

ON THE NEW ZEALAND DASYLLIDÆ, ETC.

BY CAPT. T. BROUN, M.E.S.

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DASYLLIDÆ.

1375. *Cyprobius undulatus*, n.sp.—Oviform, convex; slightly glossy, dark brown, legs rufescent, tarsi and palpi yellowish, the first four or five antennal joints yellowish, the others infusate.

Head broad, obliquely curved from the eyes, produced beyond the base of the antennæ, finely punctate, clothed with fulvous hairs. *Prothorax* short, apex broadly rounded in the middle, anterior angles obtuse, sides slightly curved, with sculpture and clothing similar to those of the head. *Scutellum* large, triangular. *Elytra* punctulate, with an irregularly shaped fascia, dilated laterally, in line with the posterior femora, and a more or less obvious sub-apical spot, composed of white hairs; the pubescence near the base and apex is bright yellow, the rest paler. *Antennæ* longer than head and thorax, basal joints robust, 2nd short, 3rd slender, and about as long as the 4th. *Underside* densely and finely sculptured and pubescent. The prosternal process projects considerably beyond the front coxæ, is of nearly equal width throughout, with carinate margins.

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

I captured two specimens on the Waitakerei Range.

1376. *Cyphanus mandibularis*, n.sp.—Oblong, moderately convex transversely; somewhat nitid, castaneous red, tarsi and trophi yellowish, covered with short fulvous hairs.

Head broad, distended behind the eyes, punctulated; labrum excessively reduced, deeply emarginated, without the orthodox membranous space separating it from the forehead; mandibles robust, tri-dentate inwardly, almost wholly exposed. *Prothorax* short, with explanated and rounded sides, its angles obtuse; finely punctulated. *Elytra* densely and rugosely punctured, much more coarsely than the thorax, the suture and a linear lunate mark near the apex of each, blackish. *Antennæ* elongate, basal articulation thick, 2nd short and stout, 3rd scarcely half the length of the 4th, the others about equal. Labial *palpi* furcate.

(Belongs to *Cyphanus*, but the labrum is so short that the mandibles are almost entirely visible from above).

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

My specimen was found at Parua (Whangarei Harbour).

1377. *Veronatus antennalis*, n.sp.—Elongate, oblong, transversely convex; dark red, legs and antennæ reddish; clothed with yellowish hairs.

Head densely rugosely punctured ; behind the eyes straight, produced anteriorly, labrum prominent, the membranous part separating it from the forehead large ; eyes prominent. *Prothorax* transverse, finely marginated and obtusely rounded laterally, angles acute ; with an obsolete dorsal impression, densely punctulated, but not so coarsely as the head. *Elytra* closely and rugosely punctured. *Antenna* of moderate length, basal joint thick, 2nd short, 3rd hardly longer, but more slender than the preceding, 4th elongate, nearly thrice the length of the third.

An aberrant form ; the anterior prolongation of the head, and the large membranous space and labrum, together, have the effect of concealing almost all but the tips of the mandibles in repose.

The species cannot be satisfactorily referred to *Veronatus*, or indeed any other genus, but as the structure of the head in this group undergoes various modifications I have not thought it advisable to create a new genus on that account alone.

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

I found one individual only on the Waitakerei Mountains.

1378. *Cyphon remotus*, n.sp.—Castaneous, thorax reddish, the greater portion of the elytra blackish, legs and antennæ testaceous ; moderately shining, head opaque and nearly black ; densely clothed with pale brassy hairs ; oblong, rather narrow, slightly convex.

Head so sculptured as to appear densely but finely granulated. *Prothorax* rather glossy, finely but not closely granulated. *Elytra* closely, distinctly, and somewhat rugosely punctulated, impressed near the base, the suture elevated towards the apex. *Underside* closely sculptured and pubescent. *Antennæ* pubescent, basal joint red, stout, 2nd small, 11th infuscate.

Comes near *C. parviceps*, but the granules on the thorax are but little elevated, and the interstices quite equal in size to the granules. Sub-ocular line absent.

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

My two specimens are from the vicinity of Whangarei Harbour.

1379. *Cyphon nigropictus*, n.sp.—Sub-oblong, somewhat depressed, pubescent ; rufo-testaceous, elytra with two large sub-apical spots blackish, legs and antennæ paler than the body.

Head large, distinctly but not densely granulated. *Prothorax* narrower than elytra, sculptured in the same way as the head. *Elytra* oblong, distinctly depressed transversely near the base, densely punctulate. *Underside* pale reddish-chestnut, densely pubescent. Genal line distinct and acutely elevated, the sub-ocular invisible.

Allied to *C. graniger* and *C. pictulus*, smaller than either, with a distinct depression across the elytra. The clothing consists of grayish hairs, which are easily rubbed off.

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

Two examples in my own collection ; exact locality uncertain.

1380. *Cyphon laticollis*, n.sp.—Sub-oblong, moderately shining,

pubescence conspicuous and grayish, very dark rufo-fuscous, antennæ somewhat rufescent, legs testaceous brown.

