to the basal margin, median groove distinct, much narrowed towards but not reaching the apex. Elytra suboblong, a third longer than thorax, a little narrowed near the base, irregularly and finely punctate; sutural striae deep, punctiform at base, with a basal puncture near each, intrahumeral impressions duplicate, broad and deep at the base, bipunctate there, the outer puncture sometimes indefinite, they are prolonged to the middle. Hind-body rather shorter than elytra, finely punctate; apical segments deflexed, basal three subequal, the first with a median basal depression.

Legs moderately elongate and slender, tibiae nearly straight.

Antennae as long as head and thorax, moderately slender, gradually incrassate; 3rd joint obconical, slightly longer than broad; joints 4-6 small and subtransversely moniliform, 5th slightly enlarged; 7th rather larger than 6th, but not quite as broad as the 8th; 9th nearly as broad as the transverse 10th, the terminal large, conical, obtusely pointed, as long as preceding two together.

6th ventral segment unimpressed, twice the length of 5th, circularly emarginate, 7th transversely oval, its operculum large, oblong.

The shape of the thorax is like that of Reitter's *Trichonyx longicollis*, 3198, belonging to Section I, but it is a much darker insect, with differently formed antennae. These organs more nearly resemble those of *E. blandiatus*, but their last joint is obviously shorter and less acuminate, the intermediate tibiae are simple, and the 6th ventral segment has no depression, &c.

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

Rakaia Gorge. Two examples from Mr. T. Hall, found on the 9th October, 1912.

3719. *Plectomorphus laminifer* sp. nov. *Plectomorphus* Raffray, Gen.

Ins. (Wytsm.), *Pselaphidae*, 1908, p. 105.

Stout, moderately elongate and nitid, slightly convex; castaneo-rufous, legs and antennae paler, tarsi and palpi flavescent; rather thickly clothed with decumbent yellow pubescence and a few long outstanding setae.

Head evidently narrower than thorax, still more so in front, as long as it is, gently obliquely narrowed behind the small prominent eyes, with obtuse angles; it is finely but irregularly punctate, the forehead plane, the pair of moderate foveae placed farther back than the eyes; antennal tubercles widely separated, not prolonged backwards. Thorax rather broader than long, rounded and distinctly widest before the middle, obliquely narrowed anteriorly, more gradually behind; it is impunctate, discal furrow moderately deep and attaining the apex, lateral foveae deep, prolonged forwards as grooves at some distance from the sides; basal fossa deep, almost semicircular and with obtusely elevated hind margins, the transverse stria connecting it with the lateral foveae well marked. Elytra oblong, nearly double the length of thorax, slightly curvedly narrowed near the base, with somewhat rounded shoulders; sutural striae distinct, foveiform at the base and, in some lights, appearing duplicate there; intra-humeral impressions deep at the base but becoming shallow behind the middle. Hind-body rather darker, as broad as the elytra but much shorter, basal segment unimpressed, 2nd also horizontal but rather shorter, the others deflexed.

Femora robust, the posterior rather less so. Tibiae straight, the intermediate a little thicker than the others, armed inwardly near the extremity with a short process directed obliquely inwards, so that the thinner outer portion appears more prolonged.

Antennae about as long as the head and thorax, basal joint cylindric, rather longer than the oblong-oval 2nd; joints 3-5 almost equal, about twice as long as broad; 6th and 7th less elongate; 8th still smaller and bead-like; 9th nearly twice as large as 8th, rather longer than the more transverse 10th; the terminal largest, conical, and acuminate; the club, therefore, is triarticulate, and more thickly pubescent than the other joints.

Underside nitid, bearing distinct yellow pubescence. Head with a large basal foveae and a fine frontal carina. Prosternum carinate along the middle. Intermediate trochanters spined at the inner angle. Basal ventral

segment short, acutely angulate between the coxae; 2nd largest, with an upright lamina across the middle in front, this should be examined from the side; segments 3-5 decrease, 6th large, semicircularly emarginate, hardly longer than 4th in the middle; 7th large, its oblong operculum with a distinct groove at one side.

This species, owing chiefly to the form of the head, most nearly resembles the larger North Island *P. optandus*, 3212, but in it the median and lateral thoracic grooves are deeper, the 1st dorsal segment has a well-marked transverse depression at its base, and the outer portion of the intermediate tibiae is hardly longer than the inner. The remarkable lamina on the 2nd ventral segment distinguishes *P. laminifer*.

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

Pudding Hill, about nine miles from Methven. Described from a specimen found among leaf-mould by Mr. W. Burrows on the 30th March, 1913.

3720. *Vidamus congruus* sp. nov. *Vidamus* Raffray, Gen. Ins. (Wytsm.), *Pselaphidae*, 1908, p. 89.

Slender, elongate, subdepressed, nitid; with distinct, mostly decumbent, yellowish-grey pubescence; chestnut-red, legs and antennae fulvescent, tarsi and palpi yellowish, hind-body somewhat infusate.

Head as broad as thorax, very slightly rounded behind the moderately large but not very convex eyes, with obtuse hind angles; apparently smooth, antennal tubercles extending inwardly and subcontiguous in the middle, interocular foveae distinct, prolonged and confluent in front. Thorax rather longer than broad, widest and moderately rounded before the middle, its apex hardly half the width of the occiput, without perceptible punctation; the transverse ante-basal impression unites the rotundate lateral foveae and angular median fossa, which has a broad groove extending to the basal margin. Elytra about a third longer than broad and as much longer than the thorax, their sides somewhat rounded, widest near the middle, finely and irregularly punctured; sutural striae broad, deep and foveiform at the base, intrahumeral foveae short and deep. Hind-body rather narrower and shorter than elytra, finely punctate, its basal three segments subequal, the 1st with a very short, sometimes indistinct, basal depression, the 2nd somewhat swollen in the middle and with a shallow transverse impression near each side.

Legs moderately stout; intermediate tibiae armed with a distinct spiniform process near the inner extremity.

Antennae shorter than head and thorax, with slender setae; 2nd joint nearly as thick but shorter than the basal, the next a little longer than broad and usually narrowed towards its base; joints 4-8 small and bead-like, 5th and 7th slightly larger than the others; 9th and 10th distinctly transverse, the former broader than the 8th but smaller than the 10th; 11th conical and acuminate, rather broader than the penultimate and nearly as long as the preceding three together.

2nd ventral segment longer than the next, 4th distinctly shorter in the middle, and slightly shorter than 5th; 6th large, emarginate behind; 7th transversely oval, its operculum indistinct. Intermediate trochanters with prominent spines.

Fem.—Hind-body longer and more horizontal, its 2nd segment simple, tibiae unarmed.

V. armiferus, 3381, having similarly spined tibiae, and being of about the same size, is without doubt the nearest ally; but it is nearly pitchy-red,

its thorax is more oviform, and the hind-body is decidedly broader; the lower surface also differs, and I have been unable to detect trochanteral spines.

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

Scott's Gully, near Methven; also found on Pudding Hill, amongst fallen leaves, in March, 1913, by Mr. T. Hall. Five specimens altogether.

3721. *Vidamus clavipes* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, moderately robust and elongate, nitid, very finely and distantly punctate; chestnut-red, tarsi and palpi flavescent; sparingly covered with yellowish, mostly decumbent, somewhat unequal pubescence, very slender and elongate on the head, coarser on the hind-body.

Head nearly as large as thorax, the genae hardly at all rounded, hind angles obtuse; interocular foveae large and deep, prolonged and confluent in front, antennal tubercles extending inwardly; the short neck scarcely half the width of the head. Eyes moderate. Thorax a little longer than broad, widest and rounded in front of the middle; lateral foveae deep, connected with the median fossa by an irregular stria, the thick basal margin tripunctate. Elytra subquadrate, a third longer than thorax, slightly narrowed towards the arcuate-emarginate base; sutural striae broad and deep, foveiform at the base, with a basal puncture alongside each, intra-humeral foveae short, bipunctate at base. Hind-body nearly as broad as elytra but rather shorter, basal two segments equal, simple, 3rd rather shorter, the others deflexed.

Legs robust, femora clavate; tibiae thick, the hinder pairs with a very short process at the inner extremity directed straight backwards.

Antennae shorter than head and thorax, with elongate pubescence; 2nd joint nearly as large as the 1st, 3rd evidently longer than broad; joints 4 to 8 short and moniliform, 5th and 7th rather larger than adjoining ones; 9th broader than 8th, but smaller than 10th; the terminal conical and acuminate, a little broader than the penultimate, but hardly the length of its three predecessors.

Underside with distinct yellow pubescence. Trochanters simple. Basal ventral segment quite visible and thickly ciliate, 2-5 decrease; 6th large, semicircularly emarginate, the operculum of the 7th broad and unsymmetrical.

The robust legs, clavate femora, rather elongate 3rd antennal joint, tripunctate base of thorax, and the basal puncture near each of the sutural striae differentiate this from the other members of Section I.

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

Mount Hutt. One male, found amongst decaying snow-grass on the 28th December, 1912, by Mr. T. Hall.

3722. *Vidamus punctulatus* sp. nov.

Nitid, slightly convex, elongate, subparallel; dark chestnut-red, legs and antennae much paler, tarsi and palpi testaceous; sparingly covered with rather short greyish pubescence.

Head as long and nearly as broad as the thorax, not narrowed behind the moderately large eyes, with obtuse hind angles; finely punctate, interocular foveae large and deep, prolonged and confluent in front, the base with a small triangular depression. Thorax rather small, as broad as it is long, widest and rounded at the middle, finely punctured, its apex much narrower than the head; median fossa angular, with a groove extending

to the hind margin, with a distinct transverse stria connecting it with the deep rotundate lateral foveae, the basal margin distinctly bipunctate. Elytra subquadrate, nearly double the length of thorax, slightly narrowed before the middle, with rounded shoulders, base incurved, irregularly punctate; sutural striae broad and deep, subfoveiform at the base, with a basal puncture near each, intrahumeral impressions duplicate, their outer portion deep and short, the inner elongate but shallow. Hind-body about as broad but rather shorter than elytra, indistinctly punctate, 2nd segment slightly longer than the 1st or 3rd, the others deflexed.

Legs moderately elongate, simple; tibiae a little arched externally.

Antennae nearly equalling the head and thorax in length, similar in structure to those of *V. clavipes*, but with the 3rd joint shorter.

Underside castaneo-rufous, finely pubescent; basal ventral segment much exposed and acutely projecting between the coxae, 2nd and 3rd about equal; 4th shorter, 5th more so, both widely but not deeply emarginate; 6th large, without any definite suture between it and the 7th, the operculum oblong; trochanters simple.

The rather dark-red, finely punctured surface, small subrotundate thorax with its hind margin bipunctate, the duplicate intrahumeral impressions, simple legs and trochanters, in conjunction, will enable this to be separated from the other species belonging to Section I.

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

Invercargill. Found by Mr. A. Philpott on the 6th August, 1894, and at that time set aside as a varietal female of Sharp's *Euplectus converus*, 254.

3723. *Zealandius brookesi* sp. nov. *Zealandius* Raffray, Gen. Ins. (Wytsm.), *Pselaphidae*, 1908, p. 111.

Elongate, slightly convex and nitid, head subopaque castaneo-rufous; legs and antennae paler, tarsi flavescent; pubescence distinct, subdepressed, rather short, yellowish-grey, elytra and hind-body with a few elongate erect setae.

Head almost as long as thorax but not as broad, gradually narrowed in front of the small, prominent eyes, its hind angles rounded; it is distinctly and closely punctate, interocular foveae rather shallow and apparently prolonged anteriorly. Thorax about as long as broad, strongly rounded and widest at or just before the middle; its punctation moderately coarse and close at the base and sides, but distant and irregular on the central and anterior portion of the disc; median furrow deep and broad but rather less so near the apex, lateral foveae occupying half the length and indistinctly united to the transverse median basal fossa. Elytra subquadrate, with rounded shoulders, about a third longer and broader than thorax, indistinctly punctate; sutural striae broad, deep and foveiform at the base, and appearing duplicate along the middle, dorsal striae not quite so deep behind, with carinate inner margins, the external stria obsolete. Hind-body as broad but rather shorter than elytra, 2nd and 3rd segments a little longer than the 1st, the others deflexed.

Legs simple, finely pubescent.

Antennae shorter than head and thorax, bearing slender elongate setae; 2nd joint elongate-oblong but not quite the length of the basal; joints 3-8 submoniliform, 5th distinctly, 7th slightly larger than contiguous ones; 9th nearly twice the breadth of the 8th, 10th still broader, both transverse; the terminal conical and acuminate, about as long as preceding three combined.

Underside chestnut-red, finely pubescent. Head with a large basal depression and a slender longitudinal carina. Prosternum finely carinate along the middle, its flanks covered with minute setae. Metasternum with a central fovea. Basal ventral segment indistinct, hidden by the femora; 2 to 4 subequal, 3rd with a transverse median impression; 5th shorter, widely but slightly emarginate; 6th as long as 5th at the sides, semi-circularly emarginate; 7th transversely oviform, longer than 6th in the middle, obtusely angulate behind. Intermediate trochanters prominent but not definitely spined.

This differs from the eight recorded members comprising Section I by the remotely punctate frontal portion of the thoracic disc, somewhat differently formed antennae, more shining surface, and abdominal structure.

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

Titirangi, Waitakerei Range. A simple specimen found amongst dead leaves on the ground, collected by Mr. A. Brookes, of Mount Albert, on the 21st March, 1913. It bears the discoverer's name.

3724. *Zealandius tuberalis* sp. nov.

Nitid, castaneo-rufous, legs and antennae paler, tarsi and palpi testaceous; distinctly clothed with fine yellowish-grey subdepressed setae, some of which are quite short; there are also a few elongate erect ones.

Head rather smaller than thorax, gently narrowed behind the small convex eyes, its hind angles obtuse; it is moderately and irregularly punctured, the interocular foveae are well marked but not distinctly confluent with the rather broad frontal channel, at the middle of its base there is a small angular depression. Thorax of about the same length and breadth, widest and rounded at or just before the middle, its smooth apex evidently narrower than the head, without visible punctation, basal fossa deep and more or less connected with the subrotundate lateral foveae, mesial furrow broad and deep but becoming narrower near the apex. Elytra subquadrate, a little narrowed towards the base, rather wider there than the thorax, about a third longer; they are only obsoletely punctate, their striae are broad and deep at the base, with carinate outer borders, the sutural are duplicate, the dorsal shallow behind, the lateral obsolete. Hind-body rather shorter than elytra, basal three segments equal, the others deflexed, the 1st with a transverse median depression, which, however, is sometimes covered by the elytra.

Legs moderately elongate, pubescent; tibiae slightly arched externally, simple.

Antennae with slender erect setae; 2nd joint oblong-oval but shorter than the 1st; joints 3-8 small and, except the 3rd, bead-like, the 4th, 5th, and 7th slightly larger; 9th evidently larger than 8th, but not as broad as the 10th; terminal elongate-conical and acuminate; they are just the length of the head and thorax.

Underside shining, with fine pubescence, which, however, is very slender and elongate at the extremity. Head with a deep basal fovea and a fine longitudinal carina. Prosternum similarly carinate. Metasternum convex, impressed behind the middle; 2nd ventral segment swollen in the middle and somewhat angulate behind, 3rd with a lunate basal depression, 4th rather shorter, 5th at the extremity with a small suberect tubercle, 6th shorter than 5th, feebly impressed transversely, subtruncate behind, the operculum of the 7th subrotundate.

This belongs to Section II. The only species at all like it is *Z. illustris*, 3383, which nevertheless has a relatively longer, narrower, and more distinctly punctured head, its thorax is moderately coarsely punctured at the sides and base, there is an angular projection near the inner extremity of the intermediate tibiae, and the abdominal characters are materially different.

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

Mount Hutt, 25th January, 1913, and Pudding Hill, 13th April, 1913. The few individuals secured by Messrs. T. Hall and L. Burrows are nearly all males.

3725. *Eleusomatus ovicollis* sp. nov. *Eleusomatus* Raffray, Gen. Ins. (Wytsm.), *Pselaphidae*, 1908, p. 112.

Elongate, subdepressed, narrowed towards both extremities, nitid, more or less finely punctate; light chestnut-red, legs and antennae flavescent, tarsi and palpi paler; sparingly clothed with decumbent greyish pubescence.

Head much smaller than thorax, considerably narrowed in front of the eyes, genae straight, with obtuse angles, finely punctate; vertex distinctly bifoveate, antennal tubercles widely separated. Eyes situated behind the middle, convex, with coarse facets. Thorax oviform, rather longer than broad, widest near the middle, moderately rounded; with a rotundate fovea near each side united by a transverse stria, median basal fovea angulate and almost touching the basal margin, the central longitudinal groove absent. Elytra subquadrate, curvedly narrowed near the base, broader but hardly longer than the thorax, finely punctate; sutural striae well marked and foveiform at the base, intrahumeral impressions short. Hind-body horizontal, evidently longer than the elytra, gradually attenuate posteriorly, basal three segments distinctly marginate, 2nd nearly as long as the basal, the next rather shorter, 4th and 5th together as long as the 3rd; the 1st with a basal depression. Legs moderately elongate.