Head moderate, sub-opaque, finely and not closely granulated. *Prothorax* as wide as base of elytra, slightly rounded laterally, front and hind angles almost rectangular, very finely and distantly granulated; shining, reddish. *Scutellum* finely granulated. *Elytra* oblong, slightly depressed transversely near the base, rather finely punctulated. *Antennæ* rather short, 3rd articulation quite half as long as 4th. The space between the genal line and eye broad and unsculptured, sub-ocular line absent.

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

My specimen was transmitted from Queenstown (Otago) by Professor F. W. Hutton.

1381. *Cyphon rectangulus*, n.sp.—Shining, quite black; legs and antennæ testaceous-yellow, covered with gray hairs.

Head not broad, minutely granulated. *Prothorax* narrower than elytra, not short, posterior angles straight and sub-acute, its granules very fine and distant even on the sides. *Elytra* oblong, sub-parallel, almost imperceptibly impressed longitudinally before the middle, and, except near the base, very finely and distantly punctulated. *Antennæ* reaching backwards just beyond the humeral angles, their 3rd joint quite half the length of the 4th. No sub-ocular carina.

Somewhat resembles *C. parviceps*, but much more finely sculptured; at first sight the thorax seems quite smooth.

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

I found one near Whangarei Harbour.

1382. *Cyphon plagiatus*, n.sp.—Pubescent, somewhat oblong, broad, subdepressed, glossy; nigro-fuscous; the legs, 2nd and 3rd antennal joints, a large spot and indistinct lateral stripe on each elytron, testaceous.

Head rather small, not narrow, so sculptured as to seem covered with shallow punctures; without sub-ocular line, the space between the genal carina and the eye not broad. *Prothorax* narrower than the base of the elytra, its sides rounded, base sinuous, without distinct angles; sparsely punctulated. *Scutellum* punctulated. *Elytra* ample, obsoletely impressed longitudinally on each side of the suture, punctulated. *Antennæ* moderate, infusate, 3rd joint rather stout and more than half the length of the 4th. *Underside* blackish, punctulated, and densely covered (like the upper surface) with fine, pale yellow hairs.

Allied to *C. latius*, but the latter, as well as *C. viridipennes*, are nearly hemispherical.

Length, nearly 2 lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$.

Professor Hutton forwarded two from Lindis Pass, Otago.

1383 *Cyphon propinquus*, n.sp.—Nitid, variegated brown, the sutural and lateral regions of the elytra, legs, and three basal joints of the antennæ testaceous, the remaining joints infusate.

Head remotely and indistinctly granulated. *Prothorax* narrower than base of elytra, base sinuated, sides almost straight, posterior angles not acute; its granules minute and distant from

one another. *Scutellum* minutely granulated. *Elytra* obsoletely impressed behind the scutellum, closely punctated. *Underside* pale brown, sculptured and pubescent. *Antennæ* moderate, their 3rd articulation one fourth less than the 4th in length.

If it were not for differences in coloration this species might be readily confounded, at first sight, with *B. plagiatius*; the general form is precisely similar, its granules are minute and require a careful examination; the sub-ocular line is absent, and the genal carina very nearly approaches the eye; its clothing consists of fine pallid hairs.

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

The two examples before me came from Wellington, where they were found by Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager.

1384. *Cyphon acerbus*, n.s.—Testaceous, head and thorax reddish, elytra with infuscate spots, antennæ and legs testaceous, underside of the predominant colour.

Head finely and indistinctly granulated, densely pubescent, not broad. *Prothorax* slightly rounded laterally, with blunt angles, remotely and very minutely granulated, the granules a little more obvious on the sides. *Scutellum* granulate. *Elytra* slightly broader at the base than the thorax, not depressed, oblong, their punctation moderate, neither very close nor deep. The 3rd joint of the *antennæ* half as long as the 4th. The insect is covered with grayish pubescence, is a little glossy, ovate-oblong; the space between the genal line and the eye is slightly concave and shining, but there is no distinct intermediate line.

Rather broader than *C. pictulus*, with the head remotely granulated, &c.

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

Hab. Upper Taieri. I received two examples from Professor Hutton.

1385. *Cyphon crassus*, n.sp.—Convex, rather broad, pubescent, a little glossy, black, legs fulvous, basal joint of antennæ red, one or more apical joints infuscate, the intermediate testaceous.

Head broad, finely granulated. *Prothorax* rather large, not short, as broad as the base of the elytra, sides slightly curved, angles not acute, distantly and inconspicuously granulated, more distinctly on the sides. *Scutellum* not granulate. *Elytra* slightly depressed in rear of the scutellum, and a little but broadly compressed at the sides before the middle, moderately punctulated, their pubescence gray and grayish-yellow. *Antennæ* stout, 3rd. joint small, less than half the length of the 4th.

Like *C. suffusus* in form, but with a granulated thorax, and quite distinct sub-ocular carina.

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

My unique specimen was taken near Whangarei Harbour.

1386. *Cyphon suturalis*, n.sp.—Black, moderately glossy, femora and tibiæ fuscous, the knees and tarsi testaceous.

Head large, opaque, closely and rugosely granulated. *Prothorax* finely and distinctly punctulated, as broad as the elytra at the base. *Elytra* oblong, not depressed, closely punctulated;

most of their surface covered with ash-coloured hairs, those along the suture and lateral parts coarser and whiter. *Antennæ* stout, 2nd and 3rd articulations rufescent, 4th and 5th infusate, the others blackish; 3rd joint small, not half the length of the 4th, the latter much larger than those which follow. Terminal joint of the maxillary palpi pointed.

An easily recognised species; its nearest congener is *C. suffusus*, but the sub-ocular carina is distinct.

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

The only individual I possess was found on the Waitakerei Hills.

1387. *Cyphon nitidus*, n.sp.—Glossy, head reddish, thorax testaceous red, elytra testaceous with their base and suture infusate; apparently quite nude; oblong.

Head moderately broad, finely granulated. *Prothorax* broad as base of elytra, with obtuse angles, rather remotely and minutely granulated, not much more distinctly on the sides. *Scutellum* minutely granulated. *Elytra* closely punctulated, but along the middle of each elytron the punctation is shallow and obsolete. *Antennæ* rufo-testaceous, 4th joint a good deal larger than 5th, the 3rd slender, scarcely half the length of the 4th. *Sub-ocular line* distinct, and interposed between it and the hind part of the eye a minute abbreviated carina.

Differentiated from *C. Zealandicus* by its shining head, &c. and from Nos. 587, 588, 589, and *C. lateralis* by its unimpressed elytra, &c.

Length, $1\frac{5}{8}$; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Habitat, Lindis Pass, Otago. Described from a single individual sent by Professor Hutton.

1388. *Cyphon lateralis*, n.sp. Oblong, moderately shining, pubescence grayish; rich dark reddish brown, elytra variegated with brownish red and testaceous spots, the latter apical; antennæ rufo-testaceous, legs brown, knees and tarsi testaceous.

Head moderately broad, closely granulated, not opaque, its clothing pallid. *Prothorax* about as broad as base of elytra, base slightly sinuated, posterior angles almost rounded, neither closely nor coarsely granulated on the disc, but more distinctly on the sides. *Scutellum* finely granulated. *Elytra* slightly bi-impressed before the middle, densely and somewhat rugosely punctured. *Antennæ* stout, reaching the intermediate femora, basal joint red, 2nd much stouter but hardly longer than 3rd, the 3rd more than half the length of the 4th. *Sub-ocular carina* visible, the space between it and the eye sculptured.

Should be placed near *C. suffusus* and *C. laticeps*, smaller than the latter, distinct enough from the former by its granulated but glossy thorax. When quite perfect the pubescence most probably is rather dense.

Length, $1\frac{5}{8}$; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

My specimen is from Upper Taieri, Otago, where it was found by Professor Hutton.

1389. *Cyphon molestus*, n.sp.—Variegate, testaceous, the base and

other parts of the elytra fuscous, head slightly rufescent ; clothed with pale brassy hairs.

Head moderate, finely granulated. *Prothorax* nearly as broad as base of elytra, minutely and rather distantly granulated. *Elytra* widest behind, moderately closely and rugosely punctulated, very slightly depressed just behind the scutellum.

A rather short ovate species, with a moderately developed subocular carina ; allied to *C. osculans*, but readily enough identified by the minute and distant granules on the thorax.

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

Professor Hutton communicated my unique example. Hab. Queenstown, Otago.

1390. *Cyphon dilutus*, n.sp.—Narrow, oblong, sub-depressed, thickly covered with fine pallid hairs, almost wholly testaceous.

Head rather broad proportionally, somewhat castaneous, its fine punctation much concealed by the pubescence. *Prothorax* almost as wide as the elytra at the base, with blunt angles, distantly and minutely punctured. *Elytra* parallel-sided, rather flat, but without obvious depressions, finely and distantly punctulated. *Antennæ* robust, rather long, 3rd articulation half as long as 4th.

Of remarkably elongate outline ; cannot well be mistaken ; superficially resembling a small *Mesocyphon*, or *Atopida testacea*.

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

I found one specimen only at Tairua.

MELYRIDÆ.

Arthracanthus, n.gen.—Allied to *Dasytes* ; differing principally in the maxillary *palpus* terminating in a broad joint obliquely truncated at the extremity, and, therefore, sub-securiform ; and in the structure of the *tarsi*, the anterior having the basal joint shorter than the 2nd, with a yellow spiniform protuberance close to its external apex ; the *claws* are not perceptibly appendiculate, though thickened at the base ; *eyes* large and prominent.

1391. *Arthracanthus planifrons*, n.sp.—Sub-depressed, moderately elongate ; bluish, head and thorax darkest, elytra slightly infuscate, legs and four first antennal joints castaneous ; moderately glossy, clothed with fine cinereous hairs.

Head rather broad, plane in front, distinctly and finely punctured, but densely and minutely sculptured on the occiput and near the eyes. *Antennæ* longer than head and thorax, not serrate, 4th joint just appreciably shorter than 3rd or 5th, 9th and 10th distinctly expanded apically, sub-triangular, the terminal quite as long as its predecessor. *Prothorax* a little longer than broad, not so wide as the head, medially dilated laterally ; transversely impressed near base and apex, the sides and front most punctated, the basal sculpture similar to that of the occiput. *Scutellum* small, transversely quadrate. *Elytra* broader than thorax, rugosely punctured. *Legs* elongate, the basal articulation of the posterior tarsi longer than 5th.