Antennae shorter than the head and thorax, 2nd joint stout, oviform, as large as the basal, 3rd obconical and rather small; joints 4-8 moniliform, 5th and 7th rather larger than the others; 10th broader than the transverse 9th, the terminal largest and acuminate.

Head, underneath, studded with erect setae. Basal ventral segment just visible between the coxae, 2-4 large and of nearly equal length, the next half the length of its predecessor, 6th obconical and almost as long as the 4th.

The small head, oviform thorax, without the least trace of the usual longitudinal groove along the middle, will at once enable this species to be distinguished from 1890, the type of the genus.

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

Bell Rock, near Methven. Described from a single specimen found amongst decaying leaves by Mr. T. Hall on the 30th March, 1913.

Group TYRINI.

3726. *Hamotulus robustus* sp. nov. *Hamotulus* Schaufuss, 1886, Gen. Ins. (Wytsm.), *Pselaphidae*, p. 390. Syn. *Tychotyrus* Broun, 1893, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. 12, p. 168.

Elongate, subovate, moderately convex, shining; rufous, abdomen darker, tarsi and palpi fulvous; clothed with elongate suberect yellow setae, and many longer outstanding ones near the sides.

Head densely ciliate and distinctly yet gradually narrowed behind the prominent eyes, more abruptly contracted and parallel in front; with a distinct fovea near each eye, the channel between the horizontal antennal tubercles moderately deep and broad and extending as far as the front of the eyes. Thorax slightly longer than broad, a little contracted in front, its sides nearly straight; with a curved transverse groove before the base extending to the fovea at each side. Elytra with some fine scattered punctures, a third longer than thorax, twice its breadth, gently curvedly narrowed towards the base, apices tuncate; sutural striae well marked throughout, deeper at the base, and with a large impression, which does not attain the middle, near each slightly raised shoulder. Hind-body as long as elytra, gradually narrowed and deflexed posteriorly, somewhat convex along the middle, its basal three segments marginate and equal, the 4th longest.

Legs stout and elongate, finely pubescent; intermediate tibiae distinctly arched externally and slightly bent inwardly at the extremity; the posterior on the inside, at a third of the length from the apex, with a stout spiniform process.

Antennae stout, a third longer than the head and thorax, evidently pubescent; 2nd joint oblong and quite half the length of the basal, 3rd and 4th longer than 2nd yet somewhat shorter than the 5th or 6th, both of which are quite twice as long as broad; 7th longer than the subquadrate 8th, but obviously shorter than the preceding ones; 9th slightly wider than 8th at its base, distinctly broader at its apex; 10th more transverse; the terminal conical, broader than and double the length of its predecessor, with a fovea underneath.

Underside chestnut-red, with yellow pubescence; metasternum broadly medially depressed, with a thick spiniform tubercle just behind each of the intermediate coxae. Abdomen rather longer than the metasternum, segments 2-4 about equal, 5th much longer at the sides than in the middle, unimpressed there; 6th large, smooth and concave in the centre, pubescent at the sides, the supplementary very short.

More robust than the Auckland *H. sternalis*, 2744, with differently formed antennae. Metasternum broadly impressed instead of longitudinally, with abruptly upright frontal tubercles; 5th ventral segment without a median transverse depression.

Fem.—Metasternum with a shallow rotundate depression behind the middle; 5th ventral segment rather longer than 4th, 6th at the apex obtusely angulate in the middle.

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

Rose Hill, near Methven. Another of Mr. T. Hall's numerous novelties. Both sexes found amongst dead leaves on the ground on the 20th November, 1912. In one male, joints 3-7 of the antennae are nearly alike, the 5th and 6th being slightly longer and the 7th rather shorter.

3727. *Hamotulus fuscipalpis* sp. nov.

Shining, head and thorax piceo-rufous, elytra rufescent, abdomen, legs, and antennae fusco-rufous, tarsi and palpi infusate; pubescence yellow, more or less erect and elongate.

Resembles *H. robustus*. The outstanding and more convex eyes are separated from the deeper foveae by the more sharply marked sides of the head. Elytra with large intrahumeral impressions, extending nearly as far back as the middle. Spines of posterior tibiae slightly thicker. Basal joint of antennae more than twice as long as broad, joints 2 to 7 elongate, 5th

and 6th longest, 8th not perceptibly broader than 7th, 10th distinctly more transverse than corresponding joint of *H. robustus*. Metasternum longitudinally depressed along the middle but similarly tuberculate. 5th ventral segment as long as 4th, broadly impressed in the middle, 6th deeply hollowed, 7th nearly semicircular, small, its centre concave.

In every other known member of the genus the palpi and tarsi are yellow or fulvescent.

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

Mount Hutt. Found by Mr. T. Hall amongst dead leaves on the ground (altitude, 4,500 ft.) on the 12th April, 1912.

3728. *Hamotulus cornutus* sp. nov.

Convex, nitid; head, thorax, and hind-body fusco-rufous, elytra, antennae, and legs chestnut-red, middle of femora fuscous, tarsi testaceous, palpi yellow; pubescence yellow, more or less erect.

Antennae a third longer than head and thorax, 2nd joint quite half the length of the basal, slightly thicker but hardly longer than 3rd; joints 3-6 differ but little, all oblong; 7th rather shorter than preceding ones yet longer than the bead-like 8th; 9th subquadrate, slightly broader than 8th at its base, still broader in front; 10th of similar form, but wider; 11th large, about the length of the preceding two together.

Posterior tibiae less curved than the intermediate, with a thick spine below the middle.

Metasternum deeply and broadly concave along the middle; the tubercles are laterally compressed, their base seems to occupy the side of the metasternum, they are strongly but gradually raised behind, vertical in front, and close to the intermediate coxae; towards the summit they have a slight backward curvature and appear horn-like there.

Ventral segments 2-4 ciliate behind, 5th simple, semicircularly emarginate; 6th not at all concave, only slightly impressed; 7th concealed by the protruding genital appendage.

Like *H. robustus* in most respects, but smaller, with entirely different sternal tubercles, which, indeed, are far more prominent. It is more nearly allied to *H. spinipes*, 2459, and still more closely to *H. frontalis*, 3403, from Broken River. The former, however, has a broader head and straight posterior tibiae; the latter differs in minor details, particularly underneath.

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

Mount Hutt. Described from a single male taken on the 12th April, 1912, by Mr. T. Hall.

Group SCYDMAENIDAE.

3729. *Scydmaenus angulifrons* sp. nov. *Scydmaenus* Latreille, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 144.

Elongate, narrow, convex, shining, finely and distantly punctate near the sides; nigro-piceous, palpi, antennae and legs castaneo-rufous; sparingly clothed with distinct, elongate, suberect yellowish pubescence.

Head elongate, widest in line with the small eyes, considerably but very gradually narrowed backwards; with a rather large and deep triangular frontal depression, so that the forehead appears angulate immediately behind each antenna. Thorax oviform, of almost equal length and breadth, truncate at apex, its sides moderately rounded, with a large shallow

impression at each behind the middle, which, therefore, seems somewhat contracted, the base with a transverse stria ending in a small punctiform impression near each side. Elytra elongate-oval, nearly thrice the length of thorax, of about the same width as it is at the base, with obliquely truncate apices. Pygidium exposed, punctate, pubescent and reddish.

Legs elongate, finely setose; femora gradually thickened; basal joint of anterior tarsi oblong.

Antennae as long as head and thorax, 2nd and 3rd joints elongate yet rather shorter than the 4th or 5th, which are the longest; joints 6-8 slightly decrease, 9th and 10th rather broader than preceding ones, the 10th the shorter, the terminal conical.

Underside rufo-piceous, more or less finely punctate, with elongate yellow pubescence. Mesosternal process distinct, extending to beyond the middle of intermediate coxae. Metasternum elongate, bi-impressed behind. Basal segment of abdomen truncate between the coxae, 6th as long as 4th and 5th combined, much narrowed posteriorly. Posterior coxae far apart.

Maxillary palpi with the penultimate joint elongate, thicker near the extremity than at the base, the terminal short, broad, and indistinct.

The rather large size, nigrescent body, and triangular frontal depression of the head form good differentiating characters.

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

Hump Ridge, Southland. Two examples, taken by Mr. A. Philpott in December, 1911.

3730. *Scydmaenus sulciferus* sp. nov.

Convex, narrow, elongate, nitid, indistinctly punctate; sparingly clothed with long, upright, slender yellow setae, those on the head subdepressed and less conspicuous; body red, legs, antennae, and palpi of a lighter chestnut-red.

Head elongate-oval, broadest in line with the small eyes, considerably curvedly narrowed behind these; nearly plane above, with a shallow stria along the hinder half. Thorax rather longer than broad, widest and rounded before the middle, much narrowed towards the base, which is bifoveate between the centre and each side; from the outer fovea there proceeds a stria which extends forward as far as the middle. Elytra elongate-oval, fully twice the length of thorax, double the breadth at the middle than at the base, with singly rounded apices, the suture near the base forms a linear depression. Pygidium exposed, smooth.

Legs elongate, femora subclavate near the extremity.

Antennae quite the length of head and thorax, with elongate slender pubescence; basal joint cylindric, slightly stouter but scarcely longer than the elongate 2nd, joints 3-7 almost equally long, the 8th rather shorter, 9th and 10th distinctly broader and subquadrate, 11th longer and subconical.

Maxillary palpi with the 3rd joint elongate, much thicker at the extremity than at the base, the 4th indistinct but not aciculate. Mesosternal process distinct, prolonged nearly to the extremity of the intermediate coxae.

Though somewhat similar to the northern *S. elongellus*, 2347, this may be readily separated by the linear depressions on the head, thorax, and base of elytra.

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

Ben Lomond, Otago. A single specimen, found by Mr. A. Philpott early in December, 1912.

3731. *Scydmaenus latuliceps* sp. nov.

Nitid, moderately robust and convex; rufous, legs and antennae chestnut-red, tarsi and palpi fulvescent; pubescence yellow, conspicuous and elongate, rather rougher and irregular on the head and thorax.

Head almost as broad as thorax, rounded behind the moderately prominent eyes, its pubescence covering the obtuse hind angles. Thorax slightly longer than broad, a little dilated and rounded before the middle, obliquely narrowed in front; at each side a large foveiform impression occupies more than half its length, the pair of median basal foveae though small are well marked and somewhat oval. Elytra oviform, twice the length of thorax and a third broader in the middle; shoulders somewhat elevated, inside each of these there is a broad impression, this is deep at the base and more or less distinctly bipunctate at the basal margin; on the disc, before the middle, there is an oviform impression. Pygidium covered.

Legs elongate, femora gradually thickened; tibiae straight, with some coarse setae towards the inner extremity.

Antennae stout, as long as the head and thorax, gradually incrassate, pubescent; their 2nd joint hardly longer than the basal, 3rd subquadrate, 4th and 5th evidently longer than broad, 6th and 7th very similar to the 3rd, 8th almost as broad as 9th and slightly longer than the transverse 10th, the terminal conical, hardly the length of preceding two united.

Maxillary palpi with the penultimate joint elongate and gently narrowed towards the base, 4th small and acicular.

Underside chestnut-red, with yellow pubescence. Prosternum emarginate. Mesosternal process slender, extending to the middle of intermediate coxae. Metasternum large, with a median impression behind. Basal four segments of abdomen short, with very deep sutures, the 1st acutely triangular between the coxae; 5th large, its apical suture very fine; 6th rather longer, rounded, finely punctate and ciliate at the extremity, the supplementary deeply medially concave, with well-developed margins. Posterior coxae distinctly separated, but subcontiguous at the base.

Somewhat similar in appearance to *S. allocerus*, 2748, which may be readily separated by its much shorter differently formed antennae, their last joint is broad but very obliquely cut away towards the extremity. The remarkable ventral sutures of *S. latuliceps* will also aid identification.

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

Mount Hutt, 4,500 ft., amongst decaying leaves; and in moss on growing trees on the City Council's reserve near Methven. Another of Mr. T. Hall's discoveries.

3732. *Scydmaenus fragilis* sp. nov.

Elongate, slender, subdepressed, moderately nitid, finely and indistinctly punctate; light chestnut-red, legs and antennae somewhat testaceous, tarsi and palpi yellow; pubescence distinct and flavescent, almost decumbent on elytra, more irregular on head and thorax.

Head subquadrate, nearly as broad as thorax, with rounded hind angles. Eyes minute and rather flat. Thorax rather longer than broad, widest at or just before the middle; rather finely medially bipunctate near the base, and with a fovea at each side. Elytra oviform and covering the pygidium, double the length of thorax, broader than it is at the middle, each with a deep and rather broad basal fovea.

Legs elongate and slender, finely pubescent, femora moderately dilated.

Antennae as long as head and thorax, with slender elongate grey hairs, their apical four joints moderately expanded; 2nd as long as 1st; joints

3-6 small and moniliform but not transversal; 7th slightly larger; 8th broader than its predecessor and, like it, narrowed apically; 9th and 10th transverse and laxly articulated; terminal conical, as broad as the 10th but hardly twice its length.

Maxillary palpi with acicular 4th joints, the penultimate suboblong-oval.

Prosternum deeply emarginate. Mesosternal process extending half-way between the middle coxae. Metasternum large, unimpressed. Posterior coxae slightly separated. Ventral segments with fine sutures.

This approaches *S. heterarthrus*, 2751, and *S. antennalis*, 1902. The latter may be known by its dark colour, more distinct basal thoracic punctures, broader penultimate joints of maxillary palpi, longer antennae, &c.; the former by the more elongate elytral impressions, elevated shoulders, and by the last antennal joint being narrower than the 10th. Both of these are Auckland species.

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

Putding Hill, near Methven. Four examples found by Messrs. T. Hall and L. Burrows on the 13th April, 1913, amongst decaying forest leaves, at an elevation of 3,200 ft., and a few others by the former amongst moss and lichen on standing trees at Bell Rock, near Methven.

3733. *Adrastia clavatella* sp. nov. *Adrastia* Broun, Mém. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 663.

Elongate, rather narrow, slightly convex, shining, smooth; rufous, legs and antennae light chestnut-red, tarsi and palpi fulvescent; sparingly clothed with slender, elongate, suberect greyish hairs.

Head suboblong, rather narrower than thorax, with rounded hind angles. Eyes small, only very slightly prominent. Thorax a third longer than broad, rounded and widest before the middle, curvedly narrowed in front, gradually behind, base distinctly margined and slightly rounded, with a small punctiform fovea near each hind angle. Elytra elongate-oval, scarcely double the length of the elongate thorax and only a little broader than it is at the middle, with broadly, individually rounded apices, without basal impressions. Pygidium broad and much exposed.

Legs elongate, femora somewhat dilated, tibiae finely setose.

Antennae elongate, equalling the head and thorax in length, 2nd joint about as long as basal, joints 3-6 almost equally elongate, 7th and 8th smaller; 9th and 10th subquadrate, evidently broader than preceding ones and more obviously pubescent; 11th conical, rather shorter than preceding two together.

Underside of head broadly depressed along the middle. Mesosternal process prolonged beyond the middle of intermediate coxae. Metasternum elongate. Posterior coxae widely separated. Maxillary palpi stout, with short conical terminal joints, 3rd slightly narrowed towards the base.

Like *Adrastia laetans*, 1158, but with the head narrower and more oblong, the thorax and elytra also narrower and more elongate, the former without definite posterior angles. Antennal club distinctly triarticulate.

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

Mangawhare, North Wairoa. One example, found by Mr. G. Campbell Munro, formerly of Clevedon.

3734. *Phagonophana alacer* sp. nov. *Phagonophana* King, Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W., vol. 1, p. 92.

Robust, moderately convex, nitid; head and thorax dark sanguineous, elytra lighter red, legs and antennae more or less castaneo-rufous, tarsi

fulvescent; clothed with elongate, suberect, flavescent setae, those on the head directed backwards.

Head oblong, not as broad as thorax, slightly narrowed behind the prominent eyes. Thorax slightly longer than broad, a little contracted near the base, its sides only moderately rounded; bifoveate near each side of the base, the inner subtransversal, the outer smaller and close to the somewhat prominent angle. Elytra oviform, twice the length of the thorax, a third broader than it is at the middle; each elytron with a broad basal impression between the suture and shoulder; their punctation distant, rather shallow and indistinct. Pygidium entirely covered.

Legs elongate, femora gradually incrassate, tibiae straight, the front and middle pairs coarsely setose inwardly towards the extremity.

Antennae equalling the head and thorax in length, very slightly and gradually thickened, stout, with elongate pubescence; 2nd joint rather longer than the basal but hardly as thick, 3rd and 4th just oblong, 5th and 6th slightly shorter, 7th and 8th very little broader than preceding ones, each narrowed apically, 9th and 10th transverse, 11th subconical, nearly twice the length of penultimate.

The northern *P. angulata*, 2487, may be discriminated by its less convex eyes, shorter elytra, and differently formed antennae; their terminal half, moreover, is dilated.

In Sharp's *P. setosa*, 267, the shape of the head is very different, being broader near the eyes and considerably curvedly narrowed behind them, and the vertex is rather convex; the basal impressions of the thorax are not transverse, and those of the elytra are somewhat elongate and situated near the shoulders; the 2nd antennal joint is not longer than the 1st, and the penultimate joint of the maxillary palpi is gradually narrowed towards the base, whereas in this species it is oblong and contracted at the base only.

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

Rose Hill, near Methven. I am indebted to Mr. T. Hall for my specimen. He found it amongst dead leaves on the ground on the 25th February, 1912.

3735. *Phagonophana halli* sp. nov.

Robust, moderately convex and elongate, shining; varying in colour from sanguineous to castaneo-rufous, legs and antennae paler, tarsi fulvescent; clothed with conspicuous, elongate, suberect yellow setae.

Head large, suboblong, as broad as thorax, with rounded, quite obsolete hind angles. Eyes moderate, rather flat. Thorax a little longer than broad, slightly rounded before the middle, somewhat sinuate behind; with a distinct, subrotundate basal fovea at each side of the middle, but without any definite external puncture; the fine lateral carina near the base extends obliquely outwards and forms the posterior angle. Elytra oviform, quite double the length of thorax, a third broader than it is at the middle; at the base, near each shoulder, there is a deep fovea, and between it and the suture a smaller punctiform impression usually extends a short distance alongside the suture; on the disc, beginning before the middle of each elytron there is an elongate curved impression, the suture therefore appears somewhat elevated along the middle.

Tibiae setose, the intermediate with a calcar-like process near the inner extremity.

Antennae as long as the head and thorax, gradually incrassate; 2nd joint longer than the basal, joints 3-5 distinctly longer than broad, 6th

rather smaller; 7th and 8th broader, both narrowed apically, 9th and 10th transverse, these four somewhat laxly articulated; terminal conical, hardly as long as the preceding two combined.

Underside chestnut-red, with yellowish pubescence. Prosternum deeply incurved. Mesosternal process distinct, attaining the hind part of intermediate coxae. Penultimate ventral segment of about the same length as 6th, evidently longer than any of the preceding ones. Mandibles robust, curved and acute at the extremity, each strongly bidentate inwardly. Maxillary palpi finely pubescent, penultimate joint suboblong-oval, slender near the base, truncate at apex, the 4th small but distinct, subacuminate.

The rather broad head, nearly flat eyes, and the well-marked elytral impressions are constant distinctive features.

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

Mount Hutt, Pudding Hill, and McClennan's Bush, near Methven. Several specimens, without good sexual characters, found between November, 1912, and April, 1913, by Mr. T. Hall, aided by Mr. L. Burrows, amongst leaf-mould. Mr. Hall's name has been attached to it.

Obs.—This genus is distinguished from *Scydmaenus* by having biarticulate labial palpi, which, however, cannot be seen without dissecting the head, and by the contiguity of the posterior coxae. The maxillary palpi vary in structure according to the species, but in all that have been described by me the pygidium is covered by the wing-cases.

3736. *Phagonophana palpalis* sp. nov.

Robust, elongate, distinctly narrowed anteriorly, convex, shining; head and thorax piceo-rufous, elytra, legs, and antennae lighter red, tarsi and palpi fulvescent; clothed with yellowish, mostly erect setae, which are rather coarser on the head and thorax than on the elytra.

Head rather elongate, narrower than thorax, deflexed in front, convex and on a higher level behind than the thorax, slightly obtusely elevated close to each antenna, gently narrowed behind the prominent eyes, its hind angles obsolete. Thorax evidently longer than broad, very slightly wider at the base than elsewhere, only obsoletely sinuate behind, distinctly curvedly narrowed anteriorly, base truncate, with rectangular angles; median basal foveae large and deep, the lateral elongate. Elytra oviform, near the middle double the width of thorax, twice its length, covering the pygidium; sutural region depressed about half the length from the base backwards, there is a deep suboblong depression near each shoulder, and near each side of the suture a small punctiform fovea.

Legs long and stout, femora only gradually incrassate; tibiae setose, the intermediate distinctly narrowed near and somewhat bent and acuminate at the inner extremity; tarsi moderately slender.

Antennae stout, of about the same length as the head and thorax, pubescent, their terminal half a little thickened; 2nd joint oblong, nearly twice the length of the 1st; joints 3–6 subquadrate and about equal; 7–10 rather larger, but little different, each narrowed apically; terminal conical, evidently longer than the penultimate.

Underside chestnut-red, with distinct yellow pubescence. Mesosternal process extending from the anterior coxae almost to the extremity of the intermediate. Metasternum hardly longer than abdomen. Posterior coxae contiguous.

Maxillary palpi with the 2nd joint elongate and thickened at the extremity, 3rd broadly oval, with a short slender basal stalk, the 4th short and moderately thick.

This stands alone. It differs from *P. setosa* in almost all its details, the femora are not clavate, the basal joint of the antennae is much shorter, the thorax appears to be gradually narrowed towards the front, and the penultimate joint of the maxillary palpi is essentially different.

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

Erua, near Waimarino. One male found amongst decaying forest leaves, at an elevation of 2,400 ft., in January, 1910. Also a single female with simple intermediate tibiae and less broadly oval 3rd joints of maxillary palpi.

3737. *Phagonophana sinuata* sp. nov.

Nitid, elongate, moderately robust and convex; castaneo-rufous, legs and antennae paler, tarsi and palpi fulvescent; clothed with elongate, principally erect, yellow hairs.

Head not quite as broad as thorax, very gently narrowed behind the small, somewhat convex eyes, its hind angles rounded. Thorax a little longer than broad, widest and rather strongly rounded before the middle, deeply and widely sinuate behind; the median basal pair of foveae well marked and suboblong but not large, the lateral deep and subrotundate. Elytra oviform, twice the length and at the middle double the width of the thorax, a good deal narrowed towards the base, with a short basal impression on each. Pygidium scarcely visible.

Legs elongate, femora gradually incrassate, tibiae finely setose.

Antennae rather longer than head and thorax, moderately thick, distinctly pubescent; 2nd joint somewhat longer than 1st, joints 3-6 elongate-subovate and nearly equal, 7th and 8th rather larger, 9th and 10th subquadrate, a little broader than 8th; terminal conical, obviously longer than 10th.

Mesosternal process not prolonged to anterior coxae. Metasternum much larger than abdomen. Posterior coxae subcontiguous.

P. sanguineus, 1905, an Auckland species, has a manifestly larger head and larger but less convex eyes, the thorax is somewhat longer but not so strongly rounded or dilated before the middle, and the elytra are more oblong-oval—i.e., much less curvedly narrowed towards the base.

Penultimate joint of maxillary palpi gradually narrowed towards the base, 4th small.

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

Hump Ridge, Southland. A solitary individual found by Mr. A. Philpott.

Obs.—The contiguity of the posterior coxae in many cases, particularly when single specimens only are available, is very difficult to determine with accuracy. The coxae are often pubescent, and in their natural condition frequently smeared with sappy matter, in each case they appear contiguous, but in many instances when thoroughly cleared of pubescence and extraneous substances with the point of a needle and brushed with benzene, they are found to be more or less distinctly separated. The maxillary palpi vary considerably in structure, the penultimate and terminal joints especially. The head and thorax differ greatly in form. The pygidium is usually covered by the elytra, but in my genus *Adrastia*, which has widely separated posterior coxae, and in several New Zealand species referred to *Scydmaenus*, it is often fully exposed.

In Lacordaire's work (1854) seven genera were described. In Gemminger and Harold's catalogue (1868) seventeen genera are enumerated, but, of course, not described. In Wytzman's new work on *Coleoptera*, now in preparation, the number of genera will doubtless be greatly increased, and until it is issued it is impossible for us in New Zealand to attempt the revision of the numerous species already found to exist here.

Group NITIDULIDAE.

3738: *Cyclaxyra impressa* sp. nov. *Cyclaxyra* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1076.

Convex, compact, subrotundate, glabrous, shining; black, head slightly rufescent, the margins of thorax and elytra more distinctly so, legs and antennae castaneo-rufous, club infusate and opaque.

Head almost as broad, including the eyes, as the front of the thorax, sparingly and finely yet quite distinctly punctured. Thorax considerably broader than long, the sides shorter than the middle, finely margined and curvedly narrowed anteriorly, the front angles obtuse, the posterior rectangular, base subtruncate in the middle but oblique towards the sides; its punctation unevenly distributed, nowhere close, rather finer than that of the head. Scutellum large, smooth. Elytra double the width of the thorax, of the same width as it is at the base, strongly rounded and deflexed behind, their fine margins as distinct there as at the sides; their punctation is shallow, fine, distant and indefinite, there are no sutural striae, but there is an elongate impression behind the scutellum. Legs moderately slender, with a few fine setae; anterior tibiae gradually dilated towards the extremity.

Antennae sparingly pubescent, their 2nd joint as long but not as thick as the 1st; 3rd elongate, shorter than the preceding but rather longer than the 4th or 5th, both of which are distinctly longer than broad; joints 6-8 shorter; club abruptly enlarged, oblong, triarticulate.

Smaller and more rotundate than the type of the genus (1165), more intensely black, but with paler red legs and antennae. The eyes are not distinctly marked off inwardly, the front and middle tarsi are broader, but the basal antennal joint is not as thick, and in 1165 there is no scutellar impression.

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

Grey mouth. One from Mr. J. H. Lewis on the 5th December, 1907.

Group TROGOSITIDAE.

3739. *Promanus pulchellus* sp. nov. *Promanus* Sharp, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 180.

Oblong, slightly convex, sparingly clothed with erect, elongate, slender yellow setae; head and thorax subopaque, infusate-red, the broad lateral margins of the latter, and the legs, more or less testaceous; elytra nitid, the sides and extremity testaceous, the dorsum fusco-violaceous, but about half of the area covered with irregularly formed, indistinctly raised, somewhat aeneous-green spots.

Head about half the width of thorax; densely, coarsely, but not deeply punctured, with very narrow interstices. Eyes large and prominent. Thorax almost twice as broad as long, its sides broadly explanate, obsoletely serrate, gradually curvedly narrowed anteriorly, with obtuse angles; apex widely emarginate, the base oblique towards the sides; disc with a large

median depression, its sculpture shallow, similar to that of the head. Scutellum pubescent. Elytra thrice the length of thorax and of about the same width as it is throughout; very distinctly, rather deeply, but not densely punctate, with subserrate margins.

Antennae fuscous, shorter than the head and thorax; basal joint stouter than the next, 3rd longer than either of the following ones, 6th and 7th small and bead-like, 8th very short and transverse; club densely pubescent, oblong, abruptly enlarged, triarticulate.

This beautiful little species cannot very well be mistaken for any other, except perhaps the more minute 1593, which bears grey pubescence, and its less transverse thorax is without any central depression.

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

Tisbury, near Invercargill. One, captured by Mr. A. Philpott, on the 18th January, 1913.

Group COLYDIIDAE.

3740. *Ulonotus planiceps* sp. nov. *Ulonotus* Erichson, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 186.

Oblong, moderately convex, opaque; obscure fuscous, the basal joints of antennae, front of head and thorax, and the legs more or less slightly rufescent; irregularly clothed, legs included, with rather short and thick yellowish-grey setae.

Head subquadrate, quite as broad as the base of thorax, truncate in front, nearly flat, with a few granules on the forehead, antennal elevations slightly prominent; labrum reddish, distinct, finely punctate and setose. Thorax a little broader than long, the frontal lobes nearly a third of the whole length and projecting as far as the front of the eyes, the 2nd much smaller, not as far from the frontal ones as they are from the base, which is narrow and simple; disc convex, with a large impression from the apex to the middle, a pair of elongate ones behind, and a median punctiform fovea at the base; its granular sculpture scarcely discernible. Elytra oblong, considerably curvedly narrowed behind, with oblique shoulders, so that the base is only as wide as that of the thorax, they are double its length, with serrate margins, the apices are not prolonged but there is a slight notch between them; there is a triangular scutellar depression, behind this the disc is nearly level along the middle, and bears, on each side of the suture, a pair of ill-defined, rather small series of granules, these, however, in some aspects look like punctures, as is often the case in *Coxelus*; there are two elongate basal elevations, a pair of distinct nodosities at the top of the hind slope and a smaller in front of these; outside these, on each elytron, there is a larger one near the hind thigh and a second behind it.

Legs stout and elongate; tibiae slightly arched externally, with curled setae there.

Antennae shorter than the head and thorax, the exposed portion of the basal joint scarcely longer than the stout suboblong 2nd, the next elongate, 4th slightly longer than broad, joints 5-8 obconical or submoniliform; club pubescent, triarticulate, its intermediate joint broadest, the last subrotundate.

Underside dull fuscous, with thick, decumbent greyish setae.

After comparison with all the other members of the genus I fail to find any that are at all similar.

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

Longwood Range, Southland. One example found by Mr. A. Philpott in January, 1913.

Group BYRRHIDAE.

3741. *Synorthus rectifrons* sp. nov. *Synorthus* Broun, Bulletin 2, N.Z. Inst., p. 9, 1910.

Convex, broad, subovate, shining, with distinct greyish-yellow, decumbent and suberect pubescence disposed in different directions; black, head somewhat aeneous, legs and basal joint of antennae rufous, remaining joints, palpi, and tarsi fulvescent.

Head short and broad, moderately finely yet quite definitely and somewhat irregularly punctured; the forehead subtruncate in the middle, oblique and finely margined towards the eyes, which are moderately prominent in front. Thorax not quite twice as broad as long, the sides finely margined and gradually narrowed anteriorly, with subacute rectangular angles, its surface moderately finely but not closely punctate. Scutellum absent. Elytra of the same width as thorax at the base, quite twice its length, gradually rounded posteriorly; their punctation similar to that of the thorax, but rather coarser on the middle of their basal half.

Antennae very sparingly pubescent, 2nd joint stout yet evidently smaller than the basal, 3rd slender and elongate, not quite as long as the following three combined, 4th and 5th slightly longer than broad, 6th a little shorter, 7th broader than preceding ones, joints 8-10 about equally transverse, broader than 7th, terminal as long as preceding two, the club therefore is 5-articulate.

Tibiae finely setose, the posterior slightly arched, narrowed towards the extremity, the anterior widened below the middle, somewhat obliquely narrowed beyond, with short, quite lateral tarsal grooves, the apices minutely bicalcarate; tarsi normal.

Underside nitid, piceous, slightly iridescent, the greyish-yellow pubescence absent from the middle of the metasternum, which part is more coarsely but less closely punctate than the rest of its surface. Prosternal process broad, closely and finely punctured; the coxae and femora rufescent.

This must be located in Section III, near *S. villosus*, 1608, which, however, is rather smaller, with obviously shorter and differently formed antennae, more strongly curved tibiae, and more elongate outstanding elytral vestiture. *S. versipilus*, 3562, is smaller, and belongs to Section IV.

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

Mount Hutt. Unique as yet; found on the 25th January, 1913, by Mr. T. Hall.

3742. *Pedilophorus nigrescens* sp. nov. *Pedilophorus* Steffahn, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., 244 (syn. *Morychus*).

Convex, oval, widest behind the shoulders, considerably attenuate posteriorly, shining; bronzed-black, legs and basal joint of antennae rufous, remaining joints of the latter, the tarsi, and palpi more or less flavescent.

Head distinctly and rather distantly punctured, more closely near the eyes, nearly smooth on the middle; forehead slightly medially rounded, indistinctly marginate towards the eyes. Thorax twice as broad as long, its sides finely margined and parallel but gradually narrowed towards the deflexed, acutely prominent anterior angles, posterior angles rectangular; distinctly, irregularly, and remotely punctate. Elytra thrice the length of thorax, of the same width at the base, widest before the middle, much but gradually narrowed towards the extremity, with fine coriaceous sculpture.

Tibiae with slender greyish setae, the anterior nearly straight, grooved along the outer face, the intermediate more strongly curved than the posterior; tarsi with well-developed membranous appendages.

Antennae finely pubescent, 2nd joint half the length of the 1st, narrowed apically, the next slender and almost equalling the following three together, joints 7-10 successively dilated and subquadrate, the terminal elongate-conical and acuminate, that of the other antenna quite obtuse.

Underside nigrescent, finely setose, the last abdominal segment rufescent and densely clothed. Metasternum ample, distinctly but not closely punctate; hind coxal laminae very closely and finely punctured.

The minute, slightly raised scutellum, subtruncate thoracic base, slender yet quite discernible scattered setae, and different form differentiate this from *P. creperus*, 2792.

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

Ben Lomond, Otago. One found by Mr. A. Philpott, December, 1912.

Group MELOLONTHIDAE.

3743. *Odontria puncticollis* sp. nov. *Odontria* White, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 265.