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

I captured my specimen on the Waitakerei Hills (Auckland).

1392. *Dasytes constrictus*, n.sp.—Narrow, elongate, sub-depressed, clothed with short, obscure, yellow hairs, most sparingly and finely on the head and thorax; dark blue, shining; legs and antennæ variegated rufo-piceous.

Head moderate, indistinctly tri-sulcate, (two grooves inter-ocular, the third medial behind the eyes), rather finely punctured, least so in front. *Antennæ* not elongate, joints 3-10 nearly equal, sub-serrate. *Prothorax* hardly longer than broad, narrowed and constricted anteriorly, transversely impressed near base and apex, the latter deeply; its surface moderately finely punctated. *Scutellum* sub-quadrate. *Elytra* slightly convex, widest just behind posterior femora, sub-rugose-punctate. *Legs* long; *tarsi* elongate, their 5th joint equalling the 1st; *claws* apparently simple.

Altogether narrower than *D. laticeps*, the terminal joint of the antennæ quite oval and pointed, not short and rounded as in that species.

Var. Tibiæ and tarsi of a light chestnut colour.

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

Habitat., environs of Whangarei Harbour. I possess two individuals.

1393. *Dasytes occiputalis*, n.sp.—Depressed, elongate; moderately glossy, dark blue, with fine yellowish hairs, legs and terminal joints of antennæ piceous, tarsi and basal joints castaneous.

Head rather narrow, nearly plane in front, occiput grooved, excessively finely and densely sculptured, with larger scattered punctures. *Antennæ* moderate, joints 3-10 elongate obconical, 3rd and 5th rather longer than the others, 11th oval. *Thorax* small, not broader than head, quite as long as broad, sub-tuberculate laterally, transversely impressed at base and apex, its punctuation moderately fine. *Scutellum* sub-triangular. *Elytra* broader than thorax, especially behind, their shoulders somewhat elevated, rugosely punctate. *Legs* elongate, basal tarsal joint not longer than 5th. *Claws* thickened but not obviously lamellated.

The relatively small sub-tuberculated thorax will lead to its recognition.

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

I found one at Parua.

Halyles, n.gen.—Body moderately elongate, sub-depressed, pubescent.

Head short, narrowed behind. *Eyes* prominent, rounded, distinctly faceted. Maxillary *palpi* short, terminal joint conical and acuminate. *Antennæ* 11-articulate, variable as to length, sub-serrate, inserted in front of the eyes. *Prothorax* transverse, rounded laterally. *Scutellum* small, quadrate. *Elytra* broader than thorax, elongate-oblong. *Legs* rather short, tarsi evidently shorter than tibiæ, femora not clavate, tibiæ linear; anterior *tarsi* with four sub-equal basal joints, the 1st emarginate with prolonged apices, 2-4 slender at base with the extremities produced, 5th rather shorter than the preceding ones taken together,

robust, obconical, with three or four conspicuous elongate bristles; *claws* with large membranous laminæ; posterior similarly formed but longer.

The structure of the tarsi suggested the separation of the following species from *Dasytes*.

1394. *Halyles nigrescens*, n.sp.—Shining, brownish-black, legs and four basal joints of antennæ pale testaceous; clothed with semi-erect pallid hairs; moderately elongate, sub-depressed.

Head broad, quite as broad as thorax, forehead with two rounded foveæ, its surface glossy, nevertheless finely linearly sculptured; *eyes* large and prominent, causing the head to appear unusually broad. *Antennæ* elongate, considerably longer than head and thorax, stout, basal joint incrassated apically, 2nd short but stout, 4th rather smaller than 3rd or 5th, 11th elongate oblong. *Prothorax* broader than long, base and apex truncate, strongly rounded laterally, impressed transversely in front and behind, the basal impression bent and terminating in a deep fossa near the middle of each side; very densely sculptured, apparently minutely granulated, the granules, however, flattened above. *Elytra* broader than thorax, widest behind the posterior femora, transversely punctate-rugose. *Legs* moderate; *tarsi* shorter than tibiæ, their fifth joint twice as broad as the others, not so long as they are conjointly. *Claws* apiculate.

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

I found only one at Waitakerei.

1395. *Halyles brevicornis*, n.sp.—Black, glossy, legs and labrum castaneous, antennæ piceous.

Head rather small, indistinctly bi-impressed in front, its sculpture dense but indefinite, seeming to consist of minute depressed granules. *Prothorax* transversal, narrower in front than behind, indistinctly impressed on the middle of the apex transversely, more so on the sides, the basal depression bent forward and ending in a cavity near the middle at each side; its whole surface is excessively finely sculptured, but with many quite evident though rather shallow punctures. *Elytra* broader than thorax, gradually dilated posteriorly, transversely punctate-rugose. *Legs* moderate. *Antennæ* short, as long as head and thorax, 3rd articulation a little longer than 4th, joints 4-10 subquadrate, 11th oval, longer than the preceding ones.