Subovate, broadest near hind thighs, moderately convex, somewhat nitid; head and thorax reddish-chestnut, elytra rather paler, legs fusco-testaceous; sparingly covered with distinct, decumbent, rather short yellowish hairs, and with longer erect ones along the sides, the base of elytra thickly ciliate with elongate pubescence.

Head coarsely and moderately closely punctured except at its extreme base, forehead broadly rounded, with well-developed reflexed margins. Eyes only slightly convex, hyaline. Thorax almost twice as broad as long, its sides finely margined, nearly straight and only slightly narrowed behind the middle, gently curvedly narrowed towards the acute and prominent anterior angles, posterior angles obtuse; base widely bisinuate, rounded in the middle, apex subtruncate; its surface very distinctly and moderately closely punctate, sometimes with a smooth linear space along the middle. Scutellum punctate, cordate or suboblong. Elytra thrice the length of thorax, as wide as it is at the base, their apices widely rounded outwardly, much less so near the suture; each elytron with 9 fine striae, the outer ones less distinct, the intermediate obsolete near the base; interstices plane, their punctuation distinct, yet rather finer than that of the thorax. Pygidium broad, with distant, indistinct subgranular sculpture.

Underside more or less finely punctured, fusco-testaceous, abdomen a little shining and often fuscous; the sternum with numerous elongate, slender fulvescent setae, those on the femora erect.

Male.—Antennae rather short, basal joint moderately elongate, somewhat bent, gradually incrassate, oblique at extremity; 2nd nearly as thick as the 1st but only half its length; 3rd rather slender; 4th stouter and longer, angularly produced, sometimes acutely dentiform medially in front; club minutely and densely pubescent, composed of 4 nearly equal leaflets.

Fem.—4th antennal joint simple, 5th very short, but more or less prolonged in front; club triarticulate.

In the rather larger, much paler, and rather more glossy *O. nitidula*, 3233, the posterior angles of the thorax are more rectangular, but the anterior are less acute; the sutural striae only are well marked, and the antennae also differ.

Length, 12–14 mm. ; breadth, 7–9 mm.

Rotorua. Several specimens were forwarded during February, 1913, by the Government Biologist, Mr. A. H. Cockayne, who informed me that this species is very abundant, and has destroyed many thousands of young larch-trees.

Group DASYLLIDAE.

3744. *Veronatus tarsalis* sp. nov. *Veronatus* Sharp, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 314.

Elongate, subparallel, moderately nitid, variegate ; chestnut-red, legs, antennae, and palpi paler, elytra with indefinite infusate marks, thorax for the most part dark fuscous ; pubescence scanty, distinct and flavescent on the head, thorax, shoulders, and apices of elytra, the setae in the elytral punctures minute and slender.

Head large, nearly as broad as front of thorax, slightly rounded behind the moderately prominent eyes, broadly feebly bi-impressed in front, finely but not closely punctate, rather distinctly in front. Thorax almost twice as broad as long, its sides and base finely margined, the former gently, the latter more distinctly rounded in the middle, but sinuate towards the obtuse angles, the apex subtruncate but a little emarginate near the rounded angles ; its surface less distinctly punctured than the front of the head, with an elongate median impression, sometimes with a pair of shallow foveae behind. Scutellum subcordate or triangular, finely punctate and pubescent. Elytra five times the length of thorax, about a third broader, but with rounded shoulders ; their punctation distinct but not close, finer on the shoulders and near the apices, each indefinitely tricostate.

Tibiae with distinct terminal spurs, finely spinulose ; tarsi rather narrow.

Antennae pubescent, attaining the middle of elytra, 3rd joint about a third shorter than 4th.

Underside paler than the dorsum, finely punctured, thickly pubescent, 3rd ventral segment with a shallow median impression.

V. punctipennis, 3419, a larger and manifestly broader insect, with less prominent eyes, stouter legs, and thicker tarsi, is the nearest ally.

Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; breadth, 3 mm.

Var.—Fusco-castaneous, sides and front of thorax and base of elytra paler, elytral suture rufescent.

Mount Hutt. Three examples forwarded by Mr. T. Hall on the 28th December, 1912.

3745. *Veronatus fulgidulus* sp. nov.

Glossy, castaneous, mandibles and front of head rufescent, thorax dark fuscous but, like the base of elytra, with the front and sides somewhat testaceous, legs and antennae light fusco-rufous ; head and apices of elytra rather thickly clothed with slender yellowish pubescence, elsewhere nearly nude.

Head evenly convex, rather strongly rounded, forehead nearly vertical in front ; finely but not closely punctured, more finely on the middle, densely behind the eyes, with a pair of angular interocular foveae. Thorax finely margined throughout, its length half the breadth, sides very little rounded and just perceptibly narrowed behind, base and apex sinuate towards the sides, the former more medially rounded than the latter, anterior

angles rounded, the posterior less so; its punctation fine and distant, least distinct on the middle, and with a pair of distant foveae near the base, but without any central impression. Scutellum subcordate, finely punctate and pubescent. Elytra more than four times the length of thorax, hardly a third broader, with rounded shoulders; they are distinctly but not closely punctured, more finely at the shoulders and extremity.

Legs moderately stout, tibiae like those of *V. tarsalis*, tarsi rather shorter but not broad.

Antennae with the 4th joint somewhat shorter than the contiguous ones, thicker but hardly longer than the third; they scarcely reach the middle of the elytra.

Evidently more shining than *V. tarsalis*, the eyes less prominent, the head of more rotundate outline behind the antennal cavities, legs stouter, elytra more coarsely punctate but not at all costate, the head and thorax bifoveate. We have no other species like it.

Length, $7\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; breadth, 3 mm.

Mount Hutt. Unique; found by Mr. T. Hall at the same time as *V. tarsalis*.

3746. *Cyphon cincticollis* sp. nov. *Cyphon* Paykull, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 318.

Subovate, broad, only slightly convex, moderately nitid; head and thorax light brown, the latter, except at the middle of the apex, with fuscifulvous borders, scutellum also fulvescent; the legs and 2nd and 3rd joints of the antennae reddish-chestnut, the other articulations and the middle of the femora infusate; elytra nigro-fuscous, covered with fine, depressed, inconspicuous ashy pubescence, that of the head and thorax flavescent.

Head, eyes included, not quite as broad as front of thorax, much narrowed anteriorly; very finely but not closely granulate, rather more distinctly near the eyes, and with a pair of shallow interocular foveae. Thorax fully twice as broad as long, apex subtruncate, with rounded angles, its sides finely margined and gently curvedly narrowed anteriorly; the base subtruncate in the middle, finely margined and evidently sinuate towards the subrectangular angles; its surface minutely, distantly, and rather indistinctly granulate. Scutellum triangular, large. Elytra five times the length of the thorax, of the same width as it is at the base, but nearly twice as broad behind, finely marginate; their sculpture moderately close but indefinite, appearing to consist of very fine punctures or granules.

Antennae moderately stout and pubescent, basal joint thick, 2nd and 3rd not perceptibly different from each other, both rather longer than broad, joints 4-7 about equally elongate, the rest broken off.

Tibiae straight, with short yellowish setae, the calcar of the posterior half the length of the basal tarsal joint, which equals in length the following three combined.

Eyes, as long as the broad basal portion of the head, subrotundate, moderately prominent, finely granulate, their inner central portion nigrescent, the rest distinctly paler, a very rare feature.

Allied to *C. amplus*, 582; less rotundate and convex, the thoracic apex not at all medially lobed, and the coloration altogether different.

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

Ben Lomond, Otago. Unique; found by Mr. A. Philpott early in December, 1913.

3747. *Cyphon granulicollis* sp. nov.

Subovate, moderately convex and nitid; castaneo-fuscous, legs light reddish-chestnut, antennae infusate, base of intermediate joints paler; covered with greyish-yellow conspicuous pubescence.

Head rather narrower than front of thorax, with large eyes which are most prominent in front; its surface closely and distinctly but not coarsely granulate. Thorax twice as broad as long, the apex a little sinuate towards the obtuse angles, its sides finely margined and slightly rounded, base somewhat rounded in the middle and sinuate towards the sides, with obtusely rectangular angles; its sculpture like that of the head. Scutellum large, subtriangular, very finely granulate. Elytra four times the length but not double the width of the thorax, of the same breadth as it is at the base; rather closely and distinctly but not coarsely punctate.

Tibiae with numerous slender spines along the outer edge, unequally bicalcarate at the extremity, those of the posterior quite half the length of the basal tarsal joint, which is hardly as long as the next three.

Antennae longer than the head and thorax, basal joint stout, 2nd longer than broad, almost as long as the more slender 3rd, joints 4-11 equally elongate, with distinct dusky pubescence.

Rather smaller and less rotundate than *C. cincticollis*, concolorous, head and thorax evidently granulate, and with more conspicuous pubescence.

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

Mount Hutt, near Methven. One, found on the 27th February, 1913, by Mr. T. Hall.

3748. *Cyphon plumatellus* sp. nov.

Oblong-oval, slightly convex, a little shining; covered with distinct greyish-yellow feather-like pubescence; light fuscous, legs chestnut-red, antennae infusate, the tips of the joints paler.

Head normal, finely and indistinctly granulate. Thorax twice as broad as long, subtruncate in front, with broadly rounded anterior angles, the sides finely margined and curvedly narrowed towards the front, the base oblique towards the sides, its angles obtuse; its sculpture ill defined, consisting of minute distant punctures or granules. Scutellum large, triangular. Elytra quite four times the length of thorax, not double its breadth, as wide near the shoulders as at the hind thighs, a good deal curvedly narrowed behind, their punctation fine but not close.

Tibiae thickly pubescent, and with series of slender external spines, the calcar of the posterior half as long as the basal tarsal joint, which equals the length of the following three together.

Antennae distinctly pubescent, 1st joint stout, 2nd slightly shorter than the next, 4-11 elongate.

Although this is our largest species its sculpture is very indefinite, but the decumbent vestiture is feather-like.

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

Pudding Hill, near Methven. A single example, secured by Mr. T. Hall on the 10th December, 1912.

3749. *Cyphon burrowsi* sp. nov.

Oblong-oval, slightly convex, moderately nitid; thickly clothed with conspicuous, suberect greyish-yellow pubescence; head fuscous, antennae, thorax, and elytra light yellowish-brown, legs testaceous; elytra with a dark-

fuscous humeral spot, and another, but smaller, on each elytron, about equidistant from the base and suture, behind the middle much larger irregularly formed spots almost form two fasciae, the posterior just on top of the declivity.

Head large, almost as broad as thorax, closely and obviously granulate. Eyes large, slightly convex, subrotundate. Antennae nearly as long as head and thorax, basal joint darkest, stouter and longer than the next, 3rd slender as long as the 2nd but evidently shorter than the thick 4th, which is rather longer than the following ones. Thorax about twice as broad as long, longer in the middle than at the sides, base finely margined and slightly bisinuate; anterior angles rectangular, the posterior obtuse; its granular sculpture a little finer than that of the head. Elytra thrice the length of thorax, rather broader, gently narrowed towards the base, with a slight median oblique impression near each side of the suture; their punctation distinct but not close.

This must be placed in the section composed of species with the subocular line indistinct. It differs from *C. oscillans*, 580, and *C. aequalis*, 581, in coloration and marks, and by the head as well as the thorax being distinctly granulate.

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

Putting Hill, near Methven. One example, captured on the 8th March, 1913, by Mr. L. Burrows, of Methven, whose name has been attached to it.

Group MELYRIDAE.

3750. *Dasytes philpotti* sp. nov. *Dasytes* Paykull, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 328.

Elongate, narrow, subparallel, slightly nitid; nigrescent, faintly tinged with purple, more distinctly near the sides, legs and antennae piceous, claws castaneous; pubescence greyish-yellow, slender and elongate on the head and thorax, shorter and rather thicker on the elytra, and, near their sides, suberect or curled.

Head, including the large eyes, almost as broad as the middle of thorax, narrowed behind; minutely and densely sculptured, with only a few fine punctures, broadly bi-impressed in front. Thorax a little convex, slightly broader than long, its moderately dilated basal half finely margined, with rounded posterior angles; disc sculptured like the head, and with a vague median fovea near the base. Scutellum somewhat quadrate. Elytra four times the length of the thorax, rather broader than it is at the base, subparallel, with broad singly rounded apices; with close finely rugose transversal sculpture but without definite punctation, the impression near each shoulder very slight.

Antennae rather longer than the head and thorax, finely pubescent, 2nd joint scarcely longer than broad, joints 3-5 distinctly serrate, 6th rather shorter than following ones.

Legs elongate; posterior tarsi as long as the tibiae, basal joint of the anterior shorter than the next, with a thick spiniform process at the extremity underneath.

More parallel, less opaque, and much less obviously violaceous than *D. helmsi*, 2035, with different vestiture and elytral apices.

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

Ben Lomond, Otago. My specimen was captured early in December, 1912, by Mr. A. Philpott, of Invercargill, after whom it is named.

Obs.—I am indebted to the same gentleman, as well as Mr. M. O. Pasco, of Queenstown, for a few specimens of a varietal form of *D. oreocharis*, 2036, with piceous antennae and legs. In the male the basal joint of the anterior tarsi has the same sort of spiniform process as *D. philpotti*. This is also the case with Dr. Sharp's *D. helmsi*, 2035.

Group TENEBRIONIDAE.

3751. *Pheloneis appositus* sp. nov. *Pheloneis* Pascoe, Journ. Ent. 11, 1866, p. 483.

Suboblong, slightly convex, nitid, glabrous; fusco-niger, legs piceous, antennae, palpi, and tarsi fusco-rufous.

Head short, immersed up to the middle of eyes, forehead obtusely rounded in the middle; its surface irregularly and distinctly but not coarsely punctured, with a longitudinal interocular impression and a smooth space between the antennae. Thorax 3 mm. long by $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. broad in the middle, which is widest, well rounded but hardly angulate, its sides with distinct simple margins, gradually narrowed towards the obtuse anterior angles, similarly narrowed, but not distinctly sinuate behind, the rectangular posterior angles resting on the elytra; apex moderately deeply arcuate-emarginate, more distinctly margined than the subtruncate base; the punctation of the disc is a little irregular, moderately close, and rather finer than that of the head, there is a shallow fovea near each side of the base, usually an elongate irregular impression at each side, and a shallow, sometimes obsolete groove along the middle. Scutellum short, smooth, subtriangular. Elytra with well-developed margins, more than double the length of the thorax, rather broader than it is at the base, their sides very slightly rounded and widened as far as the hind thighs, but considerably narrowed towards the extremity; they are finely and regularly substriate-punctate near the suture, rather more finely near the sides, but on the intervening dorsal space the sculpture is sometimes interrupted yet without elevations, the interstices are finely and moderately closely punctured, though to the unaided eye they seem smooth.

Legs nearly glabrous, having only some fine fulvescent setae near the extremity of the tibiae, the anterior pair more curvate than the others; the front femora obtusely angulate or dentiform.

Antennae with distinct yellowish pubescence from the 3rd joint onwards, that joint twice as long as the 2nd and evidently longer than the 4th.

Underside moderately closely, rather finely and irregularly sculptured, flanks of prosternum minutely and distantly punctate. Posterior intercoxal process broadly rounded.

Most nearly resembles *P. nigrutilus*, 1669; smaller, less oblong, the sculpture finer throughout, the thoracic apex less deeply emarginate with more rounded angles; in 1669 these angles are subacute and more prominent and the forehead is medially truncate. In *P. hanseni*, 1668, the elytral striae are unusually deep and regular.

Length, $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Ben Lomond, Otago. Three examples taken in December, 1912, by Mr. A. Philpott.

Obs.—*Pheloneis* was instituted by Pascoe in 1866 for the reception of White's *Adelium harpaloides*, 690, its chief distinguishing character, "Elytra prothoraci arcte applicata," correctly describes that part of the New Zealand species placed in *Adelium* by Pascoe himself, Bates, Dr. Sharp, and all except two (689 and 1495) of those described by myself. The antennal

structure of 690 is, however, somewhat different, the 9th and 10th joints being transverse, whereas in the other species referred to these articulations are evidently longer than broad. In Mr. H. J. Carter's admirable "Revision of the Australian Species of *Adelium*" (Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 1908) the author, in my opinion, justifies the separation of the New Zealand species from the true *Adelia* of Australia by placing ours in *Pheloneis*. As that has now been done by Dr. H. Gebien in Junk's "Coleopterorum Catalogus," part 28, issued on the 24th March, 1911, I think New Zealand entomologists should acquiesce in that decision.

Philpottia gen. nov.

Allied to *Chalcodrya*, but essentially different in several details.

Maxillary palpi with distinctly cultriform terminal joints, these broadly grooved along the front; penultimate short, 2nd elongate. Antennae shorter, not attaining the base of thorax, basal joint twice as long as broad, 6th and 8th joints subquadrate, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 7th not elongate yet longer than broad, 9th rather larger than 7th or 10th, terminal elongate-oval. Head in line with the eyes as wide as the thoracic apex. Labrum transverse, subtruncate in front. Eyes transverse, subrotundate, smaller and less prominent than those of *Chalcodrya*. Thorax transversely quadrate, base and apex subtruncate; anterior angles not projecting, obtusely rectangular, the posterior rounded and obsolete.