Broader than the typical species, the eyes being smaller causes the head to appear narrower; the antennæ are decidedly shorter, and their last joint quite oval and pointed; and the 5th tarsal joint is not quite so much expanded towards the extremity.

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

One, also from Waitakerei.

1396. *Halyles semidilutus*, n.sp.—Elongate, sub-depressed, rather densely clothed with fine grayish hairs, shining black; elytra infusate-black, with the suture and apices testaceous, as are also the legs and four first antennal joints.

Head minutely and densely granulated. *Prothorax* transverse, of the normal form, its sculpture similar to that of the

head: *Elytra* punctate, becoming transversely punctate-rugose laterally.

A variable species, sometimes the whole of the elytra are suffused with testaceous. My three specimens are in bad condition, so that it is not advisable to enter into structural details.

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

Habitat, Port Nicholson. Collected by Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager.

CLERIDÆ.

1397. *Phymatophaea ignea*, n.sp.—Shining, moderately elongate; head and thorax rufescent, the legs and base of elytra reddish-testaceous, four spots and extremity of elytra, and all save the dilated parts of the antennæ testaceous, tarsi blackish, middle of elytra violaceous; sparingly clothed with long, erect, fuscous and griseous hairs.

Head moderately coarsely but not densely punctured. *Prothorax* constricted anteriorly, dilated laterally behind the middle, a little uneven, impunctate. *Elytra* broader than thorax, sub-parallel, very obtusely rounded behind, humeral angles oblique and a little raised, elevated near the suture close to the base, the yellowish spots immediately behind the basal protuberance also somewhat elevated, but in a less degree; a few scattered punctures may be seen near the base, some very indistinct striæ beyond, and a large shallow depression near each hind thigh. *Antennæ* elongate, the basal joints of the club at least twice as long as broad, the terminal somewhat obliquely and obtusely pointed.

In form like *P. violacea*, but with longer antennæ, &c.

Length, $3\frac{3}{8}$; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

My specimen was found near Dunedin, by T. Chalmers, Esq.

CISSIDÆ.

1398. *Cis recurvatus*, n.sp.—Cylindrical, slightly shining, blackish, legs reddish-chestnut, antennæ fulvous, club fuscous and opaque; clothed with the short pallid setæ.

Head rather dull, with dense minute sculpture; the antero-lateral margins gradually elevated inwardly from the eyes towards the middle, where there is an evident gap. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, base feebly bi-sinuated, somewhat rounded laterally, its apex, with two slightly recurved protuberances, much smaller than those on the head; its surface moderately punctated, the interstices minutely sculptured. *Elytra* as finely punctured as the thorax, but with smooth shining intervals between the punctures. *Legs* moderate. *Palpi* stout, the terminal joint of the maxillary not acuminate. *Antennæ* 10-articulate, basal joint robust, 2nd also stout but not so thick as the 1st, 3rd elongate and slender, 4th of the same form as the preceding one but shorter joints 4-7 decrease in length, club loosely articulated, pubescent, last joint oval, the other two more or less rounded. *Underside* blackish.

Female without protuberances on head or thorax ; those on the latter distinguish the male of this species.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ - $\frac{7}{8}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Hab. Wellington. Collector, Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager.

The antennæ of *C. undulatus* (p. 347), as well as those of all the other species, exactly resemble those of the present one ; an error had been made in computing the small joints, which cannot be easily seen without the aid of a microscope. No. 636 is not actually nude, there being a few excessively fine pallid hairs on the body, the word "nearly" should, therefore, be placed before "nude" in the first line of its description (p. 349).

1399. *Cis picicollis*, n.sp.—Cylindric, slightly nitid, clothed with short brassy setæ, thorax rufo-piceous, elytra reddish-brown, legs and antennæ pale brown, club darker.

Head simple. *Prothorax* rather dull, about as long as broad, the lateral margins nearly straight before the middle, but rounded towards the base, so that there are no distinct posterior angles ; moderately finely and closely punctured, interstices minutely sculptured, its clothing finer than that of the hind-body. *Elytra* finely and rather closely punctated, almost in rows, obsoletely and irregularly lineated, their setæ somewhat congregated behind. *Legs* sparsely pubescent. *Antennæ* with a rather short 4th joint and broad club.

Length, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

One example. Probably from the vicinity of Whangarei Harbour.

1400. *Cis viridiflavus*, n.sp.—Convex, rather short and broad, shining, apparently quite destitute of pubescence, legs reddish, body greenish-yellow.

Head minutely and distantly punctured, the antero-lateral margins moderately elevated and widely separated. *Prothorax* finely marginated, a little rounded laterally, base truncate, minutely and remotely punctated. *Elytra* short, rather abruptly narrowed and deflexed posteriorly, their sculpture very similar to that of the thorax. *Legs* stout, pubescent.

Allied to Nos. 638 and 639 only, and, like them, without a distinct *scutellum*. It seems questionable whether the absence of that important organ would justify the separation of these three species.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, quite $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

One, in bad condition, from Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager.

DIAPERIDÆ.

1401. *Menimus curtulus*, n.sp.—Short, broad, convex, nitid ; thorax rich dark brown, elytra rufo-fuscous with testaceous apices, head, legs, and thoracic margins rufescent ; nearly destitute of pubescence.

Head finely but distinctly punctured, most obviously near the antennæ, the whole surface minutely sculptured ; eyes small, yet quite easily seen. *Antennæ* short, with griseous hairs. *Prothorax*

large yet transverse, slightly rounded laterally, more narrowed in front than behind, apparently smooth, nevertheless minutely sculptured and having a very few fine punctures distributed over its surface. *Scutellum* punctulated. *Elytra* convex, rather abruptly declivous and attenuated apically, bearing many rows of fine, distant punctures, the yellowish spaces spotted with brown, so as to appear coarsely punctated, though really smooth. *Underside* piceous; prosternal process distinct, not depressed.

Allied to *M. obscurus*, but more convex, the posterior slope of the hind-body more abrupt. The body is contracted at the junction of the thorax and elytra. The *pubescence* is almost exclusively confined to the legs and antennæ, though a few short hairs may be perceived along the margins. The *colour* is subject to variations, being sometimes much darker than in the typical specimen. In *M. cæcus* the form is more elongate, less convex, and almost wholly of a chestnut-red colour.

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

My specimens were found at Tairua.

1402. *Menimus piceus*, n.sp.—Convex, oblong-oval, nude, shining, nearly black, sometimes slightly rufescent, with testaceous margins.

Head finely but distinctly punctured. *Prothorax* transversal, slightly narrowed anteriorly, not rounded laterally, finely and distantly punctured. *Elytra* convex, finely punctured in rows.

Difficult to identify; closely allied to *M. curtulus*, but differing from it in having no narrowing of the middle of the body, the sides of the thorax being straight and of the same width as the shoulders of the elytra; the punctation of the thorax is closer, that of the elytra not only closer but coarser, and their surface is more uneven. The *prosternal process* is elongate, almost touching the intermediate coxæ, and on the same level throughout.

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

Taranaki. Collected by Mr. Stewart-Sandager.

TENEBRIONIDÆ.

1403. *Lorelus quadricollis*, n.sp.—Nitid, light brown, head darker, legs and palpi flavo-testaceous, antennæ ferruginous, sparingly clothed with minute grayish hairs; elongate, sub-depressed.

Head rather finely and not very closely punctured; slightly dilated laterally; antennal orbits raised and prolonged towards the middle of the forehead. *Eyes* quite flat. *Antennæ* stout, bearing yellow hairs, gradually incrassated; 2nd joint short, square; joints 4-8 transverse; 9th and 10th transversal, not twice as broad as the 8th. *Prothorax* transversely quadrate, its sides almost straight, only slightly narrowed posteriorly, the lateral margins explanate, particularly behind, hind angles rectangular but not produced, base and apex almost truncate; its punctation quite as distant and rather finer than that of the head. *Scutellum* smooth. *Elytra* sub-parallel, punctate, the punctures

not close, coarser than those of the thorax. *Legs* robust; the tibiæ with a minute terminal spur.

Larger and broader than *L. priscus*, with finer sculpture, and thicker, differently formed antennæ. Differentiated from *L. crassicornis* by its less robust antennæ and legs, straight-sided thorax, &c.; and from *L. pubescens* by the truncate apex of the thorax, &c.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$.

The only individual I have seen was found at Parua.

HELOPIDÆ.

1404. *Adelium cheesemani*, n.sp.—Convex, sub-oblong, not parallel, attenuated posteriorly; glossy black, antennæ and palpi dark red, legs piceous, tarsi fulvous.

Head short, immersed up to the eyes, obliquely rounded towards the forehead, the latter nearly truncate, rather finely punctured, more closely and coarsely near the eyes; *epistome* convex, with two large punctiform impressions; *labrum* prominent, nearly quadrate, finely punctated, ciliated. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, apex widely incurved, base strongly emarginated; sides with distinct rims, rounded anteriorly, a little narrowed yet almost straight behind the middle; hind angles nearly rectangular, not protruding, resting on the elytra, the anterior rounded, moderately convex; distinctly but not coarsely, and irregularly punctured, the punctures sometimes confluent, with several larger punctures similar to those on the forehead, an elongate depression near each side before the middle, two others (longitudinal) near the base, and an obsolete transversal impression uniting these latter. *Scutellum* broad, minutely and distantly punctured. *Elytra* elongate, oviform, widest behind the middle, somewhat broader than thorax, a good deal narrowed behind, distinctly marginated; distinctly punctate-striate, some of the striæ irregular, the punctures not very large but close to one another; interstices rather narrow, minutely and remotely punctured. *Underside* shining black, finely and distantly punctated, head coarsely and rugosely. *Legs* punctulated, all the tibiæ bear fine fulvous hairs.

Resembles *A. thoracicum*, but distinguished from it by the more quadrate thorax, *not at all sinuated* towards the posterior angles.

Length, 5 lines; breadth, 2.

Named in honour of its discoverer, T. F. Cheeseman, Esq., F.L.S., who found two examples on Mount Arthur.