Tibiae minutely bicalcarate. Tarsi elongate and narrow, penultimate joint simple, that of the anterior only half the length of the basal, which is shorter than the 5th; claws thickened but not distinctly dentiform at the base.

Anterior coxae prominent, situated very close to the base of the prosternum, as distinctly separated from each other as the intermediate pair. Mesosternum broadly, angularly, and medially concave, the depression with elevated lateral borders. Metasternum elongate. Abdomen composed of 6 segments, the basal very short and partly covered by the femora; 2nd and 3rd about equal, 4th and 5th rather shorter, the former medially emarginate behind, the latter nearly straight, the terminal strongly rounded and shorter.

This genus is named in honour of Mr. Alfred Philpott, of Invercargill, who throughout a long course of years has discovered a great many new species, some of which are the types of new and interesting genera.

Obs.—This genus should, I think, together with *Chalcodrya* and *Onysius*, be placed in a section distinct from the ordinary *Tenebrionidae*. My genus *Onysius* was published in April, 1886 (Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 843), its type *O. anomalus*, 1499, is the same insect as that subsequently described by Dr. Sharp as *Malacodrya pictipes* (Trans. Roy. Dublin Soc., 1886).

3752. *Philpottia maculatus* sp. nov.

Elongate, subparallel, only slightly convex, subopaque; elytra of a pale-greyish testaceous hue, becoming faintly viridescent towards the extremity, variegated with several oblong and short irregularly formed violaceous spots, which are nude, the rest of their surface is covered with decumbent somewhat silvery-grey pubescence; head, thorax, tarsi, and antennae more or less fuscous, the base of nearly all the joints of these last paler; terminal joints of the palpi, the femora, and the claws rufo-fuscous; tibiae pale green, but yellowish at the base and apex; the pubescence of the head and thorax is like that of the elytra.

Head about as long as the thorax, deflexed in front; closely but not coarsely punctate, subgranulate towards the sides. Thorax about a fourth broader than long, its sides margined and nearly straight, gently rounded behind, the base with finer margins; it is moderately finely and very irregularly punctured, leaving some spots almost smooth, and in some lights numerous indistinct granules can be seen, there is a well-marked impression along its frontal half. Scutellum broad. Elytra parallel-sided, with rounded apices, of the same width as the thorax at the base, four times its length; they are finely substriate-punctate, the suture and alternate interstices are very slightly elevated, almost costiform behind the middle, and more or less confluent towards the extremity, near which the purplish spots appear more depressed.

Underside infusate, with greyish pubescence.

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

Longwood Range, Southland. Mr. Philpott spent three days on the top of the range in January, 1913. During that time there was almost constant rain, hail, or snow. He, nevertheless, secured nearly twenty species of *Coleoptera*, half of which proved to be new. There was only one of this species.

Var.—*P. viridipennis*, measuring 10 mm. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Head and thorax rufo-fuscous, elytra dull green with numerous irregularly formed purplish spots. Palpi testaceous, the terminal joint longer and narrower.

Mr. A. C. O'Connor, of Wellington, gave me a specimen minus antennae and almost all the legs, about the best specimen in his possession, in June, 1912, but its generic characters could not then be determined.

No. 1734, placed provisionally in *Chalcodrya*, must now be transferred to the genus *Philpottia*. It has thicker legs and antennae, rather flatter eyes, and somewhat different coloration and vestiture.

Group MELANDRYIDAE.

3753. *Hylobia sexnotata* sp. nov. *Hylobia* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 403.

Elongate, slightly narrowed towards both extremities, moderately convex and shining; thinly covered with slender ashy pubescence; nigro-fuscous, posterior tibial spurs testaceous; elytra with 6 flavescent spots, the median largest, obliquely transverse, not reaching the side or suture, the other pair, on each elytron, subrotundate and subapical, sometimes confluent.

Head finely punctate. Thorax a third broader than long, curvedly narrowed anteriorly, base very broadly rounded or subrotundate in the middle, widely sinuate towards the sides; its surface with very fine linear sculpture, and a shallow indistinct basal impression at each side of the middle. Scutellum subquadrate. Elytra nearly five times the length of the thorax, of the same width as it is at the base, with strongly rounded apices; their sculpture minute and coriaceous, with indistinct sutural striae behind the middle.

Antennae rather longer than the head and thorax, basal two joints nearly equal, joints 3-5 rather slender, 6-11 gradually thickened.

Tibiae simple externally; spurs of the middle pair short, those of the posterior pectinate and more than half the length of the basal tarsal joint; penultimate joint of the anterior and intermediate tarsi with rather elongate lobes; claws thickened at base.

Underside fuscous, very finely punctate, with depressed slender ashy pubescence. Basal and 2nd ventral segments a little longer than the following ones, 5th subtruncate at the extremity.

Head immersed up to the eyes, with a slender carina behind these, and with a pair of elongate foveae underneath. Anterior coxae prominent, their cavities almost touching the apical margin, the intervening process triangular and acutely prolonged between the coxae. Mesosternal process elongate, broader in front than behind, extending to the hind part of and separating the intermediate coxae. Metasternum elongate, convex, grooved along the centre.

The three spots on each elytron are distinctive.

Length (head exclusive), 3 mm.; breadth, 1 mm.

Longwood Range, Southland. My specimen was found in January, 1913, by Mr. A. Philpott.

3754. *Hylobia acuminata* sp. nov.

Elongate, attenuate towards both extremities, moderately arched above, subopaque; clothed with slender, inconspicuous, decumbent yellowish-grey pubescence; the head, all but the apex of the thorax, the basal portion of the elytra, a pair of subcontiguous spots on each elytron towards the extremity, and the apex itself fuscous; the rest of the surface, including a small humeral spot, more or less fusco-testaceous, legs and antennae similarly variegated.

Head moderately finely yet quite distinctly punctate. Eyes large, transversal, slightly emarginate in front, with coarse facets. Thorax a little broader than long, curvedly narrowed anteriorly, the apex broadly rounded, base widely bisinuate, but obtusely rounded in the middle; its sculpture indefinite, not punctiform, somewhat undulate; at each side of the middle there is a large, shallow fovea, the lateral pubescence is feather-like. Scutellum transverse, finely punctured. Elytra four times the length of the thorax, of the same width as it is at the base, gradually but considerably narrowed posteriorly, with subacute apices; sutural striae well marked throughout, their sculpture resembles that of the thorax.

Legs finely pubescent; posterior tibiae slightly shorter than the basal joint of the tarsi, their pectinate spurs equal, almost as long as that joint; spurs of the intermediate half the length of the 1st tarsal joint; penultimate joint of the front and middle pairs of tarsi distinctly bilobed.

Antennae filiform, reaching just beyond the shoulders; 2nd joint slightly shorter than the basal, both oblong, neither very thick, remaining articulations elongate, very gradually and slightly thickened and successively shortened, 11th elongate-oval.

In sternal structure similar to *H. sexnotata*, but with the hind-body much more attenuate posteriorly. The surface rather less nitid, the eyes rather larger and with coarser facets, the elytral striae distinct. The coloration is more like that of *H. nubeculosa*, 712, but the marks are entirely different; the antennae of that species are shorter and thicker, joints 7-10 being subquadrate.

Length (head exclusive), $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$ mm.

Longwood Range, Southland. Unique; another of Mr. Philpott's captures in January, 1913.

3755. *Hylobia arboricola* sp. nov.

Elongate, slightly arched above, moderately narrowed towards the extremities, rather glossy; covered with decumbent, slender, yet quite distinct,

yellowish pubescence ; fusco-testaceous, terminal joints of antennae fuscous ; elytra at the base nigro-fuscous for a third of their length but leaving the shoulders yellowish, the hind part of this dark mark irregular ; from the middle of each elytron a broad blackish mark extends along the suture, but at some distance from the apex is bent outwards, and at the side is slightly prolonged forwards ; there are no other spots.

Head finely punctured ; the sharply defined margin just behind the eyes denotes the limit of retraction. Thorax a third broader than long, curvedly narrowed anteriorly, with deflexed and rounded angles there, the base broadly rounded in the middle and sinuate towards the subrectangular angles ; the disc without definite punctation but with numerous irregular transverse marks ; midway from each side and the middle there is a rather large, angular basal depression. Scutellum broad. Elytra closely adapted to the thorax, four times its length, very little wider near the dark posterior mark than at the base, gradually narrowed behind, with strongly rounded, dehiscent apices ; their sculpture, near the base especially, is rather coarser and more punctiform than that of the thorax.

Antennae and tibiae similar to those of *H. acuminata* ; the eyes, however, are smaller.

The coloration and marks most nearly resemble those of the northern *H. bifasciata*, 716.

Length (head inclusive), 3 mm. ; breadth, 1 mm.

Mount Hutt. I am indebted to Mr. T. Hall for my specimen, found by him on the 15th March, 1913.

Obs.—From the same source I possess a pale straw-coloured individual of *H. undulata*, 711, in which the elytra are feebly striate, and their apices sharply rounded, but I do not consider it sufficiently distinct for separation as a species.

Group OTIORHYNCHIDAE.

Zenagraphus gen. nov.

Body oblong, moderately convex, densely squamose. Rostrum thick, not quite as broad as the head, shorter than thorax, somewhat pterygiate, the triangular apical portion without well-marked lateral grooves, with a single median carina. Mandibles vertical in front, curved at the apex, strongly and subacutely bidentate at the inner extremity. Scrobes sub-apical, deep and open above, extending obliquely towards but not reaching the lower and front part of the eyes. Scape inserted near the apex, gradually thickened, attaining the centre of the eye. Funiculus also stout, 7-articulate, basal two joints nearly equal, not twice as long as board, joints 3-6 moniliform and subtransverse, 7th rather larger. Club densely pubescent, as long as the terminal three joints of funiculus, closely articulated, ovate and subacuminate. Eyes quite free from thorax, slightly convex, obliquely oval. Thorax truncate in front, without ocular lobes, base feebly rounded. Scutellum small. Elytra oblong, somewhat arcuate-emarginate at base.

Legs stout, moderately elongate ; tibiae slightly flexuous and mucronate ; posterior corbels with duplicate cilia and very narrow external truncature. Tarsi with dense brush-like soles, not elongate, their penultimate joint somewhat expanded and bilobed.

Mentum large, occupying the buccal cavity and concealing the palpi. Prosternum only slightly emarginate. Front coxae prominent and contiguous, intermediate slightly, the posterior moderately widely separated. Metasternum short. Basal ventral segment rather longer than meta-

sternum, truncate between the coxae, feebly sinuate behind, the next shorter, but rather longer than the well-developed 3rd or 4th, the 5th quite the length of the 2nd. Mandibular scar distinct.

After a careful inspection of my exotic and indigenous weevils I fail to find any similar form, and therefore regard the specimen as the type of a distinct genus belonging to the division without ocular lobes, near *Tigones*.

3756. *Zenagraphus metallescens* sp. nov.

Derm nigrescent, covered with small depressed squamae, some of which are dull and blackish, but the greater number are somewhat metallic, light-coppery and viridescent; there are also a few short suberect setae; on the legs and tarsi bluish-green scales and greyish setae predominate; antennae, mandibles, apex of rostrum, and tarsi rufo-piceous.

Rostrum a third shorter than the thorax, with an obtuse carina along the middle, its apical portion finely punctate and glabrous, the remainder densely scaly so that its coarser punctation is concealed. Thorax of equal length and breadth, widest and obtusely rounded before the middle, gradually narrowed behind, with a distinct but not sharply defined channel from base to apex; its sculpture consists of very irregular, rather large, sometimes confluent depressions and elevated intervals. Elytra oblong, $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the length of the thorax, one-half broader near the middle, posterior declivity much narrowed but not abruptly vertical, the shoulders gently narrowed yet broader than the thorax at the base; dorsum coarsely substriate-punctate, 3rd and 5th interstices costiform, neither much more prominent on the summit of the declivity than at the base.

Underside nigrescent, with numerous elongate depressed greenish and coppery scales and greyish setae, these last most conspicuous on the terminal segment. Metasternum transversely rugose, abdomen irregularly punctate.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 9 mm.; breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Remarkables, near Queenstown. I am indebted to Mr. M. O. Pasco for a specimen taken by him on the 28th December, 1912.

3757. *Inophloeus aplothinus* sp. nov. *Inophloeus* Pascoe, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 439.

Suboblong, rather broad, only slightly convex, opaque; piceo-fuscous, antennae rufo-piceous, tarsi somewhat ferruginous; densely covered with depressed rotundate squamae, which on the thoracic disc are mostly fuscous, there being only a central spot of the same tawny hue as those at the sides and on the rostrum; elytral squamosity pale brown, not at all flavescent, darker on top of the posterior declivity, and with some irregular lateral spots greyish; the series of rather short grey setae on the alternate interstices are suberect, near the sides they are more numerous.

Rostrum a third shorter than thorax, slightly dilated anteriorly, quite obsolete carinate. Thorax rather wider near the front than elsewhere, its length and breadth equal, without superficial inequalities, having only a shallow longitudinal median impression near the base, its fine punctation quite hidden. Scutellum minute. Elytra oblong, base arcuate-emarginate and rather wider than thorax, fully twice its length, their sides almost straight, only a little narrowed near the shoulders, posterior declivity nearly vertical and considerably contracted, with simple apices; they are moderately striate-punctate, 3rd and 5th interstices a little and irregularly elevated, terminating abruptly and almost horizontally at the summit of

the declivity, the 5th do not extend as far back as the 3rd but behind form the thick sides of the dorsum; when brushed with benzene some coppery-red scales are seen on the suture near the base—their natural colour, no doubt.

Scape finely setose, very gradually thickened, attaining the back of the eye; 2nd joint of funiculus elongate, yet hardly perceptibly longer than the basal, 3rd rather longer than 4th, and, like it, obconical; club opaque, minutely and densely pubescent, elongate-oval and triarticulate.

Legs with fuscous and greyish scales and setae, tibiae flexuous, the anterior not distinctly mucronate, posterior corbels with duplicate external cilia and narrow intervals.

Underside piceous, with dull-tawny scales and moderately elongate grey setae. Prosternum deeply emarginate. Metasternum short. Basal ventral segment truncate between the coxae and somewhat depressed there, medially incurved behind, yet, in the middle, rather longer than the 2nd, 5th broadly depressed along the centre.

Shorter and relatively broader than the female of *I. pensus*, 3600, from the same locality, the elytra with a gentle downward slope towards the top of the hind declivity, as broad there as at the shoulders and without any apical prolongation. The form of the hind-body, with the 5th instead of the 7th interstices forming the raised sides at the commencement of the apical declivity, in conjunction with the absence of the common rostral carinae distinguish this from all the other species of this complex genus.

♀. Length (rostrum inclusive), $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Male.—Body and legs concolorous, pale tawny-brown, antennae piceo-rufous. Rostrum slightly shorter, broadly convex along the middle. Elytra narrower, with less rounded shoulders, apices not prominent but strongly rounded singly and slightly dehiscent. Anterior tibiae more evidently mucronate. Basal ventral segment less sinuate behind, rather flatter, 5th as long as preceding two together, rounded behind, with suberect yellow seta. $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mount Hutt. One of each sex found on 25th January, 1913, at an altitude of 4,500 ft., by Mr. T. Hall. The male a little immature.

3758. *Inophloeus tricastatus* sp. nov.

Subopaque, nigrescent, antennae fusco-rufous, tarsi rufo-piceous; head, rostrum, and front of thorax with a few depressed, quite grey squamae; elytra with only a few, the legs with numerous rather fine setae.

Rostrum a third shorter than thorax, irregularly and rather finely punctate, broadly bisulcate, and distinctly tricarinate almost as far as the interocular fovea. Thorax of equal length and breadth, widest and moderately rounded at or just before the middle, gradually narrowed behind; without inequalities, very irregularly and finely punctured, rugose at the sides. Scutellum small. Elytra oblong, thrice the length of thorax, gently narrowed near the base and slightly broader there than the thorax, posterior declivity vertical and considerably narrowed, with prolonged apices; dorsum slightly convex, with regular series of moderately large well-marked punctures, the suture plane, only slightly and quite horizontally prominent on top of the declivity; 3rd, 5th, and 7th interstices costate, the first of these slightly, the next not at all elevated behind, the 7th moderately distinct near the middle, obsolete elsewhere.

Antennae rather slender, scape attaining back of eye; 2nd joint of funiculus as long as the 1st, both elongate, 3rd shorter, but evidently longer than following ones; club very elongate oval.

Underside black, nitid, with fine grey setae. Metasternum depressed behind. Basal segment of abdomen longer than 2nd, broadly impressed, medially incurved behind, 3rd and 4th with deep sutures, and, together, as long as 2nd, 5th deeply notched behind.