1405. *Adelium chalmeri*, n.sp.—Elongate-oblong, narrowed medially, slightly convex, nude, glossy, of a somewhat bronzed coppery (red) colour, more dilute behind, antennæ reddish, legs infusate-red, tarsi rufo-testaceous.

Head moderately coarsely but not very densely punctured, less so on the vertex, *epistome* truncate. *Prothorax* rather broader than long, obtusely rounded laterally, sinuously narrowed

behind, posterior angles rectangular and resting on the elytra, base and apex emarginated, the latter more deeply and sinuously than the former; with a dorsal groove, two lateral foveæ near the middle, and two close to the base, nearly a dozen large punctures, and with the surface more or less finely and irregularly punctated. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* a little wider than the thorax at the base, widest near the middle, narrowed posteriorly; each elytron with two, rather fine, punctured, sutural striæ, and two more obvious, interrupted ones at the side, the intervening space bearing punctures and irregularly formed linear impressions. *Underside* of body and legs pitchy-brown, epipleuræ rufescent, without distinct sculpture.

This species, especially as regards the shape of the thorax, comes near No. 694; it is, however, a good deal broader; the elytral sculpture somewhat resembles that of *A. bullatum* though very much finer; the scutellum is not rounded. The *antennæ* are pubescent, their 3rd joint is not twice the length of the 2nd.

Length, 5; breadth, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

The species bears the name of its discoverer, Thos. Chalmer, Esq., who sent me a specimen from Dunedin (Flagstaff Hill).

CISTELIDÆ.

1406. *Xylochus dentipes*, n.sp.—Sub-oblong, moderately convex, nitid, piceous, nude, legs pitchy-red, tarsi fulvous, antennæ and palpi red.

Head contracted behind the eyes, finely and not very closely punctated. *Prothorax* transversal, base feebly sinuated, sides medially rounded, nearly straight behind, narrower in front than at the base, finely marginated; more finely and distantly punctured than the head, with two small basal foveæ. *Scutellum* triangular, minutely punctured. *Elytra* rather broader and twice as long as the thorax, almost oviform, moderately narrowed apically; each with a scutellar row of punctures and eight striæ, none distinct at the base, the intermediate more or less confluent or obsolete posteriorly, all punctured; interstices but little elevated, finely punctulated. Anterior *femora* slender at the base, dilated beyond and very evidently dentate; *tibiæ* somewhat distorted, so as to appear incurved or incised at the middle; intermediate and posterior femora simple, *tibiæ* arcuated, ciliated with short fulvous hairs. *Underside* nearly smooth. *Female*—all the thighs simple, front *tibiæ* not incised. *Antennæ* reaching beyond the middle femora, with yellow pubescence; basal joint shorter than 3rd, 2nd short, 3rd and 4th longest, equal, 5th and 6th each shorter than 4th. Terminal joint of maxillary *palpi* securiform.

I believe I am right in considering these two forms to represent the sexes of one species, closely allied to *X. tibialis*, but differing from it in the armature of the front thighs, and in the absence of the basal protuberance of the femora and rounded median foveæ of the thorax.

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

Habitat, Parua (Whangarei Harbour).

PYTHIDÆ.

1407. *Salpingus hirtus*, n. sp.—Glossy, light coppery brown, head and thorax reddish, legs testaceous, antennæ reddish, with their terminal joints infusate ; rather thickly covered with erect, elongate, grayish hairs ; convex.

Head elongate, distinctly and closely punctured except on a transverse, inter-ocular spot. *Prothorax* longer than broad, cordiform, its punctation nearly similar to that of the head but finer, without superficial irregularities. *Scutellum* smooth. *Elytra* oblong, rounded laterally, slightly depressed along the suture near the posterior slope, not striated, punctured in rows, the sculpture becoming obsolete behind.

Very much like *S. angusticollis*, but with shorter antennæ than it, with the thorax more finely punctured, and the elytra without the least trace of striæ. It differs from all the previously described New Zealand species by the absence of the more or less evident post-basal depression of the elytra, and the possession of numerous erect hairs ; all the others, except *S. lautus*, being nearly or entirely nude.

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

I found my unique specimen at Parua (Whangarei Harbour).

1408. *Salpingus simplex*, n. sp.—Convex, nearly bare, shining, æneous-black, legs fulvous, dilated antennal joints fuscous, the others reddish.

Head punctate, a spot on the vertex and one near each antenna smooth or nearly so. *Prothorax* cordiform, quite free from rugosities, moderately closely punctured, with a more or less distinct fovea near each hind angle. *Scutellum* smooth, short. *Elytra* oblong, a little rounded laterally, with slightly elevated and porrected humeral angles, not distinctly impressed near the base, striate-punctate, smooth behind.

This species may be distinguished from *S. angusticollis* and *S. lautus* by the almost total absence of elytral striæ, and from *S. hirtus*, decidedly its nearest congener, by the more densely punctured and bi-foveate thorax, shorter and broader elytra, &c.

Length, $1\frac{1}{8}$; breadth, quite $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Hab. Parua. One example in my own collection.

1409. *Salpingus quisquilius*, n.sp.—Elongate, sub-parallel, sub-depressed, almost nude, shining, of a dark fuscous colour, elytra slightly rufescent, head and thorax somewhat æneous, legs, palpi, and narrow joints of the antennæ infusate-red.