In appearance like *I. sulcifer*, 1618, yet really quite different in most details; agreeing better with the same sex of the densely clothed and larger *I. pensus*, 3600, which can be readily distinguished by its unicarinate and broader rostrum, relatively broader thorax, much finer elytral punctures, and thicker legs, but with similar structural characters.

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

Mount Hutt. Unique; one of Mr. T. Hall's discoveries on the 28th December, 1912.

Group CYLINDRORHINIDAE.

Mecosargon gen. nov.

Body apterous. Rostrum moderately elongate and stout, considerably dilated at apex, tricarinate above. Scrobes quite open above at the apex, extending obliquely downwards more than half-way towards the eyes. Scape inserted near the apex, moderately slender, scarcely attaining the eye. Funiculus 7-articulate, rather longer than scape, basal two joints equal but only moderately elongate, joints 3-7 distinctly longer than broad. Club triarticulate, elongate-oval. Eyes strongly transverse, nearly flat, quite free from thorax. Thorax of almost equal length and breadth, base and apex subtruncate, widest near the front, with only feebly developed ocular lobes. Scutellum very small. Elytra slightly wider than thorax at the base, nearly four times its length, with vertical sides, posterior declivity not abrupt, middle of dorsum plane.

Legs moderately elongate; tibiae a little dilated but only feebly mucronate at the extremity, posterior corbels simple. Tarsi with dense sponge-like vestiture underneath; penultimate joint not expanded, deeply excavate above, with short lobes, apparently entire below.

Prosternum emarginate in front. Metasternum shorter than the basal ventral segment. Abdomen elongate, 1st segment rounded between the coxae, in the middle rather longer than 2nd and medially incurved behind, 3rd and 4th rather shorter, singly, than 2nd, both well developed, 5th bent upwards and hardly visible.

The unique exponent of this genus should be located between *Anagotus*, 2144, and *Inophloeus inuus*, 771, which latter in size and form it most nearly resembles, but the more apically expanded rostrum, more oblique and abbreviated scrobes, strongly transverse eyes, shorter scape, indefinite ocular lobes, simple posterior corbels, and more elongated 3rd and 4th ventral segments render it abundantly distinct. It differs greatly from *Anagotus* in facies in its broader but less abruptly dilated rostrum, shorter and less slender legs, less developed ocular lobes, different tarsal vestiture and abdominal structure, &c. In the genus *Phaeophanus* the ocular lobes are rather strongly developed, and the 3rd and 4th segments short.

3759. *Mecosargon costipennis* sp. nov.

Elongate, slightly convex, subopaque, very scantily clad with depressed, setiform, pallid scales; nigrescent, antennae and tarsi rufo-piceous.

Rostrum very little longer than thorax, in front half its width, coarsely and rugosely punctate, much more finely and bearing yellow setae at the apex; external carinae thick, most elevated in front, somewhat convergent

behind, the central one indistinct in front, smooth near the base. Head short, globose below, of the same width as the thoracic apex, narrowed anteriorly, moderately finely and closely punctured, and with a distinct median depression. Thorax about an eighth broader than long, wider near the front than elsewhere, its sides somewhat sinuate behind the middle; disc slightly uneven, without distinct elevations, broadly impressed between the middle and base, frontal sculpture fine and close but mingled with a few more distinct punctures, the rest of its surface, as well as the sides, is coarsely and irregularly punctured, with short rugose intervals. Elytra very elongate-ovate, the narrow shoulders but little wider than the base of the thorax, posterior declivity not quite vertical, gradually narrowed, with obtusely prominent, dehiscent apices; sutural region almost quite flat, 3rd interstices costiform, gradually raised backwards and ending very abruptly at the top of the declivity; 5th nearly similar but gradually becoming obsolete before reaching the declivity, the sides also are costiform except at the base, they are slightly curved inwardly towards the extremity but do not touch the central costae; between these costae there are duplicate series of well-marked, distinctly separated punctures, which become finer near the extremity; there are similar series alongside the suture.

Tibiae nearly straight, only slightly incrassate near the extremity, with pale-yellowish setae.

Underside black, finely and closely punctate, with pale setae; basal ventral segment broadly impressed in the middle.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 20 mm.; breadth, $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Ben Lomond, Otago. One individual found by Mr. M. O. Pasco, of Queenstown, on the 1st December, 1912. When received it was smeared with mud; it may therefore be deemed to be another curious ground-weevil.

3760. *Pparchus halli* sp. nov. *Pparchus* Broun, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, vol. 14, 1904, p. 114.

Robust, subovate, convex, opaque; nigrescent, almost entirely covered with minute, depressed tawny squamae, but leaving uncovered numerous slightly nitid, black granules; antennae and rostral apex rufo-piceous.

Rostrum as long as thorax, depressed along the middle, with a fine central and obtuse sublateral carinae, these latter somewhat convergent at the base, its apex closely and finely punctate and bearing only a few fulvescent setae. Thorax very little broader than long, widest and obtusely prominent near the front, somewhat constricted behind the middle, base and apex truncate; its surface uneven, having a moderate, longitudinal, median ridge in front, a pair of obtuse elevations near the middle, and one near each of the lateral prominences, the numerous granules are very irregularly distributed. Scutellum small. Elytra oblong-oval, large, thrice the length of thorax, twice as broad near the middle but scarcely at all wider than thorax at the base, with simple apices; each elytron is unevenly bi-costate and the suture is slightly elevated behind; the inner costa is more distinct than the other but becomes obsolete on top of the declivity, the 2nd extends a little farther back, it is slightly prominent there, but is less obvious, sometimes obsolete near the base; the rather indistinct subseriate punctures are placed near the costae, there are numerous granules on the dorsum, these become finer behind the middle and are absent from the declivity.

Legs moderately elongate, squamose; femora rather slender, near the base particularly; tibiae nearly straight, with simple apices, bearing short setae.

Underside blackish, covered with minute, slightly nitid pinkish-grey scales.

♀. Length (rostrum inclusive), 21 mm. ; breadth, $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Male.—Elytra narrower, more strongly and closely granulate, almost asperate. Underside with dull-tawny squamae. 5th ventral segment as long as the 3rd and 4th combined, truncate behind ; 6th short and broad, rounded behind.

♂. Length (rostrum inclusive), 20 mm. ; breadth, $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mount Hutt, near Methven. The type, a female, was detected by Mr. T. Hall, with the aid of a lantern, crawling over a rock amongst the snow, at an elevation of 7,000 ft., at midnight on the 28th December, 1912 ; another of the same sex was caught in a trap at a height of 5,400 ft. on the 15th February ; and a male was secured in the same way on the 15th March, 1913.

The calm courage and the indifference to toil and hardship displayed by the discoverer of the type merit more than the simple honour of having his name conferred on the species.

P. lewisi, 2910, is smaller, 17 mm. by 6 mm., and may be at once separated by its elongate grey clothing and substriate elytra.

Liparogetus gen. nov.

Rostrum fully half the length of thorax, a third narrower than head, subparallel, its apical portion deflexed and simple, not at all pterygiate. Scrobes just visible from above, beginning between the middle and apex, deep there, extending towards but not quite reaching the front of the eyes. Scape stout, gradually incrassate, inserted before the middle and attaining the centre of the eye. Funiculus 7-articulate ; 2nd joint rather longer than broad and fully half the length of the basal, 3rd and 4th as long as broad, 5th and 6th moniliform, the 7th rather larger. Club oblong-oval, triarticulate, terminal joint longest. Eyes quite free from thorax, slightly prominent, lateral, subovate, transverse. Thorax without perceptible ocular lobes, truncate at base and apex, of equal length and breadth. Scutellum small. Elytra oblong, nearly thrice the length of thorax, distinctly wider than it is at the base.

Legs moderately elongate ; femora stout and subclavate ; tibiae flexuous, the anterior mucronate, the others strongly bent and produced inwardly at the extremity. Tarsi with brush-like soles, but glabrous along the middle ; 2nd joint short, penultimate dilated and bilobed, the terminal as long as the others combined, with simple claws.

Prosternum widely emarginate. Front coxae contiguous, the intermediate moderately, posterior widely separated. Metasternum short. Basal ventral segment truncate between the coxae, slightly sinuate behind ; 2nd quite half as long, and only slightly longer than the 3rd or 4th ; 5th rather shorter than the basal, subtruncate and finely ciliate behind ; 6th very short.

The different scrobes, as well as the apical structure of the tibiae prevent the type of this genus being placed in *Lyperobius*.

3761. *Liparogetus sulcatissimus* sp. nov.

Subovate, moderately convex, nitid ; nigrescent, antennae and tarsi piceous ; vestiture white, scanty and hair-like, confined principally to the elytral striae.

Rostrum finely but distinctly punctate in front, more distinctly and closely elsewhere ; it is nearly flat or feebly bi-impressed near the middle,

from each antenna a broad groove proceeds backwards, these grooves become convergent at the base and almost reach the rather deep, elongate interocular impression. Head rather short, almost as broad as the thoracic apex, distinctly and moderately closely punctured. Thorax slightly and obtusely dilated before the middle, gently narrowed behind, the base submarginate and with almost rectangular angles, its apex somewhat constricted; its surface is a little uneven, being tri-impressed near the base, and having also a median frontal impression, the punctation is moderately fine on the middle but becomes rather coarser and closer and somewhat rugose towards the sides. Elytra about a third broader than the thorax, with slightly curvedly narrowed shoulders; on each elytron there are 6 deep, broad, punctate dorsal grooves, with equally broad, smooth, costiform interstices, the 3rd and 5th are only slightly more convex than the others, which are more or less irregularly confluent near the extremity; the vertical sides are similarly sculptured.

Tibiae more or less minutely denticulate and setose inwardly. Antennae sparsely pubescent.

We have no other allied weevil with such deeply and regularly sulcate elytra.

Underside shining black, with some short, slender, depressed setae; rather finely punctate, the 1st and 5th segments of the abdomen most distinctly, the former broadly depressed; head slightly transversely rugose.

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

Remarkables, near Queenstown, Otago. The only specimen I possess was presented to me by Mr. M. O. Pasco, who discovered it on the 28th December, 1912.

Group HYLOBIIDAE.

3762. *Bryocatus burrowsi* sp. nov. *Bryocatus* Broun, Bulletin No. 1, Part III, N.Z. Inst., p. 218.

Convex, subovate, moderately broad, opaque; densely covered with small, depressed, mostly greyish-tawny squamae, but with a broad whitish streak along the middle of the thorax, and also bearing some coarse grey scales; fuscous, basal half of the scape and the claws slightly rufescent, remainder of antennae and the tarsi blackish.

Rostrum very slightly and gradually narrowed towards the setose apex, at its base fully half the breadth of the front of thorax and rather longer than it is. Thorax nearly a third broader than long, distinctly wider at the middle than elsewhere, its sides obliquely narrowed, base slightly rounded, apex sharply truncate; the disc is moderately convex and the front a little depressed, there are no other inequalities, and the punctation is invisible. Elytra subcordate, almost twice the length of thorax, arcuate-emarginate and slightly broader than it is at the base, widest near the middle, subvertical and considerably narrowed behind; they are striate, 3rd interstices with a pair of subcontiguous nodosities near the base, and 2 rather larger, distinctly separated ones behind; 5th trinodose behind the middle, the sides less evidently trinodose.

Legs elongate and stout, very similar to those of *B. jugosus*, 3609. Scape incrassate near the extremity, hardly reaching the eye. Club oblong-oval.

This most nearly accords with *B. jugosus*, but the outline is interrupted at the junction of the thorax and elytra, there are no thoracic ridges, the shape and sculpture of the elytra differ, the club is rather longer, and the basal half of the scape is reddish. From all the other members of the genus it is markedly differentiated by the presence of some scattered, coarse, con-

spicuous grey scales overlaying the finer vestiture; there are about 10 of these on the thorax, and many on the legs.

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

Pudding Hill, near Methven. One found amongst moss and lichen, on the 8th March, 1913, by Mr. W. Burrows, whose name has been given to it.

Group RHYPAROSOMIDAE.

3763. *Clypeorhynchus striatus* sp. nov. *Clypeorhynchus* Sharp, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1210.

Elongate, moderately convex, opaque; rufo-fuscous, elytral disc darker, antennae, tibiae, and tarsi chestnut-red; irregularly clothed with coarse as well as slender flavescent setae.

Rostrum arched, rather shorter than thorax, finely tricarinate, coarsely punctured, and covered with decumbent setae behind, its apical portion shining, rufous, distinctly punctate, with only a few slender erect setae. Head short, with an elongate interocular fovea. Eyes subdepressed, just free, obliquely transverse. Thorax with feebly developed ocular lobes, hardly any longer than broad, a little broader, and moderately rounded, near the front than elsewhere; its surface slightly uneven, impressed at each side near the apex, rather coarsely and moderately closely punctured; bearing a few fine short setae on the middle, but coarser ones form an oblique streak near each side; the broad median channel is deepest in front. Elytra fully double the length of thorax, of the same width as it is at the base, with slightly oblique shoulders, behind these very gradually and just perceptibly narrowed to beyond the hind thighs; their striae appear broad and are distantly punctured, interstices somewhat uneven but not granulate; disc thinly clothed with subdepressed, moderately fine setae, they are more concentrated on the shoulders but are coarser and form patches on the posterior declivity, there are also many infusate erect setae.

Legs elongate, femora clavate and fuscous near the middle, slender and rufescent at the base; tibiae with outstanding setae, the anterior more strongly flexuous and mucronate than the posterior. Tarsi with pilose soles, their penultimate joint cleft to the base.

Scape flexuous, attaining the back of the eye, bearing some fine erect setae; basal joint of funiculus very elongate and slender, a third longer than 2nd, joints 3-6 decrease in length, 7th bead-like; club elongate-oval, triarticulate, densely pubescent.

Underside slightly nitid, with numerous fine yellow setae. Rostrum broadly bisulcate. Prosternum coarsely punctate, deeply emarginate in front. Metasternum very short, medially depressed. Basal ventral segment nearly twice the length of the next, broadly impressed in the middle subtruncate between the widely separated coxae, 3rd and 4th rather shorter than 2nd, 5th as long as the 1st, truncate behind and much more closely punctured there than in front, the 6th distinct, but short and broad.

This cannot be Sharp's *C. gracilipes*, 2138, as the rostrum and thorax are described as rugose, and the former evidently is without carinae. It comes nearer to *P. impressus*, 2141, from Taieri, which has numerous spots formed of congregated setae, interspersed with granular elevations on the elytra, so that their surface appears more asperate, and their striae are indefinite or obsolete. The thorax is rather broader before the middle and more rugosely sculptured, and the whole insect is of a more dusky hue.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 8 mm.; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mount Hutt. My specimen was found by Mr. T. Hall on the 15th March, 1913, at an elevation of 4,500 ft.

3764. *Phygotharpus nitidulus* sp. nov. *Phygotharpus* Broun, Trans. N.Z. Inst., vol. 45, p. 117.

Elongate, slightly convex, somewhat shining; sparingly clothed with decumbent, moderately short, flavescent setae, and a few erect ones on the posterior declivity; elytra fuscous, rostrum and thorax piceous, legs and antennae rufo-castaneous.

Head and rostrum nearly as long as thorax; the rostrum dilated before the middle so that the deep scrobes at that part are quite open above, its frontal portion somewhat deflexed and rather finely punctate, but without any suture near the antennae, behind these distinctly punctured but only indefinitely tricarinate in the male, quite obsoletely in the female; head with a narrow interocular fovea, less distinct in the male. Thorax shining, subtruncate at base and apex, of almost equal length and breadth, rather wider before the middle than elsewhere, nearly straight yet slightly narrowed behind; disc evenly, distinctly, but only moderately closely punctured, the median groove rather fine and interrupted near the middle. Scutellum small. Elytra nearly thrice the length of thorax, rather broader than it is, and somewhat incurved at the base, their sides but little curved, gradually narrowed and deflexed behind; dorsum regularly and evidently striate-punctate, more distinctly striate towards the extremity, with broad, nearly plane, finely punctate interstices.

Scape subclavate near the extremity, reaching just beyond the middle of the eye, finely and scantily setose; basal joint of funiculus double the length of the next, which is hardly twice as long as broad; remaining joints more or less moniliform, 3rd scarcely longer than 4th, the 7th slightly broader than 6th; club distinctly triarticulate and pubescent, subacuminate.

Tibiae flexuous, the anterior mucronate and bent inwards, the others, in the male, dilated and acutely biangulate at the extremity.

Underside shining, nigrescent, moderately finely but not closely punctate, with some fine yellowish setae; metasternum broadly impressed behind, basal segment of abdomen subtruncate between the coxae, broadly depressed along the middle, where it is rather longer than the metasternum, its suture sinuate behind, 2nd medially depressed towards the front, evidently shorter than the 1st, but slightly longer than the well-developed 3rd or 4th, the terminal equals the basal in length. Soles of the tarsi irregularly and finely setose, the penultimate joint most thickly.