Head moderate, rather finely punctured. *Thorax* rather small, not much longer than broad, sub-cordate, moderately finely punctated, least so on the dorsal space. *Scutellum* punctulated. *Elytra* elongate-oblong, nearly parallel-sided, bi-impressed before the middle, but little narrowed apically, striate-punctate. *Antennæ* moderate, joints 2-6 obconical and decreasing in length, 7-11 gradually dilated and laxly articulated.

Not at all like any other New Zealand species; its almost parallel outline is characteristic. In all our species the tarsal claws are thickened at the base, but not quite dentate.

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

My three specimens were mixed with other species taken some years ago at Tairua (near Mercury Bay).

MELANDRYIDÆ.

Allopterus, n. gen.—This new name is made for two species which do not exactly accord with Redtenbacher's *Ctenoplectron*; the type is *A. reticulatus*, which differs from *Ctenoplectron fasciatum* in the elytral suture and margins being simple instead of coarsely ciliated; the joints of the maxillary palpi are less acute, and the tibial spurs more slender. It would have been preferable to eliminate all allusion to the elytral margins in the original diagnosis, but as the author is dead, and his generic name has special reference to that peculiarity of the elytra, no other course seems feasible.

No. 707 must be added to this genus, so that it may be known as *Allopterus ornatus* in place of *Ctenoplectron ornatum*.

1410. *Allopterus reticulatus*, n. sp.—Variegate, dull brownish-black, the apex, and sometimes most of the thorax, as well as the apices of the elytra more or less rufescent; each elytron with two large ill-defined testaceous spots, one near the base, the other behind; legs and two first joints of antennæ infusate; body lanceolate.

Head rather narrow, with linear impressions often intersecting one another. Prothorax conical, convex, widely rounded laterally, base a little sinuous, obliquely depressed near each hind angle and before the scutellum; so clothed and sculptured as to appear finely reticulate, with numerous small punctures on the intervals between the linear marks; the hairs near the base yellowish, the others cinereous. Elytra elongate, attenuated posteriorly, without distinct costæ, their clothing and sculpture similar to those of the thorax. Antennæ slightly longer than head and thorax, filiform, 2nd joint short. Legs normal, tibial spurs slender, pectinate. Maxillary palpi stout, intermediate joints not acuminate.

Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ - $4\frac{1}{8}$; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ - $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

I found these specimens at Northcote, Waitemata Harbour.

CEDMERIDÆ.

1411. *Telyphassa conspicua*, n. sp.—Elongate, depressed, pale testaceous, pubescent; head and thorax nearly nude and glossy, elytra opaque.

Head covered with distinct linear impressions in front, the occiput punctate, epistome smooth, labrum punctulate. Prothorax about as long as broad, narrowed posteriorly, densely but not coarsely punctated. Scutellum small. Elytra sub-parallel, widest

behind, obsoletely (each) bi-costate, closely punctulated, covered with depressed pallid hairs. Male :—Maxillary *palpi* elongate, terminal joint securiform, just perceptibly incised at the outer edge near the apex; the apical segment of the *abdomen* deeply notched, the only portion uncovered by the elytra. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ line. Female :—maxillary palpi entire, *pygidium* not exposed. Length, 6; breadth, $1\frac{3}{4}$ line.

The *eyes* are somewhat truncated anteriorly, but exactly correspond in structure with those of *T. diaphana*; the latter is narrower than this species, with its thorax decidedly longer than broad; *T. obscura* is darker and duller, with different sculpture on the head.

Habitat, Nelson District. Brought by T. F. Cheeseman, Esq., F.L.S.

GENERAL NOTES.

PRESERVATION OF BOTANICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC COLLECTIONS.—Those who possess a herbarium of any size, or a collection of entomological specimens, are frequently greatly troubled by the presence of mites and similar small pests. These may be got rid of in a most effectual manner by the use of Bisulphide of Carbon (Carbon disulphide). In each compartment of the herbarium a small fragment of sponge is placed, and a few drops of the liquid poured on it. The whole must be closed up as quickly as possible, in order to permit the poisonous vapour to act most effectually. Every form of life, animal or vegetable, is quickly destroyed, and, in the case of insects, even the eggs are all killed. The objections to the use of this substance are that its vapour is both deleterious and of a most offensive odour, so that it cannot be used in a living-room. If, however, the room containing the specimens can be shut up for two or three days, this process will be found to be the most perfect yet devised.

NEW SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL.—“Science” is the name of a new illustrated periodical which is being published by “the Science Company,” of Cambridge, Massachusetts, U. S. A., and the first number of which was to be brought out on January of this year. The president of this company is Dr. Alex. Graham Bell, and, to judge from the prospectus, it is the intention of the promoters to make the journal a first-class publication.

THE LATE PROFESSOR BALFOUR.—From a circular now before us we learn that a public meeting was held in Cambridge on 21st October, to consider the most appropriate form of memorial to the late Professor Francis Maitland Balfour. The following resolutions, among others, were unanimously agreed to :—

“That the memorial take the form of a fund, to be called the