Considerably larger than the type of the genus, *P. sulcicollis*, 3287, the rostrum indefinitely carinate, the thorax more finely punctate, with an interrupted slender central groove, the elytra not distinctly striate, the scape obviously thicker, the antennae and legs concolorous, and the tibiae differing in structure.

In *Clypeorhynchus* the shoulders are oblique; in this genus they are only a little curvedly narrowed.

♂. Length (rostrum inclusive), 8 mm.; breadth, 3 mm.

Remarkables, Otago. I am indebted to Mr. M. O. Pasco, of Queens-town, for one of each sex, found by him on the 28th December, 1912.

3765. *Phygotharpus majusculus* sp. nov.

Subopaque, fusco-piceous, antennae and tarsi piceo-rufous; covered with decumbent infusate setae, the elytra, in addition, with many erect paler ones

Rostrum and head as long as thorax; the former indistinctly tricarinate, with longitudinally rugose sculpture and a well-marked interantennal depression; the head closely punctate. Thorax widest before the middle, gradually narrowed behind, obliquely impressed near the front, with a rather broad, uninterrupted median channel, its punctation shallow but rather coarse and irregular. Scutellum indistinct, sunken. Elytra slightly wider than thorax at the base, nearly thrice its length, rather distantly and coarsely striate-punctate, with slightly asperate interstices, apices hardly at all dehiscent.

Legs robust, setose; tibiae minutely denticulate inwardly, the anterior slightly curved externally, their apical structure like that of *P. nitidulus*.

Scape stout, gradually incrassate, attaining the back of the eye; basal joint of funiculus subnodose at the apex, almost double the length of the obconical 2nd, joints 3-7 moniliform; club oblong-oval.

Duller, the thorax especially, than *P. nitidulus*, the sculpture of the rostrum and thorax manifestly different, the elytra less striate, with coarser and less regular punctures, the structure of the scape and basal joint of funiculus dissimilar, and the pubescence closer and darker, &c.

♂. Length (rostrum inclusive), $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $3\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Ben Lomond, Otago. Another of Mr. M. O. Pasco's captures on 1st December, 1912.

3766. *Nestrius crassicornis* sp. nov. *Nestrius* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1480.

Elongate, moderately convex, subopaque; very scantily clothed with tawny suberect setae, those on the rostrum more flavescent and depressed; dark fuscous, legs and antennae fusco-rufous.

Rostrum rather shorter than thorax, a little arched above, rufescent and nearly smooth. Scrobes lateral, broad and deep, beginning near the apex, where they are quite visible above, but not reaching the eyes. Thorax of equal length and breadth, suboviform, slightly wider before the middle than elsewhere, truncate at base and apex, the disc with a few very coarse deep punctures. Elytra oblong, fully twice as long as thorax, slightly wider than it is, and medially emarginate at the base, with obliquely narrowed shoulders, posterior declivity narrowed and vertical; each elytron is rather coarsely triseriate-punctate, outside these the punctation is less regular; there is a slight sutural depression at the base, so that the 2nd interstices appear obtusely elevated there, the 3rd from behind the shoulders backwards are subcarinate, sometimes interrupted or obsolete, the declivity is distinctly striate-punctate.

Legs setose, femora subclavate; tibiae nearly straight, obsoletely mucronate, not serrate inwardly; tarsi moderately narrow, with slender outstanding setae underneath, penultimate joint hardly at all expanded but distinctly bilobed.

Scape thick, with erect setae, inserted near the apex and reaching the thoracic margin; funiculus with slender grey setae, basal joint quite twice as long as broad and rather longer than the next, joints 3-7 subquadrate; club abruptly enlarged, subrotundate, triarticulate.

Underside with some straw-coloured setae, rather coarsely and irregularly punctate, but the 3rd and 4th ventral segments have only a single transverse series of punctures, and the rufescent 5th is smooth and shining; the 2nd segment is rather shorter than the 1st and on a slightly lower plane, otherwise the suture would be indistinct; metasternum nearly smooth and

depressed in the middle; prosternum much paler than other parts, anterior coxae contiguous.

Eyes minute but convex, free from thorax. Mandibles curved and acutely bifid at extremity. Mentum small and subquadrate. Palpi hardly discernible. There are no ocular lobes.

This species, though resembling *N. serripes*, 2559, female, in facies, has much thicker antennae; these, indeed, are almost similar to those of *Aporolobus*, one of the *Otiorynchidae*, but with a subrotundate club. The sexual characteristics are recorded in Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1893, ser. 6, vol. 12, p. 302.

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

Pudding Hill, near Methven. Three females, found amongst decaying leaves on the ground, at a height of 3,000 ft., on the 13th April, 1913, by Messrs. T. Hall and L. Burrows, during very stormy weather.

Group ERIRRHINIDAE.

3767. *Erirrhinus cordipennis* sp. nov. *Erirrhinus* Schoenherr, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 449.

Ovate, moderately convex and nitid; legs and elytra testaceous, these latter with an irregular fuscous fascia between the hind thighs and extremity but not reaching the sides, and bearing a few coarse, rather short, erect greyish setae; thorax fusco-testaceous, slightly rufescent, with rather finer yet not slender setae; head and rostrum dull brownish-black, the apex of the latter a little shining; tarsi and antennae somewhat fulvescent, club fuscous.

Rostrum as long as the head and thorax, stout, parallel, slightly arched, with irregular linear sculpture. Head immersed up to the eyes, short, nearly twice the width of the rostrum. Thorax without ocular lobes, base and apex truncate, of about equal length and breadth, rather more narrowed in front than behind; relatively moderately coarsely but not closely punctured. Scutellum small or indistinct. Elytra quite cordate, slightly emarginate and broader than thorax at the base, twice its length, not abruptly declivous behind; rather coarsely and regularly punctate-striate, with simple slightly raised interstices.

Scape implanted between the middle and apex, clavate at extremity, attaining the eye; funiculus rather longer, basal joint twice the size of the next, joints 3-7 transverse and equal; club rather large, oblong-oval, densely pubescent, indistinctly articulate. Eyes subdepressed, with coarse facets. Legs robust, with fine greyish setae; tibiae slightly flexuous and unarmed; tarsi rather short and broad, basal two joints transverse, the penultimate broadly expanded and bilobed.

The coloration and perfectly cordiform hind-body distinguish this small species from all its allies.

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

Longwood Range, Southland. One, found by Mr. A. Philpott in January, 1913.

3768. *Dorytomus methvenensis* sp. nov. *Dorytomus* Germar, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 453.

Subovate, moderately convex, nitid, sparingly clothed with slender decumbent greyish setae; rostrum and thorax light rufo-fuscous, legs and elytra pale testaceous, these latter with the lateral margins and a broad

vitta on each between the middle and extremity dark fuscous, the suture is somewhat rufescent, and the middle of the base sometimes slightly infuscate.

Rostrum as long as the head and thorax, moderately stout, subparallel, punctate and feebly tricarinate, nearly smooth in front. Thorax without ocular lobes, base and apex truncate, slightly broader than long, its sides somewhat rounded, moderately coarsely and closely punctured. Scutellum small but distinct. Elytra oblong, nearly thrice the length of thorax, evidently broader than it is at the base, rounded but not vertical behind; distinctly and regularly punctate-striate, intermediate interstices confluent behind.

Scape inserted between the middle and apex, very gradually thickened, just reaching the front of the eye; basal joint of funiculus twice as long and broad as the 2nd, joints 3-6 small and subquadrate, 7th slightly broader and more moniliform; club large, oblong-oval, triarticulate. Eyes subrotundate, very slightly prominent. Femora more or less angulate and dentate below; tibiae slightly flexuous, the anterior mucronate; basal two joints of tarsi short, the 3rd dilated and bilobed.

This nearly approaches 1528, *Erirrhinus thomsoni*, in general appearance, but has paler yellow, differently marked elytra, and a rather stouter tricarinate rostrum.

Length (rostrum exclusive), 2 mm.; breadth, 1 mm.

Bell Rock, near Methven. Mr. T. Hall found two specimens on the 19th November, 1912.

3769. *Oreocharis pleuralis* sp. nov. *Oreocharis* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 864.

Subopaque, variegate, the head, rostrum, thoracic disc, sides of elytra, femora, terminal tarsal joints, and antennal club more or less fusco-piceous; remaining parts rufo-castaneous; the vestiture irregular, consisting of slender, inconspicuous, suberect ashy setae on the thorax and along the middle of the elytra, but a broad streak near the side of each elytron and lower part of the side itself bear depressed, elongate, yellowish-grey squamae, the sides of the thorax covered with somewhat more rotundate and darker scales.

Rostrum rather longer than thorax, a little dilated near the front, behind about half the width of the occiput, slightly arched, feebly carinate along the middle, the seriate punctures separated by indistinctly raised lines. Head as long as broad, gradually narrowed anteriorly, moderately closely and distinctly punctured, slightly depressed between the eyes; these are distant from the thorax, longitudinally oval and moderately prominent. Thorax nearly a third broader than long, constricted close to the apex, with gently rounded sides; its punctation a little coarser than that of the head. Scutellum oblong. Elytra evidently broader than thorax at the base, fully thrice its length, gradually curvedly narrowed posteriorly, with slightly rounded rufescent shoulders; they are distinctly striate-punctate, interstices minutely subseriate-punctate. Pygidium broad, finely punctate.

Legs with fine greyish setae. Femora clavate, the intermediate distinctly angulate underneath, the posterior strongly dentate and bearing a few scales. Hind tibiae somewhat arched above, and a good deal dilated below that point along the front.

Scape implanted near the apex, rather slender, attaining the centre of the eye; basal joint of funiculus stout, evidently longer than 2nd, the next

rather longer than broad, joints 4-6 short and bead-like; club densely pubescent, as long as the funiculus.

Underside with greyish setae. Basal ventral segment flattened.

The dark, somewhat shining sides of the elytra, bordered above by squamose pale vittae, will lead to its recognition.

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

Longwood Range, Southland. A single specimen obtained by Mr. A. Philpott in January, 1913.

Group BELIDAE.

3770. *Pachyura aenescens* sp. nov. *Pachyura* Hope, Gen. Ins. (Wytzm.), *Belinae*, 1909, p. 7.

Elongate, slightly convex, nitid; dark aeneous, head and rostrum rufo-violaceous, antennae and legs castaneo-rufous; elytra sparingly clothed with fine, rather short, infusate hairs, but on the basal and apical portions there are some coarser, depressed, cream-coloured setae, similar setae form an irregular interrupted fascia between the hind thighs, and another farther back; on the head and thorax the setae are slender and elongate and thinly distributed, but the sides of the latter, as well as the under-surface of the body are thickly covered with setae like those composing the elytral fasciae.

Rostrum glossy, subcylindrical, gradually and slightly dilated anteriorly, angularly prominent at the sides near the base, it equals the thorax in length, is very finely punctured in front, more closely and coarsely behind, it is without any basal carina, but is distinctly bidentate at the apex. Head broad, subquadrate, very coarsely and closely punctured, with a short slender frontal interocular carina. Eyes large and prominent. Thorax a third broader than long, curvedly narrowed towards the truncate apex, strongly bisinuate at the base; coarsely, closely, and somewhat transversely rugosely punctate. Scutellum subrotundate, closely punctured. Elytra very slightly and gradually expanded posteriorly, with simple apices, five times the length of thorax and, owing to the oblique shoulders, not any wider than it is at the base; each elytron is medially rounded at the base so as to overlap the thorax there; their sculpture consists of distinct, slightly irregular, transverse rugae and punctate intervals; on each there is a shallow broad impression near each shoulder.

Antennae longer than the head and thorax, straight; their 2nd joint rather longer than broad yet shorter than the subpyriform 1st, joints 3-7 elongate and rather slender; 8th rather longer than 9th or 10th, all elongate and narrowed towards the base, but broader than preceding ones, the terminal longer than 10th, subacuminate.

Legs elongate, distinctly pubescent; tibiae nearly straight, finely serrate inwardly, the hind pairs bicalcarate at the inner extremity. Tarsi stout, basal joint of the anterior oblong-oval, the next elongate-triangular, penultimate broad and deeply bilobed, 4th fully as long as the 1st.

Most nearly allied to the considerably smaller *P. albocoma*, 2172, which for the most part is coppery-red with quite white scale-like hairs. The rostrum is carinate behind, the head and thorax have granular sculpture, and the thorax is relatively narrower and longer.

Length (rostrum inclusive), $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, 3 mm.

Ben Lomond, Otago. One example from Mr. M. O. Pasco, of Queenstown, labelled 7th December, 1912. Another specimen sent previously for inspection, so far as I can remember, is more brilliant and iridescent.

Group CRYPTORHYNCHIDAE.

3771. *Acalles furvus* sp. nov. *Acalles* Schoenherr, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 488.

Elongate, medially narrowed, only moderately convex, without crests or elevations, subopaque; obscure rufo-fuscous, sometimes piceous, antennae paler; irregularly covered with depressed tawny-grey scales, but with some erect ones on the elytra.

Rostrum nitid, smooth along the middle, with fine setae and punctures near the sides, squamose at the base; it is rather shorter than the thorax and only indistinctly narrowed near the middle. Thorax slightly longer than broad, widest and rounded behind the middle, a good deal but not abruptly narrowed anteriorly, base truncate, apex broadly rounded; disc impressed longitudinally behind, my second specimen only flattened there, its punctation rather close and coarse. Elytra a third longer than the thorax, hardly any wider than it is at the base, shoulders a little rounded, nowhere broader than the middle of the thorax, their sides nearly straight, considerably narrowed but not at all vertical behind; with only moderately impressed striae, the sutural deeper behind, all are more or less crenate-punctate.

Scape medially inserted and attaining the eye, gradually incrassate; funiculus longer, basal joint elongate, gradually thickened, much stouter and rather longer than the next, 3rd and 4th slightly longer than broad, joints 5-7 smaller and nearly equal; club elongate-oval, densely pubescent, indistinctly articulate.

Legs rather long and stout, squamose, tibiae uncinatae; tarsi with setiform vestiture underneath, their basal joint triangular, penultimate broadly lobed.

Underside fusco-piceous, coarsely punctate and nearly nude; terminal three segments somewhat rufescent and finely setose. Pectoral canal deep, extending to beyond the middle coxae, and with elevated borders there. Metasternum moderate. Basal ventral segment large, truncate between the coxae, flat, medially incurved behind, rather longer than the next, 3rd and 4th with deep sutures.

There are no ocular lobes. Head immersed nearly to the subdepressed, longitudinal eyes.

The most natural position for this species is near *A. contractus*, 3318, which, however, is rufescent, with yellowish squamae, oviform elytra, and thicker femora.

During the process of cleaning much of the coarse squamosity disappears, but the depressed greyish scales on two basal spots on the elytra and those along the suture remain.

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

Longwood Range, Southland. Three individuals secured by Mr. A. Philpott in January, 1913.

3772. *Acalles bicinctus* sp. nov.

Convex, almost uninterruptedly oviform, subopaque, without distinct crests or inequalities; fuscous, legs and antennae rufo-fuscous, rostrum rufo-piceous; covered with small, depressed, elongate-oval, somewhat fulvescent squamae; the thoracic disc more thinly, but with a curved band along each side extending forwards to beyond the middle, and another, similarly curved but shorter, just inside it, composed of slightly longer and more concentrated scales.

Rostrum as long as thorax, moderately broad, slightly narrowed towards the middle, with a slight median carina, its seriate punctures with irregularly linear interstices. Head immersed nearly to the eyes, broadly impressed between these. Thorax a little broader than long, widest behind, moderately but not sharply contracted in front, base subtruncate; disc nearly plane behind, with an almost smooth line along the middle, only moderately coarsely and closely punctate. Elytra twice the length of thorax, as wide as it is at the base, rather broader near the middle, the posterior declivity rounded above; they have regular series of well-marked distinctly separated punctures and a few specks of erect scales but no definite crests; on the basal margin there are three small yet distinct equidistant yellow spots.

Leg stout, squamose, anterior femora longest; tibiae strongly arched and slender at the base, with a few coarse erect greyish setae, the hinder pairs with a patch of bright-fulvous ones at the extremity; tarsi rather narrow.

Scape inserted before the middle, flexuous, attaining the front of the eye; funiculus rather longer, basal joint slightly thicker but not longer than the elongate 2nd, 3rd and 5th subquadrate, 4th slightly longer, 6th and 7th broader; club oval, triarticulate.

Underside fuscous and squamose. Pectoral canal bounded behind with elevated borders between the middle coxae. Metasternum very short, with a deep semicircular depression behind. Basal ventral segment largest, distinctly punctured and depressed in front, the next not double the length of 3rd or 4th, the terminal moderately large, with a distinct depression at each side.

Belongs to Section I. The duplicate bands at each side of the thorax and the equidistant spots on the elytral base will lead to its recognition.

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

Mount Hutt. Unique; discovered by Mr. T. Hall on the 10th January, 1913, amongst dead leaves on the ground, at an altitude of 4,500 ft.

3773. *Zeacalles scaber* sp. nov. *Zeacalles* Broun, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. 12, 1893, p. 379.

Oval, compact, convex, opaque; rufescent, antennae and tarsi fusco-testaceous; thickly but irregularly covered with comparatively coarse, elongate, depressed and erect squamae, for the most part of a tawny hue, but mingled with greyish setae on the elytra.

Rostrum rather longer than thorax, gradually and slightly narrowed near the middle, punctate near its sides, more or less finely quadricarinate, and with a few scales behind, it is dark red and shining. Thorax a little broader than long, widest at the base, gradually narrowed towards the rounded apex; moderately coarsely punctate, without inequalities of surface, the disc covered with depressed elongate scales, the sides with numerous erect squamiform setae. Elytra closely applied to the thorax, of the same width at the base, twice its length, more convex than it is, broader near the middle, vertical behind; on each elytron there is an elongate elevation near the base and a rounded nodosity on the summit of the posterior declivity, these bear yellowish erect scales; the sutural striae are broad and deep, the others are rendered indistinct by the squamosity, the declivity when denuded is seen to be distinctly striate. Legs and antennae of normal structure.

The scabrous surface will lead to its discrimination.

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

Rose Hill, near Methven. Unique; detected by Mr. T. Hall amongst decaying leaves on the ground on the 30th March, 1913.

3774. *Zeacalles sparsus* sp. nov.

Compact, very convex, ovate, subopaque; rostrum and thorax pitchy-red, elytra and legs paler, antennae and tarsi obscurely fulvescent; vestiture variegate, thorax thinly covered with decumbent, fulvescent and greyish, elongate squamae, and with coarse curled setae at the sides; on the elytra the clothing for the most part is fulvescent, but there is a small nigrescent spot on the base at the suture, a straight elongate mark between the middle and each shoulder, and a few other less definite dark spots; some erect, grey setiform scales, some of which are much smaller than others, form a transverse spot near the middle of each side and 5 minute crests near the top of the posterior declivity; there are also a few erect scattered blackish setae; the legs bear erect greyish squamae.

Rostrum as long as thorax, moderately broad, rather closely and distinctly punctate, more finely in front. Thorax of equal length and breadth, subtruncate and widest at the base, gradually narrowed anteriorly, closely and rather coarsely punctate. Elytra almost double the length of thorax, of the usual form, with deep and broad sutural striae, the others indistinct.

Not at all like *Z. scaber*. More nearly resembling the larger northern *Z. varius*, 2957, which, however, is without visible sutural striae; it is quite differently clothed and marked, unabraded specimens having, on each elytron, a distinct semicircular nigrescent band extending from inside the shoulder to the suture, and a pair of slightly raised dark spots between the middle and each side of the thorax, &c.

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

Pudding Hill, near Methven. One, amongst other terrestrial *Coleoptera* collected by Mr. T. Hall and Mr. L. Burrows on the 13th April, 1913, at a height of about 3,200 ft., during a heavy thunderstorm.

Group LAMIIDAE.

3775. *Hybolasius sculpturatus* sp. nov. *Hybolasius* Bates, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 609.

Elongate, subdepressed, only slightly nitid; rufo-castaneous, the middle of head, thoracic disc, base of elytra, and tarsal claws somewhat fusco-piceous; pubescence slender, for the most part decumbent, feather-like, and greyish, forming on each elytron an irregular curve from the shoulder to the suture but not as far back as the middle, an oblique fascia near the hind thigh extending backwards towards the side, and a large apical patch; the intervals bear slender, inconspicuous infusate pubescence; the whole surface is closely and finely punctate.

Head depressed along the vertex. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, with a large obtusely rounded prominence at the middle of each side; disc convex and a little uneven but not at all tuberculate, with a transverse depression near the base and apex. Scutellum large, pubescent. Elytra evidently broader than thorax, thrice its length, parallel for three-fourths of their length, with strongly rounded, somewhat dehiscent apices; there is a broad impression behind the scutellum with obtuse but not at all tubercular lateral borders; the suture is broad and slightly elevated from before the middle to the extremity, and alongside it, on each elytron, a broad impression is bordered externally by a feebly raised obscure costa; there

are numerous coarse punctures near the base and a few irregular series extending as far back as the oblique fasciae.

Antennae concolorous, minutely sculptured, very scantily pubescent, and bearing only a few rather short dark setae; their 3rd joint attains the shoulder, the 10th almost reaches the apex.

Legs with fine grey hairs, intermediate and posterior tibiae fringed externally below the middle with nigrescent setae.

The absence of thoracic tubercles and the slight basal elevations of the elytra remove this from the neighbourhood of the more typical species, whilst the coloration, sculpture, and feather-like vestiture distinguish it from the others.

♀. Length, 7 mm.; breadth, 2 mm.

Mount Hutt. Unique; captured by Mr. T. Hall at an elevation of about 4,500 ft., on the 25th January, 1913.

Group CRYPTOCEPHALIDAE.

3776. *Arnomus fulvus* sp. nov. *Arnomus* Sharp, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 619.

Oblong, slightly convex, nitid, glabrous; fulvous, slightly aeneous, head and thorax more rufescent than the elytra, which last are a little infusate towards the extremity, terminal joints of antennae still darker.

Head rather finely yet quite distinctly but not at all closely punctured, with a shallow longitudinal median impression behind; it is, including the large prominent eyes, rather wider than the thoracic apex. Antennae much longer than the head and thorax, a little pubescent towards the extremity; basal joint subpyriform, not as long as the 3rd, 2nd still shorter, joints 3-11 about equally elongate. Thorax twice as broad as long, apex truncate, the base widely bisinuate, with almost acutely rectangular angles; sides finely margined, widest behind the middle, straight yet gradually narrowed anteriorly, more abruptly near the base, which is finely margined; its surface slightly uneven, distinctly punctate, much more coarsely than the head, very irregularly and somewhat distantly on some parts. Scutellum moderately large, subtriangular, quite smooth. Elytra a little broader than thorax at the base, four times its length, slightly expanded posteriorly, with broadly rounded apices; they are moderately closely punctured, rather more coarsely than the thorax, more distantly behind, and there is an impression near each shoulder. Pygidium much exposed, with fine grey pubescence.

Legs stout and very elongate, tibiae straight; basal joint of tarsi subcylindric and longer than the following two combined, the 3rd with elongate lobes.

Underside fulvous, the penultimate ventral segment with a large sub-apical fovea.

A. signatus, 3008, the nearest ally, may be at once distinguished by the dark occiput and sutural region of the elytra, by the more obviously punctate head, and much less prominent eyes.

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

Longwood Range, Southland. One only, found in January, 1913, by Mr. A. Philpott, during a wet and stormy sojourn of three days.

3777. *Arnomus vicinus* sp. nov.

Shining, fulvous, head and thorax rufescent, the back of the former, middle of the latter, and the scutellar region aeneo-fuscous.

This species to a great extent agrees with *A. fulvus*, but it is a good deal smaller, the head is moderately coarsely punctured but is without any occipital impression; the thoracic punctuation is close throughout, the sides are gently rounded except just at the base, where they are somewhat narrowed and nearly straight; the elytra are of equal width throughout, with rather finer sculpture, and there is a distinct depression behind the smooth scutellum. Pygidium just visible.

A. signatus, 3008, from Mount Arthur, may be easily separated by its obviously less convex eyes, irregular thoracic punctuation, some spots being smooth, and by the greater bulk of the insect itself.

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

Mount Te Aroha. One, found by myself during November, 1893, at an elevation of 2,500 ft.

Group CHRYSOMELIDAE.

Cyrtonogetus gen. nov.

The type of this genus is nearly related to *Allocharis* (Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1306), but the body is not at all elongate-oval, being robust and oblong. The metasternum has the front margin distinctly elevated and truncate between the coxae, instead of being strongly, almost sharply rounded. The basal ventral segment is hardly as long as the following three, and its frontal suture is nearly quite straight. The posterior coxae are only a little farther apart than the intermediate. Tibiae gradually incrassate towards the extremity, each with a broad external groove there. Tarsi stout, basal two joints cordiform, 3rd entire and densely setose underneath, slightly emarginate, the claws of the terminal appendiculate at the base.

In sternal structure it is similar to *Caccomolpus*, which, however, is composed of small subrotundate species with differently formed legs.

3778. *Cyrtonogetus crassus* sp. nov.

Oblong, moderately convex and nitid, with a few fine setae on the labrum; aeneo-niger, legs piceo-castaneous, labrum and antennae rufescent.

Head immersed up to the eyes, finely punctate, more closely on the forehead, with a smooth angular space behind, the interantennal suture strongly curved. Eyes subdepressed, distinctly faceted, very transverse. Thorax finely marginate except at the middle of the base and apex, the latter feebly emarginate, with obtuse but somewhat prominent angles, the base very slightly rounded, with rectangular angles; it is hardly twice as broad as long, a little wider near the middle than elsewhere, gently narrowed but not curved behind; its surface finely and rather irregularly punctured, the space between the middle and each side more distantly. Scutellum broadly triangular, smooth. Elytra closely applied to the thorax, fully double its length, slightly broader than it is at the base, their sides finely margined, gently rounded, widest near the hind thighs, more curvedly narrowed posteriorly; on each elytron there are 9 somewhat irregular series of fine punctures, the sutural series alone reaches the extremity and is bent outwardly near the base, where there is a short scutellar series.

Antennae stout, rather longer than the head and thorax; their basal three joints nearly glabrous, the others bear fine pubescence; 2nd joint smallest, a little longer than broad, about half the bulk of the darker 1st, 3rd slightly longer than succeeding ones, joints 9 to 11 rather more slender than preceding ones, the terminal elongate-oval.

Legs stout, tibiae unarmed, covered with short fulvous hairs near the extremity.

Underside of the same colour as the upper surface, but rather more glossy, the coxae reddish; it is finely setose and irregularly punctate, the last segment more thickly pubescent than the others.

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

Remarkables, near Queenstown, Otago. One example, found by Mr. M. O. Pasco on the 28th December, 1912.

Group GALERUCIDAE.

3779. *Luperus nodicollis* sp. nov. *Luperus* Geoffroy, Lacord., Hist. des Ins. Coleopt., tom. 11, p. 186. Syn. *Adoxia*, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 631.

Oblong, subdepressed, shining, glabrous; the body and basal joint of antennae violaceo-cyaneous, remaining joints dull piceous, legs piceo-cyaneous.

Head aeneous behind, longer and, including the eyes, rather narrower than the thorax, finely rugose behind the eyes, the interocular channel well marked. Thorax almost twice as broad as long, its sides very gently curved near the front, with distinct lateral margins and channels, apex truncate, with almost rectangular but not incrassate angles, base slightly rounded towards the sides so that its angles are obtuse; disc purple, very uneven, with a pair of smooth central nodosities, its punctation distinct, rather distant and very irregular. Scutellum curvilinearly triangular, smooth. Elytra oblong, subparallel, four times the length of thorax, evidently broader than it is at the base, broadly rounded at the extremity; their suture narrow and sharply marked, they are very irregularly, rather closely but not very coarsely punctured, with short irregularly rugose intervals, the sculpture becomes much coarser towards the apex but at the base it is finer and less rugose, the shoulders are a little elevated and rounded. Pygidium subtriangular, distantly punctate.

Antennae moderately stout, attaining the hind thighs, 2nd joint rather longer than broad, 3rd longer, but shorter than the following ones.

Legs moderately stout, with greyish pubescence; tibiae nearly straight; tarsi narrow, penultimate joint short, expanded and bilobed, claws appendiculate at base.

L. asperellus, 3020, may be readily separated by its metallic purplish-red tints, very much coarser and closer punctation, of the thorax particularly. Both belong to the same section of the genus.

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

Ben Lomond, Otago. The only specimen I have seen was captured on the 1st December, 1912, by Mr. M. O. Pasco.

3780. *Luperus dilutipes* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, moderately elongate, nitid; nearly nude, having only a few grey hairs on the head and short dark ones on the sides of the thorax; aeneous, somewhat viridescent, the legs, coxae, and basal joints of antennae fusco-testaceous, remaining joints of these last darker.

Head almost as broad as front of thorax, slightly cyaneous, with a few punctures, occiput smooth, the interocular furrow well marked. Thorax a little broader than long, distinctly margined, slightly narrowed behind the middle, anterior angles a little thickened but not prominent, the base oblique

near each side, with obtuse angles; its surface distinctly, irregularly, but neither closely nor coarsely punctured, usually with a central fovea. Scutellum small and smooth. Elytra nearly thrice the length of thorax, rather broader than it is at the base, subparallel, with broadly rounded apices; they are distinctly and moderately closely punctured to the extremity, with minutely sculptured, feebly rugose intervals; there are no definite intrahumeral impressions, but are somewhat flattened alongside the suture, which, however, appears elevated. Pygidium covered.

Antennae extending beyond the middle thighs, 2nd joint oviform, shorter than 3rd, joints 4–10 elongate, the terminal apparently with a short conical apical appendage.

Legs stout, tibiae almost straight; basal joint of tarsi oblong, rather broad, the 2nd of the anterior pair but little longer than broad, claws appendiculate.

Male.—5th ventral segment equalling the preceding three conjointly in length, deeply and broadly furrowed along the middle and bisinuate at the extremity, the supplementary broadly conical, concave in the middle, with slender, sharply marked margins.

Owing to the elevated elytral suture, this species should be placed near *L. insolitus*, 3668, which, however, is subcyaneous, with fuscous antennae and legs, it has no distinct interocular furrow, the impression near each shoulder though not deep is quite definite, its legs are longer and thicker, the 2nd joint of the front tarsi is distinctly longer than broad, and the insect itself is rather larger.

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

Ben Lomond, Otago. Three examples found early in December, 1912, by Mr. A. Philpott, of Invercargill.

3781. *Luperus pubicollis* sp. nov.

Elongate, subdepressed, moderately shining; sparingly clothed, head and thorax inclusive, with erect and decumbent slender greyish setae; head and thorax fuscous, lateral margins of the latter, the elytra, legs, and basal three joints of antennae obscure fusco-testaceous.

Head a little uneven, indistinctly punctate, with a broad median longitudinal groove; it is as broad, including the large eyes, as the front of the thorax. Antennae with elongate grey pubescence, extending backwards beyond the middle femora, 2nd and 3rd joints equal and, together, fully as long as the 4th. Thorax twice as broad as long; disc a little uneven, with very irregular, somewhat ill-defined, rather coarse and shallow punctures; its sides only slightly rounded, with distinct margins, anterior angles not incrassate, the posterior subrectangular. Scutellum subtriangular, large, smooth. Elytra elongate, parallel, rather broader than the thorax and nearly five times its length, with rounded apices; there is a slight sutural depression at the base and another near each shoulder, their punctation is distinct, moderately coarse and close, somewhat rugose, and becomes rather coarser towards the sides and extremity.

Legs normal, posterior tibiae very slightly arched; tarsi moderately narrow.

The distinct thoracic pubescence is its chief distinguishing character, one almost unknown amongst its allies. A varietal damaged specimen is, except the legs, almost wholly fuscous.

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

Takitimu Mountains. One found by Mr. A. Philpott, of Invercargill, on the 3rd January, 1913.

3782. *Allastena piliventris* sp. nov. *Allastena* Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1318.

Oblong, subdepressed, nitid; bearing only very few fine suberect greyish setae; bronzed-black, legs and basal joint of antennae fusco-testaceous, the other joints and the tarsi more infusate.

Head almost as broad, eyes included, as front of thorax, nearly smooth. Thorax hardly a third broader than long, its sides and base distinctly margined; the latter straight in the middle but a little curved near the sides with indistinct angles, apex truncate, its angles obtusely rectangular but hardly at all incrassate, the sides slightly narrowed behind; its punctation irregular, rather shallow, moderately close, more distinct near the base, with very finely sculptured intervals. Scutellum smooth, broad, triangular. Elytra oblong, parallel, with broadly rounded apices, quite thrice the length of the thorax and evidently broader than it is at the base; they are distinctly and closely punctured, and in some aspects appear transversely rugose, with very shallow humeral impressions. Pygidium broad, bluish, but little exposed, finely punctate, with numerous elongate grey hairs, near the sides especially.

Antennae finely pubescent, rather shorter than the body, 3rd joint rather longer than 2nd, but shorter than succeeding ones.

Legs moderately elongate; tibiae gradually thickened, the posterior bent inwardly, more incrassate at the extremity, and with a well-marked groove there for the reception of the laterally compressed tarsal joint; basal joint of the other tarsi oblong and rather broad, the next very slender at the base, the penultimate moderately expanded and bilobed, the claws subdentate at the base and rather small.

More nigrescent than the type of the genus, 2318, the legs and tarsi darker, the thorax more transverse, with coarser and closer punctation, its front angles not distinctly thickened, the scutellum larger, but chiefly remarkable on account of the thickly pubescent terminal segment of the hind-body.

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

Ben Lomond, Otago. A single individual from Mr. A. Philpott, of Invercargill, early in December, 1912.